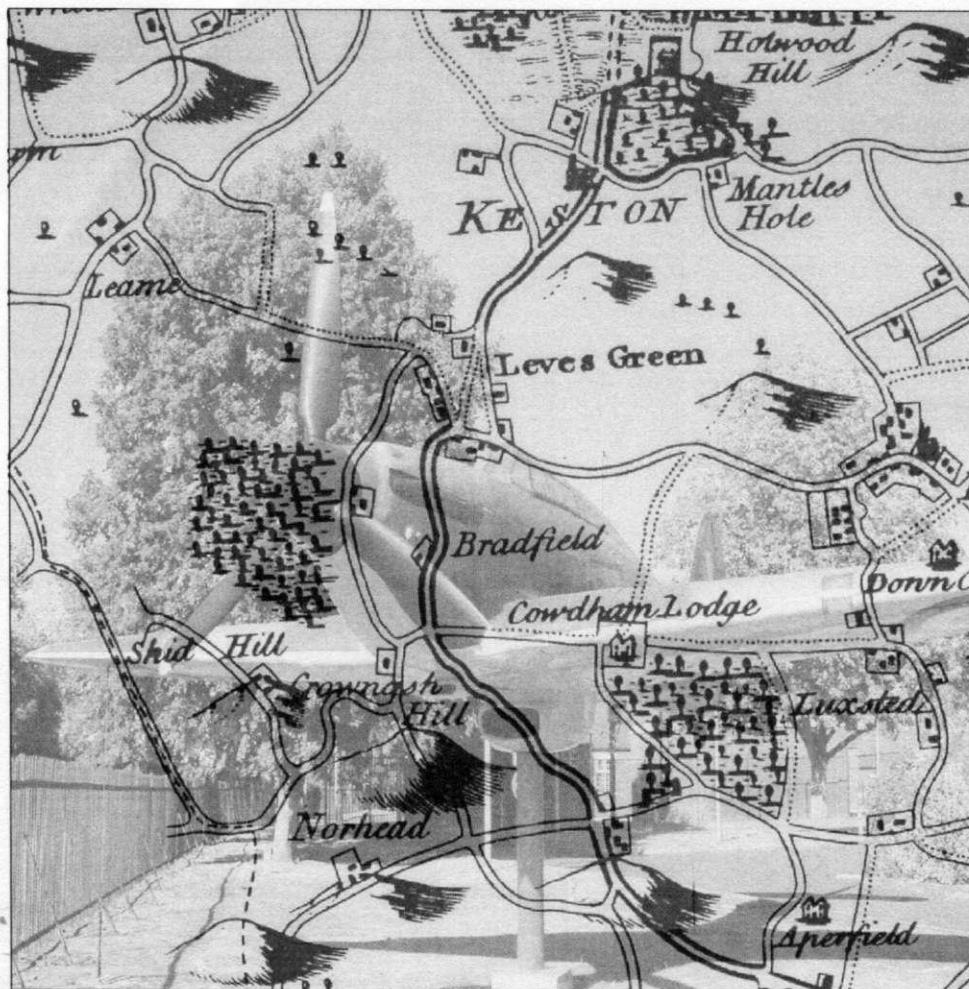


# BIGGIN HILL AIRFIELD, BROMLEY THE FORMER MARRIED QUARTERS AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESKTOP ASSESSMENT



Alison Dickens

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT  
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



**BIGGIN HILL AIRFIELD, BROMLEY  
THE FORMER MARRIED QUARTERS  
TQ412 610**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESKTOP ASSESSMENT**

Alison Dickens MIFA

Cambridge Archaeological Unit  
University of Cambridge  
Department of Archaeology  
Downing Street  
Cambridge CB2 3DZ

Tel: 01223 327 802  
Fax: 01223 314 686  
September 2003

CAU Report No. 571

## CONTENTS

<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 RELEVANT POLICY.....</b>	<b>1</b>
PPG 16 .....	1
Bromley Unitary Development Plan (adopted March 1994).....	2
<b>3 BASELINE CONDITIONS.....</b>	<b>5</b>
INTRODUCTION.....	5
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	5
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT .....	6
<b>Objectives</b> .....	6
<b>Sources</b> .....	7
<b>Layout of Study Data</b> .....	7
<b>Results</b> .....	7
<b>Gazetteer</b> .....	8
<b>Cartographic Data</b> .....	12
DISCUSSION.....	13
DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL.....	13
PREDICTED IMPACTS.....	14
EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF IMPACTS .....	14
<b>4 CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>5 REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>16</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table 3.1</b>	Gazetteer Entries
<b>Table 3.2</b>	Classification of sensitive landscape receptors and impact magnitude for the Proposed Development Area

## LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1** General Location
- Figure 2** Site Location and Gazetteer Points
- Figure 3** Hasted's 'Map of the ... Hundred of Ruxley' c. 1778
- Figure 4** Caryl's Map of Kent 1787
- Figure 5** 1843 Tithe Map of Cudham
- Figure 6** 1898 Ordnance survey 1:2500 Series (Sheets XXVII.5 & XXVII.1)
- Figure 7** 1909 Ordnance survey 1:2500 Series (Sheets XXVII.5 & XXVII.1)
- Figure 8** 1932 Ordnance survey 1:2500 Series (Sheets XXVII.5 & XXVII.1)
- Figure 9** 1939 Ordnance survey 1:2500 Series (Sheets XXVII.5 & XXVII.1)
- Figure 10** 1967 Ordnance survey 1:2500 Series (Sheets XXVII.5 & XXVII.1)
- Figure 11** The Modern Site Area

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The objective of this report is to examine the probability of archaeological remains occurring within the proposed development site and to assess the likely impact of the development upon any such remains.
- 1.2 The study sets the findings in the context of the relevant legislation, both national and local.

