



# Heritage Impact Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of land at Cablesheer, Cablesheer House, Murray Road, Orpington, Kent BR5 3QY

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Heritage Impact Assessment in  
Advance of the Proposed Development  
of land at Cablesheer, Cablesheer  
House, Murray Road, Orpington, Kent  
BR5 3QY.

National Grid Reference TQ 46958 68696



Report for Cablesheer Group

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## **Heritage Impact Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of land Cablesheer, Cablesheer House, Murray Road, Orpington, Kent.**

### **Summary**

*SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Cablesheer Group to prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land at Cablesheer, Cablesheer House, Murray Road, Orpington, Kent*

*This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:*

- Prehistoric: **moderate**
- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **low**

*The PDA is located on an industrial estate situated between St Paul's Cray and St Mary Cray on the northern outskirts of Orpington. Situated on the eastern side of Murray Road the rectangular plot of land of circa 0.75 of an acre, contains a large two storey building and a concrete yard. To the south is Murray Business Centre and to the north is Orpington Trade Centre. On the opposite side of the road to the west is Grabex Business Centre and immediately to the east are gasworks with three gasholders*

*The report considers that there is moderate potential for archaeology from the Prehistoric and Roman periods. The Upper Cray Valley is an area of archaeological potential that is known to have attracted human activity from the Palaeolithic period onwards. The position of the PDA on the western sides of the valley in an area known to have geology that has Palaeolithic potential. In addition, activity is also seen across the area for later Prehistoric periods, although there is less evidence relating to activity in the Iron Age. The Cray Valley was heavily used in the Roman period and a Roman structure was found in the 1930s just to the*

*north east of the PDA close to St Paulinus Church. Both St Mary Cray and St Paul's Cray have Anglo-Saxon origins, with the PDA located outside of the core settlement areas. It is likely that the area of the PDA was agricultural in this period onwards until the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when quarrying and brickworks opened initially to the area south east of the PDA and over the next half a century the quarry area expanding to encompass about two thirds of the PDA. It is not known when the brickworks closed but by the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the area of the PDA was home to a traveller camp. In the 1960s, as part of the general industrialisation along parts of the Cray Valley, the area of the PDA became an industrial estate and the current boundaries and building formed and constructed with made ground added to level the area. As a result, the historical impact upon any potential archaeology is considered to be total except for the eastern area of the PDA, which is considered to be low, although the exact boundary between the two areas within the PDA is uncertain. The position of the proposed new industrial units will require foundations and will have a high impact on any potential archaeology. The location of the new units along the southern boundary will be in an area already disturbed by the current building and some quarrying. However, the units located adjacent to the northern boundary is in an area that in the north eastern corner is most likely to be least disturbed. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities but it is recommended that a watching brief is appropriate given the archaeological significance of the area generally.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Cablesheer Group (the 'Client), to carry out a heritage impact assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of land at Cablesheer, Cablesheer House, Murray Road, Orpington, Kent centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 46958 68696 in relation to a pre-planning application PREAPP/19/00393 (Fig 1).

### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The PDA is located on an industrial estate situated between St Paul's Cray and St Mary Cray on the northern outskirts of Orpington. Situated on the eastern side of Murray Road the rectangular plot of land of circa 0.75 of an acre, contains a large two storey building and a concrete yard. To the south is Murray Business Centre and to the north is Orpington Trade Centre. On the opposite side of the road to the west is Grabex Business Centre and immediately to the east are gasworks with three gasholders. Eastwards of the Gasworks is the main A224 road of Cray Avenue that broadly runs on a north/south axis from Sevenoaks to the south east towards Sidcup in the north. On the eastern side of the main road site following the same north/south direction of travel is the River Cray circa 210m east of the PDA. The wider area outside of the immediate industrial estate is residential. The PDA sits on level ground at an average height of 43m aOD (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the PDA consists of bedrock comprising of Lewes Nodular Chalk, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk formation that in the area of the PDA follows on a north/south axis. There are superficial deposits in the area as a result of the River Cray with the PDA in an area of Crayford Silt Member – Clay and Silt which has immediately to the east a narrow band of Taplow Gravel Member – Sand and Gravel alongside that of Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel. Also noted in the BGS is that the PDA partly lies within an area which is mainly to the west of infilled ground where the land surface has been excavated and subsequently partially or wholly backfilled as made ground. This data is at relatively low resolution (1:50,000) and offers only a rough indication of the site geology, and the site's location within a river valley landscape could mean a high level of variation is present in the geological deposits.

### *Geotechnical Information*

- 1.2.3 Circa 75m to the east at the site of the gasworks a borehole (TQ46NE47) in 1964 identified the top 4 ½ ft of loam with 11 ½ ft of gravel underneath, with chalk and flints below. Based of the BGS mapping, this borehole fell within the area of the Taplow Gravels.

### **1.3 The Proposed Development**

- 1.3.1 The proposed development is for planning permission to demolish the existing building and erect two terraces of 3 storey buildings, with a two-storey element containing a total of eight industrial units along with space for on-site parking (fig.2).

### **1.4 Project Constraints**

- 1.4.1 No constraints were associated with this project.

### **1.5 Scope of Document**

- 1.5.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the Historic Environment and to assess the potential impact of development on Heritage Assets. The assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

## **2 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and ensure that a Heritage Asset is protected to enable it to be passed on to future generations.

2.1.2 Statutory protection is also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following legislation:

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997
- Treasures Act 1996
- Burial Act 1857.

### **2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

2.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's core principles in relation to planning and the historic environment and is covered in section 16, paragraphs 185-202. These principles are designed to underpin the planning and decision-making process to ensure that Local Planning Authorities (LPA), developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to the conservation of the Historic Environment.

2.2.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019): Annex 2, comprises:

*'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human*

*activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'*

2.2.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

*'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'*

2.2.4 Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states that:

*'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.'*

2.2.5 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

*'The LPA should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'*

2.2.6 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- **Significance.** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- **Setting.** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

- 2.2.7 The NPPF is supported by the Planning Policy Guidance, which includes Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (2008) as well as Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, all issued by Historic England.

*Hedgerow Regulations (statutory Instrument No. 1160) 1997*

- 2.2.8 The Regulations apply to most countryside hedgerows. In particular, they affect hedgerows which are 20 meters or more in length; which meet another hedgerow at each end; are on or adjoin land used for: agriculture, forestry, the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, common land, village greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) or Local Nature Reserves. The act is to protect important countryside hedgerows from removal, either in part or whole. Removal not only includes grubbing out, but anything which could result in the destruction of the hedge.

## **2.3 Regional Policies**

*London Plan, 2016*

- 2.3.1 It is the overall strategic plan for London, setting out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of London over the next 20–25 years. There are two sections relevant to archaeology.

*Policy 7.8: Heritage Assets and Archaeology*

(A) London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

(B) Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

*Planning Decisions*

(C) Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

(D) Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

(E) New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

#### *LDF Preparation*

(F) Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

(G) Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

#### *Policy 7.9: Heritage-Led Regeneration*

(A) Regeneration schemes should identify and make use of heritage assets and reinforce the qualities that make them significant so they can help stimulate environmental, economic and community regeneration. This includes buildings, landscape features, views, Blue Ribbon Network and public realm.

Planning Decisions -(B) The significance of heritage assets should be assessed when development is proposed and schemes designed so that the heritage significance is recognised both in their own right and as catalysts for regeneration. Wherever possible heritage assets (including buildings at risk) should be repaired, restored and put to a suitable and viable use that is consistent with their conservation and the establishment and maintenance of sustainable communities and economic.

LDF Preparation - (C) Boroughs should support the principles of heritage-led regeneration in LDF policies.

## **2.4 Local Policies**

2.4.1 The London Borough of Bromley has a Local Plan adopted in 2019 that is used in conjunction with the London Plan and the PDA is in an area that is designated a Strategic Industrial Location (Policy 81), Renewal Area (Policy 13), Development affecting Renewal Areas (Policy 14) and the Cray Valley Renewal Area (Policy 17). The Plan has the following policies in respect to heritage.

- Policy 38 – Statutory Listed Buildings
- Policy 39 – Locally Listed Buildings
- Policy 40 – Other non -designated heritage assets.
- Policy 41 – Conservation areas
- Policy 42 – Development adjacent to a Conservation Area.
- Policy 46 – Scheduled Monuments and Archaeology.

2.4.2 In relation to Policy 46, the PDA resides in an area of Archaeological Significance identified as the Upper Cray Valley, which is considered to contain remains to the Pre-historic, Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval periods.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Cablesheer Group to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.
- 3.1.2 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.

#### **3.2 Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017)**

- 3.2.1 This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, revised 2017). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

*‘Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.’*

(2017:4)

- 3.2.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment is, therefore, an assessment that provides a contextual archaeological record, in order to provide:

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*
- *an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*
- *strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*
- *an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- *strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*
- *design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping*
- *proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.*

CIFA (2017:4)

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2017).

### 4.2 Sources

- 4.2.1 A number of publicly accessible sources were consulted prior to the preparation of this document.

#### *Archaeological databases*

- 4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held for Greater London (GLHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.
- 4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.
- 4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 750m radius of the proposed development site and 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.

#### *Cartographic and Pictorial Documents*

- 4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the GLHER, the internet, Ordnance Survey. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 10.

*Aerial photographs*

- 4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs, some held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-6).

*Secondary and Statutory Resources*

- 4.2.7 Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, archaeological reports associated with development control, landscape studies, dissertations and research frameworks are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment.

*Walkover Survey*

- 4.2.8 The Site is visited for a walkover survey. This is for the purpose of:
- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps.
  - Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features.
  - Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
  - Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 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 (750m radius centred on each site of the PDA), 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 in Table 1.

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		c. 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
<b>Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods</b>		

5.1.2 The Greater London HER records within the 750m assessment area are dominated by records from the Post Medieval period onwards primarily relating to listed buildings (Fig.11 & 12). However, there are finds from the earliest Prehistoric period, through to the modern period. The PDA resides in an Archaeological Priority Area of the Upper Cray Valley, which is known for its abundance of finds relating to the Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval periods (Fig. 14).

### 5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).

5.2.2 This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be

experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).

- 5.2.3 There are 10 designated assets within the assessment area to the north east and south east of the PDA essentially in the core settlement area of St Paul’s Cray and St Mary Cray. These designated assets include the Grade II\* listed churches of both settlements with the remaining assets being Grade II listed primarily Post Medieval buildings. A full list of the designated assets is provided in Figure 11. Given the built-up urbanised nature of the area, there is no intervisibility between the PDA and these assets and that the proposed development will not affect the setting of these assets.

### **5.3 Previous Archaeological Works**

- 5.3.1 There are area number of intrusive events for the assessment area (Fig. 15). One event circa 500m south from the PDA (ELO3119) found no archaeological features or finds but did observe stratigraphy of alluvial gravels and sands, which is the northern part of the site was sealed by natural brickearth and in the southern part of the site, reworked 19<sup>th</sup> century topsoil. The gravels recorded at levels between 46.22-47.22m OD. Many watching briefs across the assessment area have found a high level of disturbance and truncation.
- 5.3.2 An important excavation in the assessment area was carried out in 1933 on a 1st and 2nd century Roman settlement, discovered previously through gravel extraction in two fields on the west side of the River Cray between St Paul's Cray Church and the gas works east of the PDA, north east of the PDA. Little is known regarding the site and later attempts to find the site have not been as successful in locating any major structure given the significant changes that have occurred since in that area.
- 5.3.3 Far closer to the PDA, in 2005 in the adjacent area to the north and north east of the PDA, a watching brief (ELO6140) during the demolition and construction of new industrial units, natural reddish-brown sandy clay were encountered at depths ranging from 43.22m OD to 44.05m OD and gravel was observed in the central and western part of the site. In the east of the site, closest to the PDA, 20th century deposits which had been dumped to raise the ground level were

exposed to a depth of 1.80m. In the southwest of the site a deep truncation was noted in an area previously recorded as the location of a quarry pit. The above deposits were sealed by concrete and topsoil.

#### *Landscape Characterisation*

- 5.3.4 The PDA is classed as an area of industry of a type not yet determined. Originally a pit associated with brickworks, it has since the 1960s become an industrial estate and forms part of a wider industrial corridor along the Cray Valley (Fig. 13).

