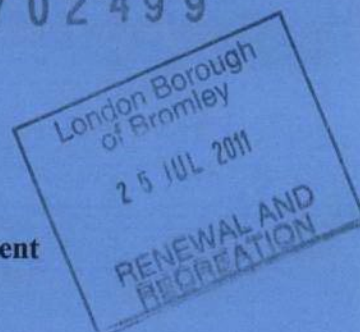


THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

**Cherry Lodge Golf Club, Biggin Hill,
London Borough of Bromley**

11/02499

An archaeological desk-based assessment



by Sean Wallis

Site Code CLB11/10

(TQ 4350 5870)

Cherry Lodge Golf Club, Biggin Hill, London Borough of Bromley

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

For Woodland Environmental

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological

Services Ltd

Site Code CLB 11/10

February 2011

Summary

Site name: Cherry Lodge Golf Club, Biggin Hill, London Borough of Bromley

Grid reference: TQ 435 587

Site activity: Desk-based assessment

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: CLB 11/10

Area of site: c. 50ha

Summary of results: The site is thought to have low to moderate archaeological potential, based on the fact that there have been few archaeological finds in its close proximity. The only recent archaeological fieldwork in the study area produced only finds of post-medieval date. Cartographic evidence indicates that the site was largely wooded until at least the mid 19th century and that, following the clearance of the woodland, it became farmland until the foundation of the golf club in 1969. Apart from a small area of quarrying in the south-east corner of the site, and the creation of a pond and golf bunkers, the site appears to have been mostly undisturbed in the past. It is therefore possible that archaeological deposits may have survived on the site, which are likely to be adversely affected by groundworks. It may therefore be necessary to provide further details of the archaeological potential of the site from fieldwork.

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 28.02.11 Steve Preston✓ 24.02.11
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Cherry Lodge Golf Club, Biggin Hill, London Borough of Bromley An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

by Sean Wallis

Report 11/10

Introduction

This desk-based study is an assessment of the archaeological potential of an irregular parcel of land located at Cherry Lodge Golf Club, Biggin Hill, London Borough of Bromley (Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Mr Gary Owens, of Woodland Environmental, 2 Marine Approach, Burton Waters, Lincoln, LN1 2WW, on behalf of Cherry Lodge Golf Club, and comprises the first stage of a process to determine the presence/absence, extent, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains which may be affected by development of the area.

Site description, location and geology

The proposed development site is centred on TQ 435 587, and is located to the south of Jail Lane, Biggin Hill (Fig. 1). The golf course is situated to the west of the hamlet of Berry's Green, and is about 1.2km south-west of the historic core of the village of Cudham. The site is on the northern edge of the North Downs, which rise sharply to above 250m not far to the south. A site visit was carried out on 8th February 2011. Although the site generally slopes down towards the north, the golf course is quite undulating in nature and as a result the height above Ordnance Datum varies from about 190m AOD at the northern end of the site, to nearly 200m AOD in the south-east corner. The contours show what appears to be a dry valley aligned roughly south-west to north-east on the eastern part of the site and another in the south-east corner. Apart from the 18-hole golf course, the site is occupied by the clubhouse and its associated car parking areas, and another building known as Laurels Farm. Further buildings are present along the north-west boundary of the site, but are not part of the golf club (Fig. 2). According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Clay with Flints (BGS 1993).

Planning background and development proposals

Planning permission is to be sought from the London Borough of Bromley to re-develop certain areas within the existing golf course. The proposals include the construction of several new raised tees, the planting of new trees, and the remodelling of the practice range. In addition, certain parts of the course will be remodelled, particularly towards the southern end. Details of the proposed development are shown on Figure 11.

The Department for Communities and Local Government's Planning Policy Statement, *Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5 2010) sets out policies relating to archaeology, and other aspects of the historic environment, within the planning process. It requires an applicant for planning consent to provide, as part of any application, sufficient information to enable the local planning authority to assess the significance of any heritage assets that may be affected by the proposal. Policy HE6.1 states that

'Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.' [on which, see below].

PPS5 makes the significance of any 'heritage asset' a material consideration in the planning process, regardless of whether that asset is 'designated' or not, and places on local planning authorities the responsibility to weigh the benefits of a proposed development against any loss of significance in a heritage asset. Designated assets include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens.

Policy HE9.1:

There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.'

Policy HE9.6

'HE9.6 There are many heritage assets with archaeological interest that are not currently designated as scheduled monuments, but which are demonstrably of equivalent significance. These include heritage assets:

- that have yet to be formally assessed for designation
- that have been assessed as being designatable, but which the Secretary of State has decided not to designate; or
- that are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

'The absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance and they should be considered subject to the policies in HE9.1 to HE9.4 and HE10.'

Proposals for development which would have an adverse impact on assets not so designated must be weighed against the significance of the asset.

Policy HE10 states:

‘When considering applications for development that affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, local planning authorities should weigh any such harm against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative impact on the significance of the heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval.’

The accompanying *Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (DCLG *et al.* 2010) clarifies what is meant by field evaluation: paragraph 62 states:

‘Where a desk-based assessment does not provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the impact of the proposal, it may be necessary to establish the extent, nature and importance of the asset’s significance through on-site evaluation. This may be achieved through a number of techniques, some of which may potentially be harmful to the asset and will need careful consideration. These include ground-penetrating radar, trial-trenching, test-pitting, field-walking, x-ray and other forms of remote-sensing, geo-archaeological borehole investigation, opening-up and building analysis and recording...Evaluation is normally a rapid operation. It is designed to inform the decision-making process.’

Early consultation between the applicant and the local planning authority is stressed as important in the process in paragraphs 63–6.

Paragraph 130:

‘Where development will lead to loss of a material part of the significance of a heritage asset, policy HE12.3 requires local planning authorities to ensure that developers take advantage of the opportunity to advance our understanding of the past before the asset or the relevant part is irretrievably lost. As this is the only opportunity to do this it is important that:

- ‘1. Any investigation, including recording and sampling, is carried out to professional standards and to an appropriate level of detail proportionate to the asset’s likely significance, by an organisation or individual with appropriate expertise.
- ‘2. The resultant records, artefacts and samples are analysed and where necessary conserved.
- ‘3. The understanding gained is made publicly available.
- ‘4. An archive is created, and deposited for future research.’

In the case of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (and their settings), the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) also apply. Under this legislation, development of any sort on or affecting a Scheduled Monument requires the Secretary of State’s Consent.

The London Borough of Bromley Unitary Development Plan adopts a similar general position and makes more specific provisions (LBoBUDP 2006):

‘BE16 ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

‘Planning permission will not be granted for development that would adversely affect scheduled ancient monuments or other nationally important archaeological sites, involve significant alterations to them or harm their settings.

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

...

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

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

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

As there are Listed Buildings within the study area, the following policy within the UDP also applies :

'BE8 STATUTORY LISTED BUILDINGS

'Applications for development involving a listed building or its setting, or for a change of use of a listed building, will be permitted provided that the character, appearance and special interest of the listed building are preserved and there is no harm to its setting.'

Policies covering other aspects of the Historic Environment (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas, Historic Battlefields) are not relevant to the area under consideration here.

