

ORPINGTON AND DISTRICT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

**SCADBURY MOATED MANOR,
CHISLEHURST, BR7 6LN**

**BRICKWORK CONSERVATION
WATCHING BRIEF REPORT**

Michael Meekums



Cover photograph: Cellar showing brickwork completed

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Site Address: Scadbury Moated Manor, Perry Street, Chislehurst BR7 6LN
Grid Reference: TQ 45927007

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report is for an archaeological watching brief involving the monitoring of brickwork repair and conservation at Scadbury Moated Manor. The work was contracted to Pierra Ltd by the London Borough of Bromley. It comprises repair of the brickwork in the large cellar; taking down and rebuilding the south and south west walls; repairing the drawbridge pit; constructing a metal grating over the drawbridge pit; and inserting an acro prop under the staircase in the hall. Work started on 27 September 2021.

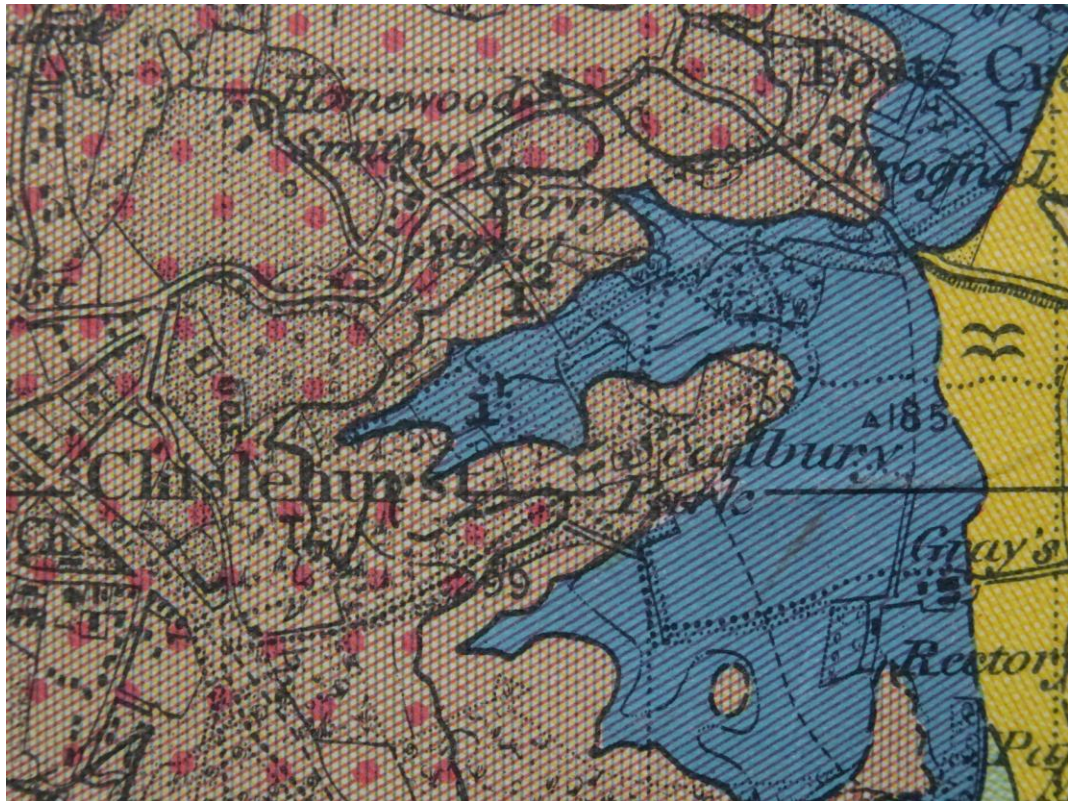
1.2 The reason for the archaeological watching brief was to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring during the ecological mitigation, site mobilisation and repair works that may necessitate the disturbance of the ground. See the programme of works at section 13.

2. SITE LOCATION, GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 The site is situated within the Scadbury Park Local Nature Reserve. To the north is Perry Street, to the east are the A20 and Sidcup, to the south are the river Cray, St Paul's Cray, St Mary Cray and Orpington, while to the west is the National Trust Estate of Petts Wood and Hawkwood and north west is Chislehurst.

2.2 The British Geological Survey (Sheet 271 Dartford) shows the site in a band of Lambeth Group which comprises sand and clays (formerly named Blackheath Beds). This deposit is underlain by Harwich Formation to the west and Thanet Sand Formation to the east.

2.3 The site sits at 75mOD.



	i^{2'} Harwich Formation (Sand with black flint pebbles, locally shelly, 0-12m) i² Lambeth Group (Sand and clay, locally shelly, and flint pebble beds 5-20m) Thanet Sand Formation (Sand, fine-grained, silty, green coated nodular flints at base 6-30m) Upper Chalk Crayford silt (Sandy clay and silt 'Brickearth')
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Figure 1: Geological map

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site of Scadbury Moated Manor lies within the Scadbury Park local nature reserve. It is a Scheduled Monument (number 1409786) and is placed on the Historic England London 'At Risk Register'. It is within an archaeological priority area and a conservation area.

3.2 The de Scathebury family settled at Scadbury around 1200 AD. Their manor house would have been built mainly of timber. In 1301 tax receipts show that John de Scathebury was the richest man in Chislehurst. In 1424 Thomas Walsingham – a wealthy London merchant – bought the estate. He had close connections with the royal court. The Walsinghams rebuilt the manor house in brick, modifying it over time. Sir Edmund Walsingham was Lieutenant of the Tower of London under King Henry VIII. In 1597 Queen Elizabeth I visited Scadbury to knight Sir Edmund's grandson, Thomas Walsingham. The family lived at Scadbury until the estate was sold to Sir Richard Bettenson in 1660.

3.3 The estate was subsequently purchased by John Selwyn and settled upon his son-in-law Thomas Townshend. In 1738 the manor-house on the island was pulled down and the Townshends moved to live in nearby Frognal House. Thomas's eldest son, another Thomas, served in the government, becoming Baron Sydney in 1783 and Viscount Sydney in 1789. In Australia, Sydney, then a sparsely occupied harbour, was named after him as he was responsible for the penal settlement there. John Robert Townshend, 3rd Viscount Sydney, was succeeded in 1890 by his half-nephew Robert Marsham, who added the name 'Townshend' to his own. Robert and his family lived at Frognal.

3.4 In 1904 Robert's son Hugh Marsham-Townshend moved back to Scadbury to a house near the island. He began a programme of investigation and conservation on the island in the 1920s, commissioning the architects Gotch and Saunders to produce a plan of the remains. He had the brick foundations repaired using cement mortar to form garden features such as planters and flower beds, introduced commercial orchards on some of the fields around the estate and built an apple store on the island. In the 1920s and 1930s he conserved much of the brickwork on the island using original Tudor bricks with cement on top of the Tudor foundations which had been constructed using lime mortar. In 1936 he constructed a 'medieval manor hall' on the foundations of the hall, using timbers brought from a medieval manor house in St Mary Cray which had been taken apart and stored nearby. The Home Guard built WWII defences on the estate. Hugh's bachelor son John Marsham-Townshend inherited the estate. He died in 1975 and the estate passed to his nieces.

3.5 In 1983 Bromley Council bought the Scadbury Park estate to create a local nature reserve. In 1982 the Orpington and District Archaeological Society carried out a survey of the island which had been neglected and was overgrown with trees. In 1986 ODAS started work on a long term research project which involved excavation as well as documentary research. In 1987 the timbers of the reconstructed manor hall were dismantled and removed as the structure had become unsafe. The moated manor was designated as a Scheduled Monument in 2013 and placed on the Historic England London 'At Risk Register' in 2014.

