

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
LANGLEY PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HAWKSBROOK LANE,
BECKENHAM, LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY**

NGR: TQ 37922 67403



Report prepared for
Frankham Consultancy Group Ltd.
on behalf of Langley Park School for Boys

by Chris Clay

March 2007

Allen Archaeological Associates
Unit 1c, Branston Business Park
Lincoln Road
Branston
LN4 1NT
Tel. : 01522 794400
e-mail: allenarchaeology@btconnect.com



Contents

Summary	1
1.0 Introduction	2
2.0 Planning background	2
3.0 Site location and description	2
4.0 Methodology	2
5.0 Archaeological background	3
6.0 Cartographic information	6
7.0 Aerial photographs	7
8.0 Site visit	7
9.0 Discussion and conclusion	7
10.0 Recommendations	8
11.0 References	9
12.0 Acknowledgements	10
Appendices	
Appendix 1: Colour plates	11
Appendix 2: List of SMR entries in 1km study area	12

List of Figures

Figure 2: Extract from the Tithe map (1838) of Beckenham parish, with the school grounds outlined in red. Text in grey are additions by the author (scaled to 1:2500)

Figure 3: Extract from the 1898 Ordnance Survey 6" to one mile scale map of the area, showing the school grounds outlined in red (scaled to 1:10,000)

Figure 4: Extract from the 1938 Ordnance Survey 6" to one mile scale map of the area, showing the school grounds outlined in red (scaled to 1:10,000)

Figure 5: Extract from the 1968 Ordnance Survey 6" to one mile scale map of the area, showing the school grounds outlined in red (scaled to 1:10,000)

Figure 6: Aerial photograph of the site, taken August 1961. The site is outlined in red

Figure 7: Aerial photograph of the eastern part of the site, taken April 1966. The site is outlined in red

List of Plates

Plate 1: Aerial view of the site, looking north

Plate 2: Looking west across the playing field from the east end of the site.

Plate 3: Looking south-west across the playing field from the north-east corner

Summary

A desk-based assessment was carried out for Frankham Consultancy Group Limited to assess the archaeological potential of land at Langley Park School for Boys in Beckenham, in the London Borough of Bromley, in advance of a major programme of redevelopment.

Existing records show that archaeological remains have been discovered close to the proposed development area, including a Bronze Age hoard of metalwork to the south. A Roman road is also believed to pass through or close to the development area. From the post-Roman period until the 20th century, the site was open agricultural or parkland, and as such any archaeological deposits that occur on the site are unlikely to have been affected by modern ploughing.

On the basis of this study the archaeological potential of the site is deemed to be **low to moderate**.



Figure 1: Site location, showing SMR entries within 1km study area as red dots. See Appendix 2 for details (scale 1:25,000)

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeological Associates was commissioned by Frankham Consultancy Group Limited, on behalf of their client, Langley Park School for Boys, to undertake a desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of land at Langley Park School for Boys, Hawksbrook Lane, Beckenham, in the London Borough of Bromley.
- 1.2 The document is intended to support a future planning application for redevelopment of the school, and has been completed with reference to current national and local guidelines, as set out in the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment* (IFA 1999) and *Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service. Archaeological Guidance Paper 1. Desk-based assessments* (GLAAS 1998).

2.0 Planning background

- 2.1 The proposed development entails the construction of a new school to fully replace the existing school facilities, which will subsequently be demolished. This is likely to be undertaken largely within the area of the school playing fields, although the exact extent and location of the proposed development has yet to be established. This document is intended to support a future application.

3.0 Site location and description

- 3.1 Beckenham is situated in south-east London, in the Borough of Bromley. The site lies some 2km to the south of Beckenham town centre with the existing buildings and playing fields of Langley Park School for Boys located on the north side of Hawksbrook Lane. A small watercourse, The Beck, defines the western boundary of the school grounds, while an area of woodland runs along the northern site boundary. Langley Park School for Girls is to the east of the existing boys school, and the eastern boundary of the playing field is defined by a lane running north – south, St. Dunstan's Lane.
- 3.2 The site centres on NGR TQ 37922 67403 and lies at a height of approximately 53m above Ordnance Datum.
- 3.3 The local drift geology comprises sand and gravel of the Blackheath Beds, overlying a solid geology of Cretaceous chalk (British Geological Survey 1974).

4.0 Methodology

- 4.1 Primary and secondary archaeological and historical sources were consulted in the preparation of this document, and the research was based on a 1km radius study area around the centre of the site (NGR TQ 37922 67403). The sources consulted were as follows:
- 4.2 Greater London Sites and Monuments Record – a database of archaeological sites and artefacts, listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments. A search of this resource, held at the English Heritage offices at Waterhouse Square, London, was undertaken for a 1km radius study area around the site, and the results are included as an appendix (Appendix 1) and shown on figure 1.
- 4.3 Bromley Archives Office, Bromley Central Library – Enclosure maps, tithe awards, old editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the development area.

- 4.4 Bromley Local Studies Library, Bromley Central Library – secondary sources pertaining to the archaeology and history of the region.
- 4.5 Archaeology Data Service – online national database of archaeological sites and artefacts. Incorporates data from the Defence of Britain project, mapping surviving monuments relating to World War Two. A search was conducted of this resource to identify any sites/findspots not covered by the Greater London SMR search, and highlight major sites within a wider study area.
- 4.6 National Monuments Record – A search was undertaken of the collection of aerial photographs held by the NMR in Swindon. Aerial photographs can be used to identify buried features, such as ditches, pits or walls, which appear as cropmarks or soilmarks. The search was restricted to photographs pre-dating the construction of the school in 1969.
- 4.7 A site visit was carried out by the author on Tuesday February 26th 2007 in order to assess the present situation of the development area, to identify any areas where the potential archaeological resource may be particularly well preserved or damaged by recent development, and to observe the site in its landscape context.