Methodology

The assessment of the site was carried out by the examination of pre-existing information from a number of sources recommended by the Institute for Archaeologists paper '*Standards in British Archaeology*' covering desk-based studies. These sources include historic and modern maps, the Greater London Historic Environment Record, geological maps and any relevant publications or reports.

Archaeological background

General background

Bromley as a whole is not especially noted for its richness of archaeological remains, and this south-western part of the borough is if anything even poorer in recorded sites and finds (MoLAS 2000; Leach 1982). In part this may be due to a lack of systematic research in the area, but part of the reason may also relate to environmental factors, with the predominantly clay soils not having been favoured by past settlers. That this general pattern does not always hold true, however, is becoming clear from work on clay soils elsewhere, such as in north-west London, Surrey and Berkshire (Ford 1987; MoLAS 2000, Preston 2003; Pine forthcoming) and more widely (Mills and Palmer 2007). The area is often assumed to have been heavily wooded through most of prehistory and

the Roman period, but this is little more than an assumption based on the lack of settlement evidence, which in turn deters research and that in turn contributes to the lack of evidence. Baston Manor, to the north-west, has produced an important assemblage of Neolithic pottery (MoLAS 2000, 70) but this is virtually the only significant find in the area. Almost all of the Borough's archaeology comes from the valleys of the river Cray further north and the Darent to the east.

Greater London Historic Environment Record

A search was made on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) on 7th February 2011 for a radius of 1km around the proposal site. This revealed 14 entries, although some of these are duplicates, relating to the same event. Once these had been collated, there were 10 relevant entries within the study area. These are summarized as Appendix 1, with their locations being plotted on Figure 1.

Palaeolithic

The GLHER contains an entry in respect of a palaeolith which was found to the north of Cudham. Although the entry gives a grid reference to the east of the proposed site [Fig. 1: 1], it is likely that the exact location of the find is not known. There is also some confusion as to the type of implement represented. Wymer (1999, 167) noted that the large number of Palaeolithic finds recorded in the 19th century from the Cudham area have been dispersed and their precise provenances cannot be established.

Mesolithic

There are no entries in the GLHER relating to the Mesolithic period.

Neolithic / Bronze Age

There are no entries in the GLHER relating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods.

Iron Age

A Late Iron Age coin was found in the mid 19th century [2], although the grid reference given in the GLHER indicates that the exact location of the findspot is not known. The coin was a gold *stater* of Cunobelin minted at Colchester (*Camulodunum*).

Roman

There are no entries in the GLHER relating to the Roman period.

Saxon

There are no entries in the GLHER relating to the Saxon period.

Medieval

There are no entries in the GLHER relating to the medieval period.

Post-medieval and Modern

A hunting lodge, associated with the manor of Aperfield, is thought to have stood close to the present Buckhurst Farm, to the south-east of the present site [3]. The site is shown as *Bokehurst* on a 1699 map.

A timber-framed barn once stood close to Single Street, to the north of the proposed site [4]. The barn was recorded during its demolition in the 20th century.

The Old Jail Public House, to the north of the site [5], dates from the 18th century, and is a Grade II Listed Building.

An archaeological watching brief (following a desk-based assessment) was carried out in 2008 to the west of the site [6], in advance of a new pipeline. Apart from an 18th-century coin, most of the finds recovered during the fieldwork dated from the 19th and 20th centuries. The pipeline ran for about 1.7km, between Aperfield and Berry's Green.

Three entries in the GLHER relate to landfill sites, identified from British Geological Survey data, to the north-west [7, 9], and west [8] of the proposed development site. All are thought to date from the 19th or 20th century.

Cartographic and documentary sources

Despite its present postal address, the site was historically situated in the parish of Cudham, Kent. Unfortunately, the chief source of historical information on English parish history, the Victoria County History (VCH), does not yet cover the area around Cudham. However, much of the information which would have most likely been included in the VCH was contained in a late 18th-century book entitled *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent* (Hasted 1798).

The place name Cudham is of Old English (Anglo-Saxon) derivation, and comes from the personal name *Cuda* and the word *ham*, meaning 'homestead or village of a man called Cuda' (Mills 1993). It is first recorded as *Codeham* in Domesday Book (1086), at which time it was held by Gilbert Maminot from the Bishop of Bayeaux, and assessed at 4 *sulungs* (a Kentish measure usually thought to equate to two hides). There was land for 10 ploughs, woodland for 40 pigs, a church, and two mills rendering 14s 2d. The population consisted of 21 villagers (heads of households) and 11 slaves. The whole estate was worth £24 (Williams and Martin 1992).

Following the disgrace of Bishop Odo, who was William I's half-brother, the estate was seized by the king, although it remained in Gilbert Maminot's possession. One of the requirements of the tenant during this period

was the need to maintain a certain number of soldiers for the defence of Dover Castle. As well as the manor of Cudham itself, there was another manor at this time called Aperfield (Hasted 1797).

Cudham was part of Bromley Rural District from 1894, and Orpington Urban District from 1934 to 1965, after which it was absorbed into the newly formed London Borough of Bromley. Little seems to have occurred in the area to merit the ink of any historian.

Nearby Biggin Hill would have had just such a sleepy history, were it not for the RAF fighter station there, the first to claim 1000 enemy victims in the Second World War.

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted at the Bromley Local Studies Library and Archive in order to ascertain what activity had been taking place throughout the site's later history and whether this may have affected any possible archaeological deposits within the proposal area (see Appendix 2).

The earliest available map of the area is Saxton's county map of 1575 (Fig. 3). Whilst this clearly shows Cudham (*Cowdham*), the map is rather schematic, and shows no detail in the area of the proposed site. The same is true of Speed's map of 1611 (Fig. 4), from which Richard Blome's 1673 map (not illustrated) appears to have been largely copied. Many of the subsequent maps from the 17th, 18th and early 19th century provide no further detail in respect of Cudham, and indeed many do not show the village at all (not illustrated).

The first available map to show the site in any detail is the Cudham parish tithe map, dating from 1843 (Fig. 5). The map currently available at the Bromley Local Studies Library and Archive is a photocopy of the original, and therefore the quality of reproduction is not ideal. However, it is clear from the map that the site at this time was wholly occupied by woodland, and formed part of Cudham Lodge Wood. Roads and field systems can be seen running up to the present boundaries of the site in places.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1871 (Fig. 6) shows the site in a period of transition, when part of the woodland had been cleared, and the beginnings of field systems within the site are visible. The map also shows a number of footpaths crossing the site.

By the time of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 7) of 1896, much of the woodland had been cleared, although a number of clearly defined small wooded areas remained within the present site boundary. A new farm complex, not named on this map but later known as Cherry Lodge Farm, appears to have been built between 1871 and 1896, along with a building to the south of the farm complex, which is called Laurel Cottage on one of the later editions of the Ordnance Survey. Further small buildings are depicted within the site,

including two in the northernmost field, whilst a number of new field boundaries and footpaths are also shown. Of particular interest, as far as potential archaeology is concerned, is the presence of a small gravel pit in the south-eastern corner of the site, immediately adjacent to the site boundary. The most northerly building on the site seems to have been replaced by a larger one. A few changes to the field boundaries within the site are visible on the next edition of the Ordnance Survey, from 1909 (Fig. 8), whilst further woodland appears to have been removed around Laurel Cottage. A new building appears in one of these recently cleared areas, to the north-east of the cottage. As far as the rest of the buildings on the site are concerned, the only major change appears to be the demolition of a small building at far northern end, which appears to have been replaced by a much larger structure.

