

**Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report  
Lynwood House, Crofton Road, Orpington  
London Borough of Bromley**

**NGR: 54536 16584  
(TQ 4536 6584)**

**Scheduled Monument Consent Ref.: S00167444**

**ASE Project No: 160534  
Site Code: CFT17  
ASE Report No: 2017438  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-297788**




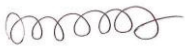
**By Ian Hogg**

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|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|
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| <b>Date of Issue:</b>                | <b>October 2017</b> |                                 |   |
| <b>Version:</b>                      | <b>2</b>            |                                 |   |

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## **Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by The Beach Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Lynwood House, Crofton Road, Orpington, London Borough of Bromley. The evaluation comprised four machine dug trenches.*

*Natural Thanet Sands were recorded at between 89.16m and 90.59m aOD. The entire area had undergone severe truncation, firstly through landscaping for Lynwood House in the 1920's and then, most severely during the construction of a basemented extension during the 1960's; this work covered almost all of the evaluated area. The extension was subsequently demolished in the late 1980's and the area became a carpark; the basement remains within the trenches backfilled with demolition material and sealed by the car park surfaces.*

*No archaeological remains were recorded on this part of the site.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 site Background**

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by The Beach Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Lynwood House, Croft Road, Orpington, London Borough of Bromley (Figure 1; NGR: TQ 4536 6584).
- 1.1.2 The site comprises a sub-rectangular shaped plot of land, comprising Lynwood House and the immediate surrounding area that is utilised as a car parking area. The eastern part of the site lies within the Scheduled Monument boundary of Crofton Roman Villa - SM No. 1001992.
- 1.1.3 The proposed evaluation comprised four trenches.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping available online, the natural geology of the site comprises 'Thanet Formation, which is formed of 'sand'.
- 1.2.2 The site is located on steeply rising ground forming the west side of the Cray Valley located at heights between 90m and 92m aOD.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 Scheduled Monument consent has been granted by Historic England under ref S00167444. The Historic England consent can be found in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ASE 2017). Consent for the redevelopment of the site was granted subject to the following conditions:
  - (a) *The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 2 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Iain Bright (Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments), Historic England, 1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn, London, EC1N 2ST; iain.bright@HistoricEngland.org.uk, in order that an Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.*
  - (b) *No ground works/ building works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work before and/or during the development in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England and the London Borough of Bromley advised by Mark Stevenson (Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service).*
  - (c) *Method statements are to be provided, in advance, to Historic England by all contractors involved in the works for approval.*

- (d) *If any significant archaeological deposits, features and/or structures are encountered during the works, Historic England are to be notified immediately and a site meeting arranged to discuss a forward strategy.*
  - (e) *Any significant archaeological features, particularly those related to the Scheduled Monument, are to be preserved in situ, undisturbed and undamaged. The attendant archaeologist is to be given appropriate time to clean, investigate and record any such features. In such an instance suitable protection measures are to be agreed with Historic England for the reburial of said features.*
  - (f) *This consent relates solely to the renewal of the existing car park and the design and methodology as submitted with the application. Any additional works or variation to the submitted design/method will need to be discussed and agreed with Historic England in advance and may necessitate a variation to this consent.*
  - (g) *All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the owner, occupier and/or developer that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.*
  - (h) *Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument/ ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.*
  - (i) *A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to the Greater London Historic Environment Record and to Iain Bright at Historic England within 3 months of the completion of the works.*
  - (j) *The archaeological contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.*
- 1.3.2 A *Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (ASE, 2014) had highlighted a high potential for the survival of Roman and prehistoric archaeology, moderate potential for Saxon archaeology and low-moderate potential for medieval, and post-medieval date archaeology.
- 1.3.3 Accordingly, an *Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief* (ASE 2017) was prepared, and approved by Iain Bright, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Planning Group, Historic England and Mark Stevenson, Archaeology Advisor (South London), National Planning Group, Historic England, prior to the commencement of works.

- 1.3.4 This (ibid.) set out the methodology this evaluation, as well as a future watching brief on the site, would take. All works were carried out in accordance with this document and with *the ClfA Regulations, Standards and Guidelines* (ClfA 2017) and the *GLAAS Standards for Archaeological Work in Greater London* (Historic England 2015).

#### **1.4 Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on the site between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> October 2017.



## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.0.1 The following is drawn from the *Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (ASE, 2014) and is not repeated in full here. For a full background refer to that document.

### **Prehistory**

- 2.1 The Borough of Bromley includes both steep and undulating land which is largely defined by two major river systems, the Cray in the west, and the Ravensbourne in the east. Early human occupation seems to have been concentrated in the two river valleys where the better soil and access to water would have been a distinct advantage.
- 2.2 There are seven entries recorded in the GLSMR dated to the earlier prehistoric period. The majority of the entries relate to chance finds of various different flint tool types:
- A hand axe, dated to the Palaeolithic period, is recorded from 5 Woodhead Drive, 650m from the site;
  - A hand axe, dated to the Palaeolithic period, is recorded from Anna Field, the exact location of which is unknown, but is recorded as 600m from the site;
  - 3 scrapers, 2 awls, 3 retouched flakes, 1 microlith, 1 microburin and 14 waste flakes, dated to the Mesolithic period, are recorded from a garden, from a property along 'The Ridge' road, 600m from the site;
  - Mesolithic 'implements are recorded from Tubbenden Lane, 900m from the site;
  - A Mesolithic scraper, flakes and serrated flake are recorded from the garden of 24 Lynwood Grove, 600m from the site;
  - Three potsherds, dated to the Neolithic period are recorded as 'dug up in a field near Orpington'. The record notes that this may not be a 'genuine find'. The location is recorded as 650m from the site;
  - A 'flake', dated to the Neolithic period is recorded from the garden of 6 Vanbugh Close in the 1950's, 600m from the site. No Palaeolithic sites lie within the site. Evidence of Palaeolithic occupation and related environmental evidence in Surrey, of which Croydon was formerly a part, has been recorded principally in the form of stone artefacts and faunal remains. Major concentrations are located on the terrace gravels of the River Wey near Farnham together with surface finds on the North Downs around Banstead, Kingswood, Walton-on-the Hill and a scatter of findspots around the head of the Wandle.