4. PREVIOUS EXCAVATION AND BRICKWORK CONSOLIDATION

4.1 As mentioned above, Hugh Marsham-Townshend, the owner of the Scadbury estate carried out extensive excavations, consolidation and rebuilding work within, and outside, the moated area in the 1920s and 1930s. The tops of almost all the Tudor foundations on the island were repointed and capped with reused Tudor bricks using cement mortar leaving the Tudor bases with their original lime mortar. In 1936 he constructed a 'medieval manor hall' on the foundations of the hall, using timbers brought from an old manor house in St Mary Cray which had been taken apart and stored nearby. Before WWII this was used as a social space and after this it was used for storing apples. Then the island was left neglected. The timber framing of the hall was dismantled in 1987 leaving features including a concrete staircase, concrete floor, rebuilt pillars and fireplace.

4.2 The Orpington and District Archaeological Society (ODAS) carried out a survey of the manor site in 1982 and has been excavating there since 1986 under licence from the London Borough of Bromley. A drainage channel containing late 12th century pottery was excavated on the island which ran from the great hall to the eastern side of the moat, south of the large cellar. Excavation of the ground next to the east wall of the cellar showed a Tudor wall underneath the 1920s wall. Excavation behind the west moat wall on the island showed that the construction of the moat wall dated to the later 15th century. ODAS has also excavated on the outer west side of the moat and found that the original moat was much wider on this side when it was originally constructed. The moat was narrowed by a brick wall around 1550 AD and the area behind it filled in with soil, brick and tile with some pieces of pottery. ODAS has also excavated the foundations of the estate barn and other outbuildings off the island. All excavation reports are listed in the bibliography. In 2011 ODAS also cleared the vegetation off all the walls of the moated site and photographed them to produce a complete photographic record.

4.3 In 2014 the site was placed on the Historic England Register of buildings at risk in Greater London because of concerns about the condition of the standing remains. In 2015 the London Borough of Bromley arranged for emergency shoring to be installed along the south west corner of the island wall. In 2018 props were installed from the moat to support the remaining stretch of the south wall after the eastern section had collapsed. In 2016 a condition survey of the site was undertaken by Sally Strachey Historic Conservation. The London Borough of Bromley subsequently appointed Pierra Ltd to undertake a project of priority conservation work. This was aimed at addressing the most urgent stabilisation works and repairs on areas of the site which were not only vulnerable to further deterioration, but which also represented a potential risk to trespassers. The work was completed with funding from the London Borough of Bromley and Historic England.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 Monitoring and excavation: Work was started on 27 September 2021. ODAS monitored hand cleaning of soil off Tudor brickwork in the cellar and drawbridge pit. ODAS also monitored the dismantling of the brickwork on the south and south west walls which was

taken down by hand. Loose soil from behind the walls was investigated for any finds. ODAS also excavated the foundations of the Tudor wall which were uncovered by Pierra staff.

5.2 Site code (ODAS code): SC21B. MOLA code for site: SCV/09.

5.3 Temporary bench mark (TBM): A point on the concrete outside the Apple Store was designated as a temporary bench mark (TBM), and its level was measured, giving site zero as 75.442m OD.

5.4 Site Plans: ODAS undertook a measured survey of the island in 1982 and this has been annotated to show the position of the current works. Sections were drawn of the west and south walls: (a) before work; (b) the wooden revetment behind the brickwork; and (c) the earth section behind the wooden revetment. These were annotated to show OD heights. See Figures 8-18.

5.5 Photographs were taken at each stage of the work.

5.6 Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. The numbers start at 5000 as previous excavations on the site have been allocated earlier numbers. All detailed sections are related to the site plan.

5.7 Project Management The watching brief was directed by Michael Meekums with members of the Orpington and District Archaeological Society.

6 FIELDWORK

6.1 Cellar

6.1.1 Pierra staff drained the water and sediment from the base of the cellar, removed vegetation from the walls and removed the earth and rubble from the spiral staircase. On removing the water and sediment a sump was found in the north east corner which had no drain to it to take water away. Acro props were installed to make the area safe for people to work in.

6.1.2 While Pierra staff removed the sediment from the cellar ODAS looked through it and recovered any finds. Once the loose brickwork in the cellar was removed ODAS inspected it and found that the Tudor wall on the east side continued south as well as turning west towards the south staircase. Behind the walls of that staircase were the foundations of an earlier Tudor staircase. This staircase led towards the kitchen. Next to this staircase on the west side are the remains of an arch which went over the entrance to the staircase. When some loose brickwork was removed from the west side of the south staircase a 1920s drain could be seen which runs from the concrete pit next to the hall into the side of the stairs.

6.1.3 On the west side of the cellar, once the earth and rubble were removed from the spiral staircase and the loose brickwork removed, ODAS cleaned the steps and brickwork to see how the staircase was constructed. On inspection it was found that under the 1920s brick and concrete stairs were the remains of the original Tudor spiral stairs. Once the niches on the south wall were cleaned it was found that they were constructed of Tudor bricks, behind

the 1920s brickwork. The majority of the Tudor and 1920s brickwork was left in situ and new bricks were installed where the loose bricks and vegetation had been removed to make the cellar safe. HeliBars were installed where there were cracks in the remaining 1920s brickwork.

6.2 Drawbridge Pit

6.2.1 Scaffolding was installed inside the pit. Pierra staff removed vegetation from the brickwork. Loose brickwork was removed and new brickwork installed. The metal supports to the drawbridge were painted by Pierra staff to protect them. A new grating was installed at the top of the pit for safety.

6.2.2 ODAS monitored this work in case there were any finds and to look at the construction of the pit. It was found that the north wall was constructed in English bond, however the other sides were constructed in English bond but with some three quarter bricks instead of whole ones as on the north side.

6.2.3 By looking at the conjunction of the end of the flint wall that goes towards the hall and the brickwork by the pit ODAS found that the bricks have been cut to meet the flint wall. This shows that the flint wall was there before the brickwork of the drawbridge pit was constructed.

6.3 West Wall

6.3.1 The 1920s single width brickwork, in which cement was used, was taken down by Pierra staff to reveal a wooden revetment behind. Pierra staff removed this wooden revetment and loose soil behind that so that the earth bank was exposed. The bank was cut back to allow space for the new double width wall to be built.

6.3.2 Once the 1920s brickwork had been removed ODAS found that the wall had been built on top of a Tudor path. The path has been left in situ with the new wall constructed alongside.

6.3.3 ODAS examined the loose earth between the brickwork and revetment for finds. ODAS recorded the wooden revetment which extended from the brick planter in the south to 80cm from the brick stairs to the north. The timber was removed by Pierra staff to reveal the earth bank behind. Loose soil between the timber and earth bank was examined by ODAS for finds. When the earth bank was cut back ODAS also looked through the soil for finds. At the north end where the 1920s wall had been joined with the Tudor wall a trench had been dug to insert the wall. Part of this trench had been excavated by ODAS in 2000. The brick wall extended further to the north beside the stairs and this was also removed along with the earth behind it. The whole section was then drawn showing the earth layers.

6.3.4 As the new foundations had to be slightly deeper than the previous wall more earth had to be removed from the bottom of the trench. This revealed the foundations of a Tudor wall with lime mortar going in an easterly direction, which was recorded. On top of this Tudor wall the earth bank had layers of earth running right across it with no cut for the wall.

This shows that the earth bank on the south west corner of the island was not natural as suggested by the earlier ODAS excavation (Archives Vol 23 No 2).

