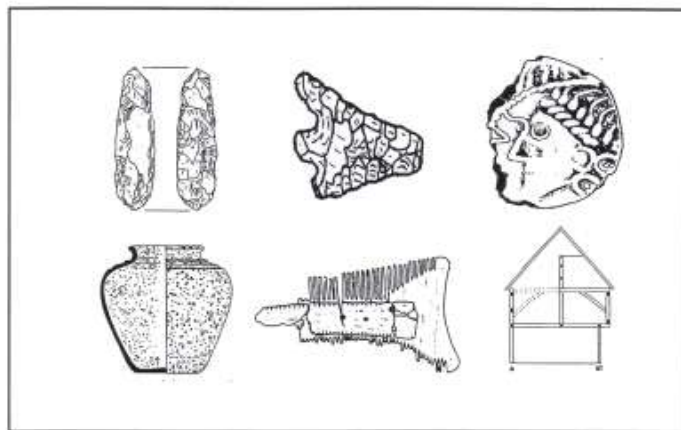


ORPINGTON AND DISTRICT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

# **The Upper Cray Valley**

## **500,000 BC - AD 1603**



**Millennium Edition**

ORPINGTON AND DISTRICT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

**THE UPPER CRAY VALLEY**

**500,000 BC - AD 1603**

MILLENNIUM EDITION

Michael Meekums

## Acknowledgements

Thanks are given to all those current and former members who have assisted in making this publication possible, in particular Alan Wild, Graham Thomas, Don Green, Alan Tyler, Robert Daniels, Marie Bowen, Patricia Knowlden, Alan Hart and Janet Clayton, who have contributed to the text and the maps of this or preceding editions; and to Carol Springall, Tina Irving and Steve Simmonds, who have assisted with its production.

Published by Orpington and District Archaeological Society

© Orpington and District Archaeological Society, March 2001, Revised 2021

ISBN 0-9539385-1-4

# **THE UPPER CRAY VALLEY, 500,000 BC - AD 1603**

<b><u>CONTENTS</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Contents	4
Introduction	7
Places to Visit	8
List of Useful Addresses	8
How to use this Guide	8
Guide to Abbreviations used in the text	9
Map of the Upper Cray Valley	10
Contour Map	11
Geology	12
Geological Map of the Upper Cray Valley	13
Geological Timescale	14
The Palaeolithic Period	15
Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley	16
Map of Palaeolithic Finds	17
List of Palaeolithic Finds	18
The Mesolithic Period	21
Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley	22
Map of Mesolithic Finds and Sites	23
List of Mesolithic Finds and Sites	24
The Neolithic Period	27
Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley	28
Map of Neolithic Finds and Sites	29

List of Neolithic Finds and Sites	30
Later Neolithic/Earlier Bronze Age	33
Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley	34
Later Bronze Age	35
Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley	35
Map of Bronze Age Finds and Sites	36
List of Bronze Age Finds and Sites	37
The Iron Age	39
Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley	41
Map of Iron Age Finds and Sites	42
List of Iron Age Finds and Sites	43
The Roman Period	45
Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley	47
List of Roman Emperors	48
Map of Romano-British Settlements and Burials	51
List of Romano-British Settlements	52
List of Romano-British Burials	56
Map of Roman Pottery Finds	57
List of Roman Pottery Finds	58
Map of Roman Coins Finds	62
List of Roman Coins Finds	63
Map of Roman Small Finds	66
List of Roman Small Finds	67
The Anglo-Saxon Period	68
Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley	70

Anglo-Saxon Charters of the Upper Cray Valley	71
Place Names in the Upper Cray Valley	74
Anglo-Saxon Kings	77
Map of Anglo-Saxon Finds and Sites	78
List of Excavations	79
List of Anglo-Saxon Stray Finds	80
Architectural and Historical Evidence	81
The Medieval Period	82
Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley	85
Kings of England	86
The Domesday Book	87
Map of Medieval Finds and Sites	90
Architectural and Historical Evidence	91
List of Excavations	96
List of Medieval Stray Finds	98
The Tudor Period	99
Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley	100
Kings and Queens of England	101
Boundaries and Manors	101
Map of Boundaries and Manors	102
Map of Tudor Finds and Sites	103
Architectural and Historical Evidence	104
List of Excavations and Stray Finds	110
Bibliography	111

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Orpington and District Archaeological Society was founded in 1975 by a group of local amateurs who had assisted the Curator of the Bromley Museum with the excavations of the Roman bathhouse and the Anglo-Saxon cemetery in St. Mary Cray. Since then the Society has worked on many sites in the area. Early in the history of the Society it was agreed that a summary of the results of its own and all other research should be brought together and published as The Upper Cray Valley Project.

This project was issued in separate parts between 1988 and 1996. These have been amalgamated, revised and the Tudor part added to form this Millennium edition.

The publication consists of a brief general account of each period with particular reference to the Upper Cray Valley, followed by a list of sites, a list of finds and a bibliography.

We welcome your comments on this publication and we hope you will find it enjoyable to read and useful to your understanding of the archaeology of the Upper Cray Valley.

MICHAEL MEEKUMS  
Editor and Project Co-Ordinator.

## **PLACES TO VISIT**

Crofton Roman Villa, by Orpington Station, the Roman Bathhouse in Poverest Road, and the Priory, which houses the Bromley Museum, are open to the public at certain times. The Bromley Museum houses the Avebury and Eldridge collections as well as many other finds from the Upper Cray Valley. Please contact the Curator of Bromley Museum for further details of all these sites.

The Churches of St. Mary's at St Mary Cray, St. Martin of Tours in Chelsfield, together with All Saints at Orpington (in which an Anglo-Saxon sundial may be seen), St Nicholas in Chislehurst, and St Giles the Abbot in Farnborough, are open for worship. The church at Ruxley, although not open to the public, is situated in the Ruxley Garden Centre and the exterior can be seen during normal opening times. St Paulinus at St Paul's Cray, although not open to the public, is still standing and can be seen from the road.

The remains of Scadbury Moated Manor, Chislehurst, can be seen from the circular footpath which goes around the nature reserve.

A number of timber-framed buildings listed are still standing and can be viewed from the outside; however, they are privately owned and cannot therefore be viewed internally.

Please remember that other sites listed in this project are privately owned and are not open to the public.

## **LIST OF USEFUL ADDRESSES**

Orpington & District Archaeological Society	Mr M. Meekums (Chairman), <a href="http://www.odas.org.uk">www.odas.org.uk</a>
Bromley Museum	Museum closed. Bromley Historic Collections now in Bromley Central Library
Bromley Local Studies Library	Central Library, High Street, Bromley, BR1 1EX

## **HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE**

The Gazetteer lists excavations, stray finds, and architectural/historical information separately. Some sites may appear in more than one list. Please refer to the "contents" list for details. Where an abbreviation has been used for a journal this has been underlined and reference should be made to the list of abbreviations used.

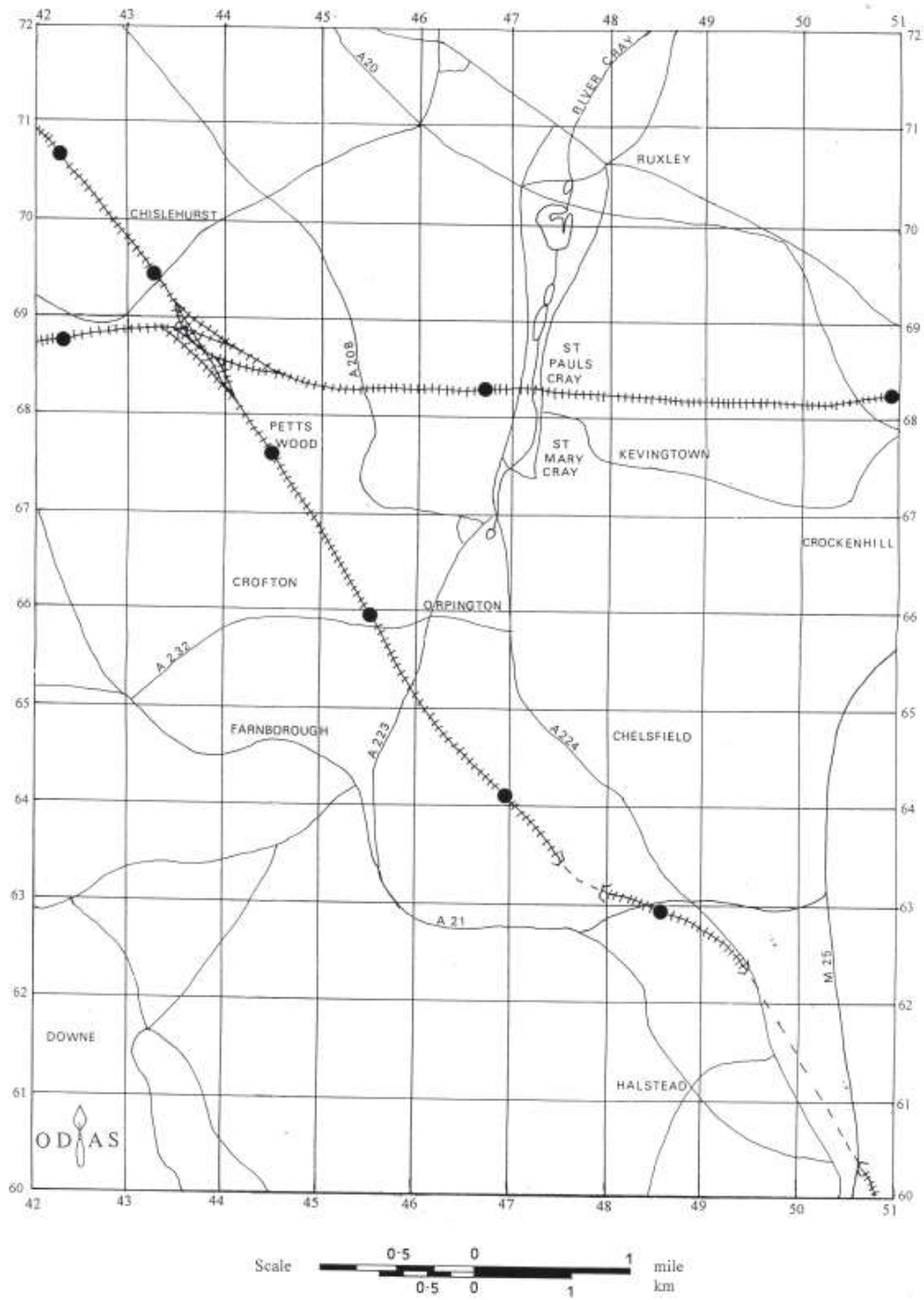
eg. AC 18 (1889) 279-287 stands for Archaeologia Cantiana Vol. 18, year 1889,  
pages 279-287.



## **GUIDE TO ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TEXT**

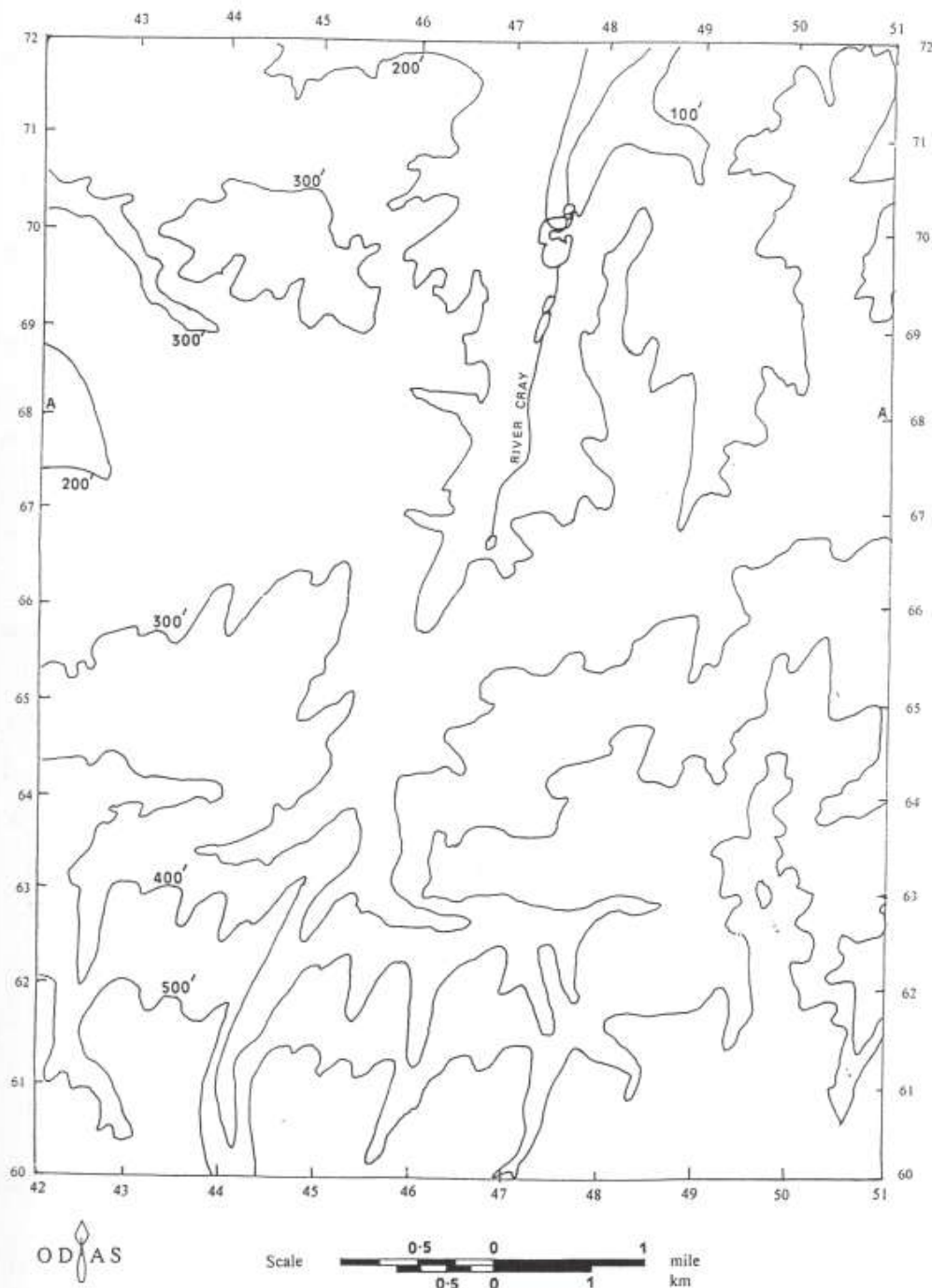
A.C.	Archaeologia Cantiana
A.M.	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
Ant	Antiquaries Journal
Arch	Archaeologia
B.C.M.	Birmingham City Museum & Art Gallery
B.L.H.	Bromley Local History
B.M.	British Museum
BROM. MUS.	Bromley Museum
C.B.A.C.I.P.	Council for British Archaeology, Sub-committee for Implement Petrology
D.M.	Dartford Museum
DoE	Department of the Environment
G.L.C	Greater London Council
G.M.	Gentleman's Magazine
H.B.O.G	Historic Buildings Owners Group
I.A.	University of London-Institute of Archaeology
J.B.A.A	The Journal of the British Archaeological Association
J.R.S	Journal of Roman Studies
K.A.R.	Kent Archaeological Review
L.A.	London Archaeologist
L.A.M.A.S.	London and Middlesex Archaeological Society
M.M.	Maidstone Museum
MER. MUS.	Merseyside Museums
M.O.L.	Museum of London
M.O.L.A.S.	Museum of London Archaeology Service
M.V.R.G. Query List	Medieval Village Research Group Query List 1978
M.V.R.G. Catalogue	Medieval Village Research Group Catalogue of Sites in the pre-1974 County of Kent
N.H.M.	Natural History Museum
N.M.R.	National Monuments Record
OA or ON	Orpington & District Archaeological Society Archives or Newsletter
O.D.A.S.	Orpington & District Archaeological Society
O.H.R.N.H.S.	Orpington Historical Records and Natural History Society
P.P.	Private Possession
P.P.S.E.A.	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia
Q.J.G.S.	Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London
R.C.H.M.	Royal Commission on Historic Monuments
T.D.D.A.S.	Transactions of the Dartford District Antiquarian Society
U.C.V.	Upper Cray Valley
V.C.H.	Victoria County History

# THE UPPER CRAY VALLEY



## CONTOURS

(These are in feet, from 1 inch Ordnance Survey map, sheet 115, dated 1920.)



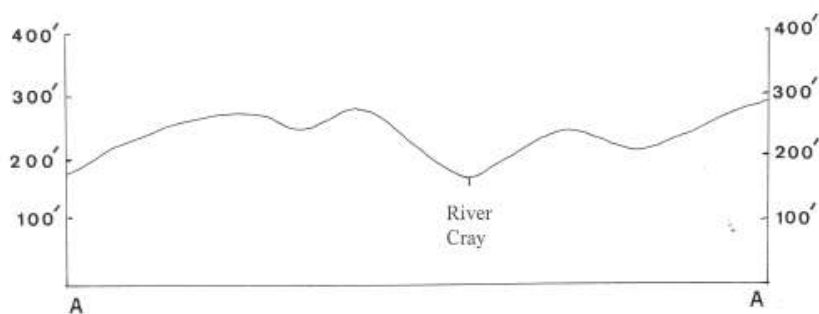
## **GEOLOGY**

The River Cray rises in Orpington and flows northwards towards Crayford. To the south of Orpington lie dry river valleys and the North Downs. The Middle Chalk (white chalk with few flints) of the North Downs dips down to Clay with Flints which overlies Upper Chalk (white chalk with beds of flints).

To the north of Orpington the river bed consists of Alluvium, Flood Plain Gravel and Brickearth. As the valley rises there is Upper Chalk, Thanet Sand, Woolwich Beds (consisting of clays, sands and loams), and Blackheath Beds (consisting of sands and pebbles), followed by London Clay. The information on the map opposite has been taken from the Geological Survey of England and Wales, Ordnance Survey Sheet 271 dated 1924.

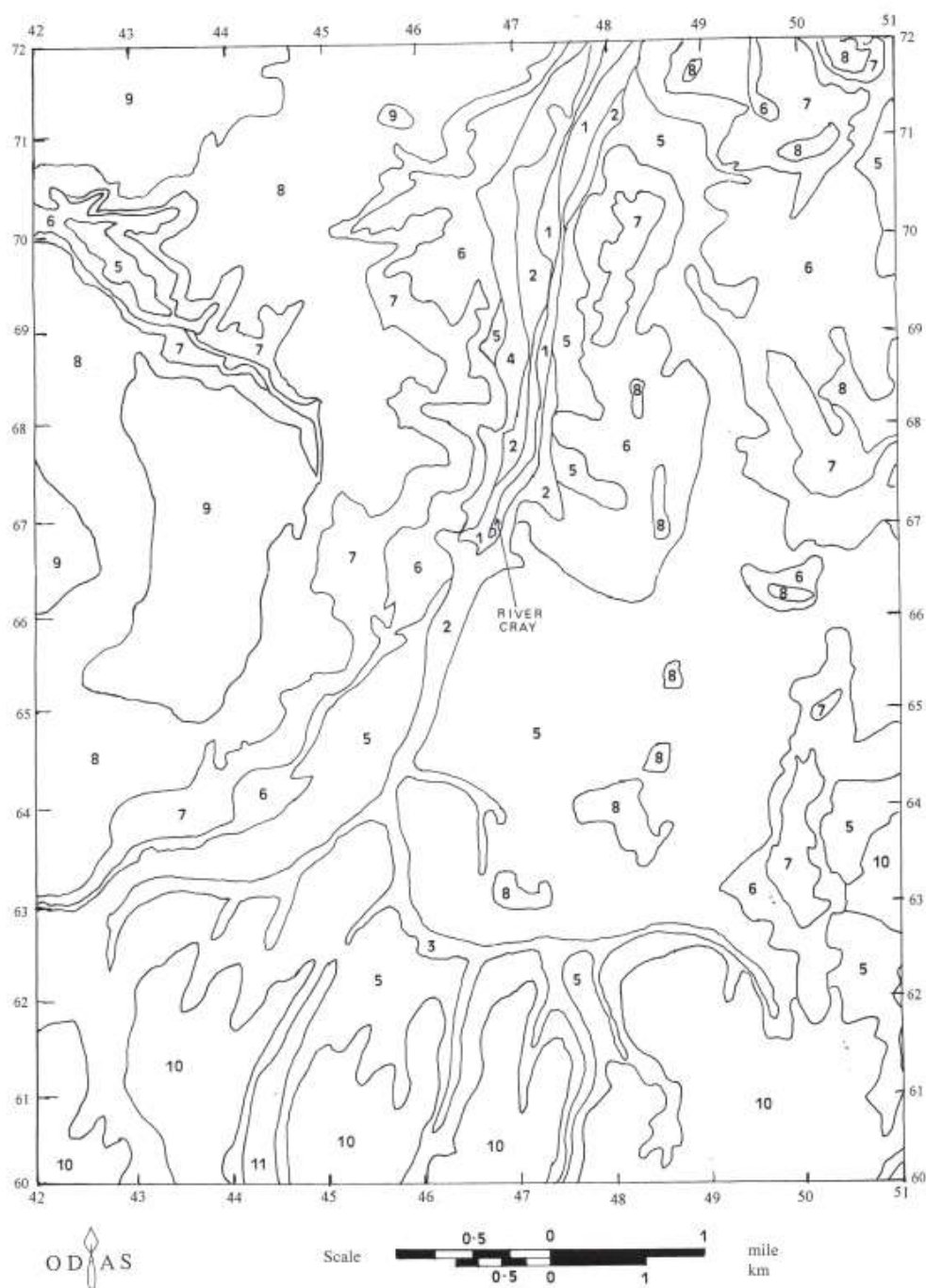
1. Alluvium
2. Flood Plain Gravel
3. Undivided Gravel (non watershed gravel)
4. Brickearth
5. Upper Chalk (white chalk with beds of flints)
6. Thanet Sand
7. Woolwich Beds (clays, sands and loams)
8. Blackheath Beds (sand and pebbles)
9. London Clay
10. Clay with Flints overlying Upper Chalk
11. Middle Chalk (white chalk with few flints)

## **CROSS SECTION**



Cross Section of Cray Valley along Northing 68

# GEOLOGY



## GEOLOGICAL TIMESCALE

1000X YEARS BP	EPOCH	CLIMATE	NATURAL CONDITIONS	HUMAN ACTIVITY
6.5		WARM Flandrian Interglacial	Farming communities. Mixed deciduous forest. Many wild animals found as at present plus others now extinct, such as wolf, bear, aurochs, beaver.	Iron Age and later Bronze Age Neolithic
10				Mesolithic
40		COLD Devensian Glaciation	Ice sheets to north of U.C.V. Permafrost conditions. Tundra vegetation. Fauna included mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, reindeer, musk ox.	Late Upper Palaeolithic Early Upper Palaeolithic Mousterian
120				
130		WARM Ipswichian Interglacial	Mixed deciduous forest. Fauna included elephant, hyena, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, fallow deer.	
300		COLD Wolstonian Glaciation	Ice sheets to north of U.C.V. Permafrost conditions. Tundra vegetation. Fauna included mammoth, woolly rhinoceros.	Late Acheulian
500		WARM Hoxnian Interglacial	Mixed deciduous forest. Fauna included straight-tusked elephant, rhinoceros, horse, red deer, fallow deer.	Acheulian Clactonian (Swanscombe man) (Boxgrove man)

## **The Palaeolithic Period**



**500,000 BC - 8,000 BC**

## **THE PALAEOOLITHIC PERIOD**

c.500,000 BC - c.8,000 BC

### **Background**

This represents the first and by far the longest period of human development in Britain. Throughout both this (and also the succeeding Mesolithic period), people lived in small groups ranging over sizeable territories hunting mammals, fish and birds for food and skins. Their diet would also have included a wide variety of edible plants, fruits, nuts and berries, fungi, roots and herbs. For shelter these hunter/gatherer groups would have utilised natural rock shelters where available or covered wooden frameworks with thatch or skins. In the absence of any form of pottery they would have had to rely upon baskets or bark containers to transport any dry or wet materials. Tools/weapons were produced from a wide variety of materials; wood, bone and antler, as well as stone and flint.

Most of this picture of the material culture of Palaeolithic hunter/gatherer peoples in Britain in general and the Upper Cray Valley in particular, is based on very slender evidence and from comparative studies of other such peoples. With the exception of the almost indestructible flint hand axes, the material evidence for these peoples has been totally destroyed. The bones of the hunters themselves have disappeared except for a few skull and bone fragments. Even the land surface upon which they lived has, with rare exceptions, been scoured away by rivers or destroyed by later land use. The excavations at Boxgrove in Sussex where human remains dating from 500,000 years BC have been excavated, and at Swanscombe in North Kent where human remains have been found dating from 400,000 years BC, shed new light on this period.

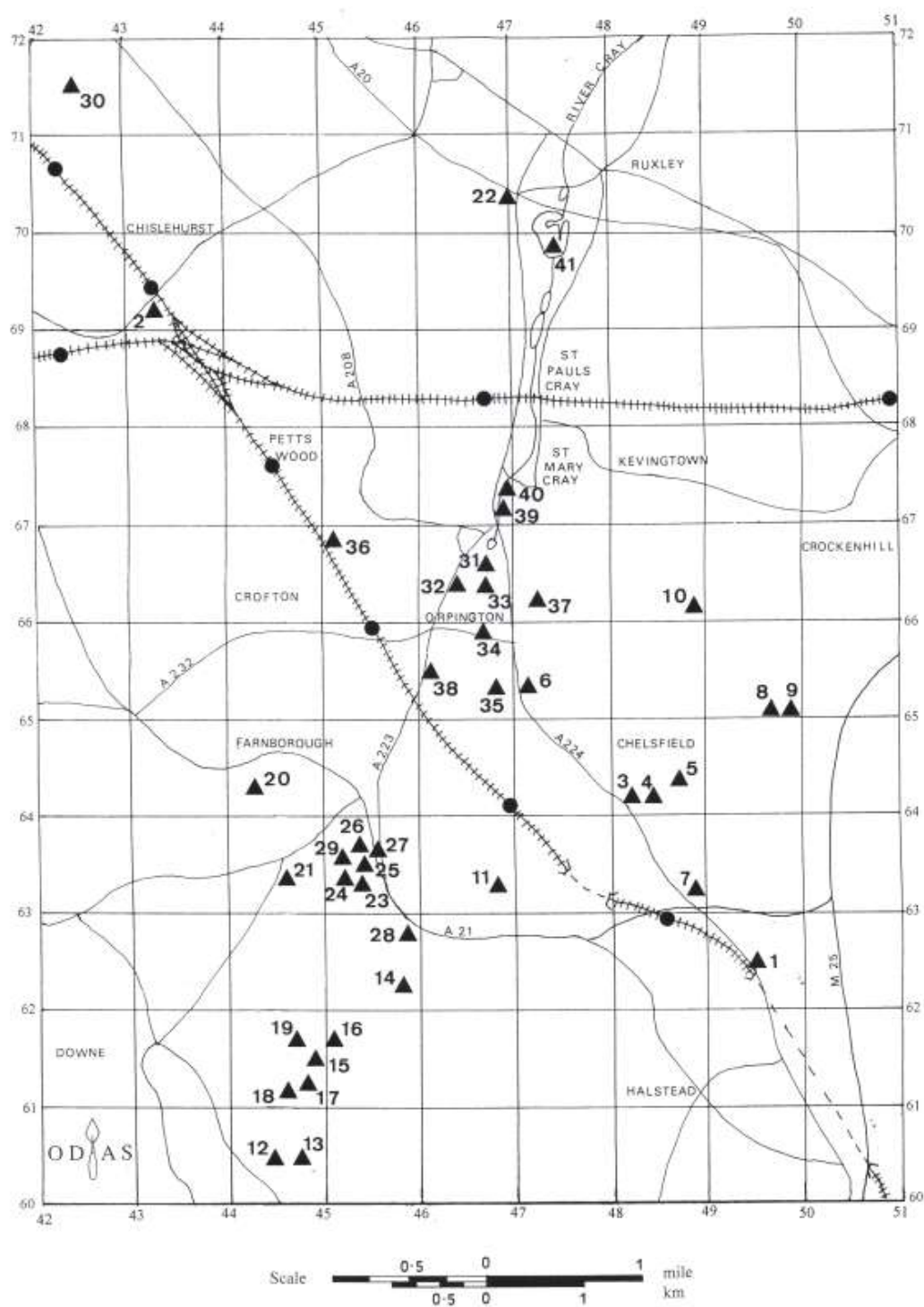
### **Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley**

The only evidence of Palaeolithic people recovered from the Upper Cray Valley are flint hand axes - large, pear-shaped all-purpose tools used for butchering, chopping, scraping or digging. Many more such tools have been recovered from the Lower Cray Valley in Bexley, at Crayford Brickearth Pits and towards Erith and Dartford. In some cases these were found in direct association with the bones of butchered animals (Wymer 1968, 320ff) (Roe 1968, 136ff). All of the tools found in the Upper Cray Valley may be termed stray finds; none having been recovered during controlled excavations. With few exceptions all these tools have been rolled and stained as a result of transportation in riverine deposits at some time in their history, eg. those found during gravel-digging at Green Street Green. One exception is a hand axe in Bromley Museum (Eldridge Collection) which is labelled Anna Field, Orpington. This is a sharp implement in dark grey flint which has clearly not been transported. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to establish the identity of Anna Field.

