



BRADBOURNE LAKES, SEVENOAKS, KENT

Documentary Study

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May 2025

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SUMMARY

Zenith Built Heritage and Collington Winter were commissioned by Sevenoaks District Council to undertake a Conservation Management Plan for the extent of Bradbourne Lakes Park, Sevenoaks, Kent as part of their Bradbourne re-bourne landscaping project. This is the first submission of the wider project and is looking to establish the history of the development of Bradbourne Mansion, its parkland and the subsidiary component which was the Lakes Park and is the subject of the present study.

The development of the lakes can be established on cartographic evidence. A map of 1769 clearly shows the Brad stream, Bradbourne Farm, and all the main features of the Mansion, but does not show any lakes just north of the turnpike road. The next map in sequence is the 1801 William Mudge 1" map which shows a slightly trapezoidal shape indicating a dam at its northern end that corresponds with the location of Lake 5. There is also a possible pond or spring in the area of Lake 1, but no other lakes are depicted. These limited works can be attributed to Dr Thomas Lane, who was still the owner of the estate in 1797 when the Hasted history of Kent was published (Hasted 1797).

Between the 1801 map and the 1833 sales map the remaining lakes (2-4) appeared which were very rectangular in form, and which contrasted with the more irregularly shaped Lakes 1 and 5, which had earlier origins. Their regular shape are out of keeping with the typical form of lakes from a pleasure ground, which are usually of an irregular form and shape intended to emulate a natural lake or pond. The regular rectangular shape would suggest, therefore, that they originally had a practical rather than ornamental function and may reflect an attempt to use the site to earn income for the estate. The 1871 OS 1st edition shows substantial change to the layout of the lakes, lakes were merged, and they took on a more irregular outline and may reflect that the formerly functional lakes now served as elements of a pleasure ground.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Zenith Built Heritage would like to thank the kind assistance of Lina Madsen of Sevenoaks District Council for her considerable support in making available archival material for the site. We would also like to thank Rose Broadley, Historic Environment Record Officer, Kent County Council, for the provision of HER data for the site.

The GIS was assimilated by Debbie Lewis, the report was prepared by Jamie Quartermaine, and the illustrations were produced by Jamie Quartermaine. The report was edited by Jamie Quartermaine and Andy Phelps.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Zenith Built Heritage and Collington Winter were commissioned by Sevenoaks District Council to undertake a Conservation Management Plan for the extent of Bradbourne Lakes Park, Sevenoaks, Kent as part of their Bradbourne re-bourne landscaping project. This is the first submission of the wider project and is looking to establish the history of the development of Bradbourne Mansion, its parkland and the subsidiary component which was the Lakes Park and is the subject of the present study. The documentary study has been a process of examining secondary documentary records coupled with a detailed map regression to examine the historical development of the Lakes Park. It incorporates the Historic Environment Record as it pertains to the study area. This work is undertaken as a prelude to the implementation of a ground survey which will examine the surface evidence for landscaping and earlier features that survive to the present.

1.2 Location and Context

Broadbourne Lakes are a series of lakes extending along the line of the Brad stream, which is a tributary of the Darent River, in Sevenoaks, Kent (NGR 55210 15610) (Fig 1). It was formerly a part of Bradbourne Park and adjacent to the then Bradbourne Hall, which has an extended history that potentially dates back to the time of King John, but now the parkland is a small survival of woodland and lakes within the extended suburban development of Sevenoaks.

Geologically the underlying bedrock comprises the lower greensand and is formed primarily of Folkestone formation, which comprises medium and coarse sands and weakly cemented sandstones. Interspersed with these deposits are localized outcrops of Sandgate formation, comprising sand, silts and some sandstones, and Hythe formation which are fine to medium glauconitic sands forming in localized beds or lenses (Hydreau 2019; BGS 2020). The presence of the Hythe geological Formation results in artesian flows, generating springs which are the primary water source for the lakes (*ibid*).

1.3 Legislative Framework for the Conservation Management Plan

A Conservation Management Plan (CMP) sets out how the heritage significance of the landscape will be managed over time and is based on Historic England and the National Lottery Heritage Fund (NLHF) guidelines. It helps decision-makers balance conservation with change and sustainable use. The key elements of a CMP are:

- **Understanding the Site**
 - Historical, ecological, and cultural significance
 - Physical condition and vulnerabilities
 - Stakeholders and communities involved
- **Assessing the Significance**
 - Identifying key heritage values (e.g., environmental historical, aesthetic, communal)
 - Understanding what is essential to conserve
- **Identifying Risks and Opportunities**
 - Potential threats (e.g., environmental, human impact, neglect)
 - Opportunities for enhancement, adaptation, or increased public access

- **Developing Policies for Management**
 - Conservation priorities and strategies
 - Sustainable use and maintenance plans
 - Balancing change with preservation
- **Implementation and Monitoring**
 - Action plans, funding strategies, and responsibilities
 - Review mechanisms to update the CMP

The first stage is implemented by a desk-based archaeological assessment and archaeological ground survey that would examine the heritage potential of the study area. This would identify and catalogue the heritage and environmental features within the landscape and would assess the individual and collective significance of the environmental and heritage resource.

- 2.1.1 **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):** The proposed conservation works may also have a planning requirement and therefore would be bound by the policy framework set by the National Policy Framework government guidance. The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) sets out national planning policies relating to historic environment conservation (DCLG 2012). Valued sites of archaeological or cultural heritage that merit consideration in planning decisions are grouped as ‘heritage assets’ and are an ‘irreplaceable resource’, the conservation of which can bring wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits (DCLG 2012, section 126). The setting of designated heritage assets is not statutorily protected, but changes to it can affect their significance and are material consideration in the planning process (Historic England 2015).
- 2.1.2 In addition to standing remains, heritage assets of archaeological interest can comprise sub-surface remains and, therefore, assessments should be undertaken for a site that ‘includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest’ (DCLG 2012, section 128).
- 2.1.3 The NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance; ‘great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be...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 and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional’ (DCLG 2012, section 12.132). Therefore, preservation *in-situ* is the preferred course in relation to such sites unless exceptional circumstances exist.
- 2.1.4 It is normally accepted that non-designated sites will be preserved by record, in accordance with their significance and the magnitude of the harm to/loss of the site, to minimise or avoid conflict conservation and development (DCLG 2012, section 129). Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest will also be subject to the policies reserved for designated heritage assets if they are of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments (DCLG 2012, section 132).



Figure 1: Bradbourne Lakes Location Map

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

The present desk-based study is the first stage of a Conservation Management Plan, which would be followed up by a site survey identifying heritage assets. The documentary study was carried out in accordance with the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England guidelines (CIfA 2022, *Code of Conduct*; CIfA 2020, *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments*; Historic England 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE)).

2.2 Historic Desk Based Study

Sources and Information: The sources of information consulted were historical and modern maps of the study area and published and unpublished secondary sources. The desk-based research comprised a search of the Kent HER and an online search for digital secondary and primary sources and the Kent Archives and Local History. Significant secondary sources include the Hasted, E, History and topography of the county of Kent (Vol 3), and Dunlop, J, The Pleasant town of Sevenoaks.

Kent HER: the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) is maintained by the Kent County Council. It is a Geographical Information System (GIS) and has a linked database of records relating to known heritage assets; it is supported by an extensive archive, including reports, site records and publications. Data regarding listed and designated buildings and areas was accessed from the HER.

Kent Archives and Local History Services: a search was undertaken of the Kent Archives and Local History Services for information relating to the study area, from which historic mapping was obtained, and a number of primary and secondary sources were consulted.

On-Line Sources: particularly of note is the *Kent Compendium of Historic Parks and Gardens for Sevenoaks District*, which was a very useful resource (www.kentgardenstrust.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Bradbourne-Lakes-Park.pdf), and also the historical summary of the Bradbourne Lakes Residents Association.

2.3 Archive

A copy of this study will be deposited with the Kent HER for reference purposes, and also with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

3 SUMMARY HISTORY OF BRADBOURNE

3.1 Medieval Bradbourne

The place name Bradbourne derives from the Anglo Saxon *brād* (meaning broad) and *burna* (meaning stream or brook). So Bradbourne means broad stream (Horsley 1921), and was a common type of name referring to features of the landscape. The stream refers to the Brad which extends through the Bradbourne Lakes and is a tributary of the River Darwent.

The earliest historical reference to Bradbourne, near modern day Sevenoaks, was that the manor of Bradbourne, along with the manors of Kemsing and Seale, were in the possession of Baldwin de Béthune, Earl of Albemarle, during the reign of King John (1199–1216). Subsequently these estates passed by marriage into the family of the Mareschalls (Marshals), the earls of Pembroke (Hasted 1797) (Fig 2).