5.0 Archaeological background

- 5.1 The earliest known archaeological activity in the surrounding area dates to the Neolithic period, and lies at some distance from the study area. Field surveying around Fox Hill, approximately 3.5km to the south-south-east, recovered 6000 pot boilers (stones heated in a fire used to heat water) and 5000 flints of Neolithic to Bronze Age date (Brown & Cotton 2000). Possible Neolithic features were also identified in an area of later prehistoric earthworks on Hayes Common, 2.8km to the south-east (RCHME 1995).
- 5.2 There is limited evidence of archaeological activity in the London area during the Early Bronze Age, although during the Middle Bronze Age, the Thames Valley developed into a major centre for the production and consumption of bronze objects, suggesting trade contacts with continental Europe. Large amounts of high status metalwork of the period has been recovered from the Thames, reflecting probable ritual deposition, a practice that was relatively widespread in river valleys throughout Britain at the time. There was also a greater organisation and division of the landscape in this period, reflecting the needs of a growing and more settled population with an increasing dependence on sedentary farming practices rather than transhumance (Brown & Cotton 2000).
- 5.3 Within the study area, there is a single findspot of Bronze Age date, a hoard of metalwork located c.800m to the south-west of the school (SMR ref. MLO9090). The find was made in 1855 and comprises four socketed axes, three winged axes, twelve implements and weapon fragments and pieces of copper ingot. The hoard has not been dated closely, but such finds are unknown in south-east England until after c.1400BC, with notable concentrations in river valleys and in North Kent (Drewett et.al. 1988). Although an isolated findspot, a second hoard, of 7th century BC bronze weaponry, is recorded some 3km to the south-west (Bowsher and Brown 1994).
- 5.4 A linear earthwork of Bronze Age date has also been investigated on Hayes Common, approximately 2.8km to the south-east, representing a probable land division or territorial boundary (RCHME 1995).
- 5.5 Further earthworks on Hayes Common define a D-shaped enclosure occupying a natural scarp and measuring approximately 2 hectares in size, associated with a series of sub-circular and irregular mounds post-dating the enclosure. The site has previously been interpreted as a Neolithic causewayed enclosure on account of a number of interruptions in the enclosure ditch,

with the mounds being seen as Bronze Age barrows. However, a recent detailed topographic study of the site has suggested that it is more likely to be an unfinished Iron Age hillfort, a relatively rare find, but one that has a number of parallels in Britain (e.g. Ladle Hill, Hants.). In this context, the interruptions in the defensive circuit and the mounds have been interpreted as spoil from the digging of the ditch. The enclosure ditch was disturbed in the 16th century by a number of Elizabethan military practice trenches, for which there is documentary evidence (RCHME 1995).

- 5.6 Another much larger Iron Age hillfort is located to the south-east of Hayes Common, at Holwood Hill, Keston, and known as Caesar's Camp. The enclosure is defended by a substantial bank and ditch, and has an area of approximately 17 hectares (Wait & Cotton 2000). The site would have required the control and organisation of manpower and resources from a large territory to construct and would have acted as an important 'central place' for the surrounding landscape.
- 5.7 Closer to the site, a number of Iron Age finds have been made in the area of Toots Wood, approximately 1.6km to the north-east, although the exact date and nature of the activity represented is unclear (Inman and Tonkin 1993).
- 5.8 In 55BC and again the following year, a Roman expeditionary force was brought to Britain by Julius Caesar, who fought a number of brief engagements and set up trade agreements with the local tribes. This intervention brought the native population of south-east England into close and regular contact with Rome over the following years, ultimately resulting in a full scale conquest by the emperor Claudius from AD43 onwards (Peddie 1997). London itself appears to have been a completely new foundation principally as a trading post around AD50, and expanded rapidly, despite being completely razed during the rebellion of Boudicca in AD60. By the end of the 2nd century AD, the city received stone walls that enclosed an area of c.125 hectares while there was a suburb south of the Thames in the Southwark area of c.24 hectares (Perring and Brigham 2000).
- 5.9 The current site lies some 15km south-south-east of the Roman city of London, and may well have fallen within its *territorium*, the region controlled by large Roman cities that was managed and organised to provide the vast quantities of food and other resources required by the urban population. A Roman road running from London to Lewes in East Sussex has an alignment that suggests it may pass through or close to the site (Finch 1999, SMR ref. MLO19469). Further south, the road has been identified as following the Bromley/Croydon boundary past New Addington, and the alignment is continued northwards by a path running across open ground towards West Wickham. The alignment is less clear north of this point, but it is possible that it follows the line of Wickham Way, which runs c.300m to the east of the site, which itself follows the line of field boundaries shown on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map.
- 5.10 Contact with the Roman city may also have been made via The Beck, which connects with a river system that reaches the Thames at Greenwich, although it is not clear how much of this river route (if any) would have been navigable in the Romano-British period.
- 5.11 A number of findspots of Romano-British date have been identified close to the line of the Roman road, although none fall within the 1km radius study area around the site. To the south, finds scatters around Wickham Court Farm suggest a possible roadside settlement (Perring and Brigham 2000), and further scatters of pottery have been recovered from the area of Toots Wood, where Iron Age pottery has also been found, approximately 1.6km to the north-east of the site (Inman and Tonkin 1993). The Sites and Monuments Record also records Romano-British pottery and a coin of the emperor Diocletian (AD284 – 305) from the same area (SMR refs. 070719, 070935).