Cover Picture: Handaxe from Horwood's Gravel Pit, Green Street Green. (Reproduced by kind permission of the London Borough of Bromley)



# PALAEOLITHIC



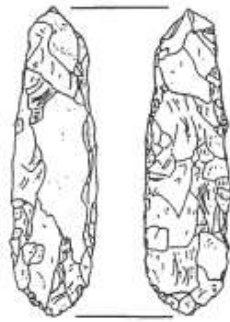
## **PALAEOLITHIC FINDS**

<b>REF NO:</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>NGR/TQ</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>DEPOSITED</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b>
1.	<u>Badgers Mount</u> Broom Hatch	495 624	Handaxe	BROM. MUS.	
2.	<u>Bickley</u> The Avenue	433 693	Handaxe	PP	<u>AC</u> 94 (1978) 283 <u>AC</u> 95 (1979) 286-289 <u>OA</u> 1.1(1979) 6
3.	<u>Chelsfield</u>	482 642	Levallois flake	BROM. MUS. (ex-Garraway Rice coll)	
4.	“	482 642	Handaxes and Palaeo implements	B.M./M.O.L./M.M.	Roe 1968, 145
5.	Chelsfield Wood	?	Handaxe	B.M.	Roe 1968, 145
6.	Goddington House (near)	471 654	Handaxe	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	
7.	Hewitts	489 633	Handaxe and Palaeo implements	B.M.	Roe 1968, 145
8.	Skeet Hill	498 650	Palaeo implement	?	<u>PPSEA</u> 2 (1915/18) 108, pl xxiv, fig. 4
9.	Skeet Hill	498 650	Handaxe	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	
10.	Skeet Hill Loan Barn	489 661	Handaxe	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	
11.	144 Worlds End Lane	4685 6331	Palaeo implement	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 94 (1978) 283 <u>AC</u> 95 (1979) 286-289 <u>OA</u> 1.1 (1979) 6
12.	<u>Cudham</u> North of	44 60	Handaxe	?	<u>PPSEA</u> 2 (1915/18) 109, p1. xxv, fig. 1
13.	Highams	?	Handaxe	B.M.	Roe 1968, 145
14.	Little Molloms Wood	458 623	Handaxes & Palaeo implements	B.M.	<u>Ant. J.</u> 4 (1924) 147
15.	Snag	44 61	Handaxes & Palaeo implements	B.M.	Roe 1968, 147
16.	Snag Farm	450 617	Palaeo implement	B.M.	Roe 1968, 147
17.	Snag Hill	44 61	Handaxe	B.M.	Roe 1968, 147
18.	Snag Lane	446 611/ 456 630	Handaxes & Palaeo implements	B.M./MER. MUS./ A.M.	Roe 1968, 147

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	DESCRIPTION	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
19.	Upper Brooms Wood	?	Palaeo implements	B.M.	Roe 1968, 147
20.	<u>Farnborough</u>	443 643	Palaeo implements	?	<u>VCH Kent</u> I, 335
21.	High Elms	44 63	Handaxe	P.P.	<u>KAR</u> 84 (1986)74-76
22.	<u>Foots Cray</u> Crittalls Corner	470 704	Handaxe	M.M.	Roe 1968, 153
23.	<u>Green St. Green</u>	45 63	Handaxes & Palaeo implements	B.M./I.A.	Roe 1968, 153
24.	"	45 63	Palaeo implements	?	<u>QJGS</u> 47 (1891) 145 Evans 1897, 604 <u>PPSEA</u> I (1911/14) 488
25.	"	45 63	Pleistocene Mammal bones	N.H.M./ BROM. MUS (Avebury Coll. & Fordyce Coll.)	Evans 1897, 604 <u>Bromley Record</u> 1.11.1862 <u>OA</u> 20.2 (1998) 25
26.	Cray Pit	?	Palaeo implement	B.M.	Roe 1968, 153
27.	Gravel Pit	?	Mammoth Tusk	?	Bromley & District Times 15/12/1922 <u>OA</u> 20.2 (1998) 25
28.	Horwoods Pit	458 628	Handaxe & Palaeo implements	BROM .MUS. (Holloway Coll.)	<u>AC</u> 85 (1970) 201
29.	Old Hill	452 635	Handaxes	?	<u>VCH Kent</u> I, 313 <u>PPSEA</u> I (1911/14) 488
30.	<u>Mottingham</u>	42 72	Palaeo implements	B.M.	Roe 1968, 167
31.	<u>Orpington</u> Anna Field	?	Handaxe	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	
32.	Bruce Grove	464 664	Levallois flake	BROM. MUS. (Fordyce Coll.)	
33.	Church Field	467 665	Levallois flake	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	
34.	South of Church	466 660	Handaxe	?	<u>VCH Kent</u> I, 313
35.	Felstead Rd	4683 6545	Scraper	P.P.	

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	DESCRIPTION	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
36.	1 Nursery Close	4505 6689	Handaxe	BROM. MUS	
37.	Quilter Road	4735 6632	Handaxes	BROM. MUS./ M.M. ?	<u>AC</u> 71 (1957) xlvii <u>AC</u> 72 (1958) 194-197
38.	26 Sevenoaks Rd.	4603 6568	Handaxe	BROM. MUS.	
39.	<u>St Mary Cray</u> Lower Rd/ Spring Gardens	468 672	Levallois flake	BROM. MUS (Eldridge Coll.)	
40.	River Cray	4684 6728/ 4688 6746	Cores	ODAS	<u>OA</u> 14.3 (1992) 38-41
41	<u>St Paul's Cray</u>	47 69	Mammoth Tusk	P.P.	

## **The Mesolithic Period**



**8,000 BC - 4,000 BC**

## **THE MESOLITHIC PERIOD**

c.8,000 BC - c.4,000 BC

### **Background**

With the retreat of the ice sheets from Britain at the end of the Devensian glaciation, the landscape in the Upper Cray Valley changed rapidly. The tundra conditions gave way to increasingly dense forest cover. The Mesolithic peoples moved into Southern England in small groups hunting and gathering in a land which teemed with wildlife of all sorts. Gradually they adapted to the new environment. There is evidence from elsewhere in Britain that these people cleared the forest with fire and axe, thereby altering and to some extent controlling their environment.

New types of tools and weapons were introduced. Small flint blades (microliths) were mounted to form the barbs to spears, harpoons and arrows. Other specialist forms of flint work came into use such as graters for working bone and wood, scrapers, micro-burins, tranche axes and so-called Thames picks (digging tools).

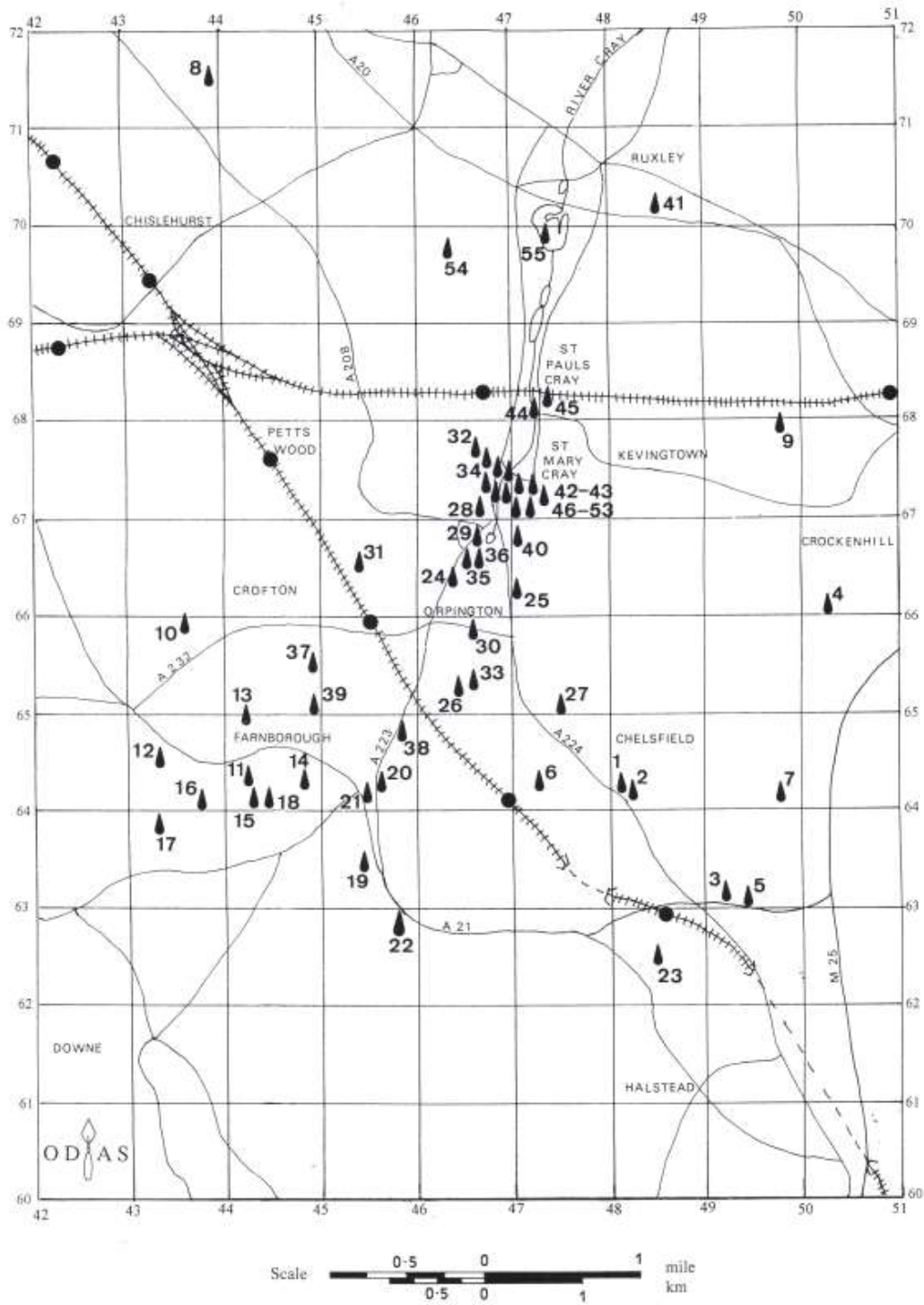
### **Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley**

All surviving Mesolithic material from the Upper Cray Valley is of these types. The site at Well Hill, Chelsfield, excavated by the Orpington Historical Society in the early 1950's (Jones 1952, 174) produced large quantities of blades/flakes in addition to other flint tools. Another site in the grounds of The Priory, Orpington which was excavated in 1989 (Grey & Tyler 1991) recovered 3364 individual pieces of struck flint with some 845 complete flakes, blades and other tools. While these are the only such sites in the Upper Cray Valley, a number of other excavations have produced quantities of Mesolithic flint work in other contexts, e.g. the Romano-British site at Poverest Road, Orpington (Palmer 1984, 6) and the Romano-British site at Wellington Road, St Mary Cray (Satterthwaite, Pers. comm.). A field walk undertaken by O.D.A.S. in 1994 near Crockenhill and another along the river Cray also produced a number of Mesolithic flint tools.

In addition to these concentrations of material, individual finds of Mesolithic implements of all types are widespread throughout the Upper Cray Valley indicating that hunting and habitation sites were not restricted to any particular soil type or aspect of the landscape.

Cover Picture: Mesolithic Axe from Priory Gardens, Orpington

# MESOLITHIC



## **MESOLITHIC FINDS AND SITES**

<b>REF NO:</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>NGR/TQ</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>DEPOSITED</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b>
1.	<u>Chelsfield</u>	482 642	Axe & Meso implements	B.M. (Burchell Coll.)	Wymer 1977, 184
2.	"	482 642	Picks	BROM. MUS. (Ex-Garraway Rice Coll.)	
3.	Chelsfield Lane	4928 6312	Meso implements	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 77 (1962) 199
4.	2 Daltons Road	503 660	Meso implements	BROM. MUS. (loan)	Wymer 1977, 184
5.	Hollows Wood	4948 6307	Meso implements	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 77 (1962) 200
6.	The Highway	470 642/ 476 643	Meso implements	ODAS	<u>OA</u> 13.2 (1991) 21-22
7.	Well Hill	4978 6411	Meso implements	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 65 (1952) 174-178
8.	<u>Chislehurst</u> Green Lane	435 725/ 440 710	Meso implements	BROM. MUS.	Wymer 1977, 184
9.	<u>Crockenhill</u>	4988 6797	Meso implements	BROM. MUS.	<u>KAR</u> 121 (1995) 12-18 <u>OA</u> 7.1 (1995) 2 <u>OA</u> 18.1 (1996) 4 <u>OA</u> 18.4 (1996) 43-47
10.	<u>Crofton</u> 3 Jasmin Close	4363 6586	Meso implements	?	<u>AC</u> 86 (1971) 239
11.	<u>Farnborough</u>	443 643	Pick & Meso implements	B.M.	Wymer 1977, 184
12.	Chapmans Farm	433 646	Axe	P.P.	<u>KAR</u> 39 (1975) 270
13.	Darrick Wood	442 649	Meso implements	BROM. MUS.	Wymer 1977, 184
14.	Farnborough Hill	448 642	Meso implements	BROM. MUS	Wymer 1977, 184
15.	Farnborough Park	443 641	Tranchet axe	B.C.M.	Wymer 1977, 184
16.	Mill Hill	438 640	Tranchet axe & Meso implements	BROM. MUS	<u>AC</u> 60 (1947), 122
17.	The Larches	433 638	Meso implements	BROM. MUS.	Wymer 1977, 184
18.	St Giles Church	443 641	Pick & Meso implements	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	Wymer 1977, 184
19.	<u>Green St. Green</u>	45 63	Meso implements	BROM. MUS. (Avebury Coll.)	
20.	"	456 643	Meso implements	?	<u>LA</u> 4.2 (1981) 46



REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
21.	21 Green Farm Close	455 641	Meso implements	ODAS	<u>OA</u> 2.5 (1980) 50
22.	Horwoods Pit	458 628	Meso implements	BROM. MUS.	Wymer 1977, 184
23.	<u>Knockholt</u> Lower Brokefield Knockholt Station	485 625	Meso flake	P.P.	
24.	<u>Orpington</u> Bruce Grove	464 664	Pick & Meso implements	BROM. MUS. (Fordyce Coll.)	
25.	Gillmans Rd	470 662	Meso implements	P.P.	
26.	Goddington Lane St. Olaves School	465 653	Axe/pick	BROM. MUS.	Wymer 1977, 185
27.	Goddington Park	475 650	Pick & Meso implements	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 85 (1970) 202
28.	The Greenway	4662 6705	Meso implements	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 86 (1971) 239
29.	14 High Street	4661 6683	Tranchet axe	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 86 (1971) 239
30.	Lancing Rd	466 659	Axe	P.P.	
31.	Lynwood Grove	454 665	Meso implements	P.P.	
32.	May Avenue	4676 6767	Meso implements	BROM. MUS.	
33.	110 Park Avenue	4666 6537	Meso implements	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	
34.	Poverest Road	467 676	Meso implements	BROM. MUS.	Palmer 1984, 6
35.	The Priory	465 667	Meso implements	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 85 (1970) 201
36.	The Priory	4666 6667	Meso implements	BROM. MUS.	<u>OA</u> 12.1 (1990) 4 <u>OA</u> 13.2 (1991) cover, 19 <u>OA</u> 13.3 (1991) 44-75 <u>KAR</u> 105 (1991) 108-111 <u>AC</u> 109 (1991) 334
37.	59 The Ridge	4494 6554	Meso implements	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 87 (1972) 236
38.	Sevenoaks Road	457 648	Meso implements	BROM. MUS.	
39.	150 Tubbenden Lane	4499 6507	Meso implements	P.P.	
40.	Zelah Rd	4700 6672	Meso flint	P.P.	
41.	<u>Ruxley</u>	485 702	Meso implements	D.M.	Wymer 1977, 185

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
42.	<u>St Mary Cray</u> Anglesea Rd	4710 6728	Meso implements	ODAS	<u>OA</u> 12.2 (1990) 26-27
43.	33/35 Anglesea Rd	471 672	Meso implements	ODAS	<u>OA</u> 11.2 (1989) 23-24
44.	83 High Street	4726 6811	Meso implements	?	<u>OA</u> 15.2 (1993) 22-40 <u>KAR</u> 112 (1993) 26-31
45.	Hythe Close	4727 6822	Meso implements	ODAS	<u>OA</u> 11.3 (1989) 30-32 <u>OA</u> 12.3 (1990) 43
46.	Allotment Lower Road	4699 6734	Meso implements	?	Family Circle July (1976) 51
47.	Allotments Lower Rd	4695 6725	Meso implements	P.P.	
48.	Kent Rd/Lower Rd (RB Corn Drier Site)	4703 6736	Meso implements	ODAS	<u>OA</u> 8.2 (1986) 7
49.	7 Lower Rd	47030 67355	Meso implements	?	<u>ON</u> Sep (1978) 4
50.	17 Lower Rd	47015 67335	Knife Blade	ODAS	<u>ON</u> Sept (1978) 4 <u>OA</u> 8.2 (1986) 12
51.	23 Lower Rd	4701 6731	Meso implements	ODAS	<u>ON</u> Sept (1978) 4 <u>OA</u> 8.2 (1986) 12
52.	River Cray	4684 6728/ 4688 6746	Meso implements	ODAS	<u>OA</u> 14.3 (1992) 38-41
53.	Wellington Rd	4705 6725	Meso implements & waste flakes	P.P.	<u>OA</u> 6.1 (1984) 4 <u>OA</u> 7.1(1985) 3-4 <u>OA</u> 8.2 (1986) 7
54.	<u>St. Paul's Cray</u> Walsingham School Midfield Way	463 697	Meso implements	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 117 (1997) 199-225
55.	Blinkhorn Gravel Pits Sandy Lane	472 697	Meso implements	P.P.	<u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 7

## **The Neolithic Period**



**4,000 BC - 1,200 BC**

## **THE NEOLITHIC PERIOD**

c. 4,000 BC - c.3,200 BC

### **Background**

About 4,500 BC small groups of settlers started arriving in Britain from the continent, introducing a way of life which was to have a dramatic and lasting effect on the landscape of this island.

The Neolithic people were farmers who brought with them domesticated animals and plants. The forest was gradually cleared with stone and flint axes, and with fire, to prepare the land. Wheat and barley were sown; cattle, sheep and pigs were also raised. Bows and arrows continued to be used both for hunting and for warfare. These farmers also introduced the making of pottery to Britain. Simple, well-made round-bottomed bowls were produced by hand from local clays and fired in bonfires. For shelter substantial houses were constructed from the plentiful supply of timber, roofed over with thatch or logs. As in the preceding millennia, tools and weapons were produced from a wide variety of materials; wood, bone and antler, as well as stone and flint.

The more settled way of life which farming brought resulted in an increase in population and the development of tribal communities who built communal graves and causewayed enclosures. These earthworks served as focal centres for seasonal gatherings and tribal ceremonies.

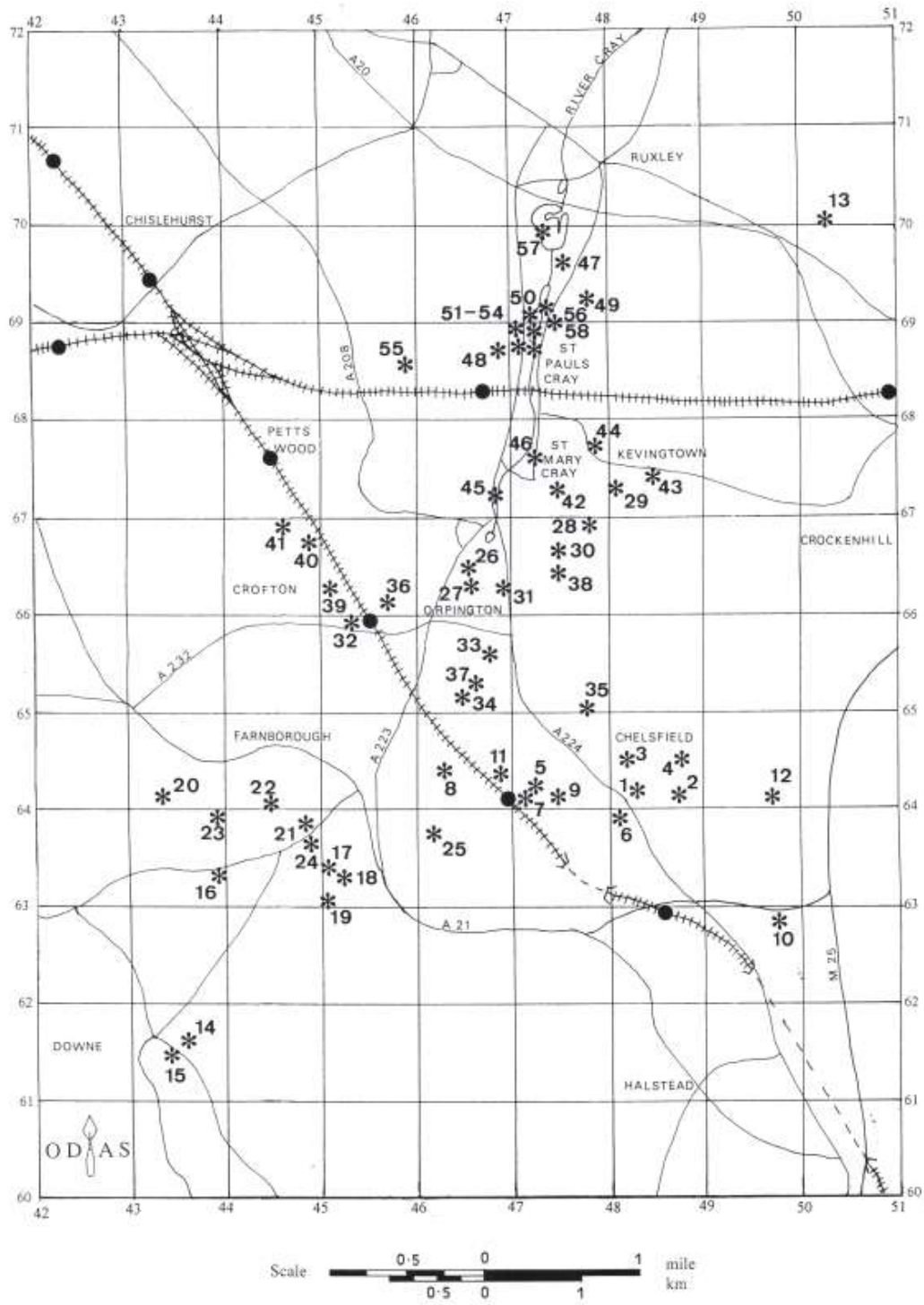
### **Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley**

Evidence for these first farmers within the Upper Cray Valley is restricted to finds of flint and stone tools, particularly axes. These were used for many purposes as tools, weapons or as ceremonial objects. They would have been traded and passed from hand to hand, as gifts or exchange, before being used and lost in the Upper Cray Valley. Most of the axes are made from flint which could be obtained easily in the south east of England. However, a small number are made from hard rocks quarried in Cornwall and Cumbria. Similar tools have also been recovered from the areas to the east and west of the Upper Cray Valley at Hayes, West Wickham and Swanley.

There are no ceremonial earthworks in the Upper Cray Valley or immediate vicinity. The closest groups of communal graves are those on either side of the River Medway to the north of Maidstone, including the Addington long barrow and Kits Coty House (Philp & Dutto 1985).

Cover Picture: Polished flint axe from Orpington

# NEOLITHIC



## **NEOLITHIC FINDS AND SITES**

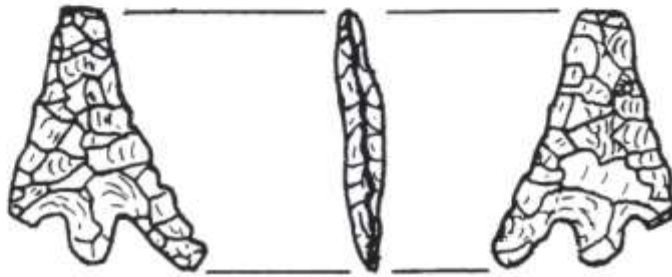
<b>REF NO:</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>NGR/TQ</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>DEPOSITED</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b>
1.	<u>Chelsfield</u>	48 64	Ground flint axes & fragments	M.M. (ex-Garraway Rice Coll.)	
2.	"	48 64	Flaked flint axes	M.M. (ex-Garraway Rice Coll.)	
3.	"	48 64	Flint tools, cores & blades	BROM. MUS. & M.M. (ex-Garraway Rice Coll.)	
4.	"	48 64	Discoidal flint	M.M. (ex-Garraway Rice Coll.)	<u>PPSEA</u> 6 (1928/31) 40ff
5.	"	472 642	Worked flint flakes	BROM. MUS.	
6.	"	480 639	Worked flint flakes	BROM. MUS.	
7.	"	471 641	Worked flint flakes	BROM. MUS.	
8.	Crown Close	4635 6450	Flaked flint axe	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 86 (1971) 239
9.	Court Lodge Farm	4750 6410	Flint flake	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	
10.	Hollows Wood (near)	498 628	Flint flake	P.P.	Bromley Museum Identification file 18.11.1981
11.	Warren Road	469 641	Worked flint flakes	BROM. MUS.	
12.	Well Hill	497 641	Flint flake	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	
13.	<u>Crockenhill</u> Sounds Lodge	503 670	Bifacially flaked knife	BROM. MUS.	
14.	<u>Downe</u>	43 61	Flaked flint axes (2)	M.M.	
15.	"	43 61	Ground stone axe (fragment) (Cornwall)	M.M.	<u>CBACIP</u> - Kent 9 (Avebury Coll.) (stolen 16.07.1964)
16.	<u>Farnborough</u>	439 634	Worked flint flakes	BROM. MUS.	
17.	"	4510 6345	Worked flint flake	BROM. MUS.	
18.	"	4520 6335	Worked flint flake	BROM. MUS.	
19.	High Elms	450 630	Worked flint flakes	BROM. MUS.	
20.	High Elms	433 641	Worked flint flake	BROM. MUS.	

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
21.	High Elms	4485 6380	Worked flint flake	BROM. MUS.	
22.	High Elms	4456 6408	Worked flint flakes	BROM. MUS.	
23.	Mill Hill	439 639	Flint implements. inc arrowhead & utilised flakes	M.M./P.P.	<u>AC</u> 60 (1947) 122ff Philp 1973, 24ff
24.	Old Hill (near)	4495 6370	Flint flakes & cores	BROM. MUS.	
25.	<u>Green St. Green</u> Windsor Drive	4618 6373	Flaked flint axe	BROM. MUS.	
26.	<u>Orpington</u>	46 66	Pottery sherds	M.M.	<u>AC</u> 49 (1937) 284
27.	Bark Hart	466 663	Flint scraper	BROM. MUS. (Fordyce Coll.)	
28.	Cockmannings Road	478 669	Polished flint axe and scrapers	P.P.	<u>OA</u> 10.3 (1988) 36-37
29.	Cockmannings Road	480 673	Flint axe	P.P.	Bromley Museum Identification file 29.05.1984
30.	Cold Blow Farm	?	Flaked flint axe	M.M.	
31.	Court Road	4692 6622	Flint flake	BROM. MUS.	
32.	Crofton Road (R-B Villa)	454 658	Flint implements & ground stone axe	P.P.	<u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 18 <u>AC</u> 71 (1957) xlvi <u>KAR</u> 8 (1967) 9 <u>OA</u> 3.2 (1981) 20
33.	Felstead Road	46726566	Flint spearhead	BROM. MUS.	
34.	148 Goddington Lane	4655 6512	Flint axe	P.P.	
35.	Goddington Park	478 650	Flint assemblage	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 85 (1970) 202
36.	Knoll Rise	45786618	Ground flint axe (fragment)	BROM. MUS	
37.	Park Avenue	46666537	Flint flake	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	
38.	Ramsden	47 66	Flint implements	BROM. MUS. (Felton Coll.)	
39.	Vanburgh Close	4512 6640	Stone flake (Great Langdale, Cumbria)	P.P.	Bromley Museum Identification file 17.10.1977
40.	<u>Petts Wood</u> Beaumont Road	4495 6682	Polished flint axe	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 85 (1970) 201

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
41.	Towncourt Lane/ Shepperton Road	446 669	Stone flake (Great Langdale, Cumbria)	BROM. MUS.	
42.	<u>St Mary Cray</u>	47 67	Ground flint flake	BROM. MUS. (Avebury Coll.)	
43.	Cockmannings Nursery (near)	484 675	Ground & flaked flint axe	BROM. MUS.	
44.	Kevington School (near)	479 677	Thinning flake from flint axe	BROM. MUS.	
45.	Lower Road Gardens	469 672	Axe	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	
46.	Rookery Estate	472 676	Flint flakes	P.P.	<u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 18
47.	<u>St Paul's Cray</u>	47 69	Flint leaf-shaped arrowhead	M.M. (ex-Garraway Rice Coll.)	
48.	"	469 687	Flint flakes/ Floor	P.P.	<u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 18
49.	Chapmans Lane/ Pilgrim Hill	478 693	Ground axe (fragment) & pot boilers	P.P.	<u>TDDAS</u> 6 (1936) 21 <u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 21
50.	Fordyce Bros. Yard	472 689	Ground flint axe	BROM. MUS. (Fordyce Coll.)	
51.	Gardiner Close C. of E. School (near)	4745 6915	Polished flint axe	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 87 (1972) 236
52.	Horwoods Pit R-B Site	4715 6885	Flint implements & human bone	P.P.	<u>KAR</u> 28 (1972) 224
53.	Horwoods Pit	4718 6890	Flaked flint axe	BROM. MUS. (Fordyce Coll.)	<u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 18
54.	St Paulinus Churchyard Main Road	4747 6904	Flint sickle (fragment)	P.P.	<u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 18 <u>AC</u> 70 (1956) 262
55.	Ravensbury Road	4597 6851	Semi-Polished flint axe	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 85 (1970) 201 Bannister (1997) 18
56.	River Cray (dredged spoil)	472 691	Flint knife	BROM. MUS.	
57.	Blinkhorn Gravel Pits Sandy Lane	472 697	Flint flakes	P.P.	<u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 18
58.	Stonegate Close	4727 6887	Flint scraper	BROM. MUS.	



