

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Stone Recreation Ground, Hayes Road, Stone, Kent.

January 2022

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Stone Recreation Ground, Hayes Road, Stone, Kent.

National Grid Reference TQ 57160 73958



Report for Stone Parish Council

Date of Report: 6th January 2022

SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company

School Farm Oast, Graveney Road

Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP

Tel; 01795 532548 or 07885 700 112

www.swatarchaeology.co.uk

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	8
1.1	Project Background	8
1.2	The Site	8
1.3	The Proposed Development	9
1.4	Scope of Document	10
2	PLANNING BACKGROUND	12
2.1	Introduction.....	12
2.2	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).....	12
2.3	Local Policies.....	17
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	22
3.1	Introduction.....	22
3.2	Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017)	22
4	METHODOLOGY.....	24
4.1	Introduction.....	24
4.2	Sources	24
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT	26
5.1	Introduction.....	26
5.2	Designated Heritage Assets.....	26
5.3	Previous Archaeological Works	27
5.4	Archaeological and Historical Narrative	28
5.5	Cartographic Sources and Map Regression	32
5.6	Aerial Photographs	35
5.7	Walkover Survey.....	36
5.8	Summary of Potential.....	37
6	IMPACT ASSESMENT.....	42
6.1	Introduction.....	42
7	SIGNIFICANCE	44
7.1	Introduction.....	44
7.2	Significance Criteria	44
8	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION.....	46
8.1	Introduction.....	46
9	CONCLUSION	47
9.1	Summary.....	47
10	OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.....	48
10.1	Archive.....	48
10.2	Reliability/Limitations of Sources	48
10.3	Copyright	48
11	REFERENCES.....	49
11.1	Bibliographic.....	49
11.2	Websites	49
11.3	APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER Data (see Figures 15-19).	64

List of Plates

Plate 1: 1940s. (Google Earth).....	82
Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth).....	83
Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)	84
Plate 4: 1999 (Google Earth)	85
Plate 5: 2013 (Google Earth)	86
Plate 6: 2020 (Google Earth)	87
Plate 7: Southern entrance to the recreation ground (facing NW).....	88
Plate 8: Area in between the new pavilion and the temporary café (facing SE).....	89
Plate 9: View towards the playground (facing SW)	90
Plate 10:View towards the basketball court(facing ENE)	91
Plate 11: View towards the site of the proposed café and canopy (facing NNW)	92
Plate 12: Area of the proposed MUGA (facing ENE)	93
Plate 13 : View towards the current changing room and toilet block (facing WSW).....	94
Plate 14 View towards the changing room and toilet block (facing SW)	95
Plate 15: View of the workshop to be demolished (facing SSW)	96
Plate 16: Area to the west of the workshop that is proposed for the new changing rooms building (facing SSE)	97
Plate 17: Groundskeeper’s house to be demolished (facing SSE).....	98
Plate 18: Area west of the workshop to be part of the new changing room block (facing SW)	99
Plate 19: Rear garden of the groundman’s house, the site of the proposed workshop (facing SW)	100
Plate 20: groundskeeper’s house rear garden (facing SE).....	101
Plate : View of area in between garden and current workshop (facing NNW).....	102
Plate 22: South eastern corner of the PDA and area of the proposed car park (facing NNE).....	103
Plate 24: Area in front to the groundskeeper’s house (facing ENE).....	104
Plate 24: View along the access road (facing NNW)	105
Plate 25: Plate locations	106

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:20,000, 1:2,500.....	50
Figure 2: Proposed Development.....	51
Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769.....	52
Figure 4: OS Surveyors Drawing 1797	53

Figure 5: Stone Next Dartford Tithe Map 1839.....	54
Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1863, scale 1:2,500.....	55
Figure 7: Historic OS Map from 1897, scale 1: 2,500.....	56
Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1909, scale 1: 2,500.....	57
Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1931-33, scale 1: 2,500.....	58
Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1938, scale 1: 2,500.....	59
Figure 11: Historical OS Map 1964, scale 1: 2,500.....	60
Figure 12: Historical OS Map 1985-90, scale 1:1,250.....	61
Figure 13: Historical OS Map 1992-95, scale 1: 1,250.....	62
Figure 14: BGS Artificial Ground Map.....	63
Figure 15: Gazetteer of HER Data.....	75
Figure 16: KHER Monument Record.....	76
Figure 17: KHER Historic Landscape Classification.....	77
Figure 18: KHER Intrusive Events (polygons).....	78
Figure 19: KHER Intrusive Events (points).....	79
Figure 20: 1m DTM LIDAR (Environment Agency).....	80
Figure 21: Areas of historical and proposed impact.....	81

Conditions of Release

All rights including translation reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission from SWAT Archaeology

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Stone Recreation Ground, London Road, Stone, Kent.

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Stone Parish Council to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development at Stone Recreation Ground, Hayes Road, Stone, Kent. This Desk Based Assessment is intended to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:

- Prehistoric: **low**
- Iron Age: **high**
- Roman: **high**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **high**

The PDA is a recreation ground is located south of the London Road (A226) in Stone in North Kent and the recreation ground is broadly 'L' shaped. The area is predominately grass containing football and cricket pitches. At the southern end of the recreation ground located in the south eastern corner is a brick-built hall with adjoining further hall and offices. There is a small car parking area in front. Opposite this pavilion is a temporary café. At the rear of the café is a basketball court and children's playground within a fenced area. The western portion of the PDA is located towards the south western corner of the recreation ground and includes changing rooms and toilets, with a small parking area in front, a workshop alongside and a groundskeeper's house with front and rear garden.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high potential for the Iron Age, Roman and Modern periods. The area also has high potential concerning the Palaeolithic period, although this is far from certain as it appears possible that the PDA lies outside the area of terrace gravels, which is just to

the north. There is low potential for all other periods. Research suggests that the PDA was agricultural land until the early 20th century where short lived brick works were created on site before becoming a recreation ground by at least the 1930s. In 1938 an air raid shelter started construction, but this was infilled before completion. Its location is not known.