6.4 South Wall

6.4.1 Pierra staff removed the 1920s single width brick wall which revealed a 1920s wooden revetment. This was removed to show the earth bank behind. The south wall was completely rebuilt with new bricks to make it safe.

6.4.2 Loose soil between the old brick wall and the wooden revetment and the wooden revetment and the earth bank was examined for finds by ODAS. The various sections were recorded by ODAS. The earth bank on the western side of the well collapsed once the revetment was removed before the new wall was built. This was because the soil here was not natural, as it was the same context as on the west side, and was unstable.

6.5 Staircase in Hall

6.5.1 No archaeology

6.6 Area 1 sand bags under two walls

6.6.1 These were placed by Pierra staff without any soil being removed.

6.7 North side of island in moat

6.7.1 Sandbags placed by Pierra staff without any soil being disturbed.

7 SUMMARY OF FINDS (see Section 15 for details)

7.1 Cellar

7.1.1 The sediment, once removed, was found to contain pottery comprising 1960s and 1970s broken plates, saucers and cups, roof tiles, broken wall tiles, whole and broken bricks, a clear glass bowl, gin bottle, children's one third pint school milk bottle and a 1970s pint milk bottle, lead from window frame, metal door lock, knife and door knob. There was also the top of a staddle stone. Hugh Marsham-Townshend used staddle stones as part of his remodelling of the island; this example is slightly damaged, and appears to have been discarded. A plan of 1804 shows a granary off the island, where the air-raid shelter was built in the 1930s.

7.2 West Wall

7.2.1 The 1920s and ODAS excavation backfill contained pieces of broken early 20th century pottery as well as black plastic. The fill between the old brick wall and wooden revetment, and the wooden revetment and the earth bank behind, contained early 20th century pottery and glass and one piece of broken clay pipe stem. In addition there were pieces of broken roof tile and brick.

7.3 South Wall

7.3.1 The fill between the old brick wall and wooden revetment and between the wooden revetment and the earth bank behind were examined by ODAS. These contained early 20th century pottery, glass and pieces of broken roof tile and brick.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The objectives of the work have been met. Once the vegetation was removed from the cellar the loose brickwork was removed to reveal Tudor walling underneath the 1920s repair work. This Tudor walling was kept and new walling inserted. A Tudor staircase remains underneath the 1920s brick one and the sides of the south staircase are also of Tudor date. This shows that the cellar originally had two staircases one from the hall and the other towards the kitchen.

8.2 The brickwork on the south west wall was taken down to reveal a wooden revetment and under that were the foundations of an unknown Tudor wall going in an easterly direction. A new brick wall was built. The brickwork on the south side was taken down to reveal a wooden revetment which was also removed. A new brick wall was built.

8.3 Loose brickwork around the drawbridge pit was removed and new brickwork and metal grating installed. Other brickwork in area 1 and the north moat wall had sandbags inserted to stabilise the brickwork.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 This priority conservation work has identified some areas which could benefit some further investigation. These are:

- Where the brickwork by the drawbridge pit meets the flint wall it has shown that the brickwork was cut around the flint wall, indicating that the flint wall was already there when the Tudor brickwork was built. This flint wall needs further investigation;
- The top surfaces of soil in area 6 were found not to be natural as there was a Tudor brick wall under them, and at the bottom of the west wall trench there was a layer of shells which has not been found elsewhere on the site. This whole area would benefit from further investigation to explore how it was built up;
- The area called 'Narrow Passage' between the brick path and the moat wall by the west wall should be investigated to see if this area was part of the original moat, filled in during the 16th century. This would also reveal if the foundations of the Tudor wall, uncovered during this work, extends up to the moat wall.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 ODAS is grateful for support from London Borough of Bromley, Idverde, Purcell Architecture Ltd, Pierra Ltd and to ODAS members.

11 SOURCES

11.1 Digital sources

British Geological Survey <https://www.bgs.ac.uk>

Historic England listing

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1409786?section=official-list-entry>

Orpington and District Archaeological Society, Scadbury History Chronology

<http://www.odas.org.uk/scadbury-history/>

11.2 Bibliography

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Strachey S, Routledge J (2016). Condition and Recommendation Report, Scadbury Moated Manor, Scadbury Nature Reserve. Sally Strachey Historic Conservation.

Webb, E A, Miller G W, Beckwith J (1899). The History of Chislehurst, its church, manors and parish. London, George Allen.

11.3 Cartographic Sources (in chronological order)

Symonson Map of Kent 1596 (This revised edition is dated 1659)

Ordnance Survey map 1897 6 inch to 1 mile

Ordnance Survey map 1909 25 inch to 1 mile

Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of England and Wales (Sheet 257 Dartford) 1951, 1 inch to 1 mile

Ordnance Survey map 1960 25 inch to 1 mile

12 MAPS AND PLANS



Figure 2: Symonson Map of Kent 1596 (This revised edition is dated 1659)