- 5.12 The end of the Romano-British period saw widespread population decline and collapse of the social and economic structure in the province. London itself was almost totally abandoned until at least the 7th century, and the loss of the city as a market centre would have had a profound impact on an extensive agricultural hinterland. Possible 6th century activity has been identified on high ground at Toots Wood, and the Toot element of the place name is of Saxon origin, indicating a look-out post (Inman & Tonkin 1993). Beckenham itself does not appear to have developed as a permanent settlement until the 9th or 10th centuries. Recent fieldwork off Beckenham High Street identified a series of features identified as quarry pits containing small quantities of Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery (Harward 2001). At this time, the proposed development area was still well beyond the extent of this settlement. The place name Beckenham also originated in this period, although its exact meaning is uncertain. It may derive from a Saxon personal name, *Beohha*, and the suffix *-ham*, meaning village or farmstead (Finch 1999), although it has also been suggested as meaning “the village on the stream” (i.e. The Beck) from the Saxon components *becc-* and *-ham* (Borrowman 1910).
- 5.13 According to the Domesday Book, the estate of Beckenham was held by Ansgot of Rochester from the Bishop of Bayeux. This holding included 12 acres of meadow, 60 acres of woodland, and land for eight ploughs, as well as a mill, that would probably have been located somewhere on The Beck (Williams and Martin 1992).
- 5.14 During the 13th century, the large Domesday estate appears to have been broken down into three smaller estates, namely the Manors of Beckenham, Kelsey, and Langley. Beckenham Manor was centred on Beckenham Place Park, to the north of the town, and Kelsey Manor, which was built in 1408 and demolished in 1922, was located in Kelsey Park, just over a kilometre to the north of the school (www.bromley.gov.uk). A possible precursor to this site has been identified from a rectangular double moated enclosure approximately 2km to the west of Kelsey Park. Excavations at this site have shown that it was occupied from the 13th to 15th centuries and was abandoned due to the site’s susceptibility to flooding (Thornhill 1975).
- 5.15 The Langley estate, in which the current development area falls, is first mentioned in documents dating from the 13th century. The name may mean ‘long pasture’ (Finch 1999), although the estate was owned by the Longele family from the 13th century, and it is not clear whether the family was named from their estate or vice versa (Inman and Tonkin 1993). The much later manor house of Langley Court still stands amid the laboratory buildings of Langley Court Laboratories to the north of the site.
- 5.16 In the 16th century the Langley Park estate passed to a John Style, who developed it as a country residence, before it passed to the Burrell family in the mid 17th century (Inman and Tonkin 1993). In 1775, Amy Burrell had South Eden Park Road constructed around the estate in order to remove traffic from the Beckenham to West Wickham road that ran through the grounds (Manning, undated). The last member of the Burrell family to hold the estate was Peter Burrell, Lord Gwydir, who died in 1820, when the estate passed to the Goodharts (Finch 1999).
- 5.17 Throughout this period, Beckenham remained a small rural settlement, until the arrival of the railway in 1858 stimulated rapid population growth. In 1851, the population of Beckenham was 1700, rising to 6100 in 1871, then 13,000 ten years later, and 26,300 by 1901 (Jessup 1978). The area was gradually enveloped by the expanding conurbation of South London, and became a London borough in 1935 before it was made part of the borough of Bromley in 1965.
- 5.18 The school itself was founded in 1901 as Beckenham and Penge Technical Institute, and was moved to Penge in the 1920’s where it was known as Beckenham and Penge Grammar School for Boys. The school moved to its current site in 1969 (Mr. Rob Northcott *pers.comm*).
- 5.19 Only two archaeological interventions have been undertaken within the 1km radius study area, both of which were of limited archaeological significance. Archaeological evaluation and a

subsequent watching brief were undertaken at the Langley Court Laboratories, both failing to identify any archaeological features. However, it was noted at the time that there had been significant recent disturbance across the site that may have truncated any buried archaeology that may have existed (SMR ref. 071173, Bowsher 1994). Another archaeological watching brief was carried out to the north of the site, near Kelsey Park and North Drive producing post-medieval pottery and a musket ball (SMR ref. MLO98141).

6.0 Cartographic information

- 6.1 The historic county of Kent was not subject to the same process of Enclosure that occurred throughout much of Britain in the 17th and 18th centuries, and so there are no available Enclosure Maps. The earliest available map of the area showing any useful detail was the Tithe Map of 1838 (figure 2). At this time, the area now occupied by the school was open parkland, annotated as 'Part of West Park'. A small track followed the line of Hawksbrook Lane, extending eastwards from South Eden Park Road, and then dog-legging to the east-south-east before turning eastwards again. Today, the modern line of Hawksbrook Lane diverges slightly from this track, running east – west approximately 20m to its north. The 1838 map also shows a second track forking to the east-north-east from the line of Hawksbrook Lane, before turning eastwards. Both former tracks headed towards a group of buildings to the east that were likely to be associated with the former Langley Park estate. The land use at this time is recorded as meadow, and the landowner was recorded as Emmanuel Goodhart.
- 6.2 The Ordnance Survey map of 1898 (figure 3) depicts a largely rural landscape that had changed little in the intervening years since the creation of the Tithe Map, although a number of large houses appeared to have been built on the west side of South Eden Park Road, then known as Wickham Road. The West Wickham and Hayes Branch railway line is also shown on the 1898 map, running north-west to south-east and crossing Wickham Road to the south-west of the site. The site of the school was still occupied by parkland, with an avenue comprising two parallel lines of trees running east – west from South Eden Park Road to the buildings to the east. The two lanes depicted on the Tithe Map were also still present.
- 6.3 By the time of the 1938 Ordnance Survey map (figure 4) the urban area of both Beckenham to the north of the site, and West Wickham to the south, had expanded considerably. Much of the former parkland of Langley Park had been converted for leisure use, with a golf course to the south-east, and sports grounds to the south of the site. Hawksbrook Lane was by this point in time set out on its current line, although the two lanes to the north and south still existed. The site itself was still parkland, with the northernmost of the two east – west alignments of trees surviving. To the east, many of the buildings shown on the Tithe Map and the 1898 Ordnance Survey map had disappeared by 1938.
- 6.4 The 1968 Ordnance Survey map (figure 5) of the site showed further urban expansion around the site, including development of the Langley Court Research Laboratories to the north. The proposed development area had been converted from parkland to a sports ground by 1968, with a pavilion towards the east side of the site and a few trees along Hawksbrook Lane. The buildings at the east end of Hawksbrook Lane had disappeared, to be replaced by a nursery, and the two lanes running east from South Eden Park Road had also been removed.