The next revision of the Ordnance Survey was published in 1939 (Fig. 9), and shows further removal of wooded areas within the site boundaries, as well as various changes to the field boundaries and footpaths which cross the site. There also appear to have been some changes to the buildings within the Cherry Lodge Farm complex, whilst two new buildings are shown along the western boundary of the site.

The 1978 edition of the Ordnance Survey (Fig. 10) shows that major changes had taken place on the site following the Second World War, and particularly following the establishment of the golf course in 1969. As well as significant changes to the field boundaries and footpaths, many of the buildings which formerly stood on the site appear to have been demolished. The new golf clubhouse was built on the site of Cherry Lodge Farm, and it also seems that Laurel Cottage was demolished, and two new buildings built, which are labelled as Laurel Farm on the 1978 map. Another new feature appears to be a large pond, to the north-west of the clubhouse. There are also two fairly large buildings within a new enclosure at north end of the area on the western boundary, which are still extant.

The golf course has continued to evolve since its establishment, and this has resulted in the present landscape of carefully maintained tees, greens and bunkers, along with areas of rough and various tree-lines boundaries between holes.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the study area.

Listed buildings

There are no listed buildings on the site itself, and the only one within the wider study area is the Old Jail Public House, on Jail Lane, to the north of the site. The proposed development will not affect the setting of this building.

Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields

There are no registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields within close proximity of the site.

Historic Hedgerows

The earliest field boundaries within the site cannot date from before the period following the clearance of woodland in the mid 19th century, and are therefore not considered 'important' as defined by Schedule 1 of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

Aerial Photographs

A search was made on the aerial photograph collection of the National Monuments Record on 17th February 2011 for a 1km radius around the centre of the proposal area. This revealed 62 photographs covering this area, from fifteen sorties flown between 1941 and 1997 (Appendix 3). All the photographs are vertical views rather than specialist archaeological (oblique) angles. These photographs were viewed on 24th February 2011, apart from two recent shots not made available. The Cambridge University collection's online catalogue showed no coverage for the area. The collection is, in any case no longer publicly accessible, and was not consulted.

The aerial photographs showed no cropmarks likely to be of archaeological interest on the site. They do show the line of a palaeochannel (old watercourse), corresponding with the line of the dry valley along the eastern side of the site, and those taken during and shortly after the Second World War show extensive bomb damage (Pl. 3). The palaeochannel corresponding with a short stretch of dry valley in the south-east corner of the site is less obvious, but is visible on some photographs. Of some interest also is a cluster of buildings not marked on any map, in the centre of the site towards the north end (Pl. 4); this originally consists solely of a circular structure that might be the base of a search-light battery, although it may be just a farm silo, and in later views seems to include farm buildings; these are still in place as late as 1966. The only other marks that might have

been of archaeological interest all correspond with field boundaries shown on the early maps. The golf course first appears in views from 1971.

Discussion

In considering the archaeological potential of the study area, various factors must be taken into account, including previously recorded archaeological sites, previous land-use and disturbance and future land-use including the proposed development.

In general terms, the proposal site lies within an area of relatively low archaeological potential. According to the GLHER, the only recent archaeological fieldwork in the area, which comprised a watching brief during the digging of a new pipeline, recovered only post-medieval finds. The other archaeological entries relate to stray finds, the exact provenance of which appears to be unclear. The cartographic evidence suggests that the site has not been significantly disturbed in the recent past, and it is therefore likely that any sub-surface archaeological deposits present would have survived. The only exceptions to this would appear to be the small area of quarrying in the south-east corner of the site, the pond to the north-west of the present clubhouse, and perhaps those parts of the site which have been affected by existing golf course features such as bunkers. It is anticipated that the state of preservation of any archaeological deposits that might be present will be typical of farmed dryland locations in southern Britain.

The plans of the proposed development show that significant areas of the site will be affected by the remodelling of the practice range, the raising of several tees, and the landscaping of certain areas in the southern part of the site. Much of the landscaping will involve the importing of material onto site, and as a result it is possible that any archaeological remains (if present) will be buried and preserved *in situ*. However, before the course can be re-modelled, it will be necessary to remove the topsoil from the affected areas, and it is likely that any archaeology present will be adversely impacted upon by the movement of plant and machinery on the site, and other earth-moving activities.

In view of the possibility of encountering archaeological features during re-development work, it may be necessary to provide further information about the potential of the site from field observations, in order to draw up a scheme to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on any below-ground archaeological remains. If such further information is requested by the local authority, following consultation with their archaeological advisers, a scheme for fieldwork would need to be drawn up and approved by the archaeological advisers, and

implemented by a competent archaeological contractor. Such work could be carried out either pre-determination of the planning application, or secured by an appropriately worded condition to any consent granted.

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APPENDIX 1: Historic Environment Records within a 1km search radius of the development site

<i>No</i>	<i>GLHER Ref</i>	<i>Grid Ref (TQ)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	MLO16911 ELO6172	4400 5900	Findspot	Palaeolithic	A Palaeolith was found to the north of Cudham, although the exact location (or type) of the find is not known.
2	MLO23406 ELO6179	4400 5900	Findspot	Iron Age	A gold coin was found to the east of the site in the mid 19th century: the exact location of the find is not known.
3	MLO14199 ELO6249	4410 5805	Cartographic	Post-medieval	A hunting lodge, associated with the manor of Aperfield, is depicted on a 1699 map, close to the present Buckhurst Farm.
4	MLO13993 ELO6167	4357 5967	Documentary	Post-medieval	A timber-framed barn, close to Single Street, was recorded during its demolition in the 20th century.
5	MLO79431	43407 59353	Listed building	Post-medieval	The Old Jail Public House, dating from the 18th century, is a Grade II Listed Building.
6	MLO99156 ELO7810	43050 59140 43050 58856	Watching brief Documentary	Post-medieval	An archaeological desk-based assessment and watching brief were carried out in 2008, in advance of a new pipeline between Aperfield and Berry's Green. The only finds recovered during the fieldwork dated from the 18th – 20th centuries.
7	MLO72438	4293 5943	Cartographic	Modern	A landfill site, thought to be 19th or 20th century in date, has been identified from British Geological Survey data.
8	MLO72442	4299 5913	Cartographic	Modern	A landfill site, thought to be 19th or 20th century in date, has been identified from British Geological Survey data.
9	MLO72437	4285 5953	Cartographic	Modern	A landfill site has been identified from British Geological Survey data. It dates from the second half of the 20th century.

