



Archaeological Desk-Based  
Assessment in advance of the  
Proposed Residential Development  
at 259 High Street, St Mary Cray,  
Orpington BR5 4AR

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
in advance of the Proposed Development  
at The Red Lion, 259 High Street, St Mary  
Cray, Orpington BR5 4AR

NGR: 547180 167409



Date of Report: 04/12/2016

**SWAT. ARCHAEOLOGY**

Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company

School Farm Oast, Graveney Road

Faversham, Kent

ME13 8UP

Tel; 01795 532548 or 07885 700 112

[www.swatarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.swatarchaeology.co.uk)

## Contents

<i>List of Plates</i> .....	4
<i>List of Figures</i> .....	4
1. SUMMARY.....	5
2. INTRODUCTION.....	6
2.1 Geology and Topography.....	7
2.2 Planning Background.....	7
2.2.1 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment.....	7
2.3 The Proposed Development.....	9
2.4 Project Constraints.....	9
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	9
3.1 Introduction.....	9
3.2 Desktop Study – Institute For Archaeologists (revised 2011).....	10
4. METHODOLOGY.....	10
4.1 Desk-Based Assessment.....	10
4.1.1 Archaeological databases.....	10
4.1.2 Historical documents.....	10
4.1.3 Cartographic and pictorial documents.....	11
4.1.4 Aerial photographs.....	13
4.1.5 Geotechnical information.....	14
4.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources.....	14
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT.....	14
5.1 Introduction.....	14
5.2 History of the Site.....	15
5.3 Archaeological and Historical Development.....	16
5.4 Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas.....	17

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....	18
6.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age.....	18
6.2 Roman-British.....	19
6.3 Iron Age.....	19
6.4 Anglo-Saxon.....	20
6.5 Medieval.....	20
6.6 Post-Medieval and Modern.....	21
6.7 Summary of Potential.....	21
7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	22
7.1 Introduction.....	22
7.2 Existing Impacts.....	22
7.3 Proposed Impacts.....	23
7.3.1 The general development of the site.....	23
7.4 Proposed mitigation for the impact of the construction process.....	24
8. MITIGATION.....	24
9. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.....	25
9.1 Archive.....	25
9.2 Reliability/limitations of sources.....	25
9.3 Copyright.....	25
10. REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	26

Appendix 1 GL HER data and maps



### **List of Plates**

Plate 1. Google Earth view 1960

Plate 2. Red Lion Close

Plate 3. High Street

Plate 4. High Street

### **List of Figures**

Fig.1a Site plan

Fig.2b Proposed development

## **Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at The Red Lion, 259 High Street, St Mary Cray, Orpington BR5 4AR**

NGR: 547180 167409

### **1 SUMMARY**

1.1 SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by clients to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment to supplement a planning permission condition for the proposed residential development at The Red Lion, 259 High Street, St Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent BR5 4AR.

1.2 The proposed development comprises of the conversion of a former public house to 2 two-bedroom flats with demolition of existing extensions and outbuildings and the erection of 2 two bedroom mews cottages with the provision of hard and soft landscaping on site and on the high street.

1.3 The PDA is located in the South East of England, in the Borough of Bromley, the Orpington Urban District and the former ancient parish of St Mary Cray. It lies within an Archaeological Priority Area, in the Cray Valley, east of the River Cray, in an area of urban development. The plot forms approximately 650sqm and is the site of the Red Lion Public House and grounds. It is bounded to the north by St Mary Cray Primary School, to the south and east by Red Lion Close residential development and The Croft Tearoom and to the west by the High Street (Fig.1).

1.4 This Desk Based Assessment has examined the wide variety of archaeological data held by Historic England and other sources. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarised as:

- *Prehistoric: Moderate*
- *Iron Age: Low*
- *Romano-British: High*
- *Anglo-Saxon: Moderate*

- *Medieval: Moderate*
- *Post-medieval: High*
- *Modern: High*

*The Desk Based Assessment concludes that:*

- *The site has potential for archaeological discoveries.*

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

2.1 SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by clients to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment to satisfy a planning permission condition for the Proposed Development at The Red Lion, 259 High Street, St Mary Cray, Orpington BR5 4AR (Figure 1a & 2a). The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area (PDA). The PDA is centered on National Grid Reference: 547189 167409.

2.2 Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated in the assessment.

2.3 The proposed development comprises of the conversion of a former public house to 2 two-bedroom flats with demolition of existing extensions and outbuildings and the erection of 2 two bedroom mews cottages with the provision of hard and soft landscaping on site and on the high street.

2.4 The PDA is located in the South East of England, in the Borough of Bromley, the Orpington Urban District and the former ancient parish of St Mary Cray. It lies within an Archaeological Priority Area, in the Cray Valley, east of the River Cray, in an area of urban development. The plot forms approximately 650sqm and is the site of the Red Lion Public House and grounds. It is bounded to the north by St Mary Cray Primary School, to the south

and east by Red Lion Close residential development and The Croft Tearoom and to the west by the High Street (Figures.1-2).

2.5 This report is a desk-based appraisal from known cartographic, photographic and archaeological sources and is a research led statement on the archaeological potential of the proposed development.

2.6 It may be that intrusive investigations, such as a Watching Brief and/or an Archaeological Evaluation, with machine cut trial trenching, may be requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) before development and to satisfy a planning permission condition.

## **2.1 Geology and Topography**

The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA is situated upon Bedrock geology of Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 71 to 89 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk shallow seas. There are also potential areas of Taplow Gravel- Sand and Gravel.

The PDA sits at an average height of 55m AOD to the south east of London, in the Cray valley between Chiselhurst and Swanley, c.300m west of the River Cray. It was historically an area of open land that flanked the main road that ran through St Mary Cray and was later developed into a Public House.

## **2.2 Planning Background**

The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)

Policy 12 is the relevant policy for the historic environment:

### **2.2.1 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment**

Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at

risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

2.2.2 In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation

(NPPF 2012).

Bromley planning authority will have a number of policies relevant to archaeology and these policies include BE 8, BE 11 and BE 16.

### **Regional Policies**

The South-East Research Framework (SERF) is on-going with groups of researchers producing a Resource Assessment, which will identify research questions and topics in order to form a Research Agenda for the future.

This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practise Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practise Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government. The Good Practise Advice notes emphasises the need for assessments of the significance of any heritage assets, which are likely to be changed, so the assessment can inform the decision process. Significance is defined in the NPPF Guidance in the Glossary as “the value of the heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historical. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also it’s setting”. The setting of the heritage asset is also clarified in the Glossary as “the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve”.

This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

### **2.3 The Proposed Development**

The proposed development will comprise of a planning application for residential development with associated access roads and landscaping.

### **2.4 Project Constraints**

No project constraints were encountered during the data collection for this assessment.

## **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

3.1 The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by clients in order to supplement a planning application for the proposed development at 259 High Street, St Mary Cray, Orpington, to establish the potential for archaeological features and deposits.



### **3.2 Desktop Study – Institute for Archaeologists (revised 2011)**

This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Institute for Archaeologists (2014). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

*“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”.* (CiFA 2014)

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Desk-Based Assessment**

#### *4.1.1 Archaeological Databases*

The local Historic Environment Record (HER) held at Greater London HER provides an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area (PDA) and the surrounding environs of St Mary Cray.

The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site (GLHER Report 12902).

Relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

#### *4.1.2 Historical Documents*

Historical documents, such as charters, registers, wills and deeds etc., were considered not relevant to this specific study.

#### **4.1.3 Cartographic and Pictorial Documents**

A cartographic and pictorial document search was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Kent County Council, the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Figs. 3-14).

#### **4.1.4 History of the Locality**

St Mary Cray was named for the medieval parish church of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It was an ancient Parish in the County of Kent and was historically known as South Cray, being the most southern of the local parishes within the Cray Valley. The name Cray may derive from the Saxon *crecca* a 'brook or rivulet', the Welsh word *craie* meaning 'fresh water' or the Latin *creta* meaning 'chalk'. The River Cray rises in Orpington and flows northeast over a chalk bed and through the towns of Saint Marie Cray, Pauls Cray, Votes-Cray, North Cray and Cray ford (Crecaford) eventually joining with the river Darent and finally the Thames. The Cray Valley was the location of early settlement.

4.1.5 The Cray Valley was the location of early settlement from the Palaeolithic period when people lived in small groups and hunted for mammals, fish and birds and foraged for plants, fruit, nuts and berries. Evidence of human activity during this period has survived through the recovery of flint hand axes c.2.5miles south of the village. New types of tools and weapons were introduced in the Mesolithic period and the Cray valley has produced large numbers of worked flint, scrapers, axes and microliths. The Neolithic period saw the beginnings of farming and flints and stone tools have been found at St Pauls Cray within 1 mile of the village. In the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age, farming became regularized and a greater range of pottery was created. A 'Beaker' fragment, a very specific type of pottery named for the people that created it, was found at St Mary Cray and a flat bronze axe was found at nearby Petts Wood. In the Bronze Age, centres of production in bronze metalwork grew up and formal landscape boundaries developed. Both flint and bronze tools from this period have been found in the Upper Cray Valley. Evidence of early settlement in the form of dene holes, caverns shaped in the chalk, have been found on either side of the valley.

4.1.6 The Iron Age saw a growth in skills, industries and trade that resulted in conflict over resources and Hill forts were constructed to protect the population. Ditches, pottery and coins have been found at St Mary Cray and a Hillfort is documented at Holwood, Keston c.6 miles from the village.

4.1.7 The Roman invasion brought with it a system of roads that acted as a network between Londinium and the ports of the Kent coast. Wealthy Romans built large villas in the countryside close to rivers, roads and resources. At St Pauls Cray Romans farmed along the banks of the river. And a number of villas exist here and in Orpington and Ramsden. The remains of a Roman Bath House have been found in the Fordcroft area, on the west side of the river. Excavations by ODAS at St. Mary Cray revealed a corn drier and trackway and pottery, lamps, coins, brooches, rings, keys and glass have been found in the surrounding area.

4.1.8 Following the withdrawal of the Romans life became centred on small agricultural settlements of timber framed hall houses with associated huts. Anglo Saxon charters document places in the Cray/Orpington Area such as *Craeges Aewhna* 'Source of the Cray'. ODAS excavated an Anglo Saxon huts at St Mary Cray and an Anglo Saxon cemetery was discovered to the west bank of the river at Fordcroft.

4.1.9 During the Medieval period most of the Orpington/ River Cray Valley was either farmed or was left as woodland interspersed with manor houses and farmhouses. South Cray, which would become St Mary Cray, is mentioned in the Domesday Book and was owned by Bishop Odo, Earl of Kent, Bishop of Bayeaux and half brother to William the Conqueror. Three mills are mentioned in the survey.

The nearby St Paul's Cray Church is thought to date to the 11<sup>th</sup> century. However, the church was formerly St Paulinus Cray, possibly dedicated to Paulinus, an early Christian missionary and close contemporary of Augustine, Archbishop of York and Bishop of Rochester, which may suggest that the church may have been there since the 7<sup>th</sup> century. St Mary's Church, found on the eastern side of the village, dates to the 13<sup>th</sup> century and was originally a chapelry of Orpington.

4.1.9 The village grew and prospered through agriculture, specifically hopfields and fruit farms. It developed into a market town, permission being granted by Edward I to hold a market on a Wednesday. The market House was damaged by a storm on November 26 1704 and fell into disuse. Early industries developed, one of which was Hodson and Hull that cast bells for Canterbury Cathedral and Oxford. During the industrial revolution brewing and paper manufacturing grew along the banks of the River Cray. The population increased significantly with the advent of the London, Chatham and Dover railway that ran through the Cray Valley. The building of the viaduct attracted many migrant workers to the area and the Cray Wanderers FC was established in 1860, thought to be the oldest football association club in London. The parish was absorbed into the Bromley Rural District in 1894 and the Orpington Urban District in 1934.

A focused history of the development site is examined in the next section.

#### **4.1.10 Map Regression**

In the OS Map of 1869 (Figure 3) St Mary Cray is a small village centred on the high street c.400m west of the River Cray. The PDA is the Red Lion Public House forming part of a corner plot on the east side of the high street. It is bounded to the west by the High Street, the north by a row of terraced buildings and to the south and east by neighbouring gardens. The village is a mixture of detached houses with large mature gardens and small rows of terraces with narrow strip gardens and two schools; the institute for boys and girl and the endowed school for boys and girls. The south of the village is scattered in lay out resembling a small hamlet. A large area to the southeast is taken up with nurseries of orchards and hops. One is named that 'Rosecroft' and the houses set in a square around the grounds may be smallholdings or nursery workers homes. Beyond the road settlement the area is largely rural, made up of fields, trackways and ponds. The nearest benchmark is at the junction just south of the Red Lion Public House (BM176.9)

4.1.11 To the south is a boundary line that runs along the centre of the Kent Row Road and south of the road is the New Town, a development of semi detached properties and terraces set out in a more uniform fashion (Fig.3).

4.1.12 In the OS Map of 1896-97 the River Cray is a complex system of streams and tributaries separated by small islands with a spring, a ford, two footbridges and a Wier. An extension joins the two buildings of the The Red Lion Public House and a long rectangular building has been added to its east boundary. A strip of small out buildings has sprung up along the boundary line and may belong to the terraced buildings that flank the High Street and large glasshouses have been added to the nursery on the south and east boundary. 'Rosecroft' nursery has been developed into the Derry Downs estate of low density residential housing of detached and semi detached dwellings with large gardens. The house of 'Rosecroft' has survived the development and still retains its corner plot at the top of the high street. The Rookery can be seen to the North (Fig. 5).

4.1.13 In the OS Map of 1909 further extensions and out buildings have been added to the Red Lion Public House. Terraced houses have been added to the west of the High Street and to the north of Kent Row Road and allotment gardens have been added to the south of Kent Row Road. The Rookery gardens have a waterfall and footbridge, 'Rosecroft' is now being used as a Club and a pavilion has been added to the west bank of the river; the Wier has been expanded into a group of buildings (Fig. 6).

4.1.14 In the OS Map of 1930-31 the pavilion has been removed and a new road is in the process of being constructed to the west bank of the river. A recreation ground has been added behind the school (Fig. 7).

4.1.15 In the OS Map of 1959-60 the town has been redeveloped and as part of this process the Red Lion is numbered 259 High Street. The Public House and the two houses adjacent appear to have been rebuilt. The Public House is a larger building with rear extension, set back from the road and most of the buildings to the rear have been demolished. The nursery to the south boundary has been developed into a housing estate centred around a new road 'Red Lion Close', sharing the same name as the pub (Fig. 8).

The Rookery has survived the changes to the town but its grounds have been developed into the small residential estate of 'Rookery Gardens'; detached dwellings with gardens. Behind the estate is a Tennis Court, Bowling Green, Playground, Pavilion and St Mary Cray

Recreation Ground. Effingham Lodge located just south of the weir is noted as a 'Ruin' and a Tennis Court has been built in its grounds. The larger house adjacent is a Surgery and the house opposite is the 'Star Club'. The school named St Mary Cray County primary School has a new large outbuilding and paddling pool in the playing field. A Post Office is next door and the houses adjacent have been removed and replaced with a Sea Cadet Hut.

The west corner of the T-junction with Kent Road has a second Surgery, the new St Joseph's RC Church, a Presbytery and St Joseph's Hall. 'The Club' is now named Rosecroft Social Club. The Derry Downs development has expanded west and there has been further development south of the Kent Road with the addition of a TA centre, four public houses, a surgery, a church, a builders yard, a garage, a works, a salvation army hall and St Andrews parish hall. The river has been reduced significantly and the area has been redeveloped for industry with the new road providing access to a large bakery and works and a Cart Track running from the Kent road to the Weir. The Roman Bathhouse uncovered during preparation for these works is marked on the map as 'Roman Remains found'.

4.1.16 In the OS Map of 1971-74 Rookery gardens has been redeveloped into terraced houses and flats and a youth centre has been added. The tennis courts have been removed from the grounds of Effingham Lodge (Fig. 10).

4.1.17 In the OS Map of 1980-82 the rear extension and two of the houses adjacent to the Red Lion Public House have been removed. The surgery has been developed into four houses and the river area has been become a public recreation area 'Riverside Gardens' (Fig.11).