## 2 RELEVANT POLICY

- 2.1 Archaeology is covered by both local and national policy. Nationally the principal piece of legislation is **Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16)** introduced in 1991. This has been significant in prompting and guiding the development of local policy. In Bromley the relevant policy is the **Unitary Development Plan** (adopted March 1994) and its proposed amendments (2002).

### PPG 16

- 2.2 Section 6

*Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our national identity and are valuable for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.*

- 2.3 Section 30

*No development shall take place within [areas of archaeological interest] until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a writtenscheme*

*of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local authority.*

### **Bromley Unitary Development Plan (adopted March 1994)**

#### **2.4 Planning Condition 21 (21<sup>st</sup> December 2001)**

Unless otherwise agreed in writing by or on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, no part of the development hereby permitted shall take place within the application site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation by an archaeological organisation Approved in writing by or on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. Access shall be permitted to the site at all reasonable times for the carrying out of investigations, including making necessary records of items of interest and finds.

The site is of archaeological interest and detailed investigations should be undertaken to enable consideration to be given to preservation in situ and/or recording of items of interest.

### **Proposed UPD Amendments Sept 2002**

#### **ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

#### **2.3 POLICY BE12**

*The Council will promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of scheduled Ancient Monuments and the archaeological heritage of the Borough.*

*When considering planning applications for development involving excavation or other ground works the Council will require that:*

- (i) within Areas of Archaeological Significance, as defined on the proposals Map and listed in Appendix IV, a written statement of the likely impact is submitted in the form of an archaeological statement (which can be desk based); where necessary information cannot be obtained by other means, an archaeological field evaluation should be carried out prior to determination;*

*(ii) at sites of potential archaeological importance (as defined below), where permanent preservation in situ is not justified, provision shall be made for an appropriate level of investigation and recording to be undertaken by a recognised archaeological organisation before any development commences.*

*Where investigations indicate that in situ preservation is inappropriate, excavation and recovery should be carried out by a reputable archaeological body, before development commences. Any such investigations shall be in accordance with a detailed scheme to be approved in advance by the Council and the results shall be subsequently published.*

*Where in situ preservation is appropriate, suitable designs, land uses and management strategies will be required and the Council's archaeology strategy promoted.*

*Works within the curtilage of an ancient monument will require scheduled ancient monument consent.*

## 2.5 Section 6.37

Ancient monuments and archaeological remains constitute the principal surviving evidence of the Borough's past. However they are vulnerable to modern development and changes in land use and are easily lost or damaged. The Council considers that preservation of archaeological sites and ancient monuments is a legitimate objective against which the demands of development must be balanced and fully assessed. The destruction of such remains should be avoided and should never take place without prior archaeological excavation and record.

## 2.6 Section 6.38

In addition to Areas of Archaeological Significance, there are locations outside these defined boundaries where archaeological remains have been found and where there may be potential for further finds. Where development is proposed within an Area of Archaeological Significance (as shown on the Proposals Map), or near a site of archaeological potential, the Council will require a preliminary archaeological site evaluation before proposals are considered. The council will seek the appropriate

professional advice and will require applicants proposing development. to do the same. Where the Council considers it appropriate, detailed investigation shall be carried out to an agreed written specification of work by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or archaeological consultant.

2.7 Section 6.38a

The Council will encourage early co-operation between landowners, developers and archaeologists in accordance with the Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice, and by attaching appropriate conditions to planning consents, and/or negotiate appropriate planning obligations (section 106 agreements).

2.8 Section 6.39

It is important to increase public awareness of the historical and archaeological heritage of the Borough and to encourage its effective management as an educational and recreational resource. The Council will promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of ancient monuments and archaeological sites and their interpretation and presentation to the public.

2.9 Section 6.41

The Council has published its Archaeological Strategy and will seek to use the planning process to implement its objectives. The Strategy provides a framework for dealing with archaeological issues and draws upon Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning published by the Department of the Environment in 1990. Supplementary planning guidance will be prepared on archaeological issues and the preparation of statements.

- 2.10 The proposed development site is not within any of the authority's defined *Areas of Archaeological Significance*. The proposed Area of Archaeological Significance around Sheepbarn Lane, Highham Hill (Prehistoric and Roman) lies immediately west of the

area of the gazetteer map (Figure 2).

- 2.11 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on or near the site.