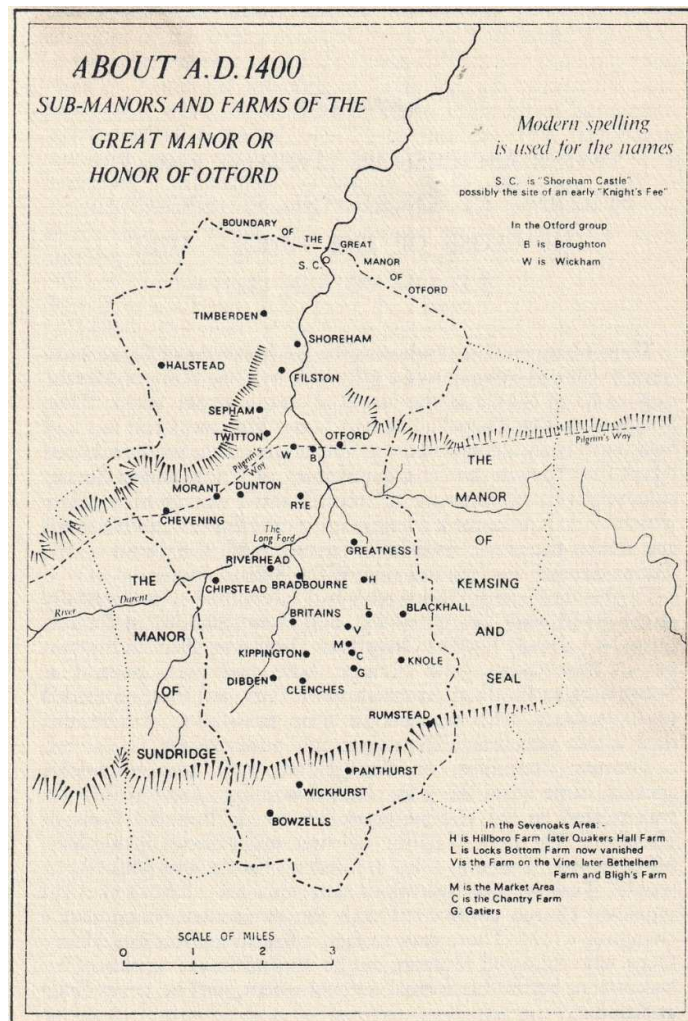


Figure 2: The Sevenoaks area in the late medieval period (after Dunlop 1964)

3.2 Sixteenth / Seventeenth Centuries

Bradbourne and its estates were sold by the crown to Sir Ralph de Bosville in 1555 (Ogley 1976; Hasted 1797; Dunlop 1964). The Bosville family were from Yorkshire where they held considerable lands; and Ralph was a 'gentleman of Lincolns Inn' and clerk to Queen Elizabeths Court of Wards (*ibid*). Up to this time, elements of the estate had been rented out to local people, and in effect the transfer of ownership meant a change from medieval manor to country estate. Ralph died in 1580-1 and the estate was passed down the family line, first to Henry Bosville and then to his son Sir Ralph Bosville. By this time (1593) Bradbourne lands were extensive and covered much of the northern part of Sevenoaks totalling nine hundred acres as cited in a contemporary notebook (BLRA – History 2025).

A mill was referred to as being at Bradbourne from the medieval period and predating the acquisition of the estate by Sir Ralph de Bosville. The location of the mill was not documented but would have been on the Brad stream, which was a tributary of the Darent, and it may correspond to the HER purported site of a mill to the north of Lake 5 (MKE116484) (Dunlop 1964, 128).

Sir Ralph was responsible for the establishment of the Bradbourne Chapel on his Bradbourne estate in 1614 (Historic England Listed Building entry 1336356), and which is now called the 'clock house', and which served as a private chapel for the family and estate workers. The establishment of the chapel was endorsed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who acknowledged that their house (Bradbourne Hall) was at least a mile away from the parish church and access was difficult on wet or stormy days (Dunlop 1964) justifying a private chapel.

The estate passed, by way of Leonard Bosville, to Lady Margaret Boswell in 1639, who held it but did not significantly develop it. The same could not be said of William Bosville who inherited the estate from Lady Margaret Boswell in 1682 (Hasted 1797; Dunlop 1964) and then proceeded to construct a new house in 1689 on the site of the earlier house (built by the Pevenley and Ashe families) (Rayner 1997, 50).

3.3 Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries

Henry Bosville inherited the property in 1740, and continued the development of the house, the parkland and gardens (*op cit*, 140). On Henrys death in 1761 the property passed to Richard Bettenson (son of Edward Bettenson of Lincolns Inn), and he improved the estate. His wealth and standing are reflected that in 1765 he served as High Sheriff of Kent (Fig 3). Richard died without issue and the estate then reverted to Thomas Lane in 1785 (Hasted 1797).

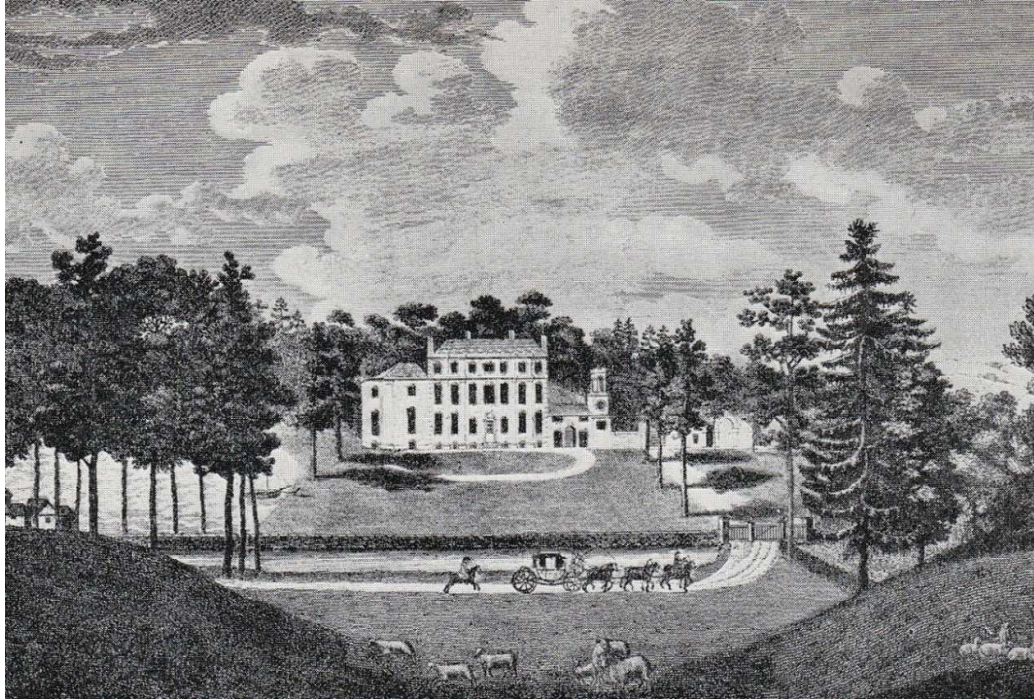


Figure 3: Bradbourne at the time of Sir Richard Betenson (c 1770) (Dunlop 19640)

Thomas died in 1805, leaving Bradbourne to his twelve-year-old son Henry Thomas (BLRA History 2025). In 1833 the estate and house were auctioned by Mr George Robins in three lots, with the first comprising the mansion, gardens and park extending over 45 hectares and two further lots of agricultural land extending over 60 hectares. This was documented by a sales proposal which incorporated a map and engraving (U851/P1). It is not known if it was sold at this time and if so to whom. It was though eventually sold to Henry Hughes in 1840, who had acquired considerable holdings of land (Dunlop 1864) and was relatively wealthy and able to develop the estate. However, this was interrupted by his death in 1865 and the property passed to his nephew Admiral Hughes D'Aeth, who did not live at Sevenoaks (Dunlop 1964, 171).



Figure 4: Engraving of Bradbourne Place in the 1833 sales particulars (Kent History and Library Centre, U851/P1)

In 1870 Francis Crawshay purchased Bradbourne House; he was a charismatic foundry owner from Merthyr Tydfil who inherited the Hirwaun ironworks and Trefforest plateworks from his father (Dunlop 1964; Kent Gardens Trust 2011; Cynon Culture 2025). Francis actively developed the estate – he erected a belfry on top of the Clock House tower and placed a large bell within it. A further, and much larger, bell, being over two tons in weight and was for the time one of the largest bells in the UK; was established adjacent to his house, erected on a tripod (*ibid*; Love and Pickford 2025). He also brought monoliths from South Wales, one of which has now been displaced to its present location within the area of the Lakes Park (Site 16) (Cynon Culture 2025). He was purported to have modified the lakes but the major changes to the lakes had taken place before his tenure of Bradbourne (the survey dates for the first edition 6" map were 1868-9). Subsequent maps do not show any significant change, and it is not apparent what modifications he made, and in keeping with much of his activity these may have been very visual, but in practice superficial modifications that have not shown up on landscape mapping.

3.4 The decline in the twentieth century

In 1896, Francis Crawshay died leaving the estate to his eldest son, who could not cope with the financial strain of the estate and who passed it to Multon Lambarde by way of mortgage (Cynon Culture 2025). Multon died the same year leaving Bradbourne to his son, Major William Gore Lambarde (BLRA 2025). The Lambarde's were an old family with considerable connections from the area (Dunlop 1964); a previous Lambarde (William) had been Queen Elizabeth's antiquary (BLRA 2025), and the family had been active in local affairs since William's grandson had moved to Sevenoaks. Major Lambarde resided at Bradbourne in preference to the family house at Beechmont (*ibid*).