### **Bronze Age**

- 2.3 There are two entries dated to the Bronze Age within the study areas. These are:
- A flint scraper found in the garden of 22 Tile Farm Lane 800m from the site; and
  - A flint scraper found in garden of 9 The Ridge, 600m from the site.

### **Iron Age**

- 2.4 There are two records attributed to the Iron Age within the 1km study area. These are:
- A single gold Quarter Stater of Catuvellauni, North Thames Group, dated to 40-20BC, was found in a garden located c. 500m, from the site;
  - An 'Iron Age' hut dwelling, with associated Belgic pottery was discovered below the Orpington Roman villa, located approximately 20m to the east of the site.

### **Romano-British**

- 2.5 The site lies approximately 16km south-south-east of the Roman city of London, and may well have fallen within its territorium, the region controlled by large Roman cities that was managed and organised to provide the vast quantities of food and other resources required by the urban population.
- 2.6 The whole area from Crofton to the Thames would have been covered by woods or open fields and appears to have been extensively occupied during the Roman period with evidence relating mainly to domestic/villa sites.
- 2.7 The Crofton Roman Villa site (SM No. 1001992) lies approximately 20m directly to the east of the site area. The villa, discovered in c.1926, was occupied from about AD 140 to 400 and was the centre of a farming estate of approximately 500 acres. The villa was altered several times during its 260 years of occupation and at its largest probably had at least 20 rooms (Philp, 1996).
- 2.8 The full excavation of the Crofton Roman Villa was carried out by the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit in 1988 when the villa was due to be destroyed for a new car park for the extended Civic Hall. This work revealed the surviving extent of the building, identified five major periods of construction, discovered important details and recovered an interesting collection of finds, which resulted in its preservation (Philp, 1996). The cutting of the South Eastern Railway line between 1844 and 1869 truncated the north eastern extent of the villa building. The extent of the villa in all other directions was recorded, and is housed within the museum constructed around the main villa building.

### **Anglo-Saxon**

- 2.9 There are two entries relating to the discovery of artefacts that have been dated to the Saxon period within the study area:
- A silver-mounted late-Saxon iron knife was found during the 1952-7 excavations of the Civic Hall grounds during the excavation of the Crofton Road Roman villa, 20m from the site;
  - A Saxon coin found was found in a front garden in 1962, and is recorded as a penny of Aethelred II 991-997, 300m from the site. Within the vicinity of the site early medieval pottery was found at 20 Haling Park Road located approximately 475m to the north-west of the site.

### **Medieval**

- 2.10 There are two entries attributed to the medieval period within the 1km study area:
- A probable 11th to 13th century English coin was found in garden, 950m from the site;
  - A series of archaeological interventions at a site at Station Approach in 1993 and 1994, located approximately 200m east of the site recorded two ditches attributed to the late medieval or post-medieval period.

### **Post-medieval**

- 2.11 There are six records in the study area that are attributed to the post-medieval period. Of these, five relate to Listed Buildings:
- Crofton Farmhouse – 15th century Grade II – 1km from the site;
  - Milestone at Corner of Dalton Close & Tubbenden Lane – 18th century Grade II – 400m from the site;
  - Crofton Court, Crofton Lane - 18th century Grade II – 950m from the site;
  - The Lodge - Crofton Avenue, Orpington – 19th century Grade II – 1km from the site;
  - The Orpington War Memorial, erected in 1921, at the junction of the High Street, Spur Road and Station Road, c.650m from the site. The memorial is Grade II Listed.

### **Modern**

- 2.12 The site consists of a sub-rectangular shaped plot of land that is situated along the northern side of Crofton Road. Lynwood House, constructed in 1926, occupies the central area of the site, with car parking areas to the east and west. Council owned buildings located to the rear of Lynwood House were constructed between 1950 and 1960.

## **2.3 Project Aims and Objectives**

2.3.1 In general the aims of the trenching were to:

- To define, insofar as possible, the date, character, form and function of any archaeological features observed on site.
- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development and to preserve by record any such remains
- To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains
- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits

2.3.2 The specific aims of the trenching were to:

- Is there any prehistoric evidence on the site?
- Is there any evidence of remains associated with Crofton Roman Villa?