### **3 BASELINE CONDITIONS**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

- 3.1 The proposed development site lies south of Bromley, on the western side of the A233 opposite the main Biggin Hill Airfield (site centre TQ412 610; Figures 1, 2 and 11).

#### **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 3.2 Archaeologically and historically Kent is an important county, with evidence for the very early presence of Man, the first landfall of the Romans in Britain and a rich medieval and post-medieval history.
- 3.3 In the broader area around the site there is extensive evidence for activity in the Iron Age and Roman periods, with limited evidence for earlier times. These are discussed in more detail below.
- 3.4 From the Saxon period the land was divided not only into parishes and hundreds, there was (and is) an intermediate division between hundred and shire called a "lath", each containing three or four "hundreds" apiece. The site lies within the Parish of Cudham, the Hundred of Ruxley and the lath of Sutton at Hone, or Sutton.
- 3.5 Although the name Biggin Hill is known from earlier documents, the settlement did not exist until the early years of the Twentieth Century, land formerly belonging to the Manor of Aperfield having been sold off for development in 1895.
- 3.6 The most significant aspect of the landscape local to the site is Biggin Hill Airfield, of which the site itself occupies the former married quarters. By 1914 most of the

Aperfield estate had been sold off and developed, but the Cudham Lodge estate to the north was still traditionally farmed. By 1916, however, it was recognised that radio communications would play an important role in modern warfare and the Royal Flying Corp needed a site for testing. The site had to be high, fog free and flat. Cudham Lodge was all of these and contained a huge undivided field, ideal for aircraft. The wireless testers had arrived by 1917 and requisitioned a local house as their headquarters. As the Germans began to send planes across the channel to bomb south London aircraft based north of the river at Hornchurch were sent south to Biggin Hill to defend the area. When the Royal Air Force was formed in 1918, the large field at Cudham Lodge was transformed into RAF Biggin Hill.

- 3.7 Over the next 20 years the airfield developed into one of the country's foremost air bases, playing a crucial role in defending the capital during the Battle of Britain in 1940. In 1958 the station ceased to be an active base and became primarily a civil airfield, taken over by Bromley Council in 1973. The RAF finally left in 1992. A new passenger terminal now allows large passenger charter planes to land and it has been renamed London Biggin Hill Airport.

## THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

### **Objectives**

- 3.8 The study aims to collate and assess existing information relating to the archaeology and history of the area immediately around the development site. This will be used
- both to assess areas of archaeological potential and determine the likely survival of such remains.
- 3.9 An assessment will then be made of the likely impact of development on the archaeological record.

## Sources

3.10 Principal sources consulted for this study were:

- Greater London Sites and Monuments Record
- Bromley Local Studies Library
- Defence of Britain Database
- 1843 Tithe Map of Cudham
- Corporation of London Coal Tax Post List
- OS 1:2500 series 1898 - present day
- OS 1:10,000 series 1898 - present day
- Site visit (made 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2003)

## Layout of Study Data

3.11 The Proposed Development Site extends over 7.2 ha in area. The Study Area is the 4 kilometre squares around the site and centred upon it (Figure 2). As the data has been gathered from several different sources, a single numbering system has been used in both the gazetteer and on the map. Twenty entries have been identified, for clarity of reference these are bold in the text.

## Results

### *Prehistoric (upto 43AD)*

3.12 No sites of prehistoric date are listed in the GLSMR for the study area. Immediately west, however, is Sheepbarn Lane and Higham Hill. Prehistoric finds have been made in this location and it has been proposed as an "Area of Archaeological Significance" in Bromley's revised Unitary Development Plan (2002 draft).

### *Roman (43 - c. 450 AD)*

3.13 One find is recorded from this period in the GLSMR. **18** is a Roman coin of Constans dating to AD 337-350. Unfortunately the precise location of the find is not known.

**Gazetteer**

<b>Gaz. No</b>	<b>NGR (TQ)</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Ref. No</b>
1	4080 6160	Post Medieval	Landfill Site	Ashmore Lane (Ashmore Farm): Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date.	GLSMR	LO72457
2	4130 6160	Post Medieval	Landfill Site	Land at Leaves Green Road: Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date.	GLSMR	LO72445
3	4146 6171	Post Medieval	Building: House	Listed Building (2) - 12/307: House on Leaves Green Rd.	GLSMR	LO1057 LO27328 LO53623
4	415 619	WWII	Pillbox	Pillbox in a field opposite executive entrance to airport, on main road at junction of Leaves Green Road Biggin Hill. Part of the ground defences of the airfield at RAF Biggin Hill. Condition unknown	Defence of Britain Database	S0007007
5	4149 6152	Post Medieval	Building: House (Inn)	Listed Building (2) - 12/183: House (Inn) on Leaves Green Rd.	GLSMR	LO1121
6	4153 6152	Post Medieval	Building: House	Listed Building (2) - 12/182: House on Milking Lane	GLSMR	LO1111 LO27864 LO34790
7	4156 6155	Post Medieval	Building: Farmhouse	Listed Building (2) - 12/181: Farmhouse on Leaves Green Rd.	GLSMR	LO1126
8	4160 6160	Post Medieval	Building: Barn	Small double-aisled barn with queen strut roof surveyed by vernacular architecture survey team in 1980-1.	GLSMR	LO31726
9	4158 6166	Post Medieval	Building: Workhouse	Listed Building (2) - 12/180: Building, formerly Cudham Workhouse on Leaves Green Rd.	GLSMR	LO1124