Major Lambarde was the last of his family, having only daughters, of whom the eldest died in the First World War, and the younger was married but had no children. By this date the estate was very run down and Major Lambarde decided to sell it. In 1926 the contents of the house were sold and in 1927, the whole estate itself went up for auction (Dunlop 1964, 197; Kent Gardens Trust 2011). The estate was ultimately acquired by the New Ideal Homestead Company who utilised the land to construct a housing estate. The area of Lakes was separate from the purchase by the intermediate purchaser Hugh Goff, who gave it to the Urban District Council (forerunner of the Sevenoaks District Council) allowing it to be retained as a public park (Rayner 1997, 118). The hall was not immediately demolished and survived for another 10 years, during which it increasingly deteriorated in condition (ibid).

Date	Name	Relationship
1555	Sir Ralph Bosville	Purchased from the Crown
1580	Henry Bosville of Bradbourne	Son of Sir Ralph
1593	Sir Ralph Bosville	Son of Henry
	Sir Leonard Bosville	Son of Ralph
1639	Lady Margaret Boswell	Sister of Sir Leonard
1682	William Bosville	Grand Nephew of Sir Ralph
1740	Henry Bosville	Son of William
1761	Sir Richard Bettenson	Distant relative of Henry
1785	Dr Thomas Lane	By will of Sir Richard / Henry
1805	Henry Thomas	Son of Thomas Lane
1840	Henry Hughes	By purchase
1865	Admiral W G D'Aeth Hughes	Nephew of Henry
1870	Francis Crawshay	By purchase
1878	Multon Lambarde	By purchase
1896	Major William Gore Lambarde	Son of Multon
1927	Sold to the New Ideal Homesteads Co	By purchase

Table 1: Genealogy of Bradbourne Owners (after Dunlop 1964, 209)

4 BRADBOURNE LAKES MAP REGRESSION

4.1 1769 Andrews J - A topographical Map of the County of Kent in 25 sheets (Fig 5)

This is the earliest usable and available map of the area and is a somewhat schematic and inaccurate depiction of the site. It shows the location of Bradbourne Place being within an area of parkland extending between a road that is no longer extant and a road that is now the A224. At the eastern end of the parkland is a substantial building, which is not precisely on the location of Bradbourne Place and does not have the shape of Bradbourne Place (as depicted on later mapping) but, given the schematic nature of the mapping, will probably correspond to the house. The park and farm are labelled 'Bradborne'); it is labelled as being the property of Sir Richard Betenson, which would correspond with the historical narrative as Sir Richard

inherited the property in 1762. A stream, which is a tributary of the River Darent, is shown extending north/south through the park to the east of the house. Significantly there is no representation of any lakes on this map, although there is a building shown adjacent to the western side of the stream and its function is uncertain. The area to the north of the former road, in the area of the present-day Lake 5, is shown as farming land at this time.



Figure 5: 1769 Andrews map centred on the area of the Lakes

4.2 1801 - William Mudge, *An Entirely New and Accurate Survey of the County of Kent* (1801) (surveyed 1788-98) 1" map (Fig 6)

This 1" map was surveyed potentially only a short time after the previous map even though it was subsequently published in 1801, but has a greater accuracy and would appear to be less schematic. The area of parkland is more reliably depicted and is shown to cover a smaller area than previously. The western part of the park is centred on a group of buildings which would appear to correspond to Bradbourne Place, and in this instance the location appears to be broadly correct, but the shape of the building outline does not correlate with the later (and more accurate) depictions of the building. The building is not named on this map, although Bradbourn Farm is. The house extends south from the east / west turnpike road which is broadly similar to that on the earlier 1769 map, and again there is a road extending south from this turnpike parallel to the stream channel.

The stream channel is shown extending from a very small pond or possibly a spring in the area of what is now Lake 1 and extends north underneath the turnpike to a lake in the area of Lake 1. The shape of the lake is sub-triangular and tapers outwards to a straight line at its northern, downslope, end and would appear to reflect that the stream channel has been dammed, but the lake has not yet been excavated and opened into its sub-rectangular shape as shown on later mapping.

The stream channel (Site 24) appears to be in the same location as on the later maps, being located against the road that converges upon the turnpike. On the previous map this was a stream which extended from the south west near to Montreal Park. However, in this 1801 map it extends only as far as the area of Lake 1, where there is the representation of a small pond. The implication is that this was the site of a substantial spring, and indeed Lake 1 is now fed by one or more springs. This pond is much smaller than the later Lake 1. The representation of the stream and small ponds would appear to indicate that this reflects a window of the very early stage of development of the lake system.

There is a rectangular building depicted just to the south east of, and at a higher elevation than, the proto-Lake 5; its function is uncertain but does appear to be spatially associated with the proto-Lake 5. The building was not depicted on the previous mapping and was no longer extant on the OS 1st edition mapping (1871).



Figure 6: 1801 Mudge map of Kent centred on Bradbourne

4.3 1833 Bradbourne Place, detail of engraving from sale map, 1833 (Kent History and Library Centre, U851/P1) (Fig 7)

In the early part of the nineteenth century there were frequent changes of ownership and parts of the Bradbourne Park estate were sold off. In 1833, the property was auctioned by Mr George Robins in three lots, the mansion with gardens and park amounting to 45 hectares and two further lots of more distant agricultural and woodland amounting to 60 hectares. The sales details contain an attractive engraving of the house and immediate surrounds viewed from the east, showing part of the park (Kent History and Library Centre U 851/P1), but more importantly a map of the estate. This is the first detailed map of the estate available and would appear to be reasonably accurate. It shows the outline of Bradbourne Place and the detail of the now developed lake system. It also shows that by this date a road bypass had been established around the northern side of the park, and which now corresponds to the line of the A25 Bradbourne Vale Road. The earlier turnpike is still in place but was clearly depicted as a diminutive side road and is shown as bridging the stream channel and converging with the now larger northern road at both sides of its course at the edge of the park.

The lake complex had developed since the earlier 1801 mapping, and which was at that former stage in an early stage of development. What was then a tiny pond formed from a spring and feeding the main stream channel, is by this date, a curved Lake 1, which converges at its northern end into the main stream channel. That channel extends in a canalised straight line towards Lake 5, which was expanded into an elongated and rectangular lake. It has an outfall on the western side of its northern side with an extended open channel extending straight out from the lake. This would correspond with the Site 11 outfall and Site 14 channel and would confirm that this was the original sluice structure and channel.

In addition to these two lakes which were formerly represented albeit in a diminutive form on the 1801 plan, there are by this date four very rectangular, regularly constructed lakes to the west of the channel and which were presumably fed from Lake 1. Their regular outline is not consistent with ornamental lakes which typically emulate natural formations and correspondingly have irregular shapes, and it is possible that these instead had functional value such as for cress beds or fish ponds.

The building to the south east of Lake 5 is shown in more detail and is depicted as having two wings and faced to the south east. It is shown as being relatively large and of an unusual design, but given that it has not survived beyond the first edition map it is not possible to propose a function. A further building is shown immediately to the east of Lakes 3 and 4, and to the east of the stream channel. The building is shown as being accessed from a road / track extending from the south east.

Immediately to the east of Lake 1 a building was shown on this map, which was on subsequent maps labelled as Bradbourne Hall Farm, and was presumably an estate farm.

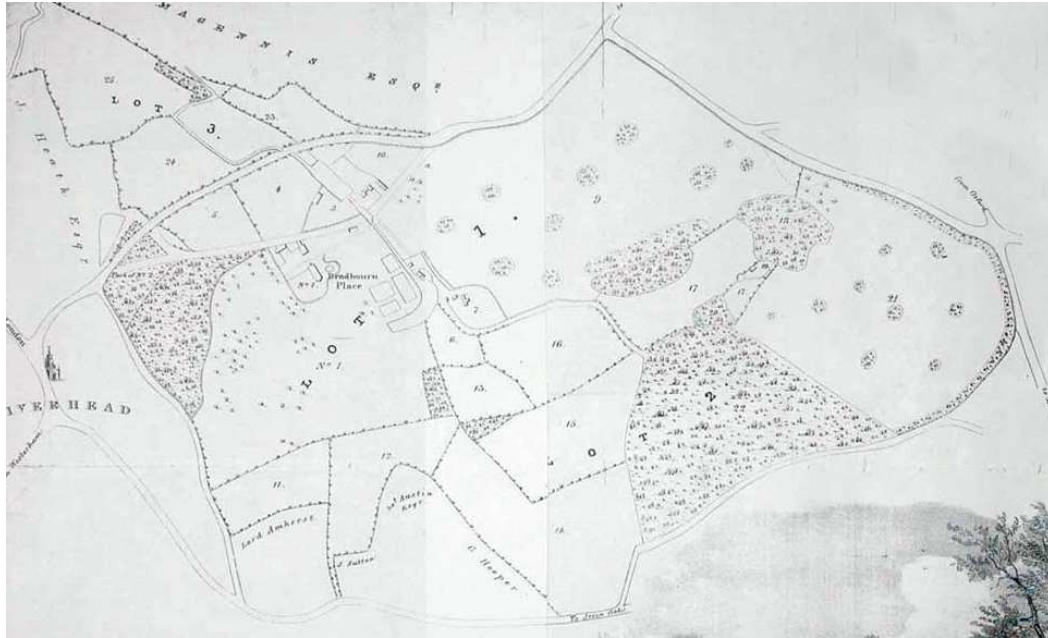


Figure 7: Map of the Bradbourne estate from the 1833 sales proposal

4.4 1840 Tithe Map Sevenoaks parish ref Kent History and Library Centre (CTR 330 b) (Fig 8)

This is a tithe map covering the extent of the Bradbourne Park, prepared in 1840 and only a few years after the 1833 sales map. It shows less detail than the 1833 sale map and is more schematic, but does provide some pertinent detail. The configuration of the maps is similar to that shown in 1833, and still has the very rectangular shapes to the lakes. However, the map does not show the stream channel, which is clearly an omission of cartography than any change in the landscape. The large Lake 1 formerly curved round to converge into the stream channel but now, and in subsequent maps, it has a truncated north eastern terminal which broadly corresponds to the present outline of the lake. This edge was presently defined by the earthen bund Site 25, and it is possible that this bund was put in place between the two maps to contain the lake at about this time.