# **The Bronze Age**



**1,200 BC - 700 BC**

---

## **LATER NEOLITHIC/EARLIER BRONZE AGE**

c.3,200 BC - c.1,200 BC

### **Background**

Towards the end of the fourth millennium BC, complex social, economic and spiritual changes took place in Britain. At the start of this period, the climate in Britain was warmer and drier than today. People continued to use stone and flint tools and new sources of these raw materials were being exploited. A mixed farming economy continued to be practised, but there is evidence that the ownership of land was being regularised and formal land boundaries constructed. Farmsteads of this period on Hayes Common and Baston Common were partly excavated during the early 1960's (Philp 1973, 4ff & 30ff), while various pits containing earlier Bronze Age flintwork were recorded during road construction in Orpington (Fordyce 1963).

New types of decorated pottery were produced during this period. Some of these developed from the indigenous forms while others, called Beakers, were introduced from the Netherlands/Rhineland c.2,500 BC. From both traditions, new pottery types developed in Britain.

The tradition of building long mounds over multiple burials was replaced by one of cremation cemeteries and individual inhumations under round barrows. This was a reflection of the growing divisions in society based on wealth and on the rise of an aristocracy.

New types of public monuments such as henges, stone circles and cursus were constructed. Some of these such as Avebury and Stonehenge, Wiltshire, were very large and complex.

About 2,500 BC bronze technology was introduced to Britain; at first very slowly as this new material was very scarce. Small bronze daggers and axes, prestige items for the ruling class, and bronze awls were the earliest objects produced. Flint and stone tools were not replaced immediately, but eventually the superior qualities of metal tools led to their demise.

### **Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley**

It should be emphasised that in the absence of diagnostic pieces many of the finds of flints in and around the Upper Cray Valley cannot be closely dated and the lists to which they are assigned are no more than a guess based on current knowledge.

What may be a fragment of a beaker was recovered during the excavations of the Romano-British site in Wellington Road, St. Mary Cray, (Satterthwaite, Pers Comm), while an East Anglian type beaker, now in the Canterbury Museum, was found in Elmfield Road, Bromley, during 1883.

A flat bronze axe, of the Migdale-Marnoch tradition, was found at Petts Wood during 1967, but unfortunately its present whereabouts are unknown.

In the absence of any excavated round barrows or cremation cemeteries in or around the Upper Cray Valley one has to rely on field work. Thus, ring ditches noticed on aerial photographs in the St. Mary Cray/Crockenhill area may be indicative of ploughed out round barrows. The same applies to the various earthworks at Hawkwood Farm, Chislehurst, on Hayes Common and on West Wickham Common, which in the absence of excavated material which is capable of dating them accurately, have been variously interpreted as Neolithic/Bronze Age to Post Medieval.

## **LATER BRONZE AGE**

c.1,200 BC - c.700 BC

### **Background**

Around 1,200 BC there is a hiatus in the archaeological record in Britain. A whole range of social and ceremonial monuments ceased to be used and well established pottery types ended, indicating major social upheavals; perhaps linked to worsening climatic conditions. Regions such as Wessex which had been wealthy and important during the preceding centuries became comparative backwaters. This decline was matched by the rise of new centres of production and distribution based on new types of bronze metalwork on the Welsh border and in the Thames Valley. The quantities of metalwork available in the economy increased rapidly after 1,200 BC. An increase in cross-channel contacts affected earlier traditions of metal working in Britain. Many new ideas were introduced and this in turn led to increased regionalisation in bronze-working techniques, with new types of tools and weapons.

As in the earlier Bronze Age, the population lived in family groups in circular houses built of timber, or wattle and daub, under thatched roofs. These were placed within fenced enclosures linked by trackways to fields and watering places. The fields were square or rectangular in shape, each rarely more than 0.2 hectares in area, surrounded by hedge banks. In a number of cases these fields occur in large blocks across many kilometres of the countryside. Towards the end of this period some parts of southern England were reorganised into larger areas within massive formal boundaries, suggesting that ownership of land was in the hands of a small number of individuals or influential communities. Defended settlements, frequently on hill tops, make their appearance, indicating increasingly troubled times, perhaps related to land shortage.

No stone or earthwork structures which survive from this period can be interpreted as ceremonial in purpose. The round barrows of earlier periods were respected by the later Bronze Age farmers, but the dead were no longer buried in them. Instead bodies were cremated and the ashes scattered or interred in flat cemeteries.

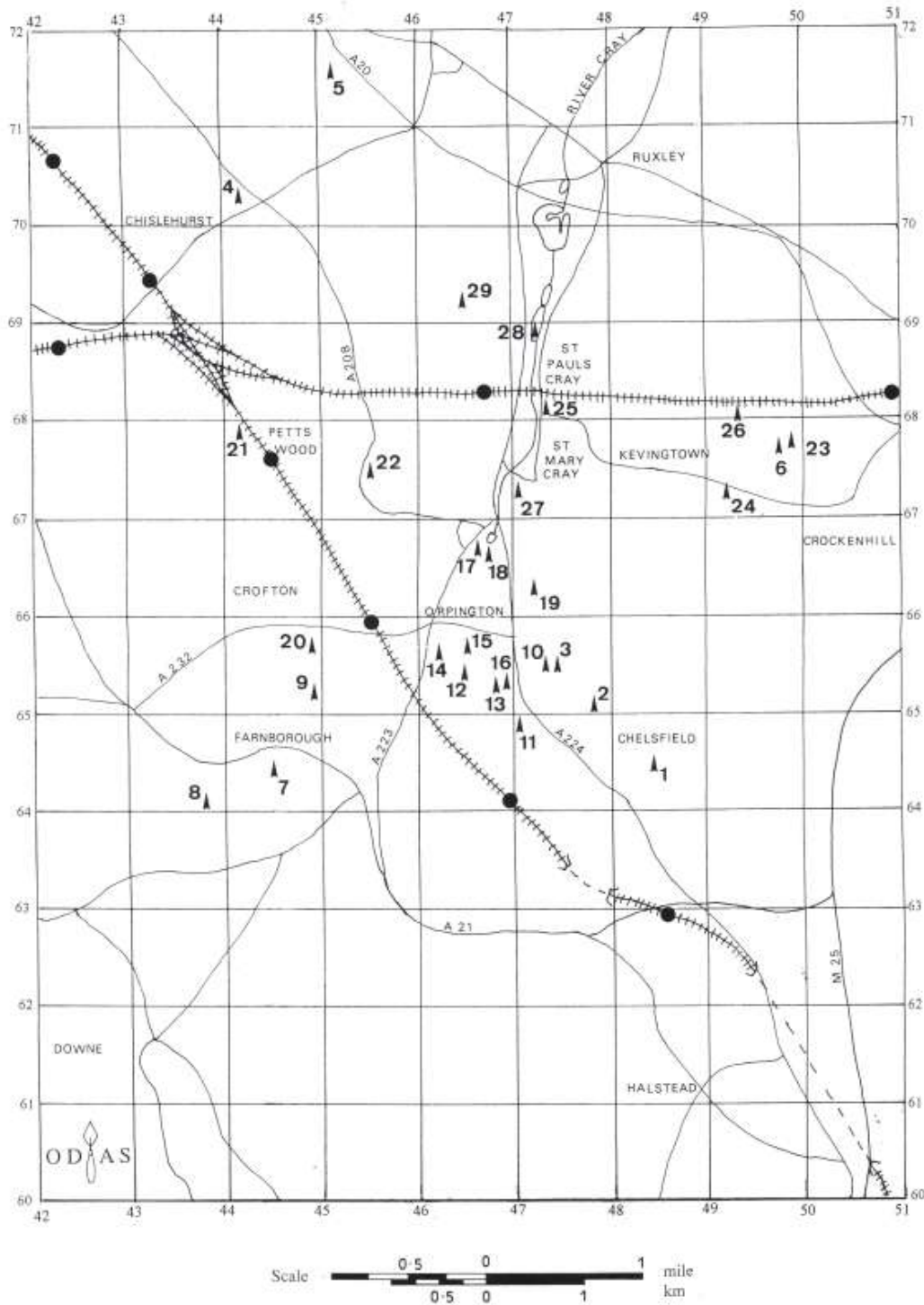
### **Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley**

The Upper Cray Valley and its surrounding area has produced very little Bronze Age metalwork at all, in complete contrast to Surrey, south west London and the Thames Valley. Why this should be is not known. Fragments of socketed axes from Petts Wood and Orpington and the socketed spearhead from Chelsfield make up the total known from the area being studied. To the west of the Upper Cray Valley two Ewart Park tradition swords, dating from c.900-700 BC, were recorded as having been found together in Bromley during 1873 and a socketed axe, now in Maidstone Museum was found at Mead Way, Bromley.

Thus, while there is evidence of some activity at this time in the Upper Cray Valley, there is no evidence for settlements.

Cover Picture: Flint barbed and tanged arrowhead, Wellington Road, St Mary Cray

# BRONZE AGE



## **BRONZE AGE FINDS & SITES**

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
1.	<u>Chelsfield</u>	48 64	Bronze socketed spearhead	M.M. (ex-Garraway Rice Coll.)	
2.	Goddington Park	478 650	Flint assemblage	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 85 (1970) 202
3.	Goddington	47 65	Flint barbed & tanged arrowhead	BROM. MUS. (Fordyce Coll.)	
4.	<u>Chislehurst</u> Chislehurst Common	441 703	?Hut/?Round Barrow		<u>Kentish Times</u> 24.07.1935
5.	Sidcup Road	451 716	Pottery	P.P.	<u>KAR</u> 115 (1994) 97-101
6.	<u>Crockenhill</u> Bourne Wood (South of)	498 677	Flint implements & flakes	P.P.	
7.	<u>Farnborough</u>	44 64	Flint barbed & tanged arrowhead	BROM.MUS. (Fordyce Coll.)	
8.	Mill Hill	438 640	Flint implements & utilised flakes	M.M./P.P.	<u>AC</u> 60 (1947) 122ff Philp 1973, 24ff
9.	Tile Farm Road	4493 6522	Flint scraper	P.P.	Bromley Museum Identification file
10.	<u>Orpington</u> Avalon Road	4742 6554	Pit containing pot boilers & pottery sherds & flint (natural)	BROM. MUS. (Fordyce Coll.)	Fordyce 1963
11.	Court Road KJ Garage	470 649	Pit containing pottery & calcined flint & flint flakes	(Fordyce Coll.)	BROM. MUS.
12.	Park Avenue	4653 6546	Pit with sherds of pottery & pot boilers & flint implements & mammal teeth	BROM. MUS. (Fordyce Coll.)	Fordyce 1963 Marcham (1967) 7-9
13.	Park Avenue	468 653	Flint flakes & implements	BROM. MUS. (Fordyce Coll.)	Fordyce 1963
14.	Park Avenue	4606 6562/ 4695 6528	Spindle Whorl	BROM. MUS. (Fordyce Coll.)	
15.	Park Avenue	4606 6562/ 4695 6528	Sherds of pottery	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	
16.	Park Avenue/ Court Road	4695 6528	Flint assemblage	BROM. MUS.	
17.	Priory Gardens	4660 6665	Bronze socketed axe (fragment)	P.P.	Bromley Museum Identification file 11.12.1989

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
18.	Priory Gardens	466 666	Flint scraper	BROM. MUS.	
19.	Ramsden	472 662	Flint barbed & tanged arrowhead	P.P.	<u>OA</u> 3.6 (1981) 68
20.	The Ridge	4493 6575	Flint scraper	BROM. MUS.	
21.	<u>Petts Wood</u> Allotment north west of railway station	441 679	Bronzed socketed axe (fragment)	M.M.	<u>AC</u> 73 (1959) 230 Waymark (1990) 7 Bannister (1997) 18
22.	52 Grosvenor Road	4555 6755	Bronze flat axe (Migdale-Marnoch Tradition)	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 82 (1967) 1vi Waymark (1990) 5, 7 Bannister (1997) 18
23.	<u>St. Mary Cray</u> Bourne Wood	4989 6776	Flint	P.P.	
24.	Crockenhill Road Crouch Farm	4925 6733	Possible ring ditches		<u>RCHM/NMR</u> A.P. TQ 4967
25.	The Fairy Mount	4731 6806	? Round barrow		Dunkin c. 1856, 55ff <u>OA</u> 14.2 (1992) 32
26.	Sheepcote Lane/ Crockenhill Road	4930 6805	Two ring ditches		<u>RCHH/NMR</u> A.P. TQ 4968
27.	Wellington Road R-B site	4705 6725	Flint barbed & tanged arrowhead & flakes	P.P.	<u>OA</u> 7.1 (1983) 4 <u>OA</u> 6.1 (1984) 4
28.	<u>St. Paul's Cray</u>	472 688	Round barrows	Plumstead Museum	<u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 11-17 AHA Hogg (1927-33) Plan of site
29.	St. Barnabas Church	4650 6915	Enclosure & flint implements & flakes	P.P.?	<u>AC</u> 70 (1956) 263 <u>AC</u> 76 (1961) 1vii, 134-142 <u>KAR</u> 8 (1967) 9 <u>OA</u> 13.4 (1991) 81-82

# **The Iron Age**



**700 BC - AD 43**

## **THE IRON AGE**

c.700 BC - AD 43

### **Background**

Around 700 BC there developed at Hallstatt in Austria a society which, its material remains suggest, was controlled by a warrior aristocracy. This society's way of life soon spread across Europe and into Britain.

The spread of the Hallstatt culture led to the widespread adoption of iron. At roughly the same time the long distance trading networks which had been developed to obtain copper and tin for bronze broke down. Iron was both more readily available, once the knowledge of how to smelt the ore was obtained, and better suited to making tools and weapons.

Iron Age societies in temperate Northern Europe developed alongside those in the Mediterranean world, and they were influenced by contact with the classical civilisations of Greece and Rome. In exchange for raw materials, such as corn from Britain, iron from Austria, and slaves, the warrior elite whose culture was now based on that of La Tene in Switzerland received prestigious luxury goods such as wine and fine pottery. In some cases they also received the protective patronage of Rome. Some aspects of military technology in temperate Europe proved to be superior to that of Rome, and were copied south of the Alps. Britain was in regular trading contact with mainland Europe and, at least indirectly, with the classical world.

This contact perhaps encouraged the development of tribal states in temperate Europe. In Britain, most of the hillforts built in the early Iron Age had fallen out of use by the late Iron Age; those which remained often had their fortifications enlarged. At the end of the 2nd century, towns (*oppida*) developed in south east Britain, Germany and France; in many cases the layout of buildings and streets appears to have been centrally controlled. There is evidence that both towns and hillforts received food from surrounding areas as a form of tribute or taxation.

In his account of the conquest of Gaul (France) in the mid 1st Century BC (*De Bello Gallico*), Julius Caesar said that Iron Age society was divided into nobles, priests (Druids) and the common people. Of these, only the Druids were exempt from taxation.

The Iron Age saw an overall increase in specialisation, with people becoming carpenters, potters and smiths for example, while farmers produced food for them in exchange for their services. Pottery style boundaries became clearer and matched the known boundaries of later political units.

Another expression of tribal identity was the issuing of coinage by kings, a practice almost certainly derived from the classical world. In the 2nd Century BC coins (staters) were made of gold, but during the 1st Century silver and alloys of base metals were also used. While gold coins would have been of such immense value that they could not have been used on a regular basis, even by the aristocracy, the use of coins of a lesser value suggests that a market economy was developing alongside the ancient system of barter.



Classical authors called the people of temperate Europe “Celts” and to this day they have been associated with a love of fighting and feasting, courage, individualism, and even a spiritual closeness to nature. Like the association of Druids with forests, this is to some extent the result of Roman and modern romanticism. Compared with the orderliness of life in Italy, life north of the Alps must have seemed closer to nature and more free. It is now thought that, although primitive by classical standards, life was still ordered and very far from being a world of individuals. We do not know whether these people considered themselves to be a single “Celtic” nation. Similar “material cultures” do not necessarily mean similar culture in other respects.

### Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley

In the Upper Cray Valley there is little evidence for human activity during the Iron Age, although stray finds (objects found by gardeners, builders and the like) from the area suggest that this is because much evidence has been lost. Timber buildings of the time have left only ephemeral traces in the archaeological record, such as filled ditches, postholes and pits, which are easily missed unless one is looking out for them. Bones are not recognisably ancient, and dull coloured pot sherds are not always noticed. The majority of stray finds in the area are coins. This suggests that a much larger number of sites have been ploughed away or destroyed by developers, though some no doubt wait to be discovered.

Dominating the social and economic landscape would have been the hillfort at Keston, known as 'Caesar's Camp', which lies just to the west of the Upper Cray Valley (TQ 422 639). This covers an area of 1.2 ha and had a massive triple earthen bank, with a palisade and fighting platform on top. It was constructed around 200 BC, and its territory almost certainly stretched as far north as the Thames, and covered both the Ravensbourne and Upper Cray valleys.

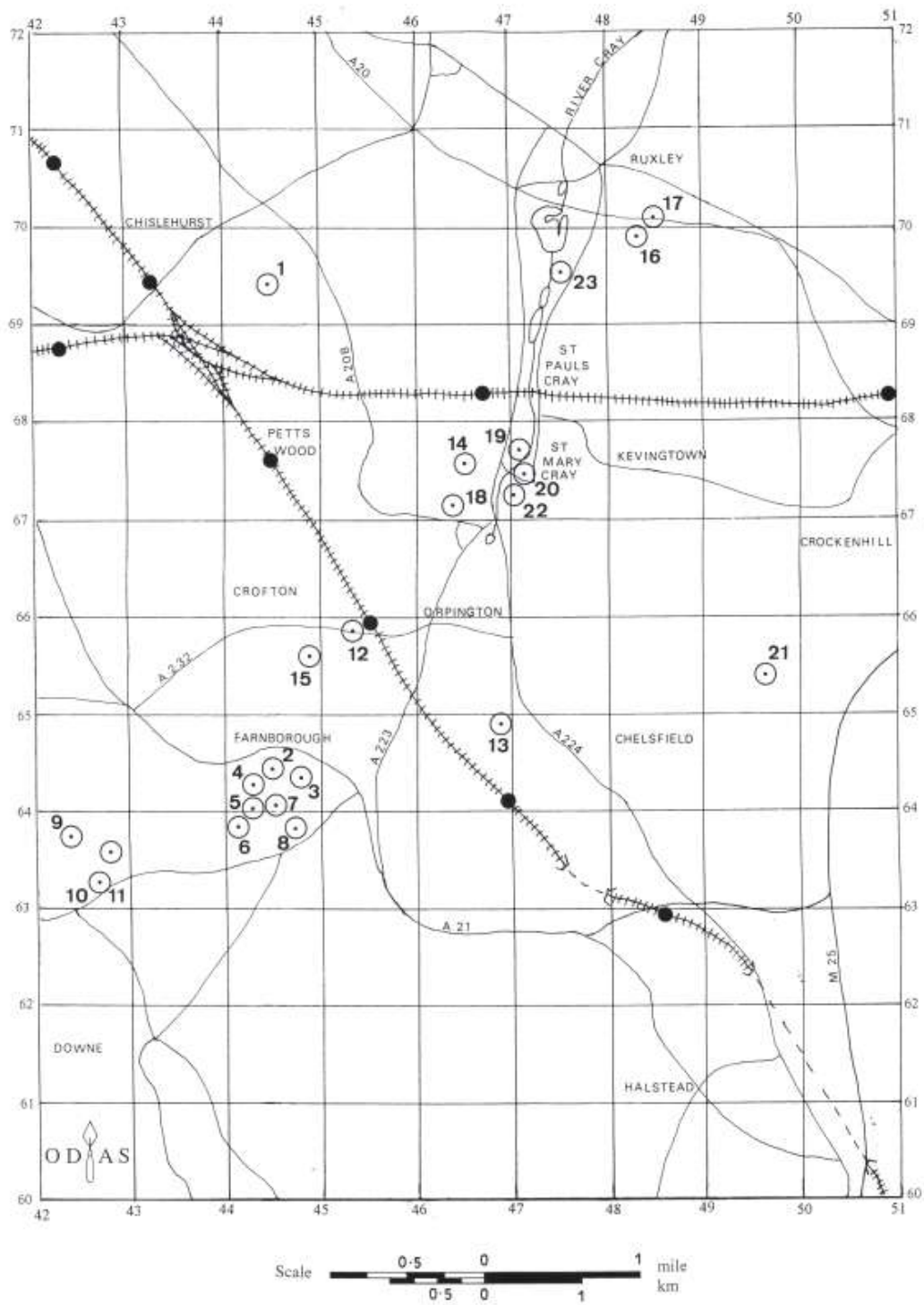
Around Farnborough, at least five coins contemporary with the hillfort have been found by walkers and metal detector users. Whatever sites were once here have probably been robbed and ploughed away.

In the main Upper Cray Valley, ditches and pits have been found at Crofton Road and Court Road, Orpington, and at Ruxley. The excavation carried out during the construction of what is now the Priory School at Ramsden, Orpington revealed a large amount of finds which were thought at the time to be Iron Age. However, subsequent examination of these finds has found that the majority are of Roman date, consequently the references to this site have been placed in the Roman section of this project.

A typical Iron Age farmstead consisted of one or two circular huts, with storage pits and granary buildings, in a 1-5 ha enclosure, protected by a ditch and bank. Such a farm is known from Farningham Hill in the Darent Valley (TQ 54516736, Philp 1984, 7ff), but none has been found in the Upper Cray Valley itself.

Cover Picture: Silver coin of Eppillus, Ruxley

# IRON AGE

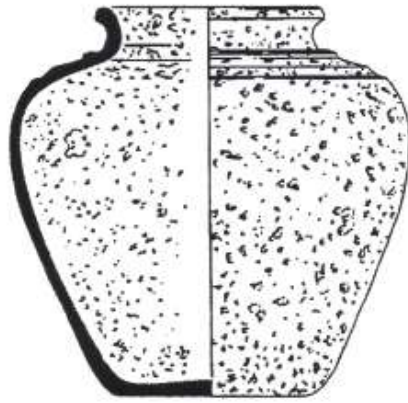


## **IRON AGE FINDS AND SITES**

<b>REF NO:</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>NGR/TQ</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>DEPOSITED</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b>
1.	<u>Chislehurst</u> Hawkwood	44 69	Crop marks		<u>AC</u> 73 (1959) 1
2.	<u>Farnborough</u>	44 64	Gold Coin	P.P.	<u>VCH Kent I</u> , 335
3.	"	44 64	Morini (Gallo-Belgic) Stater	P.P.	Evans 1860
4.	"	443 643	Potin Coin	BROM. MUS.	<u>OA</u> 5.1 (1983) 7
5.	"	443 640	Brooch	BROM. MUS.	<u>OA</u> 9.1 (1987) 5
6.	Church Road	4426 6395	Gold 1/4 Stater	BROM. MUS.	<u>Orp Chis.</u> <u>News Shopper</u> 4.11.1982
7.	Church Road	443 640	La Tene I Brooch 4th Century BC	BROM. MUS.	
8.	Church Road/ Shire Lane	447 638	Potin Coin	BROM. MUS.	
9.	Holwood/ Westerham Road	4230 6380	Hillfort	?	<u>Hasted II</u> (1797) 37-41 <u>AC</u> 13 (1880) 1-7 <u>AC</u> 71 (1957) 243-245 <u>AC</u> 84 (1969) 185-199 <u>KAR</u> 21 (1970) 8 <u>KAR</u> 51 (1978) 2-5 <u>KAR</u> 57 (1979) 157 <u>KAR</u> 62 (1980) 45 <u>KAR</u> 66 (1981) 143
10.	Shire Lane	4275 6335	Ditch	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 84 (1969) 119
11.	Shire Lane	428 636	3 Potin Coins	P.P.	<u>KAR</u> 13 (1968) 8-11
12.	<u>Orpington</u> Crofton Road	4542 6583	Hut/Pit & Pottery	P.P. ?	<u>AC</u> 68 (1954) 208 <u>AC</u> 72 (1958) 210 <u>OA</u> 3.2 (1981) 20
13.	Court Road	4699 6498	Pit	BROM. MUS.	
14.	Poverest Road	4675 6758	Pottery	BROM. MUS.	Palmer 1984, 6
15.	The Ridge	4495 6570	Catuvellauni Gold 1/4 stater	BROM. MUS.	
16.	<u>Ruxley</u> Cray Valley Golf Course	483 699	Eppillus Silver Coin (10-24 AD)	BROM. MUS.	<u>OA</u> 4.1 (1982) 2-3 <u>KAR</u> 67 (1982) 164 <u>OA</u> 15.4 (1993) cover

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
17.	A20 extension	48 70	Ditches & Pottery	P.P. ?	<u>LA</u> 5 (1986) 157-158
18.	<u>St. Mary Cray</u> Footbury Hill	46 67	Coin (100 BC)	?	<u>AC</u> 83 (1968) 258
19.	River Cray	470 675	Belgic Vessel 2nd C BC- 1st C AD	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	<u>Arch</u> 90 (1944) 170-172
20.	St Joseph's Church	471 674	Belgic Vessel	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 71 (1957) 240
21.	Skeet Hill Crown Field	496 654	Atrebatian Stater	P.P.	
22.	Wellington Road	4705 6731	Pottery	ODAS	<u>QA</u> 8.3 (1986) 8
23.	<u>St. Paul's Cray</u> Sandy Lane	47 69	Bronze brooch	M.M. ?	

## **The Roman Period**



**AD 43 - 410**

## **THE ROMAN PERIOD**

AD 43 - AD 410

### **Background**

The Roman conquest of lowland Britain was consolidated within a few years of Aulus Plautius' landing at Richborough, Kent, in AD 43. The rapid acceptance of Roman rule in the southern lowlands suggests that for the aristocracy and the people, the changes to society and the economy were not intolerably dramatic. Further, trade with the province of Gallia (France) had led to some familiarity with Roman culture. Certainly, the tribes of lowland Britain should have been better prepared and able to resist invasion than their less well organised northern, highland cousins, who remained in a militarised zone for most of the occupation.

The province of Britannia was divided into civitates, districts corresponding to the previous tribal territories. Where oppida (Iron Age towns) did not exist to serve as civitas capitals, military engineers helped to found new towns; the old aristocracy continued as the new town councillors. The capital of the province was initially Camulodunum (Colchester, Essex) but by the end of the 1st Century AD it had moved to Londinium (London), which until then was not a major settlement.

In the countryside wealthy landowners, mainly the old aristocracy, began to build villas, the new status symbol. At first these had only a few rooms, but over the generations they were extended and luxuries such as baths and mosaics were added.

Although the production of grain increased during the Roman period, farming techniques were no more advanced than those of the Iron Age. The increase was probably the result of better organisation.

The official Roman presence in lowland Britain consisted of a legatus (governor) and procurator (treasury official) and their staffs in Londinium, with a legionary garrison attached to them. Local government was the domain of the natives, and taxes were collected by private companies under contract. A national road network was constructed for the fast movement of troops and their supplies, and official messengers and travellers. From the 3rd Century AD troops were garrisoned along the coast, to defend against raiders.

As well as being the capital of Britannia, Londinium was important as a major port. Through such ports came luxury goods, such as samian pottery from Gaul in the 1st and 2nd Centuries, and wine and olives stored in amphorae (storage jars).