<b>Gaz. No</b>	<b>NGR (TQ)</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Ref. No</b>
10	4162 6171	Post Medieval	Building: House	Listed Building (2) - 12/305: House on Leaves Green Rd.	GLSMR	LO1125 LO27625 LO27874
11	415 619	WWII	Pillbox	Five-sided brick and concrete observation and sentry-type pillbox, with 4 x long embrasures. The brickwork is only 4.5 ins thick (single stock brick) and has four reinforced concrete columns at the corners to support the concrete roof. There is also a small floor channel to allow rainwater to drain outside. <i>NB: NGR in database is wrong, that given here is correct.</i>	Defence of Britain Database	S0013774
12	4050 6100	Post Medieval	Landfill Site	Saltbox Hill: Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date.	GLSMR	LO72444
13	4070 6080	Post Medieval	Landfill Site	Saltbox Hill: Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date.	GLSMR	LO72443
14	4124 6092	WWII	Building: Officer's Mess	Listed Building (2) - 785-/12/10003: Officer's mess, c. 1935, possibly designed by S Bullock FRIBA. Neo-Baroque style. Built of red brick with stone dressings and hipped slate roof with brick chimneystacks. Comprises a three-storey centre block with two-storey end blocks. Central block has projecting central three bays with sash windows, band below second floor and stone semi-circular entrance porch with Tuscan columns and stone balustrading. Flanking parts of 5 bays each with mainly glazing bar sashes and pedimented projection with oculus through ground and first floor attached to ground floor flat-roofed portion attached to projecting two-storey wings. Rear elevation has projecting three-storey, nine-bay central section with band below second floor, 12-pane sashes and central first floor round-headed staircase window over pilastered doorcase. Two storey 5 bay wings on either side. Large flat-roofed later C20 extension on right hand side. Interior has central well staircase with turned balusters, some round-headed alcoves, oak panelling and 6-panelled doors. One of the largest and most elaborate RAF officers' messes, and the building with most architectural merit at RAF Biggin Hill.	GLSMR	LO59201

<b>Gaz. No</b>	<b>NGR (TQ)</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Ref. No</b>
15	4179 6099	Post Medieval	Manor House and Moat	In Tudor times Robert Whyffyn built Cudham Lodge. Rebuilt c18th, but traces of old house were still visible in 1935 when site was cleared for runway. The moat was probably built for Tudor house. Again traces of it still survived 1935 when site levelled for runway.	GLSMR	LO9276 LO48813
16	415 605	WWII	Pillbox	Pillbox at Biggin Hill airfield, a few yards inside the original RAF airfield entrance, close to the guardroom. Small circular pillbox made up of concrete rings, part of the ground defences of the airfield at RAF Biggin Hill. Condition: Good.	Defence of Britain Database	S0002448
17	414 604	WWII	Pillbox	Pillbox, now under a mound of earth and overgrown. Appears to be hexagonal, part of the ground defences of the airfield at RAF Biggin Hill. Condition bad.	Defence of Britain Database	S0002734
18	4000 6000	Roman	Coin	Roman coin, chance find identified as Constans AD 337-350, rev. Gloria Exercitus.	GLSMR	LO11756
19	415 605	WWII	Airfield	Airfield at RAF Biggin Hill. Condition unknown. (NB not numbered on gazetteer map).	Defence of Britain Database	S0003876
20	415 617	Post Medieval	Coal Tax Post	Coalpost on the W side of Leaves Green Road in middle of Leaves Green	Corporation of London Coal Tax Post List	Coalpost 186 2d

**Table 3.1 Gazetteer Entries**

3.14 Immediately west of the study area Roman finds have again been made around Sheepbarn Lane and Higham Hill. 400m west of the edge of the study area lies what the VCH refers to as “the best attested Roman Road in West Kent”, which runs in a southerly direction from Beckenham towards Uckfield in Sussex (VCH 1932: 140). At its closest point the Roman Road is about 1500m from the Proposed Development Site, high on the other side of a steep sided valley.

*Saxon and Medieval (450 - 1485)*

3.15 No sites of Saxon or Medieval date are listed in the GLSMR for the study area. At Domesday Cudham, within which the site lies, was held by Gilbert Maminot from Bishop Odo of Bayeux. The Bishop was a half brother of William I and had been gifted the land in gratitude for his support at the Conquest.

*Post-Medieval (1485 - Present)*

3.16 The majority of records in the GLSMR for the study area belong to the period after 1500. Of these 3, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 are Grade II listed buildings in Leaves Green, including houses, a former Inn and the former Cudham Workhouse. In addition 8 is a recorded but unlisted barn.