The former turnpike road now stops at the edge of the lake complex, presumably at the line of the former bridge over the stream channel, and there is no depiction of a continuation towards the new bypass road.

The building located within the study area to the south east of Lake 5 (Site 7) is still in place on this mapping.

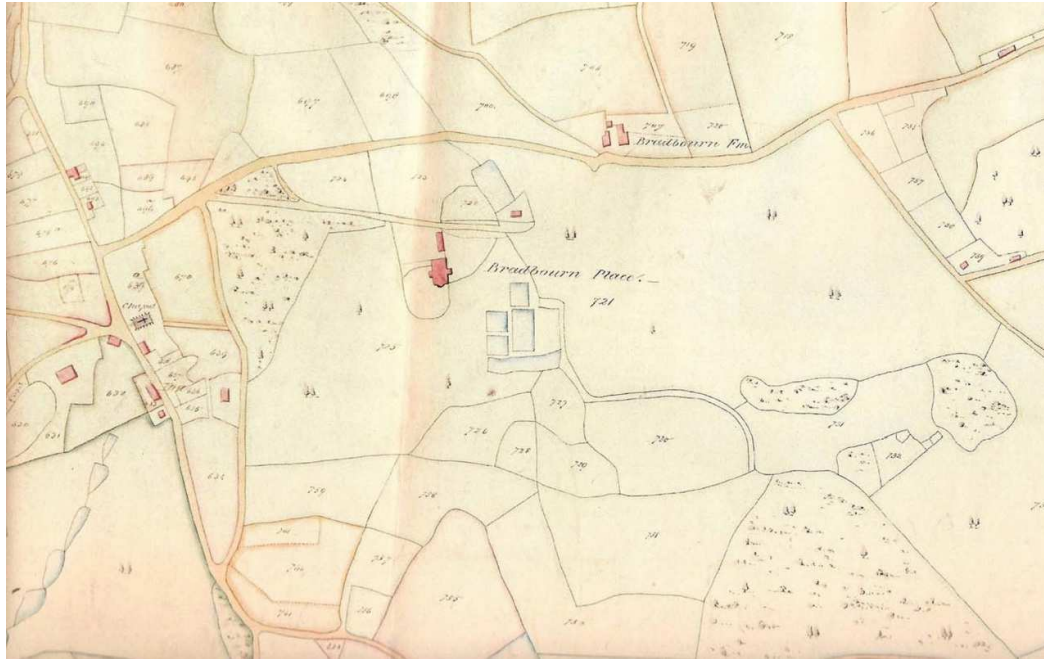


Figure 8: 1840 Tithe Map centred on Bradbourne Lakes

4.5 1871 Kent sheet XL 6" map surveyed 1868-9 (Fig 9)

The mapping reflects a more detailed and accurate map than others and shows the wider context, not just within the extent of the park. It shows the area of the lakes as being entirely within an area of parkland and the area beyond comprises mainly agricultural fields. The area to the north of the former turnpike (including Lake 5) is shown as being more intensively landscaped and would probably correspond to an area of gardens specifically associated with Bradbourne House. This is separated from the southern part of the estate, which would be conventional parkland, by a boundary which may have been a ha-ha.

By the time of the first edition map the arrangement of the lakes had been extensively remodelled, and in particular Lake 3 had been formed from two earlier adjacent lakes, and been provided with rounded and more irregular outlines, particularly to the west, although the north-western edge still retained its rectangular outline from the earlier lake. Similarly, the shape of Lake 1 had been made more irregular by comparison with its semi-rectangular depiction on the tithe map. It would appear that the shapes of the lakes have been adjusted from one pertaining to a functional use to one more fitting as a landscaped ornamental lake.

A series of springs are shown feeding into Lakes 1 and 4, and also the stream channel extends from an area to the south of the area into Lake 1. The building near Lake 1, shown on earlier maps, is no longer present on this mapping. However, a building to the immediate east of Lakes 3 and 4 (Site 22), formerly shown on the 1833 Sale map, is still depicted on this 1871 mapping.

The line of the turnpike road, which was decreasing in use as depicted on the tithe map, has completely gone by the time of the first edition map, although the line of a stream channel was depicted immediately to the north of the space which was formerly occupied by the road.

Bradbourne Hall Farm, formerly shown on the 1833 mapping, was located immediately to the east of Lake 1. Near to it is the location of the clock house (outside the study area), which was not shown on the 1833 sales map, but which is from this date through to the present depicted on all subsequent maps.



Figure 9: 1871 6" to 1 mile map (surveyed 1868-9)

4.6 1885 1879-85 25" map First edition map (Figs 10 and 11)

The 1885 map was produced only a short time after the 1871 maps and was being surveyed only 8 years after the publication of the 6" first edition map. Being a 25" map it shows more detail than the 6" map but the depiction of the features is broadly very similar reflecting that the landscape has not significantly changed during this short period.



Figure 10: Image of Bradbourne Hall at the time of the First edition map (Raynor 1997, 64)



Figure 11: 1885 25" to 1 mile map – first edition

4.7 1897-1900 25" map 2nd edition (Fig 12)

There is very little change in the mapping since the first edition 25" map was published, and generally the form and layout of the lake pleasure grounds has remained relatively static. There are no longer springs depicted feeding Lakes 1 and 3. There is also a second outfall from the northern end of Lake 5, which is on the eastern side of the lake and forms an overflow into a stream channel.

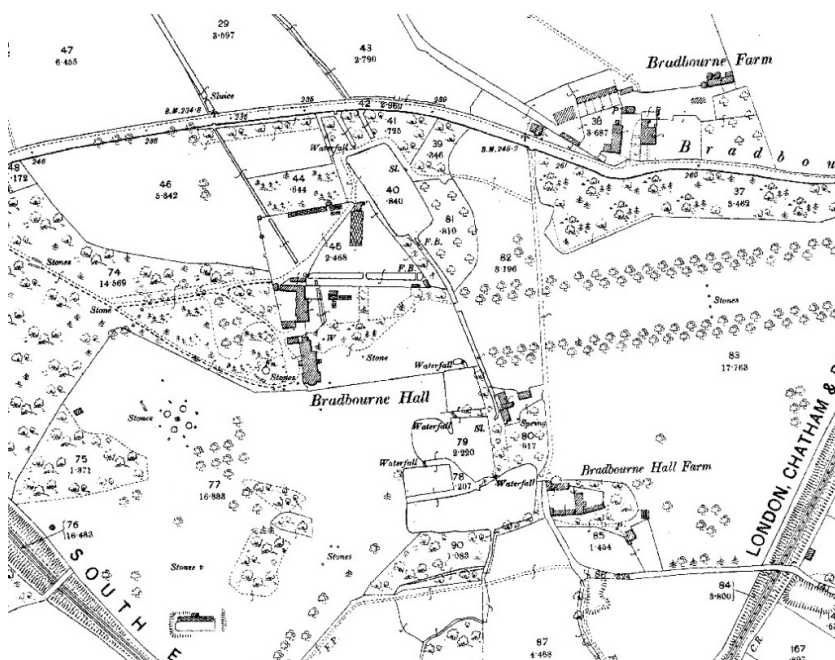


Figure 12: 1900 25" to 1 mile map

4.8 1909 25" map 2nd edition (Fig 13)

The configuration and layout of the lakes has not significantly changed since the previous map, but there is a change in the extent of the pleasure gardens, which have been extended to the south and a wooded copse or plantation has been located just to the north west of Lake 1. The nomenclature for the map is somewhat uncertain, but it would appear that all of the lakes have been incorporated into these pleasure grounds, which contrasts with the earlier maps which show them as being outside. Within the southern parkland a stone circle has been established, of which there is a surviving monolith from this stone now displaced into the present study area (Site 16).