### **5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative**

- 5.4.1 There is evidence that the Cray Valley has been an attractive area for humans for millennia. Both to the north and south of the PDA and with a cluster around Orpington. Lithic implements from the Palaeolithic period in the form of blades, cores and scrapers have been found. Many tools having been found as rolled due to transportation in the river deposits sometime in their history.
- 5.4.2 There is also evidence along the Upper Cray Valley in relation to Mesolithic items, including tranchet axes and microliths. Some sites having thousands of artefacts from this period, suggesting the Upper Cray Valley was used for habitation and hunting. A possible Mesolithic occupation site has been found at Stable Meadows Allotments in North Cray. A particular cluster of finds is also seen south of the PDA between Orpington and St Mary Cray.
- 5.4.3 Activity in the Neolithic period is supported by blades, cores, scrapers and arrow heads along the River Cray in the area. Further afield, a pipeline trench in the Cray Valley found a hundred struck flints being waste flakes and nodules and at Sevenoaks Way, Neolithic human remains were found along with flints (MLO17492). Along the Cray Valley, there is a cluster in the area in and around the PDA. South of the PDA finds from this period are widespread and are also further east and west of the Cray Valley.
- 5.4.4 The Bronze Age in the valley is represented by a palstave axe found in Foots Cray Meadows (MLO99795) and nearby in a gravel pit, flint tools. However, finds from this period are sparse in the Cray Valley. Possible earthworks are in the form of ring ditches seen in the St Mary Cray/Crockenhill area. There is little by way of

metalwork from this period along the valley. In the wider area, fragments of socketed axes have been found in Petts Wood and Orpington, a socketed spearhead from Chelsfield and swords in the Bromley area. There is also little by way of evidence for settlements although there is a possible enclosure north west of the PDA (MLO16900).

- 5.4.5 A large Iron Age settlement was located at Crayford. Dominating the area in this period would have been the hillfort at Keston known as Caesar's Camp, which lies to the west of the Upper Cray Valley and is considered to have covered territory as far north as the Thames and the Upper Cray Valley, as well as the Ravensbourne Valley. Many finds from this period are of coins with clusters in the wider area around St Mary Cray and Farnborough. It is thought that much evidence relating to this period have been ploughed away.
- 5.4.6 The Romans were also attracted to River areas. Roman settlement and villa buildings have been seen along the Medway and Darent valleys and it appears the Cray Valley is no exception, where settlements approximately 1km apart have been identified. There is evidence in Crayford and at St. Paul's Cray by the river of substantial Roman buildings, a Roman settlement area and cremation cemetery (MLO19736, MLO17506). Crayford also had a sizeable Roman fortification and was called Noviomagus Cantiacorum - The New Market [of the Cantiaci] and in the wider area to the south west in north Orpington, there is a bath house at Fordcroft. As a result of the intense use in the Roman period of the Cray Valley, there is much by way of finds for pottery, metalwork, such as brooches, coins and jewellery.
- 5.4.7 St Paul's Cray and St Mary Cray villages originated as a Saxon settlement. There is a Saxon Charter which refers to "land in Cray". In Anglo-Saxon times it is thought that the River Cray was still then a navigable river for small vessels. St Augustine when he founded Christianity at Canterbury brought with him Paulinus, who eventually became the third Bishop of Rochester. Paulinus founded a number of churches along the River Cray valley, hence the nearby village of St Paul's Cray. It is around 633AD that it is believed a Saxon wooded building was erected on the site of the present church, although this is unsubstantiated. An Anglo-Saxon cemetery has been found at St Mary Cray along with sunken featured buildings

suggesting a settlement as well in the area of Poverest Road. St Mary's Cray is also so called from the dedication to the church there.

5.4.8 At the time of the Domesday, the area was owned by Bishop Odo of Bayeux, the Kings half-brother. St Paul's Cray, referred to as Crai. The name Cray possibly derives from the Anglo-Saxon crecca, meaning brook or rivulet, though it also relates to the Welsh word craie, meaning fresh water. The name may also derive from the Latin word creta, meaning chalk, as the River Cray flows over a chalk bed. It was taxed at half a suling with seven villagers and 5 smallholders and five slaves. There is also one mill and woodland for seven swine. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth 4 pounds, and afterwards 3 pounds, now 4 pounds. Goduin held it of king Edward. Essentially a small riverside settlement. St Mary Cray, referred to as Sentlinge was larger, taxed as 1 ½ suling, with 20 villagers and nine slaves. There is recorded one church, 6 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture and woodland for 8 pigs.

5.4.9 In the Medieval period, King Edward I granted Gregory de Ruxley the right to hold a market at St Mary Cray, which served the surrounding villages. By the 17<sup>th</sup> century, with the demise of other markets in the area, St Mary Cray had become the market town and the larger settlement of the two. Many buildings from the Medieval period still survive at St Mary Cray, the church along with evidence of corn mills and the manor of Ackmere, along with houses in the high street. At St Paul's Cray, there are manors, houses, a corn mill and almshouses, along with the church.

5.4.10 The Post Medieval period saw the coming of the railways in the 1860s with a viaduct across the Cray Valley. East of the historic settlement the area of St Paul's Cray is still open country with areas of woodland, whereas west of the settlement the area is industrial and also contains large residential areas that is Post Second World War. The River Cray continued to have mills along its length in this period but many were now paper mills. In the 1920s, the Orpington by-pass was built and the viaduct at St Mary Cray was demolished and rebuilt. In the 1930s, farmland on the west side of the river became industrial surrounded by London overspill housing Post Second World War. Now the villages for St Paul's Cray and St Mary Cray are dominated by the much larger town of Orpington.

- 5.4.11 Little by way of information has been found with regards to the brickworks in the area of the PDA. A trade directory in 1862 records a Harry Tyrer as coal merchants in St Paul's Cray. By the 1890s, Harry Tyrer & Co Ltd were coal and corn merchants. In 1895, newspaper adverts start to refer to Harry Tyrer & Co Ltd incorporating the Cray Valley Coal Company, the Cray Valley Brickworks and was then dealing in building materials as well as coal, coke, hay straw and corn.
- 5.4.12 In later years, it is known that a William Corke, the landowner rented out plots on land to the Romany and Traveller communities in the field of the location of the PDA and these are seen in place from at least the late 1940s and through the 1950s and into the 1960s. As a result, the area became known as Corkes Meadow or Corkes Pit. The community provided seasonal workers for the agricultural and other rural industries. From the 1960s onwards, the Romany camp was replaced by an industrial estate.

## 5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

### *Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769*

- 5.5.1 To the north west of the main settlement area of St Mary Cray in the rural hinterland on the western side of the River Cray. (Fig. 3).

### *Ordnance Surveyors Drawings 1797*

- 5.5.2 This map shows greater detail in the land use and field boundaries. There is little change (Fig. 4).

### *St Mary Cray tithe Map 1839*

- 5.5.3 The boundary between St Mary Cray and St Paul's Cray is to the south of the PDA along Lessons Hill The tithe map shows the PDA as part of a larger area designated 214 that is owned by John Robert Sydney Viscount Sydney and occupied by Richard James. The field is referred to in the tithes as "Long Field" and is arable. The fields around are a mix of arable and pasture (Fig.5).

### *Historic OS Map 1871*

- 5.5.4 This is the first properly scaled OS map. There have been significant changes. Within Long Field there is now a separate area relating to gas works containing two gas holders. To the south of the PDA is an area of brickworks which consist of a number of pits and buildings north of Lessons Hill. South of Leeson's Hill, west of St Mary Cray church is now a large paper mill. On the northern side of Leeson's Hill are a number of residential plots. On the eastern side of the River Cray to the east of the PDA, there are now residential plots along its length (Fig.6).

*Historic OS map 1896*

- 5.5.5 The extent of the brickworks to the south of the PDA, have now increased in size and moved northwards with part of the area of the PDA within the main pit area and is now called Cray Valley Brick Works. East of the PDA, there is a kiln building. The gas works has also expanded northwards with the addition of a further gas holder and many more buildings (Fig.7).

*Historic OS map 1909*

- 5.5.6 The Pit area of the brickworks have expanded and cover slightly more of the area of the PDA. The gas works have now expanded westwards and the PDA's eastern boundary now borders that of the gas works which has demolished one of the early gas holder and two new larger ones have been constructed. South east of the PDA, there are more terraced houses although the area around the brick works is still rural (Figs.8).

*Historic OS map 1933*

- 5.5.7 The brick works are no longer operation and the pit related to the brickworks has extended northwards, although in the area of the PDA there is no change to the pit area. East and south east of the PDA, the area is becoming more residential. West and south west of the PDA have been planted as orchards. On the eastern side of the gas works, a new road has been built called By-Pass Road (Fig.9)

*Historic OS map 1947*

- 5.5.8 The By-Pass Road has been renamed Sevenoaks Way. Immediately east of the road, to the east of the PDA, is an area labelled as Romano-British Settlement. The PDA itself is still a pit area and appears unused. Adjacent to the north east

corner of the PDA a new gas holder has been built. To the north of the pit area there is new residential housing (Fig.10)

## **5.6 Aerial Photographs**

### *1940s*

- 5.6.1 These show that the area of the PDA is part of a Romany camp with a number of caravans. The Google Earth aerial photograph suggests that the pit area covered circa two thirds of the PDA area. East of Sevenoaks Way, the area is becoming industrialised (Plates 1 & 2).

### *1960s*

- 5.6.2 There have been significant changes. An industrial building has been built at the PDA, which is the present building. To the west, south and south west are further industrial buildings. It is believed that ahead of the construction of the industrial units, that the land was levelled with made ground. East of the PDA, a new gas holder has been built (Plate 3).

### *2003*

- 5.6.3 There is no change at the PDA. The area around has become an industrial estate. The industrial building to the south of the PDA having been demolished and replaced with new buildings (Plate 4).

### *2006*

- 5.6.4 The industrial unit immediately north of the PDA has been demolished and replaced with a larger building (Plate 5).

### *2019*

- 5.6.5 There is little change (Plate 6).

## **5.7 Walkover**

- 5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts. A walkover was not able to be undertaken due to restriction as a result of Coronavirus. However, the

required site photos were taken by the client under the direction of the author on the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> March 2020. As the entire site outside of the main building is covered in concrete with the exception of a small area of grass in front of the main buildings, no artefacts were seen (Plates 7-15).

## 5.8 Summary of Potential

### *Palaeolithic*

- 5.8.1 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The GLHER has one record from this period within the assessment area as the area being a mammoth tusk found circa 315m north of the PDA (MLO25664). The Cray Valley is known for having Palaeolithic potential and this is usually found in areas of Taplow Gravel, which based on the BGS is just to the east of the PDA. The excavation north of the PDA found gravel in the central and western areas suggesting that there may possibly be Taplow Gravel in the area of the PDA. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

### *Mesolithic*

- 5.8.2 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The GLHER has one record from this period of a Mesolithic flake found some 655m south, south east of the PDA (MLO60224). Outside of the assessment area, in the wider Cray Valley, there is more evidence of Mesolithic activity. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

### *Neolithic*

- 5.8.3 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The GLHER has five records from this period mainly to the north east of the PDA ranging from circa 255m NE (MLO20494; MLO17492) to c. 675m from the PDA (MLO14351; MLO19743). Finds include axes, flints as well as bone including a piece of human tibia. Circa 735m, west south west another Neolithic axe was discovered (MLO16241). Therefore, the

potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **moderate**.

#### *Bronze Age*

- 5.8.4 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The GLHER has one record from this period, where circa 645m to the north west there was an enclosure bounded by banks. No artefacts were found in situ but a substantial amount of worked flint was found on a nearby hilltop (MLO16900). There are two records concerning Prehistoric flints of which a specific period has not been assigned and this was to the east, south east and south east of the PDA (MLO66797; MLO8018). The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Iron Age*

- 5.8.5 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 GLHER has no records from this period within the assessment area. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Romano-British*

- 5.8.6 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 GLHER has five records from this period within the assessment area on the western side of the River Cray. North east of the PDA, was a Roman settlement first excavation in 1933 (MLO3385). Unsurprising in the area around more by way of Roman artefacts have been found such as coins and pottery all along the area north east to south east of the PDA close towards the river area. Roman material was used in the construction of St Paulinus Church, which is located close to the Roman settlement area. Little is known about the Roman settlement and the wider Roman landscape and since the original excavation, the settlement has not been clearly located due to the changes with quarrying and urbanisation in the area.

The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered moderate.