7.0 Aerial photographs

- 7.1 A search of the aerial photographic (oblique and vertical) collection at the National Monuments record in Swindon was carried out. All the available oblique records post-dated the construction of the school in 1969, and as such were not requested. Two vertical shots were available that showed all or part of the study area prior to the construction of the school (figures 6 and 7).
- 7.2 Figure 6, taken in August 1961 shows the site largely as depicted on the 1968 Ordnance Survey map. The only features within the site are the east – west line of trees running along the north side of Hawksbrook Lane, the pavilion shown on the Ordnance Survey map, and a number of small buildings to the west of St. Dunstan's Lane.
- 7.3 Figure 7 was taken in April 1966, and only covers the eastern part of the site, where the proposed development is due to take place. The only features evident are the buildings along St. Dunstan's Lane, and the areas of the site marked out for various sports pitches.

8.0 Site visit

- 8.1 The site was visited by the author on Tuesday February 26th 2007. The existing school buildings, which are to be demolished following the proposed redevelopment and converted to playing fields, are located at the western end of the school grounds and are accessed by a number of small roads running off Hawksbrook Lane. The playing fields, where the development is likely to take place, are to the east of the existing school and to the north of the Langley Park School for Girls. In this area, the ground level rises very slightly from west to east and from north to south. Towards the north-east corner of the site there is a broadly triangular gravel hard standing, with sand pits at the east and west ends. The ground level also rises slightly from the south edge of this feature towards the northern site boundary. This suggests that there has been some slight degree of artificial levelling of the playing field during its construction, although the presence of slight undulations in the ground surface across the area of the playing field suggests that these groundworks were minimal. A small road, St. Dunstan's Lane, runs along the eastern boundary of the playing field area, and woodland runs along its northern edge.
- 8.2 Two grassed areas along the northern edge of Hawksbrook Lane, and to the south of the existing school buildings may also form part of the development area. In the westernmost of these two areas, the ground drops away sharply along the edge of the access road and around the adjacent school building, representing the clearing and levelling of the site prior to the construction of the school.

9.0 Discussion and conclusion

- 9.1 The earliest evidence of archaeological activity in the study area is the hoard of Bronze Age date, located at grid reference TQ 374 667. This is not a particularly accurate grid reference, and as such the exact context of the discovery is not known, other than it was found '1ft deep under grass in 1855'. It is possible that the find is a ritual deposit associated with The Beck, the small watercourse that runs along the western boundary of the site. This find, and the presence of Bronze Age activity within the wider study area, such as the Bronze Age linear earthwork on Hayes Common indicates a limited potential for further evidence of Bronze Age activity, possibly of a ritual nature, within the study area.
- 9.2 There is also Iron Age activity known within the surrounding landscape, such as the major Iron Age hillfort at Keston, a possible unfinished hillfort on Hayes Common, and a small pottery scatter in the Toots Wood area. This activity is beyond the study area however, and the potential for identifying features and artefacts of this date is deemed to be low.

- 9.3 In the Romano-British period, the site may have lain within the *territorium* of the Roman city of London, the area under official control of the city to provide for its inhabitants. There is a high potential that the Roman road running from London to Lewes passes through, or just to the east of the proposed development area, and there is a possibility that The Beck, to the west of the site provided another communication route with London. Settlements are often to be found on or close to major Roman roads, such as that suggested by finds scatters in the West Wickham area, and a number of finds of Roman date have been made in the wider landscape around the site. There is therefore a moderate potential of archaeological activity of Romano-British date within the site.
- 9.4 The potential for archaeological activity on the site following the Romano-British period is negligible. The site appears to have been used as meadow or parkland until the construction of the existing school buildings in 1969.
- 9.5 The recent land use of the site suggests that it has not been ploughed at least since the end of the Romano-British period, and as such, any buried archaeological deposits that may exist within the area of the playing fields or the two grassed areas along Hawksbrook Lane are likely to be well preserved. Naturally, the construction of the existing school buildings is likely to have had a significant impact on the buried archaeological resource.
- 9.6 Overall, the archaeological potential of the site is considered to be **low to moderate**.