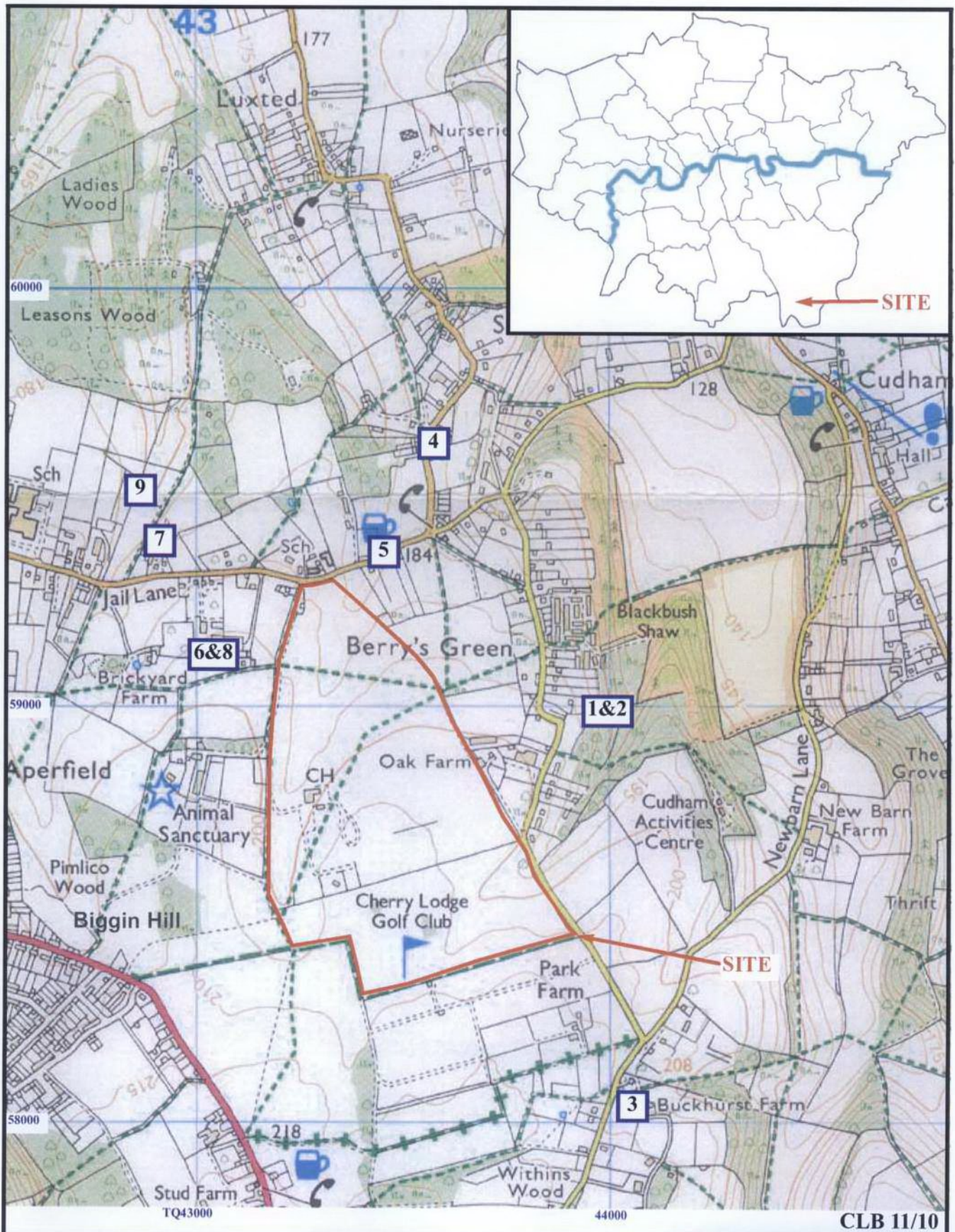
APPENDIX 2: Historic and modern maps consulted

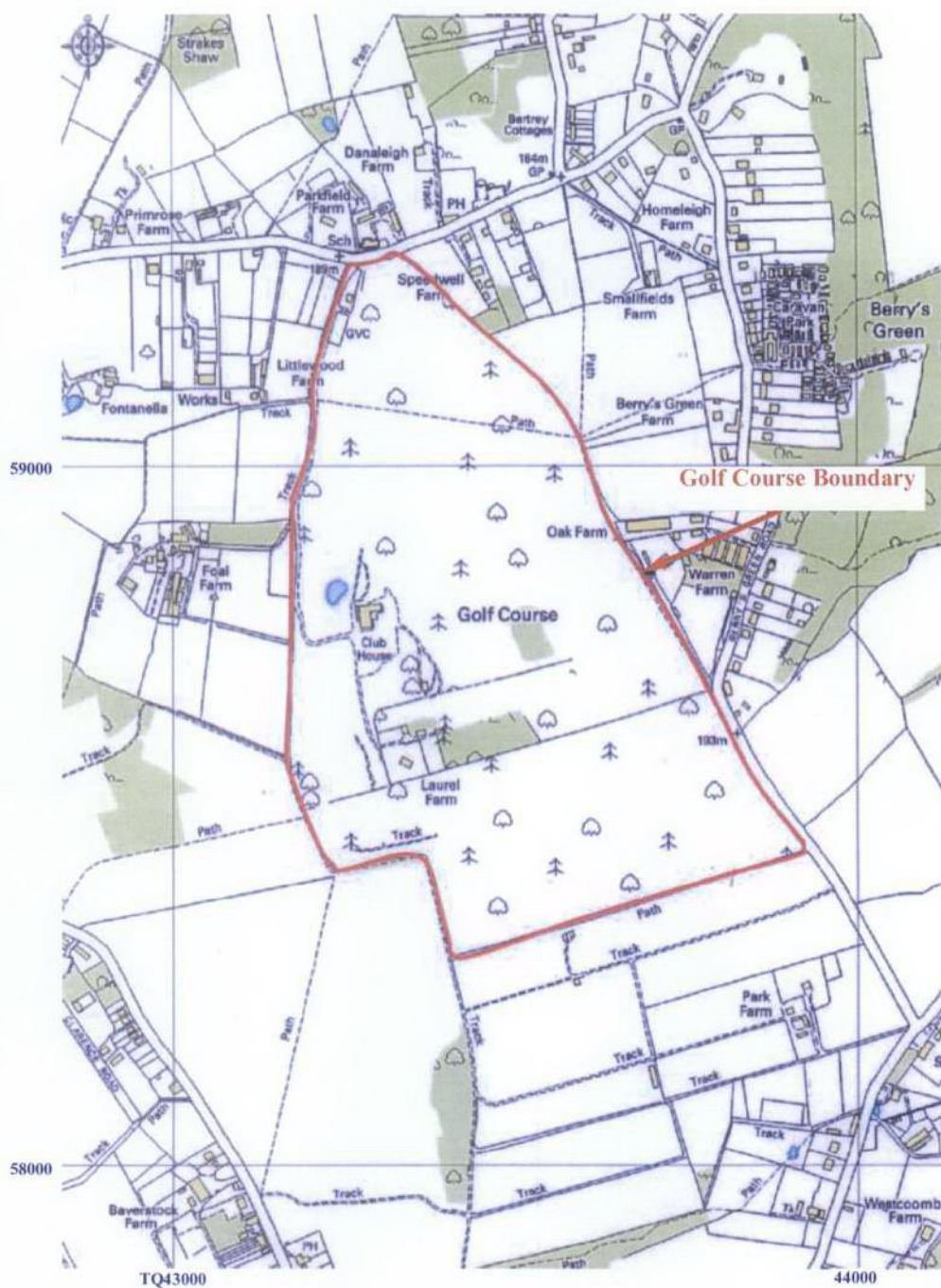
1575	Saxton's Map of Kent (Fig. 3)
1611	Speed's Map of Kent (Fig. 4)
1673	Blome's Map of Kent
1843	Cudham Parish Tithe Map (Fig. 5)
1871	First Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 6)
1896	Second Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 7)
1909	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 8)
1939	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 9)
1978	Ordnance Survey (Fig. 10)
2007	Ordnance Survey – Explorer 147, 1:25000 (Fig. 1)