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 5.8.7 The GLHER has no records from this period within the assessment area. However, the settlements in this area have Anglo-Saxon origins and in the wider area south of the PDA in the regions of Poverest Road, Anglo-Saxon settlement activity has been found. The PDA lies in the hinterland area of the settlements. The possibility of chance finds cannot be discounted but the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

#### *Medieval*

- 5.8.8 The GLHER has six records from this period within the assessment area mainly to the south, south east reflecting the core settlement area of St Mary Cray with a 15<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse (MLO555), churchyard to St Mary Cray (MLO1074250) and to the North East, the church (MLO79440), churchyard to St Paulinus (MLO10743). To the south, Medieval plough soil was identified in 2005 circa 435m from the PDA (MLO98136). In St Mary Cray High Street, Medieval pottery sheds were recovered (MLO60227). Historical mapping suggests that the PDA was on the rural hinterland between these settlements in the Post Medieval period and it is likely that this applies to the Medieval period as well. The potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

#### *Post Medieval*

- 5.8.9 The GLHER has 13 records from this period within the assessment area primarily to the south, south east reflecting the settlement area of St Mary Cray, that as well as listed buildings from this period also includes associated activity such as pits containing bottles and pottery (MLO60228; MLO63984). Circa 220m to the east north east probable evidence of agricultural soils were seen overlying natural gravel (MLO74000). Map regressions in this period show that by around the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, brick works had started close to the area south east of the PDA with the commencement of quarrying. With the growth of the settlement area along the Cray River, gas works opened east of the PDA. Therefore, due to the extraction from quarrying, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

*Modern*

5.8.10 GLHER has two records dating to this period being a K6 telephone kiosk (MLO79517) and some riverside gardens to the south laid out post-war (MLO107410). The quarrying continued to expand eventually extending to encompass part of the area of the PDA. When the brick works closed, the land was taken over by Romany's who set up camp there for a number of decades. In the 1960s, the PDA was built on with an industrial unit that is still in existence and the area of the Romany camp became an industrial estate with the pit filled in. The potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the PDA is considered **low**.

*Unknown*

5.8.11 There are seven records that are unknown in terms of their period. These primarily relate to deneholes or undated agricultural soils.

*Overview*

5.8.12 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork.

5.8.13 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, 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: **moderate**
  
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
  
- Medieval: **low**
  
- Post-Medieval: **low**
  
- Modern: **low**

## 6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 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.

### 6.2 Historic Impacts

6.2.1 Cartographic regression (5.5), Topographic analysis (1.2) and Historical research (5.4) indicate that the PDA during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century was in an area of brick works and quarrying. Map regression suggests that the quarry pit covered circa two thirds of the area of the PDA on the western side. The current building was erected in the 1960s when the area was built as an industrial estate. Prior to the construction, the land was filled to make level and therefore there is likely to be made ground at the PDA. As a result, the historical impact upon any potential archaeology is considered to be **total** except for the eastern area of the PDA, which is considered to be **low**, although the exact boundary between the two areas within the PDA is uncertain. The north east corner is an area that appears to have had the least impact as it appears not to

have had a building and is an area of concrete yard. However, it is uncertain below the level of the yard if there has been disturbance from service trenches.

- 6.2.2 The position of the proposed new industrial units will require foundations and will have a **high** impact on any potential archaeology. The location of the new units along the southern boundary will be in an area already disturbed by the current building. However, the units located adjacent to the northern boundary is in an area that in the north eastern corner is the area most likely to be least disturbed.

## **7 SIGNIFICANCE**

### **7.1 Introduction**

7.1.1 Archaeological Significance is assessed under a number of criteria, which includes, Period, Rarity, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential. These criteria are the same as used by the Government in the scheduling of ancient monuments and provide a useful framework in assessing significance and also pulls together and summarises the findings in the report.

### **7.2 Significance Criteria**

#### *Period*

7.2.1 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of moderate potential for the Palaeolithic and Roman periods with low for all other periods.

#### *Rarity*

7.2.2 Any Palaeolithic activity is considered rare and to be of national importance.

#### *Documentation*

7.2.3 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, archive, photographic and other sources. It is possible that further detailed research nationally may uncover more documentary evidence, although it is unlikely to alter the conclusion present in this report.

#### *Group Value*

7.2.4 The potential for archaeology at the PDA has a potential group value in relation to understanding the use of the Cray Valley across various archaeological periods.

#### *Survival / Condition*

7.2.5 The survival of archaeology at the site is considered to be low given the quarrying that has occurred across the majority of the PDA and the subsequent construction of the current building. It is possible that the north eastern corner has historically had least disturbance, although this is uncertain.

#### *Fragility / Vulnerability*

- 7.2.6 Any potential remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed development, should they survive in-situ will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development.

*Diversity*

- 7.2.7 There is little by way of diversity for potential archaeological remains.

*Potential*

- 7.2.8 The Impact assessment concludes that the site has a low potential for archaeological remains.

*Significance*

- 7.2.9 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is of low archaeological significance.

## 8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

### 8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The purpose of this heritage impact assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of moderate archaeological potential although it is concluded that there is **low** archaeological interest given the quarrying that has occurred and subsequent infilling that would have led to significant disturbance. However, there is the possibility that the north eastern corner of the site may potentially have in-situ archaeology, although this is uncertain. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities but it is recommended that a watching brief is appropriate given the archaeological significance of the area generally.

## **9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **9.1 Archive**

- 9.1.1 Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to the LPA and GLHER within 6 months of completion.

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

- 9.2.1 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 GLHER & GLAAS, and therefore considered as being reliable.

### **9.3 Copyright**

- 9.3.1 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 Cablesheer Group (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

Paul Wilkinson PhD MCifA.

SWAT Archaeology

March 2020

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Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale:1:640,000, 1:5,000, 1:1,250

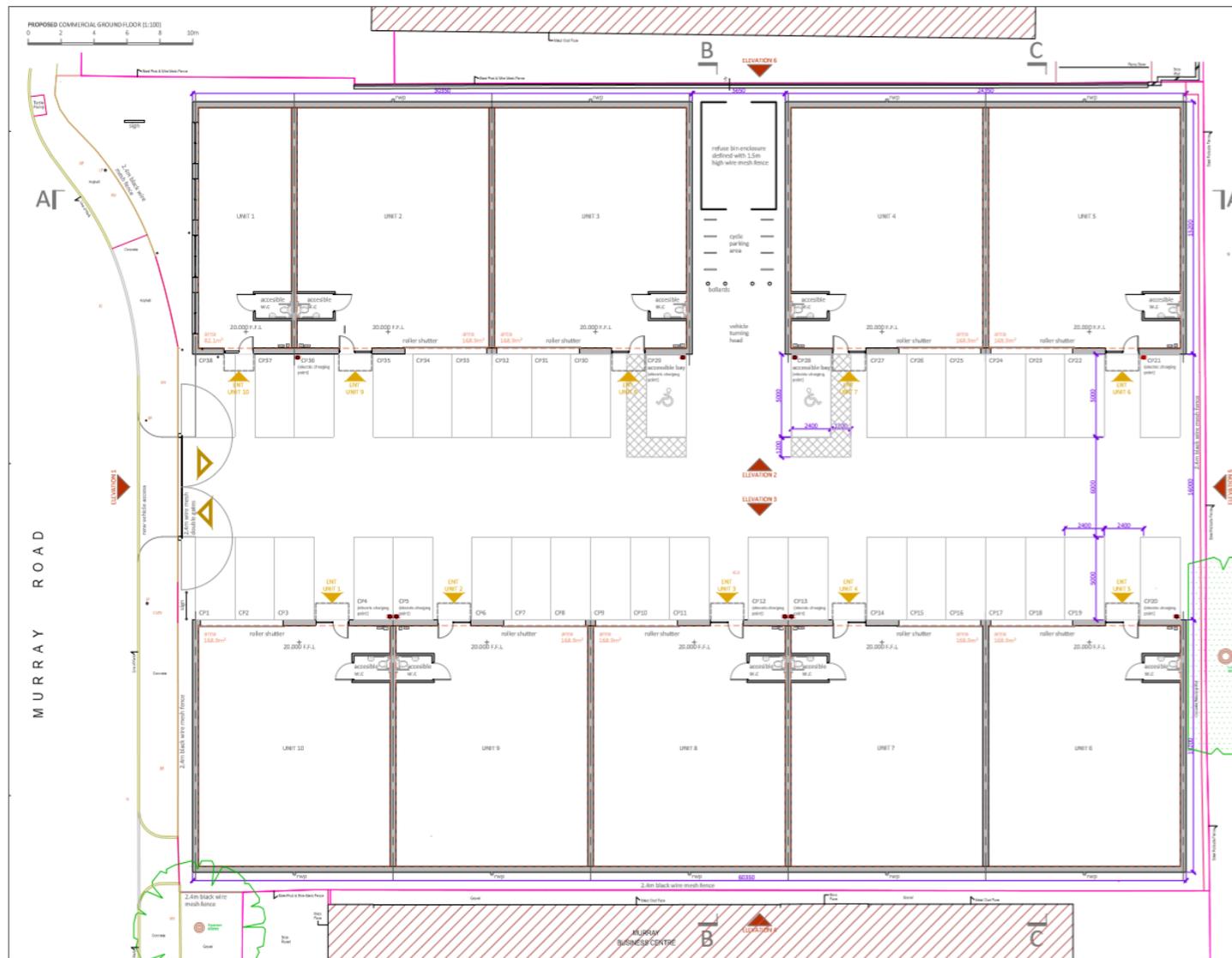


Figure 2: Proposed Development Area



Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 4: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797.