2.3.3 Specific relevant research aims highlighted by the research framework for London Archaeology (Museum of London, 2002) were:

*P4 Para 1: Elucidating the nature of the Mesolithic to Neolithic transition*

*R1 Para 6: Understanding how the relationship between hinterland and territorium of Londinium operated.*

*R3 Para 3: Elucidating the relationship of the central core to nucleated settlements and villas, or agricultural settlements; did people gradually drift into the roadside settlements and the city itself?*

*L2 Para 2: Understanding how the proximity of the metropolis, the largest urban conurbation in Britain, affected the lives of people living and working in the immediate surrounding area.*

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 Four trenches were excavated (Figure 2). All four had to be moved and shortened slightly from the locations prescribed in the WSI (ASE 2017) due to the presence of services as well as spatial constraints.
- 3.2 The trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision using a 360° back acting excavator, in small spits of no more than 0.25m to the top of the natural deposits; or in some cases a safe depth still within modern overlying deposits, and were subsequently hand-cleaned. The trenches were scanned using a cable avoidance tool prior to excavation.
- 3.3 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets. Vertical sections were taken across features where necessary and a comprehensive photographic record taken.
- 3.4 The trenches were hand planned and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.5 Spoil heaps and the trench bases were all scanned by eye for unstratified finds.
- 3.6 The trenches were backfilled using the machine bucket but no formal reinstatement was undertaken.

## 3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the LAARC in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

|                      |    |
|----------------------|----|
| Context sheets       | 32 |
| Section sheets       | 3  |
| Plans sheets         | 4  |
| Colour photographs   | 0  |
| B&W photos           | 0  |
| Digital photos       | 16 |
| Context register     | 0  |
| Drawing register     | 1  |
| Watching brief forms | 0  |
| Trench Record forms  | 4  |

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box )                 | 0 |
| Registered finds (number of)   | 0 |
| Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples                              | 0 |
| Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides) | 0 |
| Waterlogged wood   | 0 |
| Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples                             | 0 |

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Trench 1 (Figures 2, 3 and 4)

| Context | Type    | Interpretation    | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Height (m aOD) |
|---------|---------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1/001   | Layer   | Asphalt surface   | 8.50       | 1.90      | 0.04      | 91.02-91.05    |
| 1/002   | Layer   | Levelling deposit | 8.50       | 1.90      | 0.05-0.15 | 90.98-91.01    |
| 1/003   | Masonry | Wall              | 2.20       | 0.25      | 0.20      | 90.92          |
| 1/004   | Cut     | Construction cut  | 2.20       | 0.25      | 0.20      | 90.92          |
| 1/005   | Layer   | Made ground       | 8.50       | 1.15      | 0.70      | 90.86          |
| 1/006   | Fill    | Backfill          | 8.50       | 1.51      | 1.70      | 90.85-90.93    |
| 1/007   | Masonry | Wall              | 5.64       | 0.23      | 0.40      | 90.37-90.44    |
| 1/008   | Cut     | Construction cut  | 8.50       | 1.80      | 1.70      | 90.37-90.93    |
| 1/009   | Deposit | Natural           | 8.50       | 1.90      | -         | 90.16          |

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the north-west of the site; it was aligned north to south and measured 8.50m x 1.90m in plan, the trench had to be slightly shortened from its original length to avoid services. The trench measured 1.70m in depth at the northern end and 0.65m deep at the southern end; excavation ceased at the basement deposits with the natural deposits only recorded within a sondage at the northern end.
- 4.1.2 The natural pale yellow natural sand [1/009] was recorded at 90.16m aOD; it was truncated by the construction cut for basement of the demolished extension to Lynwood House [1/008]. This was irregular in shape, roughly following the perimeter of the site, with vertical sides while the base was not observed; it measured 8.50m in length, 1.80m in width and at least 1.70m in depth.
- 4.1.3 The basement wall [1/007] again roughly followed the perimeter of the site on a curving line; it was constructed from frogged red bricks measuring 232mm x 113mm x 72mm, laid in English pattern and bonded with cement mortar. The wall measured 5.64m in length, 0.23m in width and 0.40m in visible height. The wall was cut by a wall, the cut of which [1/004] was linear in shape, on a north-east to south-west alignment with vertical sides. The wall itself [1/003] was constructed from reinforced concrete and measured 2.20m in length, 0.25m in width and 0.20m in visible height.
- 4.1.4 The basement backfill [1/006] comprised loose mid yellow rubbly sand at least 1.70m thick. The basement wall was partially overlain by modern made ground [1/005] comprising loose yellow sand at 0.70m thick, with occasional plastic and CBM inclusions; the made ground was deposited during the demolition of the extension for the construction of the current car park. The made ground was overlain by a compact crushed brick levelling deposit for the car park, it

measured between 0.05m and 0.15m in thickness. The overlying asphalt car park surface [1/001] measured 0.04m in thickness.

4.1.5 No archaeology was recorded in this trench.

## 4.2 Trench 2 (Figures 2 and 3)

4.2.1 Trench 2 was located in the north-east of the site; it was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 5.30m x 1.50m in plan, the trench had to be moved and slightly shortened from its original location to avoid services. The trench measured 1.70m in depth at the northern end and 0.65m deep at the southern end; excavation ceased at the top of the natural deposits. The context information for this trench can be found in Appendix 1.

4.2.2 The natural pale yellow natural sand [1/003] was recorded between 90.52m and 90.59m aOD; it appeared to have been truncated during the previous phases of construction on site. The natural was overlain by a crushed brick levelling deposit [1/002] measuring between 0.24m and 0.30m in thickness; this was overlain by the asphalt surface between 0.18m and 0.26m thick.