APPENDIX 3: Aerial Photographs consulted

<i>Sortie</i>	<i>Date Flown</i>	<i>Frame (s)</i>	<i>NGR (TQ)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
RAF/241/AC9	27 JUN 1941	68, 75-6	431 588	
RAF/CPE/UK/1789	11 OCT 1946	3484, 4412-3	439 589	
RAF/CPE/UK/1982	11 APR 1947	1119-20, 3118-	440 579	frame 1119 Plate 3
RAF/540/731	15 MAY 1952	4085-6	438 581	
RAF/540/738	17 MAY 1952	3090-1	435 592	
RAF/82/1375	16 MAR 1956	17-18	437 587	
RAF/58/2252	23 AUG 1957	135-8	440 591	Frame 138 Plate 4
OS/61006	28 MAR 1961	28-9, 41-2	438 586	
RAF/58/4626	16 AUG 1961	225-6	437 591	
MAL/66012	25 APR 1966	160-5, 193-8	428 584	
MAL/66013	26 APR 1966	12-17, 58-62	427 590	
MAL/71067	20 MAY 1971	16-18, 187-9	431 586	
OS/92355A	15 JUN 1992	136-7	433 588	
OS/92355B	15 JUN 1992	216-18	440 580	
OS/97083	08 APR 1997	104, 125	434 581	Not available to view

NB: Grid reference given is for first frame in run; multiple shots will offer wider coverage.





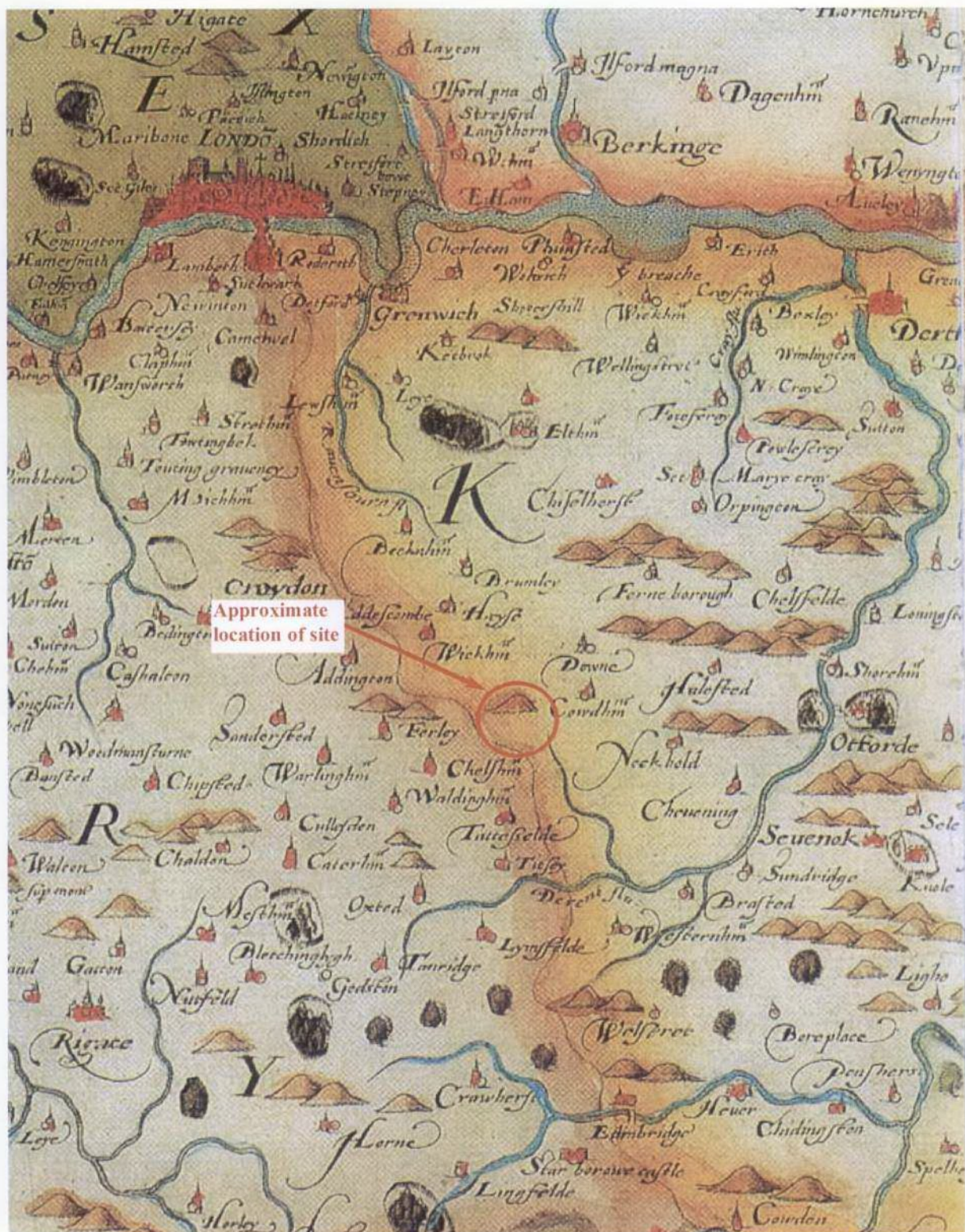
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**Cherry Lodge Golf Club, Biggin Hill,
London Borough of Bromley, 2011
Archaeological desk-based assessment**

Figure 2. Detail of current site.

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Scale 1:10 000

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Figure 3. Saxton's map of Kent, Surrey, Middlesex
and London, 1575.