Figure 3: OS 1897 6 inch to mile

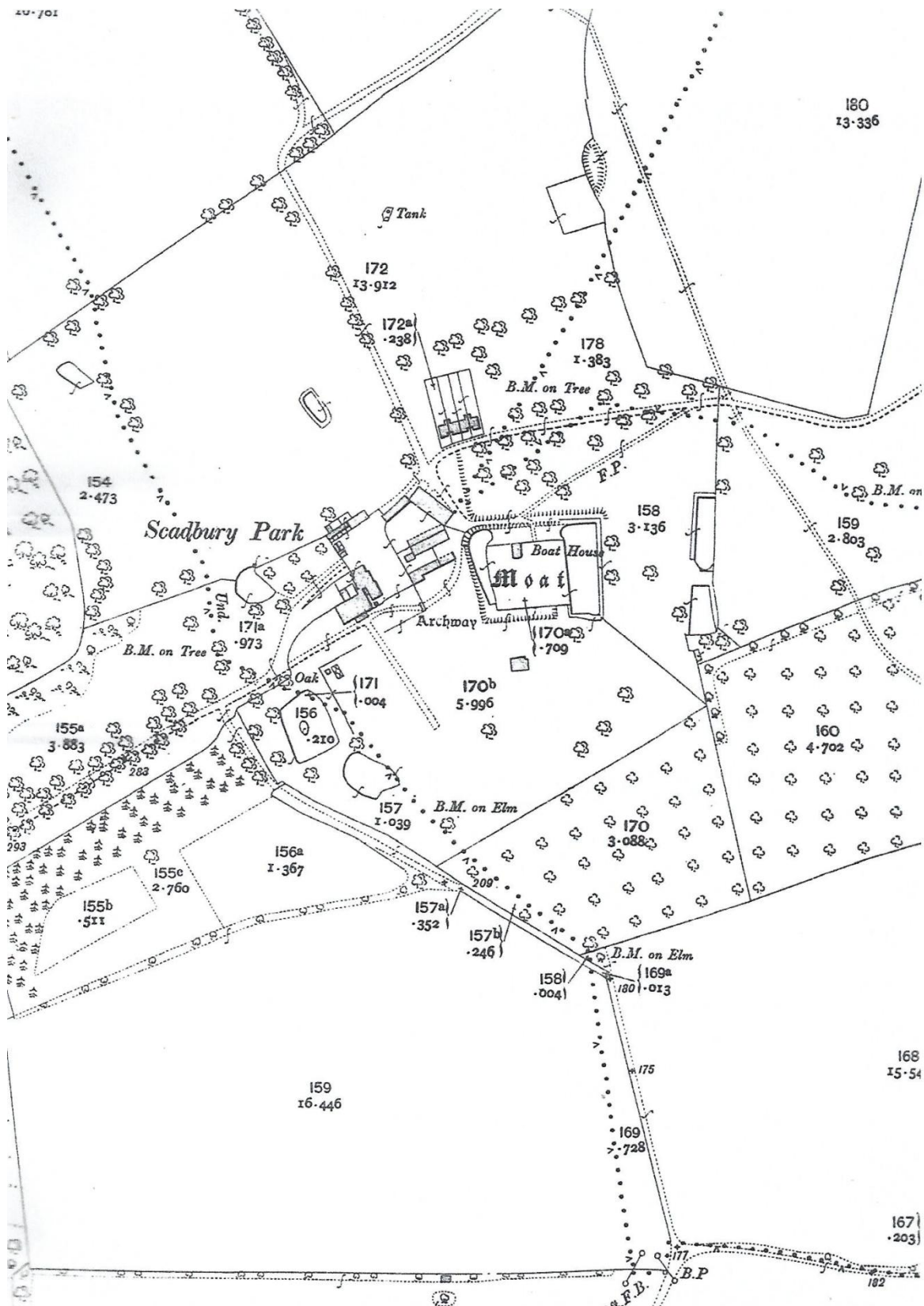


Figure 4: OS 1909 25 inch to mile

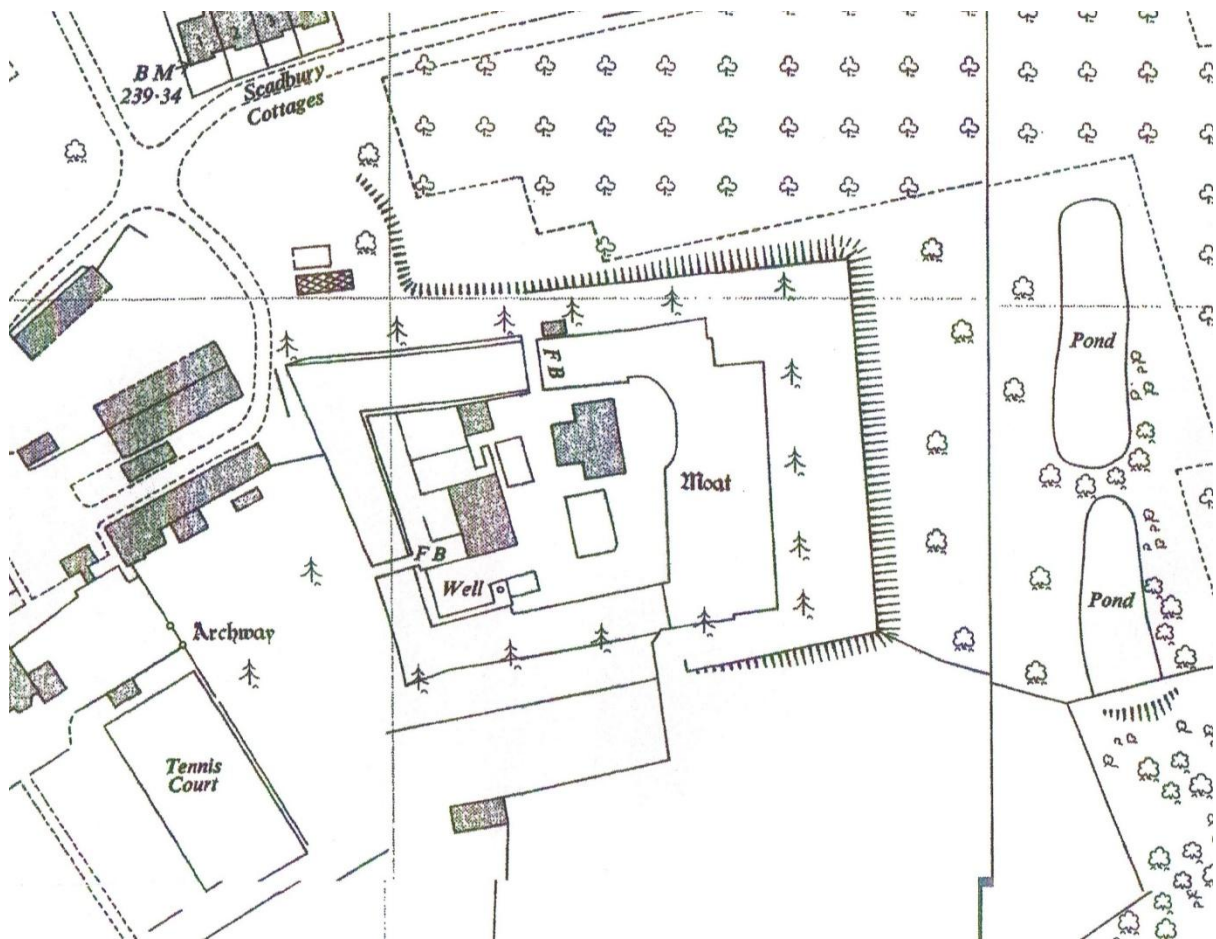


Figure 5: OS 1960 25 inch to mile

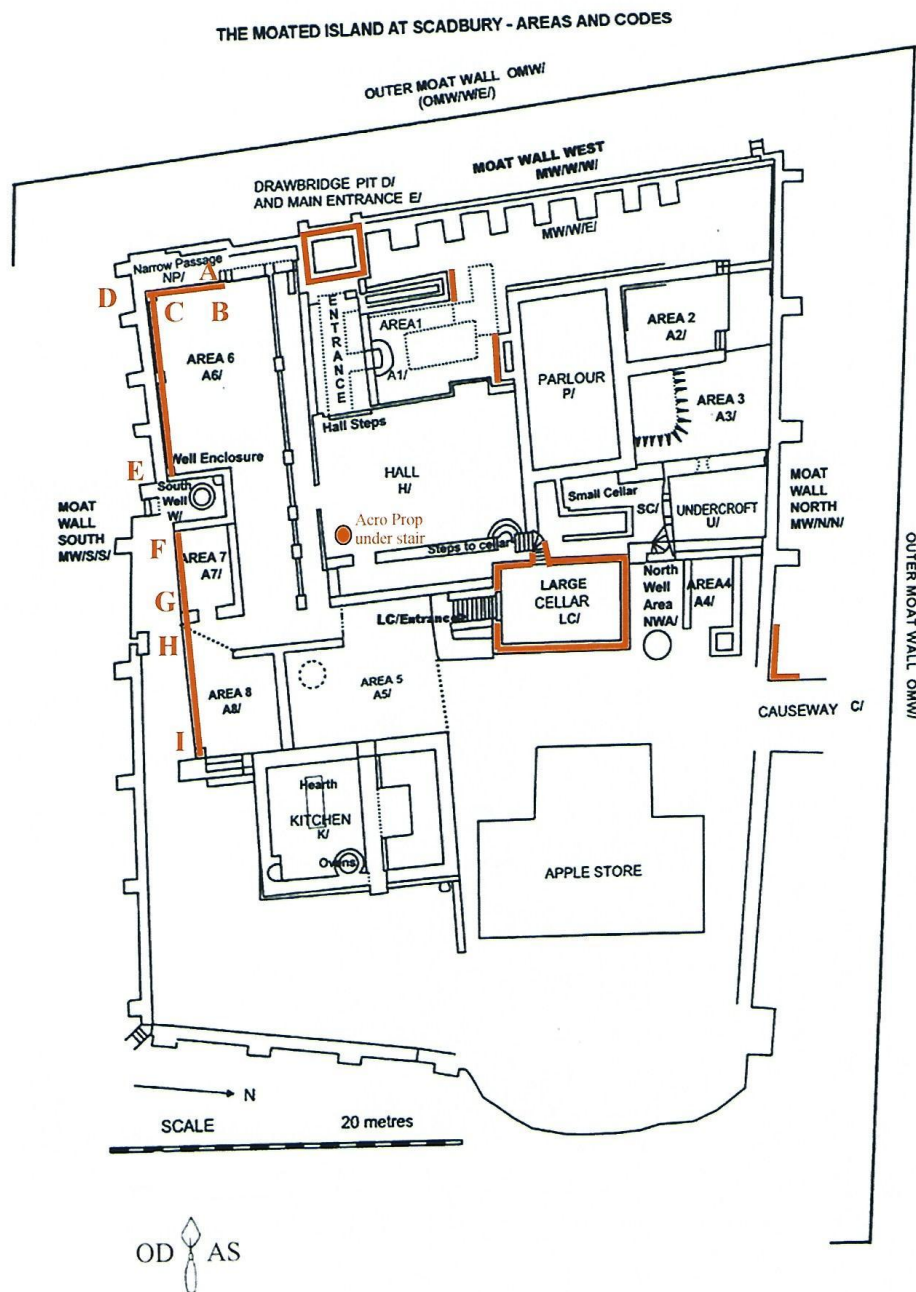


Figure 6 : Plan of island annotated with 2021 works in brown

Large Cellar Floor

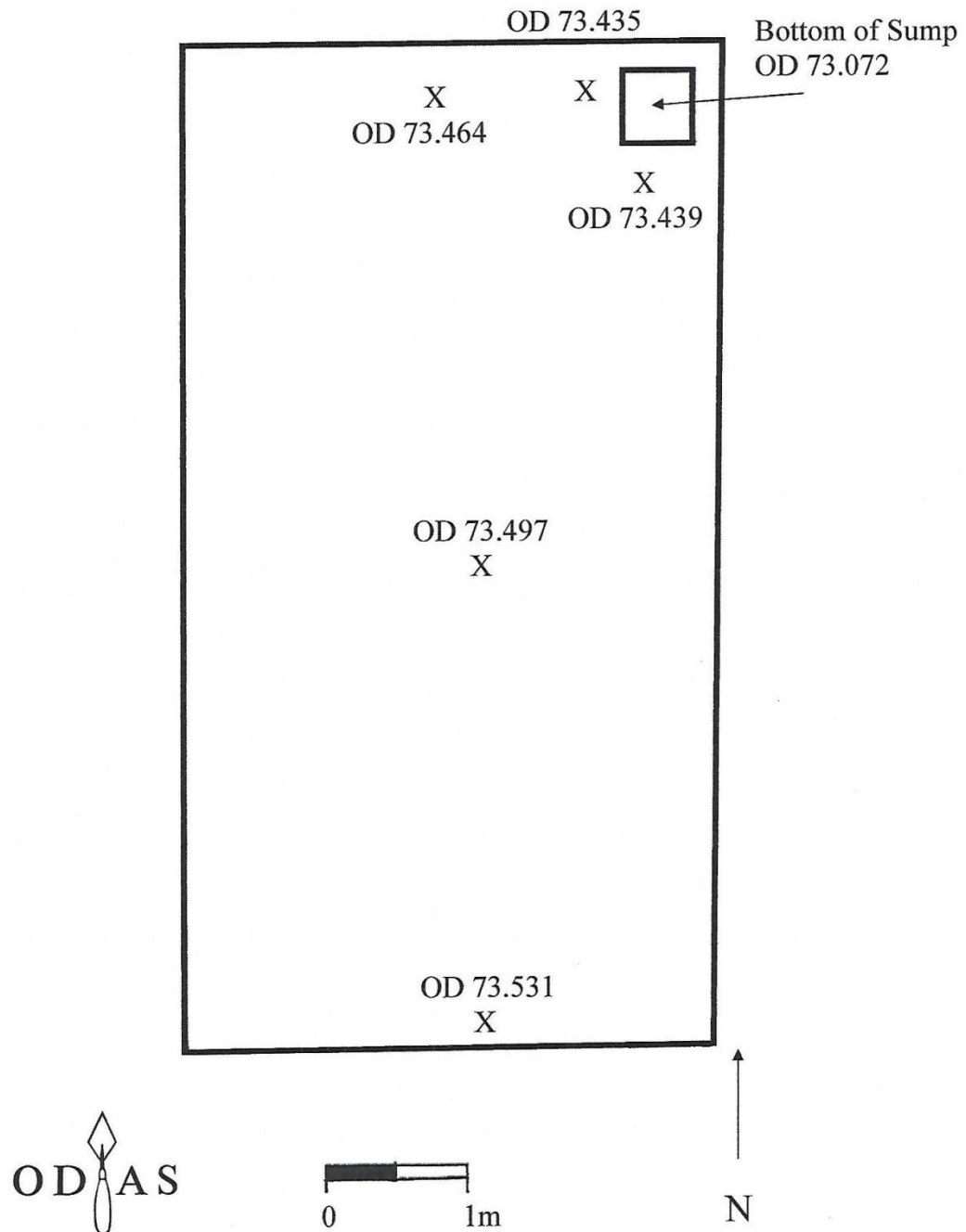