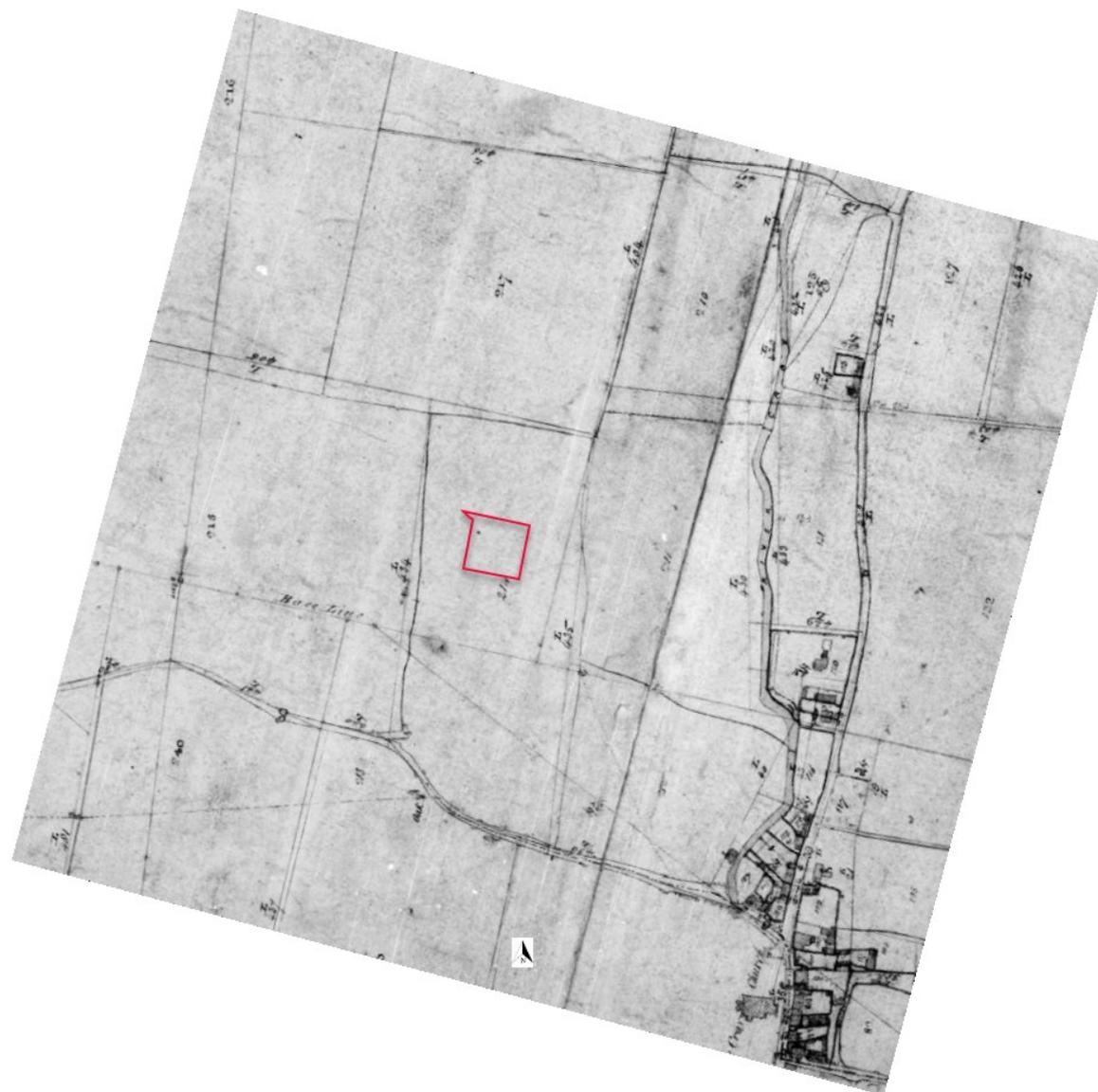


Figure 5: St Paul's Cray Tithe Map

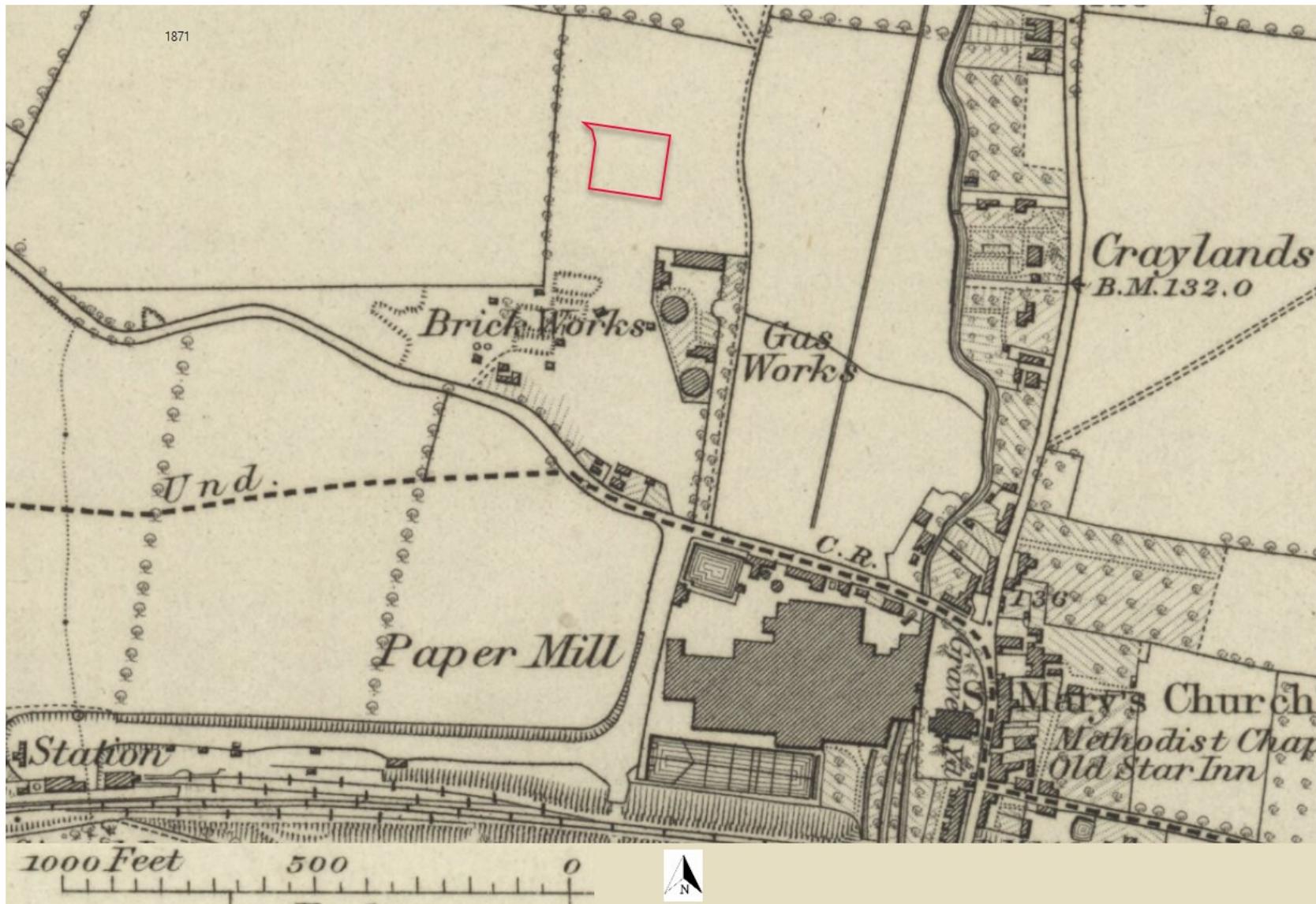


Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1871



Figure 7: Historic OS Map from 1896



Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1909

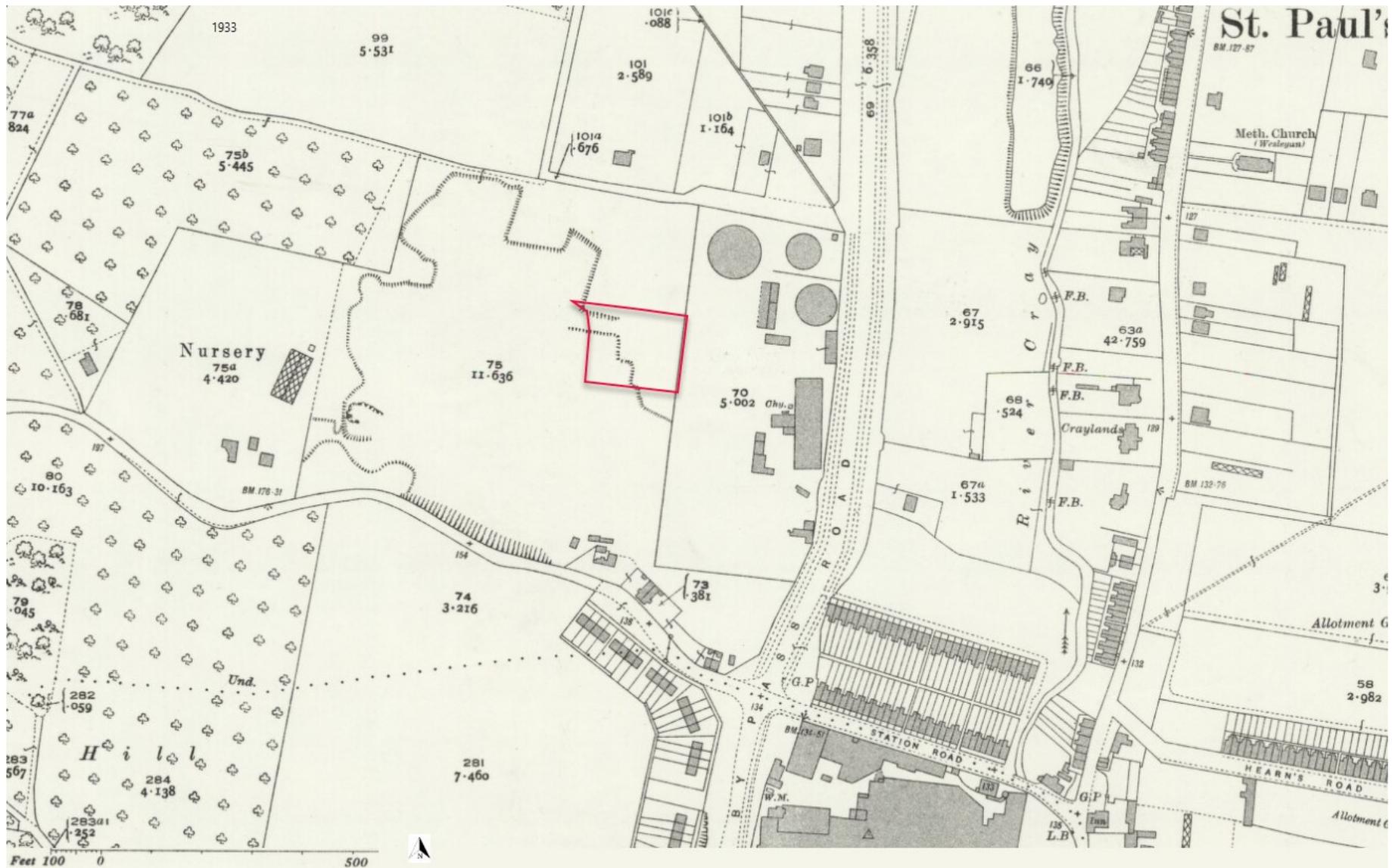


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1933

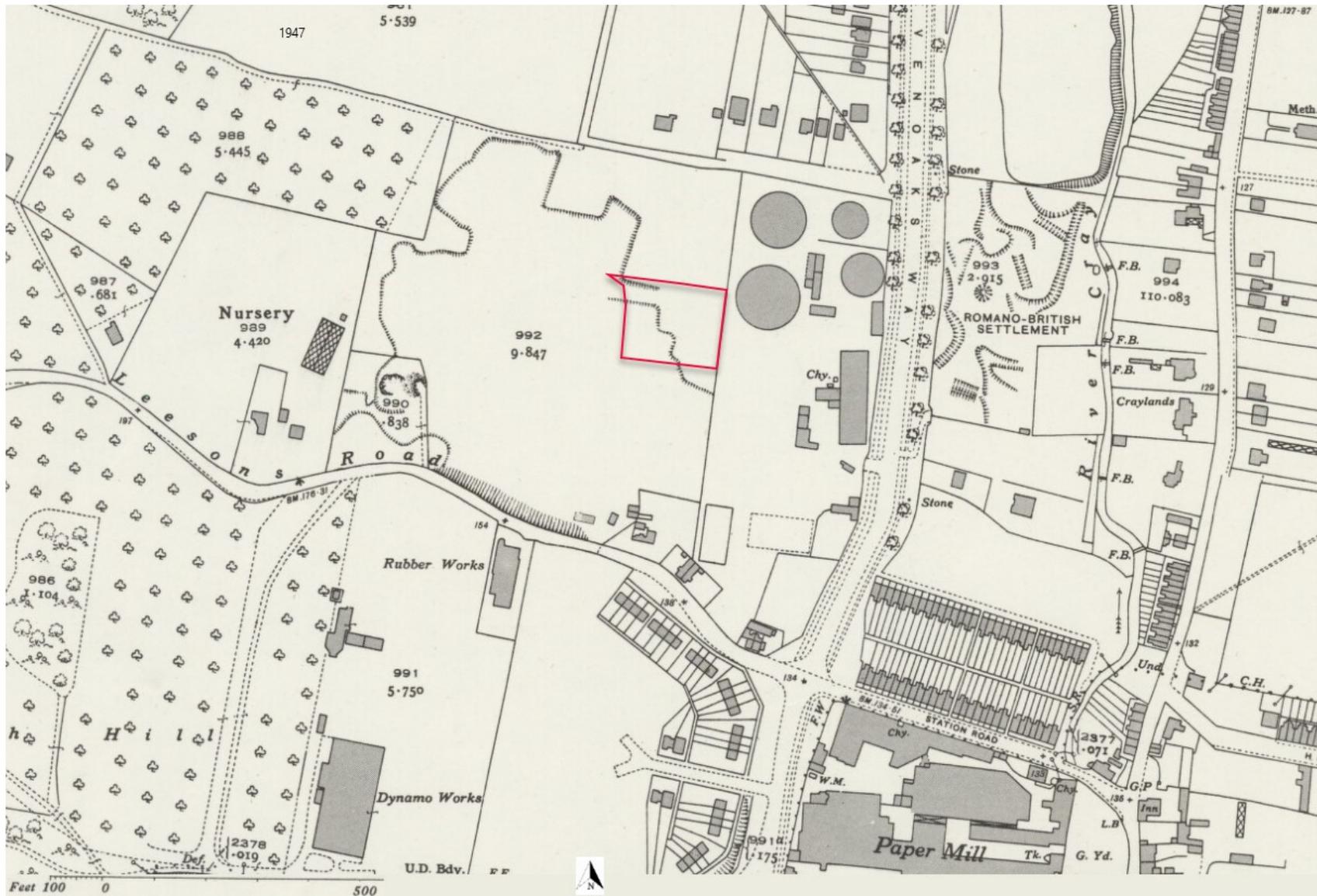


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1947

**11 APPENDIX 1 – GL HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 16-18). ALL LOCATION DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE CENTRE OF THE PDA.**

GLHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
MLO14351	Findspot	c. 625m NE	Neolithic	Paulinus Close. The haft part of flint sickle found near a newly-dug grave. Broken in antiquity.
MLO14356	Monument	c. 375m NW	Unknown	Broom Wood Former Name of Area. Denehole mentioned in an article. Area now built over.
MLO14360	Findspot	c. 655m SSE	Roman	High St (Rear of Police Station). Excavation of pig-sty in 1944 produced pottery and charcoal at depth of c.1.35 metres. Little information.
MLO16241	Findspot	c. 735m WSW	Neolithic	19 Ravensbury Rd. Semi-polished Neolithic axe found in garden and lent to Orpington museum.
MLO16900	Monument	c. 645m NW	Bronze Age	St Barnabas Cray Church (Site of). Observations made during bulldozing prior to erection of church. Rectangular enclosure measuring c.120 x 60 ft bounded by banks (no ditches visible) with two possible entrances. Two circular depressions in NW and SE corners measuring c.10 ft diameter, one with 'drip gully'. No artefacts in situ but from surrounding hilltop c.500 pieces of worked flint collected over time.
MLO17492	Monument	c. 255m NE	Neolithic	Sevenoaks Way, [Between This and Main Road]. Neolithic Remains include Pieces of Bone (Including Human Tibia) And Flints. Unknown number of flints found: Scraper and blade.
MLO19067	Findspot	c. 290m E	Roman	Main Road, [Craylands, Garden Of]. Roman Coin found in 1936.
MLO19731	Monument	c. 715m SSE	Post Medieval	High St Area Behind Police Station Area. Was part of a manor called The Mount belonging in the early C17 to the Wotton family (who later changed their name to

				Stanhope). Date of demolition unknown, but in 1949 St Mary Cray vicarage was recorded as being built on the entrance of the original site. Part of the remains of the old walls being used in the vicarage. The vicarage was demolished before 1964.
MLO19743	Findspot	c. 675m NE	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Gardiner Close [Behind Church of England School in Field]. A flint axe found by a Mrs Hamer in a field behind the Church of England School. White flint, evidence of extensive use and resharpening.
MLO19754	Findspot	c. 180m ESE	Roman to Unknown	Sevenoaks Way, [Springvale, Garden Of]. A Tetradrachm Roman Coin of Emperor Probus C. AD279. Minted at Alexandria, found by Mr Scot in his front garden.
MLO20494	Monument	c. 255m NE	Neolithic	Sevenoaks Way, [Area Between This and Main Road]. Excavation uncovered Neolithic debris including flint artefacts and bone.
MLO25664	Findspot	c. 315m N	Palaeolithic	St Pauls Cray. Report of Mammoth Tusk Unearthed by workmen digging on new housing estate. 2 similar found 'not far away' in previous 10 years, and one from Green Street Green.
MLO3385	Monument	c. 280m NE	Roman	Sevenoaks Way/Main Road, [Gravel Pit Between], St Paul's Cray {Site of Roman Settlement}. A 1st And 2nd century Romano-British settlement was discovered through gravel digging in two fields on the west side of the river Cray, between St Paul's Cray Church and the Gas Works. The site was excavated in 1933. Later Excavations in 1972 failed to locate the settlement.
MLO555	Monument	c. 570m S	Medieval to Modern	Cray Avenue, Orpington {Site Of 15th century farmhouse}. Early 15th century timber-framed building; Underwent alterations in early 17th century and largely rebuilt in brick in the 17th to 18th centuries. Demolished 1936
MLO60224	Findspot	c. 655m SSE	Mesolithic	83 High St. Excavation in 1992. A few residual struck flint flakes, probably Mesolithic, were recovered.

MLO60226	Findspot	c. 655m SSE	Roman	83 High St. Residual Roman-British coarseware sherds were recovered.
MLO60227	Findspot	c. 655m SSE	Medieval	83 High St Residual Medieval sherds, dated from about c12 to late Medieval were recovered
MLO60228	Monument	c. 655m SSE	Post Medieval	83 High St. Three irregularly shaped pits, c.2m deep and 2m across, were dated to the earlier 18th century by their contents, including bottles and pottery
MLO63984	Monument	c. 655m SSE	Post Medieval	83 High St. Natural brickearth and gravel were cut by 18th century pits and overlain by 18th century-19th century deposits.
MLO66797	Findspot	c. 620m ESE	Prehistoric	Hearns Rise. Excavation undertaken 1994. A scatter of prehistoric flints was found.
MLO66798	Monument	c. 620m ESE	Unknown	Hearns Rise. A backfilled dene-hole was recorded
MLO66799	Monument	c. 620m ESE	Unknown	Hearns Rise. Buried ploughsoils representing early farming activity on the soil were recorded.
MLO72325	Monument	c. 550m SSW	Unknown	Lynmouth Place. Denehole.
MLO72326	Monument	c. 385m SW	Unknown	Station Approach. Denehole
MLO72327	Monument	c. 315m SW	Unknown	Station Approach. Denehole
MLO74000	Monument	c. 220m ENE	Post Medieval	Springvale Way St Paul's Cray. Evaluation Undertaken in August 1999. Probable Agricultural Soils Overlay Natural Gravels.
MLO75272	Monument	c. 635m SSE	Post Medieval	83 High St, St Mary Cray. Watching brief undertaken in march 1998. a rubbish pit and deposits dated to the 19th century were located. no further periods recorded on site.
MLO7998	Findspot	c. 560m SE	Unknown	Sandway Rd. Excavation by Orpington And District Archaeological Society, March-April 1989, revealed only Roman, Medieval & Post Medieval potsherds and clay tobacco pipes.

MLO8018	Findspot	c. 560m SE	Prehistoric	Sandway Rd. Excavation by Orpington And District Archaeological Society, March-April 1989, uncovered worked flints.
MLO9273	Findspot	c. 585m NE	Roman	St Paulinus Church. Roman tiles reused in construction of church in NE quoin of N chapel and in blocked window in N wall of nave. SW quoin also had roman tiles – destroyed 19th century. tester suggests used for construction of church possibly c11th. Saxo-Normans used tiles as suitable building materials hard to come by - suggests robbed roman building nearby?
DLO14280/MLO79351/1045813	Listed Building	c. 420m SE	Early Medieval/ Medieval	Church of St Mary. A Grade II* Listed building built on a 12th century church, became a Medieval parish in the 13th to 16th centuries, retaining considerable early fabric (especially on the interior). the building was restored in 1861-3, with following work in 1876 and 1895.
DLO14287/MLO79358/1054927	Listed Building	c. 420m SE	Post Medieval	229-231 High Street. 1510 continuous jetty house of three bays with a c1650 chimneystack. used both as a house and as a shop. Grade II.
DLO14382/MLO79440/ 1064396	Listed Building	c. 585m NE	Medieval	Church of St Paulinus. Grade II* Listed building. 12th century church, comprising of a nave, chancel, porticus chapel. It contains considerable archaeological potential, especially evidence of its Medieval development.
DLO14436/MLO79494 / 1186799	Listed Building	c. 370m SE	Post Medieval	Lime Tree House. Grade II Listed 18th century two storey building with tiled mansard roof.
DLO14459/MLO79517/1186824	Listed Building	c. 730m NE	Modern	Grade II Listed 1935 K6 telephone kiosk junction of cast iron, Designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.
DLO14535 / MLO79580/ 1298993	Listed Building	c. 655m SSE	Post Medieval	91, High Street. Grade II. Possibly 16th century, much altered. Apparently, the south cross range of a two-storeyed, timber framed house, the middle range of which survives as no. 89. plastered with weather-boarding to upper storeys at side and rear. tiled roof. altered openings with shop to ground storey.

DLO14585/MLO79630/1359327	Listed Building	c. 510m SSE	Post Medieval	High Street, (Nos. 40-50 (even)). L-Shaped Building, dating from 17th Century. 2 Storeys. Weatherboarded 1st floor with stuccoed ground floor. gable front. tiled roof. Sash windows. Victorian shop front.
DLO14586/MLO79631/1359328	Listed Building	c. 635m SSE	Post Medieval	Durley House, No 83 High Street, St Mary Cray. C18. 2 Storeys. Red Brick. Grade II
DLO14625/MLO79670/1385656	Listed Building	c. 405m SE	Medieval	The Blue Anchor Public House. Grade II Listed building and former 15th century public house, now used as housing.
MLO103877	Monument	c. 430m SE	Post Medieval to Modern	Star Lane, [St Mary Cray Cemetery] St Mary Cray, Orpington, Bromley, BR5 3PG {19th century cemetery}. St Mary Cray cemetery was founded in 1881/4. It contains the graves of 59 airmen from the nearby RAF station at Biggin Hill.
MLO107410	Park	c. 540m SSE	Modern	Cray Avenue/Kent Road/High Street, Orpington, [Riverside Gardens], Bromley, BR5 3RX {Post-War Riverside Park}. Riverside Gardens was laid out post world war ii on bombed wasteland on the banks of the River Cray. The linear park is divided in two by Kent Road and is planted with native and ornamental trees. Facilities include a paddling pool and a pond for model boats.
MLO107425	Park	c. 320m SE	Medieval to Modern	High Street, St Mary Cray, Orpington [St Mary Cray Churchyard], Bromley, BR5 4EL {Medieval Churchyard}. St Mary Cray is a flint church with some Medieval remnants but was restored in 1861-3, 1876 and 1895. Although the old village is much changed as a result of post-war development, the parish still includes farmland and open countryside, and the River Cray.
MLO107430	Park	c. 515m NE	Medieval to 21st Century	Main Road, St Paul Cray, Orpington [St Paulinus Churchyard], Bromley, BR5 3HQ {Medieval Churchyard}. St Paulinus Church in St Paul Cray may date from Saxon times, Dedicated to Paulinus who brought Christianity to settlements on the River Cray in the seventh century. the

				present church was built in the eleventh century with later additions made over the years.
MLO89274	Monument	c. 660m SSE	Post Medieval	High Street [Alkham And Horton Towers], St Mary Cray, Orpington, Bromley {19Th Century Building Remains}. The remains of a 19th century building was identified during a watching brief by archaeological solutions in 2013.
MLO98136	Monument	c. 435m S	Medieval to Post Medieval	Cray Avenue [Electron House], St Mary Cray, Bromley. A post medieval plough soil, containing a residual Mesolithic struck flint was found through excavation at cray avenue by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2005.
DLO33106/MLO79630/358484	Listed Building	c. 440m SE	Post Medieval	High Street, (Nos. 40-50 (Even)). L-Shaped Building, Dating From 17th Century. 2 Storeys. Weatherboarded 1St Floor with Stuccoed Ground Floor. Gable Front. Tiled Roof. Sash Windows. Victorian Shop Front II