3.17 15 is the site of Cudham Lodge, built in Tudor times by Robert Whyffyn. It was rebuilt in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, but it is reported that traces of the old house and a moat that probably went with it, were still visible in 1935 when the site was cleared for the main Biggin Hill runway.

3.18 20 is a cast iron coal tax post on the green at Leaves Green. Although some are earlier, most of these posts were erected under the London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Act of 1861 to mark the boundary of the London District for the purpose of controlling the passage of coal and presumably wine.

*World War II (1939-1945)*

- 3.19 Given that Biggin Hill (19, not numbered on Figure 2) is probably the most famous of the Battle of Britain Airfields and that existing development on the site is related to its military use, this phase has been dealt with separately.
- 3.20 Building work on the airfield during the First World War, with a major expansion phase in the mid 1930s. On the proposed development site, the RAF married quarters, building had taken place across the southern part of the present site by 1939, expanding into the northern part by at least 1961 probably sooner (see below). No structures on the Proposed Development Site are currently listed.
- 3.21 On the main airfield, across the road from the Proposed Development Site, is 14, the Biggin Hill Officer's Mess. Built around 1935 this is considered one of the largest and most elaborate RAF officers' messes built, and the building with most architectural merit at RAF Biggin Hill.
- 3.22 Four pillboxes are recorded within the study area. 16 and 17 are on the main airfield, the former circular and the latter hexagonal. 11 lies some 180m north of the Proposed Development Site. It is of an unusual form, having five sides with four long embrasures. The build is only one brick thick. It is important to note that while the NGR given in the Defence of Britain Database would indicate that the box lies within the proposed development site, this is clearly not the case. The NGR has been corrected in this document. 4 lies at the junction of Leaves Green Road.
- 3.23 There are no apparent airfield defence structures within the Proposed Development Site.

*Modern*

- 3.24 Four locations are listed in the GLSMR as "Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are

19th/20th century date." All lie well outside the Proposed Development Site (1, 2, 13, 14).

### **Cartographic Data**

- 3.25 Although Kent has been mapped on many occasions during the post-medieval period, this was generally at too large a scale to allow assessment of a specific locale. Reproduced in the report are details from Caryl's map of 1787 and that from Hasted's volume (c. 1778) which show the broader area in which the site lay before the 19th Century (Figures 3 and 4).
- 3.26 The first detailed map showing the Proposed Site Area is the 1843 Cudham Tithe Map (Figure 5). This sets the pattern for land-use on the site for the next 90 or so years. The only buildings visible lie south of the site itself – plot 495 being the house, forge and garden of George Word, 496 the cottage and garden of William Stringer. On the Proposed development site itself both the northern (425) and southern (423) plots belonged to Abbott Stringer, who lived at the Old Farmhouse, Leaves Green (possibly number 7 in the gazetteer).
- 3.27 From 1898 onwards the OS 1:2500 and 1:10,000 series show the development of the site through the Twentieth Century. In the snapshots of 1898, 1909 and 1932 the gradual dwindling of the wooded areas to the west and east sides of the southern area is the only sign of change (Figures 6 - 8).
- 3.28 With the map of 1939 a dramatic change is apparent (Figure 9). Vincent Square, the oldest part of the Married Quarters, has now been constructed along with several other buildings, some of which the later maps show are no longer extant. By at least 1961 (1:10,000 series) building has been extended on to the northern part of the site. This is shown in better detail on the 1967 map (Figure 10). The development of buildings around military establishments is always difficult to determine from OS maps alone – as the 1939 map shows, even though many of the buildings and runways of the main

airfield were in existence by that time, they are not shown on the map for security purposes.

- 3.29 Other than the addition of a few small ancillary buildings, there is very little change to note on the site between 1969 and the present day (Figure 11). This leaves quite large open areas in the centre where there has seemingly been very little impact, at least during the period of the mapping sequence.

## DISCUSSION

- 3.30 The sections above demonstrate that the Proposed Development Site, whilst in the most general terms in an area where archaeological remains might be anticipated, is actually in a location where there is very little evidence of previous land-use. Other than the buildings of the Married Quarters itself, there is no such evidence within the bounds of the site at all.
- 3.31 The absence of known archaeological remains from a location, however, do not mean absolutely that there will be no such remains on a site that has not been subject to investigation. Given the secret nature of the construction of the airfield (it does not appear on OS maps until the 1960s) and the time at which it was built, it is not surprising that there are no archaeological finds associated with the main modern phase of development in the immediate vicinity. In short, a negative result does not necessarily indicate that there are not archaeological remains of any period before the post-medieval on the site.

## DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL

- 3.32 Planning Permission has been granted for the erection of 36 houses, alterations to elevations of existing dwellings, associated parking and alterations to the existing road layout (Bromley Application No: DC/96/01644/FULL1 21/12/2001); and conversion of former mess into apartments (Bromley Application No: DC/02/02062/FULL1

3/3/2003).

### PREDICTED IMPACTS

- 3.33 The predicted impacts of development on any potential archaeological remains, will be associated with groundworks. Excavation for building footings and deep services in particular, could impact on below ground archaeology.

### EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF IMPACTS

- 3.34 As noted above, the key issue is consideration of the likely impact of construction within the Proposed development Area upon any sub-surface archaeological remains.

Item	Sensitivity	Magnitude	Impact
Proposed Development Site	Low	Medium	Moderate

**Table 3.2** Classification of sensitive landscape receptors and impact magnitude for the Proposed Development Area

- 3.35 Should archaeology be encountered in the Proposed Development Area, the impact of groundworks could be significant. The table above is an attempt to quantify the factors involved. Sensitivity relates to the importance of the archaeology, Magnitude to the likely damage caused by the groundworks and Impact the overall effect on the archaeological resource.

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The proposed development site lies in an area in which important archaeological finds, from prehistory onwards, are known from the wider vicinity, but very little has been observed in the immediate environs of the site itself. This makes deposit modelling at any level extremely tenuous without further information.
- 4.2 Based on finds in the broader area, there is a possibility of archaeological remains being present on the site, the highest likelihood being for material from the Prehistoric and

Roman periods. It is not possible at this stage, however, to quantify that beyond the tentative conclusions already made here.

## 5 REFERENCES

**Bromley Unitary Development Plan** (adopted March 1994)

Defence of Britain Database (DOBD) [http://ads.ahds.sc.uk/cfm/dob/ai\\_r.cfm](http://ads.ahds.sc.uk/cfm/dob/ai_r.cfm)

Hasted, E. 1797 *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent* Vol. II