Apart from raids along the coast and occasional incursions from the north, Britannia remained untroubled in the 3rd and 4th Centuries, at a time when the Empire's continental borders were coming under increasingly frequent and effective attacks. Britannia's field army was gradually withdrawn to defend more important frontier regions, especially the Rhine/Danube border. Roman occupation officially ended in AD 410 when Britain was notified to fend for itself.

### Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley

The archaeological evidence from the Upper Cray Valley suggests that the area saw an increase in population during the Roman period. This evidence should be treated with caution: the substantial nature of many Roman buildings makes them likely to be spotted by farmers and builders, and the large quantity of artefacts produced by Roman society ensures that large numbers will be found.

Settlements roughly a kilometre apart have been identified along the Upper Cray Valley, although most are unpublished. The pottery from the bathhouse at Poverest Road, Orpington, indicates occupation from the last decades of the 1st Century AD to the first decades of the 5th Century, and suggests a substantial settlement. There is fragmentary evidence from across the River Cray of an extensive agricultural estate, with a subsequent early Saxon settlement. However, industrial and housing development in the area has destroyed most of the evidence, as is true for large parts of the Upper Cray Valley.

At Ramsden, Orpington, evidence of another Roman settlement has been found, while at Crofton, Orpington, evidence for an Iron Age settlement was found beneath the villa there. Elsewhere, building materials have been found in Halstead, and to the west of the Upper Cray Valley are the villa and cemetery at Keston (TQ 414 632).

A similar density of settlement has been found to the east in the neighbouring Darent Valley. This density is probably due to the proximity of Londinium, with its need both for food and probably also for country retreats. In the case of the Cray Valley, it is also possible that the town of Noviomagus was at Crayford (TQ 515 748, KAR 101 [1990] 2), although more recent work suggests its location was West Wickham (KAR 141 [2000] 2-4).

Because of the large number of Roman finds from the Upper Cray Valley, the catalogue has been divided into five sections for ease of reference. The first two deal with sites, being settlements and burials respectively; the remaining three sections deal with stray finds and excavations which have produced small finds: including coins, pottery, (ranging from fine wares to locally made pottery), and other miscellaneous items.

Cover Picture: Romano-British storage jar, Wellington Road, St Mary Cray

**ROMAN EMPERORS** (to the end of the period of the Roman occupation of Britain).

Augustus	27 BC - AD 14
Tiberius	14-37
Caligula	37-41
Claudius	41-54
Nero	54-68
Galba	68-69
Otho	69
Vitellius	69
Vespasian	69-79
Titus	79-81
Domitian	81-96
Nerva	96-98
Trajan	98-117
Hadrian	117-138
Antoninus Pius	138-161
Marcus Aurelius	161-180
(ruled with his brother Lucius Verus)	
Lucius Verus	161-169
Commodus	180-192
Pertinax	193
Didius Julianus	193
Septimius Severus	193-211
Caracalla	211-217
(given the title Augustus in 198 and ruled with his brother Geta from 211)	
Geta	211
(given the title Augustus in 209 and ruled with his brother Caracalla from 211)	
Macrinus	217-218
Elagabalus	218-222
Alexander Severus	222-235
Maximinus I	235-238
Gordian I	238
Gordian II	238
Balbinus	238
(ruled with Pupienus)	
Pupienus	238
Gordian III	238-244
Philip I	244-249
(ruled with his son Philip II)	
Philip II	247-249
Trajan Decius	249-251



Trebonianus Gallus (ruled with his son Volusian)	251-253
Volusian	251-253
Aemilian	253
Valerian (ruled with his son Gallienus)	253-260
Gallienus	253-268 (1)
Claudius II	268-270
Quintillus	270
Aurelian	270-275
Tacitus	275-276
Florianus	276
Probus	276-282
Carus	282-283
Numerian	283-284
Carinus	283-285

#### **Emperors in the West**

Maximianus	286-305
Carausius	286-293 (2)
Allectus	293-296
Constantius I	305-306
Maximianus (rival ruler)	307-308
Severus II	306-307
Maxentius	306-312
Constantine I	307-337
Constantine II	337-340*
Constans	337-350*
Constantius II (*Joint Emperors)	337-361*
Magnentius (Breakaway Emperor in the West)	350-353
Julian (made Augustus in 360)	361-363
Jovian	363-364
Valentinian I (ruled with his younger brother Valens)	364-375
Gratian	367-383
Valentinian II (succeeded father Valentinian I in 375)	373-392

#### **Emperors in the East**

Diocletian	284-305
Galerius	305-311
Maximinus II	310-313
Licinius I	308-324
Valens	364-378
Theodosius I	379-395

### Emperors in the West

Magnus Maximus (ruled Britain with his son Flavius Victor)	383-388 (3)
Flavius Victor	387-388
Eugenius (“made” emperor of the Western empire by Arbogastes)	392-394
Honorius	395-423
Constantine III (proclaimed emperor in the West by his troupes)	407-411
Britain officially notified to fend for itself	410

### Emperors in the East

#### (1) The Gallic Empire

The revolt of Postumus in 260 led to the creation of a Gallic empire which survived as a separate state for almost 15 years. The core of this breakaway empire was formed by three provinces, Gaul and the two Germanies. By 261 Britain and Spain had also gone over to Postumus. The Gallic empire came to an end when Tetricus and his son surrendered to Aurelian's army at the battle at Chalons-sur-maine.

The emperors of the Gallic empire were:

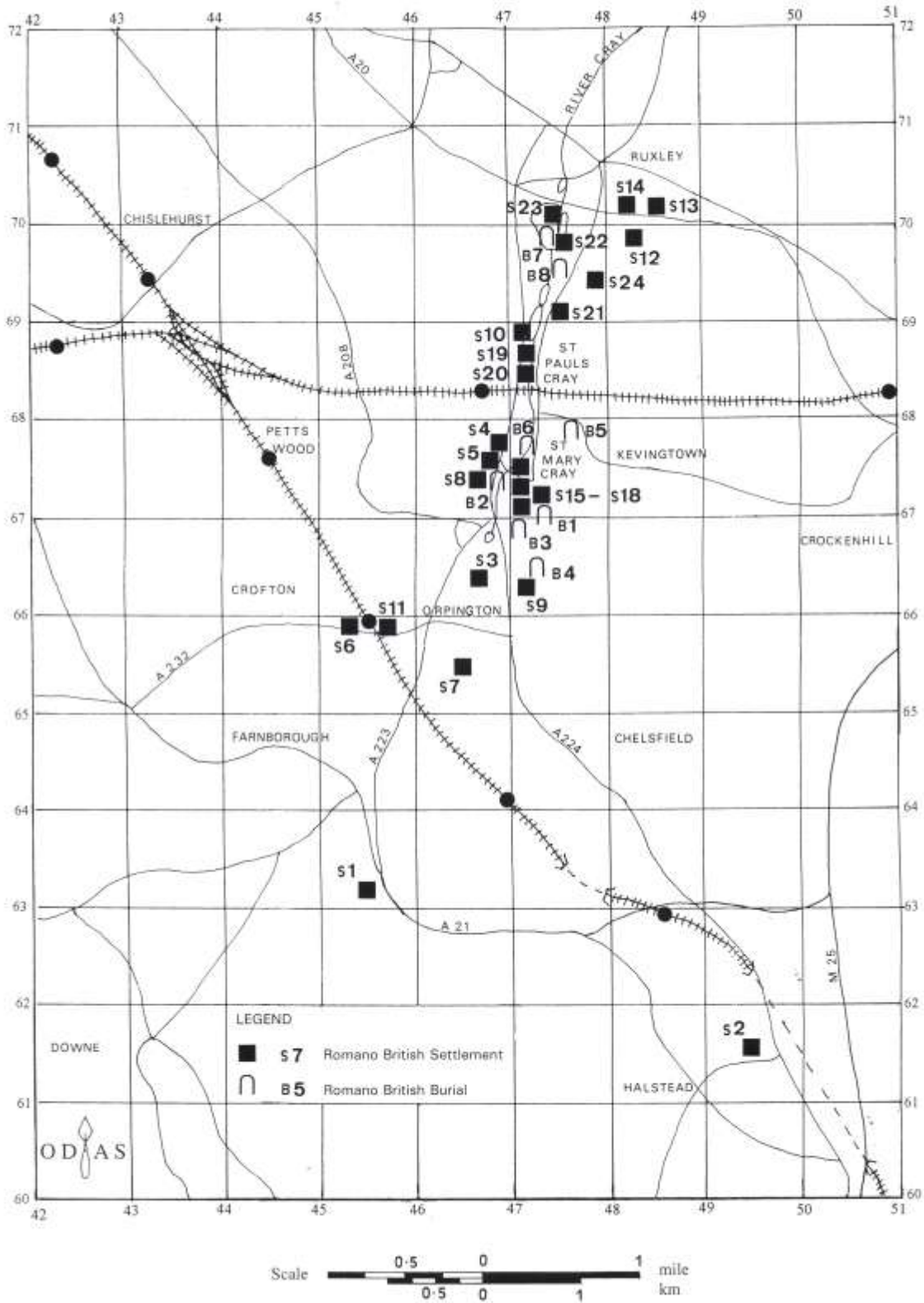
Postumus	260-269
Laelianus	269
Marius	269
Victorinus	269-271
Tetricus I (ruled with his son Tetricus II)	271-274
Tetricus II	271-274

(2) In 286 Carausius, commander of the Classis Britannica (British Fleet), seized control of Britain and pronounced himself emperor. In 293 he was murdered by one of his officials and Allectus succeeded him as emperor. After 10 years of separation from Rome Constantius invaded Britain and killed Allectus near Farnham.

(3) Gratian slowly lost the support of the military, and in 383 the army of Britain pronounced their own commander, Magnus Maximus, emperor. He was defeated by Theodosius I and was killed in 388.

NB: Some of these dates are approximate, as the available documentary sources are not always consistent.

# ROMANO BRITISH SETTLEMENTS AND BURIALS



## **ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENTS**

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
1.	<u>Green Street Green</u>	455 632	Possible Roman Rd		<u>AC</u> 2 (1859) 1-2
2.	<u>Halstead</u>	49 61	Building materials	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 61 (1946) xlviii
3.	<u>Orpington</u> All Saints Church Church Hill	466 664	Brick/tiles	In wall of Church	Street (1935) 2
4.	Cray Avenue	46 67	Pits & Pottery	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	<u>Arch</u> 90 (1944) 165, 171, 176
5.	Cray Avenue/ Poverest Road	4685 6755	Flint cobbles & Pottery	BROM. MUS.	Palmer 1984, 16
6.	Crofton Road	4540 6583	Villa	BROM. MUS. & PP	<u>AC</u> 40(1928) xlv-xlvii <u>Arch</u> 90 (1944) 171 <u>AC</u> 68 (1954) 207-208 <u>AC</u> 71 (1957) xlv 240 <u>AC</u> 72 (1958) 210 <u>AC</u> 73 (1959) 1-li <u>AC</u> 76 (1961) 111 <u>KAR</u> 8 (1967) 8-10 Marcham (1967) 11-16 <u>KAR</u> 46 (1976) 152 <u>OA</u> 3.2 (1981) 20-25 <u>KAR</u> 78 (1984) 196-199 <u>OA</u> 9.3 (1987) 29 <u>OA</u> 9.4 (1987) 39 <u>OA</u> 10.4 (1988) 40 <u>KAR</u> 94 (1988) 74-78 <u>OA</u> 11.2 (1989) 20-21 Waymark (1990) 7-8 <u>OA</u> 12.3 (1990) 36 <u>KAR</u> 101 (1990) 1 <u>KAR</u> 103 (1991) 67-68 <u>KAR</u> 109 (1992) 212-213, 219 <u>KAR</u> 110 (1992) 221-222 <u>KAR</u> 111 (1993) 10-12 <u>OA</u> 18.2 (1996) 19 <u>KAR</u> 123 (1996) 70-71 <u>KAR</u> 125 (1996) 103-104 Philp 1996
7.	Goddington Lane	46 65	Cooking pit	P.P. ?	Marcham (1967) 7

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
8.	Poverest Road	467 676	Bath house & Settlement 2nd C - 4th C	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 60 (1947) 101 <u>AC</u> 71 (1957) xlvii <u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 19 <u>KAR</u> 2 (1965) 25 <u>AC</u> 80 (1965) liv-lv <u>AC</u> 82 (1967) 54-77 <u>AC</u> 83 (1968) 125-150 <u>AC</u> 84 (1969) 39-77 <u>AC</u> 85 (1970) 203-4 <u>AC</u> 86 (1971) 239 <u>AC</u> 87 (1972) 236 <u>AC</u> 88 (1973) 223 <u>LA</u> 2.2 (1973) 40 <u>AC</u> 89 (1974) 220 <u>LA</u> 2.6 (1974) 133 <u>AC</u> 91 (1975) 206-207 <u>ON</u> (June 1976) 2 <u>KAR</u> 47 (1977) 172 <u>AC</u> 94 (1978) 283 <u>LA</u> 3.6 (1978) 160 <u>LA</u> 3.10 (1979) 262 <u>AC</u> 97 (1981) 325 Palmer 1984 <u>KAR</u> 86 (1986) 142 <u>KAR</u> 93 (1988) 55-58 <u>OA</u> 10.1 (1988) 5-6 <u>OA</u> 10.4 (1988) 44-46 <u>OA</u> 11.2 (1989) 20-21 Waymark (1990) 6-7 <u>KAR</u> 120 (1995) 225 Philp 1995 <u>OA</u> 17.2 (1995) cover, 14, 20-46
9.	Ramsden	471 663/ 472 662	Farmstead (inc. corn drying kiln & well) P.P	BROM. MUS. & P.P	<u>AC</u> 71 (1957) xlvii, 240 Marcham (1967) 5-9 <u>OA</u> 3.6 (1981) 68-70 <u>OA</u> 12.2 (1990) 20, 30 <u>KAR</u> 112 (1993) 35-36 <u>OA</u> 16.1 (1994) 7-11
10.	Sevenoaks Way/ Main Road	471 689	Settlement	Greenwich Museum	<u>TDDAS</u> 6 (1936) 20
11.	Station Approach	455 657	Ditches, pits pottery & tile	BROM. MUS.	<u>KAR</u> 119 (1995) 208-209 <u>KAR</u> 124 (1996) 97-98
12.	<u>Ruxley</u> Cray Valley Golf Course	483 699	Hearth	BROM. MUS.	<u>OA</u> 2.6 (1980) 65-66 <u>AC</u> 97 (1981) 326 <u>OA</u> 3.3 (1981) 38-39 <u>OA</u> 3.6 (1981) 75-76 <u>OA</u> 4.1 (1982) 2-3 <u>KAR</u> 67 (1982) 164 <u>OA</u> 15.4 (1993) cover
13.	A20 extension	48 70	Pottery 1st C - 2nd CP.P. ? & ditches		<u>LA</u> 5 (1986) 157-158

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
14.	M20	482 701	Farmstead	P.P.	<u>LA</u> 5.6 (1986) 157-158
15.	<u>St Mary Cray</u> Anglesea Road	47061 67224	Pit/ditch, pottery	P.P.	<u>OA</u> 19.2 (1997) 24-27 <u>KAR</u> 127 (1997) 152-162
16.	Kent Road/Lower Road	4703 6736	Corn drying oven	BROM. MUS. ?	<u>AC</u> 93 (1977) 223 <u>ON</u> (Feb 78) 2 <u>ON</u> (Sept 78) 3-4 <u>AC</u> 94 (1978) 284 <u>KAR</u> 51 (1978) 24 <u>LA</u> 3.6 (1978) 160 <u>LA</u> 3.10 (1979) 262 <u>LA</u> 3.14 (1980) 385 <u>OA</u> 2.3 (1980) 26 <u>AC</u> 97 (1981) 325-326 <u>KAR</u> 63 (1981) 49 <u>OA</u> 7.2 (1985) 19 <u>OA</u> 7.3 (1985) 34
17.	Kent Road	4707 6739	Ditch 2nd C - 3rd C containing pottery, animal bones & coins	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 98 (1982) 259-260 <u>OA</u> 4.4 (1982) 41-42 <u>OA</u> 5.1 (1983) 8 <u>KAR</u> 74 (1983) 84 <u>OA</u> 6.1 (1984) 2-3 <u>AC</u> 101 (1984) 187-216 <u>LA</u> 4.14 (1984) 386 <u>OA</u> 8.3 (1986) 13 <u>OA</u> 13.4 (1991) 76
18.	Wellington Road	4705 6731	Occupation site & Trackway	P.P.	<u>OA</u> 5.3 (1983) 49 <u>OA</u> 6.1 (1984) 4 <u>OA</u> 7.1 (1985) 3-4 <u>OA</u> 7.2 (1985) 19 <u>KAR</u> 79 (1985) 223 <u>KAR</u> 83 (1986) 58 <u>KAR</u> 86 (1986) 125 <u>OA</u> 8.1 (1986) 7 <u>OA</u> 8.3 (1986) 13 <u>OA</u> 9.1 (1987) 2 <u>AC</u> 106 (1988) 217 <u>OA</u> 11.3 (1989) 42-43 <u>OA</u> 12.3 (1990) 43 <u>OA</u> 13.1 (1991) cover, 1 <u>OA</u> 14.1 (1992) 1 <u>OA</u> 14.2 (1992) cover <u>OA</u> 14.3 (1992) cover
19.	<u>St Paul's Cray</u>	4715 6885	Settlement & Bath house	P.P. ?	<u>KAR</u> 25 (1971) 153 <u>KAR</u> 28 (1972) 224
20.	"	472 688	Ditch, Floors, Pit & Pottery	Greenwich Museum	<u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 11-17 AHA Hogg (1927-33) Plan of site
21.	St Paulinus Church Main Road	4739 6908	Re-used Tiles	In wall of Church	<u>GM</u> (April 1841) 361-365 <u>AC</u> 99 (1983) 175-181

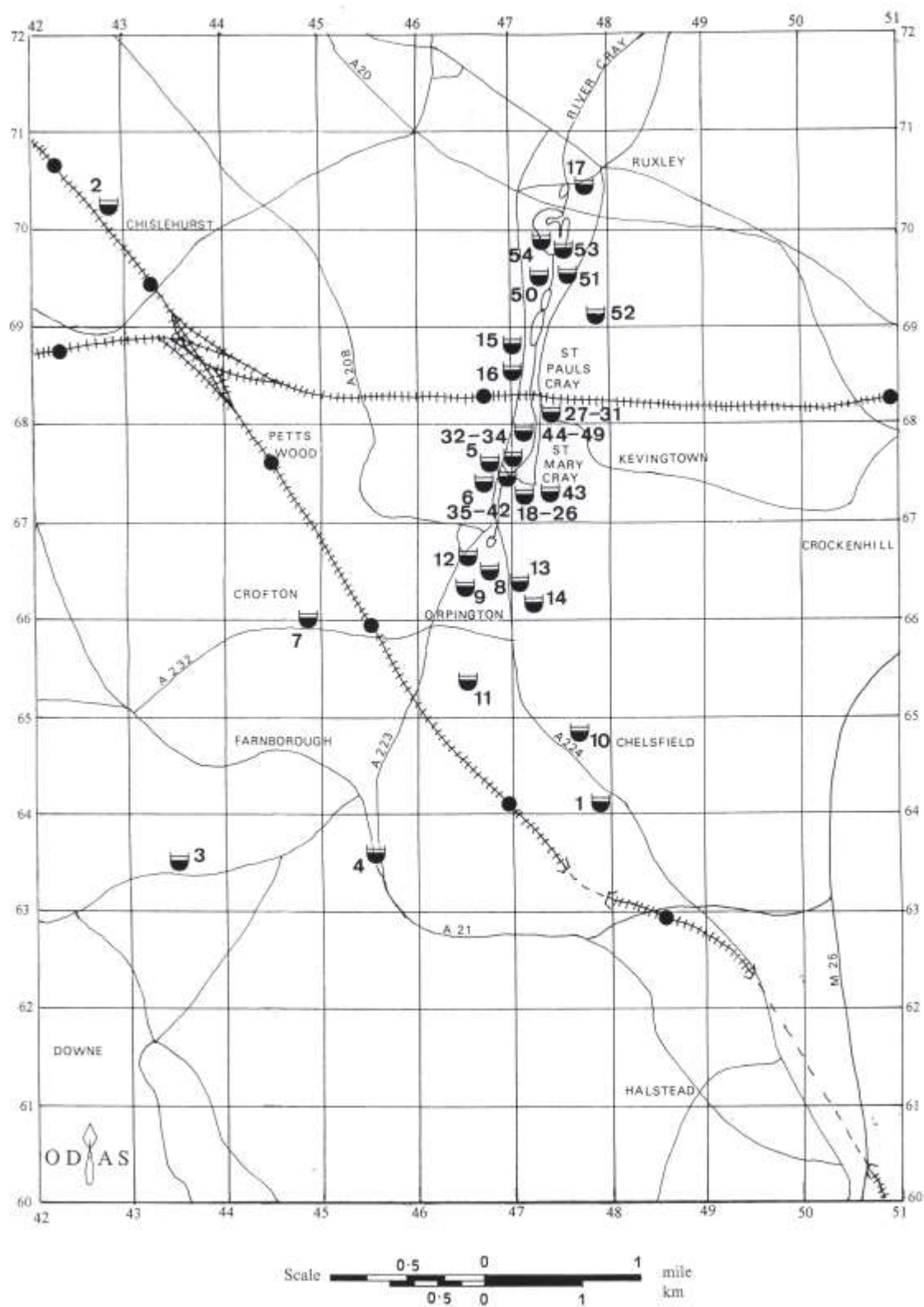
REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
22.	"Craysite" Sandy Lane	475 697	Building/Cemetery	P.P.	<u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 6-7
23.	Gravel Pits Sandy Lane	475 700	Building	?	<u>AC</u> 70 (1956) 263 <u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 4-5
24.	"Pilgrims Hill" Sandy Lane	479 694	Building	BROM. MUS	<u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 8-10_

## **ROMANO-BRITISH BURIALS**

<b>REF NO:</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>NGR/TQ</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>DEPOSITED</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b>
1.	<u>Orpington</u>	473 671	Burials 2nd C - 3rd C	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 47 (1935) 240
2.	May Avenue	4679 6775	3 Cremations	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 91 (1975) 207 Palmer (1984) 16
3.	Northfield Avenue	4703 6705	Cremation Cemetery	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 47 (1935) 240 (Fordyce Coll.) <u>JRS</u> 28 (1938) 198 <u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 19
4.	Ramsden Road	4728 6633	Cremation Late 1st C	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 72 (1958) 224
5.	<u>St Mary Cray</u> High Field Near Fairy Mount	476 678	Cremation Cemetery	B.M.	Dunkin (1844) 56 <u>OA</u> 14.2 (1992) 32
6.	Reynolds Cross	471 674	Cremation	P.P.	<u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 19 <u>AC</u> 71 (1957) 240
7.	<u>St Paul's Cray</u> Cray Site Sandy Lane	475 697	Cemetery 1-2 C	P.P.	<u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 7
8.	Home Farm	4740 6967	Cremation Cemetery 1st C - 4th C	M.M.	<u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 7 <u>AC</u> 72 (1958) 67,71



# ROMAN POTTERY



## ROMAN POTTERY

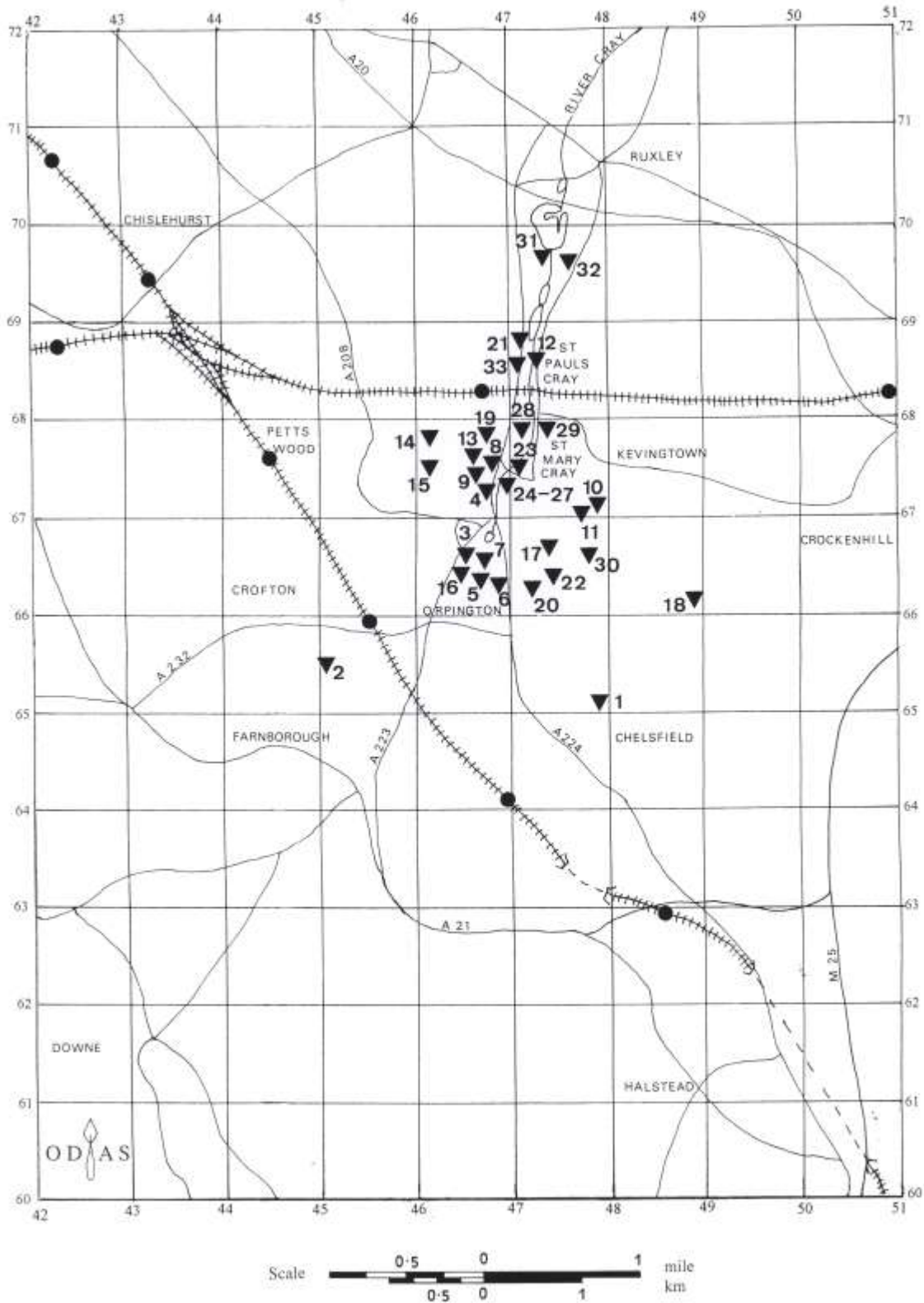
REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
1.	<u>Chelsfield</u>	479 640	Samian sherds	P.P.	
2.	<u>Chislehurst</u> Camden Park	4279 7012	Pottery	?	<u>AC</u> 1 (1858) 139
3.	<u>Farnborough</u> Mace Farm	435 635	Pottery	P.P.	<u>KAR</u> 20 (1970) 11-12
4.	<u>Green Street Green</u> High Street Telcon Factory	4552 6368	Pottery		
5.	<u>Orpington</u> Bridge Road	4676 6750	Pottery	P.P. ?	
6.	Fordcroft Road	4675 6752	Pottery & Patchgrove jar	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 71 (1957) xlvii
7.	Oregon Square	4482 6594	“considerable sherds”	BROM. MUS. & P.P.	<u>AC</u> 71 (1957) 240
8.	Orpington	46 66	Patchgrove Pottery	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	<u>Arch</u> 90 (1944) 171-176
9.	Orpington	46 66	Pottery	Greenwich Museum	
10.	Orpington Sports Club	4760 6475	Pottery 1st C	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 72 (1958) 211
11.	Park Avenue	4653 6545	Pottery	BROM. MUS.	
12.	High Street/ Priory Gardens	4655 6660	Pottery & Denarius of Nero (64-66)	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 97 (1981) 326 <u>OA</u> 3.3 (1981) 38 <u>OA</u> 3.4 (1981) 46-47 <u>KAR</u> 67 (1982) 164 <u>LA</u> 4.6 (1982) 163
13.	Ramsden Road	4700 6643	Pottery & possible crucible	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	
14.	Ramsden Road	4728 6633	Pottery 1st C & Cremated bone	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 72 (1958) 224
15.	Sevenoaks Way	4715 6885	Pottery 2nd C & Bronze Coin 4th C	P.P.	<u>KAR</u> 25 (1971) 153
16.	153 Sevenoaks Way	4715 6880	Pottery/ poss tesserae	P.P.	<u>MOLAS</u> (1998) SVW98