4.1.18 In the OS map of 1992- 95 there has been very little change (Fig.14).

#### *4.1.19 Aerial Photographs*

The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken. In 1940 the PDA is the Red Lion Public House joined with a row of terraced houses to the north and a yard to the east, flanking the east side of the High Street. The area around St Mary



Cray has undergone post war development but the area immediately around the High Street still retains its rural character. By 1960 the south and east boundary of the PDA has been developed into Red Lion Close. By 2013, despite the modern development of the village the PDA itself has seen little change. (Plate 1).

#### 4.1.20 Geotechnical Information

To date, no known geotechnical investigations have been carried out at the site.

#### 4.1.21 Secondary and statutory resources

Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, landscape studies; dissertations, research frameworks and websites are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment where necessary.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1 Introduction

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4,300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – c. AD 410	
Anglo-Saxon	AD 410 – AD 1066	
Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1485	
Post-medieval	AD 1485 – AD 1900	
Modern	AD 1901 – present day	

**Table 1 Classification of Archaeological Periods**

5.2 The PDA is located within an Archaeological Priority Area. No events, Monuments, Listed Buildings, or Findspots are recorded within the confines of the PDA.

However, 21 monuments, 46 events, 43 fid spots, six listed buildings and one park are recorded in the vicinity of the PDA. There are seven Grade II listed buildings within the assessment area. No.208 Spring Hall (MLO79667) built from red brick and Nos.316 and 318 (MLO79421) High Street of painted black brick and weatherboarding are C18th two storey houses. The Rookery (MLO79423) was an C18th three storey red brick house that was demolished in the C19th. No.265 Rosecroft Cottage (MLO79632) is a C19th two storey red bricked house, No.231 (MLO101423) is a C19th three storey stuccoed house. Nos.4-8a (MLO79535) and Rowlands (MLO79422), Kent Road are C18th two storey timber-framed houses (Plate 12). The PDA shares intervisibility 208 Spring Hall (MLO79667) and 316 and 318 High Street (MLO79421).

5.3 A walkover survey by the writer of this report was accomplished on Tuesday 29<sup>th</sup> November 2016. Weather conditions were dry and overcast. The reason for the survey was to:

1. Identify any historic landscape features not shown on maps
2. Conduct a rapid survey for archaeological features
3. Make a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material
4. Constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation

The walkover survey was not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of any archaeological features.

5.4 The PDA consists of a former Public House that is located on the east side of the High Street and is bounded to the south and east by Red Lion Road and to the north by terraced properties. The site was more or less level with an OD height of about 55m OD.

Although all of the PDA was walked no archaeological features or artifacts were identified and the majority of the site is surfaced in concrete of which measurements were taken on the southern edge of the concrete apron (Plates 2-4).

5.5 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape, followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed on the previous page in **Table 1**.

#### **5.5.1 Recent Archaeological Investigations**

The site is located in an Archaeological Priority Area and HER event records are to the west of the High Street, c.100m SW of the PDA where Roman, Prehistoric, Medieval and Post Medieval features or finds have been recovered. A Roman Bath House and Anglo Saxon Cemetery were discovered c.400m West of the PDA.

5.5.2 In 2009 Orpington & District Archaeological Society carried out a Watching brief on four geotechnical test pits 0.5m x 2.5m at St Joseph's Church, Kent Road, c.100m south west of the PDA. Two sherds of 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery and post medieval finds were recovered (ELO11829).

5.5.3 In 2014, pre-Construct Archaeology carried out an Evaluation of seven trial trenches at St Joseph's RC Church, High Street c.100m south west of the PDA. Pits, ditches and postholes cutting the natural layer and dating from prehistoric to Roman were uncovered (ELO13750).

5.5.3 In 2009 Archaeological solutions carried out a watching brief at 263 High Street c.200m west of the PDA. Two pits were revealed, one undated and one with post medieval pottery (ELO11347).

5.5.4 In 2013 Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company carried out a Strip, Map & Record at 28 Kent Road c.1-200m south west of the PDA. No archaeological features or finds were discovered (ELO13423)

5.5.5 Excavations at Poverest Road from 1965 to 1988 uncovered an early Saxon cemetery, mixed cremations and burials of men, women and children with many grave goods and a Roman Bath House and Industrial site, c.400m west of the PDA (ELO5042/5043/5044/5623/5624/7245/7783).

## **6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

### **6.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age**

**The Palaeolithic** represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. Palaeolithic dated material occurs in north and east Kent, particularly along the Medway and Stour Valleys and the Cray Valley, where flint axes have been found. The Kent HER has one record within the assessment area of a Levallois Flake (070870/00/00-MLO583), found at the Lower Road Allotment Gardens c.300m SW of the PDA.

**6.2 The Mesolithic period** reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age and the Cray Valley has produced large numbers of worked flint, scrapers, axes and microliths. The Kent HER has several records of archaeological evidence from this period within the assessment area. Flint flakes (070863/00/00-MLO3157 & 071042/00/00-MLO8050) have been found c.300m SW of the PDA. A possible knapping site is recorded at Poverest Road (070852/00/00-MLO676 & MLO76538) c.500m W, implements from this period were found at (070854/00/00 - MLO643) c.500m NW and flint flakes (071040/00/00 - MLO8040 & 071046/00/00 - MLO8182) c.500m SW.

**6.3 The Neolithic period** was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. Flints and stone tools have been found within 1 mile of the village at St Pauls Cray. The Kent HER has three records dating to this period within the assessment period. A Bank/earthworks, ditch, pit and post hole (MLO106566) were found c.100m west of the PDA. Arrowheads and flint flakes from the late Neolithic to early Bronze age were found c.300m south west of the PDA (070845/00/00 - MLO5454) and flint flakes (MLO76538) were found c.500m to the west.

**6.4 The Bronze Age** was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. Evidence of early

settlement in the form of dene holes, caverns shaped in the chalk, have been found on either side of the Cray Valley as well as flint and bronze tools from this period. A flat bronze axe was found in nearby Petts Wood and a piece of 'Beaker' pottery was found within the village. A late Bronze Age vessel (070687/00/00 - MLO5528) was found c.300m west of the PDA.

There are several additional records of flint flakes within the assessment area that have been found in conjunction with finds from other periods and are not recorded above. Archaeological investigation within the village appears to suggest that there was human activity from this period within the area, particularly to the west of the village, with one record within c.100m of the PDA. The potential for finding remains therefore, that date prior to the Iron Age within the confines of the proposed development is moderate.

**6.5 The Iron Age** is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or *civitas* of the Cantiaci, the tribe occupying the area that is now Kent, was Canterbury). An Iron Age Hill Fort is cited at Holwood, Keston c.6 miles from the village and ditches, pottery and coins have been found within the locality of the village. The Kent HER has two records of archaeological evidence within the assessment area. A C4th late Iron Age sherd from a cremation vessel and a cooking pot (070693/00/00-MLO19292) were found c.100m west of the PDA and a light red wheel-turned Belgic vessel with marked shoulder (070687/00/00-MLO5528) was found at the River Cray c.300m to the west. Archaeological investigations within the village have not identified Iron Age features or deposits, therefore the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered low.

**6.6 The Romano-British** period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Romans are known to have camped along the banks of the River Cray at St Paul's Cray and the Cray Valley is well known for Roman villas that populated the landscape, particularly at Orpington and Ramsden. A Roman Bathhouse and industrial area (MLO560) was uncovered in the Fordcroft area, to the west of the River Cray, c.500m west of the PDA. Excavations by ODAS uncovered a corn drier

and trackway and finds of pottery, lamps, coins, brooches, rings, keys and glass have been found in the surrounding area. A single pit, two ditches with post holes and finds of pottery, CBM, flints and iron slag (MLO106567), a 1<sup>st</sup> century pot, Patch Grove stabbed jars and bead rimmed bowls (070664/00/00-MLO16899), a sherd from a possible cremation vessel and a 4<sup>th</sup> century cooking pot (MLO78076 & 070693/00/00-MLO19292) and a pottery sherd (071383/00/00-MLO67546) have been found c.100m west of the PDA. There are a total of twenty-nine Kent HER records from this period suggesting that there was a strong Roman presence within the village possibly from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Several archaeological investigations have uncovered Roman deposits within c.100m of the PDA, therefore, the potential for finding archaeological features or deposits from this period is considered high.

**6.7 Anglo Saxon.** Charters document places in the Cray/Orpington Area such as *Craeges Aewhna* 'Source of the Cray' and there are three records dating to the Anglo-Saxon period within the assessment area. An Anglo Saxon cemetery containing cremations and inhumations of men, women and children with various grave goods was found c.400m west of the PDA. A Grubenhuis dating to C5<sup>th</sup> with Saxon pottery (070839/00/00 - MLO561) were found c.100m south of the PDA and metal detecting uncovered an 8<sup>th</sup> century bronze strap end, a brooch, a fragment of a Cnut penny and a cut penny of Edward the Confessor (071021/00/00 - MLO25698) c.300m to the north east. Saxon deposits have been found in conjunction with other periods that are not documented above and certainly the cemetery and Grubenhuis are evidence of a permanent settlement, therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period in the PDA is considered moderate.

**6.8 Medieval.** The area of South Cray, which would become St Mary Cray, is mentioned in the Domesday Book (071562/00/00-MLO71873) as Seynte Crey and Sentlinge. During the Medieval period the area was subject to agriculture and three mills were located on the River Cray. St Paul's Cray Church is thought to date to the 11<sup>th</sup> century and St Mary's Church to the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Despite the continued occupation of the village and the position of the PDA on the High Street there are only two records dating to the Medieval period within the assessment area, a late C12th lead seal matrix "Walter son of R Mun" encircled with a five pointed star with wavy ray (071004/00/00-MLO25661) was found c.100m east of the PDA and two sherds of C13th London Ware pottery (MLO103530) were found c.100m to the



west, therefore the potential for finding remains dating to the Medieval period is considered as moderate.

**6.9. Post Medieval.** In the Post-Medieval period the village became a market town, producing fruit and hops and industry grew along the River Cray. Occupation of the village continued through the Post-Medieval period and it is for the most part represented by Listed houses and buildings. The Red Lion Public House was built before 1756 and the outbuildings were added through this period. Archaeological investigations have uncovered Post-Medieval features and finds of pottery and glass from the Victorian period (MLO103529) have been found c.100m west of the PDA, therefore the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered as high.

**6.10 Modern.** The modern period saw a dramatic growth of the village with residential housing estates. The Red Lion Public House continued to trade and to develop with rebuilding and the addition and extension of outbuildings. This period is represented in the Kent HER by a post war Riverside Recreation ground with paddling pool and pond for model boats (MLO107410) created on bombed wasteland c.400m west of the PDA. The continued occupation of the site through this period suggests that the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered as high.

**6.11 Undated Records.** There are no three undated records within the assessment area. Excavations at 33-35 Anglesea Road by ODAS in 1989 recovered a collection of flints and Roman, medieval, post-medieval finds in an undated findspot (071035/00/00-MLO8029 & 071038/00/00 - MLO8038). An evaluation at Bellefield Road by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2003 c.400m West of the PDA, uncovered an undated posthole containing one piece of burnt flint among Mesolithic finds (MLO76538). An undated pit was identified in 2009 during a watching brief carried out at 263 High Street by Archaeological Solutions, c.100m SW of the PDA (MLO103532).

## **6.12 Summary of Potential**

The PDA lies within the Cray Valley, an area that was hunted and foraged during the prehistoric period and settled by Iron Age peoples. Occupation continued from the Roman period through to the Modern period.

9.4.2 While the PDA remained undeveloped until the Post medieval period, there may have been occupation that was not recorded on the maps.

9.4.3 Local prehistoric finds suggest that the area saw human activity during this period and while an Iron Age Hill Fort is recorded at some 6 miles distant, Roman settlement was close by at St Pauls Cray and the Fordcroft area. Saxon settlement is documented in the Domesday Survey and the grant of a market in the post medieval period is evidence that the village was growing and prospering.

9.4.4 Nearby excavations have produced archaeological finds and features from the prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval periods and the use of the site as a Public House and the close proximity to nurseries certainly suggest the potential for evidence from at least the Post- Medieval period.

9.4.3 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site from archaeological investigations in the vicinity but it must be said there is a paucity of archaeological information on the west of the high street around the PDA, however, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **Moderate**
- Iron Age: **Low**
- Roman: **High**
- Anglo-Saxon: **Moderate**
- Medieval: **Moderate**
- Post-Medieval and Modern: **High**

## **7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **7.1 Introduction**

Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, and Historic Research have provided evidence for the historic use of the site. By collating this information we have assessed the impact on previous archaeological remains through the following method of categorisation:

- **Total Impact** - Where the area has undergone a destructive process to a depth that would in all probability have destroyed any archaeological remains e.g. construction, mining, quarrying, archaeological evaluations etc.
- **High Impact** – Where the ground level has been reduced to below natural geographical levels that would leave archaeological remains partly in situ either in plan or section e.g. the construction of roads, railways, buildings, strip foundations etc.
- **Medium Impact** – Where there has been low level or random disturbance of the ground that would result in the survival of archaeological remains in areas undisturbed e.g. the installation of services, pad-stone or piled foundations, temporary structures etc.
- **Low Impact** – Where the ground has been penetrated to a very low level e.g. farming, landscaping, slab foundation etc.

## 7.2 Existing Impacts

7.2.1 Cartographic regression (4.1.3), Topographic analysis (4.1.4) and Historical research (5.2) indicate that the site has been subject to agriculture till the post-medieval period when it was developed as a public house. Therefore, previous impacts to archaeological remains from construction are considered to be **medium impact**.

## 7.3 Summary of impacts both historic and proposed

The PDA appears to have been agricultural ground to the east of the High Street until the post medieval period when development spread south along the High Street and the site became a Public House and terraced houses. Over time outbuildings were added to the site and the property to the south and east became a nursery with glasshouses. During the modern period the site underwent some development with the construction of a new road to the south of the property and some rebuilding on the site.

7.3.1 Any impacts from the agricultural process would probably have been destroyed by the later construction of the public house and its outbuildings. While these impacts may have been shallow in the post medieval period, demolition and rebuilding in the modern period may have gone to a greater depth.

## **8. MITIGATION**

The purpose of this archaeological based assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential likelihood and survival the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **moderate** archaeological potential and the periods that have the highest potential for survival on the PDA are Roman, Post-Medieval and Modern.

Natural geology was encountered at 0.8-1.2m depth, within c.200m of the PDA.

## **9. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **9.1 Archive**

Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to Orpington Council (Heritage) within 6 months of completion.

### **9.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources**

The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at Greater London Council, and therefore considered as being reliable.

### **9.3 Copyright**

Swale & Thames Survey Company and the author shall retain full copyright on the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to the client (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

Paul Wilkinson PhD., MCifA., FRSA.

6<sup>th</sup> December 2016

## **10 REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY**

IFA (2014) STANDARD AND GUIDANCE for historic environment desk-based assessment.