Figure 11: Gazetteer of GLHER Records

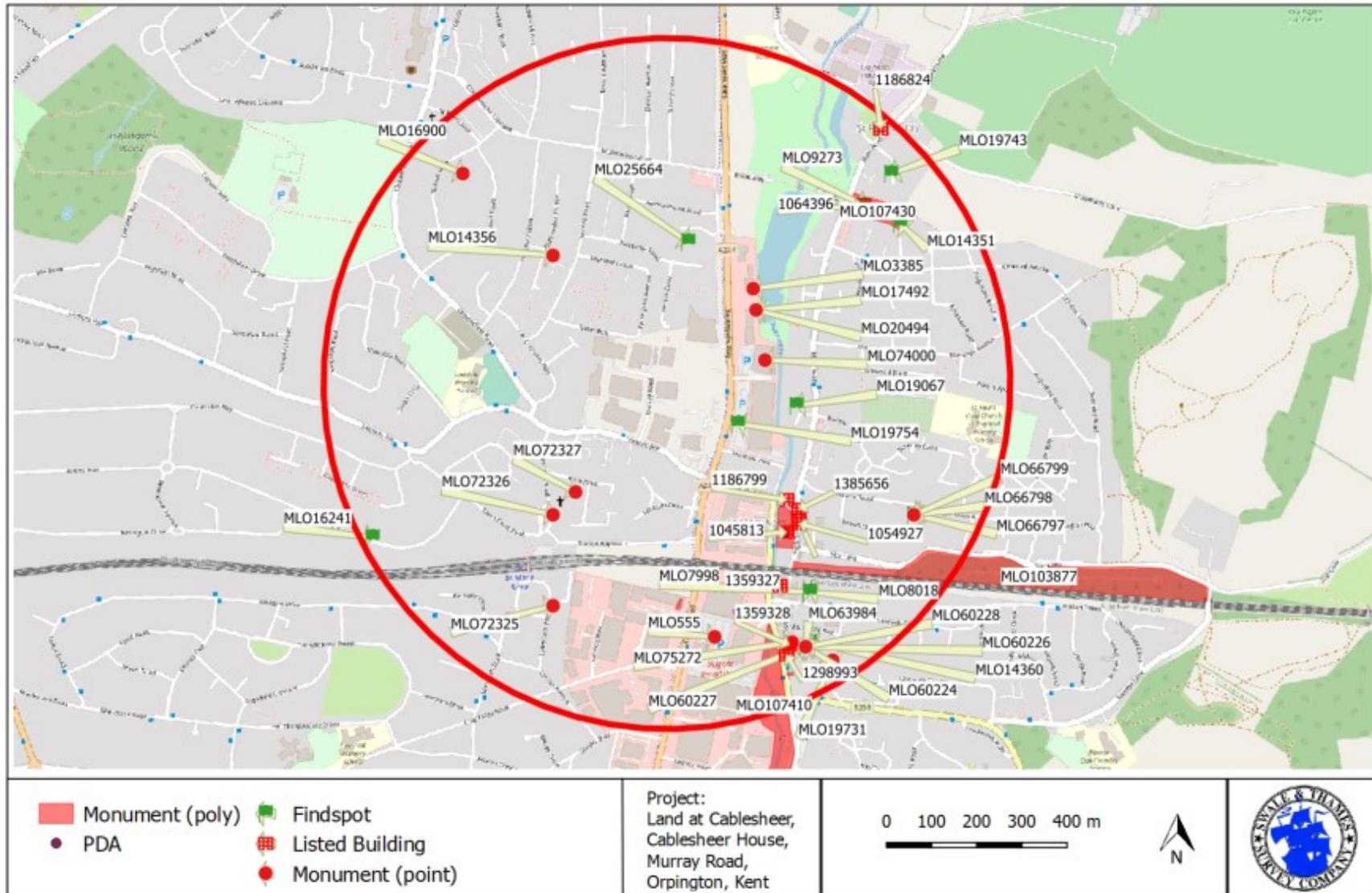


Figure 12: GLHER Monument Record – All

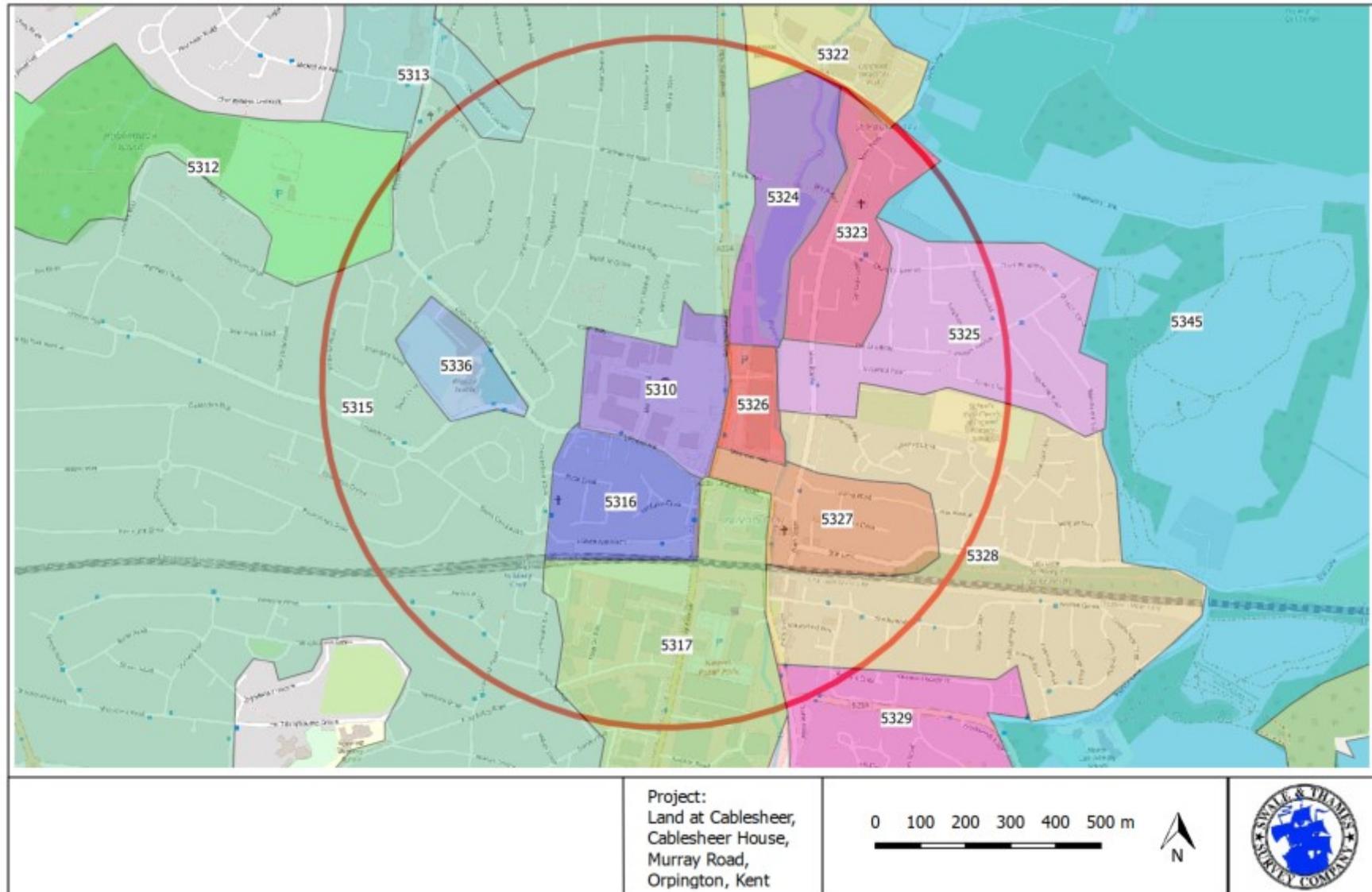


Figure 13: GLHER Historic Landscape Characterisation

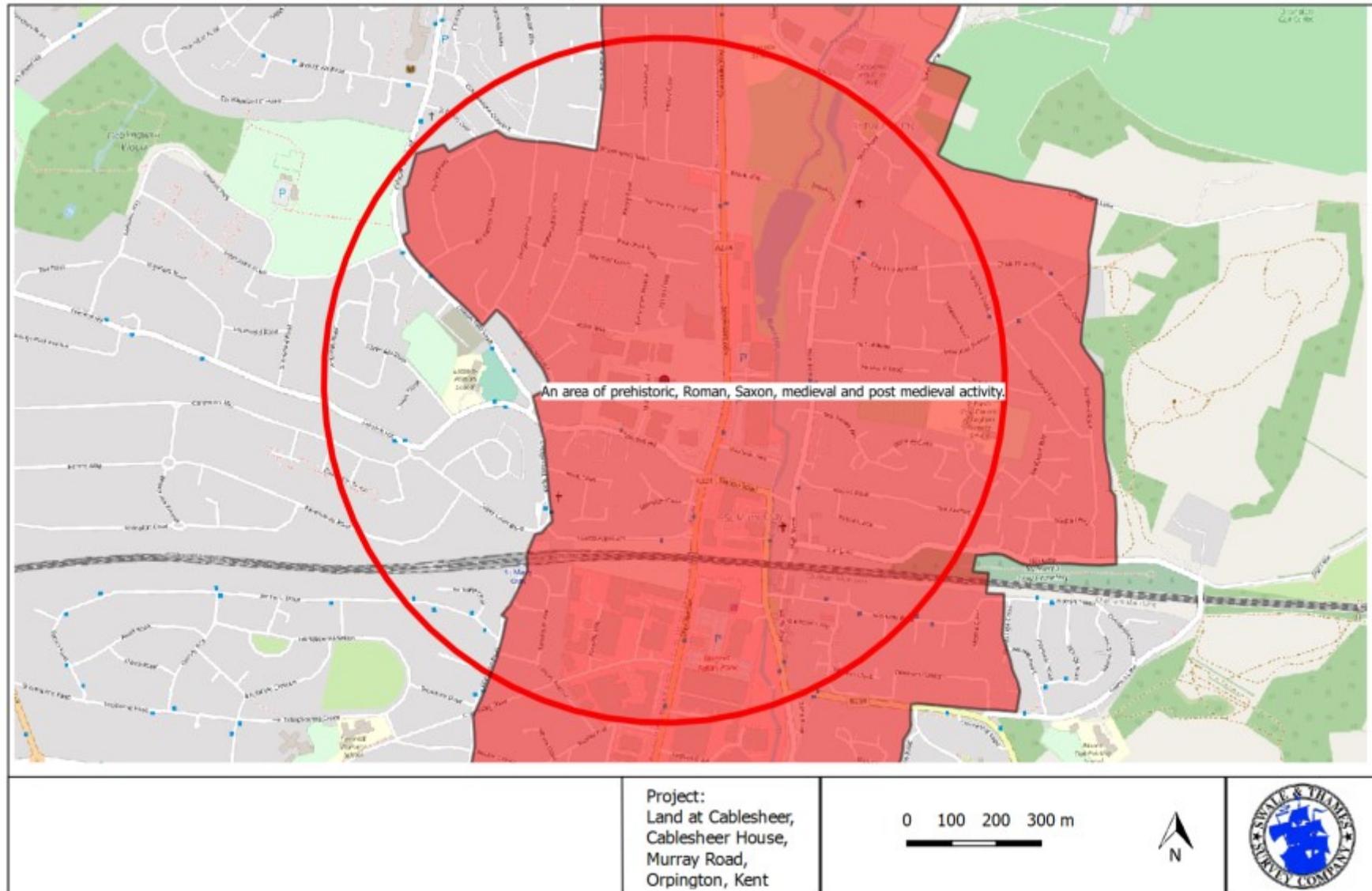


Figure 14: GLHER Area of Archaeological Potential

