



Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

2-8 Danson Road,
Bexleyheath, DA6
8HB, London
Borough of Bexley

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Non-Technical Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Archaeology Collective, on behalf of Carebase Ltd to inform a planning application for a new care home facility which will replace four dwellings on Danson Road.

The assessment has confirmed that the application site does not contain any designated archaeological heritage assets such as scheduled monuments or registered battlefields where there would be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ and against development.

The Site is located within the Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP) no. 9: "Watling Street" (DLO37069) as defined by Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service and the London Borough of Bexley. Impacts on the significance, or ability to appreciate the significance of the Area of High Archaeological Potential no. 9 Watling Street are not anticipated.

There are no previously recorded non-designated heritage assets within the boundary of the application site.

A review of historic mapping has indicated that the Site has been developed from the early twentieth century. It is considered that previous landscaping and building within the Site will have had a below ground impact upon potential archaeological deposits within the footprint of development within the Site. However, the proposed development includes the construction of new foundations and a basement which are considered likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposits which may survive within the Site beyond the depths and/or extents of previous ground disturbance.

It is considered that there is a low potential for archaeological deposits to survive within the Site.

It is considered unlikely that the Site will contain any extensive archaeological deposits of high significance or value which would require preservation in situ.

The conclusions of this assessment and in particular the recommendations in respect of the determination of the planning application, are in accordance with both local and national planning policy.

1.0

1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Amanda Talboys BA MA ACIfA, Archaeological Consultant of Archaeology Collective on behalf of Carebase Ltd. Documentary Research has been carried out by the author.
- 1.2 The site in question is known as 2-8 Danson Road, Bexleyheath, DA6 8HB (Figure 1), occupying an area of c.39ha and centred at NGR TQ 47589 75472, located administratively in the London Borough of Bexley. It is hereafter referred to as the Site.
- 1.3 The site comprises four residential properties and is situated on the west side of Danson Road (A24).
- 1.4 The purpose of this assessment is to determine and assess the archaeological potential of the Site and to assess the significance of any relevant archaeological heritage assets identified. The report is informed by site inspection, historical information, and by data relating to heritage assets. It seeks to provide sufficient information to allow an informed understanding of the potential impact of the proposed development on the significance of those assets, and to consider the need for solutions (design, engineering etc) where necessary.
- 1.5 The report considers heritage assets of archaeological interest, including finds/findspots of artefactual and ecofactual material (e.g. stone tools, bone), and locations, features or objects referenced from historic documents. Where appropriate, it refers to archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits, including sub-surface archaeological remains of features, buildings and structures.
- 1.6 This assessment has been prepared in accordance with Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment¹ published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). It takes into account the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and other local planning policy and guidance where relevant.
- 1.7 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of digital archaeological data held by the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER) together with documentary research. It incorporates a map regression indicating the impact of change over time.

¹ CIfA. Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment 2017

- 1.8 This data has been collected for an area comprising a 1km radius of the Site boundary, which is referred to as **the 'study area'**. This radius has been selected on the basis of professional judgment as being sufficient to determine the archaeological potential of the Site, taking into account its location, topography, and character.

Geology

- 1.9 The British Geological Survey identifies the solid geology as the Harwich Formation (sand and gravel) formed approximately 56 and 47.8 million years ago during the Ypresian period (early Eocene). No superficial deposits are recorded for the location of the site (Figure 2).

Topography

- 1.10 The Site occupies an area of c.39ha at approximately 43m-44m aOD.

Site Visit

- 1.11 A site visit/walkover was undertaken on the 18th of December 2019 and found the plot to be occupied by four residential properties.
- 1.12 The following photographs are a selection of those taken during the visit:



Photo 1: View of the Site looking northwest from the southeast corner



Photo 2: View of 2-4 Danson Road looking northwest



Photo 3: View of 6-8 Danson Road looking northwest



Photo 4: View of the Site looking southwest



Photo 5: View of the rear of the Site looking south from the northwest corner

2.0

2. Methodology

Sources

2.1 In preparing this assessment we have compiled readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources, primarily:

- Greater London Historic Environment Record for known archaeological sites, monuments and findspots within 500m of the Site (i.e. the study area).
- Maps and documents held by the London Borough of Bexley Local Studies and Archives
- Records made during a site visit in December of 2019

2.2 The information gathered from the above sources has been verified and augmented as far as possible by site inspection, in order to arrive at conclusions on the significance of the various heritage assets and archaeological remains that have been identified.

Assessment

2.3 This report has been produced in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2017). These guidelines provide a national standard for the completion of desk-based assessments.

2.4 The assessment seeks to understand and define the significance of heritage assets identified from the sources above, taking into account the categories of special interest defined in the NPPF, primarily archaeological interest and historic interest.

2.5 The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 1).

Table 1: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very high	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance
High	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equal importance
Medium	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets of equal importance
Low	Undesignated heritage assets of lesser importance

2.6 The assessment also considers change to the setting and significance of heritage assets, where appropriate.

Archaeological Potential

2.7 The report concludes with (1) an assessment of the archaeological potential of the Site, (2) an assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains that may be present, and (3) an assessment of the likely effects of the proposed development on heritage assets, both in terms of physical impact and (where relevant) change to setting.

3.0

3. Relevant Policy Framework

National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1 The significance of a heritage asset is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019 as being made up of four main constituents, architectural interest, historical interest, archaeological interest and artistic interest. The setting of the heritage asset can also contribute to its significance. Setting is defined in the NPPF as follows:

"The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral."

- 3.2 The assessments of setting and significance (and the assessments of impact) are normally made with primary reference to the four main elements of special significance identified in the NPPF.

- 3.3 Paragraph 197 of the NPPF describes the approach to be taken towards non-designated heritage assets, as follows:

"The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset."

- 3.4 Footnote 63 of the NPPF, which is attached to paragraph 197, states that **"Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets."** Further guidance on non-designated heritage assets is contained in National Planning Practice Guidance, as revised in July 2019, notably paragraph 040 which states that **"Irrespective of how they are identified, it is important that the decisions to identify them as non-designated heritage assets are based on sound evidence"**, and paragraph 041 which in full reads as follows:

"What are non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest and how important are they?"

The National Planning Policy Framework identifies two categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest:

(2) Those that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments and are therefore considered subject to the same policies as those for designated heritage assets (National Planning Policy Framework footnote 63). They are of 3 types:

those that have yet to be formally assessed for designation.

those that have been assessed as being nationally important and therefore, capable of designation, but which the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport has exercised his/her discretion not to designate.

those that are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 because of their physical nature.

*The reason why many nationally important monuments are not scheduled is set out in the document Scheduled Monuments, published by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. Information on location and significance of such assets is found in the same way as for all heritage assets. Judging whether sites fall into this category may be assisted by reference to the criteria for scheduling monuments. Further information on scheduled monuments can be found on the Department for **Digital, Culture, Media and Sport's website.***

(2) Other non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest. By comparison this is a much larger category of lesser heritage significance, although still subject to the conservation objective. On occasion the understanding of a site may change following assessment and evaluation prior to a planning decision and move it from this category to the first.

Where an asset is thought to have archaeological interest, the potential knowledge which may be unlocked by investigation may be harmed even by minor disturbance, because the context in which archaeological evidence is found is crucial to furthering understanding.

*Decision-making regarding such assets requires a proportionate response by local planning authorities. Where an initial assessment indicates that the site on which development is proposed includes or has potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, applicants should be required to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. However, it is estimated that following the initial assessment of archaeological interest only a small proportion – around 3% – of all planning applications justify a requirement **for detailed assessment.**"*

3.5

Paragraph 199 of the NPPF also makes provision for the recording of heritage assets that are likely to be demolished or destroyed by development.

Relevant Local Policies

3.6 The following local policies are relevant to the historic environment and this assessment.

Local Plan	Relevant Policy
London Local Plan (adopted 2011)	Policy 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology Policy 7.9 Heritage-Led Regeneration
Draft New London Plan (December 2017)	Policy HC1 Heritage Conservation and growth
The London Borough of Bexley Core Strategy (adopted February 2012)	Policy CS19 Heritage and archaeology

4.0

4. Archaeological Background

Introduction

- 4.1 The Site does not contain any designated archaeological heritage assets, such as Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, World Heritage Sites, or Historic Battlefields, where there would be a presumption in favour of preservation in situ and against development proceeding.
- 4.2 There are no designated archaeological heritage assets within the 500m radius study area around the Site.
- 4.3 This report does not consider built heritage aspects; therefore these assets are not discussed further in this assessment.
- 4.4 The Site is located within the Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP) 9 - Watling Street (DLO37069). These are mapped as APAs on Figure 3.
- 4.5 There are no known non-designated archaeological heritage assets within the application site, and 8 within 500m of the Site boundary.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.6 This section considers the archaeological finds and features from within the 500m study area, held within the HER, together with a map regression exercise charting the history of the site from the 17th century to the present day.