National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

Data provided by GL HER

Bromley District Local Plan Draft 2 (2014)

## PLATES



Plate 1. Aerial photograph 4.6.2015(Google Earth)



Plate 2. Red Lion Close (looking NE)





Plate 3. High Street with the PDA on the left (looking south)



Plate 4. High Street with the PDA on the right (looking north)

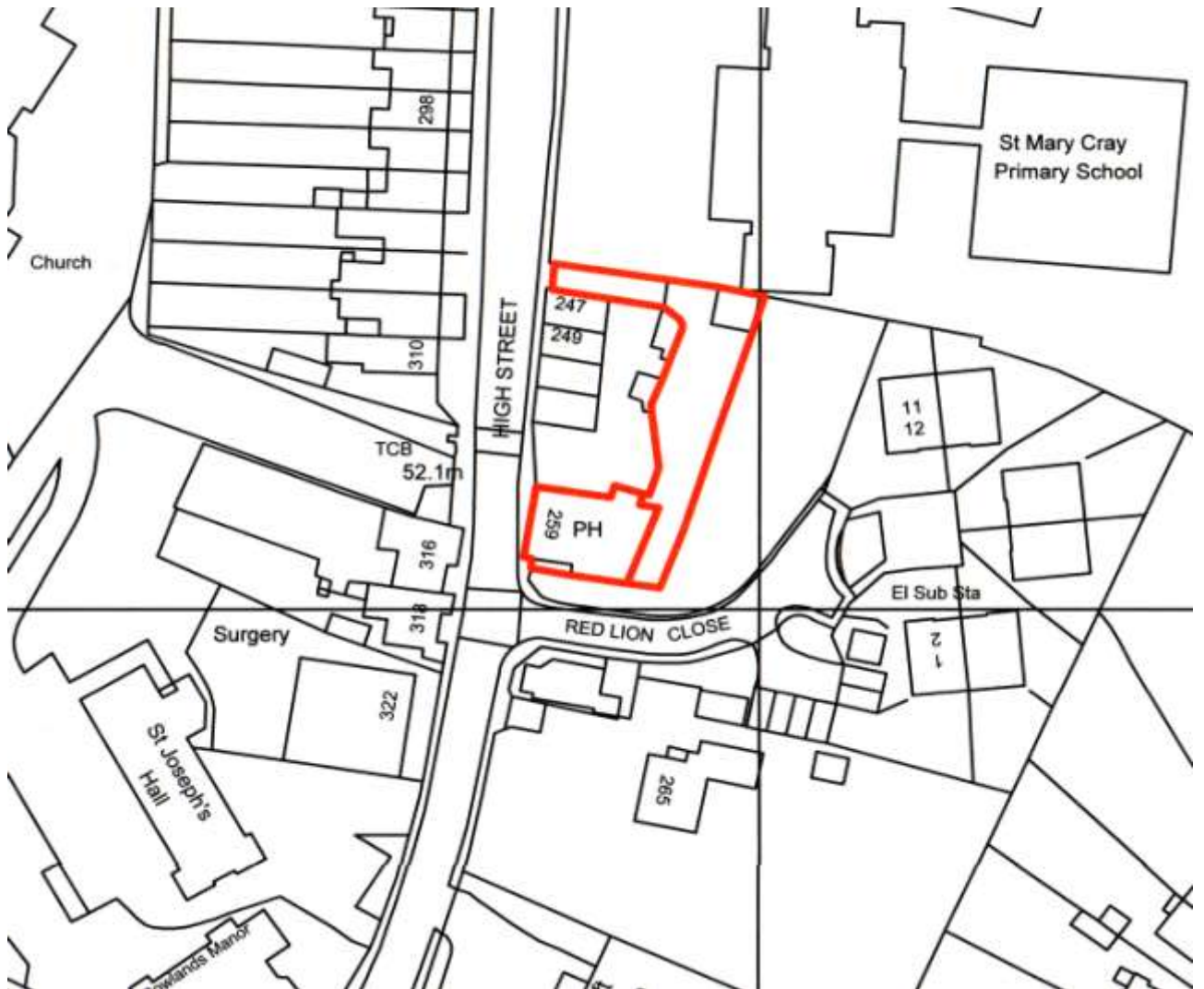


Figure 1a. Site plan



Figure 2b. Proposed development

Figure 3. OS map of 1869

<b>KHER Ref</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Description</b>
ELO10564	Backlog Report	c.500m W	Roman/Post medieval	2009, Watching Brief, Pre-Construct Archaeology, Bellefield Road, Roman tile, Post Medieval service cuts and a Cobbled trackway. Modern Service cuts.
ELO11347	Intervention	c.200m W	Post Medieval	2009, Watching brief, Archaeological Solutions Ltd, 263 High Street, two pits, one undated, one with Post Medieval pottery. Natural sand/gravel 0.8-1.28m (MLO103531/103532).
ELO11829	Intervention	c.100m SW	Medieval/Post Medieval	2009, Watching brief, Orpington & District Archaeological Society, St Joseph's Church, Kent Road, four geotechnical test pits 0.5m x 2.5m, two sherds of 13 <sup>th</sup> century pottery, post medieval finds (MLO103529/103530).
ELO13423	Intervention	c.1-200m SW	Negative	2013, Strip, Map & Record, Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company, 28 Kent Road, Negative.
ELO13750	Intervention	c.100m SW	Prehistoric/Roman	2014, Evaluation, St Joseph's RC Church, High Street, Pre-Construct Archaeology, seven trial trenches, Prehistoric to Roman features of pits, ditches and postholes cutting natural. Natural gravel at 52m OD, (MLO106566/106567).
ELO2570	Intervention	c.1-200m SW	No Description	1982, Excavation, Orpington & District Archaeological Society, 10-20 Kent Road, No Description (Monument 070839/070840).
ELO2660	Intervention	c.400m SW	No Description	1998, Watching Brief, Orpington & District Archaeological Society, Lower Road Allotments, no description (Find Spot 071890).
ELO3780	Intervention	c.1-200m SW	No Description	1996, Excavation/Trial Trench, Museum of London Archaeology, 3-7 Kent Road, No Description (Find Spot 071383).
ELO5036	Intervention	c.450m E	No Description	1991, Metal Detecting, Hodson Crescent, No Description (Find Spot 071021).
ELO5042	Intervention	c.400m E	Early Saxon	Excavation, Provost Road, No Description. Early Saxon Cemetery (MLO25014).

ELO5043	Intervention	c.400m W	Early Saxon/Roman	1965, Excavation, Poverest Road, No Description, Early Saxon Cemetery (MLO25014), Roman Bath House and industrial site (MLO560).
ELO5044	Intervention	c.400m W	Early Saxon/Roman	1975-78, Excavation, Poverest Road, Bromley Museum, three inhumations and two or three possible inhumations near to Roman Building. Another burial found in 1978. Mixed cremations and burials, men, women and children and many grave goods, Early Saxon Cemetery (MLO25014), Roman Bath House and industrial site (MLO560).
ELO526	Intervention	c.500m W	Mesolithic/Roman/Post Medieval	2003, Excavation/Trial Trench, 3 Bellefield Road, Pre-Construct Archaeology, No evidence of bath house or Saxon cemetery. Deposits of silt, one struck blade, one core and one struck flake possibly Mesolithic. An undated posthole with burnt flint cut into silt. Above post medieval plough soil with inclusions of burnt flint, bone, Roman pottery, Roman coin and Post Medieval CBM. Post Medieval Post holes and pits with shod donkey. Water lain material possibly pond. Natural gravel at 47.23m in trench 1 (MLO76018/76538).
ELO5523	Intervention	c.2-300m S	No Description	Excavation, 10 Chelsfield Road, No Description (Find Spot 070846).
ELO5527	Intervention	c.2-300m S	No Description	Excavation, 12 Chelsfield Road, No Description (Find Spot 070848).
ELO5529	Intervention	c.200m SW	No Description	Excavation, 17 Lower Road, No Description (Find Spot 071045).
ELO5532	Intervention	c.200m SW	No Description	Excavation, 23 Lower Road, No Description (Find Spot 070843).
ELO5551	Intervention	c.500m W	No Description	Non-Archaeological Intervention, Bellefield Road, No Description (Find Spot 070833).
ELO5553	Intervention	c.500m W	No Description	Excavation, Bellefield Road, No Description (Find Spot 070833).
ELO5555	Intervention	c.450-500m W	No Description	Non-Archaeological Intervention, Bridge Road, No Description (Find Spot 070836).
ELO5556	Intervention	c.450-	No Description	Non-Archaeological Intervention, Bridge Road, No Description (Find Spot

		500m W		070675).
ELO5568	Intervention	c.400m W	No Description	Non-Archaeological Intervention, Cray Ave, No Description (Find Spot 070847).
ELO5577	Intervention	c.400m W	No Description	Non-Archaeological Intervention, Junction with Ford Croft Road, No Description (Find Spot 070773).
ELO5587	Intervention	c.100m SW	No Description	Non Archaeological Intervention, High Street (Grounds of St Joseph's Church), No Description (Find Spot 070693/MLO78076).
ELO5591	Intervention	c.100m W	No Description	1938, Excavation, High Street, No Description (Find Spot 070664).
ELO5597	Intervention	c.1-200m SW	No Description	Excavation/Trial Trench, Kent Road Allotments, No Description (Find Spot 071043)
ELO5602	Intervention	c.200m SW	No Description	Non-Archaeological Intervention, Lower Road, No Description (Find Spot 070962).
ELO5603	Intervention	c.200m SW	No Description	Non-Archaeological Intervention, Lower Road, No Description (Find Spot 070671).
ELO5604	Intervention	c.400m SW	No Description	Non-Archaeological Intervention, Lower Road Allotments, No Description (Find Spot 070942).
ELO5605	Intervention	c.400m SW	No Description	Excavation, Lower Road Allotments, No Description, (Find Spot 071041).
ELO5606	Intervention	c.200m SW	No Description	1977, Excavation, Orpington & District Archaeological Society, Junction with Lower Road, No Description, (Monument 070841/070842).
ELO5618	Intervention	c.400m SW	No Description	1937, Non Archaeological Intervention, Northfield Avenue, No Description (Monument 070666).
ELO5623	Intervention	c.500m W	Roman	1988, Excavation, Provost Road and Bellefield Road, Roman Bath House and Industrial Site (Monument MLO560)
ELO5624	Intervention	c.400m W	Roman	Excavation, Orpington & District Archaeological Society, Proverest Road, Romano British Bath House (Monument MLO560)

ELO5630	Intervention	c.200m W	No Description	1947, Non Archaeological Intervention, River Cray, No Description (Find Spot 070674).
ELO5633	Intervention	c.300m NE	No Description	1936, Non Archaeological Intervention, Rookery Building Estate, No Description (Find Spot 070690).
ELO5634	Other	c.300m NE	No Description	Unknown, Rookery Gardens, (Find Spot 070965)
ELO5657	Intervention	c.150m NE	No Description	Non-Archaeological Intervention, St Mary Cray Recreation Ground, No Description (Find Spot 070670).
ELO5973	Intervention	c.500m W	Post Medieval	2004, Watching brief, Pre-Construct Archaeology, Bellefield Road (Former Johnson's Plant Yard), Post-medieval pits and post holes, plough soil with post-medieval CBM, colluvial clayey sandy silt, natural gravel and brick earth. Cutting this a deposit of silty water lain material possibly a pond (Monument MLO76018)
ELO6470	Intervention	c.200m SW	No Description	2005, Excavation/Trial Trench, Archaeology South east, 21 Lower Road, (Find Spot MLO78389).
ELO7245	Intervention	c.500m W	Roman/Saxon/Post Medieval	2007, Excavation/Trial Trench, pre-Construct Archaeology, Bellefield Road (H Smith's Yard), adjacent to bath house, tile and flint Roman foundation, the back wall of the bath house,. Two Saxon grave cuts and grave goods, post Saxon colluvial layer, Post-Medieval cut features, chalk layer predating Bellefield Road, 20 <sup>th</sup> century service trenches. Natural gravel at 47.38 OD Monument MLO25014/560/76018).
ELO777	Intervention	c.400m W	Modern	2003, Excavation/Trial Trench, Pre-Construct Archaeology, Cray Avenue (former AEI Re-diffusion Site), ten trenches, site partially subjected to terracing in 1950-60's (Find Spot MLO76245/77762/77763).
ELO7783	Intervention	c.500m W	Bronze Age/Roman/Saxon	2005, Watching Brief/Excavation, Pre-Construct Archaeology, Bellefield Road (H Smith Yard), Bronze age tree throw, Roman occupation and industrial activity, four graves of Saxon date (Monument

				MLO25014/560/76018/99155).
ELO7880	Intervention	c.500m NE	Post Medieval	2007, Excavation/Trial Trench, Wessex Archaeology, Cherry Orchard Close, two trenches of fine sandy silty clay at 0.5-0.6m, deposits post medieval or modern. Silted post-medieval boundary ditch (Monument MIO99157).
ELO9047	Intervention	c.1-200m SW	No Description	1995, Excavation/Trial Trench, Museum of London Archaeology Service, 3-7 Kent Road, No description (Monument 071562).
ELO9068	Backlog Report	c.400m W	Negative	2002, DBA, Compass Archaeology, Cray Avenue (former AEI Re-diffusion Site),.
MLO77762	Find Spot	c.400m W	Roman	Cray Avenue, several fragments of early Roman tile recovered from Modern overburden.
070846/00/00-MLO1334	Find Spot	c.100m S	Roman	#10 Chelsfield Road, Roman pottery found in garden in 1988 by ODAS.
070840/00/00-MLO557	Monument	c.200m SW	Roman	10-20 Kent Road, 1982 5 trenches revealed Roman and Saxon pottery, Roman ditch and a Saxon Grubenhaus. Finds include 130 cattle horn cores, animal bone, 8 bronze coin, 2 <sup>nd</sup> century pottery.
070839/00/00-MLO561	Monument	c.200mSW	Early Medieval	10-20 Kent Road, Grubenhaus cutting Roman ditch with 3 post holes. Finds include Saxon pottery, Roman pottery; bone, antler, and cone fragments; bone pins, copper pin or brooch, and 7 coins dating 5 <sup>th</sup> century.
070848/00/00-MLO1226	Find Spot	c.100m S	Roman	12 Chelsfield Road, 1979 excavation upslope from drying oven revealed Roman pottery.
071045/00/00-MLO8181	Find Spot	c.500m SW	Roman	17 Lower Road, 1978 excavation by ODAS, Roman pot, building material, part of a quern stone, Mesolithic flakes.
071046/00/00-MLO8182	Find Spot	c.500m SW	Mesolithic	12 Lower Road, 1978 excavation by ODAS, Mesolithic flints and Roman finds.
070843/00/00-	Find Spot	c.500m SW	Roman	23 Lower Road, 1976 excavation by ODAS, finds of bronze, sestertius of



MLO558				Trajan, bronze coin of Helena 4 <sup>th</sup> century, pot, bone, and Mesolithic-worked flint.
071040/00/00-MLO8040	Find Spot	c.500m SW	Mesolithic	23 Lower Road, 1976 excavation by ODAS, Mesolithic flints.
071035/00/00-MLO8029	Find Spot	c.300m S	Undated	33-35 Anglesea Road, 1989 excavation by ODAS, Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval pot, Post-Medieval tobacco pipes and flints.
071036/00/00-MLO8030	Find Spot	c. 300m S	Prehistoric	33-35 Anglesea Road, 1989 excavation by ODAS, worked flints and Roman pot.
071383/00/00-MLO67546	Find Spot	c.100m SW	Roman	3-7 Kent Road, evaluation by MOLA in 1996, truncated by modern pitting, 1 Roman pottery shard found.
070585/00/00-MLO25659	Monument	c.400m SE	Unknown	53 Derry Downs, subsidence revealed a possible chalk well and Deane hole, similar to those seen in Quilter Road, identified by Mr. J. Caiger.
070854/00/00-MLO643	Find Spot	c.500m NW	Mesolithic	64 May Avenue, Mesolithic implements.
071037/00/00-MLO8031	Find Spot	c.300m S	Prehistoric	Anglesea Road, 1989 excavation by ODAS, Prehistoric-worked flint, pot sherds, pot and clay pipes Roman – Victorian.
071038/00/00-MLO8038	Find Spot	c.300m S	Undated	Anglesea Road, 1989 excavation by ODAS, Roman, Medieval, and Victorian pot, clay pipe bowl dated 1750, Prehistoric-worked flint.
071039/00/00-MLO8039	Monument	c.300m S	Post-Medieval	20-24 Anglesea Road, 1976 excavation by ODAS, no evidence of occupation earlier than late 18 <sup>th</sup> century.
070833/00/00-MLO566	Monument	c.500m W	Roman	Bellefield Road, 1946 Eldridge recovered a quantity of Roman pottery from a trench and observed traces of walling [Castor ware, Samian ware, Belgic Black ware and Upchurch ware].
MLO76538	Monument	c.500m W	Mesolithic	Bellefield Road, 2003 evaluation by Pre-Construct Archaeology, no evidence of Roman bath house, no evidence of Saxon cemetery, deposits of silt with 1 struck flint blade and core, 1 struck flake (probably Mesolithic), undated