4.2.3 No archaeology was recorded in this trench.

## 4.3 Trench 3 (Figures 2, 3 and 5)

| Context | Type    | Interpretation    | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Height (m aOD) |
|---------|---------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| 3/001   | Layer   | Asphalt surface   | 4.70       | 1.90      | 0.06-0.07 | 90.98-91.00    |
| 3/002   | Layer   | Levelling deposit | 4.70       | 1.90      | 0.20-0.22 | 90.92-90.93    |
| 3/003   | Fill    | Backfill          | 4.70       | 1.90      | 1.30-1.33 | 90.70-90.73    |
| 3/004   | Masonry | Floor             | 1.70       | 1.21      | 0.24      | 89.38          |
| 3/005   | Masonry | Floor             | 3.51       | 1.90      | 0.24      | 90.63          |
| 3/006   | Masonry | Wall              | 2.10       | 0.36      | 1.43      | 89.4           |
| 3/007   | Cut     | Construction cut  | 4.70       | 1.90      | 1.67      | 90.63          |
| 3/008   | Deposit | Natural           | 4.70       | 1.90      | -         | 89.14          |

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 3 was located in the north-west of the site; it was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 4.70m x 1.90m in plan, the trench had to be moved and slightly shortened from its original location due to spatial constraints. The trench measured 1.60m in depth at the north-eastern end and 1.62m deep at the south-western end, a sondage was excavated to a depth of 2.80m in the centre of the trench; excavation ceased at the basement slab with the natural deposits only recorded within a sondage in the centre of the trench.

4.3.2 The natural pale-yellow natural sand [3/008] was recorded at 89.14m aOD; it was truncated by the construction cut for basement of the demolished



extension to Lynwood House [3/007]. The shape of the cut could not be seen within the trench, it had a flat base; it measured at least 4.70m in length, 1.80m in width and at least 1.67m in depth.

4.3.3 The basement wall [3/006] was linear and aligned north to south; it was constructed from frogged red bricks measuring 232mm x 113mm x 72mm, laid in English pattern and bonded with cement mortar. The wall measured 2.10m in length, in length, 0.36m in width and 1.43m in visible height. The wall was abutted by two reinforced concrete floors [3/005] and [3/004] measuring 0.24m in depth. The floors were overlain by the basement backfill [3/003] comprising mid grey rubbly silt between 1.30m and 1.33m in thickness. The backfill was sealed by a crushed brick levelling deposit [3/002] between 0.20m and 0.22m in thickness. The levelling deposit was overlain by the asphalt car park surface [3/001] between 0.06m and 0.07m in thickness.

4.3.4 No archaeology was recorded in this trench.

#### 4.4 Trench 4 (Figures 2, 3 and 6)

| Context | Type    | Interpretation    | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Height (m aOD) |
|---------|---------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| 4/001   | Layer   | Asphalt surface   | 6.00       | 4.50      | 0.05      | 90.81-91.06    |
| 4/002   | Layer   | Levelling deposit | 6.00       | 4.50      | 0.09-0.26 | 90.76-91.01    |
| 4/003   | Fill    | Backfill          | 6.00       | 4.50      | 0.99      | 90.67-90.76    |
| 4/004   | Masonry | Floor             | 2.60       | 1.30      | 0.19      | 90.72          |
| 4/005   | Masonry | Wall              | 4.55       | 0.36      | 1.10      |                |
| 4/006   | Cut     | Construction cut  | 6.00       | 1.70      | 1.10      | 90.67-90.91    |
| 4/007   | Fill    | Construction fill | 1.36       | 0.30      | 0.95      | 90.46          |
| 4/008   | Masonry | Steps             | 0.92       | 0.60      | 0.55      | 90.46          |
| 4/009   | Masonry | Wall              | 2.60       | 0.22      | 0.45      | 90.34          |
| 4/010   | Cut     | Construction cut  | 2.80       | 1.80      | 0.99      | 90.46-90.51    |
| 4/011   | Layer   | Levelling deposit | 1.70       | 0.80      | 0.21      | 90.67          |
| 4/012   | Deposit | Natural           | 6.00       | 4.50      | -         | 90.34-90.53    |

Table 5: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 4 was located in the south-east of the site; it was L-shaped with the longer side measuring 6.00m in length, the shorter side 4.50m, it measured 1.90m in width. The trench was moved and slightly shortened due to spatial constraints. The trench measured 0.90m in depth at the northern end and 1.05m deep at the western end; excavation ceased at the basement deposits in the north of the trench and the natural deposits in the south and west of the trench.

- 4.4.2 The natural pale yellow natural sand [4/012] was recorded at between 90.34m and 90.53m aOD; it was truncated by the construction cut for basement of the demolished extension to Lynwood House [4/010] and [4/006]. This was irregular in shape, it had steeply sloping sides while the base was not observed; as a whole the basement cut measured 6.00m in visible length, 4.50m in width and at least 1.10m in depth. Within the cut, basement wall [4/005] was L-shaped running north to south for 2.85m before turning east and running a further 1.70m; it measured 0.36m in width and at least 1.10m in height. A second basement wall [4/009] was located to the west; it ran north to south for 0.90m before turning west and running a further 1.70m; it measured 0.22m in width and at least 0.45m in height. The walls were constructed from frogged red bricks measuring 232mm x 113mm x 72mm, laid in English pattern and bonded with cement mortar.
- 4.4.3 Both walls were abutted by a set of steps [4/008] forming the external access into the basement, the steps were constructed from the same materials as the walls and measured 0.92m in length, 0.60m in width and 0.55m in visible height. The construction fills for the basement walls [4/007] comprised loose dark brown rubbly sand at least 0.95m in thickness. Wall [4/005] was abutted by a reinforced concrete slab forming an external floor to the south of the basement; it measured 0.19m in thickness. The basement had been backfilled with loose grey rubbly sand [4/003] at least 0.99m thick.
- 4.4.4 In the south-western corner of the trench the basement backfill was sealed by a compact dark grey silt levelling deposit [4/011] 0.21m thick; this was overlain by between 0.09m and 0.21m of crushed brick [4/002] and the asphalt surface [4/001] 0.05m thick.
- 4.4.5 No archaeology was recorded in the trench.