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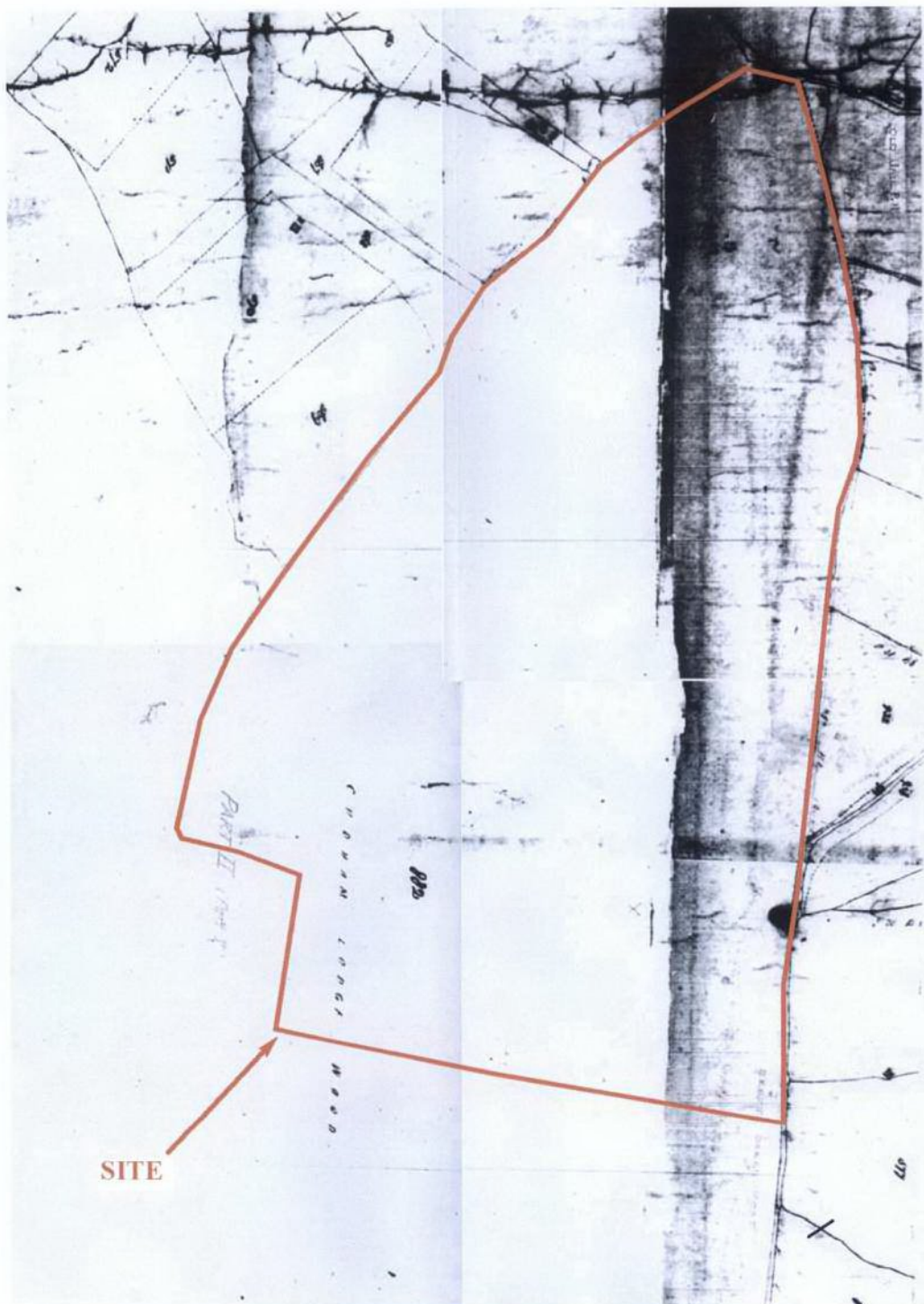


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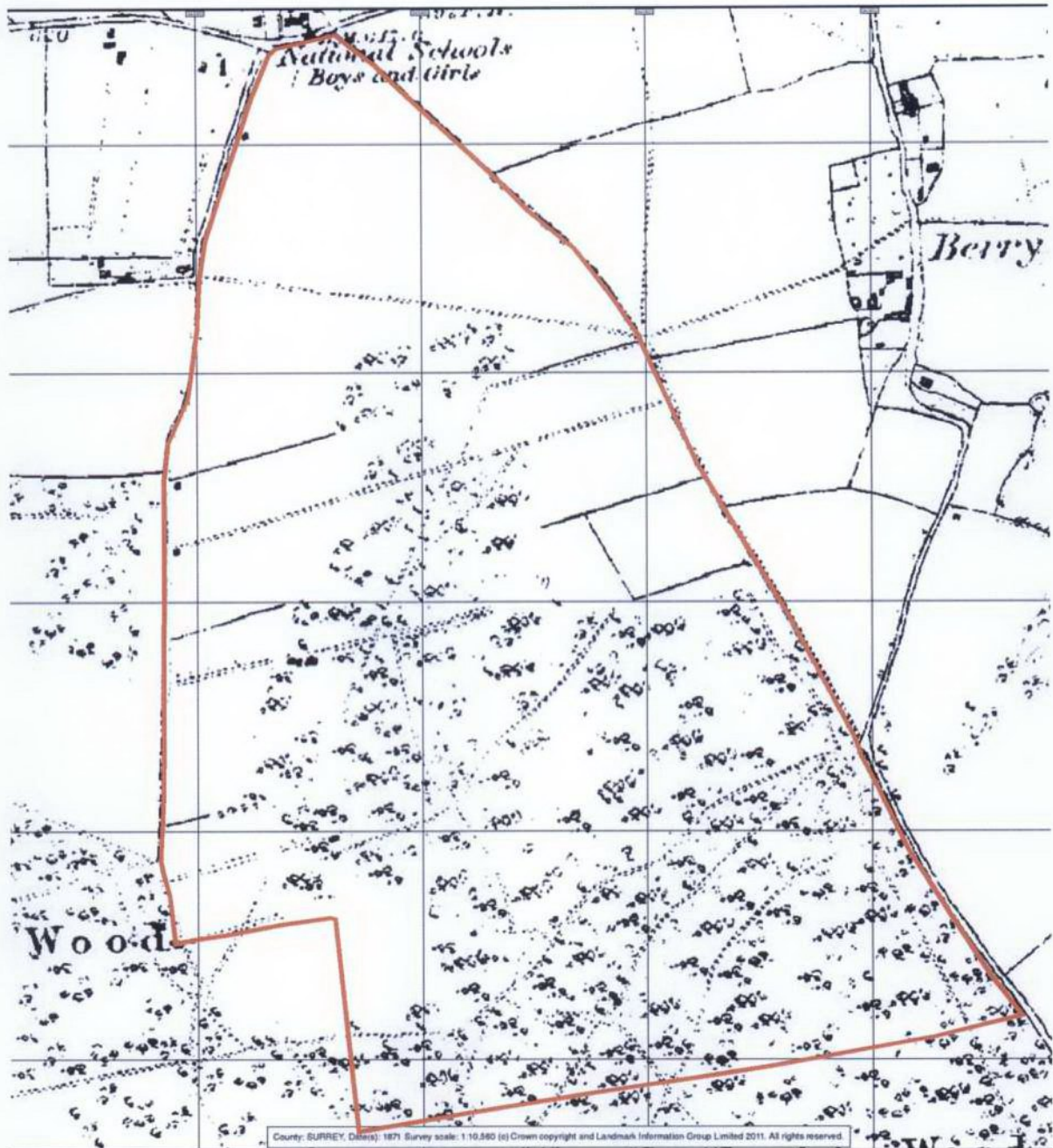
Figure 4. Speed's map of Kent, 1611.