10.0 Recommendations

- 10.1 The desk-based assessment has identified a low to moderate archaeological potential within the proposed development area, the exact nature and extent of which cannot be assessed without further investigation beyond the scope of this report. The undertaking of a geophysical survey of the area likely to be developed (i.e. the playing field) would be beneficial, and a cost-effective method of evaluating the site using non-intrusive methods. A gradiometer survey of the entire playing field area (approximately 2.9 hectares) would provide a rapid and cost effective way of providing detailed information on the presence of buried archaeological features such as walls, field boundaries, pits and ditches, and areas of burning associated with human activity (hearths, ovens, kilns). The geophysical survey should then be used to inform an intrusive programme of evaluation by trial trenching to identify and interpret the archaeological resource of the site.
- 10.2 This approach would serve to fully characterise the distribution of the archaeological resource across the site, and to formulate a strategy for the proposed development that minimises the impact on any archaeological deposits that are identified. Where significant archaeological deposits are recorded, a preference towards preservation in situ should be maintained in accordance with current national guidelines, by means of areas of open space or a sympathetic foundation design. Where this is not possible, the impacts of the development upon significant archaeological deposits are likely to require mitigation by excavation, effectively preserving the archaeology 'by record'.

11.0 References

- Borrowman R., 1910, *Beckenham past and present*, Beckenham
- Bowsher J., 1994, *Wellcome Foundation Laboratories, Langley Court, South Eden Park Road, Beckenham, Kent, London Borough of Bromley. An Archaeological evaluation*, Museum of London Archaeological Services, unpublished report
- Bowsher J. and Brown R., 1994, *Wellcome Foundation Laboratories, Langley Court, South Eden Park Road, Beckenham, Kent, London Borough of Bromley. An Archaeological assessment*, Museum of London Archaeological Services, unpublished report
- British Geological Survey, 1970, *London. England and Wales sheet 270. Drift Edition 1:50,000 Series*, British Geological Survey, Keyworth
- Brown N. and Cotton J., 2000, 'The Bronze Age', in *The archaeology of Greater London. An assessment of the archaeological evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London*, pp. 81 - 100
- Cowie R. and Harding C., 2000, 'Saxon settlement and economy from the Dark Ages to Doomsday', in *The archaeology of Greater London. An assessment of the archaeological evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London*, pp. 171 - 206
- Drewett P., Rudling D., and Gardiner M., 1988, *The south-east to AD1000*, Longman, London
- Finch S., 1999, *Beckenham and West Wickham*, Tempus, Stroud
- Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, 1998, *Archaeological Guidance Paper 1. Desk-based assessments*, GLAAS, London
- Harward C., 2001, *16 Fairfield Road and the rear of 117 – 133 High Street, Beckenham, Bromley. London Borough of Bromley. An archaeological post-excavation assessment*, Museum of London Archaeological Services, unpublished report
- Inman E. and Tonkin N., 1993, *Beckenham*, Phillimore & Co. Ltd., Chichester
- Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999, *Standards and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*, IFA, Reading
- Jessup F.W., 1978, *A history of Kent*, Phillimore & Co. Ltd., London
- Manning P., undated, *The road names of Beckenham tell their tales*, Jenna Publishing
- Museum of London, 2000, *The archaeology of Greater London. An assessment of the archaeological evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London*, Museum of London Archaeological Services, London
- Peddie J., 1997, *Conquest. The Roman invasion of Britain*, Alan Sutton Publishing Ltd., Stroud
- Perring D. and Brigham T., 2000, 'Londinium and its hinterland: The Roman period', in *The archaeology of Greater London. An assessment of the archaeological evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London*, pp. 119 - 170
- Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England, 1995, *An enclosure on Wickham Common, London Borough of Bromley. An earthwork survey by the RCHME. Enclosure and industry in*

the Neolithic, RCHME, unpublished report

Thornhill L., 1975, 'A double moated site at Beckenham', *Archaeologia Cantia vol.xci*, pp. 145 – 163, Kent Archaeology Society

Wait G. and Cotton J., 2000, 'The Iron Age', in *The archaeology of Greater London. An assessment of the archaeological evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London*, pp. 101 - 118

Williams A. and Martin G.H., 1992, *Domesday Book: A complete translation*, Alecto Historical Editions, London

Cartographic sources

1838, Tithe Map of Beckenham Parish. Bromley Library

1898, Ordnance Survey 6" to one mile scale. Bromley Library

1938, Ordnance Survey 6" to one mile scale. Bromley Library

1968, Ordnance Survey 6" to one mile scale. Bromley Library

12.0 Acknowledgements

12.1 Allen Archaeological Associates would like to thank the Frankham Consultancy Group Ltd. for this commission, especially Mr. Stuart Macmillan for his help during the preparation of this report. Thanks also go to Mr. Rob Northcott, headmaster at Langley Park School for Boys for his co-operation during the project.

Appendix 1: Colour plates



Plate 1: Aerial view of the site, looking north



Plate 2: Looking west across the playing field from the east end of the site.



Plate 3: Looking south-west across the playing field from the north-east corner

Appendix 2: List of SMR entries in 1km study area

Fig. 1 ref	SMR ref.	NGR	Description	Date
1	MLO98141	TQ 37869 68561	Watching brief at Kelsey Park/North Drive, Beckenham. Recovered post-medieval pottery and a musket ball	Post-med to modern
2	MLO19469	TQ 3818 6732	London – Lewes Roman road. Follows Croydon/Bromley border. Probably early 2 nd century	Romano-British
3	MLO60049	TQ 3800 6800	Evaluation and watching brief at Langley Court Labs failed to identify any archaeological features	-
4	MLO19457	TQ 3860 6670	Red Lodge C18 Gamekeepers House, demolished 1947-54	18 th century
5	MLO19466	TQ 3850 6700	Langley Estate Manor House. Built C15? Burnt down 1913	Medieval - modern
6	MLO72425	TQ 3790 6830	Landfill site	19 th /20 th century
7	MLO9090	TQ 374 667	Hoard of metalwork found in 1855, 1ft below grass. 4 socketed and 3 winged axes, 12 implements, weapon fragments, pieces of ingot/copper cake	Bronze Age
8	MLO79583	TQ 38014 68082	Langley Court Chapel	19 th century
9	MLO79492	TQ 37858 66630	Oak Lodge	19 th century