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
17.	<u>Ruxley</u> Industrial Est.	4774 7057	Pottery	P.P.	
18.	<u>St Mary Cray</u>	47 67	Coarseware flagon	M.M.	
19.	St Mary Cray	47 67	Samian cup Form 33	M.M.	
20.	Anglesea Road	4711 6720	Pottery	P.P	
21.	Anglesea Road	4710 6728	Pottery	ODAS	<u>OA</u> 12.2 (1990) 26-27
22.	25 Anglesea Road	4713 6724	Pottery/tile/ bone	ODAS	<u>ON</u> (June 1976) 2
23.	33/35 Anglesea Road	471 672	Pottery	ODAS	<u>OA</u> 11.2 (1989) 23-24
24.	Chelsfield Road	4717 6722	Pottery	P.P.	<u>LA</u> 3 (1980) 385
25.	Chelsfield Road	473 674	Pottery & tile	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 106 (1988) 217
26.	Chelsfield Road	4717 6726	Pottery, tile & mortar	P.P.	<u>OA</u> 10.3 (1988) 28 <u>AC</u> 106 (1988) 217 <u>OA</u> 11.1 (1989) 3 <u>KAR</u> 95 (1989) 106 <u>OA</u> 16.2 (1994) cover
27.	Durley House 83 High Street	4726 6811	Pottery	ODAS	<u>OA</u> 15.2 (1993) 22-40 <u>KAR</u> 112 (1993) 26-31
28.	High Street	4727 6750	Patchgrove Pottery	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	<u>Arch</u> 90 (1944) 176
29.	High Street	4726 6811	Pottery	P.P.	<u>KAR</u> 112 (1993) 26-31
30.	Police Station High Street	4727 6812	Pottery early 2nd C	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	<u>AC</u> 59 (1946) xxxviii
31.	5-11 High Street	4725 6839	Pottery	P.P.	<u>OA</u> 20.2 (1998) 20 <u>OA</u> 21.1 (1999) 8-13
32.	Kent Road/ Cray Avenue	4690 6765	Pottery	BROM. MUS.	<u>KAR</u> 32 (1973) 43
33.	Kent Road	4707 6739	Pottery in 2/3 Century ditch	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 98 (1982) 259-260 <u>OA</u> 4.4 (1982) 41 <u>OA</u> 5.1 (1983) 8 <u>OA</u> 6.1 (1984) 2-3 <u>AC</u> 101 (1994) 187-216
34.	3-7 Kent Road	4711 6732	Pottery		

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
35.	Kent Road/ Lower Road Allotments	4699 6734	Pottery 2nd C	ODAS	<u>ON</u> (Jan 1976) 1-2 <u>AC</u> 93 (1977) 223 <u>KAR</u> 47 (1977) 176 <u>KAR</u> 49 (1977) 221 <u>KAR</u> 51 (1978) 24 <u>OA</u> 3.5 (1981) 64
36.	Kent Road Allotments	4700 6736	Pottery & Building material	ODAS	<u>ON</u> (Jan 1976) 1-2 <u>LA</u> 2.15 (1976) 387 <u>LA</u> 3.2 (1977) 36 <u>AC</u> 93 (1977) 223
37.	Lower Road/ Kent Road	4698 6740	Pottery		<u>KAR</u> 135 (1999) 110-111
38.	7 Lower Road	47030 67355	Pottery	ODAS	<u>ON</u> (Sept 1978) 4
39.	17 Lower Road	47015 67335	Pottery	ODAS	<u>ON</u> (Sept 1978) 4
40.	23 Lower Road	4701 6731	Pottery, coins	ODAS	<u>ON</u> (Oct 1976) 2 <u>KAR</u> 49 (1977) 221-222 <u>ON</u> (Sept 1978) 4
41.	Lower Road Allotments	4701 6737	Pottery & Building material/animal bones	ODAS	<u>ON</u> (Aug 1975) 3 <u>ON</u> (Jan 1976) 1-2 Family Circle (Jul 1976) 51-52 <u>AC</u> 93 (1977) 223 <u>OA</u> 3.2 (1981) 18-19
42.	Lower Road	4702 6744	Pottery & Building material	ODAS	<u>AC</u> 93 (1977) 223
43.	Northfield Hall Building Estate	47 67	2 Flagons & cup with stamp of Marinus	M.M.	<u>AC</u> 47 (1935) xliii
44.	Between Orpington By pass and High Street	46 67	Pottery	BROM MUS	<u>Arch</u> 90 (1944) 165,171 Marcham (1967) 14
45.	River Cray	4684 6728/ 4688 6746	Pottery	ODAS	<u>OA</u> 4.3 (1992) 40
46.	Rookery Gardens	473 677	Storage jars	Eldridge Coll.	
47.	Rookery Estate	473 675	Pottery, coins	P.P.	<u>TDDAS</u> 6 (1936) 20 <u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 19
48.	St Joseph's Church	471 674	Pottery 1st C	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 71 (1957) 240
49.	Wellington Road	4705 6732	Pottery	ODAS	<u>ON</u> (Sept 1978) 4

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
50.	<u>St Paul's Cray</u>	47 69	Pottery	Greenwich Museum	
51.	"	47 69	Pottery, building materials, lock-bolt, expanding bracelet, bronze spoon bowl	M.M.	
52.	Chapman's Lane	4790 6901	Pottery 1st C 2nd C & Tiles	Greenwich Museum	<u>TDDAS</u> 6 (1936) 21
53.	Sandy Lane	474 698	Pottery 1st C, tegulae & box flue tile	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 70 (1956) 263
54.	Blinkhorn Gravel Pits Sandy Lane	472 697	Pottery	P.P.	<u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 7

# ROMAN COINS



## ROMAN COINS

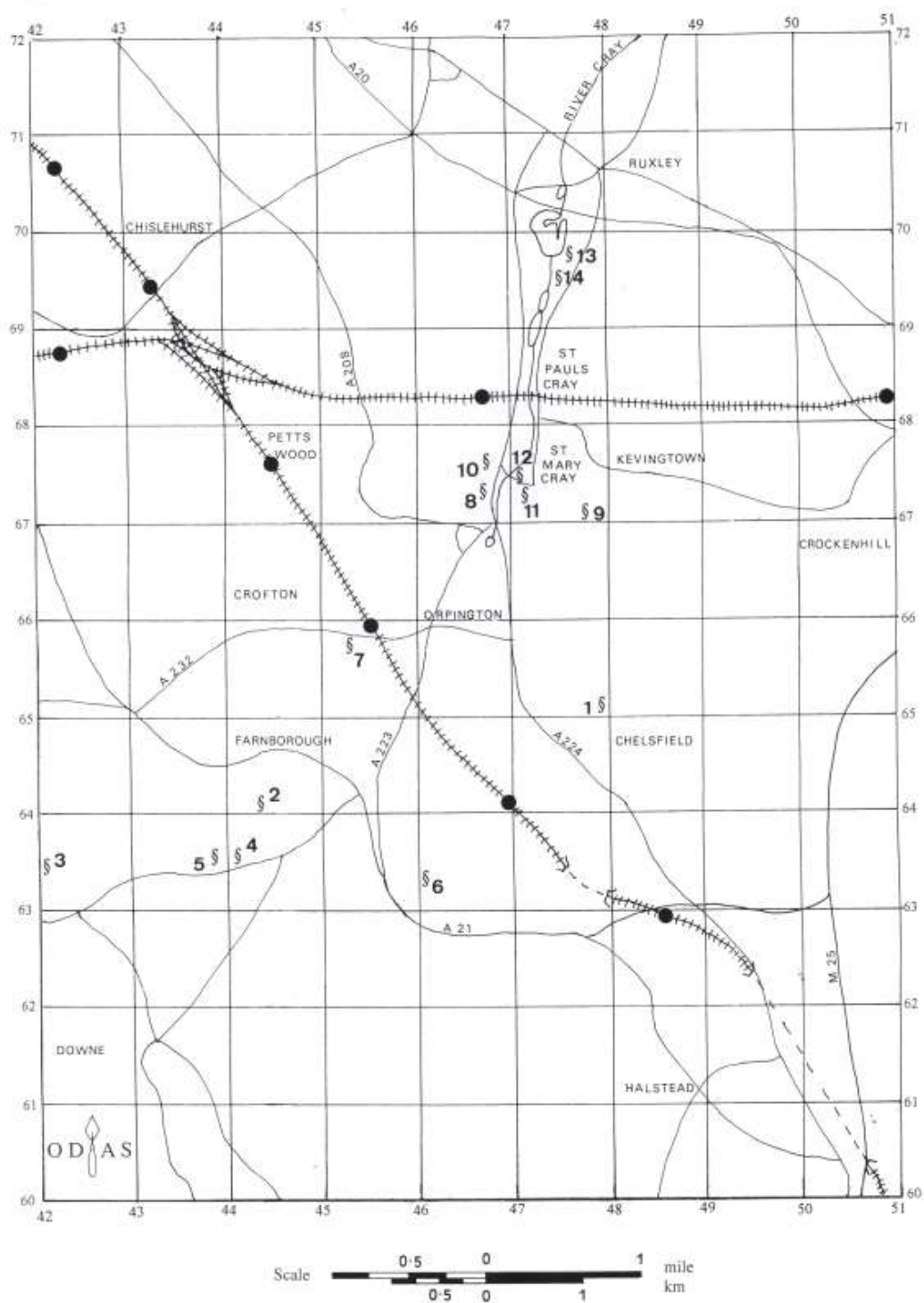
REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
1.	<u>Chelsfield</u> Goddington	479 650	Sestertius & brooch	P.P.	
2.	<u>Farnborough</u> Newstead Avenue	4505 6550	Antoninianus of Claudius II (268-270)	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 87 (1972) 237
3.	<u>Orpington</u>	4655 6660	Denarius of Nero (54-68) & Pottery	BROM. MUS.	Numismatic chron. (1935) <u>AC</u> 97 (1981) 325
4.	"	4679 6734	Coins, Bronze finger ring, tiles & pottery	BROM. MUS. & P.P.	
5.	"	46 66	Dupondius of Constantius I (293-306)	BROM. MUS.	
6.	"	46 66	Bronze Laureate	BROM. MUS.	
7.	Aynscombe Angle	4659 6660	Sestertius of Domitian? (81-96)	P.P.	
8.	Bridge Road	4682 6755	Denarius of Julia Maesa (218-222)	BROM. MUS.	Palmer 1984, 18
9.	"	467 674	Coin of Hadrian (117-138)	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	<u>AC</u> 60 (1947) 101
10.	Cockmannings	478 670	3 coins, dished brooch & lionhead handle	P.P.	
11.	Cockmannings Road Derry Downs	478 670	Coin of Constantine I (307-337)	P.P.	
12.	Craylands, Main Road	4724 6864	Third Brass of Constantius (305-306)	P.P.	<u>TDDAS</u> 6 (1936) 20 <u>AC</u> 70 (1956) 263
13.	Fordcroft Road Allotments	466 675	Hoard of coins	P.P.	Palmer 1984, 18
14.	Forest Way	4604 6773	Hoard of 376 coins (3rd C)	Bexley Museum	<u>AC</u> 47 (1935) xlv Numismatic Chronicle (1935) <u>TDDAS</u> (1936) <u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 19 <u>QN</u> Jan (1977) 3 <u>QN</u> (Aug 1977) 6 <u>QA</u> 1.6 (1979) 58-60 <u>KAR</u> 69 (1982) 217-218

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
15.	Forest Way	460 675	Coin of Antoninus Pius (138-161)		<u>AC</u> 60 (1947) 101 <u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 19
16.	High Street	4647 6664	Denarius of Nero (64-66)	BROM. MUS.	<u>OA</u> 3.4 (1981) 46-47
17.	Highlands Road	473 667	Copper of Constantius II (337-361) or III (421)	BROM. MUS.	
18.	Lone Barn Farm	4899 6610	Denarius	P.P.	
19.	Poverest Road	467 676	Various	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 83 (1968) 125-150 <u>AC</u> 84 (1969) 39-77
20.	Ramsden Road	472 662	Coin of Maximius (305-314)	BROM. MUS.	
21.	Sevenoaks Way	4715 6885	Bronze Coin 4th C & Pottery 2nd C	P.P.	<u>KAR</u> 25 (1971) 153
22.	Westbrook Drive	4755 6642	Follis of Galerius Maximus (305-311)	P.P.	
23.	<u>St Mary Cray</u> Kent Road	4707 6739	Various (268-375)	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 98 (1982) 259-260 <u>AC</u> 101 (1984) 187-216
24.	Lower Road	4700 6731	Sestertius of Trajan (98-117) Bronze coin of Helena (337-340)	) )BROM. MUS. ) )	<u>KAR</u> 49 (1977) 221-222 <u>ON</u> (Aug 1977) 2 <u>AC</u> 97 (1981) 325
25.	Lower Road	468 671	Coin of Vespasian (69-79)	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	<u>AC</u> 60 (1947) 101
26.	Lower Road	4695 6725	Coin of Claudius II (268-270)	P.P.	
27.	St Andrews Church Lower Road	4685 6720	Forged Denarius of Mark Antony (41 BC)	BROM. MUS.	<u>OA</u> 2.6 (1980) 63-65 <u>AC</u> 97 (1981) 325
28.	River Cray	470 675	Denarius of Titus (79-81)	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	<u>AC</u> 60 (1947) 101
29.	Rookery Gardens	473 676	First brass of Antonius Pius (138-161) & storage jars	BROM. MUS. (Eldridge Coll.)	<u>TDDAS</u> 6 (1936) 20
30.	Waldens Close	4786 6676	Coin of 4th C	disintegrated	



REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
31.	<u>St Paul's Cray</u>	47 69	Hoard of coins	?	Palmer 1984, 18
32.	"	47 69	Coin of Faustina II (d. 175) & tessarae	P.P.	<u>VCH Kent</u> 3 (1932) 124
33.	Sevenoaks Way	4711 6860	Tetradrachma of Probus (279)	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 70 (1956) 263

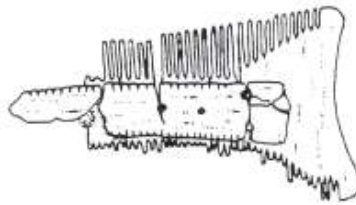
# ROMAN SMALL FINDS



# ROMAN SMALL FINDS

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
1.	<u>Chelsfield</u> Goddington	479 650	Brooch & Sestertius	P.P.	
2.	<u>Farnborough</u> Church Road	444 640	Brooch	P.P.	
3.	Holwood Park	420 635	Terracotta Lamp	P.P.	<u>Ant</u> 10 (1884) 108-109
4.	Shire Lane	4395 6340/ 4450 6360	Finger ring - twisted gold - Saxon ?	P.P.	
5.	"	438 635	Part of Handle of spoon	P.P.	
6.	<u>Green Street Green</u> Worlds End Lane	4605 6330	Lamp	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 87 (1972) 236
7.	<u>Orpington</u>	4542 6583	Figurine head "Minerva" ? & "12 other objects"	P.P.	
8.	"	4679 6734	Bronze finger ring, coins, tiles & pottery	BROM. MUS. & P.P.	
9.	Cockmannings	478 670	Dished brooch, lionhead handle, 3 coins	P.P.	
10.	Poverest Road	467 676	Tweezers, rings, key, Brooches etc. (grave goods in Anglo-Saxon cemetery)	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 83 (1968) 125-150 <u>AC</u> 84 (1969) 39-77 <u>AC</u> 93 (1977) 201-202
11.	<u>St Mary Cray</u> 25 Anglesea Road	4713 6724	Bronze ring key	BROM. MUS.	<u>ON</u> (June 1976) 2 <u>AC</u> 93 (1977) 223 <u>KAR</u> 49 (1977) 221-222 <u>ON</u> (Sept 1978) 3-4 <u>AC</u> 8.2 (1986) 13
12.	Kent Road	4703 6736	Bronze fibula		<u>ON</u> (Feb 1978) 2
13.	<u>St Paul's Cray</u>	47 69	Lock-bolt, expanding bracelet, bronze spoon bowl, pottery & building materials	M.M.	
14.	Home Farm	474 697	Figurine "pseudo-venus"	M.M.	<u>AC</u> 72 (1958) 67-71

## **The Anglo-Saxon Period**



**AD 410 - 1066**

## **THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD**

AD 410 - AD 1066

As the Roman Government and the army withdrew, money ceased to reach Britain and fell out of circulation. The failure of the monetary system put an end to the production of goods which depended on coinage for their purchase. By the second half of the 5th century the Roman way of life was changing as new people settled in Britain. These newcomers are recorded as Angles and Saxons, Jutes, Frisians and Franks, who came from what are now the Netherlands, Germany, France and Denmark.

Life became centred on small agricultural settlements of timber-framed hall houses with associated huts (sunken featured buildings or *Grubenhäuser*), rather than towns.

In East Anglia the dead were mainly cremated, and laid with grave goods in cemeteries of sometimes hundreds of urns; further South both inhumation and cremation were practised, the dead being placed in smaller cemeteries of fewer than a hundred graves.

Kent was the first Anglo-Saxon kingdom to accept Christianity from Augustine's mission in AD 597 with Canterbury, its capital, becoming the seat of England's senior Archbishop. With this came central authority and the introduction of monumental architecture.

Trade brought people together, stimulated exchange and provided a new alternative livelihood. Gradually coastal trading sites, such as Southampton, began to be established through which goods were imported. New towns, for example Lewes in East Sussex, were often developed on green-field sites, avoiding the ruins of earlier Roman towns. In the late 6th or early 7th centuries people began to move back within the walls of Canterbury.

In these towns coins began to be minted, skilled craftsmen began to produce items such as intricate jewellery and bone and antler combs, leather and wood were worked and wheel-thrown pottery was produced. The first Anglo-Saxon coins were struck in about AD 650, and these are mainly found in South-East England.

Monasteries were built and monks learnt to write. An important book entitled "An Ecclesiastical History of the English People" was written by Bede (AD 673-735) who was a monk at Jarrow, Northumberland. This work, completed in AD 731, gives us an insight into the kings and bishops, monks and nuns who helped to develop Anglo-Saxon government and religion during the crucial formative years of the English people. The study of place names, archaeology and other research, suggest that early Anglo-Saxons, or English, set up hundreds of small states under different chieftains. By AD 550 the number of states dwindled to about 40, and by AD 680 seven major Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex and Northumbria, came to dominate the rest.

Tradition, enshrined in the 9th century monastic Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, claims Kent as the first Anglo-Saxon kingdom, founded soon after AD 450. A number of kings ruled Kent, until King Egbert II lost the Battle of Otford to the Mercians in AD 776. The Mercians then ruled Kent until Egbert, King of Wessex, defeated King Beornwulf at the Battle of Ellendun(e) (South of Swindon, Wiltshire) in AD 825.

No one king ruled all of England until Athelstan succeeded to the throne in AD 924. Harold II was crowned in Westminster Abbey on 6th January 1066, and with his death at the Battle of Hastings on 14th October 1066, England's 600 years of rule by Anglo-Saxon kings came to an end.

### Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley

The Saxons reached the Upper Cray Valley around the middle of the 5th Century. A sunken featured building (Grubenhaus) excavated in Kent Road, St. Mary Cray, together with a cemetery in Poverest Road are our main evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement.

The cemetery in Poverest Road, excavated by Peter Tester in 1965-66 (Tester 1968, Tester 1969) and by Susann Palmer in the 1970's (Palmer 1984), revealed around 84 burials. The grave goods from these burials include shield bosses, spearheads, pottery and intricate jewellery including tiny beads. From all the dating evidence it is likely that the cemetery was in use between AD 450-550, the earliest period of Saxon settlement.

In 1982 and 1983 the Orpington & District Archaeological Society excavated a sunken featured building (Grubenhaus) in Kent Road, St. Mary Cray, which was found to be on top of an earlier Romano-British ditch. This building contained a range of items including pottery, bone combs and bone pins (Hart 1984, 187). From the evidence collected it seems that this building could be contemporary with the cemetery and may have formed part of the settlement which the cemetery served.

Local churches also provide useful information. All Saints', Orpington, contains part of an Anglo-Saxon sundial, and at St. Botolph's, Ruxley, possible late Saxon inhumations were found. At St. Paulinus, St. Paul's Cray, Roman bricks have been re-used in the fabric of the church wall and are also re-used as voussoirs of a window which may possibly be of Anglo-Saxon date.

Cover Picture: Bone comb, from Kent Road Grubenhaus, St Mary Cray

## **ANGLO-SAXON CHARTERS OF THE UPPER CRAY VALLEY**

In early Saxon times it was accepted that all land belonged to the king. He kept some as royal estates and used the rest to repay his court officials and ministers for their services. They in turn might keep some in hand and also reward their chief servants, so an estate could have a local lord, one or more overlords, and finally the king as ultimate owner. The use of the land was granted by way of a charter written on parchment.

Early charters were in Old English, later ones in Latin because that was the language understood by educated people throughout the western world; and many of the early ones only survive as later Latin copies. The Latin also incorporated a system of conventional abbreviations. Unfortunately many of these charters have been lost. Charters could be used to grant rights and privileges such as borough status, permission to hold markets, collect bridge tolls, etc. The text usually began with a date expressed in terms of the Church calendar and the king's regnal year. Then came the names of the donor and recipient, followed by a description of whatever was being granted. Where the charter was for land it would have attached an account of the boundaries, which was almost invariably in Old English. The document ended with a list of witnesses to its sealing - not signing - and an anathema or curse on anyone who should dare to alter the agreement.

All such records would have been kept carefully by the recipient as evidence of his entitlement. But they could be mislaid, or destroyed in a fire as many manuscripts were said to have been at Canterbury in AD 1067. Then the practice was to simply re-write them, which could lead to mistakes, especially discrepancies in the list of witnesses, and many charters are now recognised as 'forgeries' although they may refer to perfectly legitimate claims. Sometimes of course fraudulent claims were made. On the whole it would seem that we can accept the information in the Upper Cray Valley charters which follow.

What became of the lands which were the subject of these grants is clearer in some instances than in others. The estate in Orpington which the priest Eadsige gave to the Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury, for the monks' 'garment land' (land was frequently given to the Church as what has been described as fire insurance against hellfire!) remained with them until the Reformation. A smaller holding in Orpington in AD 1086 has been identified with the *craeges aewlma* or land at the source of the Cray, and this became absorbed into Orpington. The land simply described as Cray in c.AD 980 probably became the parishes of North Cray, Foots Cray, St. Paulinus Cray and St. Mary Cray. All these were among the holdings of Bishop Odo of Bayeux at the time of Domesday AD 1086. All except St. Paul's were held directly from King Edward shortly before 1066. The whole Cray Valley including Bexley, except for Crayford, belonged to the Hundred of Ruxley.

Besides archaeological remains and the pattern of settlement, lanes, and to some extent the very fields, that the Saxons left for us, another inheritance was the organisation of the Hundred and, in Kent, the Lathe. For centuries the Hundred of Ruxley was in the Lathe of Sutton-at-Hone (mainly for judicial and fiscal purposes) but the earlier name of Ruxley was Helmostrei; and there is strong evidence that Helmostrei was originally in a Lathe centred on a royal estate at Wallington, which is now part of Surrey.

The River Cray may have had another function as the eastern boundary of the hunting grounds of the people of Anglo-Saxon London, which extended to the south and west borders of Surrey and to the Chilterns to the north. The evidence for this is 12th Century but according to Stenton (1947) 'has at least the appearance of high antiquity'.

Some charters (and related documents) remain in archives, e.g. Canterbury Cathedral, while others are now in libraries such as the Bodleian at Oxford. Most have been printed and many translated into modern English. Reference, about the Bromley charters, should also be made to Barker 1977 and Watts 1979. The following summaries relate to the Upper Cray Valley. As it is often difficult to date these charters precisely a range of dates is given in some instances below.

**Grant by King Cenwulf to Archbishop Æthelheard of land at Teynham, county of Kent, in exchange for land at Craeges æwlma (AD 791?)**

This charter granted 12 ploughlands of land at Teynham, Kent, from King Cenwulf to Archbishop Æthelheard at Christchurch, Canterbury, in exchange for 12 ploughlands at 'Craeges æwlma' (source of the Cray). It also refers to an earlier grant by King Offa to his courtier Ufa of the same Craeges æwlma (in about AD 785).

The original of this text can be found in Birch (1885), and has been specially translated for ODAS.

**Agreement between Archbishop Æthelheard and Abbess Cynethryth at a Synod at Clofesho, ending a long dispute over the Monastery of Cookham, Berkshire AD 798**

An account of how Æthelbald, King of the Mercians, gave Cookham monastery and all its lands and documents of the monastery to the Church of the Saviour (usually referred to as Christ Church), Canterbury. However Daegheah and Osbert stole these documents and gave them to Cenwulf, King of the West Saxons. Archbishops Bregowine and Jaenberht complained through their various synods to both King Cenwulf and to Offa, King of the Mercians. King Offa seized the monastery from Cenwulf and many other towns and brought them under Mercian rule. Later, King Cenwulf returned the charters to the church in Canterbury.

When Æthelheard was Archbishop a special synod concluded that Cookham rightfully belonged to Christ Church. Then Æthelheard agreed with Cynethryth, Abbess of Cookham, to give her Cookham in exchange for 110 hides in Kent, 60 hides in Fleet and 30 hides in Teynham, and 20 hides in a place called "*the source of the Cray*". Æthelheard then consigned these lands, formerly assigned to King Offa, to the church at Bedeford.

The full text of this Agreement can be found in Whitelock (1955).



**Boundary clause of charter by Edgar, King of England, granting the estate at Bromley to St. Andrew's Church at Rochester (predecessor of the cathedral) AD 955 (or AD 973)**

The boundary of Bromley followed the boundaries of Chislehurst, Crofton, Rugebeorg (Red Hill?), Keston, Guard Place (Warbank?), Wickham, Beckenham, Mottingham and thence, east again on to the King's boundaries then to Chislehurst.

The full translation of this charter is to be found in Horsburgh (1929).

NB: There seems to be some doubt as to the exact date of this charter as it is sometimes referred to as the charter of AD 955 and at other times of AD 973. There is also the possibility that this charter is a 'forgery'.

**History of the Estate of Wouldham, Kent between AD 960-988**

King Æthelberht granted the estate at Wouldham to St. Andrew's at Rochester and entrusted it to the guardianship of Bishop Eardwulf and his successors. In the course of time it was taken away from Bishop Eardwulf's successor and kings up to King Edmund held it. Aelfstan bought it from King Edmund and after King Edmund he was granted the land by charter from King Eadred. After Aelfstan's death Aelfheah, his son, inherited the land and granted his brother Aelfric, Erith, *Cray*, Eynsford and Wouldham, for life.

Aelfric died and Aelfheah resumed possession of the estates. However as Aelfheah had no son he granted Aelfric's son Eadric, Erith, *Cray*, and Wouldham, but kept Eynsford for himself. When Eadric also died, Aelfheah once again resumed possession of the estates and granted Eadric's widow, *Cray*, which had been her marriage gift from Eadric.

The full text of this charter can be found in Robertson (1939).

**Grant of Lands by Eadsige to Christchurch, Canterbury AD 1032**

In this charter Eadsige granted to Christchurch the estate of Orpedingtune (Orpington) which he bought for 80 marks [1 mark = approx. 13s 4d (67p)] of white silver by the standard of the husting, to provide clothing for the servants of God.

The full text of this charter can be found in Robertson (1939).

**Charter of Edward the Confessor to Christchurch, Canterbury AD 1042-1066**

In this charter King Edward granted his estate at Chartham to Christchurch, to supply food for the community there. King Edward goes on to confirm that the lands which were previously granted them whether as gifts from King, bishop, earl or thane, are to remain in force. One of the estates mentioned is Orpedingtun (Orpington).

The full text of this charter can be found in Robertson (1939).

## **PLACE NAMES**

Place names can provide valuable evidence of past settlement. The following are summaries of evidence for the Upper Cray Valley. It should, however, be noted that although some of the meanings have a straightforward translation into present day language others are only possible translations.