## **5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **5.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

5.1.1 Natural deposits were recorded within all four of the trenches at between 89.16m and 90.59m aOD. Across the majority of the evaluated area, the site had been truncated by basemented extension to Lynwood House which was built in the 1960's and demolished in around 1987 (ASE 2014). Within these areas the natural deposits were overlain by basement floors and walls, the basements backfilled with demolition material. Trench 2 lay outside of the previous extension with the natural deposits lying at a consequently shallower depth; however, some degree of truncation was still apparent, with the natural directly overlain by car park deposits which sealed all of the trenches.

5.1.2 No archaeological remains were recorded within any of the trenches.

### **5.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

5.2.1 The site lay on a raised area of ground used as a car park, however, the entire evaluated area showed signs of severe truncation from previous developments during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Within the footprint of the demolished basement, the natural deposits had been truncated by at least 1.50m. Within Trench 2, the natural deposits were significantly shallower; however they still appeared to have suffered some degree of truncation with no signs of subsoil or bioturbation present. It is likely that the site was levelled or terraced first during the construction of Lynwood House in the 1920's, secondly during the construction of the extension in the 1960's and finally during its establishment as a car park in the 1980's.

5.2.2 The basement itself was left virtually intact by the 1980's demolition, with the material from the demolished upper floors deposited within the basement and used to raise the ground level for the car park.

### **5.3 Consideration of research aims**

5.3.1 *To define, insofar as possible, the date, character, form and function of any archaeological features observed on site.*

*To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development and to preserve by record any such remains*

*To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits*

No archaeological remains were recorded within the evaluation trenches, this entire portion of the site having undergone severe truncation through successive developments during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

5.3.2 *To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains*

The demolished extension occupied almost all of the evaluation area; removing any potential archaeological remains. Even outside of the extension area the natural deposits showed signs of modern truncation.

5.3.3 *Is there any prehistoric evidence on the site?*

*Is there any evidence of remains associated with Crofton Roman Villa?*

*P4 Para 1: Elucidating the nature of the Mesolithic to Neolithic transition*

*R1 Para 6: Understanding how the relationship between hinterland and territorium of Londinium operated.*

*R3 Para 3: Elucidating the relationship of the central core to nucleated settlements and villas, or agricultural settlements; did people gradually drift into the roadside settlements and the city itself?*

*L2 Para 2: Understanding how the proximity of the metropolis, the largest urban conurbation in Britain, affected the lives of people living and working in the immediate surrounding area.*

The truncation within the evaluation area was such that no archaeological remains are thought to have survived, making it impossible to address these questions. To the east of Lynwood House the development proposals still include the resurfacing of the car park directly adjacent to Crofton Roman Villa; this area will be subject to a watching brief during the resurfacing; the results of which may address some of these research aims.

## **5.4 Conclusions**

- 5.4.1 The evaluation confirmed the absence of archaeological remains, the area of the site having been severely truncated by the building extension occupying the area during the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is recommended that no further work be undertaken on this portion of the site and that attention focus on the car park area to the east of Lynwood House which is to be resurfaced as part of the development and will be the subject of a watching brief (Figure 3).

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Museum of London, 2002 *A Research Framework for London Archaeology*

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Philp, B, et al, 1999 *The Roman Villa site at Keston, Kent. Second Report (Excavations 1967 and 1979-90)*

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank The Beach Ltd for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project. Thanks are also due to Mark Stevenson and Iain Bright of GLAAS for their guidance and monitoring. The work was carried out by Ian Hogg, Nathalie Gonzales (Senior Archaeologists) and Tomas Marciewicz (Assistant Archaeologist). Justin Russell produced the figures for this report. The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard, the post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

## HER Summary

|                    |   |  |  |  |  |        |
|--------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--------|
| site code          | CFT 17  |  |  |  |  |        |
| Project code       | 160534  |  |  |  |  |        |
| Planning reference | Scheduled Monument Consent Ref: S00167444   |  |  |  |  |        |
| site address       | Lynwood House, Crofton Road, Orpington  |  |  |  |  |        |
| District/Borough   | London Borough of Bromley   |  |  |  |  |        |
| NGR (12 figures)   | TQ 4536 6584  |  |  |  |  |        |
| Geology            | Thanet Sand   |  |  |  |  |        |
| Fieldwork type     | Eval  |  |  |  |  |        |
| Date of fieldwork  | 02-10-2017 to 06-10-2017  |  |  |  |  |        |
| Sponsor/client     | The Beach Ltd   |  |  |  |  |        |
| Project manager    | Andy Leonard  |  |  |  |  |        |
| Project supervisor | Ian Hogg  |  |  |  |  |        |
| Period summary     |   |  |  |  |  |        |
|                    |   |  |  |  |  | Modern |
| Project summary    | <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by The Beach Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Lynwood House, Crofton Road, Orpington, London Borough of Bromley. The evaluation comprised four machine dug trenches.</i></p> <p><i>Natural Thanet Sands were recorded between 89.16m and 90.59m aOD. The entire area had undergone severe truncation, firstly through landscaping for Lynwood House in the 1920's and then, most severely during the construction of a basemented extension during the 1960's; this work covered almost all of the evaluated area. The extension was subsequently demolished in the late 1980's and the area became a carpark; the basement remains within the trenches backfilled with demolition material and sealed by the car park surfaces. No archaeological remains were recorded on site.</i></p> |  |  |  |  |        |

## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-297788**

### Project details

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Project name                           | Lynwood House, Crofton Road, Orpington  |
| Short description of the project       | Archaeology South-East was commissioned by The Beach Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Lynwood House, Crofton Road, Orpington, London Borough of Bromley. The evaluation comprised four machine dug trenches. Natural Thanet Sands were recorded between 89.16m and 90.59m aOD. The entire area had undergone severe truncation, firstly through landscaping for Lynwood House in the 1920's and then, most severely during the construction of a basemented extension during the 1960's; this work covered almost all of the evaluated area. The extension was subsequently demolished in the late 1980's and the area became a carpark; the basement remains within the trenches backfilled with demolition material and sealed by the car park surfaces. No archaeological remains were recorded on site. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 02-10-2017 End: 06-10-2017   |
| Previous/future work                   | No / Yes  |
| Any associated project reference codes | CFT17 - Sitecode  |
| Any associated project reference codes | 160534 - Contracting Unit No.   |
| Type of project                        | Field evaluation  |
| site status                            | Scheduled Monument (SM)   |
| Current Land use                       | Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices   |
| Monument type                          | NONE None   |
| Significant Finds                      | NONE None   |
| Methods & techniques                   | "Targeted Trenches"   |
| Development type                       | Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)  |
| Prompt                                 | Scheduled Monument Consent  |
| Position in the planning process       | After full determination (eg. As a condition)   |
| Project location                       |   |
| Country                                | England   |
| site location                          | GREATER LONDON BROMLEY ORPINGTON Lynwood House, Crofton Road  |
| Postcode                               | BR6 8AF   |
| Study area                             | 0.2 Hectares  |