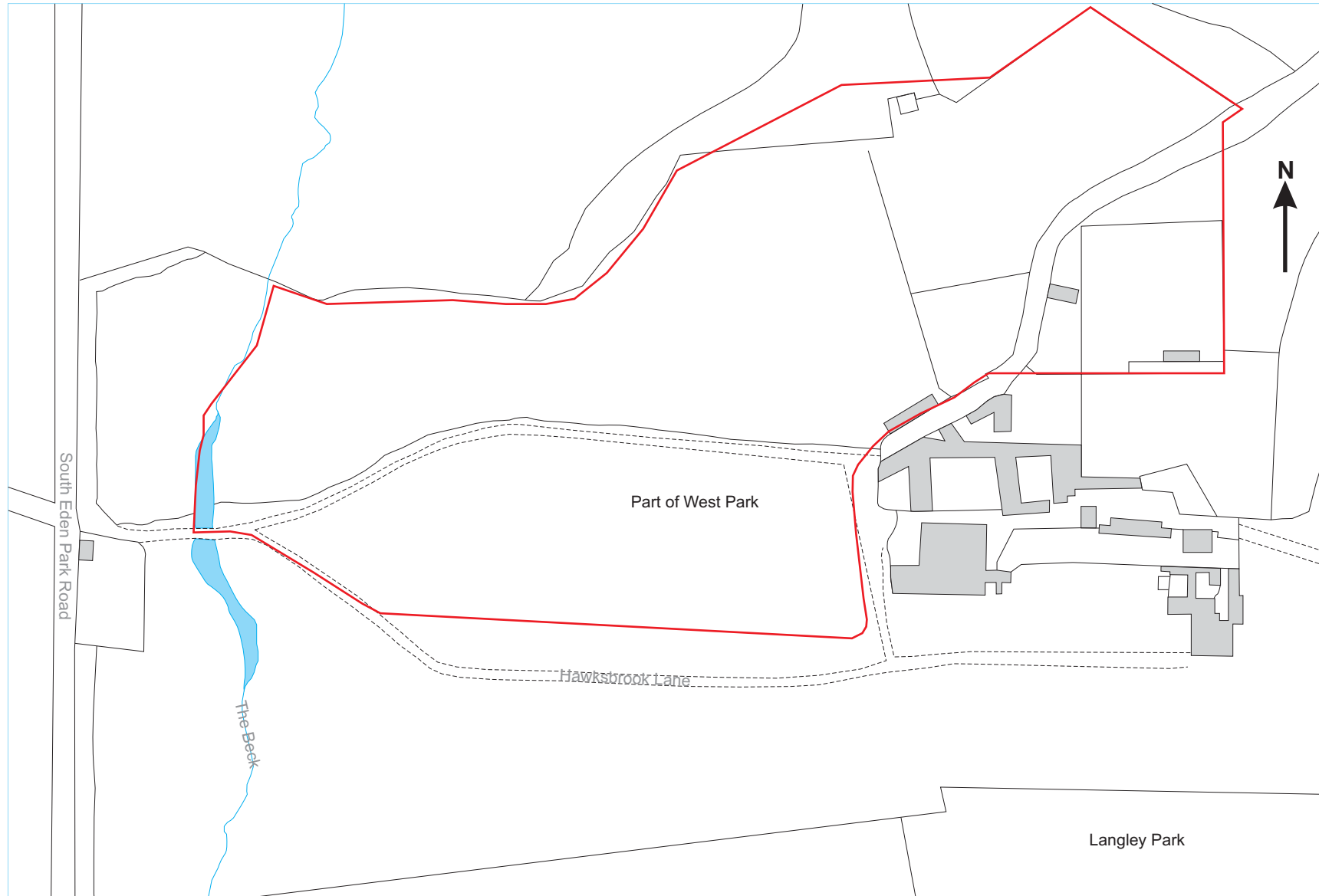


Figure. 2: Extract from the Tithe map (1838) of Beckenham parish, with the school grounds outlined in red. Text in grey are additions by the author (scaled to 1:2500)