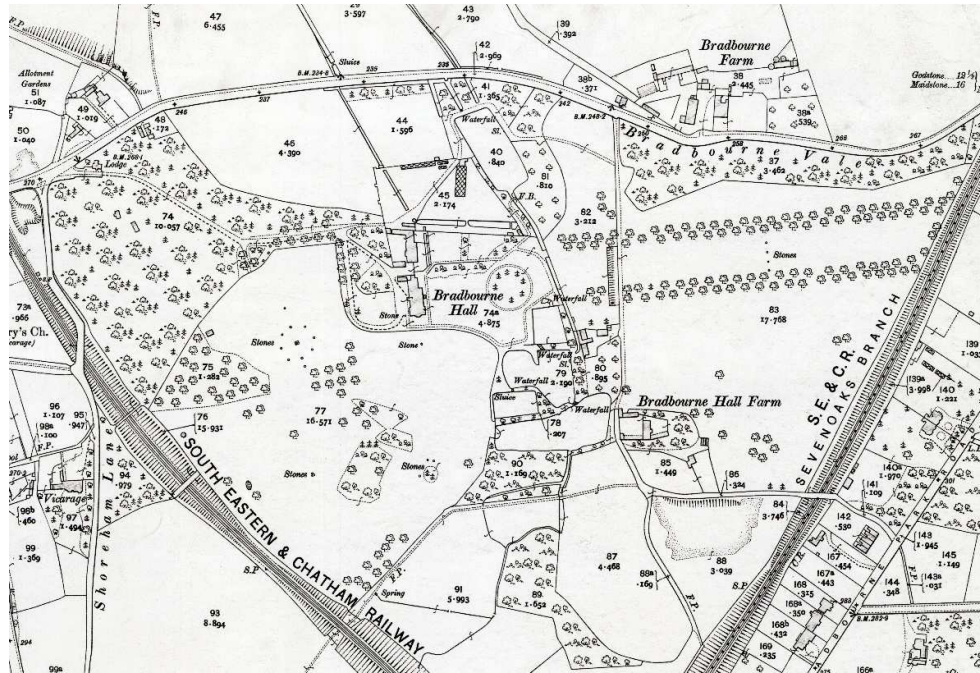


Figure 13: 1909 25" to 1 mile map

4.9 1946 6" to 1 mile map (Revised 1938) (Fig 14)

Major William Lambard was the last owner of the house and had no surviving family to pass the property to and with the estate much depleted, having been left empty for a period, on the 8th 9th December 1826, he sold the contents of the house. The estate was then sold to developers in May 1827.

There are two maps, with almost identical information, being the 1838 6" map and the 1941 25" map. These will be treated as the same and the 25" map, having more detail will be described.

There are substantial changes to the environs of the Lakes Park; extensive estate housing has been established along with all the supporting road network and encompasses the extent of the former Bradbourne parkland. The new housing extends right up to the margins of the lakes and the Lake Park, but the area within the lakes park boundary has mostly been preserved intact. The Bradbourne House has partly been demolished, with one wing still standing but

this is an isolated structure surrounded by new housing development build. The surviving house is shown as extending into the middle of the modern Betenson Avenue which cuts through the middle of the Lakes Park, approximately on the line of the former trunk road, and it is possible that the bridge (Site 1) over the stream channel was in part original, albeit substantial modified as part of the housing development.

The stone circle has survived being within an area that at this stage had not been developed for housing. Similarly, the Bradbourne Park Farm is still extant albeit substantially encroached by housing and the former building Site 22 is still, at this stage, not developed, but within a small enclave of undeveloped land so was at this stage liable for continued expansion of the housing estates.

Within the lakes park, little change had occurred, although the outfall (Site 11) from the north side of Lake 5 was no longer shown. A new foot bridge, to the south of Lake 5, has by this date been established.

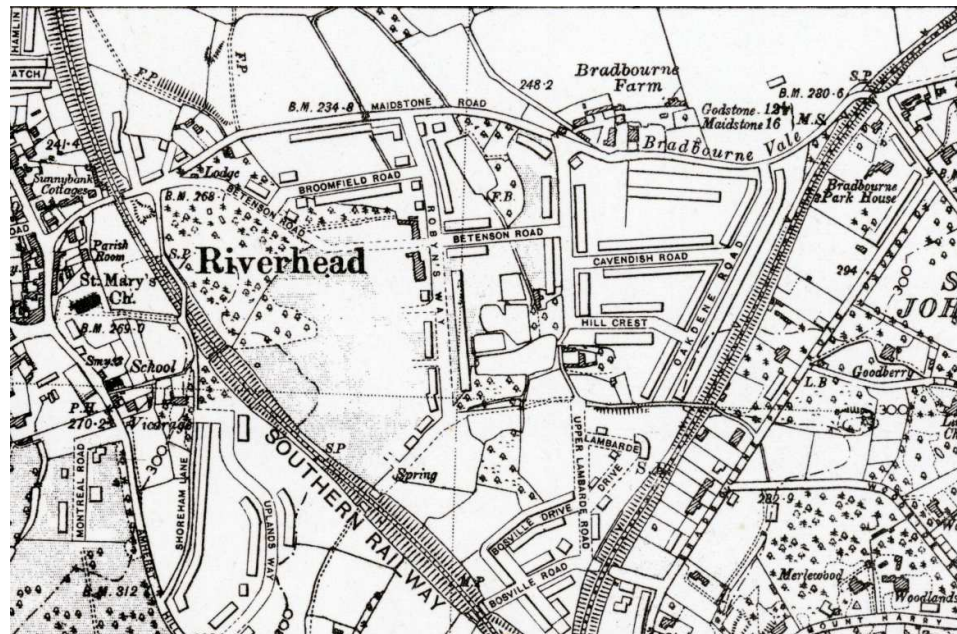


Figure 14: 1946 6" to 1 mile map (Revised 1938)

4.10 25" to 1 mile map – 1966 (Fig 15)

The expansion of the housing estates to the west has continued unabated, resulting in the infilling of the rest of the park. The surviving part of Bradbourne House is still in place and is labelled as an "Ambulance Station". The other notable change is that the sandpits at the south western part of the parkland have expanded considerably and by this date have merged with the housing estate which is expanding in the opposite direction.

Bradbourne Park Farm has by this date been demolished and is now an area of woodland, but the clock house to the south east is still extant.

Within the Lakes Park area there have been few changes, although the remapping of the area for this map has shown some features that were almost certainly previously in existence. The

small island (Site 5) and culvert outfall (Site 6) were shown for the first time, even though they were implied as the outfall of the nineteenth century culvert. The archaeological evidence would also appear to indicate that these features are older than 1966. Similarly, the map shows the divert channel (Site 13), which was not shown on the 1941 map, but which must have been in place once the earlier channel (Site 14) had been blocked (which had occurred prior to 1941).

5 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

5.1 Introduction

A search was undertaken of the Historic Environment Record (HER) that is maintained by Kent County Council. The Bradbourne Lakes study area was defined as having a 200m buffer zone around the extent of the study area, and which encompassed the Bradbourne Mansion. Presented below are the HER sites within the study area and significant sites on the margins of the study area. In Appendix 1 is the larger number of sites within the outer buffer zone. The locations of the HER sites are presented on Figure 15 which has them superimposed on top of the 1966 25" to 1 mile map by which stage the majority of the housing development has been implemented.



Figure 15: HER site superimposed onto 1966 25" to 1 mile mapping

5.2 Designated Sites within the Wider Study Area

There are two classifications of designated sites within this wider area: Listed Buildings Grade II and Locally Listed Buildings.

Listed Building II: A Grade II listed building is a structure officially recognized in the UK as being of special architectural or historic interest, warranting efforts to preserve it. The aim is to protect the heritage while allowing the building to remain in use. The implications of a Grade II are as follows:

- It cannot be demolished, extended or altered in any way that affects its character without *listed building consent*.
- It covers not just the exterior, but the interior and any attached or curtilage structures
- Routine maintenance and modifications are allowed, but should use traditional materials and methods.

Locally Listed Building: A locally listed building is a structure that has been identified by a local authority as having local architectural or historic significance, but is not on the national statutory list maintained by Historic England. The implications of a locally listed building are as follows:

- **Non-statutory listing:** It is not legally protected like nationally listed buildings (Grades I, II*, or II), but its inclusion on a local list is a material consideration in planning decisions.
- **Local heritage value:** These buildings contribute to the character and identity of an area. They might have unique design features, historical associations, or social importance.