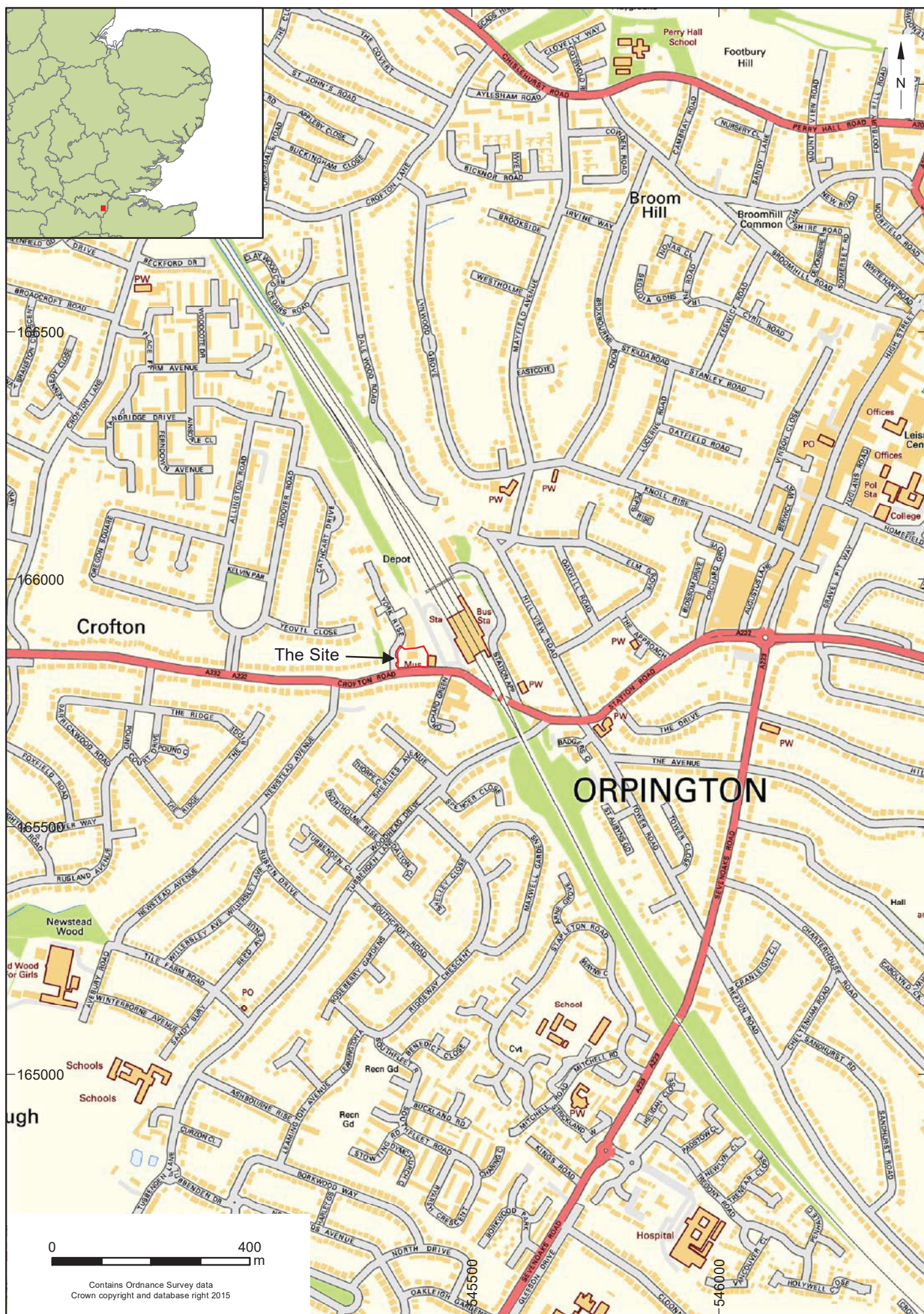


|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| site coordinates             | TQ 4536 6584 51.37246484034 0.088620528847 51 22 20 N<br>000 05 19 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth            | Min: 89.16m Max: 90.59m  |
| Project creators             |  |
| Name of Organisation         | Archaeology South-East   |
| Project brief originator     | GLAAS  |
| Project design originator    | Archaeology South-East   |
| Project director/manager     | Andy Leonard   |
| Project supervisor           | Ian Hogg   |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer  |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | The Beach Ltd  |
| Project archives             |  |
| Physical Archive Exists?     | No   |
| Digital Archive recipient    | LAARC  |
| Digital Contents             | "Stratigraphic","Survey"   |
| Digital Media available      | "Images raster / digital photography","Survey"                             |
| Paper Archive recipient      | LAARC  |
| Paper Contents               | "Stratigraphic"  |
| Paper Media available        | "Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"                                  |
| Entered by                   | Ian Hogg (ian.hogg@ucl.ac.uk)  |
| Entered on                   | 6 October 2017   |

**Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative Trench 2: list of recorded contexts**

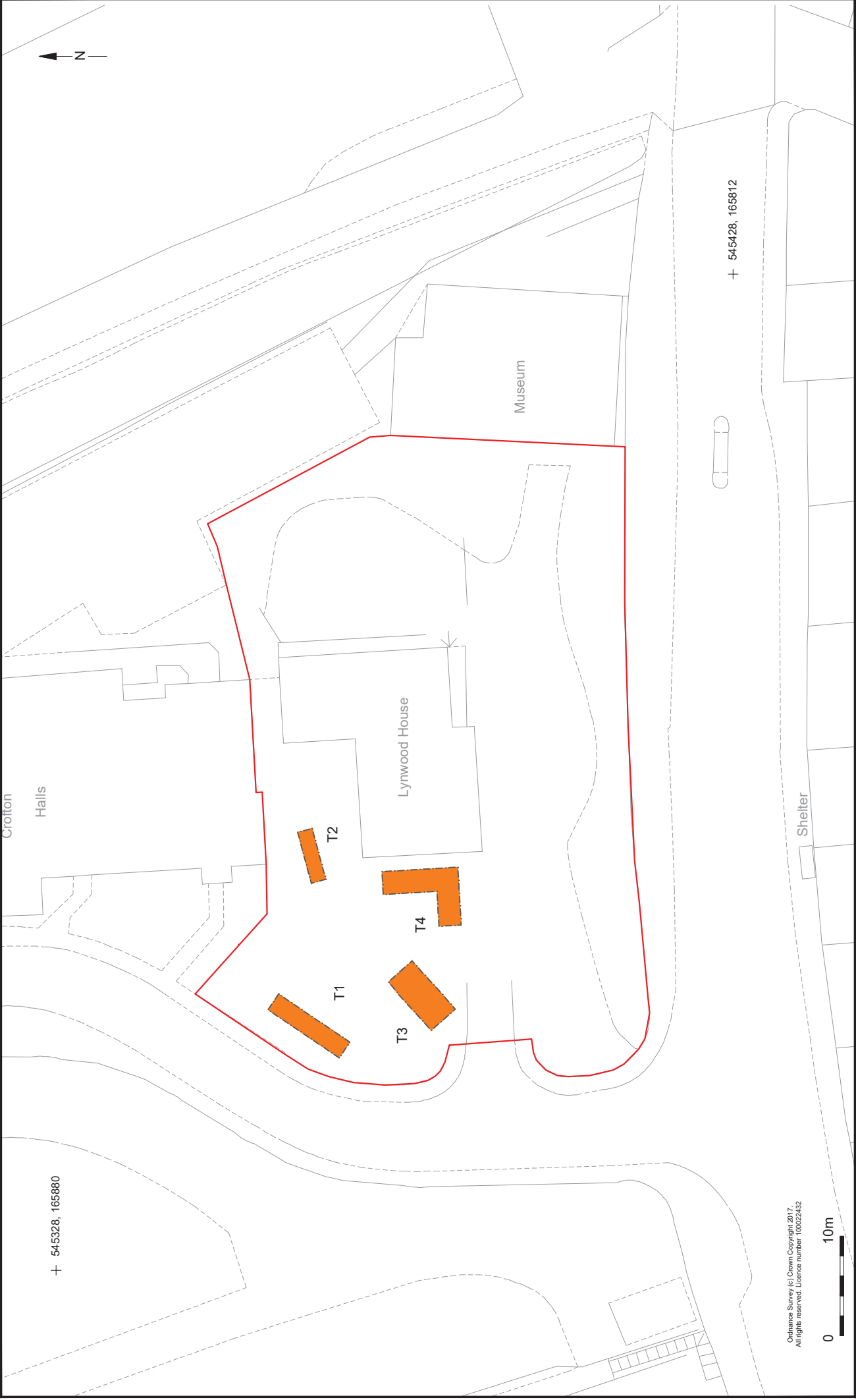
| Context | Type    | Interpretation    | Length (m) | Width (m) | Depth (m) | Height (m aOD) |
|---------|---------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| 2/001   | Layer   | Asphalt surface   | 5.30       | 1.50      | 0.18-0.26 | 90.99-91.02    |
| 2/002   | Layer   | Levelling deposit | 5.30       | 1.50      | 0.24-0.30 | 90.76-90.79    |
| 2/003   | Deposit | Natural           | 5.30       | 1.50      | -         | 90.52-90.59    |





|                          |              |                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East |              | Lynwood House, Orpington | Fig. 1 |
| Project Ref: 160534      | October 2017 | Site location            |        |
| Report No: 2017438       | Drawn by: AR |                          |        |