				post hole containing a piece of burnt flint.
MLO76018	Monument	c.500m W	Post-Medieval	Bellefield Road, 2003-2005 evaluation by Pre-Construct Archaeology, found a layer of Post-Medieval plough soil containing a mixed assemblage of struck and burnt flint, metal, bone, Roman pottery, post holes and pits and a part-shod donkey, waterlain material may represent a pond.
070836/00/00-MLO1833	Find Spot	c.500m W	Roman	Bridge Road, 1961 Parsons recovered 1 <sup>st</sup> century pot, including Samian and Poppy-headed Beakers from a sewer trench.
070675/00/00-MLO19734	Find Spot	c.500m W	Roman	Bridge Road, coin of Hadrian 117AD-138AD.
MLO99157	Monument	c.500m N	Post-Medieval	Cherry Orchard Close, 2007 evaluation by Wessex Archaeology, Post-Medieval boundary ditch.
070847/00/00-MLO1327	Find Spot	c.400m W	Roman	Cray Avenue, small group of Roman pottery recovered from pipe trench.
MLO107410	Park	c.400m W	Modern	Cray Avenue/Kent Road/High Street, Post-War riverside gardens created on bombed wasteland with paddling pool and pond for model boats.
071652/00/00-MLO72337	Monument	c.300m SE	Unknown date	Derry Downs, chalk pits.
070773/00/00-MLO16818	Find Spot	c.400m W	Roman	Junction with Ford Croft Road, further remains of the Roman settlement were revealed during trenching of the roadway. Reported find was of a patch grove storage jar.
070664/00/00-MLO16899	Find Spot	c.100m W	Roman	High Street, Eldridge recovered 1 <sup>st</sup> century pot and patch grove stabbed jars and bead rimmed bowls of Charlton form.
071562/00/00-MLO71873	Monument	c.100m W	Medieval	High Street, Domesday book 1270 AD "Seynte Mary Crey and Sentlinge" (Sandlings), and Andrews Drury and Herbert Map.
070693/00/00-MLO19292	Find Spot	c.100m W	Late Iron Age - Roman	High Street grounds of St. Joseph's Church 1956, service trenches revealed a sherd from a possible Belgic cremation vessel and a 4 <sup>th</sup> century cooking

				pot.
MLO78076	Find Spot	c.100m W	Roman	High Street grounds of St. Joseph's Church 1956, service trenches revealed a sherd from a possible Belgic cremation vessel and a 4 <sup>th</sup> century cooking pot.
071004/00/00-MLO25661	Find Spot	c.100m E	Medieval	60-70 feet from High Street at Chantlers Nursery, lead seal matrix "Walter, son of R. Mun" encircles 5 pointed star with wavy rays, late 12 <sup>th</sup> century.
MLO103532	Monument	c.100m E	Undated	236 High Street, 2009 watching brief Archaeological Solutions, Ltd., undated pit.
MLO79667	Listed Building	c.100m S	Post-Medieval	#208 Spring Hall, High Street, 2 storey 18 <sup>th</sup> century house.
MLO79421	Listed Building	c.100m N	Post-Medieval	#316 and #318 High Street, 18 <sup>th</sup> Century, grade 2 listed 2 storey building.
MLO106566	Monument	c.100m W	Pre-historic	High Street, St. Joseph's RC Church, 2014 evaluation by Pre-Construct Archaeology, a bank or earthwork, a ditch, a pit, a post hole, flints of Mesolithic or Neolithic period.
MLO1065667	Monument	c.100m W	Roman	High Street, St. Joseph's RC Church, 2014 evaluation by Pre-Construct Archaeology, Roman features of a single pit and 2 ditches with post holes, pottery dating to 43-250 AD and 120 to 200 AD, CBM 71 – 160 AD, flints and iron slag suggests a furnace bottom.
MLO101423	Listed Building	c.100m W	Post-Medieval	#231 High Street, circa 1830, 3 storey stuccoed building.
MLO79632	Listed Building	c.100m W	Post-Medieval	265 High Street, Rosecroft cottage, early 19 <sup>th</sup> century 2 storey house.
MLO79423	Monument	c.400m N	Post-Medieval	High Street, Rookery, 18 <sup>th</sup> century 3 storey red brick house.
071021/00/00-	Find Spot	c.400m NE	Early Medieval	Hodson Crescent, metal detecting finds from Saxon period 8 <sup>th</sup> century

MLO25698				bronze strapend, fragment of a Cnut penny and a cut penny of Edward the Confessor and brooch.
071043/00/00-MLO8055	Find Spot	c.400m SW	Roman	Kent Road allotments, 1975 excavation by Odas, 2 <sup>nd</sup> century Roman pot, bone, iron, building materials.
MLO79535	Listed Building	c.200m SW	Post-Medieval	#4-8A Kent Road, 2 storey timber-framed house.
MLO103530	Find Spot	c.100m W	Medieval	St. Joseph's Church, Kent Road, 2009 test pit Orpington District Archaeology Society, 2 shards of Medieval pottery, late 13 <sup>th</sup> century London ware.
MLO103529	Find Spot	c.100m W	Post-Medieval	St. Joseph's Church, 2009 test pit Orpington District Archaeology Society, Medieval finds.
MLO79422	Listed Building	c.200m SW	Post-Medieval	Rowlands, Kent Road, grade 2 listed 18 <sup>th</sup> century building, 2 storey, red brick.
MLO76245	Find Spot	c.400m W	Prehistoric	Land at former AEI re-diffusion site on Cray Avenue, 3 struck flint flakes and 3 burnt flint fragments recovered from Modern overburden.
MLO77763	Find Spot	c.400m W	Post-Medieval	Land at former AEI re-diffusion site on Cray Avenue, shards of 19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery and fragments of Post-Medieval rooftop recovered from overburden.
070671/00/00-MLO14276	Find Spot	c.400m SW	Roman	Lower Road, 1939 found coin of Vespasian.
070962/00/00-MLO16584	Find Spot	c.400m SW	Roman	Lower Road, contemporary forgery of denarius of Marc Antony 41 BC, not solid silver, silver sheet on bronze found in ditch behind St. Andrew's church.
070870/00/00-MLO583	Find Spot	c.300m SW	Palaeolithic	Lower Road allotment gardens, Levallois flake.
070961/00/00-MLO16334	Find Spot	c.300m SW	Mesolithic	Lower Road allotments, 1 scraper and 10 flints from sewer trench.

070942/00/00-MLO25151	Find Spot	c.300m SW	Roman	Lower Road allotments, coin of Claudius II found in allotment.
071890/00/000-MLO74200	Find Spot	c.300m SW	Roman	Lower Road allotments, ODAS inspected 220 sqm. 5 abraded shards of Roman pottery recovered.
071041/00/00-MLO8049	Find Spot	c.300m SW	Roman	Lower Road allotments, 1975-6 excavation by ODAS, 2 <sup>nd</sup> century pottery, building material and Mesolithic flakes.
071042/00/00-MLO8050	Find Spot	c.300m SW	Mesolithic	Lower Road allotments, 1975-6 excavation by ODAS, revealed 6 waste flakes amongst Roman finds.
070842/00/00-MLO1359	Monument	c.200m SW	Roman	Lower Road junction, 1977 excavation, structure found described as chalk block with imbrices laid to form short pipes, identified in 1978 as a corn dryer[4.5 x 2.5 m], several large fragments of millstones recovered.
070841/00/00-MLO3194	Monument	c.200m SW	Roman	Lower Road junction, pit found below corn dryer containing large quantity of pot and bovine horn cores.
MLO78389	Find Spot	c.300m SW	Roman	#21 Lower Road, 2005 evaluation by Archaeology South East, 2 shards of Roman pottery.
070666/00/00-MLO19732	Monument	c.400m S	Roman	Northfield Avenue, 1936-7 building work uncovered graves, each contained an urn with cremated remains, a Flagon and a Samian cup and plate and glassware.
070852/00/00-MLO676	Monument	c.500m W	Mesolithic	Poverest Road, a scatter of Mesolithic artefacts, mainly scrapers and retouched blades and flakes and waste material, possible knapping site.
MLO560	Monument	c.500m W	Roman	Poverest Road and Bellefield Road, Roman bath house, iron working, grain processing and other high temperature technologies and ritual deposits, 1 <sup>st</sup> – 5 <sup>th</sup> century.
MLO25014	Monument	c.500m W	Early Medieval	Poverest Road, early Saxon cemetery, contains cremations and inhumations of almost 100 individuals (men, women, and children) and grave goods: iron knives, spearheads, shield bosses, buckles, rings and sword, bronze

				brooches, buckles, rings, tweezers, key, pierced Roman coins, glass, amber, clay beads, and a glass armlet.
070674/00/00-MLO14343	Find Spot	c.300m W	Roman	River Cray, found denarius struck by Titus when cable was being laid.
070687/00/00-MLO5528	Find Spot	c.300m W	Iron Age	River Cray, a light red wheel-turned Belgic vessel with marked shoulder, found on the River Cray.
070690/00/00-MLO23204	Find Spot	c.400m N	Roman	Rookery Building Estate, a defaced brass of Antonius Pius and R-B Coarse ware and Samian sherds found in 1936.
070965/00/00-MLO16595	Find Spot	c.300m N	Roman	Rookery Gardens, Roman-British storage jars found in the Rookery area by Eldridge.
070670/00/00-MLO14275	Find Spot	c.100m E	Roman	St. Mary Cray Recreation Ground, Patch Grove pottery found in 1944.
070863/00/00-MLO3157	Find Spot	c.300m SW	Mesolithic	Wellington Road, implements and waste flakes and bronze artefacts.
070845/00/00-MLO5454	Find Spot	c.300m SW	Prehistoric – Bronze Age	Wellington Road, a barbed and tanged arrowhead and several flint flakes found.
070844/00/00-MLO559	Monument	c.300m SW	Roman	Wellington Road, excavation revealed evidence of ditches, pits, post holes, a cobbled area, and finds of pottery, brooch, bronze probe, and half of a quern stone, and Prehistoric flints.





Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:5000.





Figure 2: Site location map, scale 1:500.



GLHER Report 12902  
 High Street St Mary Cray  
 TQ47185 67417  
 500m radius search

18 November 2016

-  Archaeology
-  Archaeological Find Spot
-  Building
-  Listed Building
-  TDP & TAS
-  Maritime Archaeology
-  Registered Parks & Gardens
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  World Heritage Sites
-  Archaeological Priority Area
-  Event Location
-  Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLHER database)
-  Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:5,500

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Historic England, 10019088 © Historic England. Historic OS Mapping: © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (all rights reserved) Licence numbers 000294 and TPO024.

Notes:  
 Any Listed Building information shown on this map extract is provided solely to indicate the location of the listed building(s) and does not attempt to indicate the curtilage or the full extent of the listing(s). Any archaeological priority areas shown on this map extract are those used by the Historic England archaeological advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.

1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn,  
 London EC1N 2ST  
 Tel: 020 7973 3000 Fax: 020 7973 3001  
 www.HistoricEngland.org.uk

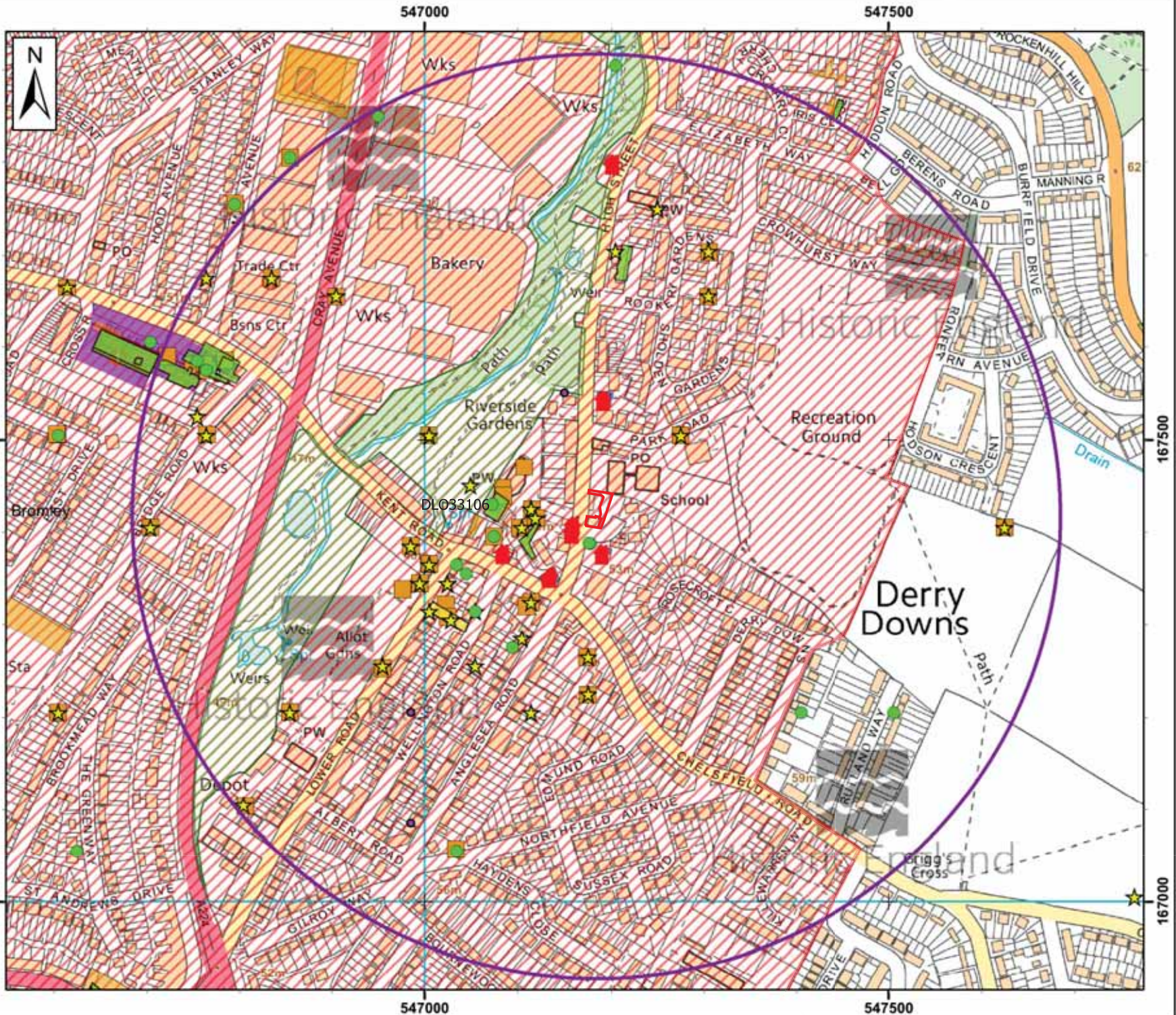


Figure 15: GLHER - Archaeological Priority Area



GLHER Report 12902  
 High Street St Mary Cray  
 TQ47185 67417  
 500m radius search

18 November 2016

-  Archaeology
-  Archaeological Find Spot
-  Building
-  Listed Building
-  TDP & TAS
-  Maritime Archaeology
-  Registered Parks & Gardens
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  World Heritage Sites
-  Archaeological Priority Area
-  Event Location
-  Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLHER database)
-  Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:5,500

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Historic England, 10019088 © Historic England. Historic OS Mapping: © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (all rights reserved) Licence numbers 000294 and TPO024.

Notes:  
 Any Listed Building information shown on this map extract is provided solely to indicate the location of the listed building(s) and does not attempt to indicate the curtilage or the full extent of the listing(s). Any archaeological priority areas shown on this map extract are those used by the Historic England archaeological advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.