The original early buildings of the recreation ground were in the majority demolished within the area of the western portion of the PDA in the 1960s, to be replaced by the current buildings. The eastern portion of the PDA had a small original pavilion demolished in 2011 with the majority of the area in use as tennis courts, putting green and playground.

In the western portion below ground impact is expected from the proposed new changing rooms, and workshop along with a new car parking area alongside. Some of the historical and current buildings would have potentially disturbed any potential archaeology at this part of the site except for the rear garden area of the current groundkeeper's house. On the eastern portion of the PDA below ground impact is expected from the new café with less below ground impact expected from the proposed canopy area and MUGA. These appear to be in areas not previous built on.

With the proposed development likely to cause a high/medium impact to any potential archaeology, the need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

Note: The HER records a designated protected military remains (PMR) adjacent to the west of the recreation ground (TQ 57 SE 368). Research has revealed that the HER has applied the crash site to the wrong Stone in Kent. The actual location is 1.5 mile north west of Stone-in-Oxney, near Appledore (location approx. NGR TQ 92607 29700).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Stone Parish Council (the 'Clients'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) at Stone Recreation Ground, Hayes Road, Stone, Kent located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 57160 73958 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The PDA is situated close to the North Kent coast, south west of the village centre of Stone. The recreation ground is located south of the London Road (A226) and the recreation ground is broadly 'L' shaped. The south eastern section of the recreation ground is north of Hayes Road. The area is predominately grass containing football and cricket pitches. At the southern end of the recreation ground located in the south eastern corner is a brick-built hall with adjoining further hall and offices. There is a small car parking area in front. Opposite this pavilion is a temporary café. At the rear of the café is a basketball court and children's playground within a fenced area. These area lay within the eastern portion of the PDA.

1.2.2 The western portion of the PDA is located towards the south western corner of the recreation ground and includes changing rooms and toilets, with a small parking area in front, a workshop alongside and a groundskeeper's house with front and rear garden. The far south western corner is a storage yard. Outside of the western part of the PDA and to the rear of the changing room block is a childrens nursery.

1.2.3 Residential housing borders the recreation ground to the north east, east and south west. West of the recreation ground is a quarry. Another quarry is also on the northern side of the London Road.

1.2.4 In all the whole recreation ground covers just under 16 hectares. The recreation ground is gently sloping ground from a low 27 aOD in the north western corner to 37m aOD in the south western corner. The south eastern corner is at the highest point at 40m aOD. In order to create level playing surfaces, the south eastern quadrant has been raised and there is an inverted 'L' shaped bank along the middle of the playing fields (Fig. 1).

Geology

1.2.5 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the Application Site consists of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated) – Chalk. There are no superficial deposits in the area of the PDA, although the north east part of the recreation ground has superficial deposits of Boyn Hill Gravel Member - Sand and Gravel. However, it is known that given the resolution of the BGS mapping, boundaries between deposits are not necessarily accurate. The Boyn Hill/Orsett Heath Gravel contains abundant palaeoarchaeological and paleoenvironmental remains across this area of North Kent. Quarrying has removed much by way of this remains and therefore patches that remain in this area carry national importance, especially those that have been found to contain in-situ remains.

1.2.6 The BGS Artificial Ground map (Fig.14) shows the full impact of the amount of quarrying that has occurred in the area. Virtually on all four sides of the PDA. However, the mapping also shows that there is in fact made ground within the recreation ground, with the southern part of this artificial ground area falling into part of the PDA itself.

Geotechnical Information

1.2.7 There is no geotechnical information.

1.3 The Proposed Development

1.3.1 The proposed development is a hybrid application for:

Detailed development comprising:

(1) Provision of new public toilet block and retention of temporary café for a further temporary period;

(2) Amendments to vehicular access and internal access road from London Road, including additional parking provision and cycle storage; Development in outline form with siting, access and landscaping to be agreed at this stage, and scale, appearance and layout of the buildings reserved for future consideration for:

(3) The relocation of the multi-use games area (MUGA);

(4) Demolition of groundskeeper's house, toilets and workshop;

(5) Erection of replacement grounds depot and workshop;

(6) Erection of a café (Use Class E) to replace temporary café to also include public community and exhibition space (mixed Use Class F1(e) and F2(b));

(7) Erection of ancillary clubhouse building (Use Class F2(c)) to include changing rooms, toilets and offices in connection with existing outdoor sport and recreation use.

1.4 Scope of Document

1.4.1 The proposed development has already been submitted as a planning application (21/00174). KCC Heritage has already been consulted and as part of the response it is recommended that a desk-based assessment be undertaken, which has been required by Dartford Borough Council. KCC Heritage have commented the following:

“The site has significant ice age (Palaeolithic), later prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval/modern archaeological interest. The latter includes the site of the Munich Crisis (1938) trench air raid shelter of which the exact location within the recreation ground is unknown. In November 1938 it was in an unfinished condition and was ordered infilled. The relocated war memorial pillar is situated in the north of the site. A Hawker Hurricane crash site is located on the western boundary. The site and area has a wealth of archaeological interest”.