Timescales

- 4.7 Timescales used in this assessment:

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic 450,000 - 12,000 BC

Mesolithic 12,000 - 4,000 BC

Neolithic	4,000	- 1,800	BC
Bronze Age	1,800	- 600	BC
Iron Age	600	- AD 43	
Historic			
Roman	AD	43	- 410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD	410	- 1066
Medieval	AD	1066	- 1485
Post Medieval	AD	1485	- 1800
Modern	AD	1800	- Present

4.8 The GLHER maps and list are included in this report in Figures 3-6, showing the distribution of entries within the 500m study area.

4.9 The Site is located within the Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP) 9 - Watling Street (DLO38557), which has been identified as such for remains relating to the Roman Road of Watling Street. The AHAP 9 Watling Street has been identified as such in relation to the route of the Roman Watling Street (now the A207) from Shooters Hill to Dover.

4.10 An Archaeological Priority Area is a defined area where there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new archaeological discoveries, based on existing information. The Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Services (GLAAS) categorises APAs into a tier system, which vary depending on the archaeological significance and potential of the APAs. However, the APAs within the London Borough of Bexley was updated prior to the new guidelines, and therefore do not have tier ratings. Additionally, they identify their

APAs as Areas of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP). Typically, this APA would be classified as Tier 2 because it covers a corridor along the course of a Roman road.

- 4.11 The AHAP 11 - Danson House (DLO37071) is located adjacent to the southwest of the Site, and has been identified as such for: potential for archaeological finds and features relating to the 18th century Danson House and associated gardens and parkland.

Prehistoric

- 4.12 The GLHER holds records for no assets of prehistoric date within the study area.
- 4.13 The Palaeolithic period is considered as the earliest period of known human culture, although very little evidence of Palaeolithic activity survives beyond residual finds of flint artefacts, usually found along river terraces, which are not present within the study area.
- 4.14 Evidence of Mesolithic activity is also limited to similar finds and flint tools as the Palaeolithic period. There are no assets of Mesolithic date recorded within the study area.
- 4.15 The Neolithic period in general was a period of increasing settlement and is characterised by the development of early farming communities and the introduction of large scale burial monuments, although evidence of domestic settlements is rarely identified in the Greater London area.²
- 4.16 There is little evidence of prehistoric activity within the study area, however, there is a small scattering of prehistoric material recovered from within the AHAP – 9 Watling Street.³ This includes two pits of Late Bronze Age date containing domestic pottery found on Churchfield Road, c. 1.3 km to the west of the Site.⁴ This may reflect the earlier date of the road, as a trackway or route, prior to its formalisation in the Roman period.⁵
- 4.17 Within the borough of Bexley, the geology in the area shown to relate to high archaeological potential of the prehistoric period has most notably been London clay and alluvium over Taplow Gravel, which presents a good profile for farmland and agricultural use.⁶ Neither geological formations are present on the Site (Figure 2).

² Nixon et al. 2002: 23

³ Stabler Heritage (2014):35

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Stabler Heritage (2014): 39

- 4.18 The potential for archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period is considered to be low. Any archaeological deposits are likely to be of low importance.

Roman

- 4.19 The GLHER holds no records for assets of Roman date within the Site, and two within the study area.
- 4.20 Two coins dating to the Roman period were allegedly found within Danson Estate, but this attribution is uncertain (MLO6831). However, there is little evidence to suggest Roman use or activity within Danson Park.
- 4.21 The route of Watling Street was formalised in the 1st century AD, and was the major route from Dover to St Albans and further north.⁷ Typical archaeological features associated with Roman roads within Greater London can include evidence for settlement and occupation, ditches and agricultural land divisions, together with quarry pits and burials.⁸ Welling is the focus of Roman settlement along Watling Street. This is fully described as AHAP 10 (DLO37609).⁹
- 4.22 Watling Street is of regional importance, as it was a major transport link in the Roman period, running from Dover to the north. Whilst it is possible that Roman roadside remains could be located close to the Site, along Watling Street, there are no known remains yet identified in the vicinity of the Site. Therefore, the potential for Roman archaeology is considered to be medium to low. Any archaeological deposits related to the Roman route are likely to be of medium importance.

Saxon/Early Medieval

- 4.23 The GLHER holds no records for assets of early medieval date within the study area.
- 4.24 Bexley has place name roots dating back to the Anglo Saxon period, and probably meant and derives its name from the words *Becc*, or *Beke*, which signify a stream, and *ley*, a pasture.¹⁰ The first reference to Bexley dates to c.780 AD and is called

⁷ *Ibid*

⁸ Margary 1955: 65

⁹ *Ibid*

¹⁰ Hasted (1797): 162

Bixle.¹¹ While the earliest mention of Danson dates to the thirteenth century, it has been suggested that the place name of Danson has roots in Anglo-Saxon as well.

- 4.25 There is no evidence for early medieval activity within the study area and evidence from the wider area suggests the landscape was formed by sparse settlements. It is likely that the Site was formed by open land during this period. Therefore, the potential for archaeological deposits of dating to this period is considered to be negligible. Any archaeological deposits are likely to be of low importance.

Medieval

- 4.26 The GLHER holds no records for non-designated assets of medieval date within the Site and one within the study area. This comprises the monument record for Danson Park Manor House (MLO14781).
- 4.27 The route of Watling Street continued to be in use after the Roman periods. The growth of later settlements along the route of the road continued into this period, and the route is presumed to have remained important as a thoroughfare for pilgrims en route to and from Canterbury.¹²
- 4.28 In the thirteenth century, *Densynton* applied to a small area within the Archepiscopal manor of Bexley.¹³ Archbishop Pecham's Survey of 1284 describes seven tenants as being of that place, indicating that the scant seventeen acres held among them was by this time well established arable land. The selling '*Densinton*' appears in a lay subsidy roll of 1301. In subsidy rolls of 1324 and 1358 there are references to '*Danston*', although the spelling was not regularised until the late eighteenth century.
- 4.29 Given the paucity of evidence dating to the medieval period, the potential for archaeological remains is considered to be low. Any archaeological remains related to the growth of later settlements along the route of the road – which remained important as a thoroughfare for pilgrims en route to and from Canterbury – would be considered of low-local significance.

¹¹ Ibid

¹² Ibid

¹³ Weinreb, et al (2008): 226

Post Medieval & Modern

- 4.30 The GLHER holds no records for non-designated heritage assets of post-medieval or modern date within the Site, and six within the study area. These comprise evidence of continued settlement development in and around Danson estate including two detached houses along Danson Road (MLO100390, MLO100956); Danson Park (MLO59333); Ha-Ha walls (MLO76178); and structural foundations (MLO73359).
- 4.31 The development of Bexleyheath occurs almost solely from this time onward, and through cartographic and documentary evidence, it is clear that the Site was located within Danson Estate.
- 4.32 A survey of Bexley manor made in 1608 describes Danson as consisting of about 180 acres of wood, pasture and arable land in addition to nine acres on which the house and farm buildings stood.¹⁴
- 4.33 Pre-1760 plans indicate that the site area was open, and apparently outside landscaping development. Then the estate consisted mostly of woodlands, some of which were cleared.
- 4.34 Danson Estate passed from the wealthy merchant John Styleman to the London alderman, John Boyd. He built the present Danson House (DLO14100), the large Palladian villa designed by Robert Taylor.¹⁵
- 4.35 The 1763 Plan of the Estate (Figure 6) shows that the area in which the Site was located retained its trees, while some were cleared in keeping with the landscaped designed by Capability Brown, who also planned the large artificial lake.¹⁶
- 4.36 The Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769 (Figure 7) and the 1799 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Figure 8) show the Site in less detail, but in a predominantly wooded area. Bexleyheath is shown as a small village only consisting of a few buildings on either side of the Roman road, surrounded by farms, woodland, open heath land and fields.
- 4.37 The 1839 Bexley Tithe Map (Figure 9) is the first to describe the land use of the site. Plot 1342, which sits within the wider area of Danson Park is described as 'meadow,' while Plot 1340 is described as 'plantation,' indicating that this plot was likely to have been occupied by trees as earlier mapping suggests.