1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn,  
 London EC1N 2ST  
 Tel: 020 7973 3000 Fax: 020 7973 3001  
 www.HistoricEngland.org.uk

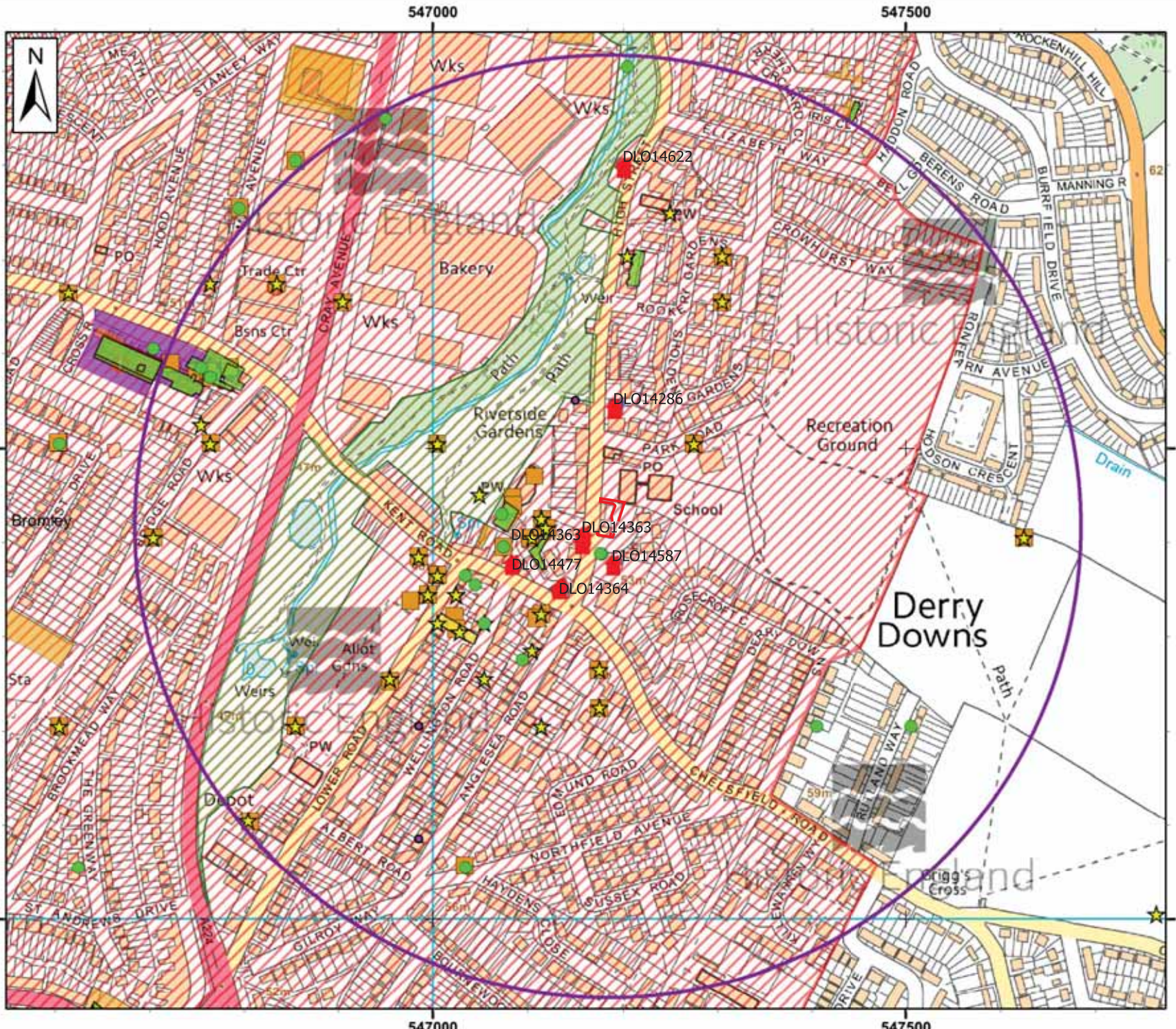





Figure 16: GLHER - Listed buildings



GLHER Report 12902  
 High Street St Mary Cray  
 TQ47185 67417  
 500m radius search

18 November 2016

-  Archaeology
-  Archaeological Find Spot
-  Building
-  Listed Building
-  TDP & TAS
-  Maritime Archaeology
-  Registered Parks & Gardens
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  World Heritage Sites
-  Archaeological Priority Area
-  Event Location
-  Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLHER database)
-  Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:5,500

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Historic England, 10019088. © Historic England. Historic OS Mapping. © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (all rights reserved). Licence numbers 000204 and TPO024.

Notes:  
 Any Listed Building information shown on this map extract is provided solely to indicate the location of the listed building(s) and does not attempt to indicate the curtilage or the full extent of the listing(s). Any archaeological priority areas shown on this map extract are those used by the Historic England archaeological advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.

1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn,  
 London EC1N 2ST  
 Tel: 020 7973 3000 Fax: 020 7973 3001  
 www.HistoricEngland.org.uk

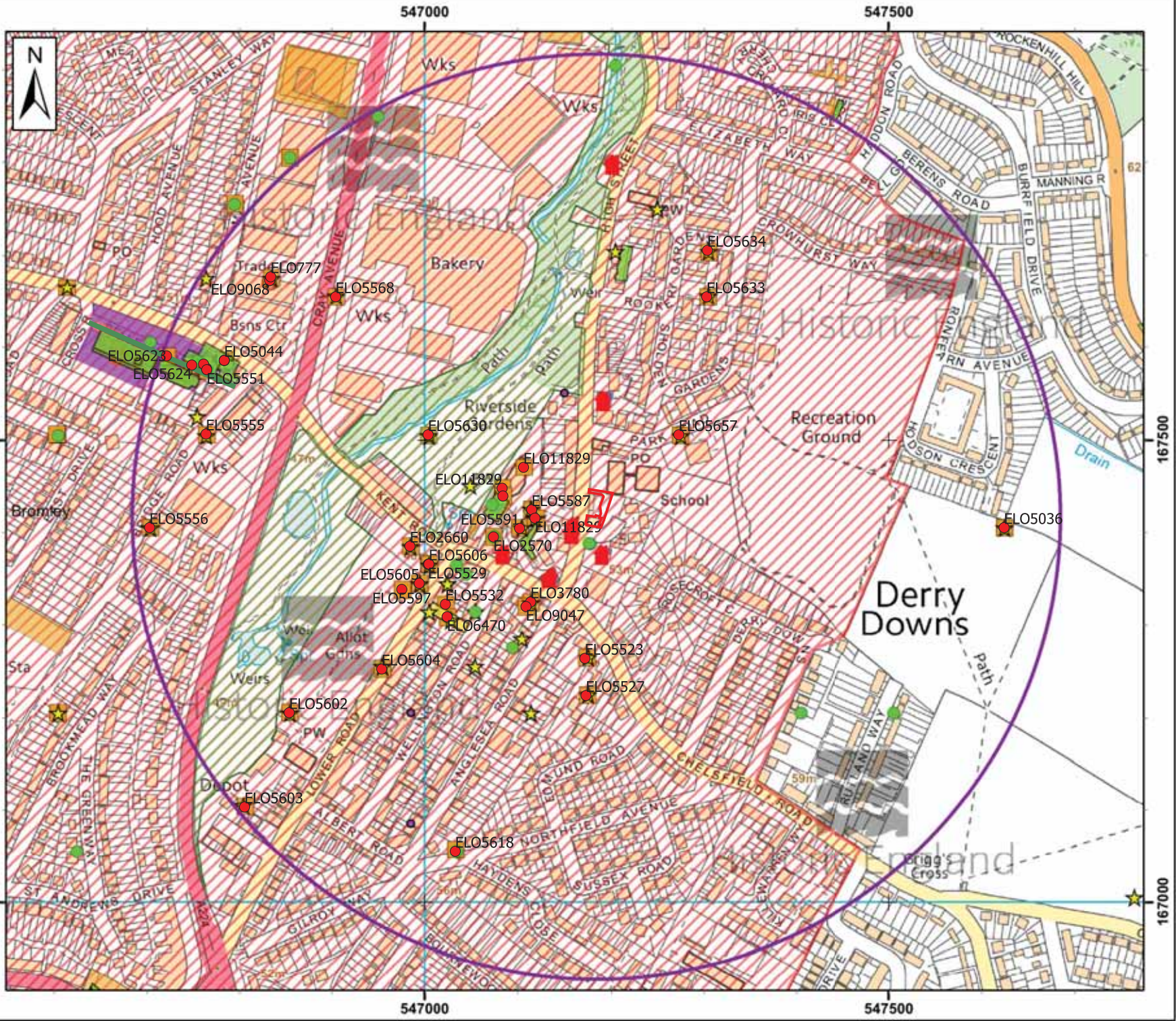















Figure 17: GLHER - Event



GLHER Report 12902  
 High Street St Mary Cray  
 TQ47185 67417  
 500m radius search

18 November 2016

-  Archaeology
-  Archaeological Find Spot
-  Building
-  Listed Building
-  TDP & TAS
-  Maritime Archaeology
-  Registered Parks & Gardens
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  World Heritage Sites
-  Archaeological Priority Area
-  Event Location
-  Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLHER database)
-  Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:5,500

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Historic England, 10019088. © Historic England. Historic OS Mapping. © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (all rights reserved). Licence numbers 000294 and 770024.

Notes:  
 Any Listed Building information shown on this map extract is provided solely to indicate the location of the listed building(s) and does not attempt to indicate the curtilage or the full extent of the listing(s). Any archaeological priority areas shown on this map extract are those used by the Historic England archaeological advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.

1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn,  
 London EC1N 2ST  
 Tel: 020 7973 3000 Fax: 020 7973 3001  
 www.HistoricEngland.org.uk

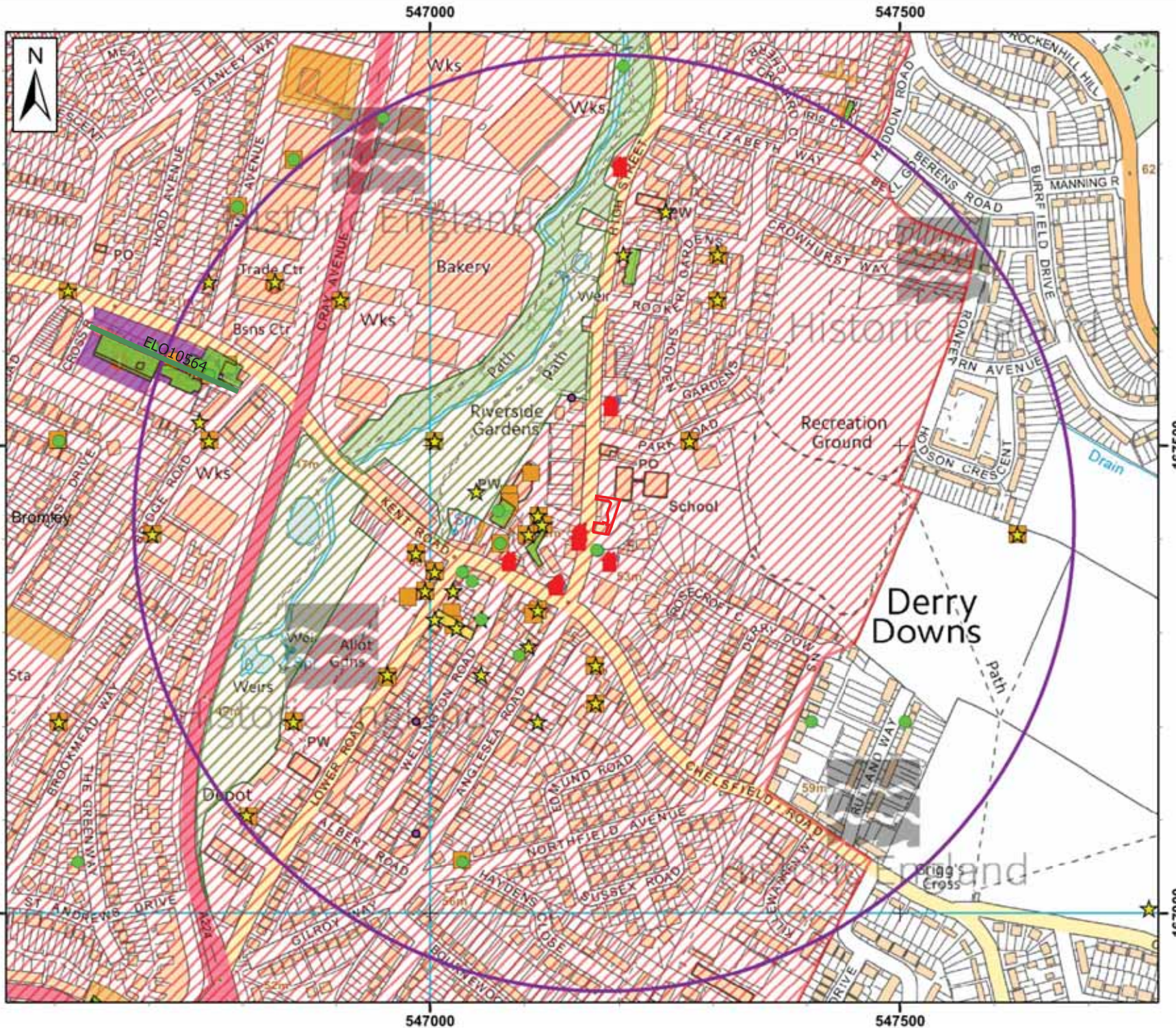


Figure 18: GLHER - Event - Line



GLHER Report 12902  
High Street St Mary Cray  
TQ47185 67417  
500m radius search

18 November 2016

- Archaeology
- Archaeological Find Spot
- Building  Listed Building
- TDP & TAS
- Maritime Archaeology
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- World Heritage Sites
- Archaeological Priority Area
- Event Location
- Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLHER database)
- Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:5,500

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Historic England, (88019088) © Historic England. Historic OS Mapping: © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (all rights reserved) Licence numbers 800294 and 770024.

Notes:  
Any Listed Building information shown on this map extract is provided solely to indicate the location of the listed building(s) and does not attempt to indicate the curtilage or the full extent of the listing(s). Any archaeological priority areas shown on this map extract are those used by the Historic England archaeological advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.

1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn,  
London EC1N 2ST  
Tel: 020 7973 3000 Fax: 020 7973 3001  
www.HistoricEngland.org.uk

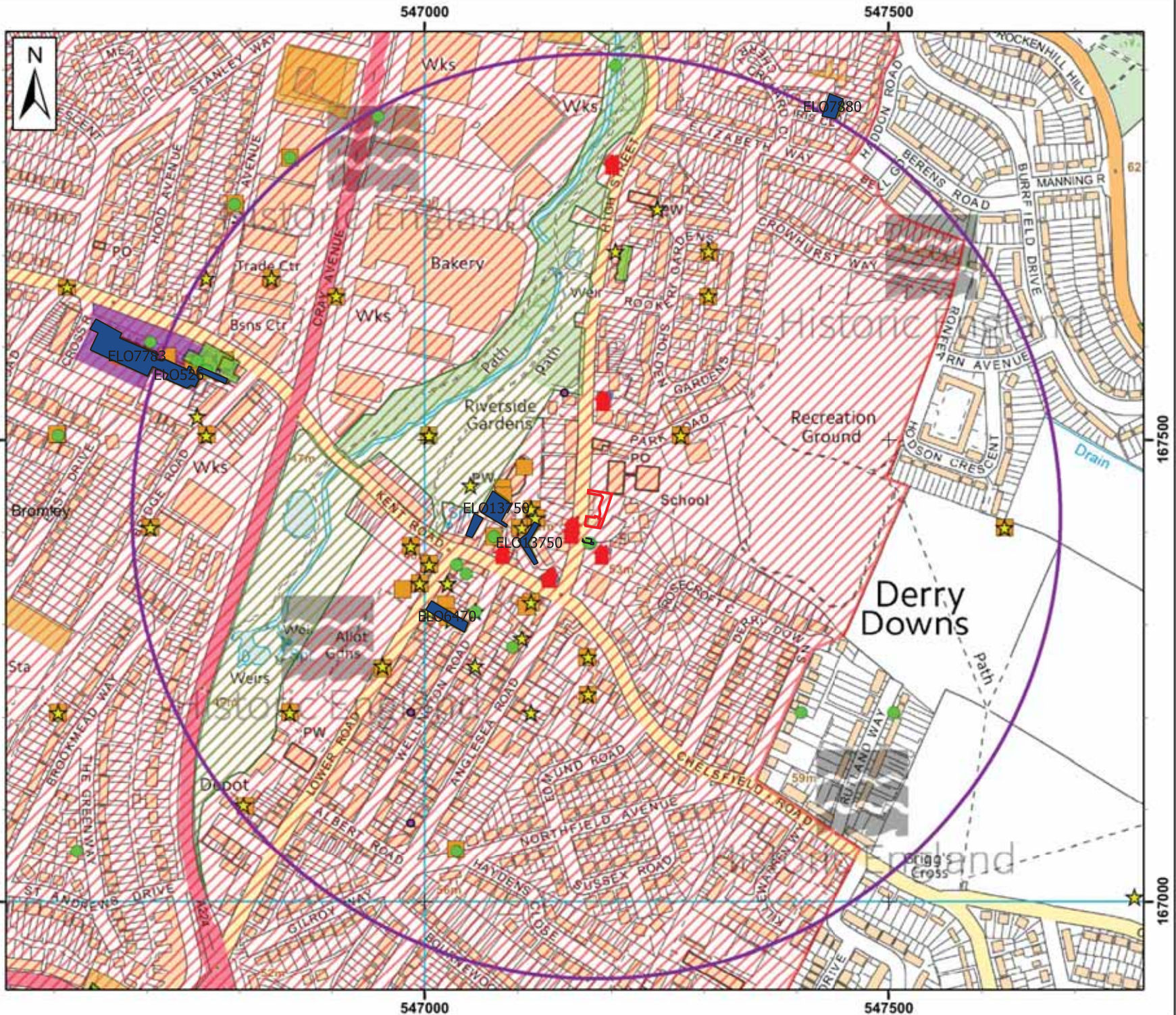


Figure 19: GLHER - Event - Polygon



GLHER Report 12902  
 High Street St Mary Cray  
 TQ47185 67417  
 500m radius search

18 November 2016

-  Archaeology
-  Archaeological Find Spot
-  Building
-  Listed Building
-  TDP & TAS
-  Maritime Archaeology
-  Registered Parks & Gardens
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  World Heritage Sites
-  Archaeological Priority Area
-  Event Location
-  Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLHER database)
-  Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:5,500

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Historic England, 10019088 © Historic England, Historic OS Mapping, © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (all rights reserved) Licence numbers 000204 and TPO024.