Figure 7: Large cellar showing the OD heights of the floor and the sump

West Wall Cross Section A-B (Area 6)

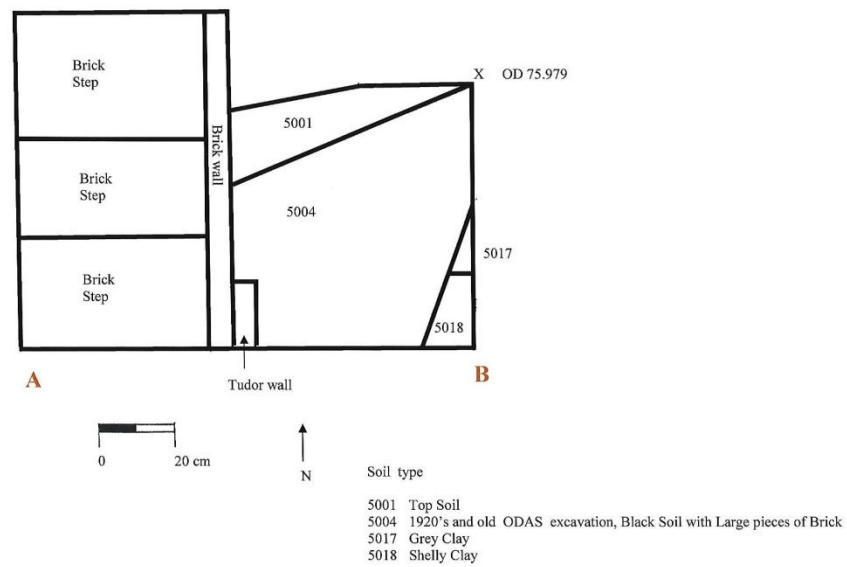


Figure 8: West wall cross section A-B (Area 6)

West Wall Section A-C (Area 6)

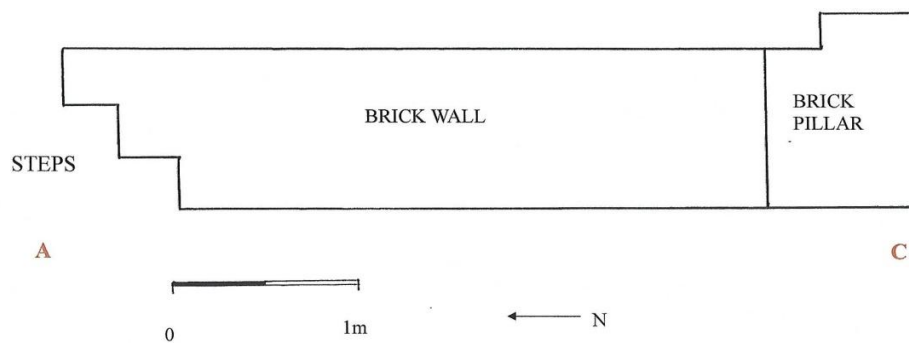


Figure 9: West wall section A-C (Area 6)