Leach, P.E. (ed) 1982 *Archaeology in Kent to AD 1500* CBA Res. Rep. 48

**Planning Policy Guidance Note 16** 1991

VCH 1926 *Victoria County History of the County of Kent* Vol. II

VCH 1932 *Victoria County History of the County of Kent* Vol. III

Wilson, K. 1982 *The Story of Biggin Hill in Words and Pictures*

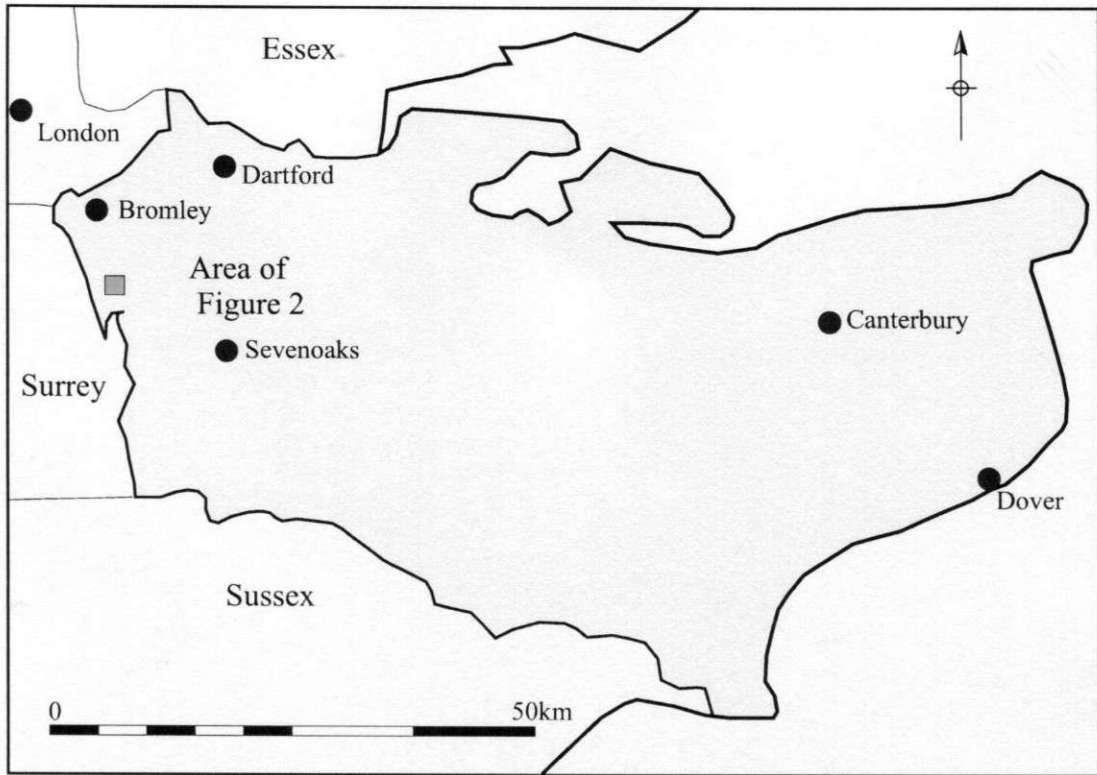


Figure 1 General Location