### **Chelsfield**

Meaning: Ceol's field or named after Arnulf de Cilsfelda or Efbern de Cillesfelle

Recorded as: Ciresfel in 1086, Chelesfield in 1190, Chelsfeld in 1552, Chelsfelde in 1579, Chelsfeilde in 1616, and Chelsfield in 1659

### **Chislehurst**

Meaning: Gravelly wooded hill

Recorded as: Cyselhyrst in 973, Chiselherst in 1159 and 1616, Chiselhurst in 1659, Chisellherst in 1722, Chesilhurst in 1778, Chiselhurst in 1819 and Chislehurst in 1913

### **Crockenhill**

Meaning: Crock-House slope

Recorded as: Crokornheld in 1388, Crokenhill in 1535, Crockenhill in 1778

### **Crofton**

Meaning: Village or farmstead near a hill. Another possible meaning is farmstead on the pottery place (from crock or pottery)

Recorded as: Croptun in 973, Croctune in 1086, Croftona in 1179 and Crofton in 1659

### **Cudham**

Meaning: Cuda's home

Recorded as Codeha in 1086, Cowdham in 1579, Cowdham in 1616 and Cudham in 1722

### **Downe**

Meaning: Hill

Recorded as: Doune in 1316, Downe in 1552 and 1659, Down in 1778 and 1819 and Downe in 1913

### **Farnborough**

Meaning: Fern clad hill

Recorded as: Ferenberga in 1180, Farnborowe in 1552, Ferneborough in 1579 and Farnborow in 1616 and 1722 and Farnborough in 1778

### **Foots Cray**

Derivation: Named after the Norman Lord of the manor in the 11th Century, Godwine Fot (Fot is a nickname)

Recorded as: Crai in 1086, Fotescraei in 1100, Fotescray in 1579, Footescray in 1616 and Foots Cray in 1778

**Green Street Green**

Meaning: Grassed over Roman road

Recorded as: Grenstraete in 1292 and Green Street Green in 1722

**Helmestrei (Hundred)**

Recorded as: Helmestrei in 1086, Rokesle in 1347, Rokysley in 1552, Roksley in 1719, Rookesley 1605, Ruxley in 1778

**Kevingtoun**

Meaning: The home of the ridge dwellers?

Recorded as: Kevingtoun in 1616, Kevington in 1778, and Kevingtoun in 1819

**North Cray**

Recorded as: Craie in 1086, Northcraei in 1100, North Craye in 1579 and 1616 and North Cray in 1778

**Orpington**

Meaning: The village of Orped's people

Recorded as: Orpedington in 1011, Orpington in 1032, Orpedington in 1042, Orpinton and Orpintun in 1086, Orpington in 1552

**Poverest**

Meaning: farmland of poor quality

Recorded as: Poveray in 1254, Poverys Land in 1726, Poverish in 1798 and 1871 and Poverest in 1909.

**Ruxley**

Meaning: Wood or clearing frequented by rooks

Recorded as: Rochelei in 1086, Rookysley in 1552, Rookesley in 1616, Rokesley in 1659 and Ruxley in 1778

**St. Mary Cray (Market Town)**

Derivation: From the dedication of the church to St. Mary

Recorded as: Creye Sancte Marie in 1257, Sainct Mary Cray in 1552, St. Marye Cray in 1579, St. Marie Craye in 1616, St Mary Crey in 1659, and St Mary Cray in 1722

**St. Paul's Cray**

Derivation: From the dedication of the church to St. Paulinus

Recorded as: Craie in 1086, Crey Paulin in 1291, Powles Cray in 1552, Powlescrey in 1579, Pauls Cray in 1616 and 1778 and St Pauls Cray in 1819

## **Sandlings**

Meaning: Sand-linch or sandy area

Recorded as: Sentlinge in 1086 and Sentling in 1216 and 1797, Sandlings in 1934

Position: between St. Mary Cray, Poverest, Chislehurst and Scadbury. (Centred round the farm at Manor Farm).

Note: At the time of the Domesday book it had 20 villagers. By 1272 it was recorded as being a manor and by 1559 it was joined with Oakmore to make one manor St Lying Oakmore. This manor was later sold to Herman Berens of Kevington who died in 1794 and passed it to his only son Joseph Berens who still owned it in 1797. A map of the estate of St Lyne Oakmere, dated 1726, can be seen at the Kent Archive Office, ref: U1823 P14.

## **South Cray**

Recorded as: Sudcrai in 1086, South Cray in 1901 and 1931

Position: Area around Tripes' Farm, Northfield, Anglesea Road, Albert Road, Wellington Road, Kent Road, Lower Road, Fordcroft and Poverest

## **River Cray**

Meaning: Clean, fresh

Recorded as: Crægean in 814, Craie in 1200 and Cray in 1579

## **Source of the Cray**

Recorded in Saxon charters as: Cræges æwlma in 785 and Cræges æuuelma in 798. Lambard in his *Perambulation of Kent* (1576) notes: "the place [Crayford] is named from the water Cray, whiche beginneth at Orpington (untruely so termed for Dorpendun, whiche signifieth the head, or spring of the hille water) runneth by Saint Marie Cray, Poules Cray, Fotescray and Crayford..."

Hasted (1797) refers to Dorpentune as the original name for Orpington, "signifying the village, or street, where the head or spring of water rises". He goes on to say "at Newell, a little to the westward [of Orpington], the river Cray, so called from the Saxon word *Crecca*, signifying a small brook or rivulet, takes its rise..."

The 1970 reprint of the edition of Lambard published in 1826 "and now increased and altered from the Author's owne last copie", says: "[Crayford] is named of the water Cray, which beginneth at Newell in Orpington..."

There is no trace of the place-name Newell - presumably derived from the Saxon æwell or æwelma meaning "river source" - on surviving maps. But Chenevix Trench (1897) notes that "the old bridle path, connecting the Maidstone and Tunbridge Roads, on which the present village [Orpington] lies, probably avoided the low-lying course of the present road [on account of flooding] and followed the path already mentioned, from Gravel Pit Farm to the Church, above the Priory, then across Newells into Anglesea Road..." This provides a location for "Newell" roughly corresponding to Priory Gardens.

Hart (1998) discusses the evidence for the source of the Cray and shows that Hasted's account of the river rising to the *west* of Orpington derives from a conflation of the source at "Newell" with a tributary to the west which is now covered by housing. The modern river rises in Priory Gardens.

## ANGLO-SAXON KINGS

### KINGS OF KENT

Hengest	455-488
Aesc	488-512
Octa	512-540
Eormenric	540-560
Æthelberht I	560-616
Eadbald	616-640
Earconbert	640-664
Egbert I	664-673
Hlothre	673-685
Eadric	685-687
Oswini	688-690
Wihtried	690-725
Æthelberht II	725-762
<i>(jointly with Eadbert I 725-748; and Alric and Eardwulf from 747-765)</i>	
Egbert II	765-776

### KINGS OF WESSEX (including Mercia and Kent)

Egbert III	825-839
<i>(his son Æthelwulf ruled Kent for his father from 828-858, with his younger brother Athelstan ruling Kent from 839-851)</i>	
Æthelbald	858-860
Æthelberht	860-865
<i>(but ruled Kent from 851-860 before his accession)</i>	
Æthelred I	865-871
Alfred the Great	871-899
Edward the Elder	899-924

### KINGS OF MERCIA (including Kent)

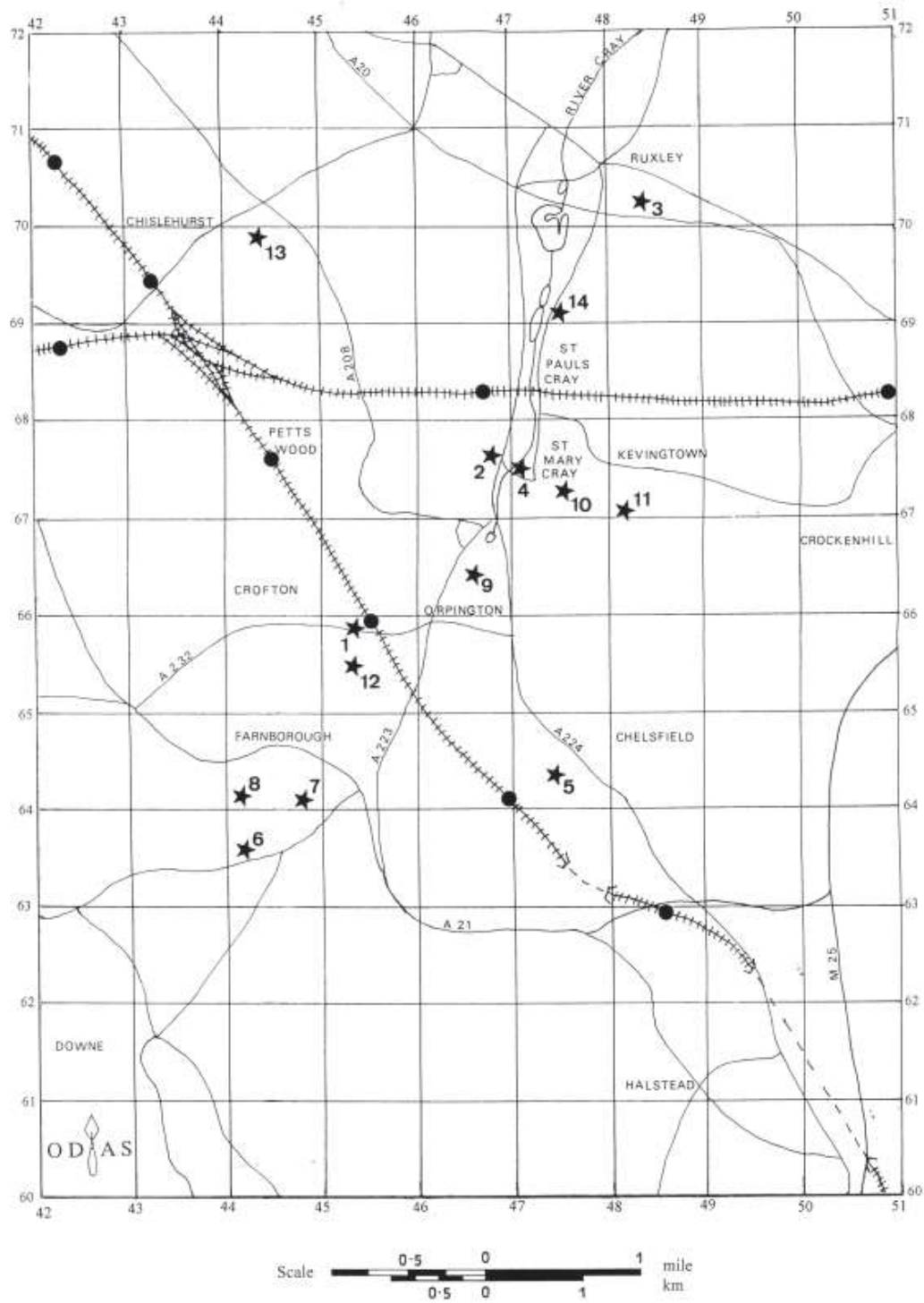
Offa	757-796
<i>(ruled Kent from 776)</i>	
<i>(Ealhmund ruled Kent for Offa in 784)</i>	
Ecgrith	796
<i>(co-ruled with Offa 787-796)</i>	
Eadbert II	796-798
Cenwulf	798-821
<i>(Cuthred ruled Kent for Cenwulf from 798-807)</i>	
Coelwulf I	821-823
Beornwulf	823-825

### KINGS OF ENGLAND

Athelstan	924-939
Edmund I	939-946
<i>(the Wessex-born ealdorman brothers ruled Kent for the king)</i>	
Eadred	946-955
Eadwig	955-959
Edgar	959-975
Edward II	975-978
Æthelred II	978-1016
Edmund II	1016
Cnut	1016-1035
Harold I	1035-1040
Harthacnut	1040-1042
Edward the Confessor	1042-1066
Harold II	1066

NB: Some of the dates of the earlier Anglo-Saxon kings are approximate, as the available documentary sources are not always consistent.

# ANGLO-SAXON



## EXCAVATIONS

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
1.	<u>Orpington</u> Civic Halls Crofton Road	4540 6583	Anglo-Saxon Knife	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 80 (1965) liv-lv <u>AC</u> 81 (1966) lx-lxi <u>KAR</u> 3 (1966) 14 <u>AC</u> 82 (1967) lvii <u>OA</u> 3.2 (1981) 21-23
2.	Poverest Road	467 676	5th-7th Century Inhumation and Cremation Cemetery	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 76 (1961) 206-7 <u>KAR</u> 2 (1965) 25 <u>AC</u> 80 (1965) liv -lv <u>AC</u> 81 (1966) lx -lxi <u>AC</u> 82 (1967) lvii <u>AC</u> 83 (1968) 125-150, 258 <u>AC</u> 84 (1969) 39-77 <u>AC</u> 85 (1970) 203 -204 <u>AC</u> 89 (1974) 220 <u>AC</u> 91 (1975) 207 <u>AC</u> 93 (1977) 201-202 and 223 Myers 2 (1977) 92 <u>LA</u> 3.2 (1977) 36 <u>AC</u> 94 (1978) 283 <u>LA</u> 3.10 (1979) 262 Palmer 1984
3.	<u>Ruxley</u> Ruxley Manor Garden Centre	4853 7025	11th & 13th Century St. Botolph's Church and possibly Late Saxon Inhumations	BROM. MUS. & PP	<u>AC</u> 60 (1947) 18-19 <u>AC</u> 83 (1968) 259-260 <u>KAR</u> 17 (1969) 24-25 <u>KAR</u> 20 (1970) 24-27 Gilmore Hanke Kirke Trial Excavations (1989)
4.	<u>St. Mary Cray</u> Kent Road	4707 6739	<u>Grubenhaus</u> and small finds	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 98 (1982) 259-260 <u>AC</u> 74 (1983) 84 <u>KAR</u> 74 (1983) 84 <u>OA</u> 5.1 (1983) 8 <u>OA</u> 6.1 (1984) 2-3 <u>LA</u> 4.14 (1984) 386 <u>AC</u> 101 (1984) 187-216 <u>OA</u> 13.4 (1991) cover, 76

# **STRAY FINDS**

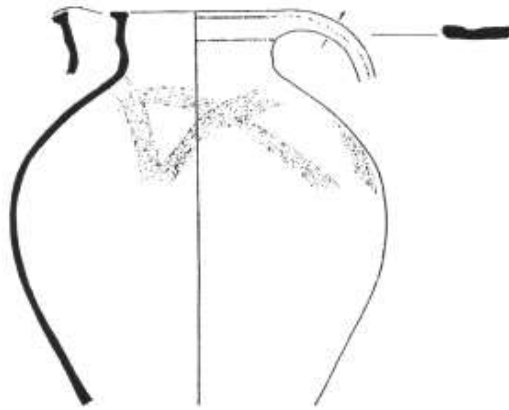
REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
5.	<u>Chelsfield</u> Jubilee Road	?	French Jetton		<u>AC</u> 80 (1965) liv
6.	<u>Farnborough</u>	4395 6340- 4450 6360	Saxon or Roman Twisted Gold Finger Ring	P.P.	
7.	Church Road	448 640	Offa Penny	P.P.	
8.	Tye Lane	4414 6411	Offa Silver Penny Moneyer: Ealmund Canterbury c. 775	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 97 (1981) 325
9.	<u>Orpington</u> All Saints' Church Church Hill	4666 6641	Anglo-Saxon Sundial	Mounted in wall inside church	<u>AC</u> 13 (1880) 374-385 Street (1935) 2 <u>AC</u> 59 (1946) 5-6 <u>AC</u> 73 (1959) 1 Taylor & Taylor (1965) 476-478 <u>JBAA</u> , xxix (1966) 23-24 <u>AC</u> 82 (1967) 287-291 Illustrated Guide to the Parish Church of All Saints (1980) <u>OA</u> 4.4 (1982) 34-35 <u>OA</u> 12.1 (1990) 1 Cox (1992) 22-25 <u>LAMAS</u> 49 (1998) 84,90
10.	Hudson Crescent Derry Downs	4762 6740	Fragment of Cnut Penny and cut Penny of Edward the Confessor	P.P.	
11.	Waldens Road	481 670	Brooch	P.P.	
12.	5 Woodhead Drive	45365 65560	Coin Aethelred II (991-997)	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 78(1963) l-lvi



# ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DATE	REFERENCES
13.	<u>Chislehurst</u> St. Nicholas Church Church Lane	444 699	Window	In wall of church	Guide book to St Nicholas Church Chislehurst
14.	<u>St. Paul's Cray</u> St. Paulinus Church Main Road	4739 6908	Window	Possibly Anglo-Saxon	<u>GM</u> (April 1841) 361-365 <u>AC</u> 18 (1889) 279-287 <u>AC</u> 99 (1983) 175-181 <u>OA</u> 17.1 (1995) 7

## **The Medieval Period**



**AD 1066 - 1485**

## **THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD**

AD 1066 - AD 1485

1066 was the year in which William Duke of Normandy defeated King Harold II of England, near Hastings, Sussex, and it serves as a convenient divide between the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods. But for most people life in Southern Britain was probably little different immediately after the Conquest. Change throughout this period - up to another useful but rather arbitrary cut-off date, the Battle of Bosworth, Leicestershire, which ended the Wars of the Roses - was gradual. Nonetheless much of Kent would have looked very different in 1485 from Kent in 1066: larger towns, more stone and brick buildings both in towns and in the countryside, and some differences of land usage.

The Conquest and the arrival of the Normans brought a noticeable change for the aristocracy, and this was reflected quite quickly in the buildings of the time. Castles were built for defence and control, either by William himself or by noblemen with his agreement. The earliest castles consisted of a motte (mound) with a timber tower, and an adjoining large compound - the bailey - which contained timber buildings. The entire castle was surrounded by a ditch. One of the first examples in Kent of the motte-and-bailey castle can still be seen at Tonbridge, built between 1071 and 1086. Other important examples in Kent of castles which owe their origin to the Norman drive for castle-building are Rochester (one of the earliest stone castles) and Eynsford. The building of a motte and bailey is shown on the Bayeux Tapestry.

Some castles developed into more complex defensive sites, and towns grew up around them. Towns generally became increasingly important as centres - people moved into them from the smaller rural settlements, and they became a focus for trade, manufacture, and administration. Canterbury, for example, saw a major expansion. It was the ecclesiastical capital of England.

Most of the population continued to live in the countryside, in small settlements. Manorial estates were an important feature whether owned by a noble landowner or by the church. Produce would have been sold in local markets or in towns.

Houses - whether small cottages or substantial manor-houses - were usually constructed from timber, and timber-frame with wattle-and-daub infill was the norm into the 14th and 15th Centuries. Stone was used for grander or more elaborate buildings (stone castles replaced early timber structures). Brick did not become an important building material until the end of the period.

Following the Conquest, there was a period of expansion and prosperity. The population increased until soon after 1300, with resulting pressure on land; new areas were brought into cultivation between around 1150 to 1250. These new areas - "assarts" - might be in cleared woodland, perhaps on higher ground where soil was poorer and farming more difficult. Kent has a large number of moated sites, many of which no doubt reflect the value of the moat as a protection in times of unrest (for example during the Anarchy, 1135-1154), and some of which may represent assarts on newly-cultivated land.

Pre-Conquest churches continued in use after the Conquest, but the Normans frequently demolished the existing Anglo-Saxon structure and built a new church or cathedral in its place. Canterbury cathedral was re-built after the Conquest. Many parish churches were re-modelled, with timber structures being replaced by stone. There was extensive reorganisation of monastic houses with a significant input from Norman/French abbeys and religious houses. Founders were invariably from the same background. After the Conquest a number of Benedictine houses were founded, including Battle Abbey in Kent which was a memorial to Harold and to give thanks for victory.

Bad harvests in 1314, 1315 and 1320, and a poorer climate, followed by the Black Death in 1348-1350, led to a reduction in the population from 4-6 million to about half that number by 1400. The Peasants' Revolt of 1381 was centred on Kent and neighbouring counties. Later, from about 1410 to 1460, there were extensive outbreaks of bubonic plague in parts of Kent. Population decline may have been a factor in the desertion of villages in many parts of England, but there is little sign of abandoned settlements in Kent.

After the Conquest specific parts of the countryside were designated as "forest". The Norman forest belonged to the king and had strict laws governing access. Woodland was an important resource; initially pigs were fattened in woodland swine-pastures, but gradually estate woodland itself was intensively managed - trees were coppiced to produce a renewable source of timber for the estate, and timber could also be sold for profit. Woodland was also used as deer-parks for hunting. Sheep-farming became increasingly important in Kent although farms continued to grow grain crops and used cattle and oxen for food and as draught-animals.

There is some evidence that landholding and agricultural practice were more individual in Kent in the medieval period than in other parts of the country. Nowhere in Kent can "ridge and furrow" be seen - the pattern of common cultivation in long strips which is still clearly visible elsewhere in England, particularly in the Midlands. Instead Kent seems to have had more individual landholding and independent cultivation - with farmers either owning their own land or, more usually, farming land which they held as tenants of the manorial estates. There is some evidence that estate owners in Kent farmed parts of the estate directly using paid labour, rather than through bondage, while the remainder was farmed directly by the tenants.

"Villein" is a term used of the Kentish manors recorded in Domesday, as a distinct category from "bordars" and "cottars", but it is not clear whether the obligations of the villein were the same as elsewhere. In 1293 it was legally recognised that villeinage did not exist in Kent. Kent seems to have had greater independence for its ordinary people than existed in other parts of England. Certainly by the later middle ages Kentish yeomen had a long-standing reputation for wealth and independence.

Kent had its own system of law relating to land-holding, called "gavelkind". Under this system land and property did not descend to the eldest son, as elsewhere in England, but was divided between the sons in equal portions after the death of the widow. Theoretically this would have meant the splitting of estates into ever-smaller portions, with resulting difficulty in keeping farms viable. However, it is not clear to what extent this did in fact occur - it is likely that in practice Kent adopted systems similar to other parts of the country, whilst retaining the concept of gavelkind as part of the tradition that the county

kept its own laws in return for recognising William as ruler (Kent - "Invicta" - claimed not to have been conquered in 1066).

The primary divisions of the county were called Lathes possibly reflecting the provinces of the Anglo-Saxon (Jutish) kingdom of Kent. The Lathes were further sub-divided into Hundreds to produce smaller administrative units, as reflected in the Domesday record. The Lathe continued to be the basis of Kentish local government until the 1974 local government reorganisation.

### Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley

There has been little systematic archaeological excavation relating to this period. Most of the evidence summarised in the gazetteer comes from standing buildings, mainly houses and churches, together with stray finds.

Documentary evidence is important in illuminating this period. The Domesday survey of 1086 lists in the Hundred of Helmeestre settlements at Ruxley, St. Paul's Cray, South Cray, Sandlings, Orpington, Crofton and Chelsfield, most of which are identifiable communities or survive in local place-names today. The Survey shows where there were churches and mills in the late 11th century. In the Domesday book Rochelei is in the Hundred of Helmeestre; however, Hasted (1797) says that by 1334 Rokesley was in the Hundred of Rokesley (Ruxley).

In 1206, King John granted the Prior and Monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, the right to hold a market in their manor of Orpington on Wednesdays. In 1281 King Edward I granted Gregory de Ruxley the right to hold a market on Wednesdays at St Mary Cray (which served the surrounding villages) and a fair from 14-16 August. Otto de Grandison was granted the right in 1290 to hold a market in Chelsfield on Mondays and a fair from 24-26 July. He was also granted the right to hold a market on Tuesdays at Farnborough and a fair there from 31 August to 2 September. By the 17th Century, following the demise of the other markets, St Mary Cray had become the market town.

The Upper Cray valley has no known castles or monastic building. Although substantial houses are known to have existed from documentary evidence; there is little now to be seen, though some traces survive in later buildings (for example, in the building called The Priory in Orpington which now houses Bromley Museum). The Priory was a manor of the Priory of Christ Church at Canterbury and also served as a rectory.

Timber-framed houses still survive in St. Mary Cray, though much altered (see, for example, Blundell 1992), and others are known to have existed (for example Manor Farm, St. Mary Cray, which was dismantled and re-erected at Scadbury in 1936-38; the remaining timbers are now in the Weald and Downland Museum, Singleton, Sussex). ODAS have excavated through the floor of Survey House, 5-11 High Street, St Mary Cray and have located the stone foundations, brickearth floor and hearth of an earlier building which pre-dates the existing timber-framed building erected in about 1520. From an archaeomagnetic survey carried out on the hearth associated with this earlier floor, we have been able to ascertain that the hearth was last used some time between 1150 and 1230 AD.

Since 1982 ODAS has been undertaking a research project on Scadbury Manor, near Chislehurst. At the centre of an estate, now substantially preserved as a nature reserve of some 400 acres, there is a moated site with the standing remains of a brick house dating from around 1450. Some documentary material referring to Scadbury survives but archaeological investigation has illuminated its history. The brick house was owned by the Walsingham family, and was newly-built by them, but there are traces of earlier settlement dating from the 13th Century. (The earliest settlement was presumably an "assart" established at the time of population expansion in the area). The moated site forms part of a manorial complex which included a large barn (destroyed by a VI flying bomb at the end of World War II) and other outbuildings. The archaeological material found includes pottery from the 13th Century onwards, animal bones (mainly butchered), and large quantities of oyster shells, along with whelks, cockles and mussels. These finds help us build up a picture of the way of life of the inhabitants.

Cover Picture: Large Rounded Jug, Coarse Border Ware, from Scadbury, Chislehurst.

### **KINGS OF ENGLAND**

William I	1066-1087
William II	1087-1100
Henry I	1100-1135
Stephen	1135-1154
Henry II	1154-1189
Richard I	1189-1199
John	1199-1216
Henry III	1216-1272
Edward I	1272-1307
Edward II	1307-1327
Edward III	1327-1377
Richard II	1377-1399
Henry IV	1399-1413
Henry V	1413-1422
Henry VI	1422-1461
Edward IV	1461-1483
Edward V	1483
Richard III	1483-1485

## **THE DOMESDAY BOOK**

The document known as the Domesday Book, compiled in 1086, was the first written survey of the counties of England. The survey was conducted for King William I so that he could find out the details of each village, showing the number of churches and manors and their holders; hides and plough teams and by whom they were held; villagers, smallholders, slaves and freemen; how much woodland, including pigs, meadow, pasture; and how many mills and fisheries there were. It also gave the value of the land. From all this information the King was able to tell what taxes were due in twelve months from the shires. The king at this time owned all of the land; however individuals, or the church, could hold land for him.

This information was collected for King William at great speed. It would have been impossible for a single panel of officials and clerks to have collected it for the whole country. The country was therefore divided into seven circuits, each circuit covering a grouping of counties, with royal commissioners, three or four highly trusted individuals, assigned to each circuit. Initially notification was sent to each tenant-in-chief, bishop, abbot or baron, each sheriff or local official to arrange for the local landowners to be advised of the information they had to furnish. The King's commissioners then travelled into each shire county to listen to the affirmation of evidence on oath by the Sheriff.

The almost-complete document was presented to William at Winchester in the summer of 1086, just before he left England for the last time.

The Cray valley settlements are listed in the entries for the Hundreds of Axtaine and Helmestrei, which are both within the half lathe of Sutton.

Note: A sulung is a Kentish measurement of land for tax assessment usually equivalent to about 200 acres, or 2 hides or plough-lands, and a yoke is about 30 acres. 1 acre = 0.405 hectares.