West Wall Section B-C (AREA 6)

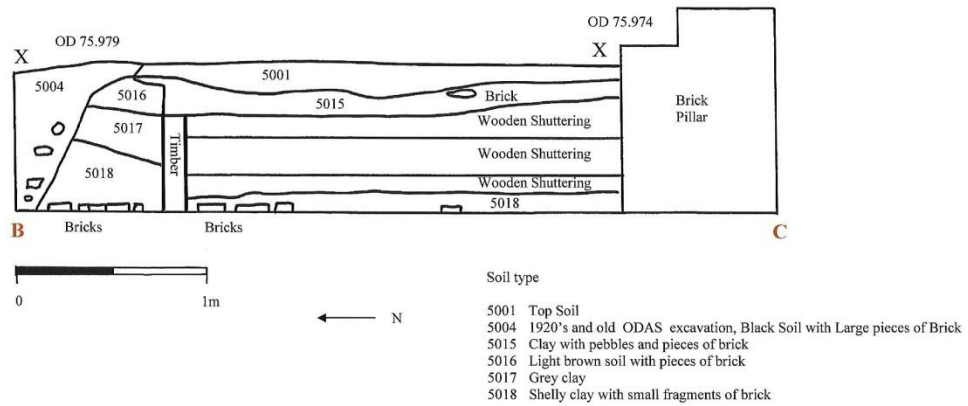


Figure 10: West wall section B-C (Area 6)

West Wall Earth Bank Section B-C (Area 6)

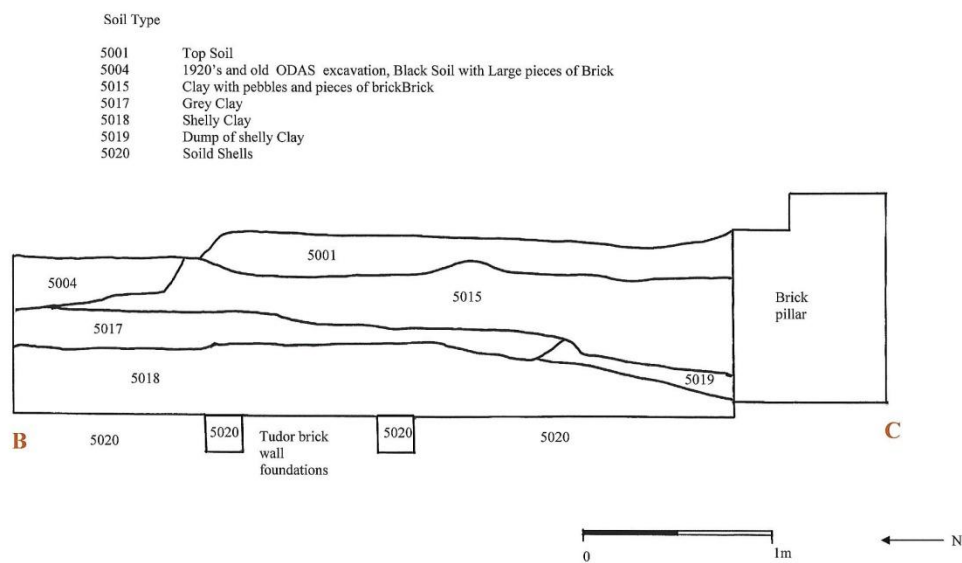


Figure 11: West wall earth bank section B-C (Area 6)

South Wall Section D-E (Area 6)

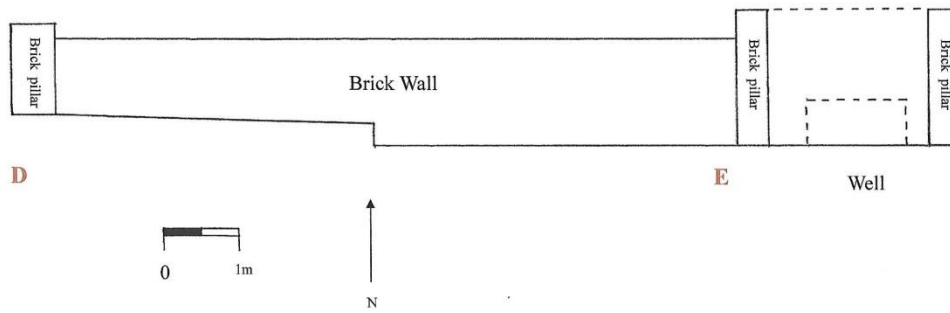


Figure 12: South wall brick wall section D-E (Area 6)

South Wall Section D-E (Area 6)

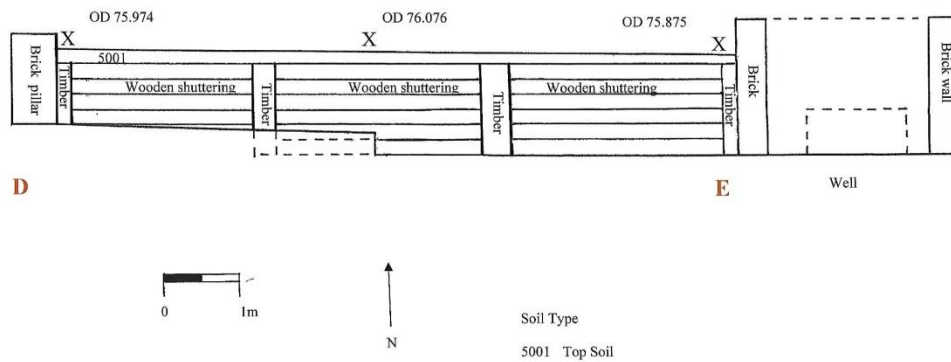


Figure 13: South wall wooden shuttering section D-E (Area 6)

South Wall Section D-E (Area 6)

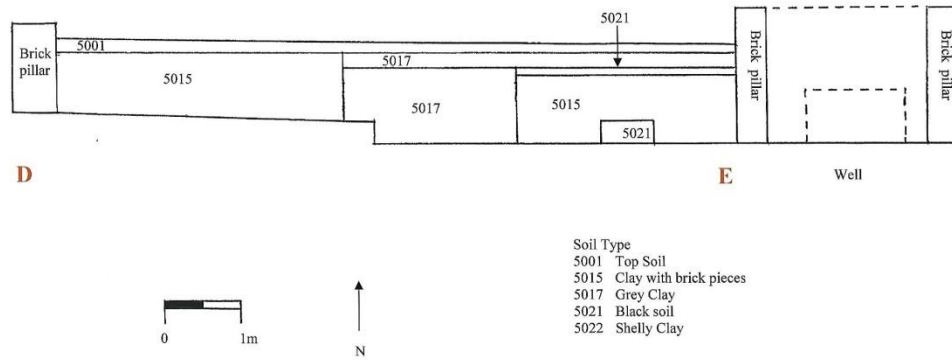


Figure 14: South wall earth bank section D-E (Area 6)

SOUTH WALL SECTIONS F-G & H-I (Areas 7 & 8)