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ Ibid

- 4.38 The First Ordnance Survey of 1865 (Figure 10) shows the Site to have not undergone any changes, and illustrates with detail the occupation of wooded area within the Site. The subsequent ordnance surveys: the Second Ordnance Survey of 1897 (Figure 11) and the Third Ordnance Survey of 1909 (Figure 12) show no changes to the Site.
- 4.39 In 1922, several plots within the estate were surveyed to be put up for sale. The first to show what would become the plots for 2-8 Danson Road are first shown on **Gerald E Burgess's Survey for Danson Estate (Figure 13)**. In 1924 the estate was sold and purchased by Bexley Council, inclusive of about 200 acres.¹⁷ The Building Plans for the semi-detached homes that now occupy the site were approved in 1923 (Figure 14), and their outline is shown in Figure 15. It is clear from the plans that while there was likely to have been ground disturbance from the grubbing up of trees that previously occupied the Site, none of the properties at present have any known basements that would indicate severe truncation within their footprint.
- 4.40 The Revised Ordnance Survey of 1934-1936 (Figure 16) is the first ordnance survey to show the new properties. While Bexleyheath continued to develop around the Site, there have been no major changes to the Site since its initial development in the 1920s (Figures 17-19).
- 4.41 Given the well-documented history of land within Danson Estate, it is considered that the potential for significant archaeology of the post-medieval and modern periods is likely to be negligible, and any archaeological deposits are likely to be of low importance.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.42 The GLHER holds records for nine archaeological investigations within the study area and none within the Site. These comprise seven intrusive investigations consisting of four archaeological evaluations by trial trench and one archaeological evaluations by test pit. There are two recorded evaluations by watching brief; one topographical survey; one archaeological desk based assessment; and one unspecified event.

¹⁷ Ibid

5.0

5. Proposed Development, and Potential Effects

Proposed Development

- 5.1 The proposed development comprises the demolition of a terrace of four houses at 2-8 Danson Road and the subsequent redevelopment into a care home facility.

Factors Affecting Archaeological Survival

- 5.2 Archaeological remains can survive as earthworks and as below ground archaeological features, finds and layers. Part of the assessment process is to consider what factors may have affected archaeological survival. That is to say, what conditions would have enhanced the chances of survival and what conditions would have reduced the chances of survival.
- 5.3 The subject of archaeological preservation has been covered comprehensively elsewhere¹⁸, and it is a subject which is subject to ongoing review as our understanding grows. The following addresses some familiar scenarios for assessment reports such as this, to allow the reader an insight **into some 'typical'** scenarios.

Urban Locations

- 5.4 Certain long-lived urban centres (e.g. London) can have very deep layers of archaeological deposits. These can extend to several metres. It is worth noting that destructive activities (for archaeological remains) have frequently added their own phase of activity to such urban centres. Therefore, archaeological remains can be encountered directly below the modern surface (e.g. tarmac or concrete) often at a depth of 500-1000mm below the existing ground surface.
- 5.5 The creation of cities inevitably involves the destruction of archaeological remains even as new phases of activity (archaeology) are created. Also, there are many instances of survival in what superficially seem to be destructive scenarios. For example, islands of archaeological deposits can survive within a building constructed using Piles and including a basement car park. Tall buildings do

¹⁸ Historic England 2016. Preserving Archaeological Remains. Decision-taking for Sites under Development

compact archaeological remains and their foundations do remove them; yet archaeological deposits can survive in between the foundations.

Factors which enhance preservation	Factors which increase destruction
Preservation beneath buildings and roads which once constructed provide a relatively stable environment.	Piling (can affect Hydrology) which can alter the conditions in which waterlogged remains may survive.
	Cutting of foundation trenches, utility trenches, lift pits and other 'groundworks' . These activities can remove deposits (only where the specific groundworks are taking place of course – therefore deposits either side of a lift shaft will be relatively unchanged.

Previous Ground Disturbance

- 5.6 The known history of the Site suggest it was predominantly occupied by woodland until the eighteenth century landscaping within Danson Estate. In 1924, the Site was redeveloped into four residential properties at the centre of the Site with associated landscaping. The previous grubbing up of trees and later development in the twentieth century are likely to have at least partly truncated any archaeological remains, if present, on the Site.

Potential Effects

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.7 Based on the information within the GLHER, supplemented by historic mapping, it is considered that the Site was likely undeveloped land into the post-medieval period until it was developed into residential housing in the twentieth century. There remained little change to the Site until present. It is thought on the basis of currently available information that there is a medium to low potential for Roman remains, and low potential for all other past periods of human activities. Remains, if they do exist within the Site, are likely to be of medium to low importance.

- 5.8 It is considered that the proposed development will not have an effect on the significance of, or our ability to understand the significance of the Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP) 9 Watling Street (DLO37069).

6.0

6. Conclusions

- 6.1 In line with the policies of the local planning authority and national government guidance as set out in the NPPF, an archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the Site.
- 6.2 This archaeological assessment concludes that the application site does not contain any world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, or registered battlefields where there would be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation *in situ* and against development.
- 6.3 The proposed development comprises the demolition of a terrace of four houses at 2-8 Danson Road and the subsequent redevelopment into a care home facility.
- 6.4 The Site is located within the Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP) 9 Watling Street (DLO37069) as defined by Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service and the London Borough of Bexley.
- 6.5 Based on the information within the GLHER, supplemented by historic mapping, the Site is considered to have medium to low potential for archaeological remains dating to the Roman period, and low potential for archaeological remains for all other past periods of human activity. The importance of the archaeological remains, should they survive, is likely be of low (local) importance.
- 6.6 Although the previous grubbing up of woodland and construction of the current buildings within the Site may have truncated archaeological remains within their footprints, there is the potential for there to be impacts from the proposed development upon any archaeological deposits which may survive beyond the depths and extents of previous ground disturbance. These development impacts could arise from the construction of new foundations, services and landscaping, for example. However, on the basis of presently available information, any archaeological deposits, if present are likely to be of low importance.
- 6.7 On the basis of available evidence, it is considered that the proposed development accords with current legislation, the planning policies contained within the NPPF and the policies of the adopted The London Borough of Bexley Core Strategy.

Sources Consulted

The British Library
Greater London Historic Environment Record
London Borough of Bexley Local Studies and Archives

Primary Sources

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1799 Ordnance Survey Drawing
1839 Bexley Tithe Map
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1923 Plan G E Burgess Survey for Danson Estate
1924 Building Plans for Semi-Detached Homes at 2-8 Danson Road
1934-1936 OS map
1960 OS map
1972-1975 OS map
2003 OS map
2019 Google Satellite Image