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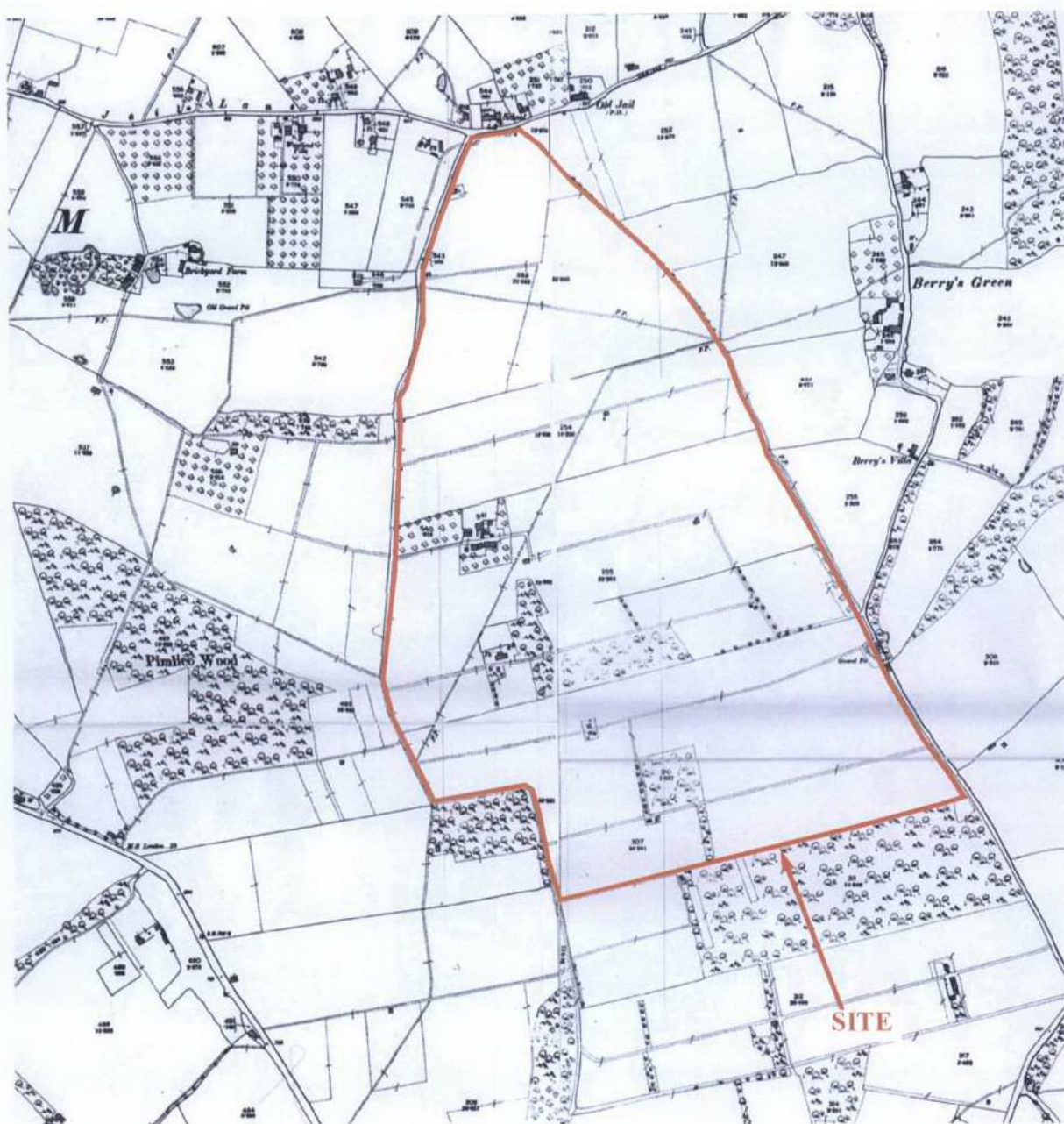
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Figure 5. Cudham Tithe Map, 1843



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Figure 6. First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1871

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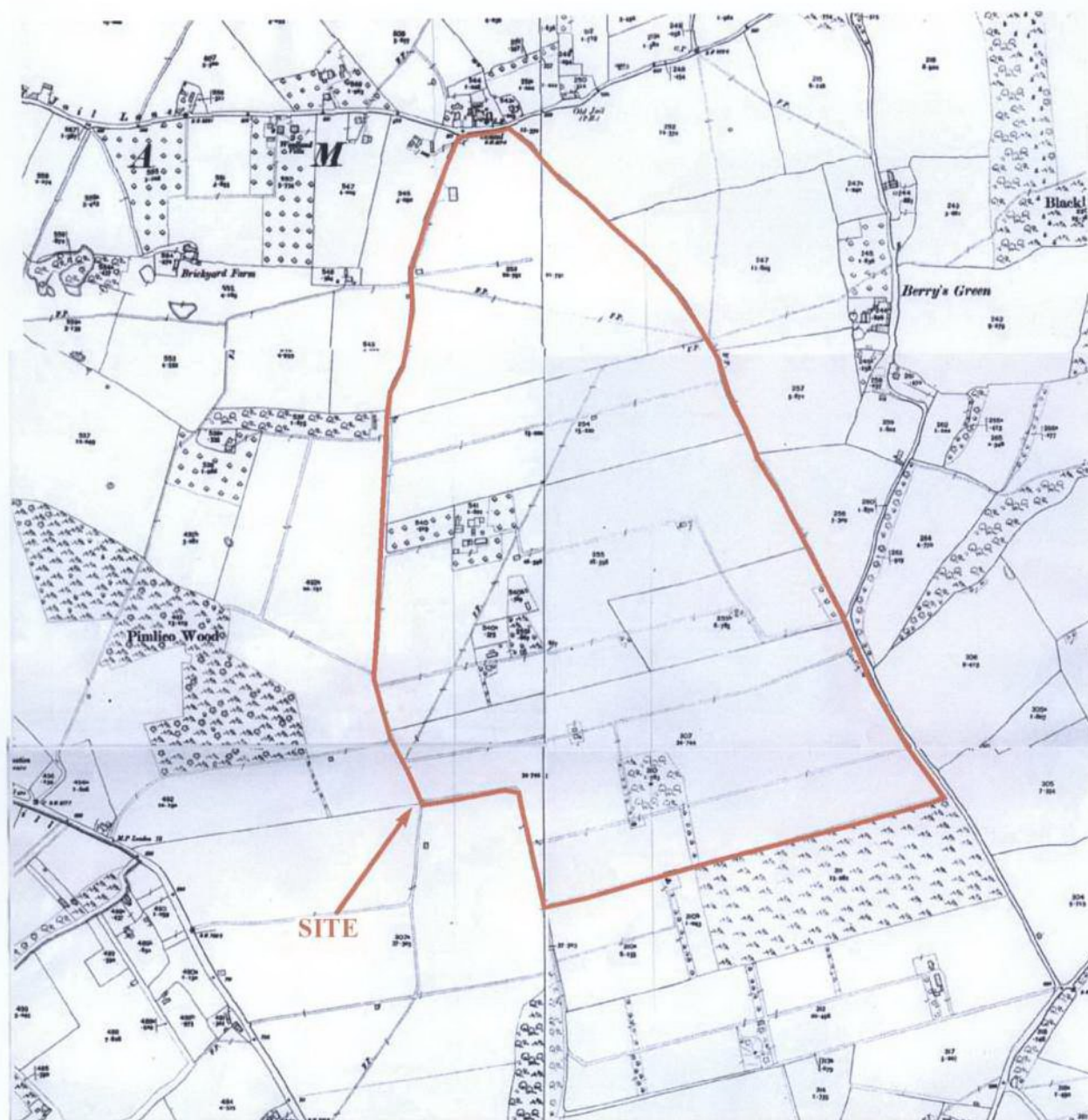


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Figure 7. Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1896

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Figure 8. Ordnance Survey, 1909

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Figure 9. Ordnance Survey, 1939

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Figure 11. Development concept plan; not to scale.



Plate 1: General site view looking north-east at 13th hole



Plate 2: General site view looking south-east at 17th hole

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Plates 1 and 2.