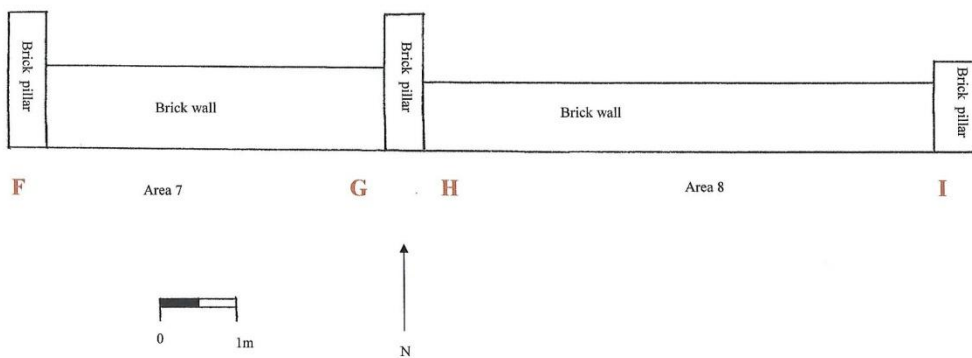


Figure 15: South wall brick wall sections F-G and H-I (Areas 7 and 8)

South Wall Sections F-G & H-I (Areas 7 & 8)

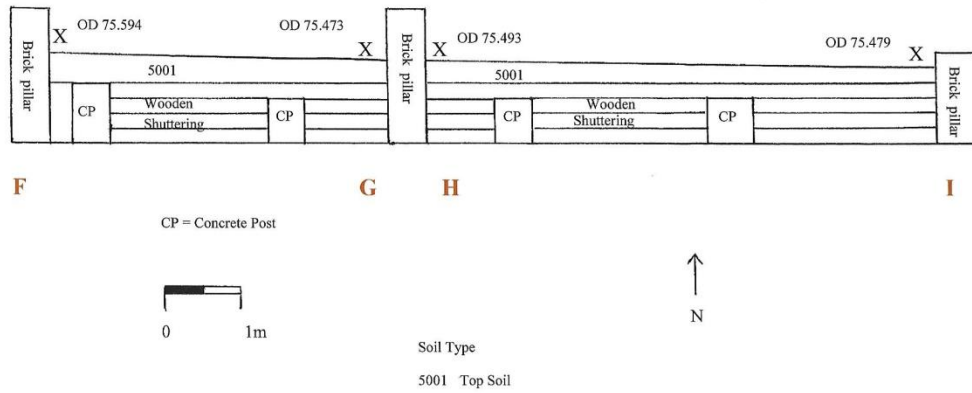


Figure 16: South wall wooden shuttering sections F-G and H-I (Areas 7 and 8)

South Wall Sections F-G & H-I (Areas 7 & 8)

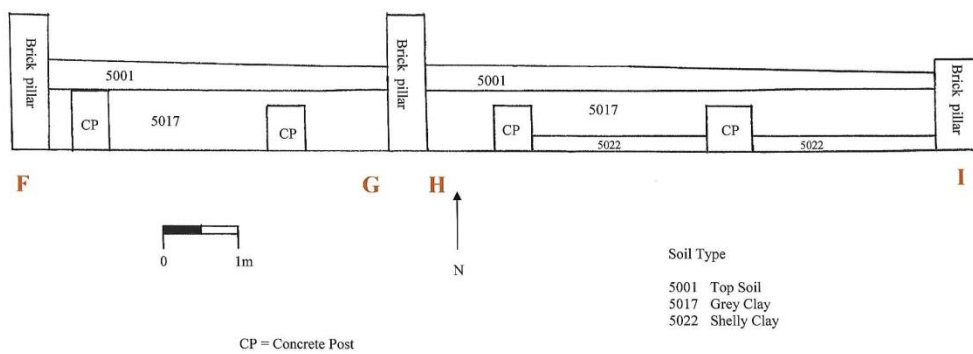


Figure 17: South wall earth bank sections F-G and H-I (Areas 7 and 8)

West Wall Ground Plan (Area 6)

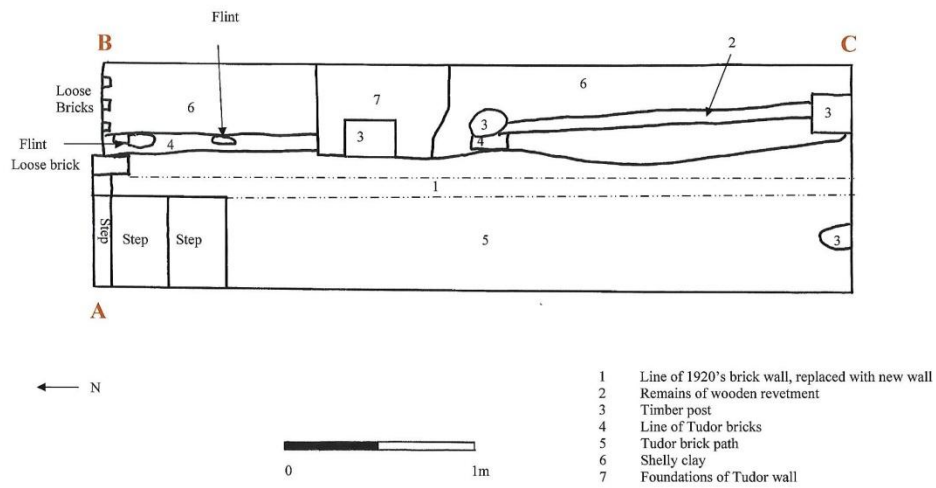


Figure 18: West wall ground plan (Area 6)

13 PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

Proposed Programme of Archaeological Works relating to the Repairs for Priority Areas, Scadbury Manor, Chislehurst

ODAS' Proposed Programme of Archaeological Work to be undertaken in conjunction with the repair proposals. Note: Assumes that all photographic recording and drawing of current brickwork will be undertaken by contractor /design team in line with tender documentation [as specified in Pricing Schedule, 4.1.1].

South Retaining Wall and Passage Wall

Option 1 –Once the contractor has removed the existing brickwork, ODAS to record the earth bank by photography and drawing. Removal of soil to be undertaken by contractor in conjunction with ODAS (watching brief); ODAS to recover and record any artifacts.

Option 2 – Once the contractor has removed any existing brickwork, ODAS to record the earth bank by photography and drawing. ODAS to clean and record the section before the ground is battered back by the contractor to a safe slope. Removal of earth to be undertaken by the contractor in conjunction with ODAS (watching brief); ODAS to recover and record any artifacts.

Drawbridge Pit

Once the contractor has removed loose bricks, ODAS to take photographs of the pit before it is stabilised/grid is attached.

Area 1A

After any loose bricks have been removed ODAS to inspect the soil to see if there is any evidence of an earlier habitation layer, if so this to be recorded.

Area 1B

Once loose bricks have been removed ODAS to record by photography any in situ Tudor brickwork.

Large Cellar

When loose brickwork has been removed photographs to be taken by contractor/design team/ODAS.

Loose bricks against the base of the walls and those lying on the floor should be removed for health and safety reasons. ODAS to clear and record a section of the floor of the cellar, as it is not known whether the surviving floor is 1920s's concrete or Tudor brickwork (or concrete placed over earlier brickwork). This work to be undertaken in conjunction with ecologist.

Inner North Moat Wall

Suggest photographs are taken by ODAS if loose bricks are removed and remains of any Tudor brickwork noted.

Staircase

No archaeological work needed.

Public Open Weekend

We welcome the proposal for the contractor to work with ODAS and possibly to provide a presentation of the works being carried out. However If the contractor is not present in person during the weekend, we will work with them beforehand to provide a display board for visitors, explaining the nature of the works being undertaken.