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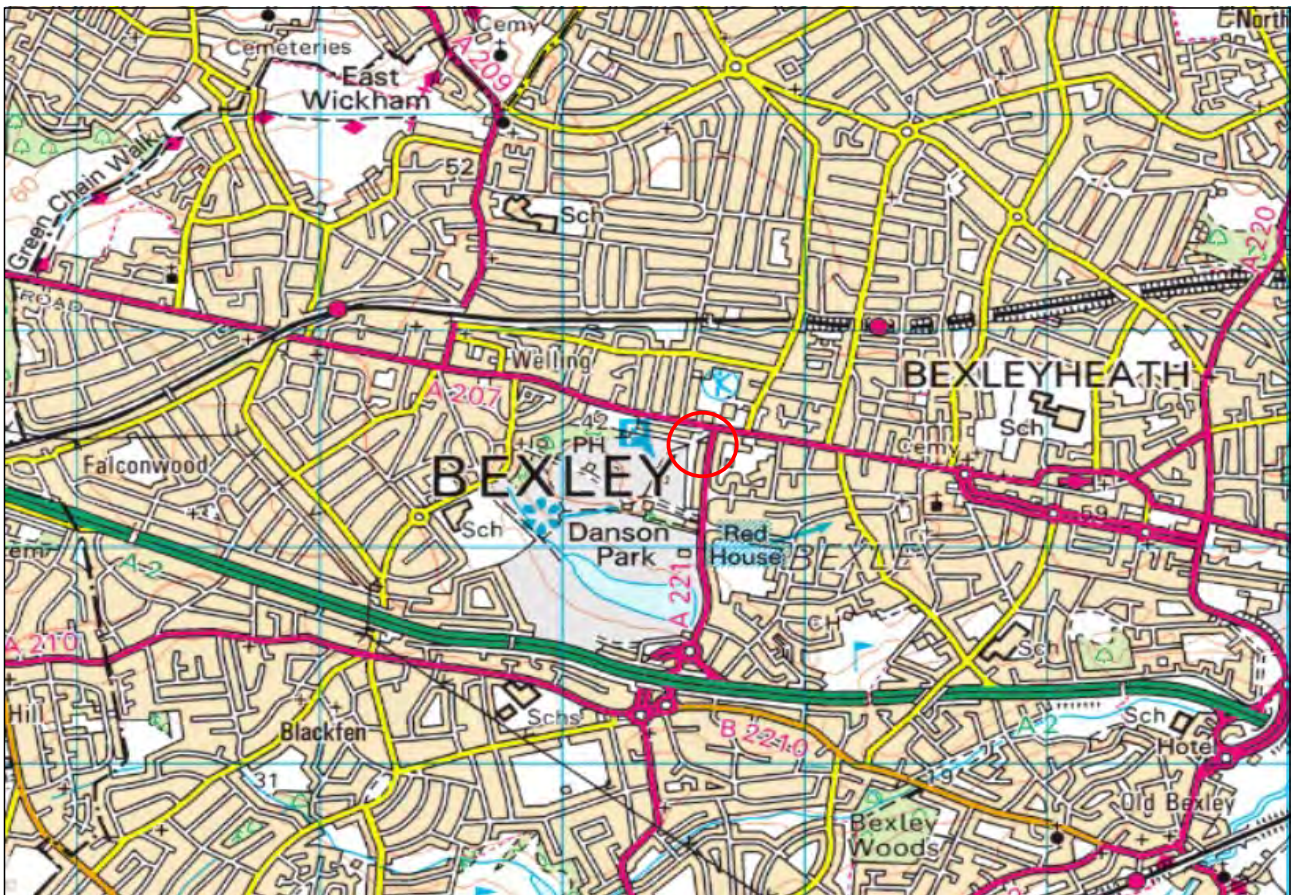
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Internet Sources

British Geological Society online viewer
www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/home.html

Google Earth www.googleearth.co.uk

7. Figures

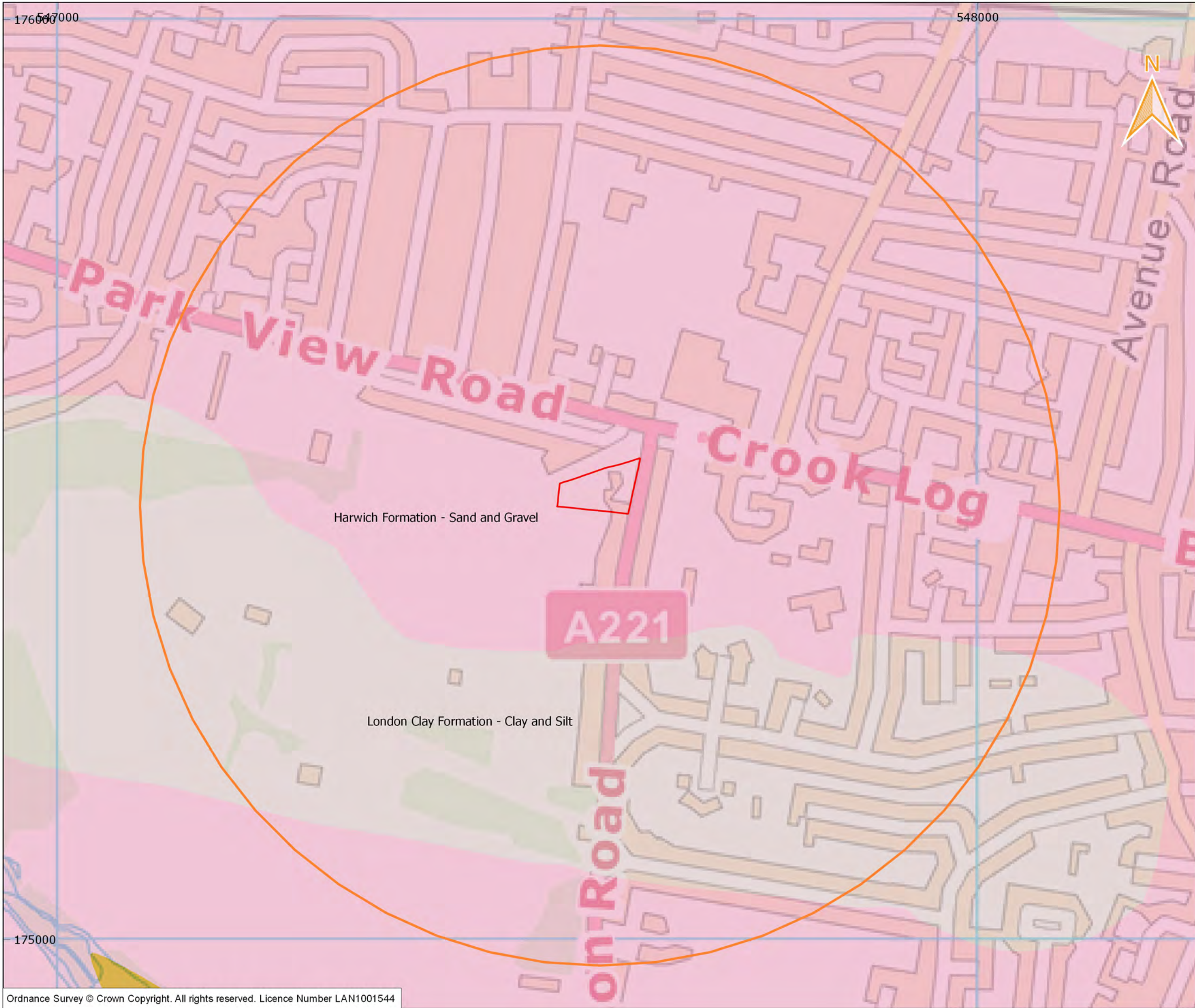


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Figure 1.1: Site location



Figure 1.2: Existing Site Layout.

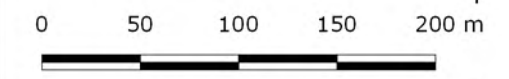


KEY

— Application Site

□ Study Area

GBR BGS Data:
Bedrock Geology at 1:50,000



Scale @ A3: 1:3,850

SITE NAME:
2-8 Danson Road, Bexleyheath,
London DA6 8HB

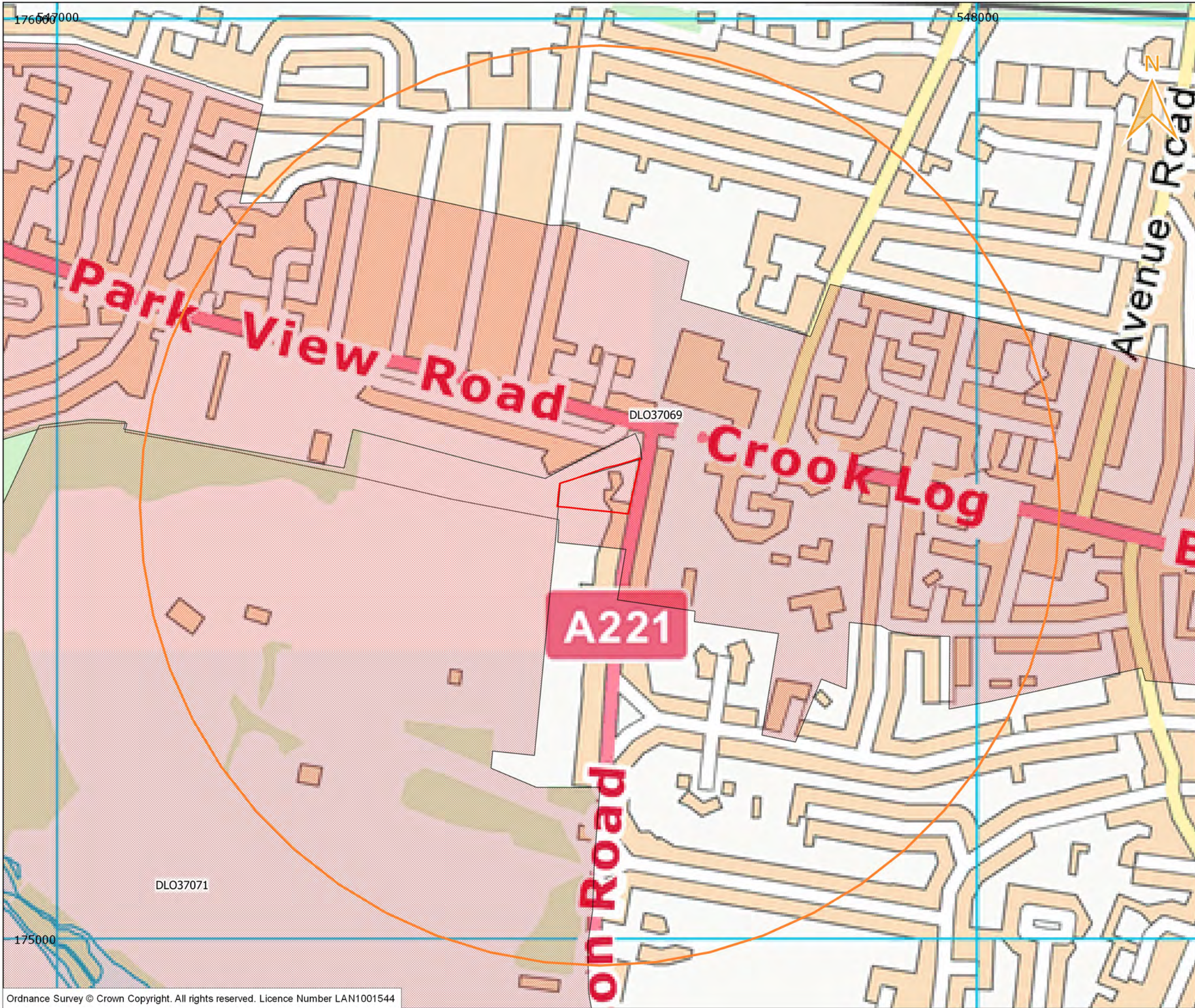
ON BEHALF OF:
Carebase Ltd.