Notes:  
 Any Listed Building information shown on this map extract is provided solely to indicate the location of the listed building(s) and does not attempt to indicate the curtilage or the full extent of the listing(s). Any archaeological priority areas shown on this map extract are those used by the Historic England archaeological advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.

1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn,  
 London EC1N 2ST  
 Tel: 020 7973 3000 Fax: 020 7973 3001  
 www.HistoricEngland.org.uk

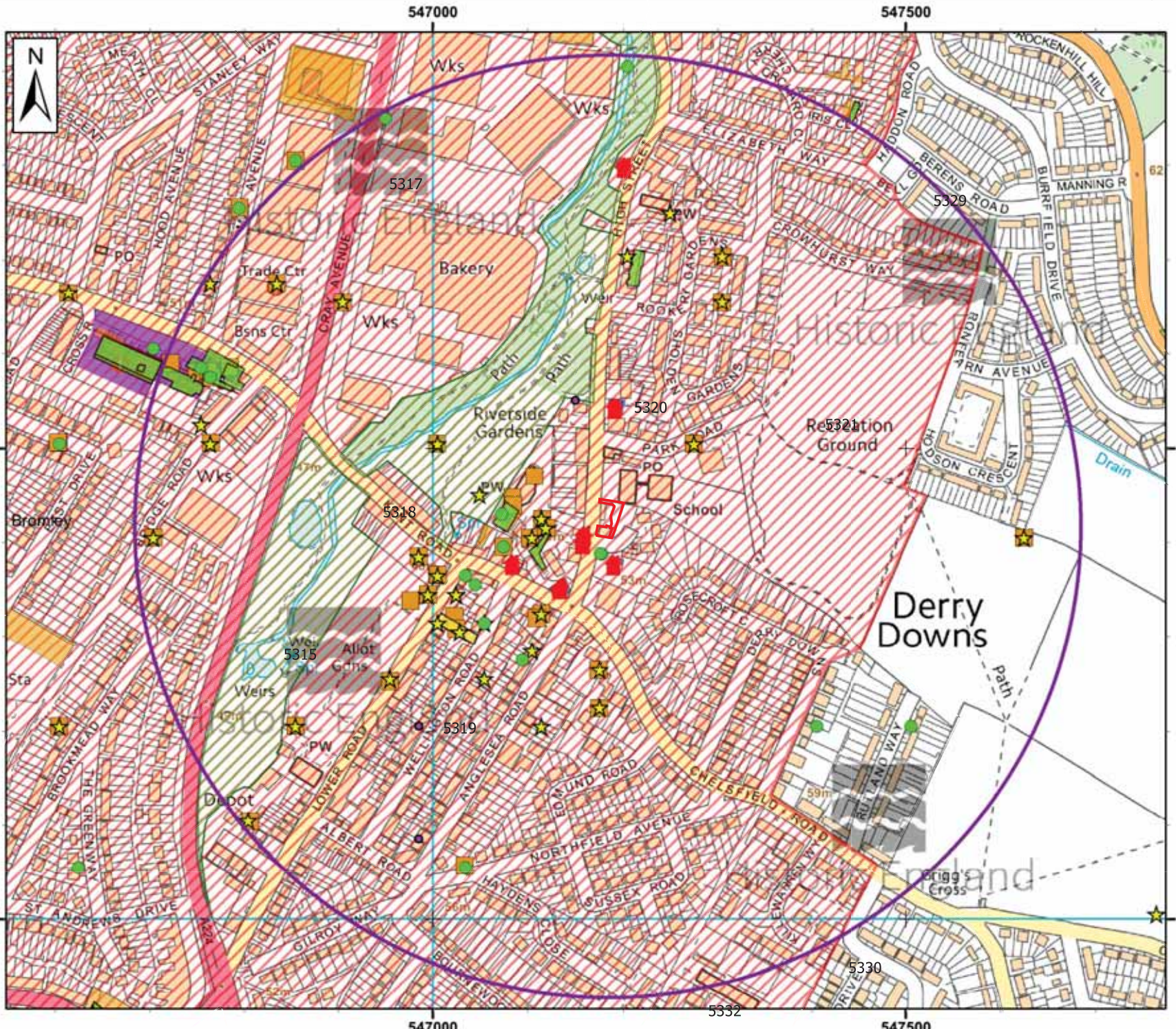


Figure 20: GLHER - Report - HLC



GLHER Report 12902  
 High Street St Mary Cray  
 TQ47185 67417  
 500m radius search

18 November 2016

-  Archaeology
-  Archaeological Find Spot
-  Building
-  Listed Building
-  TDP & TAS
-  Maritime Archaeology
-  Registered Parks & Gardens
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  World Heritage Sites
-  Archaeological Priority Area
-  Event Location
-  Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLHER database)
-  Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:5,500

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Historic England. 10019088 © Historic England. Historic OS Mapping. © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (all rights reserved) Licence numbers 000204 and TPO024.

Notes:  
 Any Listed Building information shown on this map extract is provided solely to indicate the location of the listed building(s) and does not attempt to indicate the curtilage or the full extent of the listing(s). Any archaeological priority areas shown on this map extract are those used by the Historic England archaeological advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.

1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn,  
 London EC1N 2ST  
 Tel: 020 7973 3000 Fax: 020 7973 3001  
 www.HistoricEngland.org.uk

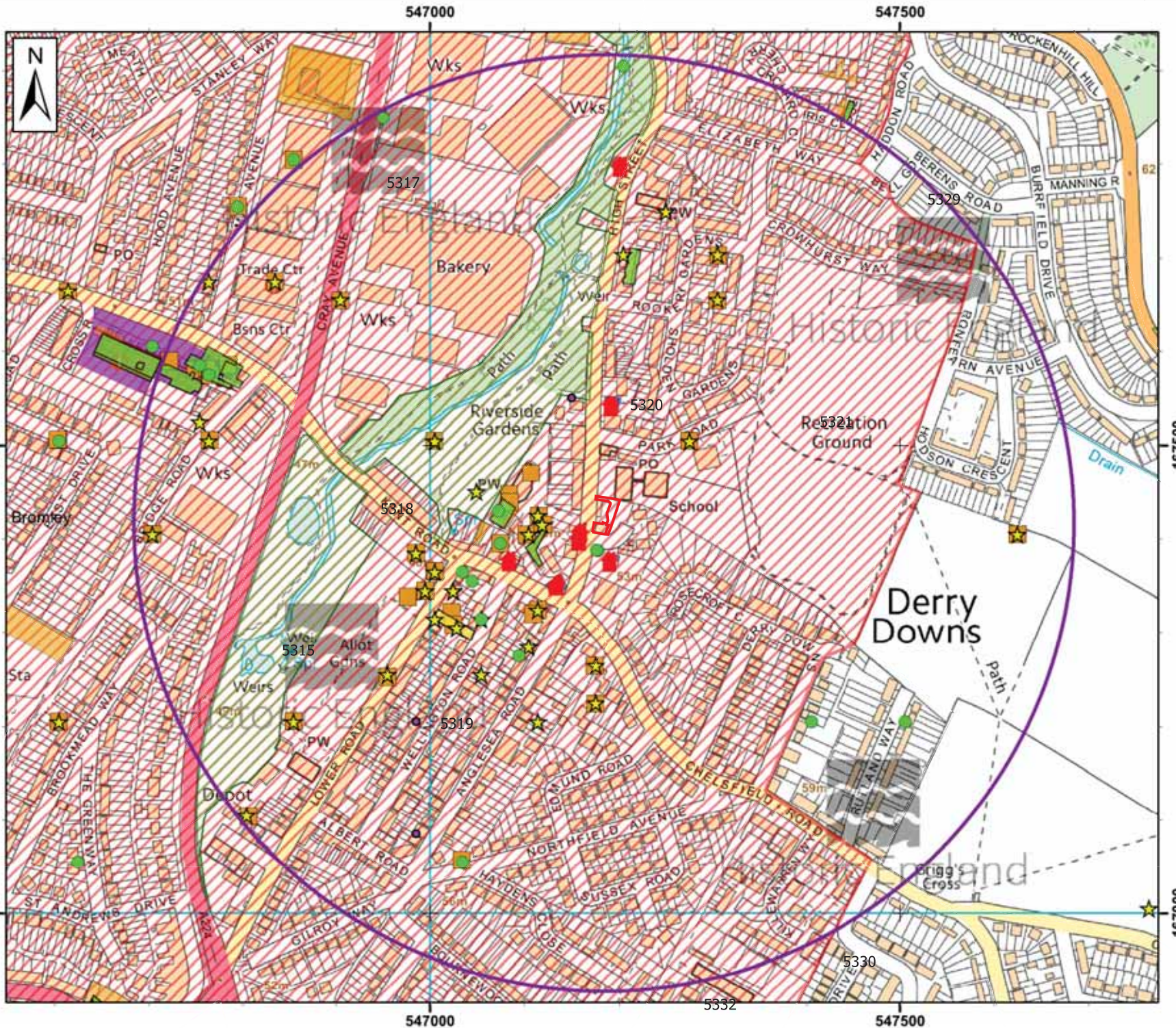


Figure 21: GLHER - Report - HLC



GLHER Report 12902  
 High Street St Mary Cray  
 TQ47185 67417  
 500m radius search

18 November 2016

-  Archaeology
-  Archaeological Find Spot
-  Building
-  Listed Building
-  TDP & TAS
-  Maritime Archaeology
-  Registered Parks & Gardens
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  World Heritage Sites
-  Archaeological Priority Area
-  Event Location
-  Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLHER database)
-  Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:5,500

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Historic England. 10019088 © Historic England. Historic OS Mapping: © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (all rights reserved) Licence numbers 000284 and TPO024.

Notes:  
 Any Listed Building information shown on this map extract is provided solely to indicate the location of the listed building(s) and does not attempt to indicate the curtilage or the full extent of the listing(s). Any archaeological priority areas shown on this map extract are those used by the Historic England archaeological advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.

1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn,  
 London EC1N 2ST  
 Tel: 020 7973 3000 Fax: 020 7973 3001  
[www.HistoricEngland.org.uk](http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk)

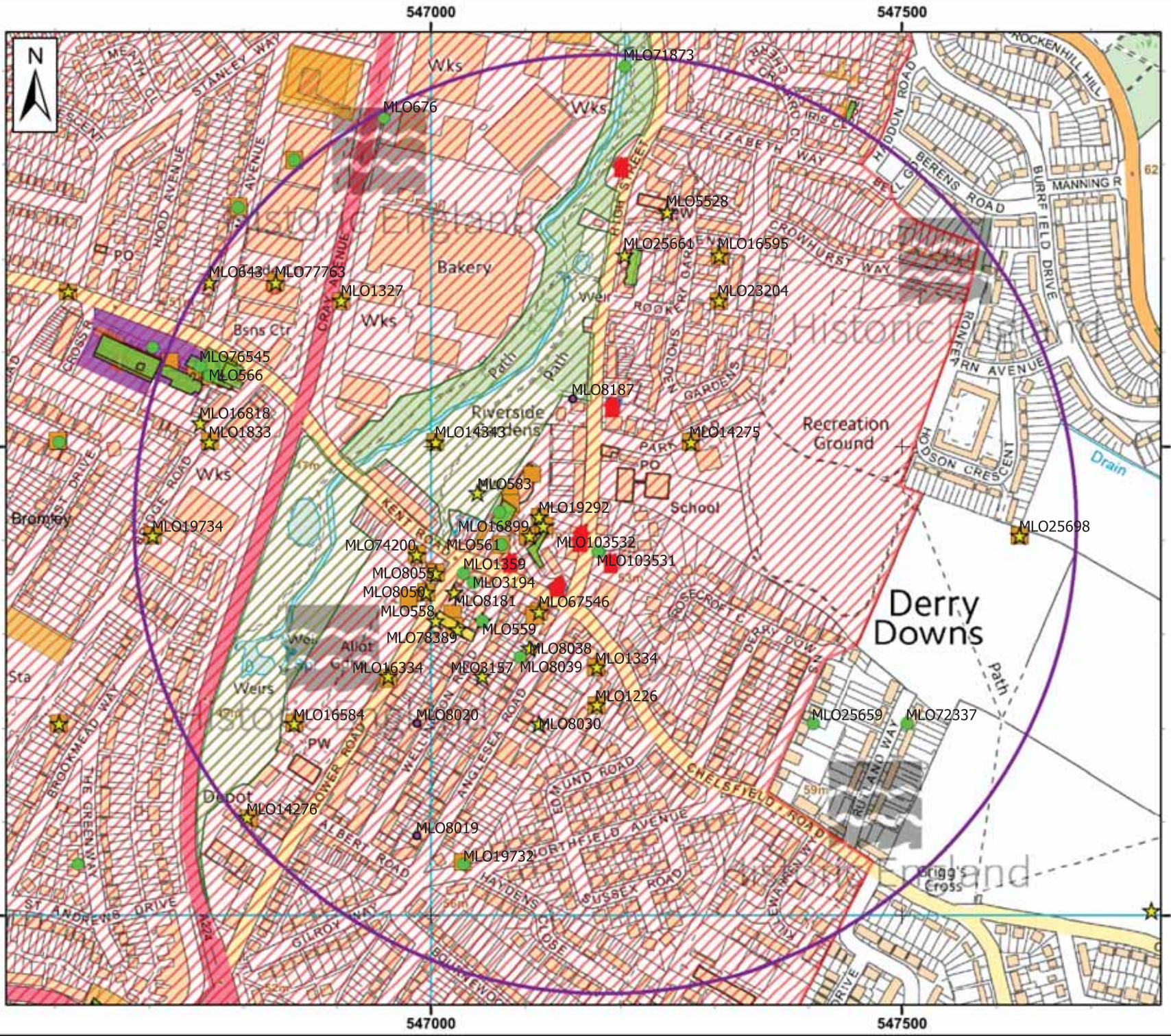


Figure 22: GLHER - Monument



GLHER Report 12902  
 High Street St Mary Cray  
 TQ47185 67417  
 500m radius search

18 November 2016

-  Archaeology
-  Archaeological Find Spot
-  Building
-  Listed Building
-  TDP & TAS
-  Maritime Archaeology
-  Registered Parks & Gardens
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  World Heritage Sites
-  Archaeological Priority Area
-  Event Location
-  Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLHER database)
-  Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:5,500

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Historic England. 100019088. © Historic England. Historic OS Mapping. © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (all rights reserved) Licence numbers 000294 and TPO024.

Notes:  
 Any Listed Building information shown on this map extract is provided solely to indicate the location of the listed building(s) and does not attempt to indicate the curtilage or the full extent of the listing(s). Any archaeological priority areas shown on this map extract are those used by the Historic England archaeological advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.