1.4.2 KCC Heritage recommend the following condition:

AR5: No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of:

i. archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority; and

ii. following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a Written

Scheme of Investigation and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

1.4.3 Therefore, this desk-based assessment forms part of the initial stages of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist with decisions

regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990). In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

2.1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework was updated in July 2018, revised in February 2019 and July 2021 is the principal document which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework in which Local Planning Authorities can produce their own distinctive Local Plans to reflect the needs of their communities.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.2.1 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021): Annex 2, comprises:

'All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

2.2.2 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'A building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

2.2.3 NPPF Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process. The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers, and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.2.4 Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that:

‘Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

- a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) The wider social, cultural, economic, and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- c) The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- d) Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.’

2.2.5 Paragraph 194 of the NPPF states that:

‘In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.’

2.2.6 Paragraph 195 of the NPPF states that:

‘Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account to the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when

considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.'

2.2.7 The NPPF, Section 16, therefore provides the guidance to which local authorities need to refer when setting out a strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in their Local Plans. It is noted within this, that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance.

2.2.8 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms in the glossary which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- ***'Significance (for heritage policy).*** *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance'.*
- ***'Setting of a heritage asset.*** *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'.*

2.2.9 The NPPF advises local authorities to take into account the following points in paragraph 197 when drawing up strategies for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment;

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and preserving them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
- c) the desirability of new development in making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness'.*

2.2.10 Paragraphs 199 and 204 consider the impact of a proposed development upon the significance of a heritage asset.

2.2.11 Paragraph 199 emphasises that when a new development is proposed, 'great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and that the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance'.

2.2.12 Paragraph 200 notes that:

'Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional'.*

2.2.13 Paragraph 201 states that:

'Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.'

2.2.14 Conversely, paragraph 202 notes that *'where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'*.

2.2.15 The NPPF comments in paragraph 207, proffers that *'not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 201 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 202, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole'*.

2.2.16 Paragraph 204 states that *'Local Planning Authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred'*.

2.2.17 Paragraph 206 encourages Local Planning Authorities to *'look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably'*.

2.2.18 Any LPA based on paragraph 208, *'should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies'*.

2.2.19 The NPPF further provides definitions of terms which relate to the historic environment in order to clarify the policy guidance given. For the purposes of this report, the following are important to note:

- *Significance. The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.*

- *Setting. 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.*

2.2.20 The NPPF is supported by the Planning Policy Guidance, which includes Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance (2008) as well as Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1 to 3, all issued by Historic England.

2.2.21 In addition to the NPPF, statutory protection and guidance documents are also provided to certain classes of designated heritage assets under the following list:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990);*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979);*
- *Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*

2.3 Local Policies

2.3.1 Dartford Borough Council has a Local Plan document called Dartford Development Policies Plan, adopted July 2017. In addition, the council has a Core Strategy, being the over-arching Local Plan document for the Borough, adopted in September 2011, which sets out the fundamental development priorities in Dartford. Both plan documents have a time horizon until 2026. The Development Policies Plan conforms with national planning policy contained in the NPPF and has a number of policies relevant to archaeology and heritage:

- POLICY DP11.2: Sustainable Technology & Construction
- POLICY DP12: Historic Environment Strategy
- POLICY DP13: Designate Heritage Assets

2.3.2 These policies are covered in greater detail below:

POLICY DP11.2: Sustainable Technology and Construction

2.3.3 In determining applications for small and large-scale low/zero carbon technology and installations, the economic and environmental benefits of the proposal will be weighed against the individual and cumulative impact of the development. Development will

only be permitted in line with national policy and where the following factors have been satisfactorily taken into consideration:

- a) Character, and visual and residential amenity
- b) Landscape, topography, and heritage
- c) Shadow flicker and glare (if relevant)
- d) Electronic and telecommunication interference/ navigation and aviation issues (if relevant)
- e) Quality of agricultural land taken (where applicable)
- f) Ensuring installations are removed when no longer in use and land is then restored.
- g) Potential effects on Policies Map designations/ protected sites or areas in the Borough including Green Belt, heritage assets, and SSSIs/areas of high biodiversity value, and
- h) Other relevant local environmental and amenity factors accounting for mitigations proposed, for example in relation to biodiversity.

POLICY DP12: Historic Environment Strategy

2.3.4 Development should contribute to the conservation and enjoyment of the Borough's historic environment. The Local Planning Authority will work with developers on strategies to realise this in the context of site heritage opportunities and constraints.

2.3.5 Where heritage may be at risk, landowners will be expected to work proactively with the Local Planning Authority in bringing forward proposals to preserve or enhance these assets, to facilitate their successful rehabilitation and seek their viable reuse consistent with their heritage value and special interest.

2.3.6 Development proposals which may affect the significance of heritage assets (both designated and non-designated) or their setting should demonstrate how these assets will be protected, conserved or enhanced as appropriate. Proposals should aim to reflect and interpret the historic character of a site and conserve its most significant historical and/or architectural aspects.

2.3.7 A heritage statement should accompany all planning applications affecting heritage assets. On archaeological sites, a desk-based assessment will be required as a minimum. Applications affecting non-designated assets will be assessed against the criteria below.

2.3.8 The Borough's non-designated assets include:

- a) Archaeological sites, including sites holding an interest as defined in the NPPF;
- b) Applicable sites within Areas of Special Character, as defined on the Policies Map;
- c) Sites with significant industrial heritage;
- d) Land with historic Landscape Character;
- e) Historic open space, parks and gardens.

2.3.9 Development proposals affecting non-designated heritage assets should establish the asset's significance. Development should conserve or enhance those aspects that have been identified as significant and, where possible, should seek to better reveal an asset's significance.