## THE DOMESDAY BOOK

LAND OF HIS\* MEN-AT-ARMS (\*the Archbishop of Canterbury)

In ACHESTAN (AXTAINE) Hundred

Place	Held by	Sulung	Yoke	Land for ..... In lordship (ploughs)	Villagers	Smallholders	who have (no. of ploughs)	Slaves	Church	Mill	Meadow (acres)	Pasture (acres)	Woodland with (no. of pigs)
ORPINTON (Orpington)	Mauger	-	3	1	4	1	1/2	4	-	-	3	-	11

LAND OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S MONKS

In HELMESTREI (RUXLEY) Hundred

Place	Held by	Sulung	Yoke	Land for ..... In lordship (ploughs)	Villagers	Smallholders	who have (no. of ploughs)	Slaves	Church	Mill	Meadow (acres)	Pasture (acres)	Woodland with (no. of pigs)
ORPINTON (Orpington)	Archbishop of Canterbury	2 1/2	-	2	46	25	23	-	2	3	10	5 pig pastures of woodland at 50 pigs	

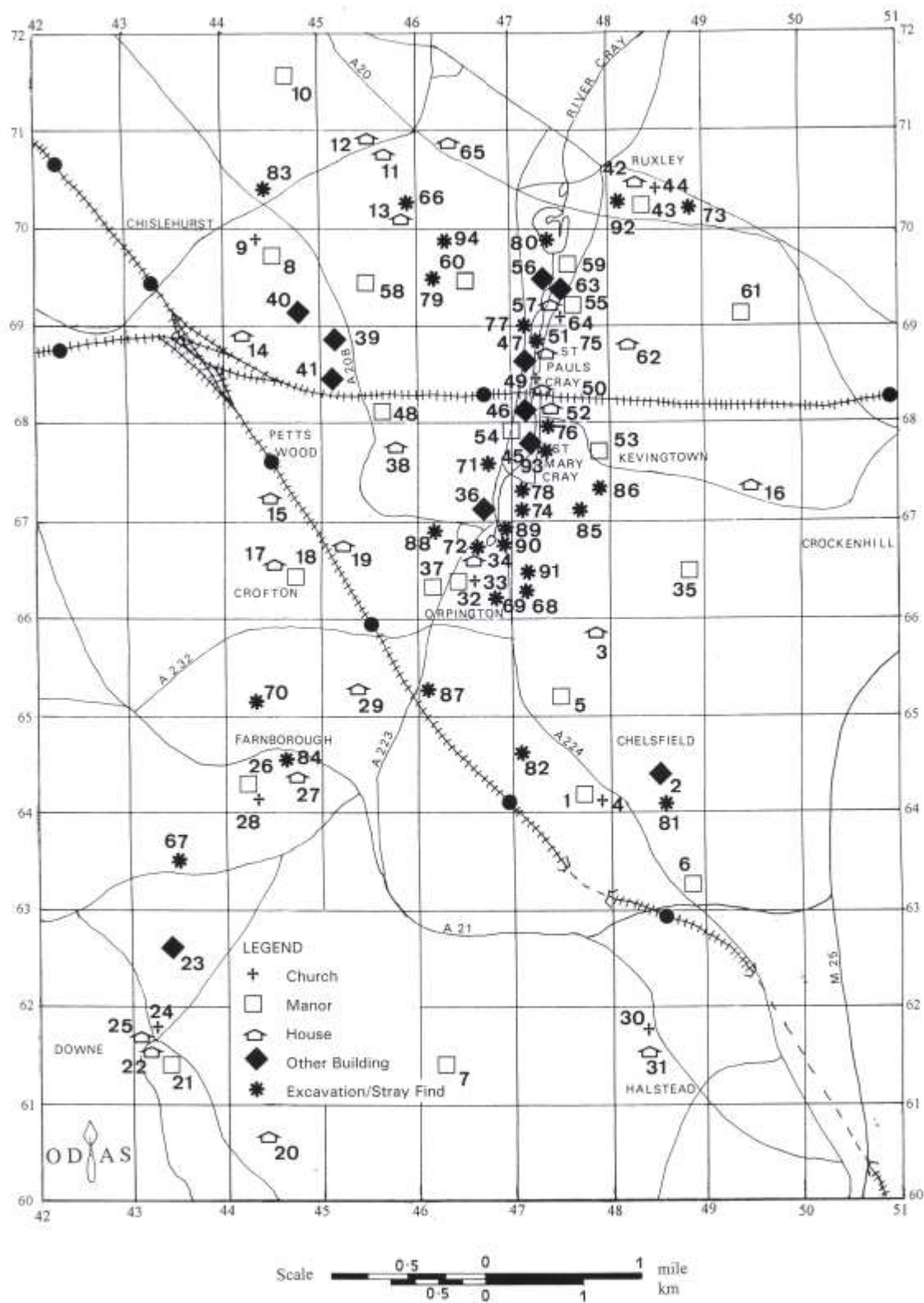


# LAND OF THE BISHOP OF BAYEUX

## In HELMESTREI ( RUXLEY) Hundred

Place	Held by	Sulung	Yoke	Land for ..... In lordship (ploughs)	Villagers	Smallholders	who have (no. of ploughs)	Slaves	Church	Mill	Meadow (acres)	Pasture (acres)	Woodland with (no. of pigs)
ROCHELEI (Ruxley)	Mauger	1	-	1½	10	10	2½	-	-	1	-	-	3
CRAIE (St. Paul's Cray)	Ansketel	½	-	1	7	5	1	5	-	1	-	-	7
SUDCRAI (South Cray)	Adam (son of Hubert)	1	-	2	14	1	4	6	-	-	10	-	10
SENTLINGE (Sandlings)	Hugh (nephew of Herbert)	1½	-	2	20	-	2	9	1	-	6	20	8
CROCTUNE (Crofton)	Ansketel	1	1	0	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIRESFEL (Chelsfield)	Arnulf (of Hesdin)	2	-	2	20	4	8	4	-	1	10	-	10
CODEHA (Cudham)	Gilbert Maminot	4	-	4	15	6	6	11	1	2	-	-	40

# MEDIEVAL



## ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DATE	REFERENCES
1.	<u>Chelsfield</u>	47 64	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 110 <u>AC</u> I (1858) 254-259, 278, 288 <u>AC</u> 10 (1874) 157 Hasted (1797) 84-88, 96-97 Guide Book to St. Giles The Abbot Church, Farnborough
2.	"	48 64	Mill	Medieval	Morgan (1983) 5(23)
3.	Tripes Farm Chelsfield Lane	4792 6593	Farmhouse	Late Medieval ?	
4.	St. Martin of Tours Church Road	4796 6400	Church	11th Century	Hasted II (1797) 93, 95-96 <u>AC</u> 8 (1872) 130 <u>AC</u> 44 (1932) 51 Barnes (1981)
5.	Goddington	474 651	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 110 Hasted II (1797) 84,89 <u>AC</u> 1 (1858) 288 <u>AC</u> 10 (1874) 157
6.	Hewitt	489 632	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 111 Hasted II (1797) 90
7.	Norsted	462 613	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 111 Hasted II (1797) 91-92
8.	<u>Chislehurst</u>	445 697	Manor	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 3-7 Webb (1899) 101-105
9.	St. Nicholas Church Lane	443 699	Church	12th Century	Hasted II (1797) 18-21 <u>AC</u> 8 (1872) 131 <u>AC</u> 13 (1880) 386-403 Webb (1899) 18-100 <u>AC</u> 44 (1932) 45 Guide Book to St Nicholas Church by the Rector
10.	Kemnal	446 716	Manor	Medieval	Webb (1899) 251-256, 357, 359, 367
11.	Cadlands Perry Street	456 707	House	1390	Dendro date carried out for owner
12.	Frogpool Perry Street	457 709	House	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 114 Hasted II (1797) 10-11

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DATE	REFERENCES
13.	Scadbury Park	4592 7008	Moated Manor House	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 114 Hasted II (1797) 7-8 <u>AC</u> 13 (1880) 387-403 Webb (1899) 106-169, 352-353, 355-357, 374-375 <u>AC</u> 93 (1977) 221 <u>OA</u> 12.3 (1990) 50-52 <u>OA</u> 17.3 (1995) 49-50 <u>OA</u> 18.2 (1996) 21-23
14.	Tongs Farm	4415 6890	Farmhouse	Medieval	Bannister (1977) 22, 28, 114
15.	Town Court	445 672	Manor House	1280	Hasted II (1797) 15 Webb (1899) 9, 114, 355-357, 374-375 Waymark (1990) 23-26 <u>OA</u> 13.2 (1991) 34-36 Cox (1992) 95, 123
16.	<u>Crockenhill</u> Crouch Farm Crockenhill Road	4939 6721	Farmhouse	Late Medieval ?	
17.	<u>Crofton</u>	445 665	Deserted village	Medieval	<u>Philipott</u> (1659) 259-260 Hasted II (1797) 101 <u>MVRG Query List</u> 1978
18.	Crofton	446 663	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 259 Hasted II (1797) 101-102 Bromleage (March 1999) 20-24
19.	Crofton Farmhouse Crofton Lane	4511 6679	Hall House	Medieval	
20.	<u>Cudham</u> Hostye Farm Cudham Lane North	4448 6064	Farmhouse	Late Medieval ?	
21.	<u>Downe</u>	432 615	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 133 Hasted II (1797) 55-56
22.	Downe Hall (Formerly Downe-Court)	432 615	House	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 55-57
23.	Orange Court Farm	4345 6262	Barn	Late Medieval ?	
24.	St. Mary's Church Cudham Road	4321 6164	Church	Medieval	<u>AC</u> 99 (1983) 109-114
25.	Walnut Tree Cottage Luxted Road	4314 6164	House	Late Medieval ?	

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DATE	REFERENCES
26.	<u>Farnborough</u>	44 64	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 110 Hasted II (1797) 46-49 <u>AC</u> 1 (1858) 254-259, 278, 288 <u>AC</u> 10 (1876) 157 Guide Book to St Giles the Abbot Church
27.	Farnborough Hall	447 644	House	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 50
28.	St. Giles The Abbot Church	4438 6411	Church	Medieval	<u>AC</u> 8 (1872) 153 <u>AC</u> 44 (1932) 51 Guide Book to St Giles the Abbot Church
29.	Tubbenden	454 654	House	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 260 Hasted II (1797) 50-51
30.	<u>Halstead</u>	484 617	Church (demolished)	Medieval	
31.	Coldigate	48 61	Farm	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 111
32.	<u>Orpington</u>	465 665	Manor	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 100,110
33.	All Saints' Church Church Hill	4666 6641	Church	Anglo-Norman	Hasted II (1797) 108-111 <u>AC</u> 10 (1876) 287 <u>AC</u> 13 (1880) 374-385 <u>AC</u> 44 (1932) 52 Street (1935) 1-25 <u>AC</u> 60 (1947) 118-119 Illustrated Guide to the Parish Church of All Saints', Orpington (1980) Cox (1992), 29-31
34.	The Priory Church Hill	465 665	Manor House Gatehouse	1290-1316 15th Century	Bowen pers comm Street (1934) 2-115 <u>AC</u> 59 (1946) 5-6 <u>AC</u> 73 (1959) 1 <u>AC</u> 76 (1961) 1ii <u>KAR</u> 20 (1970) 28-30 Palmer (1975), 25 Cox (1992), 21-22
35.	East Hall	488 664	Manor	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 105-106
36.	Hodsoll's Mill (once known as Colgate's Mill Farm Road/ Cray Avenue	4666 6702	Corn Mill	Medieval	Morgan (1893) 3 (1) Reid I (1987) 137, 143, 147 <u>OA</u> 13.2 (1991) 37
37.	Mayfield	461 662	Manor	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 103-104
38.	Poverest Road	458 678	Farm	1254	Wallenburg (1934) 29

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DATE	REFERENCES
39.	<u>Petts Wood</u>	4508 6875/ 452 690	Earthworks	Medieval	<u>AC</u> 13 (1880) 8-17 Bannister (1997) 132
40.	"	4464 6922- 4530 6872	Wood Bank	Medieval	Bannister (1997) 61, 106
41.	"	4508 6828- 4510 6843	Parish Boundary	Medieval	Bannister (1997) 61
42.	<u>Ruxley</u>	486 705	Deserted village	Medieval	<u>MVRG Catalogue</u> Morgan (1983) 5 (22)
43.	Ruxley Manor	486 705	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 108-109, 122 Hasted II (1797) 142-144, 150-152 <u>AC</u> 10 (1876) 157 <u>AC</u> 73 (1959) liii
44.	St Botolph's Church	486 705	Church	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 152, 161 <u>AC</u> 10 (1876) 295 Invicta Magazine 3.2 (1913) <u>AC</u> 44 (1932) 49 <u>KAR</u> 109 (1992) 197
45.	<u>St Mary Cray</u>	4713 6770	Corn Mill	Medieval	Morgan (1983) 3(1) Reid I (1987) 137, 143
46.	"	4715 6817	Corn Mill	Medieval	Morgan (1983) 3(1) Reid I (1987) 137, 143
47.	"	4719 6842	Corn Mill	Medieval	Morgan (1983) 5 (22) Reid I (1987) 137, 143
48.	Ackmere	455 680	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 260 Hasted II (1797) 114-115 <u>AC</u> 10 (1876) 157
49.	St. Mary's Church High Street	4722 6836	Church	13th Century	Hasted II (1797) 122 <u>AC</u> 10 (1876) 295 <u>AC</u> 13 (1880) 377-378 Street (1939) 17, 24 <u>GLC</u> (1972) 9 An Historical Guide to St Mary Cray Parish Church by Susan Mandy-Smith & John Blundell (1997)
50.	Mary Rose High Street	4721 6822	House	Late Medieval ?	<u>AC</u> 69 (1955) 219-221
51.	Survey House 7-11 High Street	4724 6838	House	1150-1230	Street (1938) 4-6, 92 <u>HBOG</u> 3 (1996) 1 <u>DoE</u> (1973) 51 (Grade II)

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DATE	REFERENCES
52.	87-91 High Street	4725 6840	Houses	Late Medieval	
53.	Kevington	479 676	Manor	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 117-118
54.	Sandlings Manor Farm	471 681	Manor & House	1370's	Philipott (1659) 260 Hasted II (1797) 114-115 <u>AC</u> 10 (1876) 157 Street (1928-9) Morgan (1983) <u>OA</u> 5.2 (1983) 30-33 <u>OA</u> 10.1 (1988) 1 <u>OA</u> 12.3 (1990) 37-40 <u>OA</u> 14.4 (1992) cover
55.	<u>St Paul's Cray</u> Pauls Cray	474 691	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 109 Hasted II (1797) 126-127, 133, 143 <u>AC</u> 10 (1876) 156
56.	"	4735 6940	Corn Mill	Medieval	Morgan (1983) 5 (28) Reid I (1987) 137, 143
57.	"	473 691	Alms Houses	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 132
58.	Broke	45 69?	Manor	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 132 <u>AC</u> 10 (1876) 156 Webb (1899) 358
59.	Champeyns	47 69	Manor	Medieval	Webb (1899) 111, 114, 355-357, 374-375
60.	Kitchen Grove	46 69	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 109 Hasted II (1797) 130 <u>AC</u> 10 (1876) 156-7
61.	Hockenden	493 690	Manor	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 119
62.	Pauls Cray Hill	481 688	House	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 130-131
63.	Pauls Cray Hill	47 69	Bridge	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 131
64.	St. Paulinus' Church Main Road	4739 6908	Church	Anglo-Norman	Hasted II (1797) 133-134 <u>GM</u> 15 (1841) 361-365 <u>AC</u> 10 (1876) 288 <u>AC</u> 18 (1889) 279-287 <u>AC</u> 44 (1932) 51 <u>AC</u> 85 (1970) 203 <u>AC</u> 99 (1983) 175-181 <u>OA</u> 17.1 (1995) 7-11 <u>KAR</u> 130 (1997) 223-225
65.	<u>Sidcup</u> Frognal House	4646 7083	Manor House	Medieval ?	Webb (1899), 6,9,273 Hasted II (1797) 10-11

## EXCAVATIONS

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
66.	<u>Chislehurst</u> Scadbury Park	4592 7008	Moated Manor	ODAS	<u>AC</u> 69 (1955) 219-221 <u>AC</u> 98 (1982) 259 <u>OA</u> 5.2 (1983) 18-34 <u>KAR</u> 74 (1983) 84 <u>LA</u> 4.14 (1984) 386 <u>KAR</u> 86 (1986) 125, 135 <u>OA</u> 10.2 (1988) 17-22 <u>AC</u> 106 (1988) 217 <u>OA</u> 11.1 (1989) 2 <u>OA</u> 11.4 (1989) 49 <u>KAR</u> 95 (1989) 106 <u>OA</u> 12.1 (1990) 3 <u>OA</u> 12.2 (1990) 21-25 <u>OA</u> 12.3 (1990) 44 <u>OA</u> 12.4 (1990) 60-61 <u>KAR</u> 99 (1990) 198 <u>KAR</u> 100 (1990) 227 <u>KAR</u> 101 (1990) 21 <u>KAR</u> 104 (1991) 73 <u>KAR</u> 106 (1991) 142-143 <u>OA</u> 14.1 (1992) 7-9 <u>OA</u> 14.4 (1992) 41 <u>KAR</u> 108 (1992) 189 <u>KAR</u> 109 (1992) 211-212 <u>LA</u> Vol 7. 4 (1993) 97-103 <u>OA</u> 15.1 (1993) 7-9 <u>OA</u> 16.3 (1994) 44-45 <u>AC</u> 16.1 (1994) 2 <u>OA</u> 17.2 (1995) 15-16 <u>OA</u> 17.3 (1995) 48 <u>OA</u> 17.4 (1995) 57 <u>OA</u> 18.1 (1996) 2 <u>OA</u> 18.4 (1996) 43 <u>OA</u> 18.1 (1996) 3 <u>OA</u> 19.1 (1997) 4 <u>OA</u> 19.3 (1997) 41 <u>OA</u> 19.4 (1997) 57 Archer & Hart/ODAS (1997) <u>OA</u> 20.1 (1998) 4, 11-12 <u>OA</u> 20.1 (1998) 31 <u>OA</u> 20.3 (1998) 31 <u>KAR</u> 132 (1998) 38-39 Hart/ODAS (2000)
67.	<u>Farnborough</u> Mace Farm	435 635	Medieval ? Wall	P.P.	<u>KAR</u> 20 (1970) 11-12
68.	<u>Orpington</u> Bark Hart Bark Hart Road/ Ramsden Road	4728 6633	House		<u>AC</u> 71 (1957) 239-40

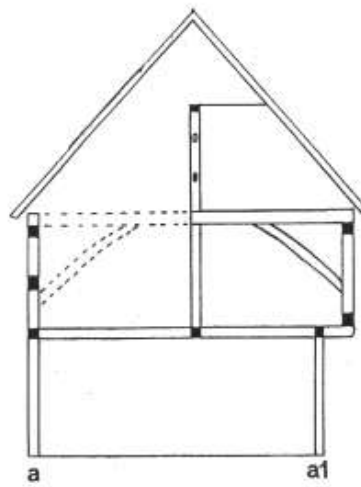


REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
69.	Bark Hart Road	4666 6642	Late 13th Century Hut & 2 lead smelting furnaces	P.P.	<u>KAR</u> 8 (1967) 8-10
70.	Darrick Wood	4429 6511	Medieval ? Circular Bank & Ditch		<u>AC</u> 73 (1959) li
71.	Poverest Road	467 676	c. 13th Century Hearth	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 83 (1968) 128
72.	Priory Gardens	464 6664	Medieval Potsherds	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 97 (1981) 326 <u>OA</u> 3.3 (1981) 38
73.	<u>Ruxley</u> St. Botolph's Ruxley Manor Garden Centre	4853 7025	11th & 13th Century Church	BROM MUS. & P.P. Notes on the 1968 excavations are held at Bexley Local Studies Library.	<u>AC</u> 60 (1947) 18-19 <u>AC</u> 83 (1968) 259-260 Notes on the 1968 excavations Gilmore Hankey Kirke Trial Excavations (1989) <u>KAR</u> 17 (1969) 24-25 <u>KAR</u> 20 (1970) 24-27
74.	<u>St Mary Cray</u> Anglesea Road	4710 6728	Pottery	ODAS	<u>OA</u> 12.2 (1990) 26-27
75.	Survey House 5-11 High Street	4725 6839	Pottery	P.P.	<u>OA</u> 12.1 (1999) 8-13
76.	Durley House 83 High Street	4726 6811	Pottery	ODAS	<u>OA</u> 14.2 (1992) 20 <u>OA</u> 14.4 (1992) 53 <u>OA</u> 15.1 (1992) 1 <u>OA</u> 15.1 (1992) 2 <u>OA</u> 15.2 (1993) 22-40 <u>KAR</u> 112 (1993) 26-31
77.	153 Sevenoaks Way	4715 6880	Pottery	P.P.	<u>MOLAS</u> Evaluation (1998) (ref SVW98)
78.	Wellington Road	4705 6731	Pottery	ODAS	<u>OA</u> 6.1 (1984) 4
79.	<u>St Pauls Cray</u> Breakspears Drive	4623 6965	Farmstead	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 117 (1997) 199-225 <u>OA</u> 19.1 (1997) 4 <u>OA</u> 20.4 (1998) 66
80.	Blinkhorn Gravel Pits Sandy Lane	472 697	Quernstone	P.P.	<u>OHRNHS</u> (1950's) 7

## **STRAY FINDS**

<b>REF NO:</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>NGR/TQ</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>DEPOSITED</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b>
81.	<u>Chelsfield</u> Maypole Road	487 640	French Jetton	BROM. MUS.	
82.	Winchester Road	4707 6475	Anglo-Norman Arrowhead	BROM. MUS.	
83.	<u>Chislehurst</u> Ashfield Lane	445 704	Dripping Dish	P.P.	<u>OA</u> 16.1 (1994) cover, 12-14
84.	<u>Farnborough</u>	44 64	14th-15th Century Lead Seal "S.CATERIN.HEWITT"	P.P.	
85.	<u>Orpington</u> Cockmannings Road	4776 6700	Edward I Penny (1272-1307) Edward IV or V ½ Penny (1461-1483)	P.P.	
86.	Cockmannings Road	479 673	Seal	P.P.	
87.	10 Cranleigh Close	4609 6522	11th-13th Century Coin	P.P.	
88.	37 Mountview Road	462 669	French Jetton	P.P.	
89.	Priory Gardens	466 666	John Shortcross Penny (1189-1216) Edward II ¼ Penny (1307-27)	P.P.	
90.	Priory Gardens	467 666	13th-15th Century Pottery	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 76 (1961) lii
91.	Ramsden Road	471 664	Medieval Sword	BROM. MUS.	
92.	<u>Ruxley</u> Cookham Road	486 702	Medieval Harness Fitting, enamelled bronze, coat of arms a Charles I Farthing	P.P.	Bromley Museum
93.	<u>St Mary Cray</u> High Street	472 677	Seal, 12 Century	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 73 (1959) 230-1
94.	<u>St Paul's Cray</u> Walsingham School Way	463 697	Farmstead	BROM. MUS.	<u>AC</u> 117(1997) 199-225 Midfield

## The Tudor Period



**AD 1485 - 1603**

## **THE TUDOR PERIOD**

AD 1485 - AD1603

During this period the population of England increased from over 2 million in 1500 to over 4 million by 1600. The increased manpower and demand that sprang from the rising population stimulated economic growth and the commercialisation of agriculture, encouraged trade and urban renewal, and inspired a housing revolution. However, the impact of the sudden demand also led to pressure on food resources, inflation, urban squalor and poverty.

The organisation of agriculture changed. Pasture for sheep increasingly replaced arable cultivation, and the communally farmed open strips gave way to enclosed fields.

High prices gave farmers strong incentives to produce crops for sale at the dearer markets in nearby towns, rather than for local people. Although living standards generally rose throughout the Tudor period, some years of poor harvests led to localised starvation and higher mortality.

90% of people worked on the land. For most people village life had changed little since the Middle Ages. Most people did not venture far from home as villages were often self-contained with mills for grinding corn and local tradesmen making and selling goods. But gradually people moved into towns, which meant overcrowding was a problem; with narrow streets sanitation was poor and there were frequent outbreaks of disease.

The predominance of the Catholic Church with the Pope at its head was increasingly challenged by Protestantism. The Act of Supremacy passed by Parliament in 1534 made the king, Henry VIII, the Supreme Head of the Church of England. Until this time all church services had been in Latin. Archbishop Cranmer prepared a book in English containing new simplified forms of services. This book, the Book of Common Prayer, was published in 1549, and it was ordered to be read in all churches. The Bible was translated into English and became more widely available with the advent of printing. Henry VIII also broke the power of the monasteries, which until their dissolution had been major landowners.

With peace within the country, increased foreign trade and a strong government, many nobles became richer and spent large amounts on clothes and jewellery. Music and theatre became popular pastimes and in 1598 the Globe Theatre was built in London where many of William Shakespeare's plays were staged.

Many timber-framed manor houses were rebuilt in a more symmetrical style showing classical influence. In the south-east, many of these new buildings were built of brick.

### Evidence from the Upper Cray Valley

Documentary evidence is important in illuminating this period. The church parish registers commence in the second half of the 16th century in this area and record births, marriages and deaths. They give the names of people living in the parishes and an idea of how many people lived here.

Most of the countryside was owned by a few wealthy people who farmed and felled trees in their woods to sell the timber. The majority of people lived in the villages which were located along the valley. Many buildings survived from earlier periods - often with alterations - but many timber-

framed village houses in the area were rebuilt (perhaps due to their age and bad state of repair) and new ones added. Consequently the villages expanded. St Mary Cray was the market town where the produce of the area was sold.

ODAS has carried out a survey of several timber-framed buildings in the area and we know for example that Survey House, St Mary Cray High Street, was built in about 1520 over the remains of an earlier house dated to around 1200. At Scadbury Moated Manor, Chislehurst, the medieval manor house was enlarged in about 1550 using substantial amounts of brickwork in the new buildings.

The gazetteer shows buildings known to be standing in the Tudor period, whether new-build or modified, and gives the earliest known date.

Cover picture: Cross-section of Survey House, St Mary Cray

### **KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND**

Henry VII	1485-1509
Henry VIII	1509-1547
Edward VI	1547-1553
Mary I	1553-1558
Elizabeth I	1558-1603

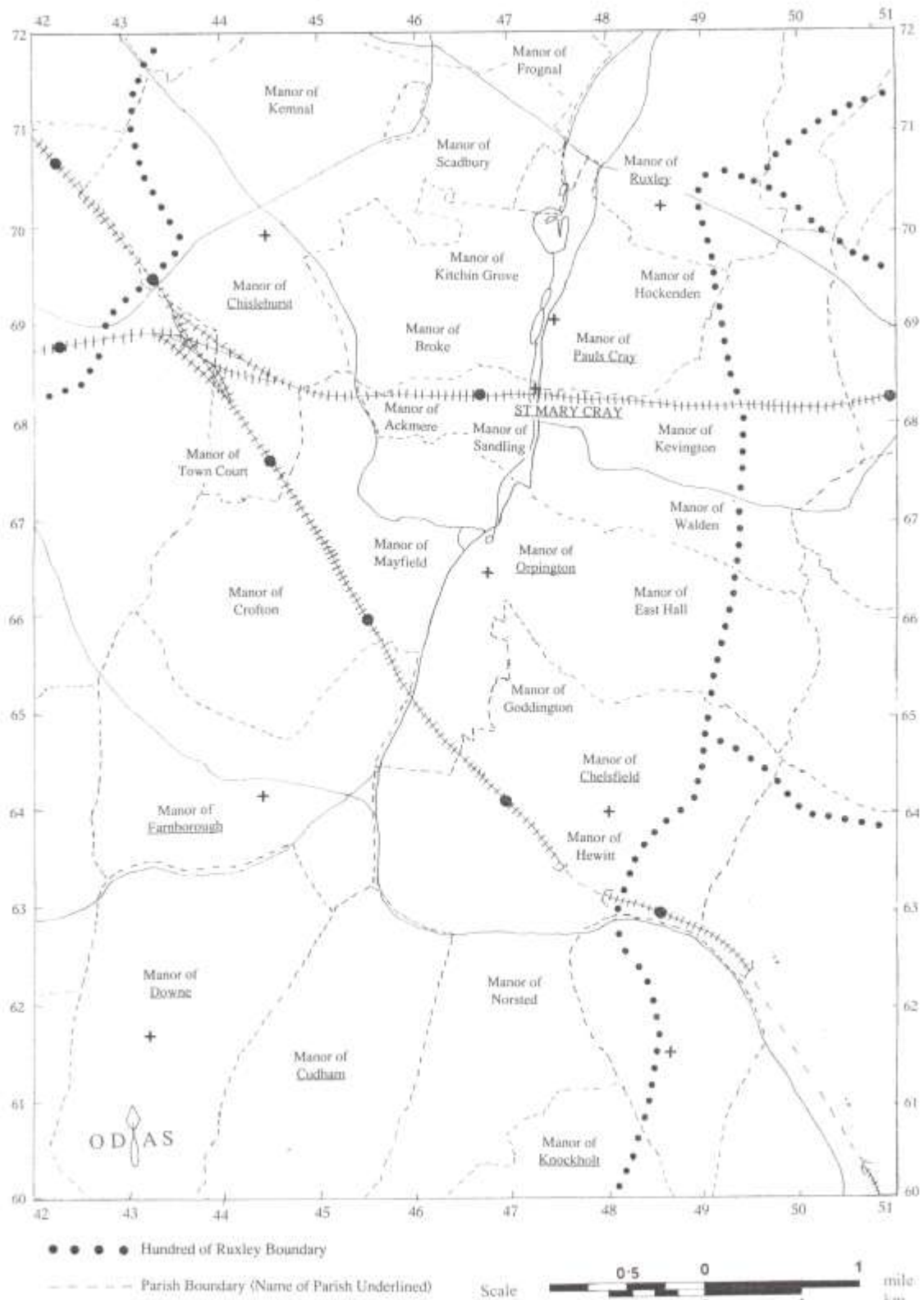
### **BOUNDARIES AND MANORS**

This map shows part of the Hundred of Ruxley boundary which has been taken from the Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769. The parish boundaries have been taken from the 1870 Ordnance Survey map. The possible positions of the manors have been placed on this map for ease of reference with the name of the parish underlined. St Mary Cray is in capital letters as it was the market town, rather than a manor.