Figure 2
Bedrock Geology

Date:
December 2019

Revision:
v.1



- KEY**
- Application Site
 - Study Area
 - Archaeological Priority Area (APA)



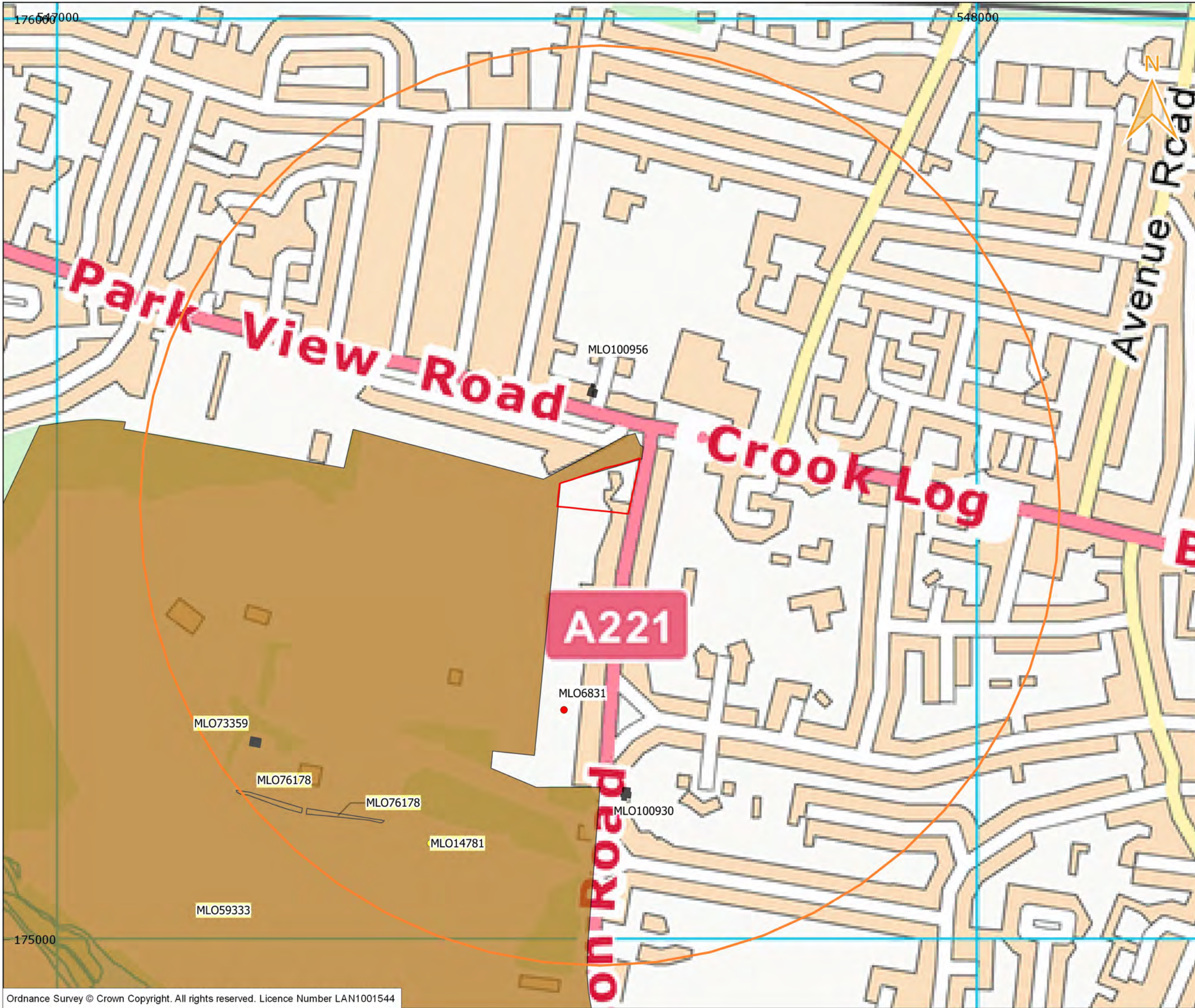
SITE NAME:
 2-8 Danson Road, Bexleyheath,
 London DA6 8HB

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 Carebase Ltd.



Figure 3
 Archaeological Priority Area (APA)

Date: December 2019	Revision: v.1
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KEY

- Application Site
- Study Area

Archaeological Record (Point)

- Roman
- Medieval

Archaeological Record (Area)

- Post-Medieval
- Modern

0 50 100 150 200 m

Scale @ A3: 1:3,850

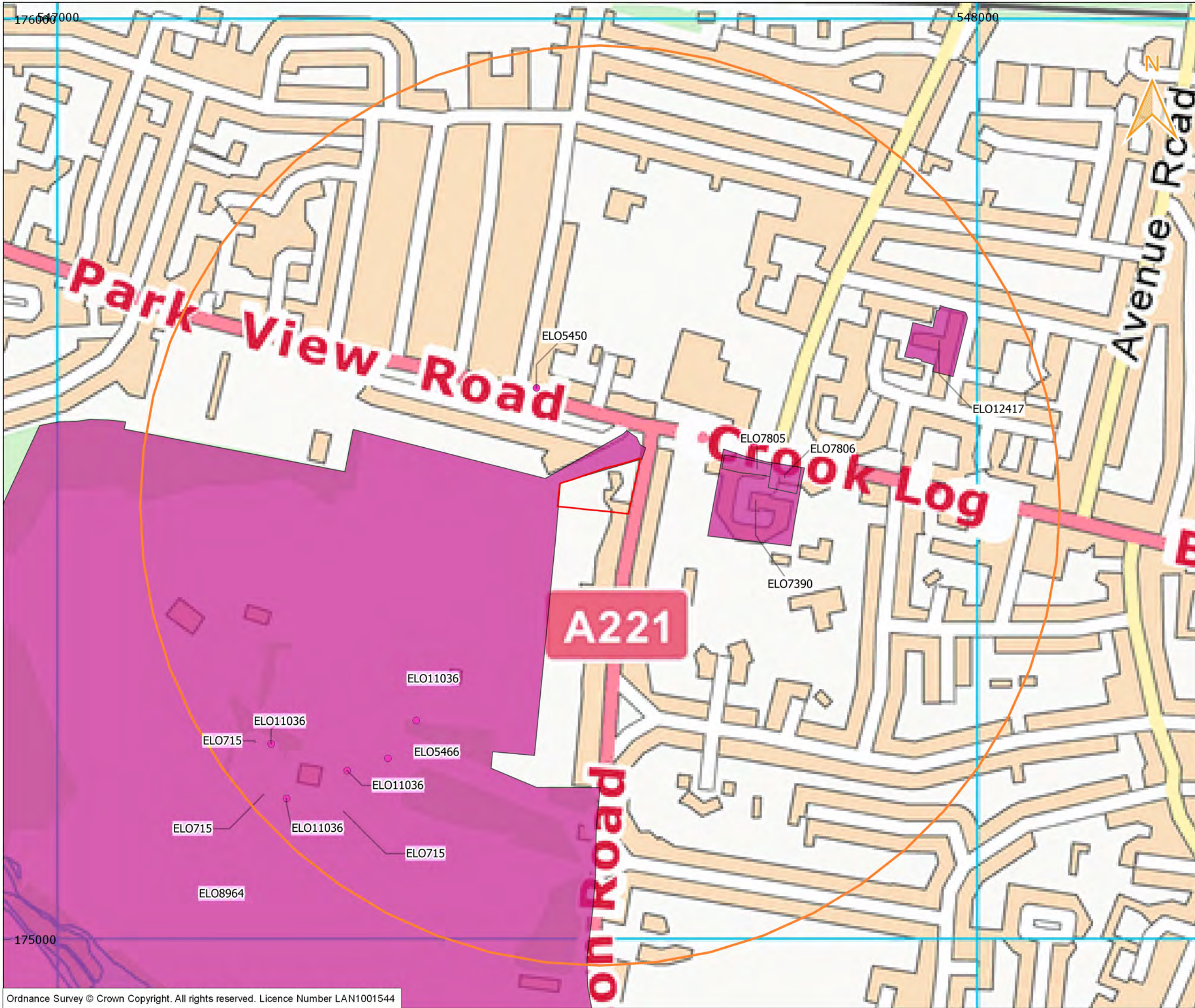
SITE NAME:
 2-8 Danson Road, Bexleyheath,
 London DA6 8HB