2.3.10 In determining planning applications affecting non-designated assets, the effect of the proposal on the asset's significance will be taken into account. A balanced judgement will be taken having regard to the significance of the heritage asset and the scale of any harm or loss of significance. Development resulting in total loss of significance will not normally be permitted.

POLICY DP13: Designated Heritage Assets

2.3.11 Designated heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. A heritage statement should establish the significance of the heritage asset in order to enable the assessment the impact of a development proposal. Any harm or loss will require clear and convincing justification.

2.3.12 In determining planning applications, the Local Planning Authority will pay close attention to:

- a) The significance of the heritage asset
- b) The desirability of maintaining and, where possible, enhancing significance; and

- c) The desirability of ensuring viable uses are found for heritage assets, consistent with their conservation.

2.3.13 Where a proposal will lead to substantial harm or total loss of significance, permission will be refused unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the development is necessary for substantial public benefits to be achieved that will outweigh the harm or loss.

2.3.14 Where a proposal will lead to less than substantial harm, this will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

2.3.15 Listed Buildings – Development proposals affecting statutorily listed buildings should have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting. Loss of or harm to a statutorily listed building or its setting will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances in line with 2.3.13 and 2.3.14 above.

2.3.16 Conservation Areas – Development proposals affecting a conservation area should pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area. Proposals that would result in harm or loss of significance will be determined in line with 2.3.13 and 2.3.14 above.

2.3.17 The demolition of any building in a conservation area will only be permitted where it is clear that it will not adversely affect the character and appearance of the area.

2.3.18 Scheduled Monuments – Development proposals affecting scheduled monuments will only be permitted where they clearly conserve the asset or enhance its significance. Proposals resulting in loss or harm will only be permitted on a wholly exceptional basis and in line with clauses 2.3.13 and 2.3.14 above.

Local Planning Guidance

2.3.19 The Kent Design Guide, 2008. Prepared by the Kent Design Group, it provides the criteria necessary for assessing planning applications. Helps building designers,

engineers, planners and developers achieve high standards of design and construction.
It is adopted by the Council as a Supplementary Planning Document.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Stone Parish Council to support a planning application. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (see below) and in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.

3.1.2 This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the historic environment investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding the historic environment along with mitigations for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

3.2 Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017)

3.2.1 This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, revised 2017). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

‘Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.’

(2017:4)

3.2.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment is, therefore, an assessment that provides a contextual archaeological record, in order to provide:

- *an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the area of study*

- *an assessment of the significance of the known or predicted heritage assets considering, in England, their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests*
- *strategies for further evaluation whether or not intrusive, where the nature, extent or significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined*
- *an assessment of the impact of proposed development or other land use changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their settings*
- *strategies to conserve the significance of heritage assets, and their settings*
- *design strategies to ensure new development makes a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and local place-shaping*
- *proposals for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research, whether undertaken in response to a threat or not.*

CIFA (2017:4)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment has been based upon relevant professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (ClfA, 2017).

4.2 Sources

- 4.2.1 A number of publicly accessible sources were consulted prior to the preparation of this document.

Archaeological databases

- 4.2.2 Although it is recognised that national databases are an appropriate resource for this particular type of assessment, the local Historic Environmental Record held at Kent County Council (KHER) contains sufficient data to provide an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area and the surrounding landscape.

- 4.2.3 The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets and is the preferred archive for a comprehensive HER search.

- 4.2.4 The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 1km radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

- 4.2.5 A full map regression exercise has been incorporated within this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by the Kent County Council, the internet, Ordnance Survey and the Kent Archaeological Society. A full listing of bibliographic and cartographic documents used in this study is provided in Section 11.

Aerial photographs

4.2.6 The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-6).

Secondary and Statutory Resources

4.2.7 Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, archaeological reports associated with development control, landscape studies, dissertations and research frameworks are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment.

Walkover Survey

4.2.8 The Site is visited for a walkover survey. This is for the purpose of:

- Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps.
- Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features and Heritage Assets.
- Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material.
- Identifying constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation.

4.2.9 The results of the walkover survey are detailed in Section 5 of this document.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (1km radius centred on the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. There were no Registered Parks and Gardens, Protected Military Remains or NMP cropmarks within the search area. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1.

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4,300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
Romano-British		c. AD 43 – c. AD 410
Anglo-Saxon		AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1485
Post-medieval		AD 1485 – AD 1900
Modern		AD 1901 – present day
Table 1: Classification of Archaeological periods		

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 There are three listed buildings, all of the outer reaches of the 1km assessment area. To the north, north east is the Grade I parish church of St Mary. To the west is the Grade II Chapel of St Luke at Stone House associated with the City of London Asylum as well as the associated administrative, ward and service ranges. Due to distance, typography and the urban nature of the setting of the PDA there is no intervisibility between the PDA and there designated heritage asset.

5.2.2 The HER also records designated protected military remains (PMR) adjacent to the west of the recreation ground (TQ 57 SE 368). A PMR under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 is where the wreckage of all military aircraft (UK or other nations) that crashed in the United Kingdom, in United Kingdom territorial waters or in United Kingdom controlled waters are automatically protected irrespective of whether there