5.2.1 Listed Grade II buildings within the wider study area

There are no Listed Building Grade II sites within the extent of the study area, but there are four listed buildings within the wider area:

- MKE 31988 – The Clock House – LBII
- MKE30693 (TQ 55 NW 197) – Bradbourne Farmhouse – LB II
- MKE31980 (TQ 55 NW 211) - Buildings adjoining Bradbourne Farmhouse – LBII
- MKE32007 (TQ 55 NW 235) - Granite Column in No 5 Pointoise Close – LBII

5.2.2 Locally Listed Buildings

There are two Locally Listed Buildings within the study area:

- MKE115070 (TQ 55 NW 582) – Locally Listed Building 10791
- MKE115125 (TQ 55 NW 610) – Locally Listed Building 10793

There are five Locally Listed Buildings within the wider buffer area:

- MKE358 (TQ 55 NW 58) – Locally Listed Building 10692
- MKE115085 (TQ 55 NW 561) – Locally Listed Building 10829
- MKE115095 (TQ 55 NW 602) – Locally Listed Building 10795
- MKE115165 (TQ 55 NW 665) – Locally Listed Building 10833
- MKE115140 (TQ 55 NW 643) – Locally Listed Building 10729

5.3 HER Sites within the Study Area

HER Number	MKE373
Record Type	Findspot
Site Name	Papal bull found 1982 – 1066AD – 1539 AD
Description	A papal bull of Pope Boniface VIII (1294 - 1303) was found by Mrs P. Thacker in June 1982, by the Bradbourne Lakes.
Sources	Arch Cant 101 1984 379 (DB Kelly) (OS Card Reference). SKE34596
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 521 560 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded
Designated	

HER Number	MKE31988 – TQ 55 NW 205
Record Type	Listed Building
Site Name	The clock house Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1614 to 1972
Description	The following text is from the original listed building designation: CLOCK HOUSE LANE 1. 1614 The Clock House TQ 55 NW/3/102A II 2. Originally a private chapel built by Sir Ralph Bosville of Bradbourne House in 1614. It remained in use as a chapel until, probably, the early C19, when converted into a dwelling. Building dated partly from C17 and partly early C19 and consists of a main wing and tower. 2 storeys, stone rubble. Casement windows with small square leaded panes. The west front has 2 windows with dummy point tops, and the south front is similar with a gable over. The tower is in the south-west corner. Originally crenelated, but the spaces between have been filled in with brick, A modern observation platform in wood has been added. Also, modern wing to the east. Listing NGR: TQ5222656036
Sources	Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 5216 5606 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded
Designated	Listed Building (II) - 1336356 THE CLOCK HOUSE Active DKE5953

HER Number	MKE83707
Record Type	Farmstead
Site Name	Bradbourne Hall Farm
Description	Type: Regular courtyard multi-yard Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position Position: Located within a village Survival: Only the farmhouse remains
Sources	Forum Heritage Services, 2012, Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project (Unpublished document). SKE18075 – No 300543 <2> English Heritage, 2009, Historic Farmsteads: A Manual for Mapping (Unpublished document). SKE18076.
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 5216 5606 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded
Designated	

Bradbourne Documentary Report

HER Number	MKE115070 TQ 55 NW 582
Record Type	Building
Site Name	Building, Betenson Avenue, Sevenoaks
Description	One of a collection of Druid stones brought in the late 19th century from the west country by eccentric Welsh ironmaster, Francis Crawshaw for his Bradbourne Hall Estate. Other stones are placed as follows: In the garden of number 38 Robyns way (Asset Record 10792). In the garden of no 6 The Meadway (Asset Record 10833). In the garden of no 12 Cavendish Avenue, where there are four stones in a line running north to south along the eastern border of the property (Asset Record 10834). (1)
Sources	Index: Sevenoaks District Council. Sevenoaks District Council Local List of Heritage Assets. Report generated
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 5205 5622 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded
Designated	Locally Listed Building - 10791

HER Number	MKE115125 TQ 55 NW 610
Record Type	Monument
Site Name	Building, Betenson Avenue, Sevenoaks Public garden. Main construction: 1740 to 1760.
Description	Bradbourne Lakes. Now a public park, the chain of artificial lakes was first laid out by Henry Bosville between 1740 and 1761 as a picturesque landscape of lakes and waterfalls, forming the setting for large mansion Bradbourne Hall. The surviving features of the designed landscape which consist of five interconnecting lakes made by damming a branch of the River Darent, is largely unchanged from when it was laid out in the mid 18th Century. (1)
Sources	Index: Sevenoaks District Council. Sevenoaks District Council Local List of Heritage Assets.
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 5205 5620 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded
Designated	Locally Listed Building - 10793 (designated by Sevenoaks District Council)

HER Number	MKE116484
Record Type	Monument
Site Name	Bradbourne Watermill
Description	No documents or photos, therefore no idea of date of construction or demolition
Sources	None recorded
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 5200 5640 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded

6 AERIAL IMAGERY

Aerial photography reveals only the canopy of trees and provides little usable information on the landforms beneath the canopies. However, DTM LiDAR provides second strike capability and can record the underlying ground surface albeit with lower resolution (1m pixels). Represented below is a hillshade enhanced view of the ground surface across the extent of the study area. In particular, it shows the general topography and shows the area of springs as hollows adjacent to Lake 4 and Lake 3 (Fig 16). Interestingly it shows a series of linear features within the extent of Lakes 1, 2 and 3 and it would appear that the water levels were reduced at the time that the LiDAR was captured, and these may have been temporary barrage structures.

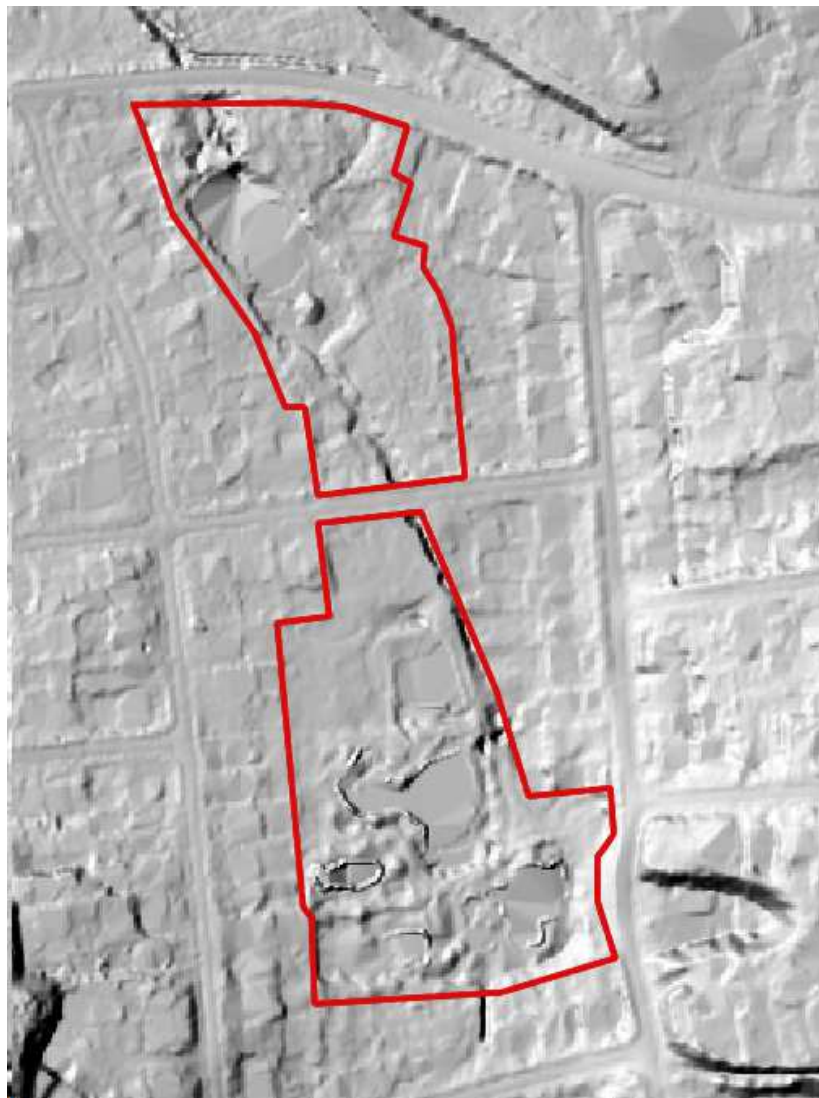


Figure 16: 1m DTM LiDAR of the extent of the Bradbourne Lakes

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Bradbourne Mill

The HER (Site MKE116484) records the location of Bradbourne Watermill at the northern end of Lake 5. It is a 6-figure grid reference and has therefore an accuracy of only +/- 100m, but its location would broadly correspond as being on the line of the Brad Stream. The entry provides no sources of information and little information beyond the location. There are no indications on any historical mapping of a mill in this location, but its position on an active stream would make it a logical location for a mill. Although there are no indications of a mill, there is an arrangement of channels, which may be an indicator of a former mill. To control the water-flow into a mill, there is typically a requirement for two water channels, one to provide the feed for the mill and the second is the primary overflow channel. Control is provided by allowing a flow from the primary (overflow) channel to the watermill through the feed channel or leat. At this location, north of Lake 5, there is the line of the primary channel, and then a secondary channel which diverts to the west, and then around the side of a rectangular field, before reuniting with the main channel 170m from the point of diversion. Although, there is no depiction of a mill on any historic mapping, it is probable that there was in the past a mill located somewhere on the line of the divert channel, which would have served as a leat. Given that there is no depiction of a mill on any mapping it can be suggested that it had fallen out of use by the time of the earliest maps.