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Figure 4
 Archaeological Records
 (GI HFR: Monuments Data)

Date: December 2019	Revision: v.1
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- KEY**
- Application Site
 - Study Area
 - Archaeological Investigation (Point)
 - Archaeological Investigation (Area)

0 50 100 150 200 m
 Scale @ A3: 1:3,850

SITE NAME:
 2-8 Danson Road, Bexleyheath,
 London DA6 8HB

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 Carebase Ltd.



Figure 5
 Archaeological Investigations
 (GI HFR: Events Data)

Date: December 2019	Revision: v.1
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Figure 6: 1763. A Plan for the Alterations proposed at Danson in Kent



Figure 7: 1769. Andrews and Dury. A Topographical Map of Kent



Figure 8: 1799. Ordnance Survey Drawing

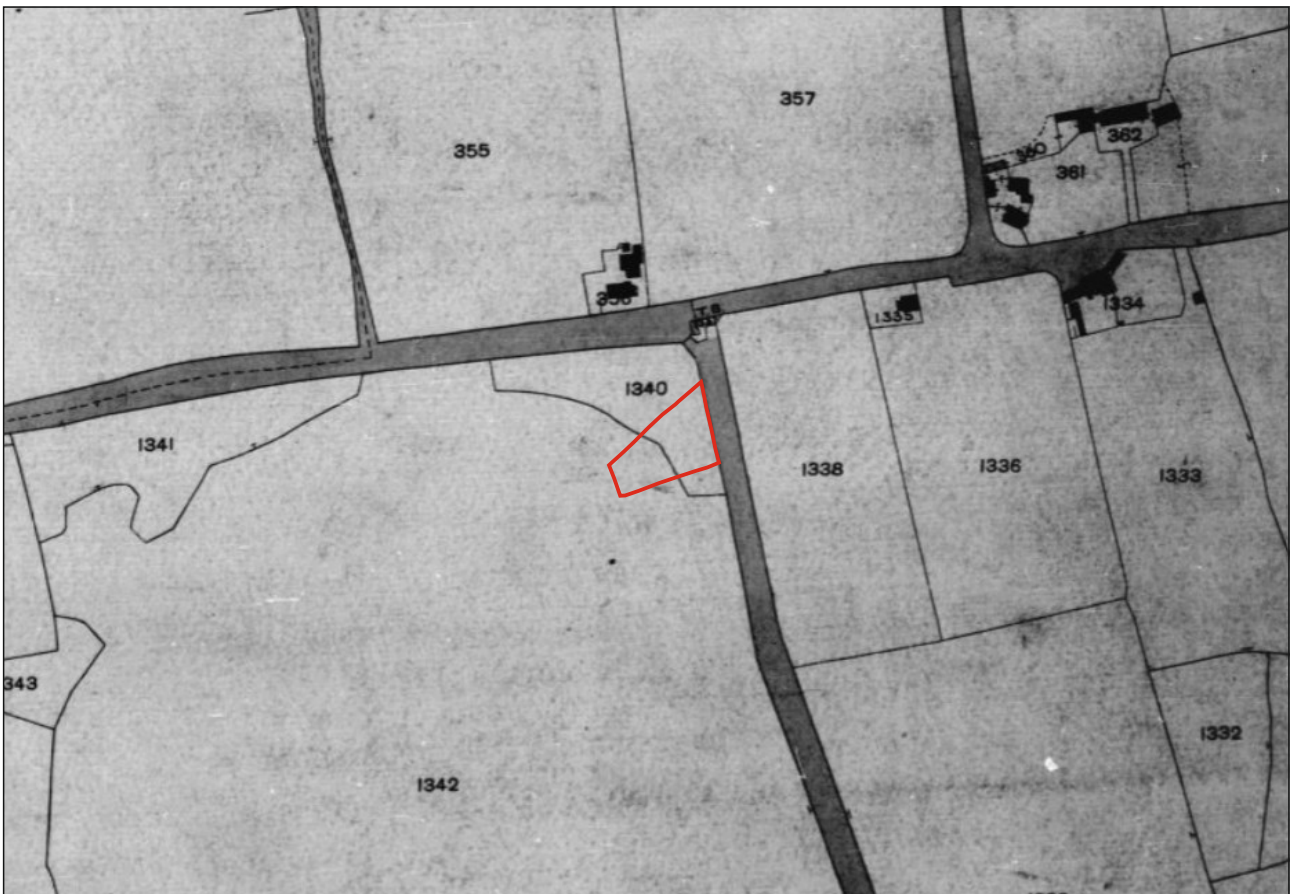


Figure 9: 1839. Tithe Map of the Parish of Bexley

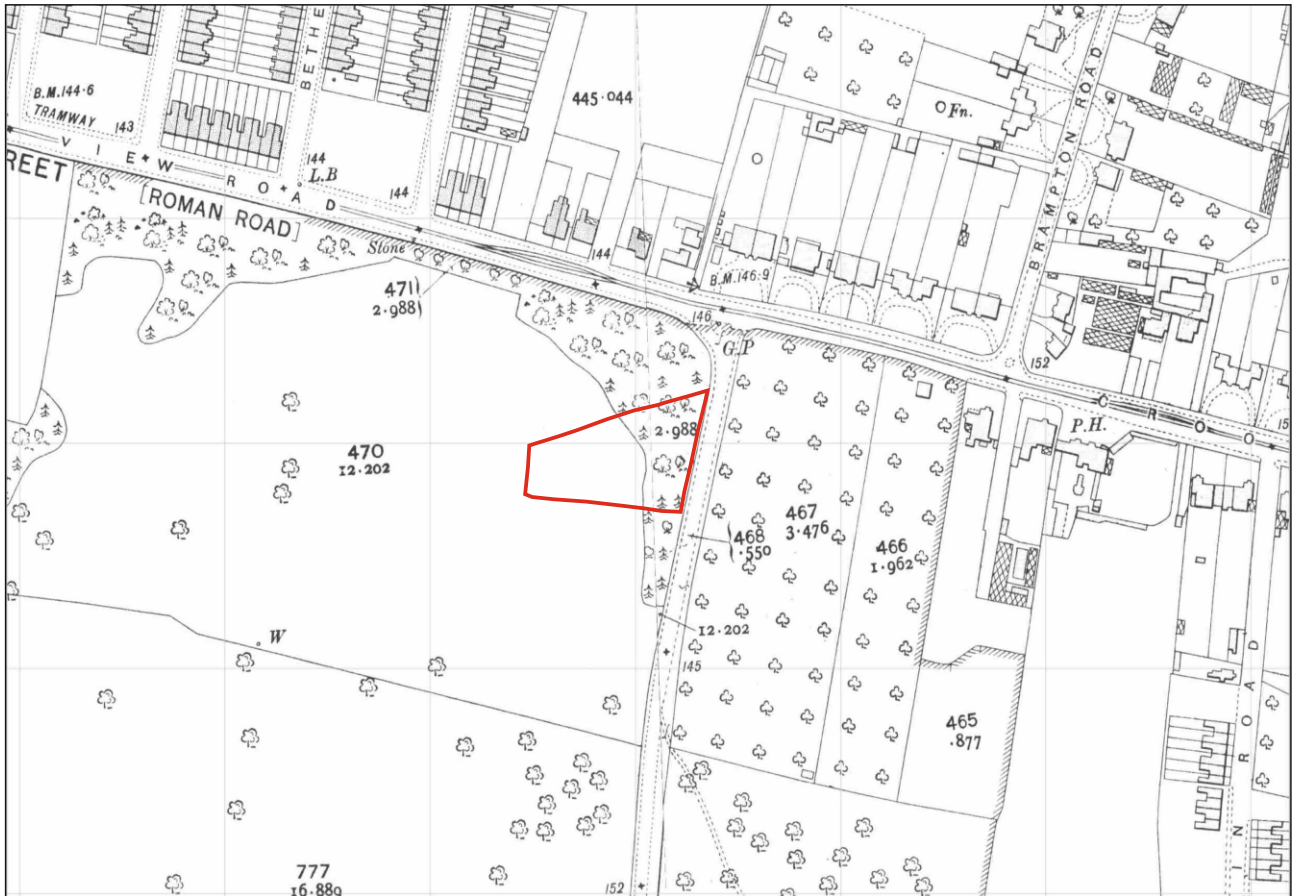


Figure 12: 1909. Ordnance Survey Map

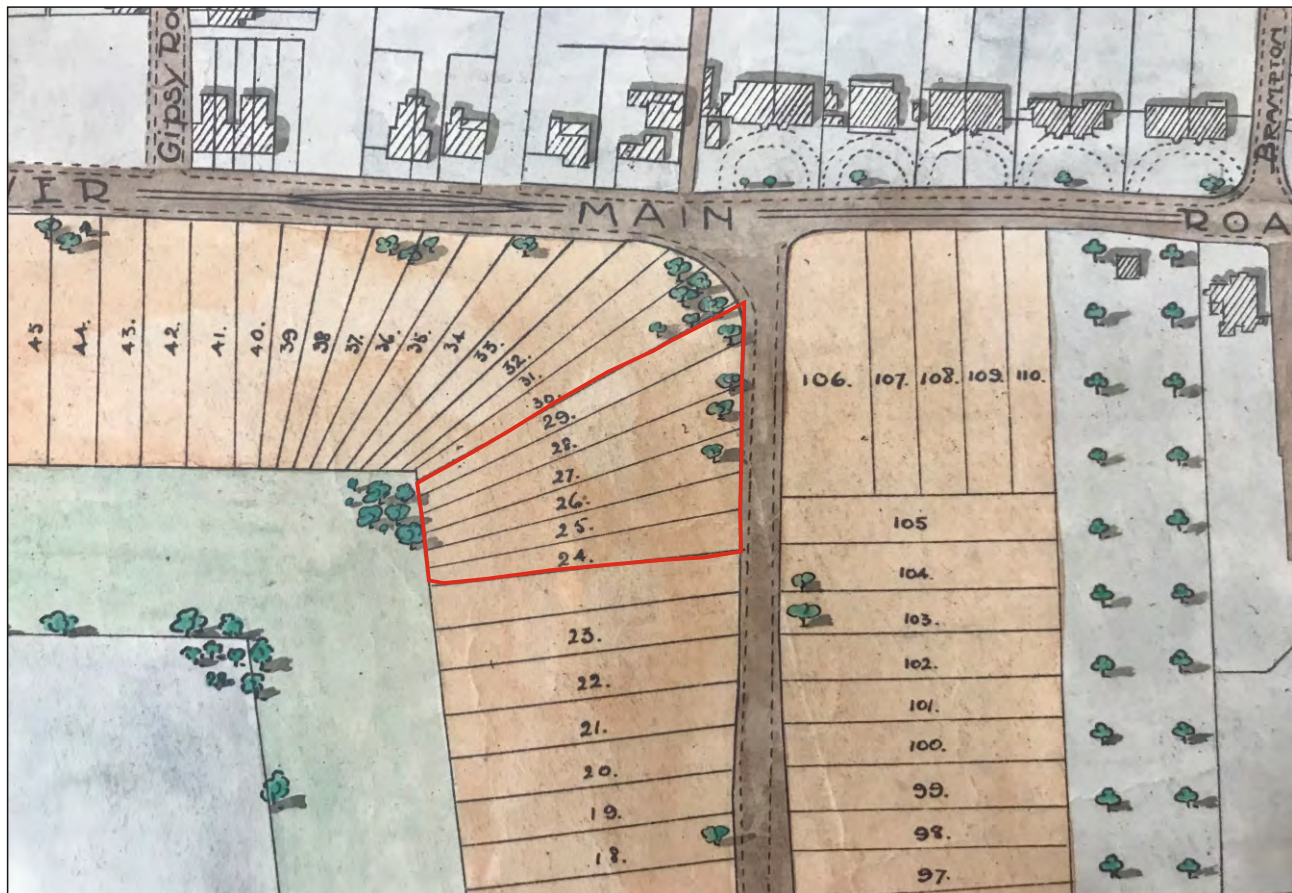
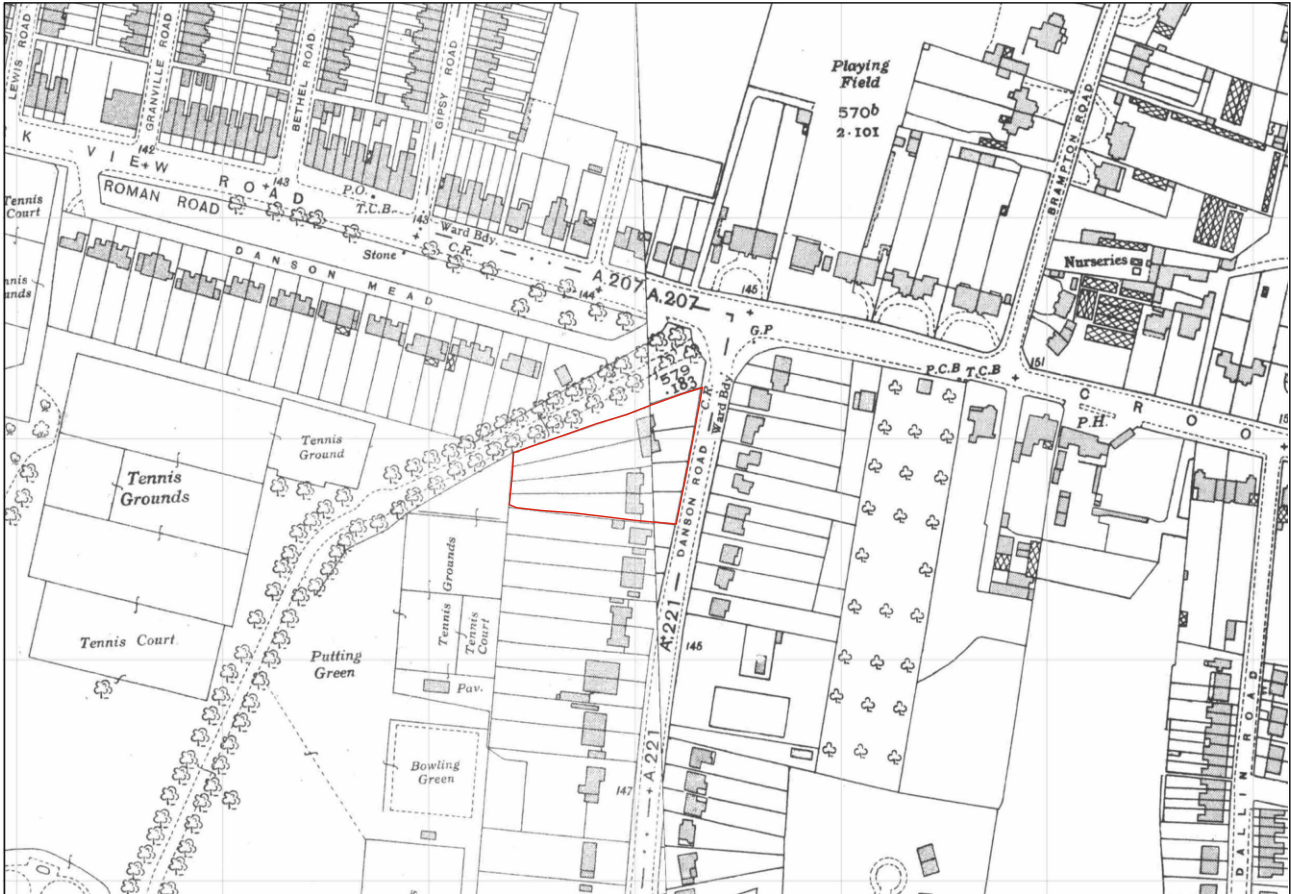