was loss of life or whether the wrecking occurred during peacetime or in a combat. The PMR has been located to a general grid square, not necessarily reflecting its actual location. The HER records show that this crash site was excavated in 1978 by the Wealden Aviation Archaeology Group (WAAG). Personal correspondence with a member of that archaeological group (Saunders, 2021) who holds original WAAG documentation revealed that the crash site associated with that aircraft at High House Farm in Stone is 1.5 mile north west of Stone-in-Oxney, near Appledore (location approx. NGR TQ 92607 29700) and that the HER has applied the crash site to the wrong Stone settlement in Kent.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 5.3.1 The significant quarrying across the area has reduced opportunities for modern archaeological investigations. The events are show in Figure 15. There was a site excavated at Horns Cross (EKE9625), circa 470m to the NE of the PDA in 2008 in an area containing Boyn Hill Gravel. The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of six test trenches. Natural Pleistocene gravel deposits were identified at between 35.31mOD and 36.27mOD. Sealing the gravels was a layer of homogenous mid greyish brown, sandy clay subsoil, beneath a deposit of dark blackish brown, sandy clay buried topsoil, underlying modern made ground and a levelling layer of demolition rubble. A pit and linear ditch, both dated as late prehistoric from recovered worked flints, were found cutting into the natural Pleistocene gravels. A single flint flake was found from a context interpreted as a reworked Pleistocene terrace deposit.
- 5.3.2 A site at Hedge end (EKE16416) circa 780m east of the PDA, had an evaluation in 2016. Also in an area of Boyn Hill Gravel. A shallow undated gully was recorded in one trench that was considered likely to be of late 19th or early 20th century origin. A more substantial ditch was recorded a separate trench. This contained fragments of pottery and a worked flint that are dated as broadly prehistoric and was sealed beneath colluvium. The ditch could be associated with prehistoric activity previously recorded to the east of the site. All other trenches were archaeologically negative.
- 5.3.3 To the west at Stone House Hospital and the western side of Cotton Lane also in an area of Boyn Hill Gravel, had an evaluation of 10 trenches in 2011 (EKE12088) where Palaeolithic flakes were found from the Pleistocene terrace deposits as well as a Mesolithic or Neolithic flint.

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 The Swanscombe area has been occupied since Palaeolithic times, flint tools from circa 400,000 years ago have been found. Many finds are located in ancient river gravels. Quarrying in the Swanscombe area has led to separate discoveries of rare Palaeolithic skull remains in 1935, 1936 and 1955 of three pieces of skull of *Homo heidelbergensis*, a different species of human to ourselves. Evidence from this period also includes much flora and fauna including elephants, aurachs, wolves and rhinoceroses. Banfield pit circa 2.5km to the east of the PDA was declared a National Nature Reserve in 1954. The Ebbsfleet Valley, also to the east has also revealed significant Palaeolithic artefacts and Paleoenvironmental evidence. This includes Lower Palaeolithic and Middle Palaeolithic collections of finds of national significance. Upper Palaeolithic material has also been recovered from stratified colluvial deposits near Springhead at the source of the Ebbsfleet. Neolithic evidence is usually in the form of worked flints and little by way of occupation has been found in the area, although the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) investigations to the east located deposits and archaeological features tentatively dated to the Neolithic. Much closer to the PDA to the east at the site of the nearby Bluewater Shopping Centre, an important fossil collection from the Chalk (Douglas Watson Collection) is housed in Dartford Museum. Also, mammalian fossils (Mammoth, Rhinoceros, Bison etc.) collected from the Coombe deposits (removed by quarrying), are housed in the Natural History and Dartford Museums.
- 5.4.2 In the wider area to the east, the same CTRL investigations revealed Bronze Age worked and burnt lithics as well as fields systems and burials cremations. Iron Age activity was concentrated around the springs at Springhead to the south east of Swanscombe and the area associated with a ritual landscape. There was a 500m 'processional way' from the river edge to the high point overlooking the springs and many votive offerings in the form of coins were found. It was perhaps a continuation from this period of the area's religious significance that attracted the Romans.
- 5.4.3 The main London to Dover Roman Road passed circa 500m to the south of the PDA. The exact line in this portion has been lost. The major Iron Age and Roman settlement of Springhead would have been circa 5km to the east south east with Roman settlements also at nearby Dartford to the west. The Roman town called Vagniaci since 56 AD, situated at the source of the river Ebbsfleet and the river was used to link Watling Street to the River Thames. It was a posting station and an important religious centre based on the springs with a sanctuary complex including a temple, ritual shaft in an area

enclosed by a ditch. A large number of coins and brooches were found suggesting these were votive offerings. As well as residential properties, industry was also seen with an aisled barn, blacksmith forge, a baking, a possible brewing complex and crop dryers. At Pepperhill there was a major Roman cemetery with circa 600 burials. It was the Romans that first began to dig chalk from the area.

5.4.4 The PDA resides in the parish of Stone. Stone ran from the coastline of the River Thames to the north with Bean at its southern end and a narrower middle section along the line of Watling Street. The top half included St Mary's Church and Stone Manor House. Stone so called as 'place at the stone or stones'. Stone appears a document where Archbishop Dunstan (959 – 988 AD) records that Aelfege gave land at Littlebrook to the Church. After a dispute following Aelfege's death the Manor of Littlebrook was finally restored to Rochester cathedral. In 991 AD, Stone, as part of North Kent, was ransacked by the invading Danes led by King Ethelred II, and the parish suffered terrible damage. By 995 AD King Ethelred II decided to restore relationships with the Bishop of Rochester, Godwyn, so he gave Stantune (Stone) and Littlebrook to the Church of St Andrew in Rochester. Noted in the gift was a church in the Manor of Stone which implies that there has been a parish church here since very early times and that until 995 AD, Stone had been a Royal Manor of some value. The Domesday Monachorum, compiled around 1070 by Bishop Gundulf, records the churches in each diocese and it is widely accepted as a copy of an existing list of Saxon churches. One name recorded is that of St Mary the Virgin, Stone. The Saxon church is most likely beneath the current church. In the exterior of the present 13th Century building there is great use of tufa blocks, providing strong evidence that the previous church on the site was substantial and not solely constructed of wood. Re-used tufa blocks can be seen in the walls of the Nave and the Aisles, and it is known that these were used widely in both the Roman and Saxon periods.