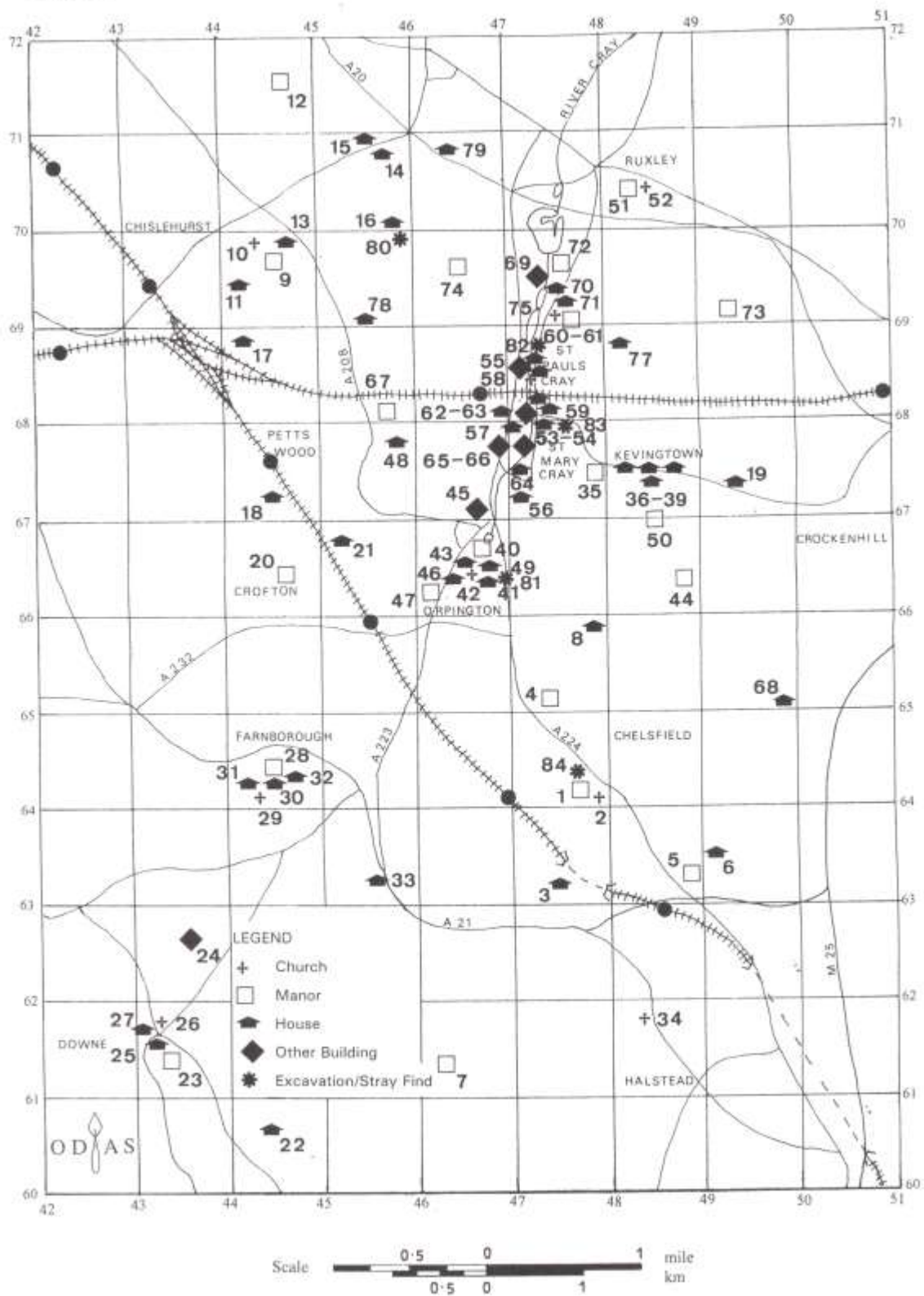
It should be noted however that the names of all the manors, to which a reference has been found, have been placed on this map, but it does not necessarily represent the situation at any specific period in time. The exact location of the manors of Kitchen Grove and Broke are not known and have been placed within the parish to which a reference has been found.

The parish of Ruxley was united with North Cray in 1557 and consequently St Botolph's, Ruxley is no longer used as a church. St Paulinus in St Paul's Cray was closed in 1978 and has been amalgamated with the parish of St Mary Cray.

# RECONSTRUCTION OF BOUNDARIES AND POSSIBLE POSITION OF MANORS



# TUDOR



## **ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE**

<b>REF NO:</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>NGR/TQ</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b>
1.	<u>Chelsfield</u>	47 64	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 110 Hasted II (1797) 88 <u>AC</u> 10 (1874) 157 Webb (1899) 119
2.	St Martin of Tours Church Road	4796 6400	Church	11th Century	Hasted II (1797) 93 <u>AC</u> 8 (1872) 130 <u>DoE</u> (1973) 18 Barnes (1981)
3.	Julian Brimstone Church Road	475 633	House	17th Century	<u>DoE</u> (1973) 19 (Grade II)
4.	Goddington	474 651	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 110-111 Hasted II (1797) 90 <u>AC</u> 10 (1874) 157 Street (1933) 4-5
5.	Hewitt	489 632	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 111
6.	Bo Peep Hewitts Road	490 635	Inn	1547	Details in Pub
7.	Norsted	462 613	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 111 Hasted II (1797) 92
8.	Tripes Farm	4792 6593	Farmhouse	16th Century	<u>DoE</u> (1973) 15 (Grade II)
9.	<u>Chislehurst</u>	445 697	Manor	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 3-7 Webb (1899) 104-105
10.	St Nicholas Church Lane	443 699	Church	12th Century	Hasted II (1797) 17-21 <u>AC</u> 8 (1872) 131 <u>AC</u> 13 (1880) 386-403 Webb (1899) 18-100 <u>DoE</u> (1973) 26 Guide to St Nicholas Church by the Rector
11.	Old Hawkwood House/Manor Farm Hawkwood Lane	4412 6950	Farmhouse	1541	Webb (1899) 13 Bannister (1997) 27
12.	Kemnal	446 716	Manor	Medieval	Webb (1899) 117, 251-256
13.	The "Manor House" Manor Park Road	44600 69770	House	Tudor	Webb (1899) 264-6 <u>DoE</u> (1973) 63 (Grade II)



REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DATE	REFERENCES
14.	Cadlands Perry Street	456 707	House	1390	<u>DoE</u> (1973) 71 (Grade II) Dendro date for owner
15.	Frogpool (Butts Farm) Perry Street	45730 70918	House	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 114 Hasted II (1797) 10-11 <u>DoE</u> (1973) 71 (Grade II)
16.	Scadbury Park	4592 7008	Moated Manor House	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 109,114 Hasted II (1797) 7-8 <u>AC</u> 13 (1880) 387-403 Webb (1899) 381 <u>OA</u> 12.3 (1990) 50-52 <u>OA</u> 16.2 (1994) 29-30 <u>OA</u> 17.3 (1995) 49-50 <u>OA</u> 17.4 (1995) 59-69 <u>OA</u> 18.2 (1996) 21-23 <u>OA</u> 19.3 (1997) 42-48, 51-54 <u>OA</u> 19.4 (1997) 65-66 <u>KAR</u> 135 (1999) 109
17.	Tongs Farm	4415 6890	Farmhouse	Medieval	Bannister (1997) 22, 28, 114
18.	Town Court	445 672	Manor House	1280	Hasted II (1797) 15-16 Webb (1899) 9, 117 Waymark (1990) 23-26 Cox (1992) 95,123 <u>OA</u> 13.2 (1991) 34-36
19.	<u>Crockenhill</u> Crouch Farm Crockenhill Road	4939 6721	Farmhouse	Late Medieval	<u>DoE</u> (1973) 29 (Grade II) <u>OA</u> 1.2 (1979) 17
20.	<u>Crofton</u>	446 663	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 259 Hasted II (1797) 102-103
21.	Crofton Farmhouse Crofton Lane	4511 6679	Hall House	Medieval	<u>DoE</u> (1973) 29 (Grade II) Thatcher (1977) 46-47, 50 <u>OA</u> 1.2 (1979) 17
22.	<u>Cudham</u> Hostye Farm Cudham Lane North	4448 6064	Farmhouse	Late Medieval?	
23.	<u>Downe</u>	432 615	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 133 Hasted II (1797) 55-56
24.	Downe Orange Court Farm	4345 6262	Barn	Late Medieval	
25.	Downe Court	432 615	House	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 133 Hasted II (1797) 55-57
26.	St Mary's Church Cudham Road	4321 6164	Church	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 56-59
27.	Walnut Tree Cottage	4314 6164	House	Late Medieval?	

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DATE	REFERENCES
28.	<u>Farnborough</u> Manor	44 64	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 110 Hasted II (1797) 49 <u>AC</u> 59 (1946) 7-18
29.	St Giles The Abbot Church Church Road	4438 6411	Church	Medieval (rebuilt 1641)	Hasted II (1797) 52-53 <u>AC</u> 8(1872) 153 <u>DoE</u> (1973) 24 Guide book to St Giles The Abbot Church by the Rector
30.	5-7 Church Road	4437 6430	House	C1500	<u>DoE</u> (1973) 25 (Grade II) Thatcher (1977) 7-13 <u>OA</u> 1.2 (1979) 17
31.	20 Church Road	44334 64234	House	C1600	<u>DoE</u> (1973) 24 (Grade II) Thatcher (1977) 14-22 <u>OA</u> 1.2 (1979) 17
32.	Farnborough Hall Tubbenden	44680 64390	House	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 260 Hasted II (1797) 50-52
33.	<u>Green Street Green</u> Chelsfield Hall Farmhouse Sevenoaks Road	456 632	House	17th Century	<u>DoE</u> (1973) 80 (Grade II)
34.	<u>Halstead</u>	484 617	Church	Medieval (demolished)	
35.	<u>Kevington</u>	479 676	Manor	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 118
36.	Blue Berry Farmhouse Crookenhill Road	4850 67490	House	Tudor	
37.	Childs Cottage Crookenhill Road	483 675	House	17th Century	<u>DoE</u> (1973) 28 (Grade II)
38.	Oak Cottage/ Kevington Cottage Crookenhill Road	48362 67520	House	c1500	<u>DoE</u> (1973) 28 (Grade II) Thatcher (1977) 38-45 <u>OA</u> 1.2 (1979) 17
39.	Yew Tree Cottage Crookenhill Road	48390 67502	House	Tudor	<u>DoE</u> (1973) 28 (Grade II)
40.	<u>Orpington</u>	465 665	Manor	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 100-101
41.	Bark Hart Bark Hart Road	4666 6642	House (demolished)	1540's	Philipott (1659) 259 Hasted II (1797) 101 Street (1935) 1-59 <u>AC</u> 71 (1957) 239-240 <u>AC</u> 74 (1960) 94 <u>KAR</u> 20 (1970) 28-30 Palmer (1975) 25 Cox (1992) 23,25

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DATE	REFERENCES
42.	All Saints Church Church Hill	4666 6641	Church	Anglo-Norman	Hasted II (1797) 108-111 <u>AC</u> 10 (1876) 287 <u>AC</u> 13 (1880) 374-385 Street (1935) 1-25 <u>AC</u> 59 (1946) 5-6 <u>AC</u> 60 (1947) 118-119 <u>DoE</u> (1973) 16 Illustrated Guide to The Parish Church of All Saints', Orpington (1980) Cox (1992) 29-31
43.	The Priory Church Hill	465 665	Manor House Gatehouse	1290-1316 15th Century	Bowen pers comm. Street (1934) 2-115 <u>AC</u> 73 (1959) 1 <u>AC</u> 76 (1961) 1i <u>KAR</u> 20 (1970) 28-30 <u>DoE</u> (1973) 16 (Grade II) Palmer (1975) 25 Cox (1992) 21,22
44.	East Hill	488 664	Manor	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 106-108
45.	Hodsoll's Mill (once known as Colgate's Mill) Farm Road/ Cray Avenue	4666 6702	Corn Mill	Medieval	Street (1934) 1-38 Reid I (1987) 137, 143, 147 <u>QA</u> 13.2 (1991) 37 Cox (1992) 33-37
46.	Anchor & Hope Inn High Street	463 665	Inn	Medieval/Tudor	Street (1928) 1-30 <u>BLH</u> (1978) 52-57
47.	Mayfield	461 662	Manor	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 104-105
48.	Poverest Poverest Road	458 678	Farm	1254	Wallenberg (1934) 29
49.	All Saints Church Yard Ramsden Road	4665 6650	Almshouses	Tudor	<u>AC</u> 31 (1915) 197 <u>AC</u> 76 (1961) 1xx
50.	Walden Waldens Road	486 670	Manor	17th Century	Hasted II (1797) 121 <u>DoE</u> (1973) 86 (Grade II)
51.	<u>Ruxley</u>	486 705	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 108-109 Hasted II (1797) 152-153
52.	St Botolph's	486 705	Church	1552	Philipott (1659) 109 Hasted II (1797) 159-161 <u>AC</u> 10 (1876) 295 <u>QA</u> 19.2 (1997) 23

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DATE	REFERENCES
53.	<u>St Mary Cray</u>	4713 6770	Corn Mill	Medieval	Street (1936) 1-2 Street (1938) 57,67 Street (1939) 18, 22-36 Reid I (1987) 137, 143
54.	St Mary Cray	4713 6817	Corn Mill	Medieval	Reid I (1987) 137,143
55.	St Mary Cray	4719 6842	Corn Mill	Medieval	Reid I (1987) 137, 143
56.	11-13 Anglesea Road	4712 6727	House	17th Century	<u>OA</u> 2.3 (1980) 21-25
57.	Sandlings Manor Farm Cray Avenue	471 681	Manor & House	1370's	Philipott (1659) 260 Hasted II (1797) 116 Street (1936) <u>AC</u> 69 (1955) 221 <u>OA</u> 5.2 (1983) 30-33 <u>OA</u> 10.1 (1988) 1 <u>OA</u> 12.3 (1990) 37-40 <u>OA</u> 12.4 (1990) 61,65 <u>OA</u> 14.4 (1992) cover
58.	St Mary's Church High Street	4722 6836	Church	13 <sup>th</sup> Century	Hasted II (1797) 122-124 <u>AC</u> 10 (1876) 295 <u>AC</u> 13 (1880) 377-378 <u>DoE</u> (1973) 50 An historical guide to St Mary's Parish church by Susan Mandy-Smith and John Blundell (1977)
59.	The Mount High Street	4732 6808	House	Tudor	
60.	Blue Anchor 1-3 High Street	4725 6841	Public House	1520	<u>GLC</u> (1972) o <u>OA</u> 20.4 (1998) cover, 56-64
61.	Survey House 5-9 High Street	4724 6838	Houses	1520	<u>GLC</u> (1972) p <u>DoE</u> (1973) 51 Grade II Thatcher (1977) 47-48, 50 <u>OA</u> 1.2 (1979) 17 The Acanthus, 3 (1996) 1 <u>OA</u> 20.3 (1998) cover, 33-41 <u>KAR</u> 135 (1999) 109-110
62.	40-50 High Street	4721 6823	House	17th Century	Street (1938) 8, 17 <u>GLC</u> (1972)e <u>DoE</u> (1973) 50 (Grade II) Thatcher (1977) 23-28 <u>AC</u> 94 (1978) 282 <u>OA</u> 1.2 (1979) 17
63.	87-91 High Street	4725 6840	Houses	Late Medieval	Street (1938) 4-6, 92 <u>GLC</u> (1972) x <u>OA</u> 1.2 (1979) 17 <u>HBOG</u> (1996) 1

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DATE	REFERENCES
64.	4-8a Kent Road	4707 6737	House		<u>AC</u> 94 (1978) 282-283 <u>QA</u> 3.3 (1981) 32-34
65.	Market Meadow	472 682	Market House	?	Hasted II (1797) 112
66.	1 Market Meadow	4721 6818	House	16th Century	<u>GLC</u> (1972) 1
67.	Oakmore	455 680	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 260 Hasted II (1797) 116
68.	Davidson House (Formerly Skeet Hill House) Skeet Hill Lane	499 651	House	17th Century	<u>DoE</u> (1973) 81 (Grade II)
69.	<u>St Paul's Cray</u>	4735 6940	Corn Mill	Medieval	Shears (1967) 29 Palmer (1975) 11 Reid I (1987) 137,143
70.	Bull Inn Chapmans Lane	4745 6927	Public House	16th Century	Sign in pub <u>DoE</u> (1973) 63 (Grade II)
71.	2-3 Chapmans Lane	4748 6922	House	17th Century	<u>DoE</u> (1973) 14 (Grade II)
72.	Champeyns	47 69	Manor	Medieval	Webb (1899) 117
73.	Hockenden	493 690	Manor	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 119-120
74.	Kitchen Grove	46 69	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 109 Hasted II (1797) 130
75.	St Paulinus' Church Main Road	4739 6908	Church	Anglo-Norman	Hasted II (1797) 133-134 <u>GM</u> 15 (1841) 361-365 <u>AC</u> 10 (1876) 288 <u>AC</u> 18 (1889) 279-287 <u>DoE</u> (1973) 62 <u>AC</u> 99 (1983) 175-181 <u>AC</u> 17.1 (1995) 7-11
76.	Pauls Cray	474 691	Manor	Medieval	Philipott (1659) 109 Hasted II (1797) 128-129 Webb (1899) 117
77.	Pauls Cray Hill	481 688	House	Medieval	Hasted II (1797) 131
78.	Robin Hood Cottage St Paul's Wood Hill	45526 69002	House	Tudor	
79.	<u>Sidcup</u> Frogna House	46467083	Manor House	Medieval?	Hasted II (1797) 10-11 Webb (1899) 6, 9, 273

**EXCAVATIONS/STRAY FINDS**

REF NO:	LOCATION	NGR/TQ	SUBJECT	DEPOSITED	REFERENCES
80.	<u>Chislehurst</u> Scadbury Park	4592 7008	Moated Manor and Barn	P.P.	<u>AC</u> 69 (1955) 219-221 <u>OA</u> 4.3 (1982) 26-27 <u>AC</u> 98 (1982) 259 <u>OA</u> 5.2 (1983) <u>KAR</u> 74 (1983) 84 S.M. Archer/ODAS (1985) <u>KAR</u> 86 (1986) 125, 135 <u>OA</u> 8.4 (1986) 1 <u>OA</u> 8.1 (1986) 9 <u>OA</u> 8.2 (1986) 1 <u>OA</u> 9.1 (1987) 3-4 <u>OA</u> 9.3 (1987) 28 <u>OA</u> 10.2 (1988) 17-22 <u>AC</u> 106 (1988) 217 <u>OA</u> 11.1 (1989) 2 <u>OA</u> 11.4 (1989) 49-51 <u>KAR</u> 95 (1989) 106 <u>OA</u> 12.1 (1990) 3 <u>OA</u> 12.2 (1990) 21-25 <u>OA</u> 12.3 (1990) 44 <u>OA</u> 12.4 (1990) 60-61 Archer & Hart/ODAS (1990) <u>KAR</u> 99 (1990) 198 <u>KAR</u> 100 (1990) 227 <u>KAR</u> 101 (1990) 21 <u>KAR</u> 106 (1991) 142-143 <u>KAR</u> 108 (1992) 189 <u>KAR</u> 109 (1992) 211-212 <u>OA</u> 14.1 (1992) 7-9 <u>LA</u> 7. 4 (1993) 97-103 <u>OA</u> 15.1 (1993) 7-9 Archer & Hart/ODAS (1994) <u>OA</u> 17.2 (1995) 15-16 <u>OA</u> 17.3 (1995) 48 <u>OA</u> 17.4 (1995) 57 <u>OA</u> 18.1 (1996) 2 <u>OA</u> 18.4 (1996) 41 <u>OA</u> 20.1 (1998) 5, 11-12 Hart/ODAS (2000)
81.	<u>Orpington</u> Barkhart Ramsden Road	4728 6633	House		<u>AC</u> 71 (1957) 239-240
82.	<u>St Mary Cray</u> Survey House 5-11 High Street	4725 6839	Pottery	P.P.	<u>OA</u> 20.2 (1998) 20 <u>OA</u> 21.1 (1999) 8-13 <u>KAR</u> 135 (1999) 109-110
83.	Durley House 83 High Street	4726 6811	Pottery	ODAS	<u>OA</u> 15.2 (1993) 22-40 <u>KAR</u> 112 (1993) 26-31
84.	Rose Cottage Warren Road	4777 6422	Pottery & tile	P.P.	

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Adkins, L. and Adkins, R., *The Handbook of British Archaeology*, Papermac, 1983.
- Archer, S.M. and Hart, F.A., *Scadbury Manor*, Orpington and District Archaeological Society, 1997.
- Bannister, R., *Hawkwood and Petts Wood Estate: Historic Landscape Survey*, National Trust, 1997.
- Barker, E.E., The Bromley Charters, *Archaeologia Cantiana*, **93**, 179-185, 1977.
- Barnes, J.S., *A Guide to the Church of St. Martin of Tours, Chelsfield, Kent*, Chelsfield Church, 1981.
- Bede, the Venerable, St., tr. L.S. Price, *Ecclesiastical History of The English People*, Penguin Classics, 1990.
- Birch, W. de Grey, *Cartularium Saxiconum*, London, 1885.
- Blundell, J., *An Illustrated Guide to St. Mary Cray and The Upper Cray Valley*, St.Mary Cray Action Group, 1992.
- Brandon, B. and Short, B., *The South East from AD 1000*, Longman, 1990.
- Chenevix Trench, F., *The Story of Orpington*, S. Bush and Son, 1897.
- Copus, G., An Entire Myth: the Rufford Chantry at Crofton in Orpington, *Bromleage* (Journal of the Bromley Borough Local History Society), 20-24, March 1999.
- Cox, D., *The Book of Orpington*, Barron Birch for Quotes Ltd., 1992.
- Drewett, P., Rudling, D. and Gardiner, M., *The South-East to AD 1000*, Longman, 1988.
- Dunkin, A.J., *The Archaeological Mine: A collection of antiquarian nuggets relating to the county of Kent...*, II, ca.1856.
- Ekwall, E., *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*, Oxford, 1966.
- Evans, J., *Coins of Ancient Britain*, 1860.
- Evans, J., *The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of Great Britain* (2nd edition), 1897.
- Falkus, M. and Gillingham, J., *Historical Atlas of Britain*, Grisewood and Dempsey, 1981.
- Fisher, M., Place Names of Bromley, *Archives of the Orpington and District Archaeological Society*, **11**, (1), 13-14, 1989.
- Fletcher, R., *Who's Who in Roman Britain and Anglo-Saxon England*, Shepherd-Walwyn, 1989.
- Fordyce, A.G., *My Archaeological Finds in Orpington*, ms. notes from an address to the Orpington Historical Society, 25th November 1963.
- Gelling, M., *Place Names in the Landscape*, Dent, 1993.
- Glover, J., *Place Names of Kent*, Batsford, 1976.
- Harmer, F.E., *Anglo-Saxon Writs*, Manchester, 1952.
- Hart, A., *First Century Pottery from Anglesea Road, St. Mary Cray*, Kent Archaeological Review, No.127, 152-162, 1997.
- Hart, A., The Size of the River Cray in Past Times, *Archives of the Orpington and District Archaeological Society*, **20**, (2), 21-26, 1998.
- Hart, A., *Excavations at Scadbury, Part I: Excavations near the Island Wall*, Orpington and District Archaeological Society, 2000.
- Hart, F.A., Excavation of a Saxon *Grubenhaus* and Roman Ditch at Kent Road, St. Mary Cray, *Archaeologia Cantiana*, **101**, 187-216, 1984.
- Hasted, E., *History of Kent*, vol. 2, Bristow, 1797.
- Hayes, A. and Milne, B., *Hedgerows in Bromley*, London Borough of Bromley, 1995.
- Hinde, T., *The Domesday Book of England's Heritage, then and now*, Coombe, 1996.
- Horsburgh, E.L.S., *Bromley, Kent, from the Earliest Times to the Present Century*, 1929; reprinted by Lodgemark Press, Chislehurst, 1980.

- Introduction to the History of Orpington*, Public Libraries Department, London Borough of Bromley, 1975.
- Jones, E.C.H., Orpington Mesolithic Site, *Archaeologia Cantiana*, **65**, 174-178, 1952.
- Kelly's, *Kelly's Directory of Bromley, Bickley, Chislehurst, Orpington and District*, Kelly's Directories Ltd, London 1931.
- Lambarde, W., *A Perambulation of Kent: containing the description, hystorie and customes of that shire*, Baldwin, Cradock and Joy, 1576; reprinted by Adams and Dart, 1970.
- Lambert, D. and Gray, R., *Kings and Queens*, Collins, 1991.
- List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest: London Borough of Bromley*, Department of the Environment, 1973.
- McLain, B.A., Factors in Market Establishment in Medieval England: The evidence from Kent 1086-1350, *Archaeologia Cantiana*, **117**, 83-103, 1997.
- Marcham, P., *Aspects of the History of the Parishes of Orpington and St Mary Cray*, 1967.
- Mills, A.D., *A Dictionary of English Place Names*, Oxford, 1995.
- Mitchell, I., The Public Markets of some North-West Kent Towns 1700-1850, *Archaeologia Cantiana*, **117**, 173-187, 1997.
- Morgan, P. (Ed.), *Domesday Book: Kent*, Phillimore, 1983.
- Myers, J.N.L., *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Pottery of the Pagan Period*, Cambridge, 1977.
- Nicolson, N. and Hawkyard, A., *The Counties of Britain - A Tudor Atlas by John Speed*, Pavilion, 1988.
- Ordnance Survey, Geological Survey of England and Wales Sheet 271, 1924.
- Ordnance Survey Six-inch map, Sheet XVI, 1870.
- Ordnance Survey One-inch map, Sheet 115, 1920.
- Palmer, S., *Introduction to the History of Orpington*, London Borough of Bromley, 1975.
- Palmer, S., *Excavation of the Roman and Saxon Site in Orpington*, London Borough of Bromley, 1984.
- Philipott, T., *Villare Cantianum: or Kent Surveyed and Illustrated*, William Godbid, 1659.
- Philp, B., *Excavations in West Kent 1960-1970*, Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit, 1973.
- Philp, B., *The Medway Megaliths: An Illustrated guide to the famous Neolithic Chambered Long Barrows of the Medway area*, Kent Archaeological Trust, 1985.
- Philp, B. and Keller, P., *The Roman site at Fordcroft, Orpington*, Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit, 1995.
- Philp, B., *The Roman Villa Site at Orpington, Kent*, Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit, 1996.
- Philp, B.J., *Excavations in the Darent Valley, Kent*, Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit, 1984.
- Pope, W., *The Boxgrove Project: a guide to the site*, 1996.
- Ravenhill, W., *Christopher Saxton's 16th Century Maps*, Chatsworth Library, 1992.
- Reid, K.C., *Watermills of the London Countryside*, Charles Skilton, 1987.
- Robertson, A.J., *Anglo-Saxon Charters*, Cambridge, 1939.
- Roe, D.A.A., *Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic sites* (CBA Research Report 8), 1968.
- Roman Sites in the Cray Valley*, Orpington Historical Records and Natural History Society, unpublished ms. ca. 1955.
- Room, A., *Dictionary of Place Names in the British Isles*, Bloomsbury, 1988.
- St Mary Cray: an appraisal of the old village centre*, Historic Buildings Division, Greater London Council, 1972.
- Sawyer, P.H., *Guide to Anglo-Saxon Charters*, Royal Historical Society, 1968.
- Scarre, C., *Chronicle of the Roman Emperors*, Thames and Hudson, 1995.
- Shears, W.S., *William Nash of St. Paul's Cray Papermakers*, Batchworth, 1967.
- Stenton, F., *Anglo-Saxon England*, Oxford, 1947.
- Street, P.E.W., *Architectural notes: Orpington and St Mary Cray*, 1928-9; unpublished, held by London Borough of Bromley.
- Strong's, *Bromley Directory*, Kelly's Directories Ltd, London, 1901



- Taylor, H.M. and Taylor, J., *Anglo-Saxon Architecture*, Cambridge, 1965.
- Tester, P., An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Orpington, *Archaeologia Cantiana*, **83**, 125-150, 1968.
- Tester, P., Excavations at Fordcroft, Orpington, *Archaeologia Cantiana*, **84**, 39-77, 1969.
- Tester, P.J., An Acheulian Site at Orpington, *Archaeologia Cantiana*, **72**, 194-197, 1958.
- Thatcher, J., *A survey of Timber Framed Buildings in three parishes of North West Kent: Orpington, Farnborough, and St Mary Cray*, 1977.
- Walford, E., *Greater London*, Cassell, 1883-4; reprinted as *Village London*, Alderman Press, 1985; part reprinted as Local History Reprints: *Walford's History of The Crays and Orpington*, ca.1998.
- Wallenberg, J.K., *Kentish Place Names*, Uppsala, 1931.
- Wallenberg, J.K., *The Place-Names of Kent*, Uppsala, 1934.
- Watts M.C., *Bromley Local History* No. 4, Anglo-Saxon Charters of Bromley, Kent, 1979.
- Waymark, P., *A History of Petts Wood*, Petts Wood & District Residents' Association and the London Borough of Bromley Leisure Services, 1990.
- Webb, E.A., Miller, G.W., and Beckwith, J., *The History of Chislehurst*, George Allen, 1899; reprinted by The Chislehurst Society and Baron Books, 1999.
- Welch, M., *Anglo-Saxon England*, English Heritage, 1992.
- Welldon Finn, R., *Domesday Book: A Guide*, Phillimore, 1986.
- Whitelock, D., *English Historical Documents*, Vol. I, London, 1955.
- Witney, K.P., *The Jutish Forest*, London, 1976.
- Workers' Education Association, *Orpington from Saxon Times to the Great War*, Kentish District Times, 1919.
- Wymer, J., *Lower Palaeolithic Archaeology in Britain as Represented by the Thames Valley*, 1968.
- Wymer, J.J. (Ed.), *A Gazetteer of Mesolithic Sites in England & Wales* (CBA Research Report 22), 1977.