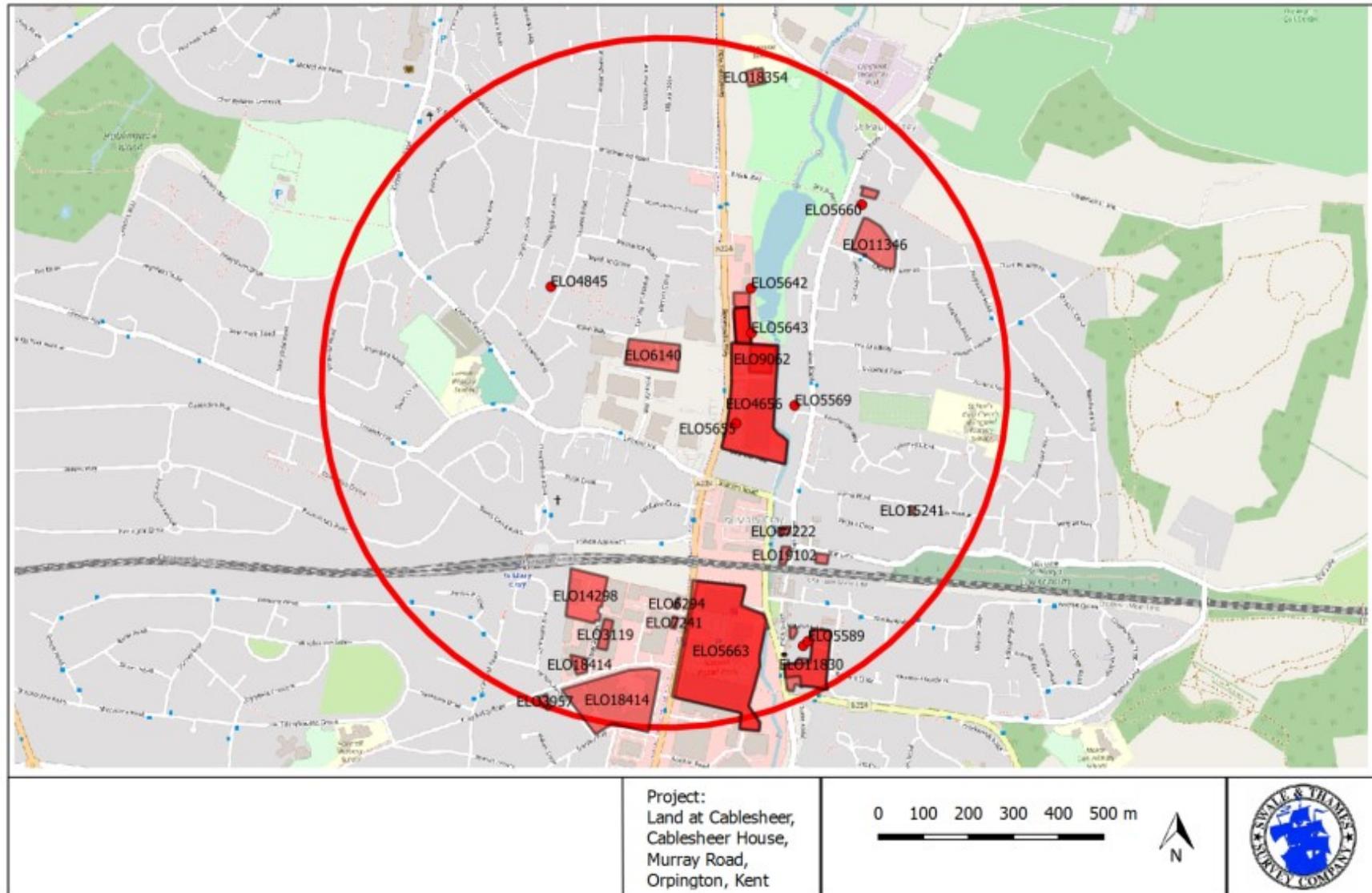
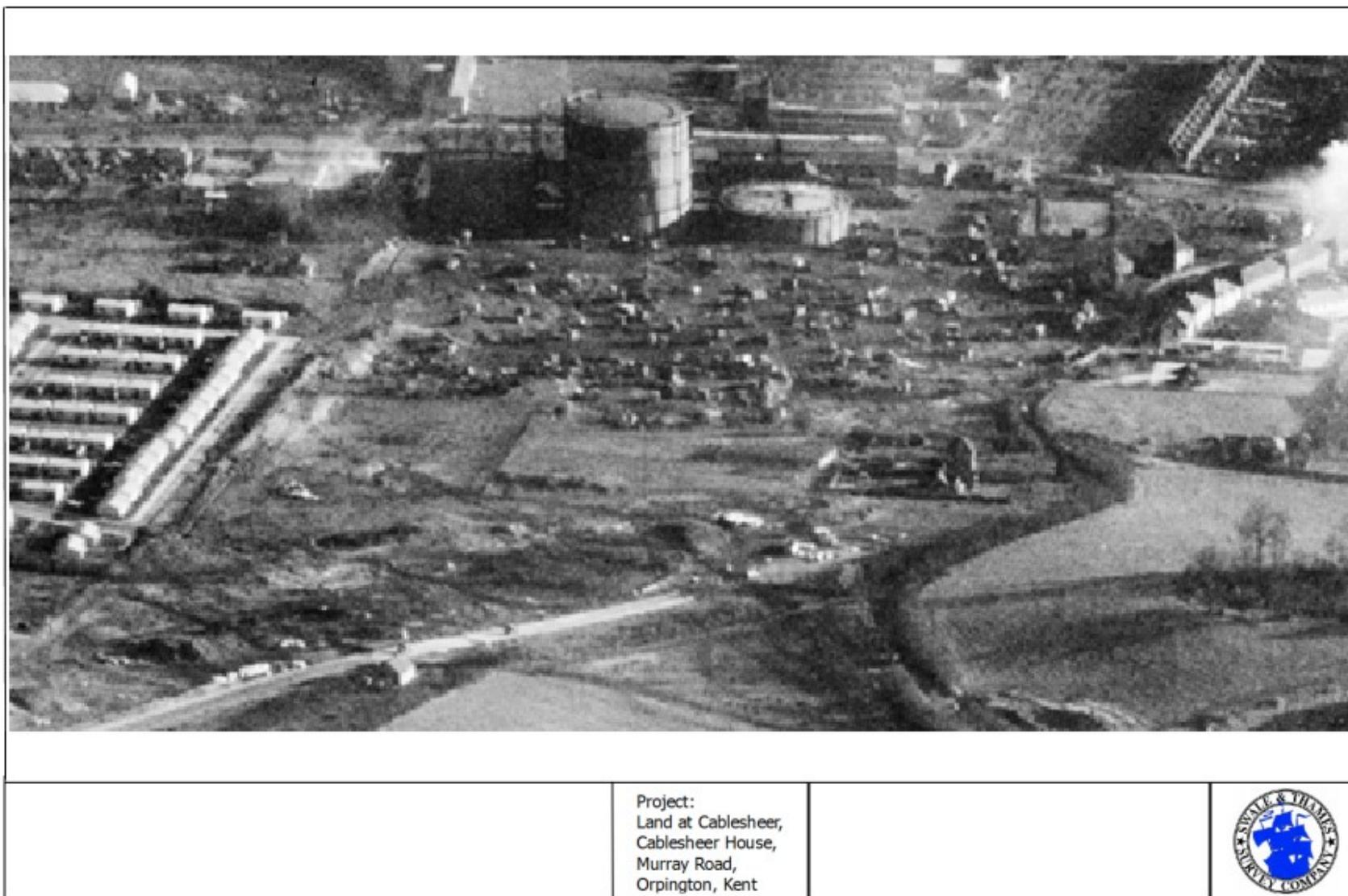


Figure 15: GLHER - Events



*Plate 1: Aerial Photograph 1948*

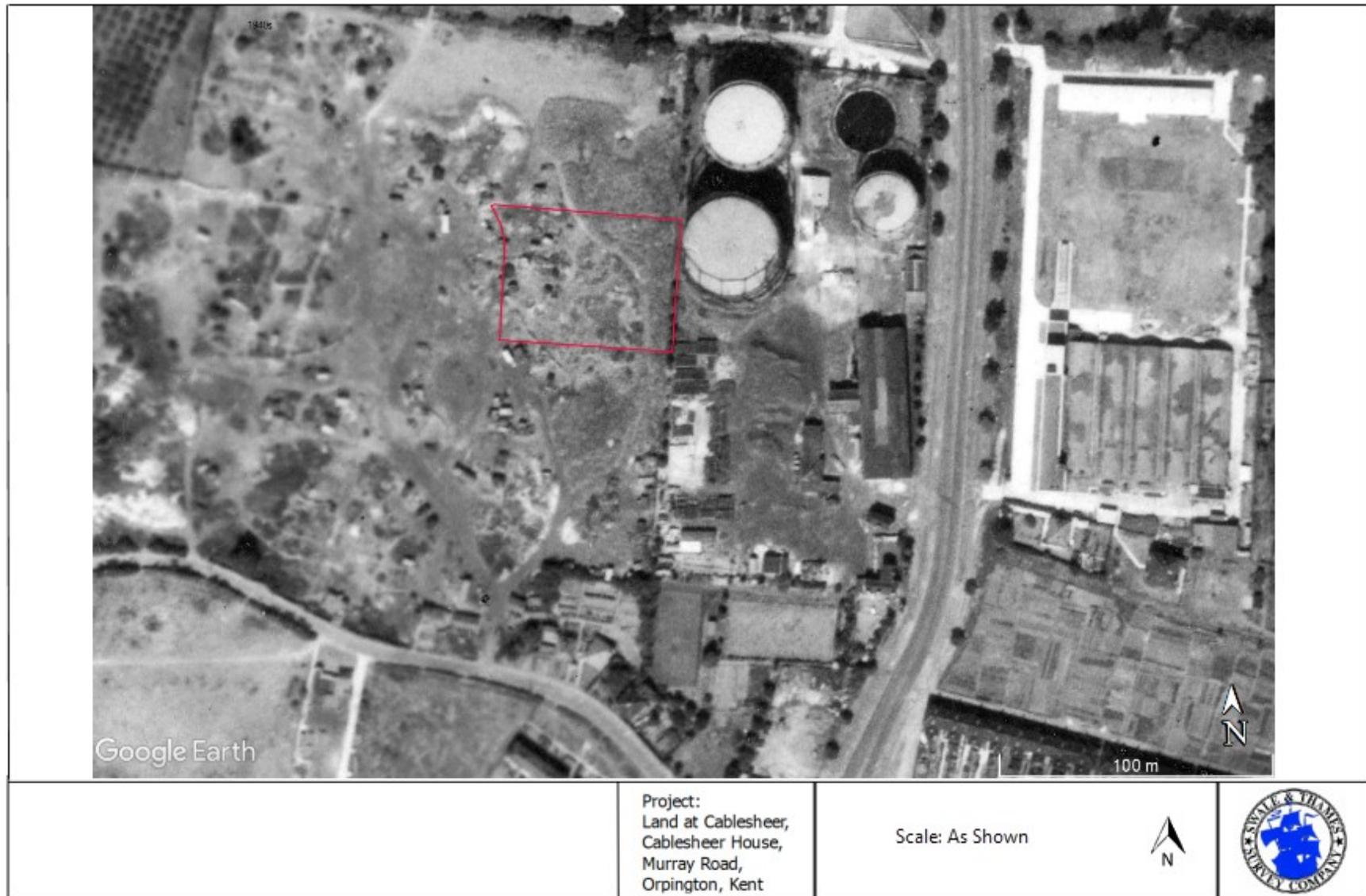


Plate 2: 1940s. All at altitude 456m (Google Earth).

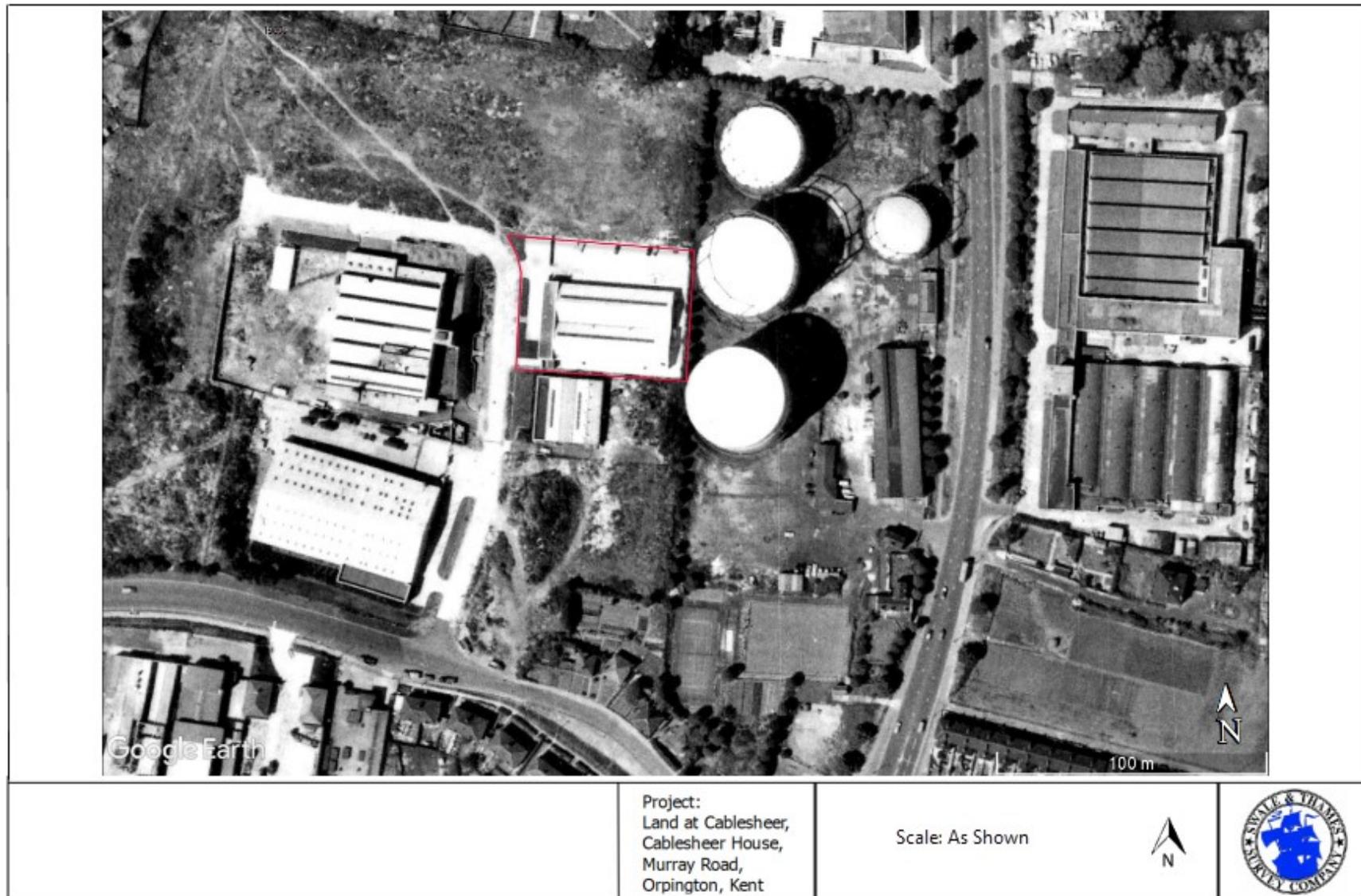


Plate 3: 1960s (Google Earth)