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Plate 3. Aerial photograph CPE/UK/1982.11/1119 from April 1947, showing palaeochannels (arrowed) and bomb damage (the numerous dark spots).

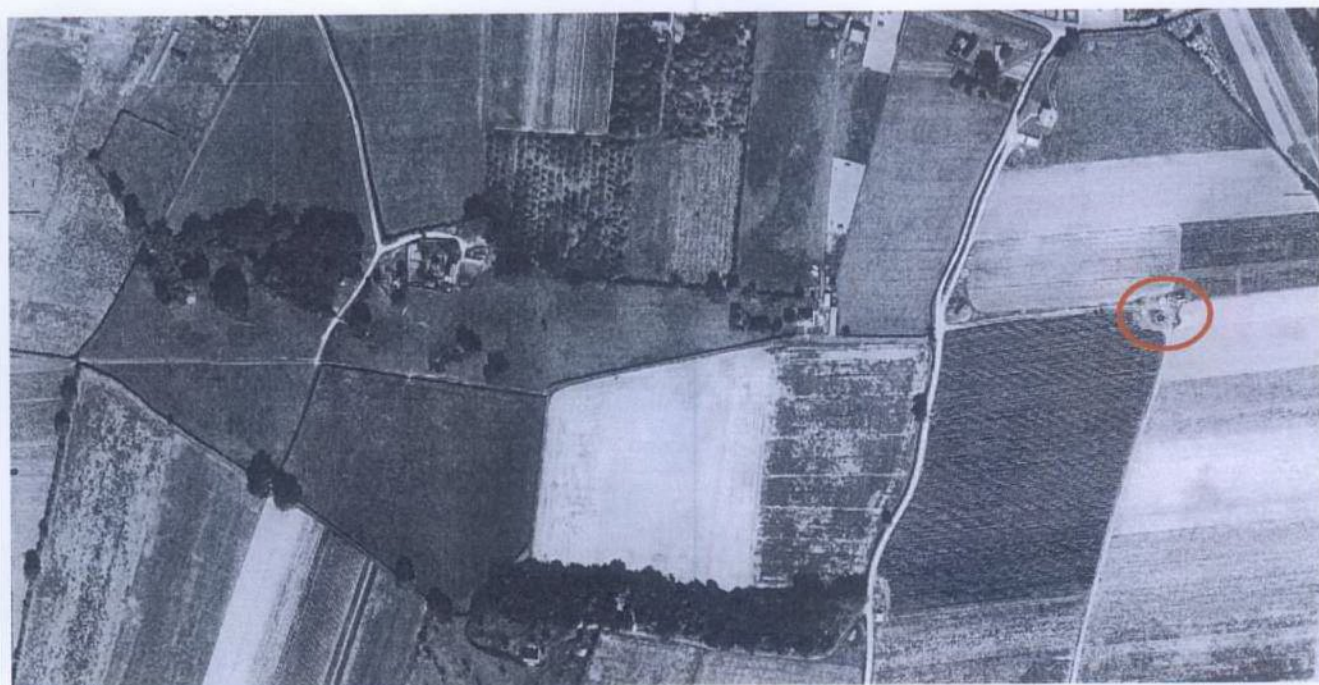


Plate 4. North end of site on aerial photograph RAF2252/0138, from 1957, showing unmapped circular building: farm silo or search light?

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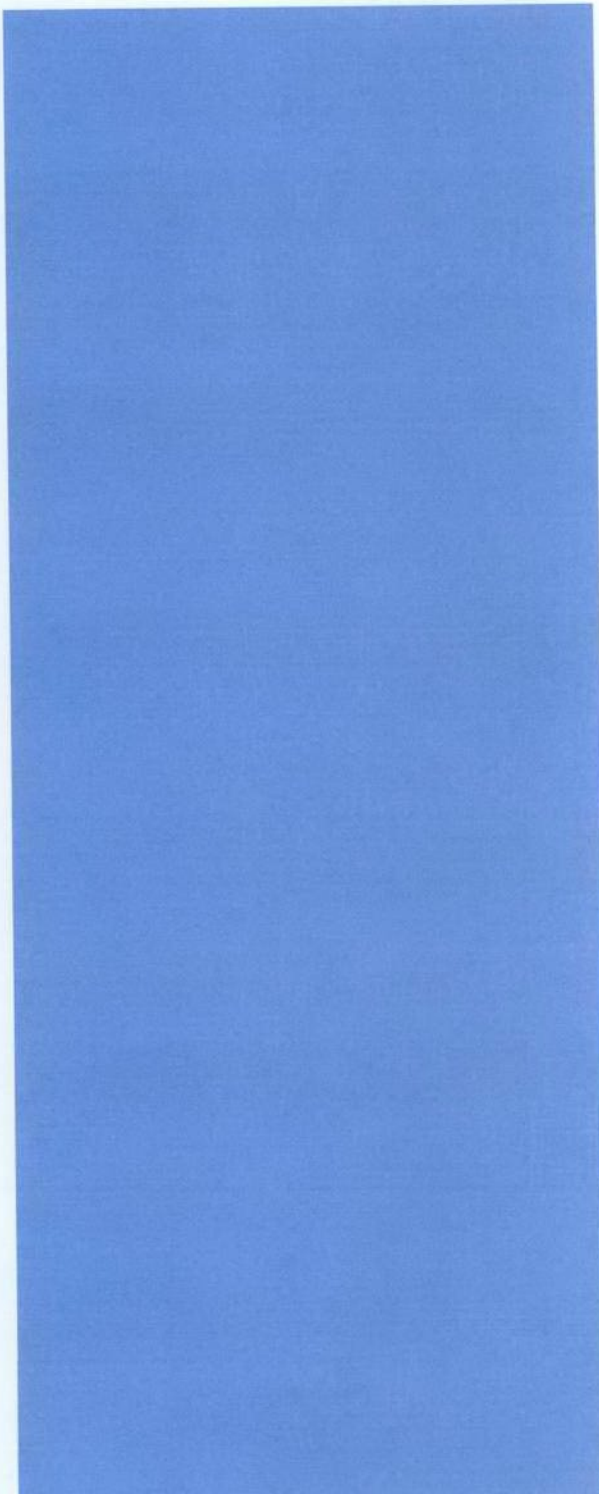
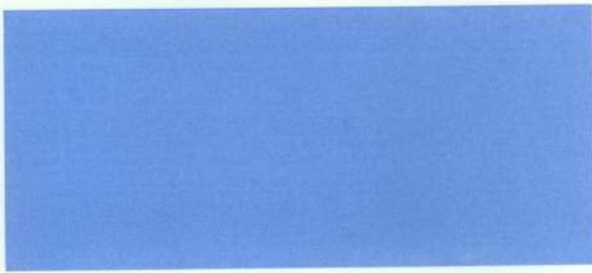
Plates 3 and 4.

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 BC/AD
Iron Age _____	750 BC
 Bronze Age: Late -----	 1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
 Neolithic: Late 3300 BC	 3300 BC
Neolithic: Early 4300 BC	4300 BC
 Mesolithic: Late 6000 BC	 6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early 10000 BC	10000 BC
 Palaeolithic: Upper 30000 BC	 30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle 70000 BC	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower 2,000,000 BC	2,000,000 BC
↓	↓



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