ODAS

30 June 2021

14 CONTEXT NUMBERS

Context 5000 - Sediment at bottom of cellar

Context 5001 – Top soil Area 6

Context 5002 – Top soil Area 7

Context 5003 – Top soil Area 8

Context 5004 – Area 6 dark soil, behind north side of west brick wall

Context 5005 – Area 6 fill between brick wall and wooden revetment south side of west wall

Context 5006 – Area 6 fill between brick wall and wooden revetment west side of south wall

Context 5007 – Area 6 fill between brick wall and wooden revetment East side, West of well

Context 5008 – Area 7 fill between brick wall and wooden revetment

Context 5009 – Area 8 fill between brick wall and wooden revetment

Context 5010 - Area 6 fill between wooden revetment and earth bank south part of west wall

Context 5011 – Area 6 fill between wooden revetment and earth bank west side of south wall

Context 5012 – Area 6 fill between wooden revetment and earth bank east side of south wall, west of well

Context 5013 – Area 7 fill between wooden revetment and earth bank

Context 5014 – Area 8 fill between wooden revetment and earth bank

Context 5015 – Area 6 Orange clay with pebbles and pieces of brick under 5001 earth bank of west wall

Context 5016 – Area 6 Light brown soil with pieces of brick under 5001 earth bank of west wall

Context 5017 – Area 6 Grey clay under 5015 earth bank of west wall

Context 5018 – Area 6 Shelly clay under 5017 and 5019 earth bank of west wall

Context 5019 – Area 6 Dump of shelly clay under 5015 earth bank of west wall

Context 5020 – Area 6 Solid shells under 5019 earth bank of west wall

Context 5021 – Area 6 Black soil under 5015 south wall east side next to well

Context 5022 – Shelly Clay

Context 5023 - Area next to large cellar steps

15 FINDS

15.1 Analysis of finds

Context	Type	No of pieces	Weight (g)	Comments
5000	Pottery	34	1213	1960s Broken saucer with white & green pattern Broken plate with blue & white pattern another with white glaze and & blue & green flower pattern. Broken plate with white glaze and blue and black pattern, another with white glaze and light blue pattern. Broken cup with green glaze with dark and light flower pattern another with red and green pattern. Also broken cup with white glaze with red roses
	Tile	15	194	Pieces of roof tile and white glazed tiles plain and some with blue and green pattern
	Glass	8	1628	1960s/70s Clear bowl, gin bottle, coffee jar. Children's one third of pint milk bottle from Wickens dairy Maidstone. One pint Express dairy milk bottle.
	Other			Staddle stone top (from granary), large metal staple, metal door lock, lead from frame of window glass, knife, door knob. 1 piece of charcoal. Roof tiles and bricks.
5001				No finds
5002	Pottery	1	12	Piece of tin glazed pottery, found when the condition survey was being undertaken
5003				No finds
5004	Tile	5	1800	Pieces of roof tile
	Pottery	2	6	White glaze with blue and green patterns
	Other			One half yellow brick with frog.
5005	Tile	16	648	Pieces of roof tile
	Brick	1	53	Glazed on one side
	Pottery	8	288	Pieces of flower pot, pottery with brown glaze, pieces of cream glazed base and others with white glaze with blue pattern
	Glass	2	12	Pieces of broken window glass and glass bottle
	Clay pipe	1	3	Part of stem
	Nails	2	10	
5006	Tile	3	34	Pieces of roof tile and white glazed tile
	Pottery	3	28	Pieces of flower pot and others with white glaze with blue pattern
	Other			Pieces of metal, charcoal and clinker

5007	Pottery	1	20	While glaze
	Other			1 large metal staple
5008	Tile	12	1044	Pieces of roof tile one with round peg hole
	Brick	1	149	Piece of brick with small area of glaze
	Pottery	2	7	Piece with white glaze
5009	Tile	63	3885	Pieces of roof tile two have round peg holes, one has brown glaze
	Glass	1	9	Piece of window glass
	Other			Blade of old pointing trowel, 1 piece of oyster shell, 1 piece of mussel shell also pieces of charcoal and clinker and a piece of flint
5010	Tile	2	62	Pieces of roof tile and while glazed tile
	Glass	2	13	Pieces of clear and green bottles
5011				No finds
5012	Tile	6	216	Pieces of Roof tile
	Glass	1	11	Piece of clear glass bottle
5013	Tile	15	670	Pieces of roof tile
	Pottery	1	32	Piece of flower pot
5014 to 5022				No finds

15.2 Photographs of finds

	
Finds from sediment in cellar	Top of staddle stone found in cellar sediment
	
Wickens dairy 1/3 pint school milk bottle from cellar sediment	Express dairy pint milk bottle from the cellar sediment

16 PHOTOGRAPHS OF WORK

	
The large cellar in 1920s (Photo Bromley Historic Collection)	Large cellar 2021; looking south
	
Large cellar 2021; water pumped out	Large cellar 2021; half of sediment removed
	
Large cellar 2021; acro props installed	Large cellar 2022; completed



Large cellar in 1982; looking south west



Large cellar in 2022; looking south west



Cellar 2021 south west corner before work



Cellar 2022; after work completed



Cellar 2021 south west corner before work



Large cellar 2022; after work completed

	
Large Cellar 2021; north side before work	Large cellar 2022; after work completed
	
Large cellar 2021; east side before work	Large cellar 2022; after work completed
	
Large cellar; south east corner before work	Large cellar 2022; after work completed
	
Large cellar 2021; spiral staircase	1920s stairs on top of Tudor stairs

	
Drawbridge pit 2021; looking west before work	Grating in position 2022
	
Drawbridge pit before work looking south	Drawbridge pit 2021; during work
	
Drawbridge pit before work looking north	Grating supports and scaffolding 2022
	
Drawbridge pit north wall before work	Drawbridge pit 2022; after work

	
South west island (A-C) with temporary propping in place before work	South west (A-C) showing wooden shuttering
	
(A-C) Wooden shuttering removed	South west wall (A-C) 2022; after work
	
Remains of foundations of Tudor wall (A-C)	Tudor wall foundations in section (B-C)
	
Top of Tudor wall foundations (B-C)	Side view of Tudor wall foundations (B-C)



West wall (A-B) showing earlier excavation by stairs



West wall (A-C) after work 2022



1950s photo of south wall and reconstructed hall (D-I)



South wall (D-I) in 2022



South western end of south wall (D-E) with temporary props in place before work 2021



South wall (D-E) during work 2022



South west corner (D-E) before work 2021



Wooden shuttering (D-E) after wall removed

	
South wall (D-E) wooden post with shuttering	Metal staple from shuttering
	
Wooden shuttering (D-E) removed 2021	SW corner of south wall(D-E) looking east
	
Part of brick wall removed with shuttering behind (D-E)	Brick wall (D-E) removed showing shuttering
	
Shuttering (D-E) removed 2021	South wall (D-E) after work 2022



Middle of south wall (F-G) showing collapsed brickwork and temporary prop before work 2021



Earth bank (F-G) being supported during work



South wall (F-G) 1920s shuttering removed 2021



Middle of south wall (F-G) after work 2022



South eastern wall (H-I) before work 2021



Work in progress (H-I) 2022



South eastern wall (H-I) before work 2021



After completion (F-I) 2022



**1920/30 picture of well south wall
(Photograph Bromley Historic Collection)**



Well south wall in 2022



Cellar showing niches in wall



Close up of west niche



Sump in north east corner of cellar



Close up of sump



Flint wall by drawbridge pit



Tudor brickwork next to flint wall



Area 1 sand bags inserted under wall



Area 1 sand bags inserted under wall



North island; sand bags inserted under wall



Close up sand bags inserted to support wall



Hall; Acro Prop inserted to support stairs



Wooden shuttering from the south wall