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| © Archaeology South-East |              |  | Lynwood House, Orpington | Fig. 2 |
|--------------------------|--------------|--|--------------------------|--------|
| Project Ref: 160534      | October 2017 |  | Trench location          |        |
| Report Ref: 2017438      | Drawn by: AR |  |                          |        |



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Project Ref: 160534

Report Ref: 2017438

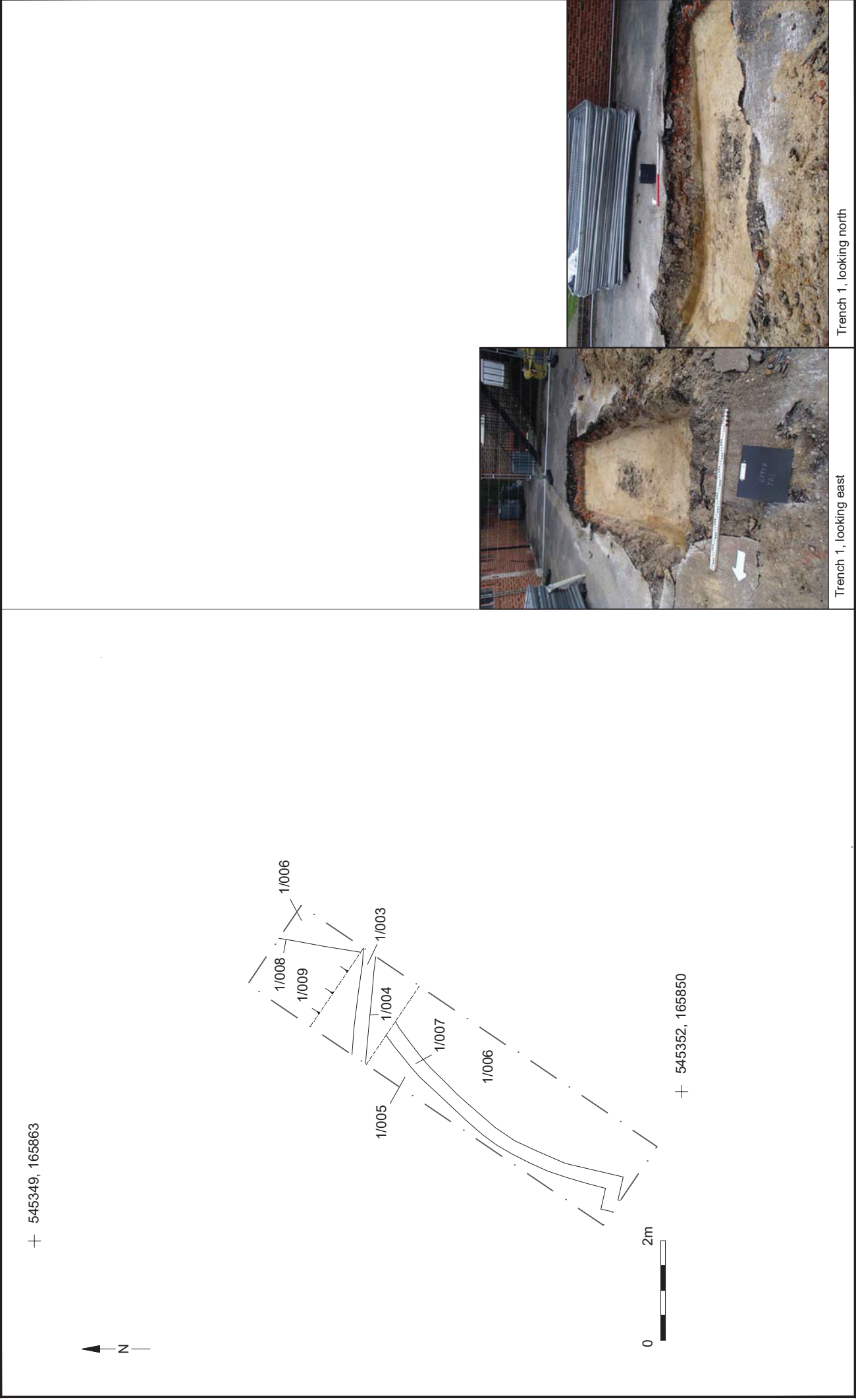
October 2017

Drawn by: AR

Lynwood House, Orpington

Site plan with development proposals, evaluation and watching brief areas

Fig. 3



|                                 |              |                                |        |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| <b>© Archaeology South-East</b> |              | Lynwood House, Orpington       | Fig. 4 |
| Project Ref: 160534             | October 2017 | Trench 1, plan and photographs |        |
| Report Ref: 2017438             | Drawn by: AR |                                |        |







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