7.2 History of the Lakes

Both Ralph and Henry Bosville are commonly attributed as the persons who constructed all the lakes at Bradbourne (eg Dunlop 1964, 140; Kent Gardens Compendium); however, this is in conflict with the cartographic evidence. The map of 1769 (Andrews, Drury and Herbert) clearly shows the Brad stream, Bradbourne Farm, and all the main features of the Mansion, but does not show any lakes just north of the turnpike road. Its publication date is after the death of Henry Bosville, and while it could potentially be argued that the survey may have taken place prior to his death and the given date is only the publication date; however, it is clearly shown on the map that the owner of Bradbourne was Sir Richard Betenson. The next map in sequence is the 1801 William Mudge 1" map, which was surveyed between 1788 and 1789, this shows only Lake 5, but which has a slightly trapezoidal shape indicating a dam at its northern end and was seemingly smaller than the later representations of the Lake in 1833 and 1840. The map shows the line of the stream channel (Site 24) which extended into the area of Lake 1 where there was the representation of a small pond and by implication a spring. While this is a far cry from the considerably more extensive lake arrangement that is seen on the later maps, it is an indication of the very first stages of the development of the lake system. It can be attributed to the work of Dr Thomas Lane, who was still the owner of the estate in 1797 when the Hasted history of Kent was published (Hasted 1797) as he was referred to "as the present owner of the seat", and which was a date that was subsequent to the survey dates for the map. He ultimately died in 1805 passing the estate to his son – Henry Thomas ([BLRA 2025](#)).

Between the 1801 map and the 1833 sales map the remaining lakes (2-4) appeared which were very rectangular in form, and which contrasted with the more irregularly shaped Lakes 1 and 5, which had earlier origins. Their regular shape is out of keeping with the typical form of lakes from a pleasure ground, which are usually of an irregular form and shape intended to emulate a natural lake or pond. The regular rectangular shape would suggest, therefore, that they originally had a practical function such as cress, flax or fish ponds and served to provide

a source of income for the estate. This would accord with the circumstances of the then owner Henry Thomas who had inherited a large estate that was expensive to run. The worsening fortunes of the then owner are reflected in the apparently unsuccessful attempt to sell the estate in 1833 and then the ultimately successful sale to Henry Hughes in 1840.

The tithe map in 1840 reiterated the 1833 sales map, and then the next map in sequence was the 1871 OS 1st edition which showed substantial change to the layout of the lakes. The lakes had merged and had taken on a more irregular outline and may reflect that the formerly functional lakes now served as the features of a pleasure ground. If so then this parkland development must be attributable to Henry Hughes, as the works took place before 1869 (so not the works of Francis Crawshaw who acquired the estate in 1870). It was probably also not by Admiral William Hughes D'Aeth, who did not reside at the property.

Subsequent mapping shows that the arrangement of the hydrology has not changed significantly. There is a modification to the outfall arrangement at the north end of Lake 5, and the change of a small footbridge across the stream feeding Lake 5, and the visible loss of springs feeding Lakes 1 and 3. What the mapping does show is that the lakes park has been an oasis of calm amongst a maelstrom of developmental landscape change just beyond its very confined borders as the parkland became suburban housing.

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Ordnance Survey Revised edn 6" to 1 mile map, 1950

8.5 Illustrations

Bradbourne Park. Sale by Auction May 30th 1833. Kent History and Library Centre, U851/P1.

APPENDICES

HER Sites in Buffer Zone Outside the study area

HER Number	MKE358 – TQ 55 NW 58
Record Type	Building
Site Name	32,34, Bayham Road, Sevenoaks
Description	Pair of large semi-detached villas built around 1890, two-storey and attics. Uncoursed ragstone with red and yellow brick banded quoins and window and door surrounds. No.32 has tiled roof; No.34 has concrete tiles. Opposed entrance doors part-glazed with sidelights and fanlights under semi-circular head, single arched windows above. To L and R, three-storey slightly projecting gables with decorated bargeboards and pair of arched windows over two-storey canted bay windows. All windows plain timber sashes with horns. (1)
Sources	Index: Sevenoaks District Council. Sevenoaks District Council Local List of Heritage Assets.
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 5363 5580 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded
Designated	Locally Listed Building - 10692

HER Number	MKE115085 – TQ 55 NW 561
Record Type	Building
Site Name	Bottle Cottages, Bradbourne Vale Road, Sevenoaks
Description	Pair of ornamental early 19th century semi-detached houses. Random stone with red brick quoins and dressings to windows. Symmetrical elevation of two storeys with centre projecting gable, oversailing on first floor. Front on first floor, gable with ornamented rendered panels inlaid with broken bottle glass. Ridge tile roof with eaves and gutter. Small gabled features of one storey to right and left originally forming porch entrances on both sides but now altered on the right-hand side where the gable is retained simply as a decorative feature. Ground floor with two square-paned casements under flat segmental brick arches to right and left. Centre recessed brick panel. First floor with one square paned casement in centre of projecting gable. Centre ridge stack. (1)
Sources	Index: Sevenoaks District Council. Sevenoaks District Council Local List of Heritage Assets. <1> Sevenoaks District Council, Sevenoaks District Council Local List of Heritage Assets SKE53505.
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 5213 5638 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded
Designated	Locally Listed Building - 10829

HER Number	MKE31980 – TQ 55 NW 211
Record Type	Listed Building
Site Name	Farm Buildings adjoining Bradbourne Farmhouse
Description	The following text is from the original listed building designation: BRADBOURNE VALE ROAD 1. 1614 (North Side) Farm Buildings adjoining Bradbourne Farmhouse TQ 55 NW/3/101A II Group of farm buildings, including C18 barn of coursed local stone with half hipped ridge tile roof. Listing NGR: TQ5223756380
Sources	English Heritage, List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Map). SKE16160.
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 5219 5641 (point) TQ55NW

Bradbourne Documentary Report

Finds	None recorded
Designated	Listed Building (II) - 1281426 FARM BUILDINGS ADJOINING BRADBOURNE FARMHOUSE Active DKE5945

HER Number	MKE83706
Record Type	Farmstead
Site Name	Bradbourne Farmhouse
Description	Type: Dispersed multi-yard Farmhouse: Farmhouse detached in central position Position: Located within a village Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%) Notes: Listing vague as to what is listed (1-2)
Sources	<1> Forum Heritage Services, 2012, Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project (Unpublished document). SKE18075. <2> English Heritage, 2009, Historic Farmsteads: A Manual for Mapping (Unpublished document). SKE18076.
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 5222 5640 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded
Designated	Kent Farmsteads & Landscape Project - 300542

HER Number	MKE356 TQ 55 NW 59
Record Type	Findspot
Site Name	Mesolithic core from Bradbourne Farm
Description	TQ 540540 (sic). Bradbourne Farm. One Mesolithic core found. Now in Dartford Museum. Information from R.M. Jacobi. (1) (Bradbourne Farm house is at TQ 52245638). (2) <1> CBA Res Rep 20 1977 Gaz Me & Upper Pa sites in Eng & W 156 (J J Wymer) (OS Card Reference). SKE38816. <2> R1 CJH 8 1 87 (OS Card Reference). SKE48929.
Sources	OS Card Reference: CBA Res Rep 20 1977 Gaz Me & Upper Pa sites in Eng & W 156 (J J Wymer). [Mapped feature: #35493 find,] (2) OS Card Reference: R1 CJH 8 1 87.
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 5223 5637 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded
Designated	FKE2266 CORE (1) (Mesolithic - 10000 BC to 4001 BC) STONE

HER Number	MKE30693 TQ 55 NW 197
Record Type	Listed Building
Site Name	Bradbourne Farmhouse
Description	The following text is from the original listed building designation: BRADBOURNE VALE ROAD 1. 1614 (North Side) Bradbourne Farmhouse TQ 55 NW/3/101 13.4.51 II* 2. Circa 1700. 2 storeys. 5-window facade. Heavy projecting moulded modillioned eaves and gutter. Hipped tiled roof. 2 flat-roofed leaded dormers. Red brick with blue headers. Flat arches over windows of rubbed red headers. Coursed stone plinth. Painted brick band above ground floor windows. Sash windows with glazing bars in moulded exposed frames. Centre panelled door with fanlight over. Fanlight with tracery. Rounded pilasters on either side of door with open dentilled pediment above. Panelled reveals to doorcase. Up 2 moulded stone steps to door. Listing NGR: TQ5223756380 (1)

Bradbourne Documentary Report

	<p>Description from record TQ 55 NW 41: (TQ 52195642) Bradbourne Farm (NAT) (2) 1614 BRADBOURNE VALE ROAD (North Side) Bradbourn Farmhouse TQ 55 NW/3/101 13.4.51 II* 2. Circa 1700. 2 storeys. 5-window facade. Heavy projecting moulded modillioned eaves and gutter. Hipped tiled roof. 2 flat-roofed leaded dormers. Red brick with blue headers. Flat arches over windows of rubbed red headers. Coursed stone plinth. Painted brick band above ground floor with entablature over with carved corona and enriched ovolo moulding. 1st floor with 2 tripartite sash windows with glazing bars to right and left and centre recessed brick panel. Painted figure of "The Black Boy" in centre supported on projecting triangular shaped bracket. Yard to rear of public house with various C16 or C17 gabled outbuildings. (3) Bradbourne Farm, Bradbourne Vale Road, near Riverhead. A delightful example of a common type; c. 1700. Red brick chequered with blue headers. Five bays. Two storeys. Hipped roof; dormers. Deep white cornice and white stringcourse. late 18th century doorcase. (4)</p>
Sources	<p>Sources (1) XY map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. [Mapped feature: #30223 Building,] (2) OS Card Reference: OS 1:10000 1975. (3) OS Card Reference: DOE (HHR) Dist of Sevenoaks U.D. Kent. Sept. 1972 3. (4) OS Card Reference: Bldgs of Eng W Kent and the Weald 1980 518 (J Newman). Article in serial: Sevenoaks District Architectural History Group. 1986. Bradbourne Farmhouse, Bradbourne Vale Road, Sevenoaks. Arch Cant 103, 1986, pp. 238.</p>
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 52236 56377 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded
Designated	Listed Building (II*) - 1086043 BRADBOURNE FARMHOUSE Active DKE4658 Report generated