5.4.5 At the time of the Domesday Book in 1086AD, Stone's entry referred to a settlement area of 20 villagers, 12 smallholders and 4 slaves, probably around 100-150 in all including women and children. There was enough land for 11 men's plough teams and 2 lord's plough teams. There was 72 acres of meadow, enough woodland for 60 swine, 1 mill, 1 fishery and 1 church. The owner being the Bishop of Rochester. It is believed that the Roman Road in this area went out of use as it was particularly wooded and mainly unsettled pasture which led to a 'break' in the line of the Roman road particularly south of Swanscombe. The road toward Rochester rather than following a straight line then

turned north after Dartford past John's Hole towards Craylands before turning south east towards Gravesend. Stone was a small settlement in comparison to nearby Dartford and Swanscombe.

- 5.4.6 To the north of Watling Street and just to the east of Stone church is Stone Castle. This dates from the mid-11th century and thought to have been constructed without licence during the reign of King Stephen but later permitted by King Henry II. Built entirely of flint, the only surviving portion of the original medieval castle intact is its large rectangular tower. An adjoining Georgian house was built onto the tower by Sir Richard Wiltshire. In 1527 Cardinal Wolsey stayed at his house while passing through the district. In more recent times the property has belonged to the Church of England.
- 5.4.7 The London Road (A226) that passes north of the PDA was later turnpiked from 1738. At St John's Hole just to the west of the PDA on the London Road, was a toll house. Until the Post Medieval period, Stone remained a small village in between the larger settlements of Dartford to the west and those of Swanscombe, Greenhithe and Gravesend to the east.
- 5.4.8 In 1846, the railway passed just north of the church in Stone, which brought industry to this part of North Kent with cement works east of the village centre along with the creation of gravel and chalk pits as well as a number of brickworks including one located at the PDA. By the middle of the 20th century quarrying in the area is extensive and settlement to the east and west have expanded as well as there being growth of housing and population in Stone.
- 5.4.9 By the early 1930s, Stone recreation ground has been created. Initially the north western part used as allotments and the southern part as playing fields with a pavilion in the south eastern corner and the south western corner containing a quadrangle yard with outbuildings and a small building of public lavatories incorporating on the northern range changing rooms. There was also a bungalow used for the groundskeeper. The straight line of nearby Watling Street was resurrected in 1922 effectively by-passing Stone via the London Road.
- 5.4.10 By the 1960s new roads and housing estates had been built to the north east of the recreation ground and also to the south. In the south western corner was a new large hall building beside the pavilion. The quadrangle of outbuildings and public toilets were placed in the early 1970s with a new building incorporating changing rooms and new

public toilets. At the same time the groundskeeper's bungalow was demolished and replaced with a house slightly to the east of the bungalow site.

- 5.4.11 The hall building was extended north westwards in 2013 and called Stone Pavilion. In 2013, the two ranges of outbuildings towards the south western corner were extended to create a children's Nursery.
- 5.4.12 To the north of the PDA on the northern side of London Road is a quarry called Stone Pit 1 (AKA Martin's Pit) and was a former chalk quarry dating back to the 19th Century. It was the subject of a recent planning permission granted in September 2020 (18/01611/FUL). This was for the erection of one and two storey buildings to provide a neighbourhood centre comprising a mix of retail and financial units, a restaurant or café, offices and a medical centre, along with a sports club inclusive of sports pitches and a clubhouse.
- 5.4.13 To the west of the PDA is Stone Pit 2, a chalk quarry from the second half of the 20th century. This was the subject of a major outline planning permission in 2008 comprising restoration works and the erection of up to 870 dwelling and 1200 sqm of commercial floorspace (05/00221/OUT).
- 5.4.14 Circa 137m to the east was a chalk quarry initiated in the early 19th century and enlarged for cement production in the 1950s until the 1980s. In the late 20th century when quarrying had finished, the area to the east of the PDA on what was the western side of the quarry became Bluewater Shopping Centre. The eastern side of the old quarry in the early 21st century became a large residential development for three connected villages, which forms part of the wider Ebbsfleet Garden City with over 1600 houses along with community facilities.
- 5.4.15. In the early 20th century much like the Victorians, local authorities funded and promoted recreation grounds in the interest of public health. For example, local authorities expenditure for culture and recreation in England and Wales increased from £3.2m in 1914 to £13.4m in 1939 with the creation of Stone Recreation Ground during this boom period.

Landscape Character Areas

- 5.4.16 The KHER historic landscape classification shows the Application Site as part of the 'post 1810 settlement area (general). To the north and west are the large areas of

active/disused chalk quarries. The core centre to Stone Village is highlighted to the north east being 'village/hamlet 1810 extent'.

5.5 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

Andrews, Dury and Herbert map of 1769

5.5.1 Andrews, Dury and Herbert published their atlas some thirty years before the Ordnance Survey, immediately becoming the best large-scale maps of the county. This shows the PDA on the southern side of the London Road to the west of Horns Cross which is to the south of the village core of Stone. To the west is the turnpike on the London Road. Leading southwards off Horns Cross is St James Lane and the map shows there are already buildings on the north western corner along the road. To the south of the PDA is the line of Watling Street which at this point in time is a trackway rather than the main road (Fig. 3).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797

5.5.2 This shows the PDA as part of a larger field. The area around is rural with the occasional small woodland (Fig. 4).