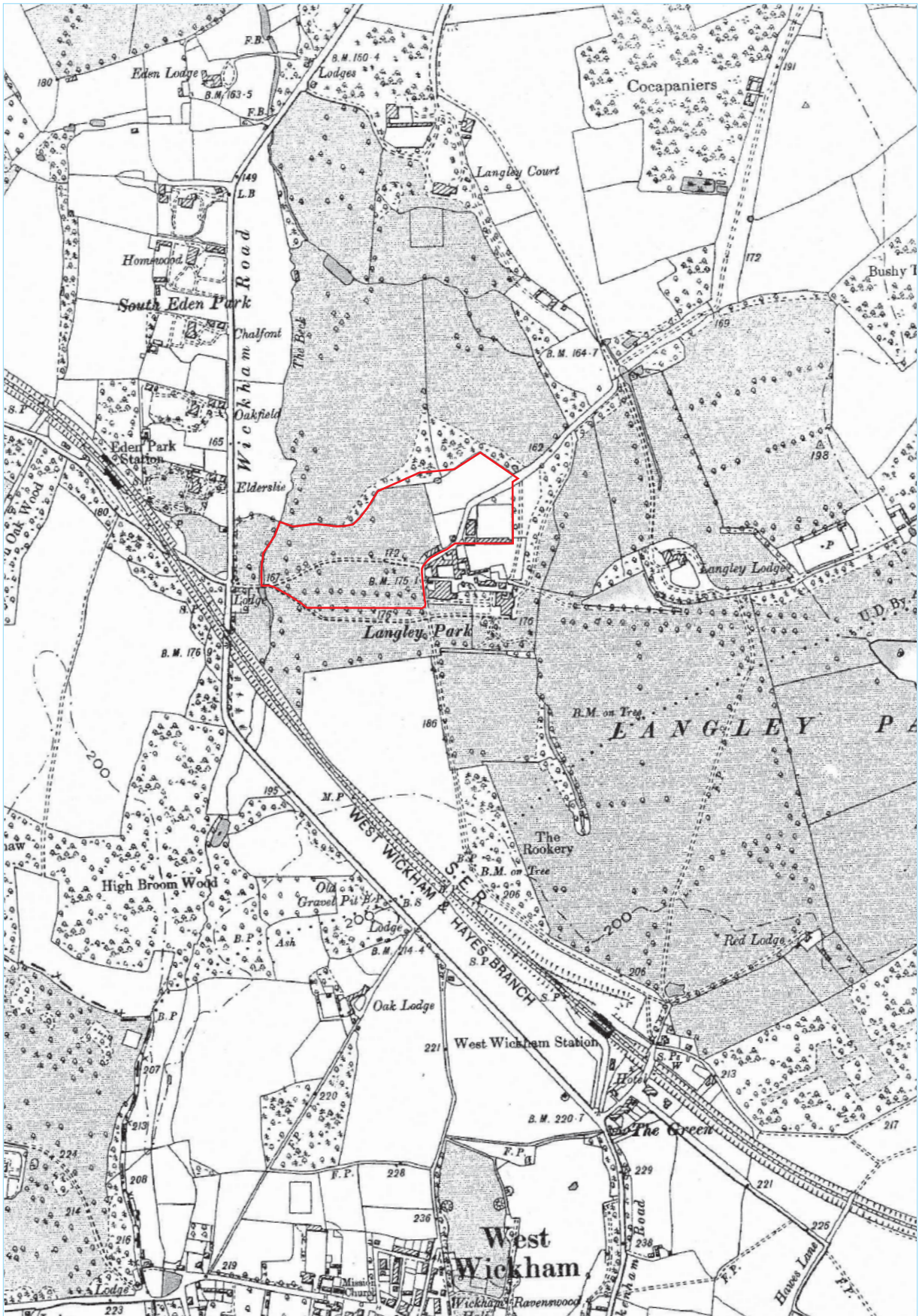


Figure 3: Extract from the 1898 Ordnance Survey 6" to one mile scale map of the area, showing the school grounds outlined in red (scaled to 1:10,000)