HER Number	MKE115095 TQ 55 NW 602
Record Type	Building
Site Name	12, Cavendish Avenue, Sevenoaks
Description	Four standing stones in a line running north to south along the eastern border of 12 Cavendish Avenue that form part of a collection of Druid stones brought in the late 19th century from the west country by eccentric Welsh ironmaster, Francis Crawshaw for his Bradbourne Hall Estate. Other stones are placed as follows: At Betenson Avenue, by the southern gate entrance to Bradbourne Lakes (Asset Record 10791) In the garden of number 38 Robyns way (Asset Record 10792) In the garden of no 6 The Meadway (Asset Record 10833) (1)
Sources	(1) Index: Sevenoaks District Council. Sevenoaks District Council Local List of Heritage Assets.
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 5228 5624 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded
Designated	Locally Listed Building - 10834 Active

HER Number	MKE115139 TQ 55 NW 642
Record Type	Building
Site Name	Building, Robyns Way, Sevenoaks Pillar box/ letter Post Box. Main construction: 1910 to 1936. Designated a Locally Listed Building by Sevenoaks District Council
Description	George V letter box. (1)
Sources	(1) Index: Sevenoaks District Council. Sevenoaks District Council Local List of Heritage Assets. SKE53505.
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 5197 5624 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded

Bradbourne Documentary Report

Designated	Locally Listed Building - 10795
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HER Number	MKE77819 TQ 55 NW 352
Record Type	Building
Site Name	A George V pillar box, Robyns Way / Betenson Avenue. Letter Box Study Group Box Type: 27/2. Dates from 1933 to 1936.
Description	George V letter box. (1)
Sources	2004, Letter Box Listing (Unpublished document). SKE17125. Unpublished document: The Letter Box Study Group. 2004. Letter Box Listing.
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 5196 5624 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded
Designated	Letter Box Study Group - 27/2

HER Number	MKE78339 TQ 55 NW 344
Record Type	Monument
Site Name	Former site of Bradbourne Place. Site of a post-medieval mansion house, demolished in 1937.
Description	Bradbourne Place was the mansion at the heart of the landscape that is now Bradbourne Lakes Park. Hasted thought the first mansion was built in the reign of Edward III. The house was remodelled at the time of the landscaping that created the adjacent lakes, in the 1740s. It was demolished in 1937. <1> Kent Gardens Trust, 2011, Bradbourne Lakes Park, Sevenoaks: The Kent Compendium of Historic Parks and Gardens for Sevenoaks District (Unpublished document). SKE17278.
Sources	Unpublished document: Kent Gardens Trust. 2011. Bradbourne Lakes Park, Sevenoaks: The Kent Compendium of Historic Parks and Gardens for Sevenoaks District.
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 51942 56179 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded
Designated	

HER Number	MKE115165 TQ 55 NW 665
Record Type	Building
Site Name	6, The Meadway, Sevenoaks
Description	One of a collection of Druid stones brought in the late 19th century from the west country by eccentric Welsh ironmaster, Francis Crawshaw for his Bradbourne Hall Estate. Other stones are placed as follows: At Betenson Avenue, by the southern gate entrance to Bradbourne Lakes (Asset Record 10791). In the garden of number 38 Robyns way (Asset Record 10792). In the garden of no 12 Cavendish Avenue, where there are four stones in a line running north to south along the eastern border of the property (Asset Record 10834). (1)
Sources	Index: Sevenoaks District Council. Sevenoaks District Council Local List of Heritage Assets.
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 5183 5615 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded
Designated	Locally Listed Building - 10833

HER Number	MKE32007 TQ 55 NW 235
Record Type	Listed Building
Site Name	Granite column in rear garden of No 5 - Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1867 to 1899
Description	The following text is from the original listed building designation:

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	<p>The following entry: - PONTOISE CLOSE 5280 0/1148</p> <p>Granite Column in rear garden of No 5 II shall be amended to read: -</p> <p>TQ5155/25 PONTOISE CLOSE Granite Column in rear SP1148 garden of No 5 - 7.1.86 II</p> <p>PONTOISE CLOSE 1. 5280 0/1148 Granite Column in rear garden of No 5 II 2. Probably later C19. Tall Doric column of red Cornish granite, now in rear garden to No 5 Pontoise Close, but originally in the grounds of Bradbourne Hall (demolished). The column formed the centrepiece of a Druidical circle, some of the remnants of which remain eg monoliths in gardens to Nos 6 and 8. Thought to have been fashioned and erected by order of the then owner Francis Crawshay (1811-78), of the Crawshay family of Cyfarthfa Castle, Merthyr Tydfil; the Crawshays were amongst leading late C18 and early C19 iron masters in South Wales, and owned iron tinplate works in the Merthyr Tydfil area. Francis Crawshay was a member of the Order of Druids of Wales, and is thought to have erected a Druidical Circle at Pontypridd, when he managed the family tinplate works at nearby Treforest.</p> <p>Listing NGR: TQ5182556129</p>
Sources	Map: English Heritage. List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 5182 5612 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded
Designated	Listed Building (II) - 1336380 GRANITE COLUMN IN REAR GARDEN OF NUMBER 5 Active DKE5972

HER Number	MKE115140 TQ 55 NW 643
Record Type	Building
Site Name	Building, Robyns Way, Sevenoaks Standing stone. Main construction: 1870 to 1896. Designated a Locally Listed Building by Sevenoaks District Council
Description	One of a collection of Druid stones brought in the late 19th century from the west country by eccentric Welsh ironmaster, Francis Crawshaw for his Bradbourne Hall Estate. Other stones are placed as follows: At Betenson Avenue, by the southern gate entrance to Bradbourne Lakes (Asset Record 10791). In the garden of no 6 The Meadway (Asset Record 10833). In the garden of no 12 Cavendish Avenue, where there are four stones. In a line running north to south along the eastern border of the property (Asset Record 10834). (1)
Sources	(1) Index: Sevenoaks District Council. Sevenoaks District Council Local List of Heritage Assets.
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 5195 5601 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded
Designated	Locally Listed Building - 10792

HER Number	MKE72562
Record Type	Findspot
Site Name	Medieval copper alloy key (locking) Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval copper alloy key (locking)
Description	<p>Cast copper alloy chest key.</p> <p>Date: from Circa 1100 AD (Certain) to Circa 1500 AD (Certain)</p> <p>Period: Medieval</p> <p>Broad Period:</p> <p>Method of manufacture: Cast</p> <p>Length: 70.67 mm</p> <p>Width: 27.85 mm</p> <p>Thickness: 8.18 mm</p> <p>Weight: 20.4 grams</p> <p>OS GridRef: TQ518565</p> <p>Easting: 551800</p>

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	Northing: 156500 Date found: 03 February 1995 Methods of discovery: Metal detector Recorded by: Andrew Richardson Primary Identifier: Andrew Richardson Subsequent action: Returned to finder County: KENT District: SEVENOAKS Parish: SEVENOAKS Address: Bradbourne Riding School General landuse: Character undetermined Specific landuse: Cultivated land
Sources	(1) Index: Sevenoaks District Council. Sevenoaks District Council Local List of Heritage Assets.
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 51800 56500 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded
Designated	Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT-95D4A4

HER Number	MKE72561
Record Type	Findspot
Site Name	Medieval copper alloy finger ring Portable Antiquities Scheme find - Medieval copper alloy key (locking)
Description	Cast copper alloy finger-ring with empty setting on bezel. Date: from Circa 1100 AD (Certain) to Circa 1500 AD (Certain) Period: Medieval Broad Period: Method of manufacture: Cast Length: 27.73 mm Width: 18.86 mm Thickness: 10.88 mm Weight: 6.2 grams Completeness: Incomplete OS GridRef: TQ519565 Easting: 551900 Northing: 156500 Date found: 18 May 1997 Methods of discovery: Metal detector Recorded by: Andrew Richardson Primary Identifier: Andrew Richardson Subsequent action: Returned to finder County: KENT District: SEVENOAKS Parish: SEVENOAKS Address: Bradbourne Riding School General landuse: Character undetermined Specific landuse: Cultivated land
Sources	(1) Index: Sevenoaks District Council. Sevenoaks District Council Local List of Heritage Assets.
Location	National Grid Reference - TQ 51900 56500 (point) TQ55NW
Finds	None recorded
Designated	Portable Antiquities Scheme - KENT-95CA53