Stone Tithe Map, 1837

5.5.3 By this time the part of the field which the PDA resides has increased in size with the removal of the eastern field boundary. Otherwise, there is little change. The field designated 233 is owned by Thomas Bridges and occupied by Robert Weatherhog. In the records the field is called '16 and 12 acres', which probably is a reflection of the field sizes when it was historically two fields. Robert Weatherhog lived at the Court Lodge Farm next to the church in Stone and farmed 357 acres, with a mixture of pasture, mainly on mash land and salt to the north of the village. There land classifications included arable, wood and shaws. The records do not detail the land use at the PDA. The fields to the west south and east are under separate ownership but occupied by Jeremiah Solomon Junior and are all arable (Fig.5).

Historic OS map 1867

5.5.4 This is the first OS map. This shows the field in which is the PDA is subdivided into three (Fig.6).

Historic OS map 1897

5.5.5 This shows changes within the Application Site as the western part is now an orchard. The field to the south is also orchard, reflecting the growth of orchard farming across Kent in the late the 19th century. Outside of the PDA but part of the same field area, the north eastern portion now has terraced housing along Elm Road (Fig.7).

Historic OS map 1909

5.5.6 There have been further significant changes. The southern part of the Application Site are disused brickworks. The western part of the PDA resides in the orchard area which has been reduced in size due to the brickworks. The western part of the PDA now also has a building with a small outbuilding to the rear. This building is accesses via a long straight track off the London Road. The area to the north east of the brick kilns appears to have been quarried. The eastern part of the eastern portion of the PDA resides in the south western corner of the brick kiln area. It appears that these brick works were in operation for 10 years or less. Along Elm Road at the southern end, more terraced housing has been added along with two new roads with housing to the west of Elm Road being new roads called Acacia Road and Oak Road which appear unfinished. North on the London Road is the first recorded signs of quarrying. To the east of the PDA there is also a new road southward off London Road called Carlton Avenue which has housing along the eastern side. It appears that there is a trackway southward off Carlton Avenue which heads towards the brick works (Fig.8).

Historic OS map 1931-33

5.5.7 The orchard on the western side has been removed and evidence of the brickworks also removed with the area replaced as Stone Recreation Ground (Fig. 9). At the southern end of the recreation ground, the building in the south western corner remains along with its small outbuildings but to the east of these there is a yard with buildings on all four sides with an adjoining outbuilding. The western part of the PDA covers all this area.

5.5.8 The southern part of the recreation ground now has tennis grounds and the majority of the eastern part of the PDA fall within this area. To the north along the western side of Acacia Road and Oak Road, there are now no new houses, and the length of Oak Road has been shortened to align with the existing houses. A pair of semi-detached houses have been built on the western side of Acacia Road at the southern end resulting is a small extension to the road length. The southern end of Elm Road now has a fire station and houses have been built on the eastern side of Elm Road.

5.5.9 East of the recreation ground Carlton Avenue has been extended southwards and now turns westwards into Hayes Road. Along the western side of Carlton Avenue and on the north side of Hayes Road are blocks of terraced housing. Houses have also been added to the southern side of London Road between Elm Road and Carlton Avenue. The field immediately south of the PDA remains orchard. The area to the north of London Road has a larger quarried area.

Historic OS Report 1938

5.5.10 There is little change to the western portion of the PDA except one of the existing buildings is now labelled 'Lavs'. The eastern portion of the PDA is still annotated tennis grounds but the north eastern corner of the PDA there is now a pavilion with the eastern part mainly a playground. Running across the PDA are two sets of electricity lines. More housing has been built to the east with the creation of Birch Place in between Carlton Avenue, and south of Elm Road and to the north of Hayes Road (Fig. 10)

Historic OS Report 1964

5.5.11 There is little change to the western portion of the PDA except the building is called 'River View Bungalow'. East of the quadrangle yard, the outbuilding is no longer showing. The tennis grounds have reduced in size with the western part of this area now a putting green. The playground is no longer annotated as such and there is a new building south east of the pavilion called the 'Stone Veterans' Club. Hayes Road by this time has been extended westwards past the southern end of the recreation ground and turns southwards where a new housing estate has replaced the orchard. The field to the west of the recreation ground is now a quarry. To the north, the Fire Engine Station building has turned into a hall (Fig. 11).

Historical OS Map 1985-90

5.5.12 There have been changes within the western portion of the PDA. The bungalow and quadrangle buildings and 'lavs' have been demolished and replaced with a new house for the groundskeeper. A new building containing toilets and changing rooms has been built to the east of the new house. The eastern part of the PDA now only contains new tennis courts. With the putting green no longer showing. The pavilion has also enlarged in size. To the north of the eastern PDA, the field area has been landscaped in order to create level ground with the creation of a banked area. (Fig.12).

Historical OS Map 1992-95

5.5.13 There is no change.

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1946

5.6.1 The photograph quality is not of a great resolution, but it is possible to see that at the northern end of the playing fields are allotments where land was given over to the war efforts for growing. The central area on the playing fields still appears to be that of a cricket pitch on the eastern side. It appears that the ground levelling with the banked area has occurred on the western side of the cricket pitch. The western portion of the PDA which includes the bungalow also appears to have been given over to allotments. On the eastern portion of the PDA is the now demolished old pavilion. Next to the pavilion is what appears to be disturbed ground perhaps ahead of the construction of the veteran's club house. Immediately south is the new housing estate under construction. The land to the east is still under arable cultivation with allotments. The area to the north is an active quarry (Plate 1).

Early 1960s

5.6.2 The Veterans' club house has been built adjacent to the eastern portion of the PDA. An area of four tennis courts can be identified west of the pavilion. There is little change to the western portion of the PDA. Adjacent to the west the farmland is now a quarry. The quarry to the north is not active (Plate 2).