1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn,  
 London EC1N 2ST  
 Tel: 020 7973 3000 Fax: 020 7973 3001  
 www.HistoricEngland.org.uk

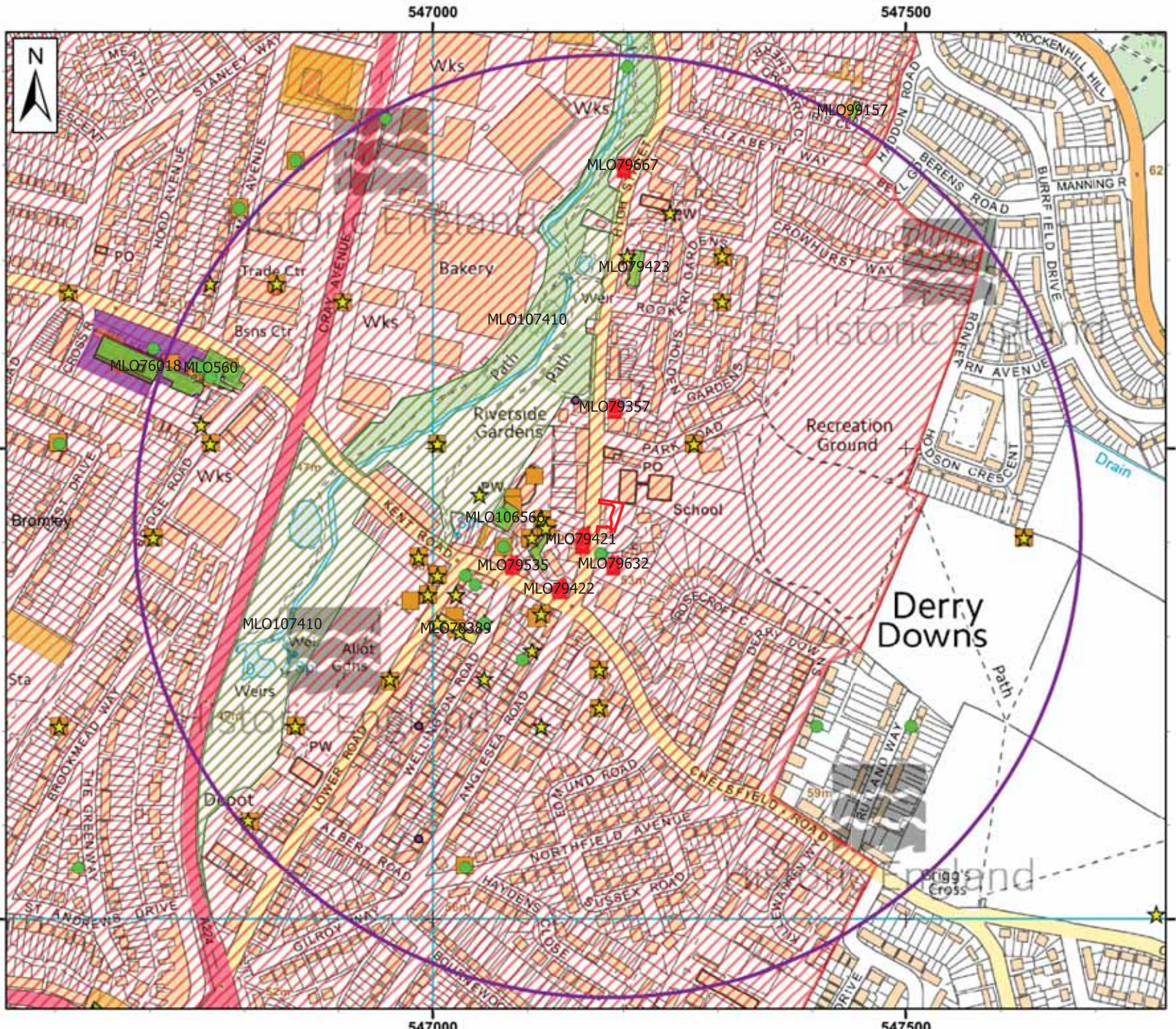


Figure 23: GLHER - Monument - Polygon



GLHER Report 12902  
 High Street St Mary Cray  
 TQ47185 67417  
 500m radius search

18 November 2016

-  Archaeology
-  Archaeological Find Spot
-  Building  Listed Building
-  TDP & TAS
-  Maritime Archaeology
-  Registered Parks & Gardens
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  World Heritage Sites
-  Archaeological Priority Area
-  Event Location
-  Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLHER database)
-  Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:5,500

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Historic England. 10013088 © Historic England. Historic OS Mapping: © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (all rights reserved) Licence numbers 000294 and TPO024.

Notes:  
 Any Listed Building information shown on this map extract is provided solely to indicate the location of the listed building(s) and does not attempt to indicate the curtilage or the full extent of the listing(s). Any archaeological priority areas shown on this map extract are those used by the Historic England archaeological advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.

1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn,  
 London EC1N 2ST  
 Tel: 020 7973 3000 Fax: 020 7973 3001  
[www.HistoricEngland.org.uk](http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk)

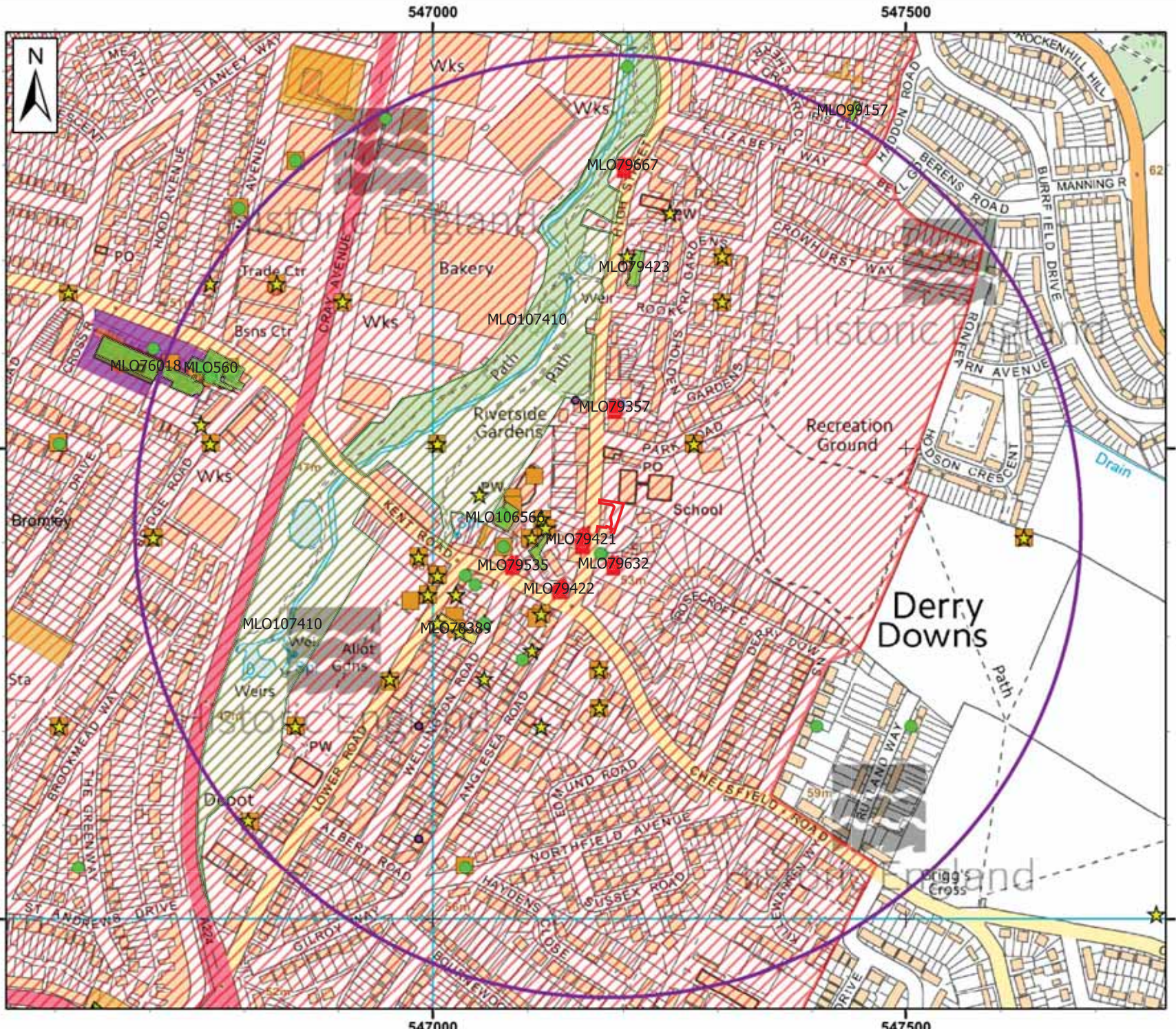


Figure 24: GLHER - Monument - Polygon



GLHER Report 12902  
 High Street St Mary Cray  
 TQ47185 67417  
 500m radius search

18 November 2016

-  Archaeology
-  Archaeological Find Spot
-  Building  Listed Building
-  TDP & TAS
-  Maritime Archaeology
-  Registered Parks & Gardens
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  World Heritage Sites
-  Archaeological Priority Area
-  Event Location
-  Event Location (Not fully recorded on the GLHER database)
-  Requested Search Area

Scale (at A4): 1:5,500

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Historic England, 10019088. © Historic England. Historic OS Mapping. © and database right Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group Ltd (all rights reserved). Licence numbers 000294 and 770024.

Notes:  
 Any Listed Building information shown on this map extract is provided solely to indicate the location of the listed building(s) and does not attempt to indicate the curtilage or the full extent of the listing(s). Any archaeological priority areas shown on this map extract are those used by the Historic England archaeological advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.

1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn,  
 London EC1N 2ST  
 Tel: 020 7973 3000 Fax: 020 7973 3001  
[www.HistoricEngland.org.uk](http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk)

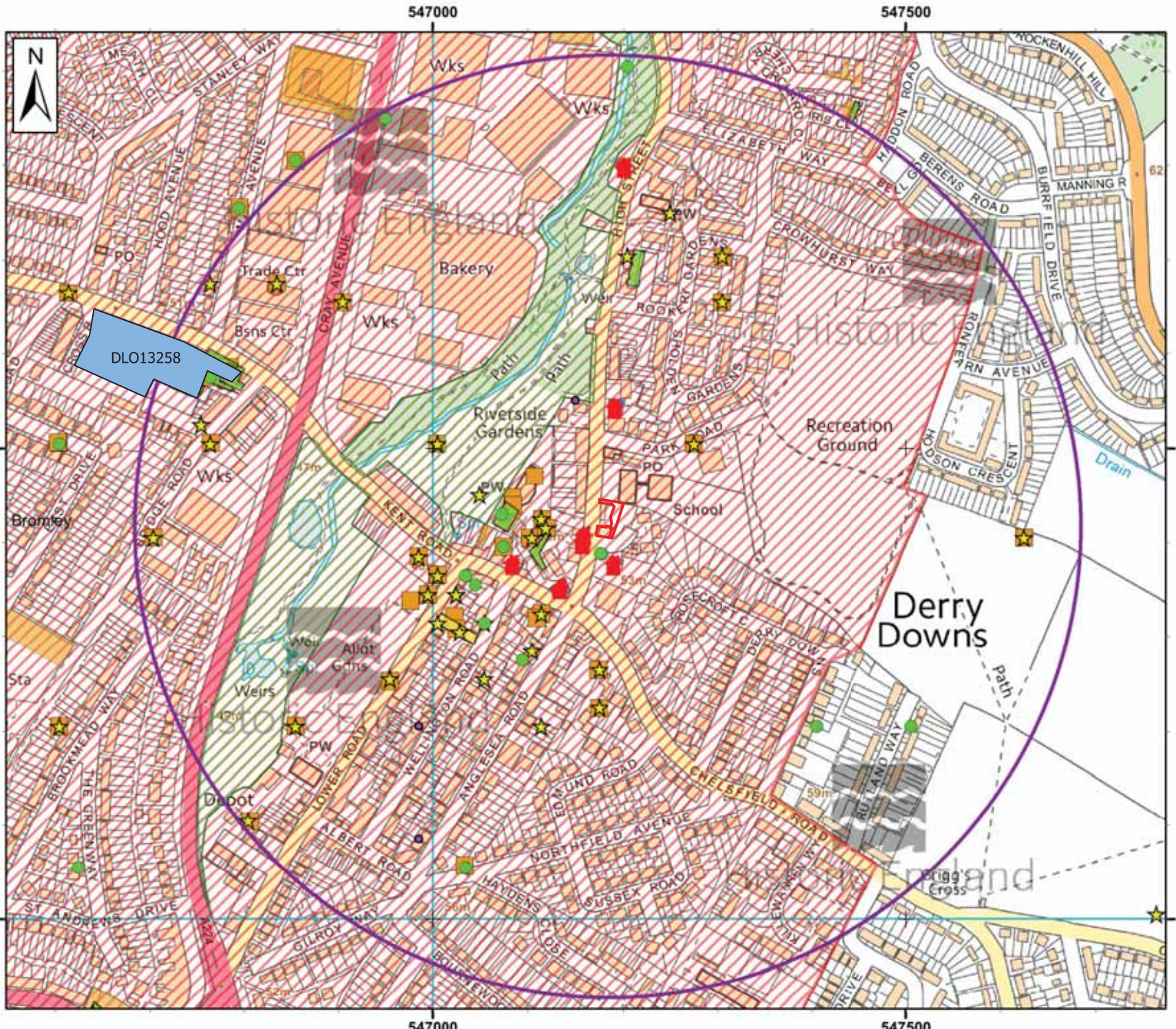


Figure 25: GLHER - Report - SAM





Figure 3: OS 1869 map, scale 1:2500.

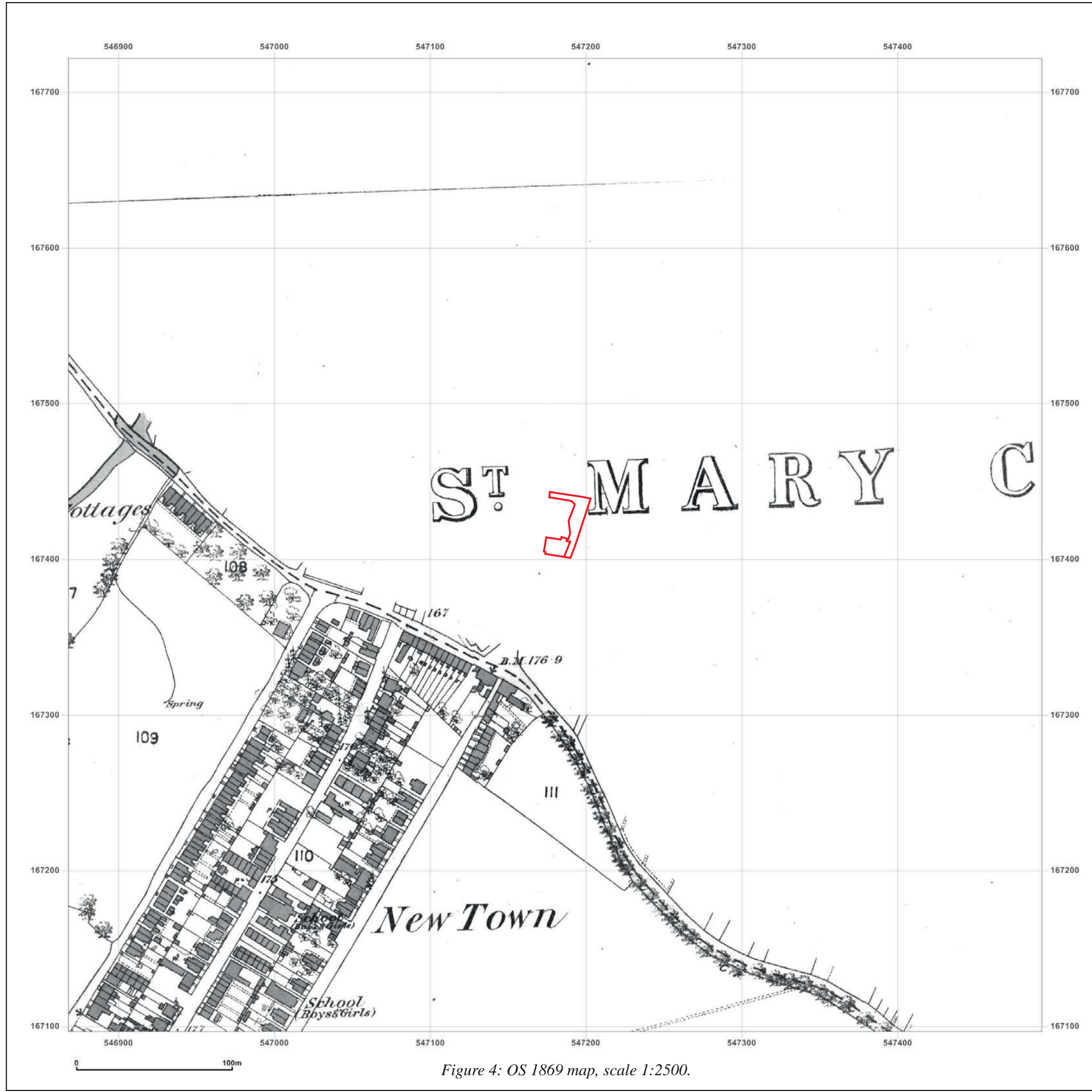


Figure 4: OS 1869 map, scale 1:2500.