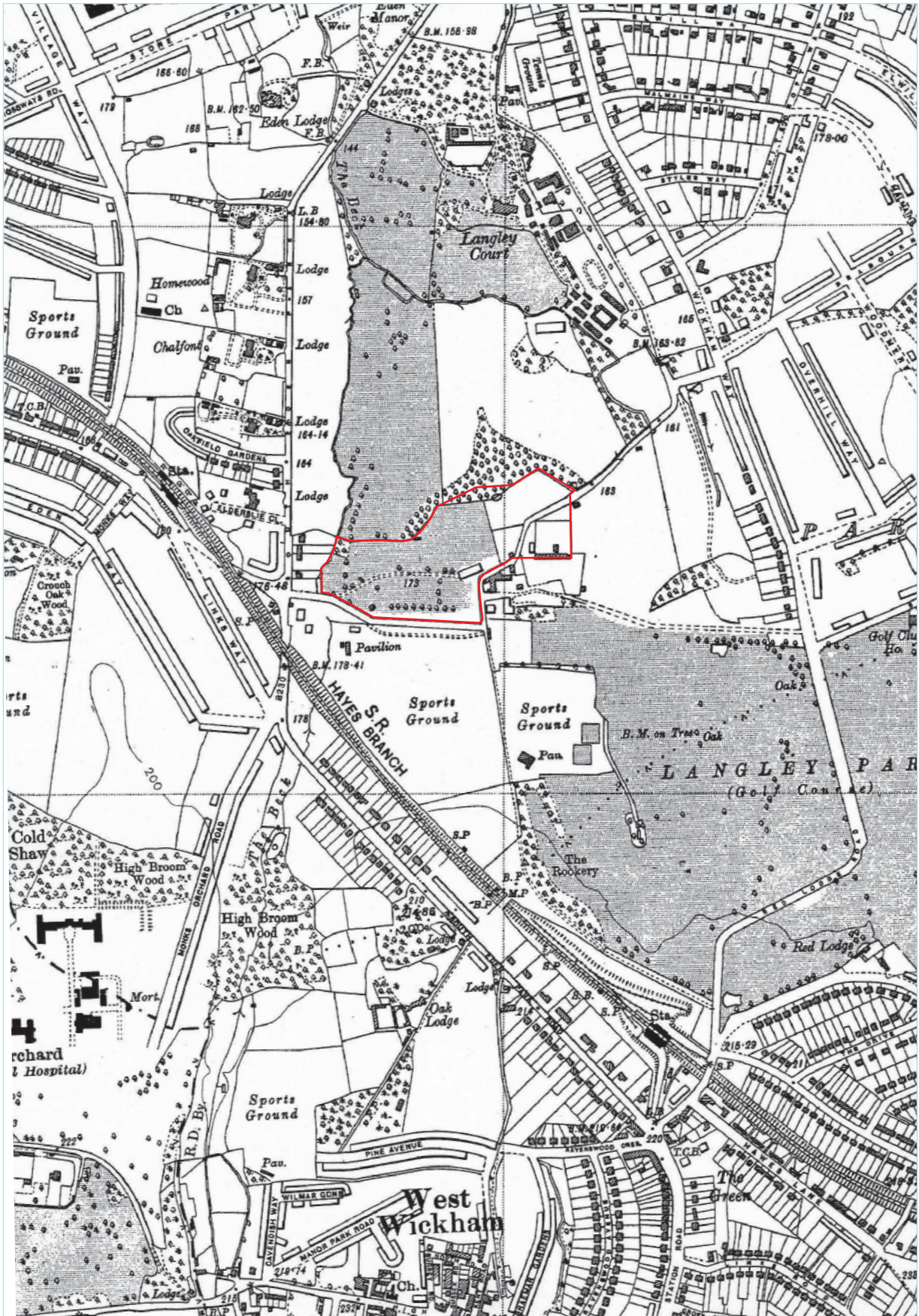


Figure 4: Extract from the 1938 Ordnance Survey 6" to one mile scale map of the area, showing the school grounds outlined in red (scaled to 1:10,000)



Figure 5: Extract from the 1968 Ordnance Survey 6" to one mile scale map of the area, showing the school grounds outlined in red (scaled to 1:10,000)



Figure 6: Aerial photograph of the site, taken August 1961. The site is outlined in red

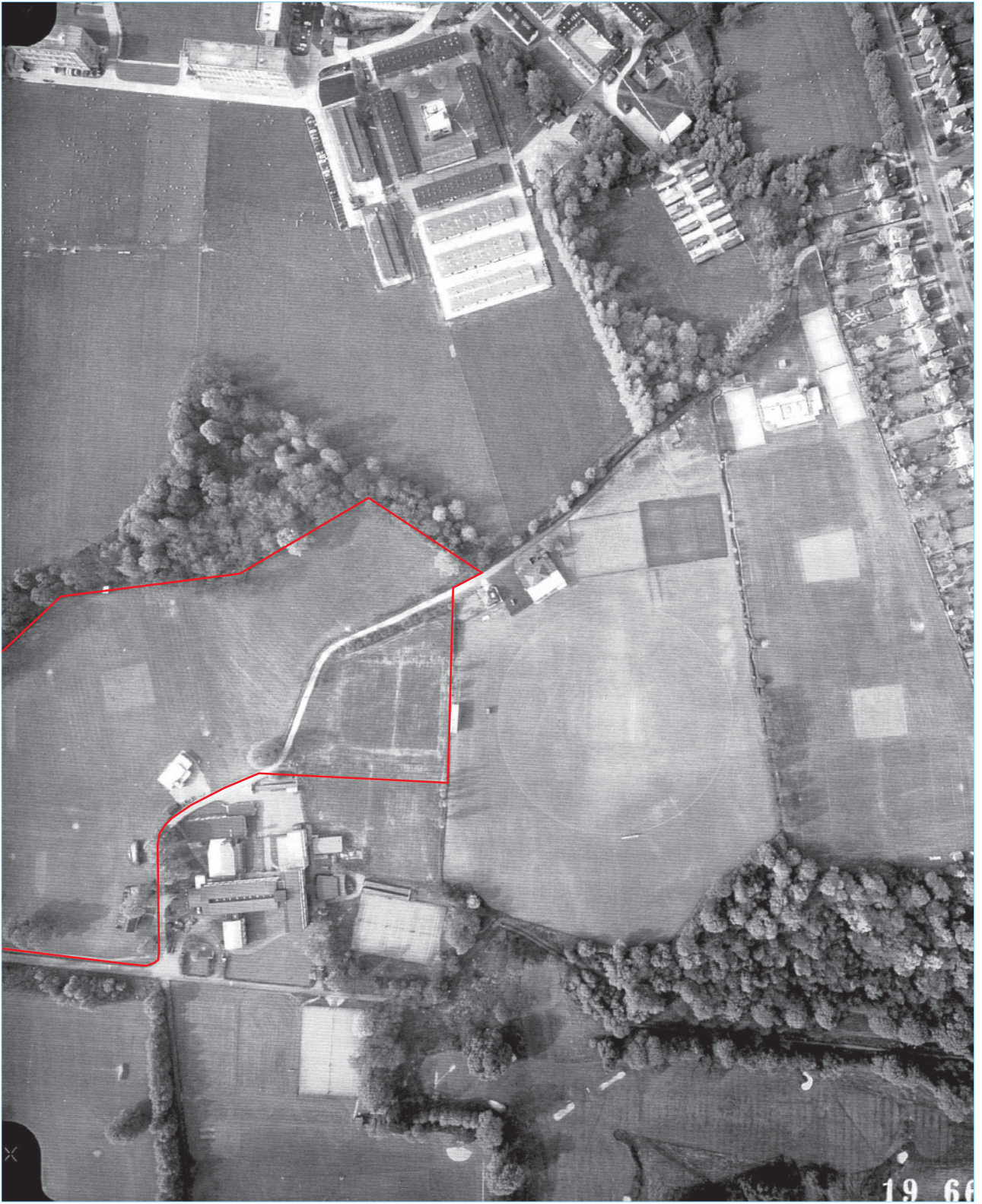


Figure 7: Aerial photograph of the eastern part of the site, taken April 1966. The site is outlined in red