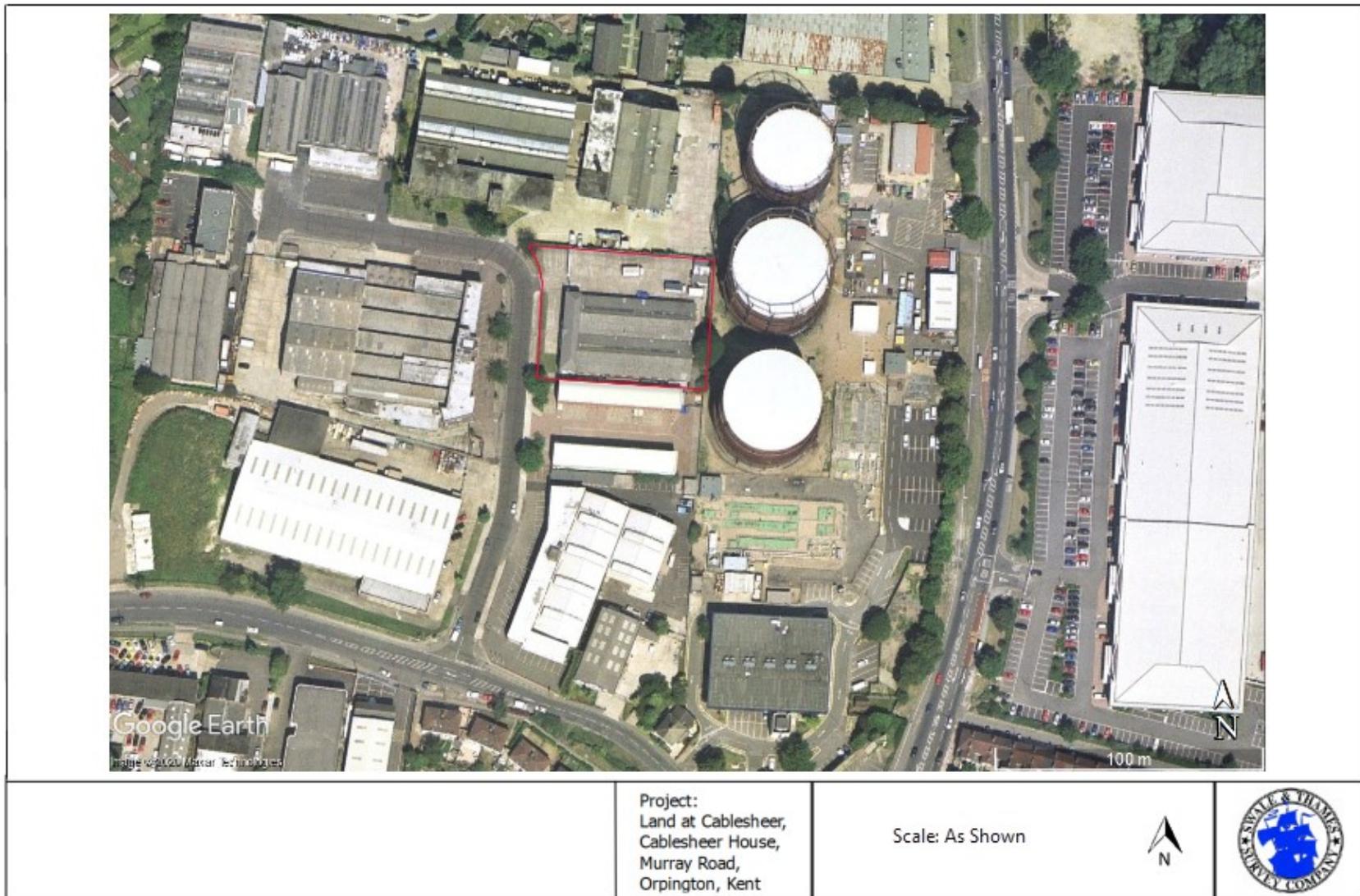


Plate 4: 2003 (Google Earth)

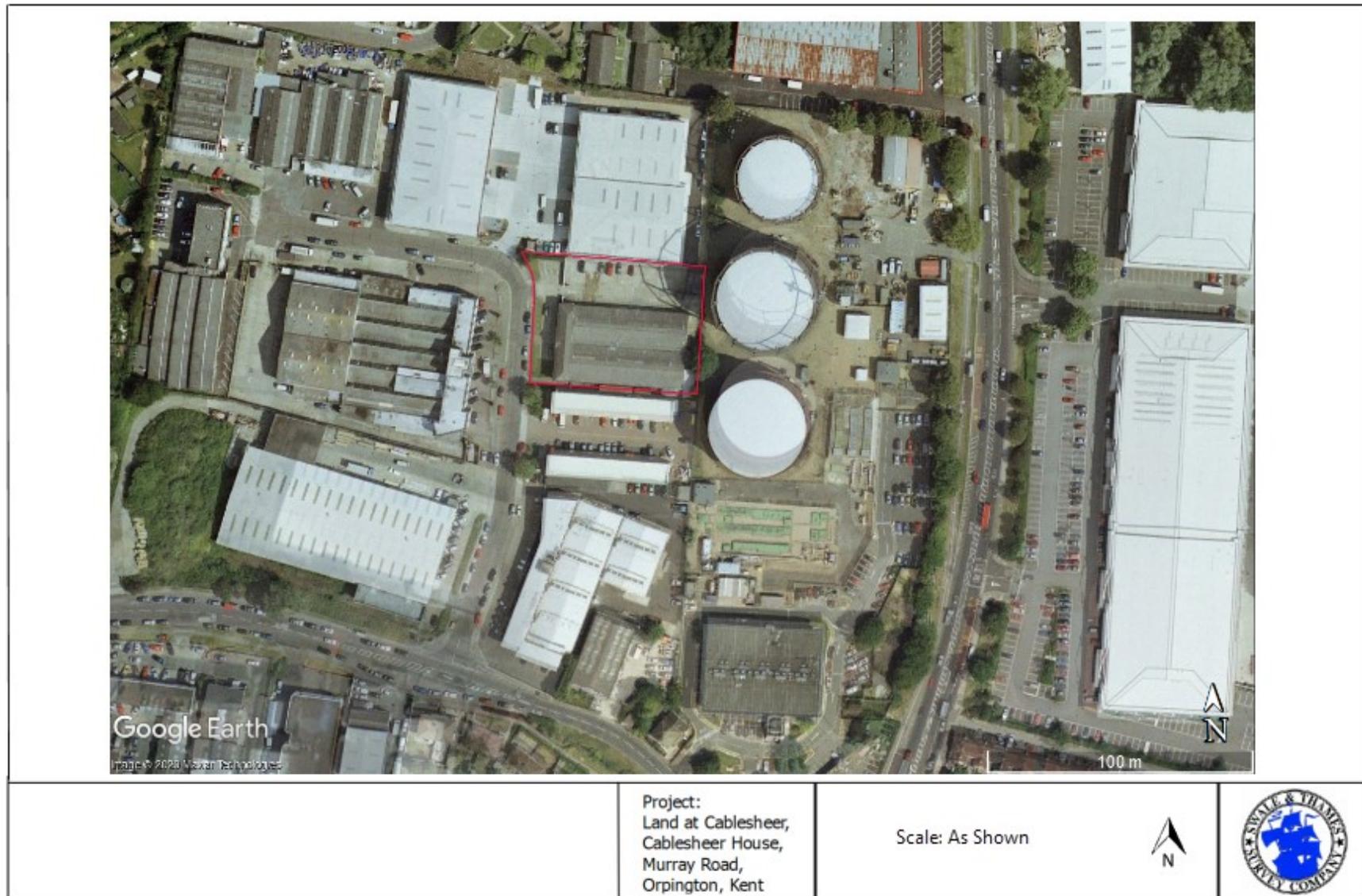


Plate 5: 2006 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2019 (Google Earth)



*Plate 7: View of the entrance of the PDA (facing SE).*



*Plate 8: View across the western end of the PDA (facing N)*



*Plate 9: View across the yard of the PDA (facing E).*



*Plate 10: View of the PDA yard from the north east corner (facing SW)*



*Plate 11: View across the PDA (Facing WNW)*



*Plate 12: View along the rear of the PDA building (facing S)*



*Plate 13: View along the rear of the PDA building (facing N)*



*Plate 14: View along the southern side of the PDA building (facing W)*



*Plate 15: View from the south western corner (facing NE)*

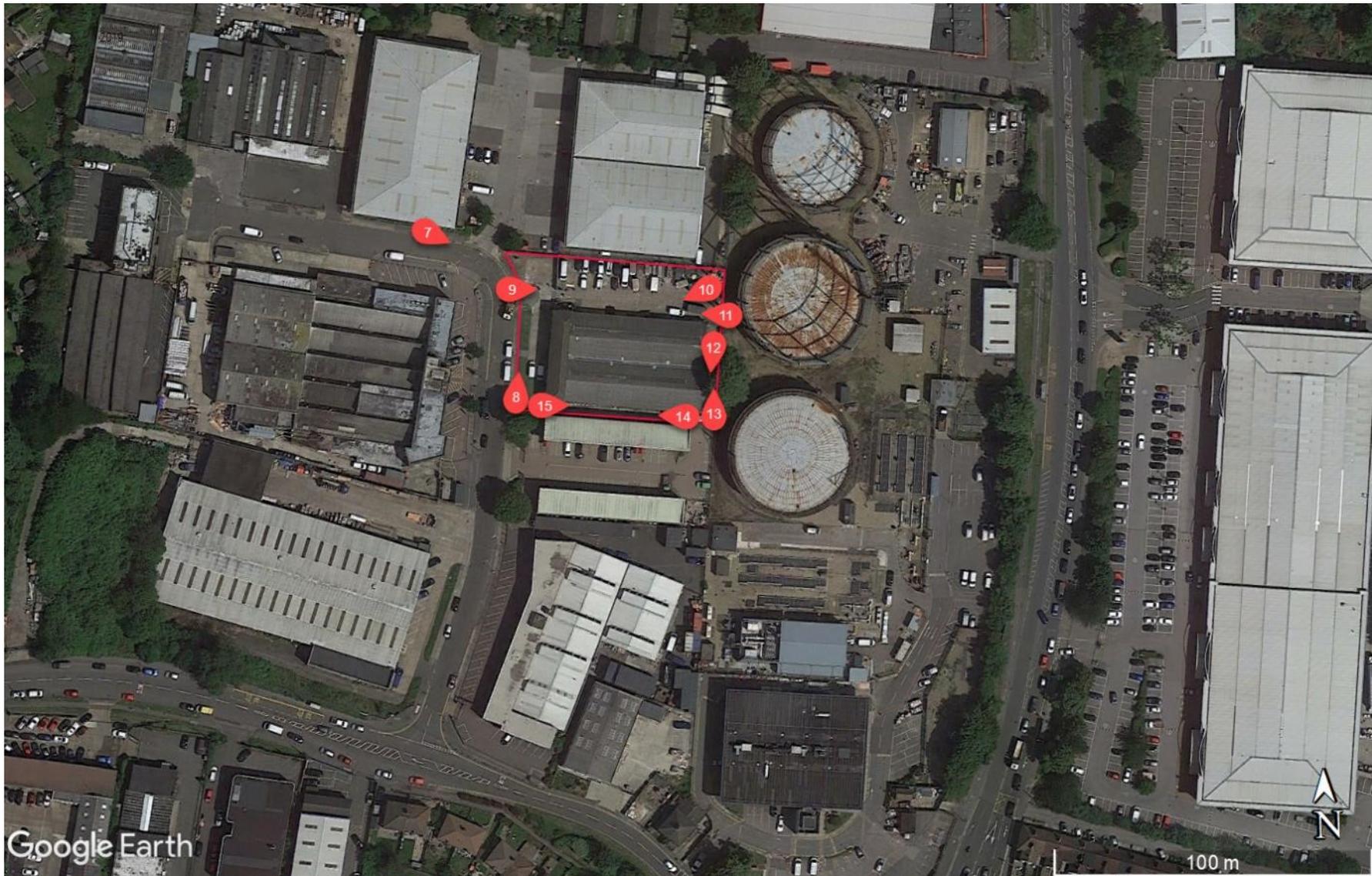


Plate 16: Plate Locations