Figure 5: OS 1896-1897 map, scale 1:2500.





Figure 6: OS 1909 map, scale 1:2500.



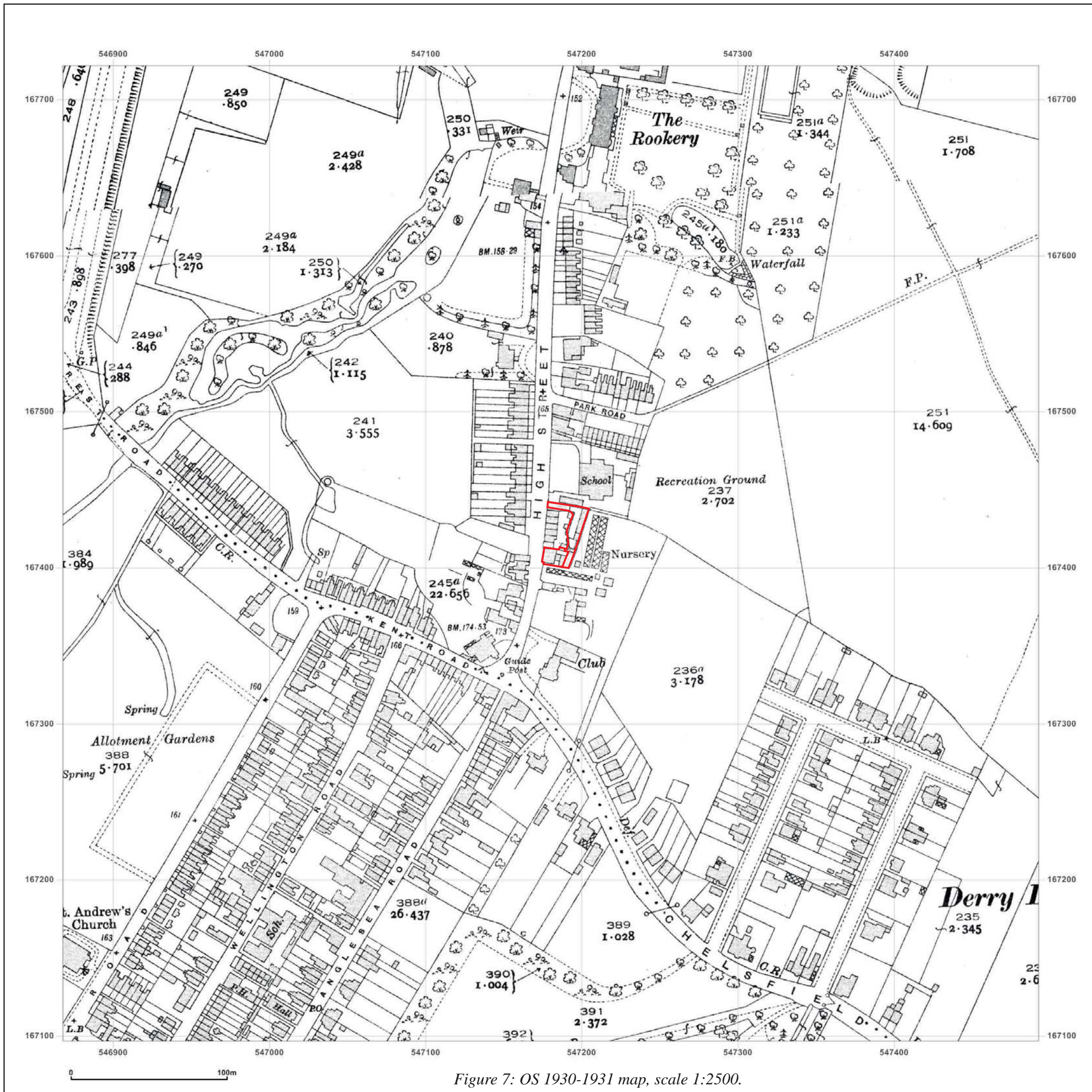


Figure 7: OS 1930-1931 map, scale 1:2500.





Figure 8: OS 1959 map, scale 1:2500.





Figure 9: OS 1960 map, scale 1:2000.





Figure 10: OS 1971-1974 map, scale 1:2000.





Figure 11: OS 1980-1982 map, scale 1:2000.





Figure 12: OS 1989-1992 map, scale 1:2000.



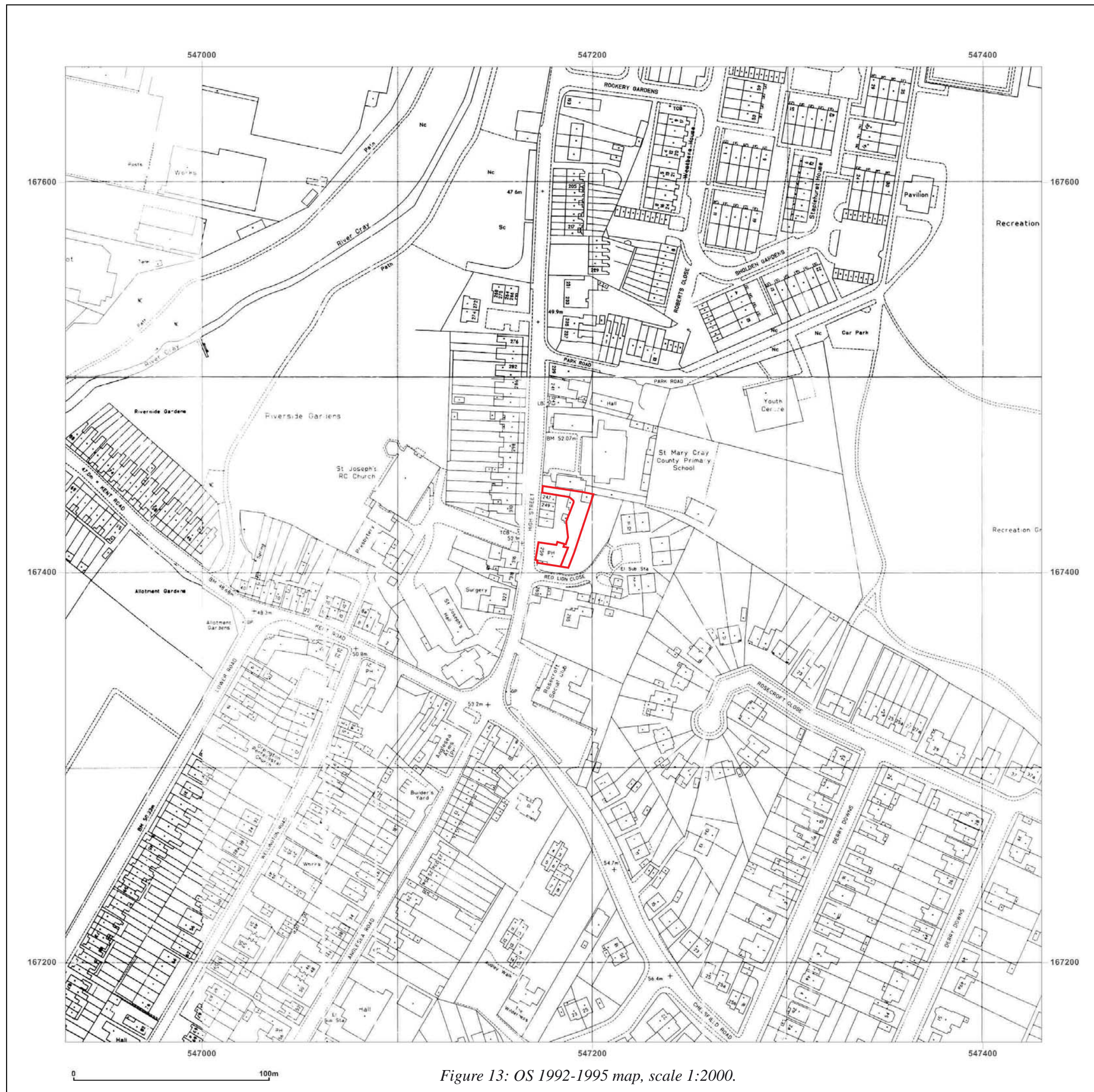


Figure 13: OS 1992-1995 map, scale 1:2000.



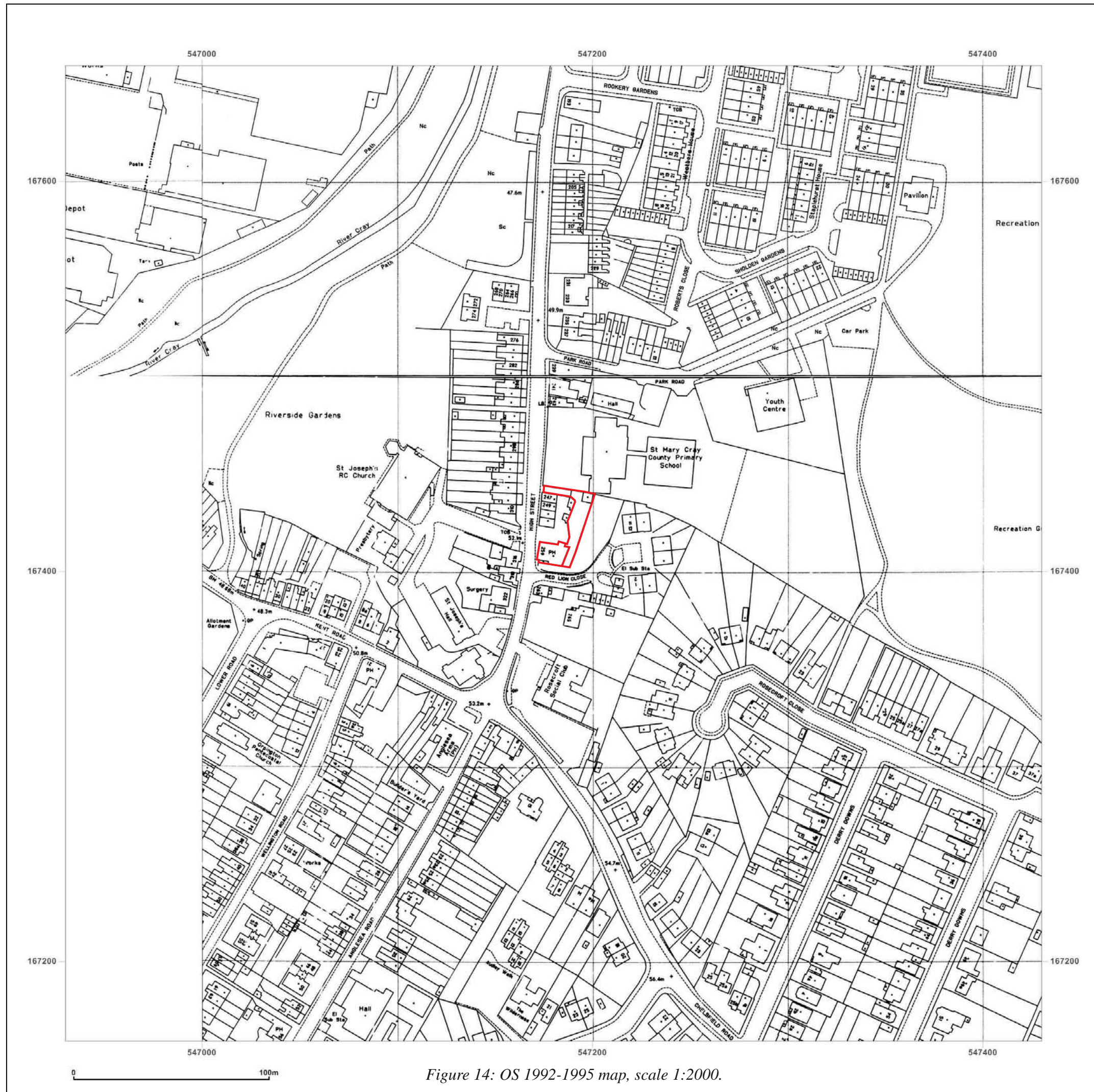


Figure 14: OS 1992-1995 map, scale 1:2000.



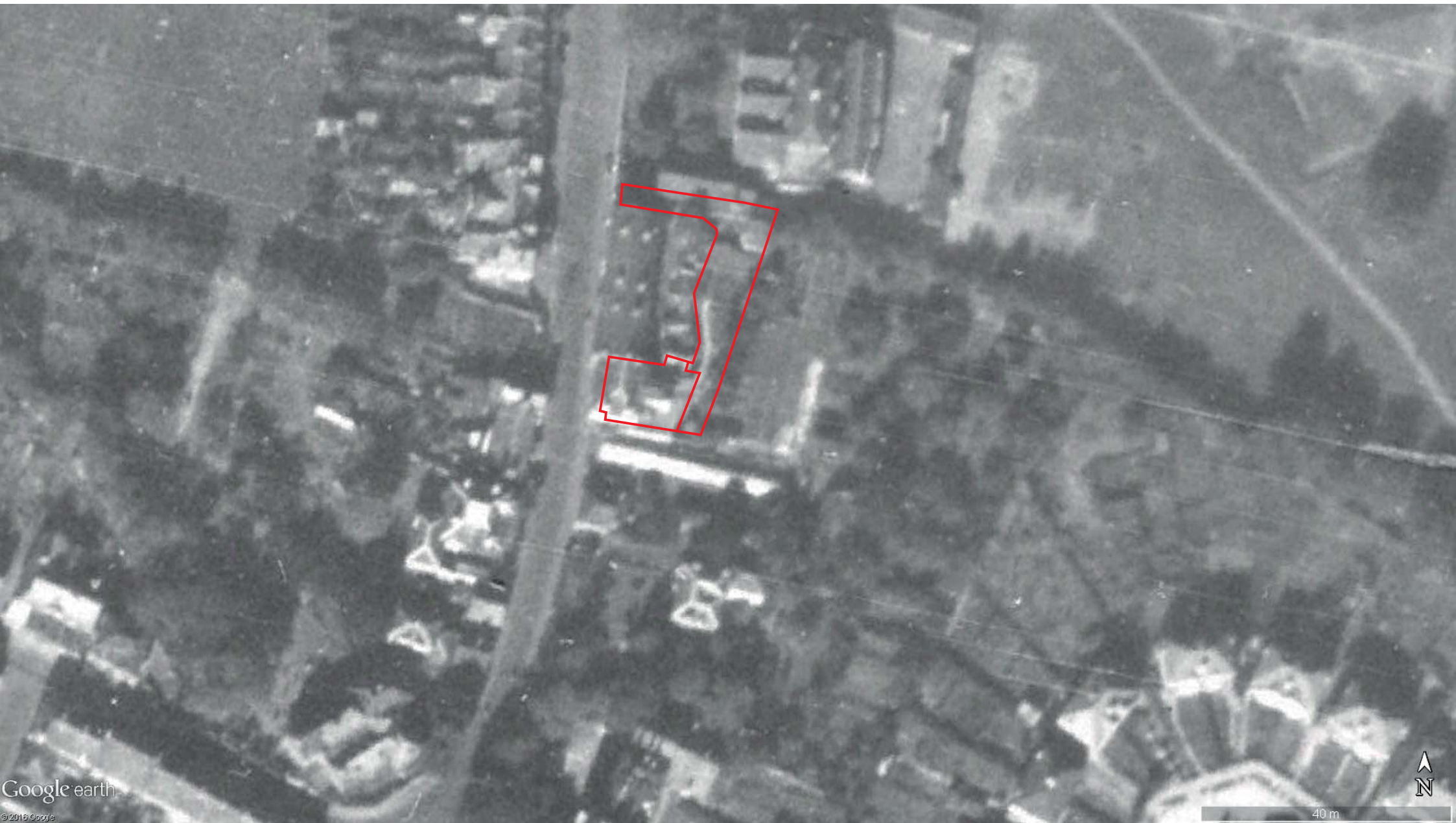


Plate 1: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1940.





Plate 2: Google Earth aerial photograph from 1960.





Plate 3: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2003.





Plate 4: Google Earth aerial photograph from 2015.