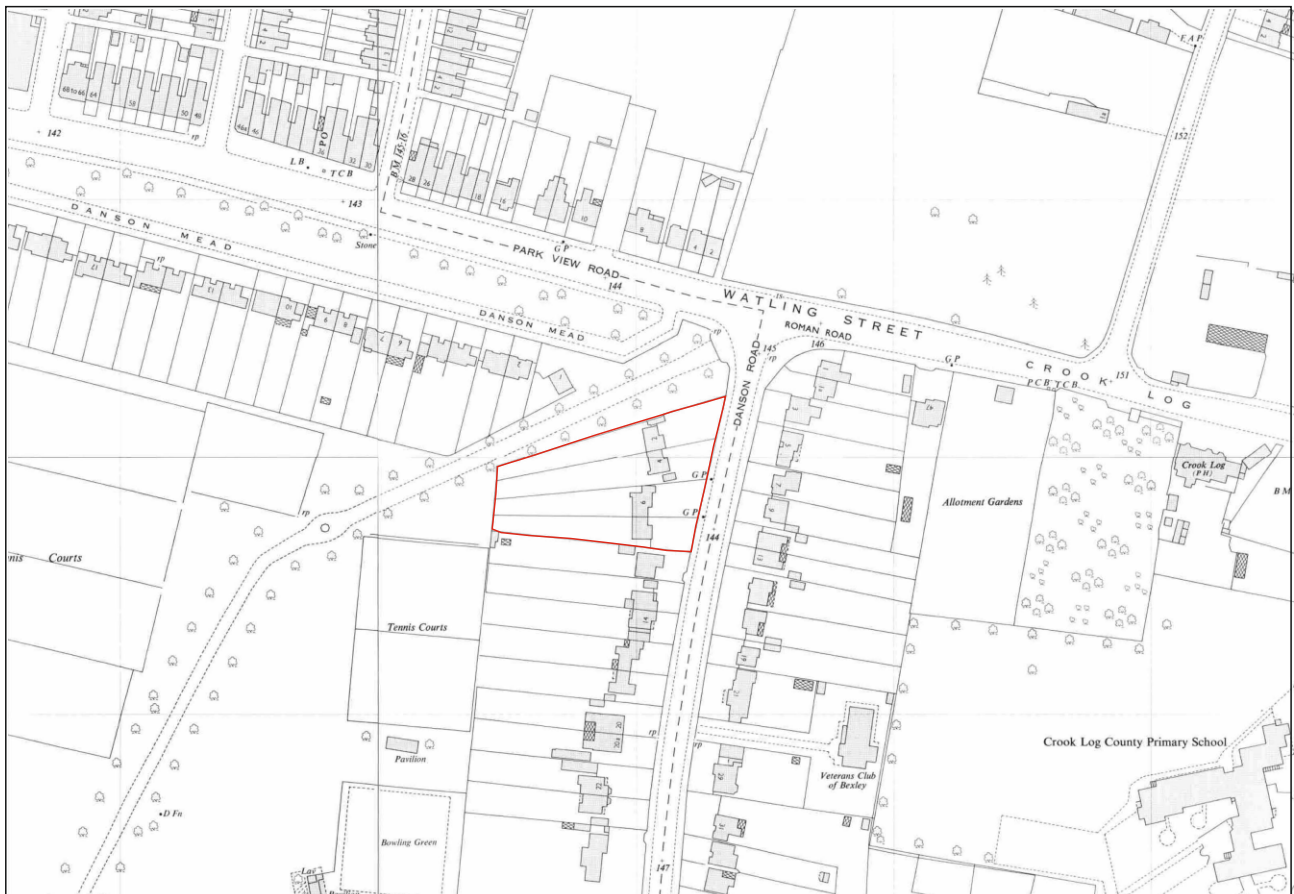
Figure 13: 1922 Building Plan Survey

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Figure 16: 1934-1936. Ordnance Survey Map



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Figure 17: 1960 Ordnance Survey Map

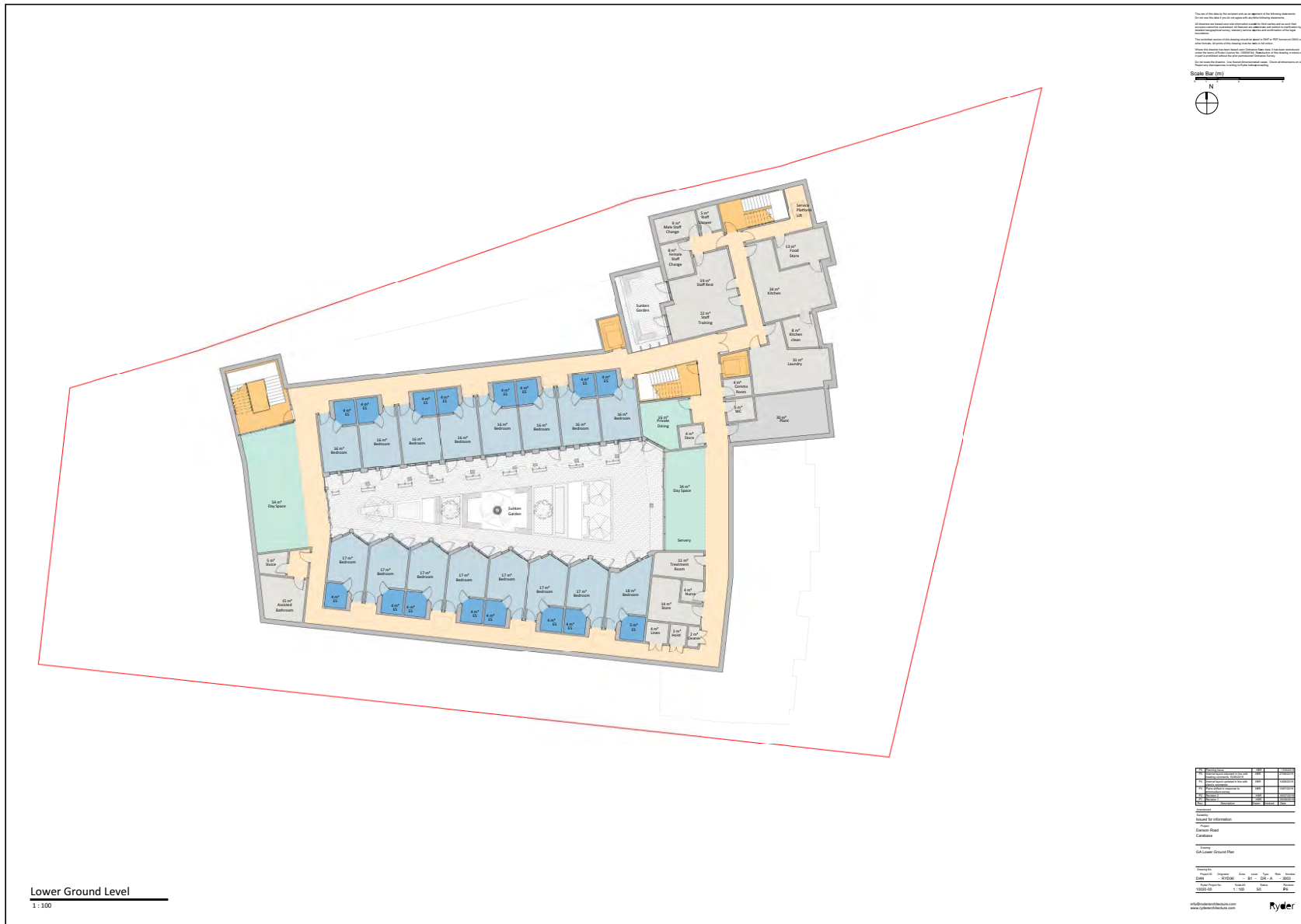


Figure 20: Proposed Development Plan: Lower Ground Floor



Figure 21: Proposed Development Plan: Ground Floor