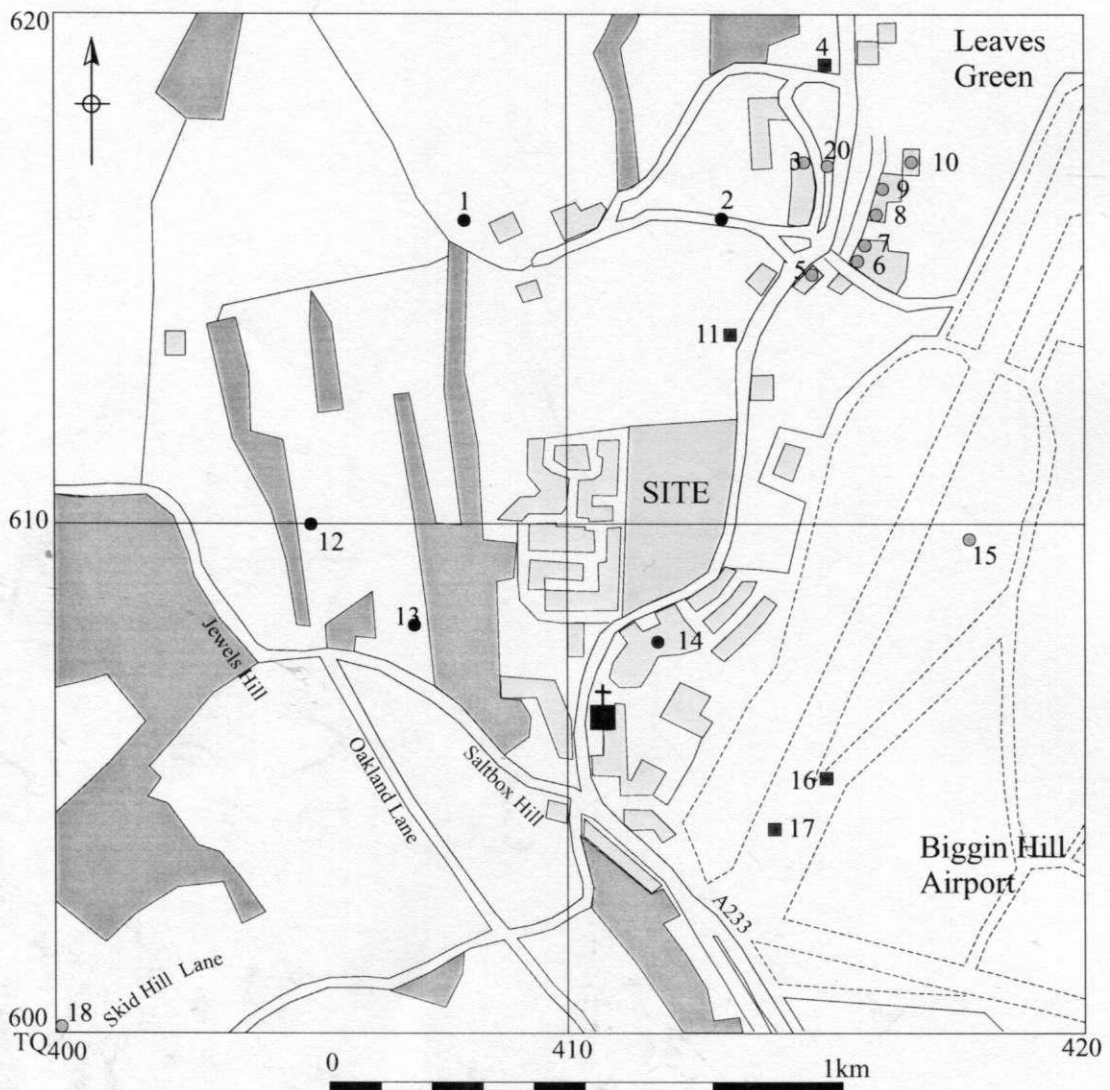


Figure 2 Site Location and Gazetteer Points



Figure 3 Hasted's 'Map of the ... Hundred of Ruxley' c. 1778



Figure 4 Caryl's Map of Kent 1787

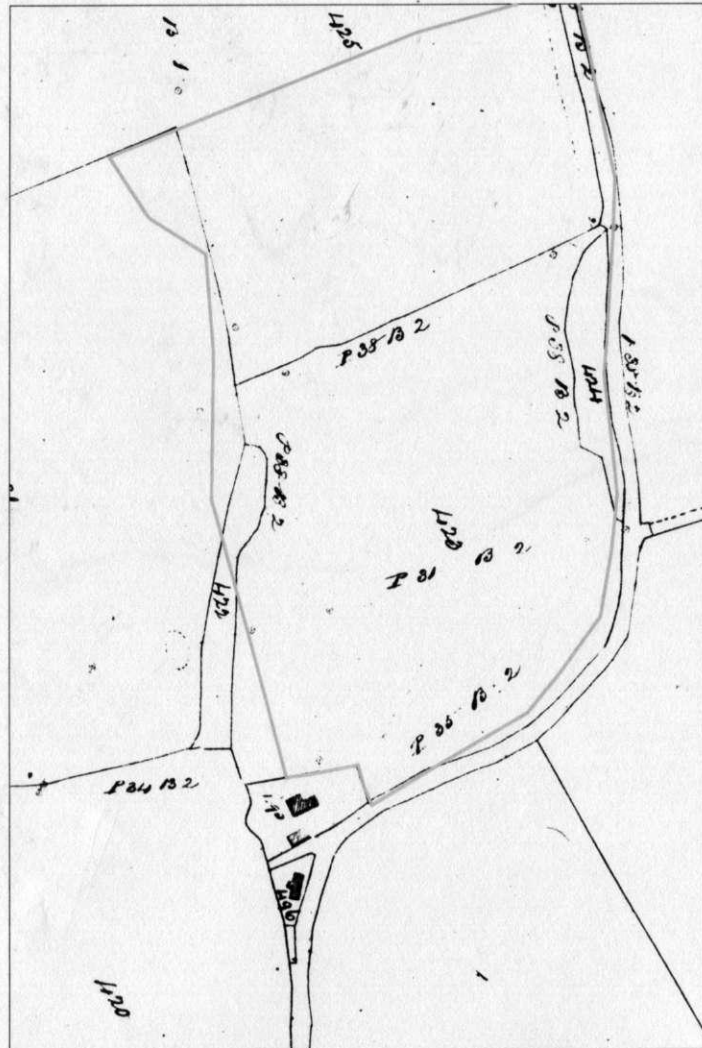


Figure 5 1843 Tithe Map of Cudham

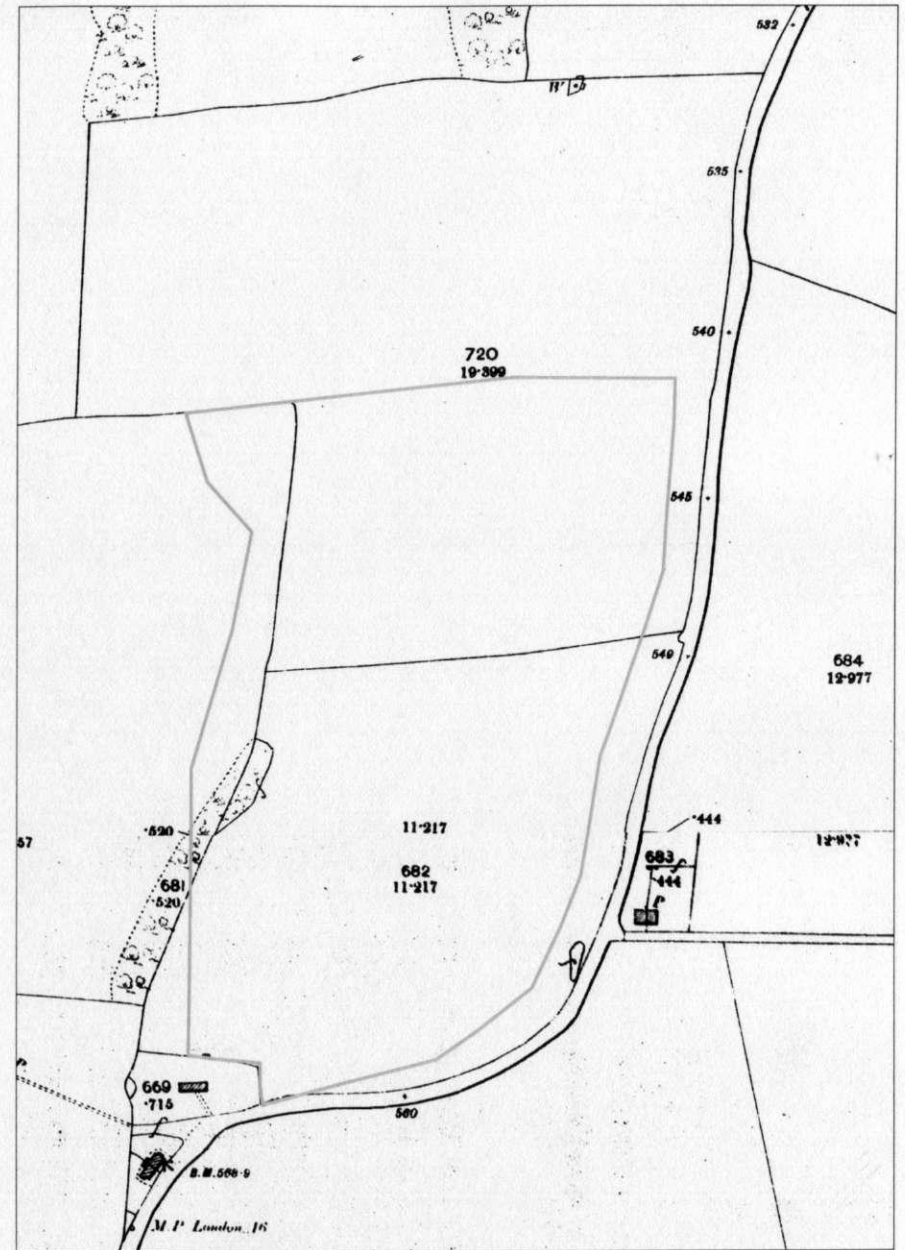


Figure 6 1898 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 series (Sheets XXVII.5 & XXVII.1)