1990

5.6.3 The photos overlap in the south western part of the photograph. Planning applications inform us that there was an application in 1963 to replace the bungalow with a new house and in 1965 permission was given for the demolition of sheds for the erection of new changing rooms and toilets. The new house can be made out but due to the overlap the new changing rooms and toilets are not seen although part of the outbuilding to the west of the changing rooms can be partial seen. To the far north of the playing fields alongside London Road there is a rectangular feature being the war memorial. To the west the quarry is no longer active (Plate 3).

1999

5.6.4 There appears little change to the western portion of the PDA. On the eastern portion, a playground has been added to the area immediately west of the tennis courts. The quarry to the west is active again (Plate 4).

2013

5.6.5 Adjacent to the western portion of the PDA on the southern side of the changing rooms and toilets is a new building being that of the pre-school. On the eastern portion of the PDA, the original pavilion has been demolished and replaced slightly more to the east so that it is now adjacent to the PDA is a new replacement pavilion building and the building that was the Veterans' Club, now a hall, and has a new building joining the two. A formal car parking area has been created on the western side of this building (Plate 5).

2020

5.6.6 There is little change to the eastern part of the PDA. In the area of western portion of the PDA, the adjacent pre-school had had an extension on the western side, adjacent to the PDA (Plate 6).

LIDAR

5.6.7 The LIDAR shows little by way of features in both portions of the PDA other than to show the slightly raised areas associated with the playground and tennis courts. To the north of this area the levelling associated with the cricket pitch is clear (Fig. 20)

5.7 Walkover Survey

5.7.1 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artefacts as well as assessing heritage assets and setting. No archaeological finds or features were observed (Plates 7-24).

5.7.2 Access was obtained to all areas affected by the proposed development. The eastern section of the PDA contained the temporary café where there was a hard surface basketball court at the rear. With the remaining area left as grass with a small outside shelter and a fenced playground at the western end of this section. Surrounding the items in the playground are soft play surfaces. The proposed MUGA area is also grassed, and it is possible to see the made ground and different levels in this part of the PDA (Plate 12).

5.7.3 Regarding the western portion of the PDA, in front of the current changing rooms and toilets is a small hardstanding area. To the west of the changing room block is a prefab concrete workshop. To the west of the workshop is a fenced off area of unkept ground. West of this area is the Groundman's house with front and rear garden. In the south west corner of the site is a fenced off storage yard of firm ground with the electricity

pylon in the far corner outside of the western portion area of the PDA. Along the western end of the southern boundary of the western PDA, the ground level rises to a small bank with the houses to the south beyond the PDA set on higher ground.

5.8 Summary of Potential

5.8.1 This section pulls together by period the historical documentation, mapping, aerial imagery and KHER data, and the known historic landscape to provide an overview by period

Palaeolithic

5.8.2 The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has three entries for this period referring to finds found in terrace deposits. One record is located on a general grid square where the exact location is not known for a hand axe found somewhere in Stone within Boyn Hill gravel (TQ 57 SE 75), which is likely to be to the north of the PDA in the region of Boyn Hill Gravel as the BGS does not suggest gravel is located in the area of the PDA. A 2008 excavation on Pleistocene gravels circa 615m north, north east of the PDA found a single flint flake in reworked deposits (TQ 57 SE 388). On the outer reaches of the assessment area to the west at Stone Lodge, two undiagnostic waste flakes and a large broken knapped chuck were found in an area underlain by middle Pleistocene deposits. (TQ 57 SE 1095). Any finds associated with this period would have a high significance. However, the PDA only just appears to lie outside the BGS area of area of terrace gravels and given the low resolution the exact position of the superficial deposits boundary is uncertain. The potential for finding finds from this period is considered to be **high/uncertain**.

Mesolithic

5.8.3 The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Kent HER has one record from this period being flint artefacts found in 1935 circa 990m north, north west of the PDA (TQ 57 SE 40). It is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the PDA is **low**.

Neolithic

5.8.4 The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Kent HER has three records from this period within the study

area. Three hard hammer struck flakes were found in 2002 during a watching brief circa 985m, north, north east of the PDA (TQ 57 SE 172). Circa 470m to the north of the PDA at Horns Cross Gravel Pit a Neolithic axe was found in 1936 (TQ 57 SE 60). A possible four post granary structure with no dateable finds but burnt flint were found on the outer reaches of the assessment area during a 2004 evaluation (TQ 57 SE 174). The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Bronze Age

5.8.5 The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level. The Kent HER has two records from this period within the assessment area being a spearhead circa 910m north, north east of the PDA (TQ 57 SE 15) supposedly 23 feet below ground level at Stone Court. Little other information is known about this find. Circa 600m to the west at Stone Lodge Farm Cottages in 1925, a bronze socketed celt with two loops and a ring of metal were found (TQ 57 SE 8). The potential for finding remains from this period is considered **low**.

Iron Age

5.8.6 The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Cantiaci). The Kent HER has seven records from this period within the assessment area. A number of these were between circa 800 -935m to the east where an Iron Age pit found in 1941 in a chalk pit (TQ 57 SE 48), nearby in 1946, brooches were found (TQ 57 SE 55), along with further east of these, found in 1931, Beaker pottery and flint implements (TQ 57 SE 71) and a late Prehistoric linear features found in 2016 (TQ 57 SE 390). Just south of the PDA (200m) in 1947-8, an Iron Age settlement was discovered (TQ 57 SE 13) during the building of the adjacent residential estate. Further Iron Age finds were found northwards with a ditch at Horns Cross 610m north, north east (TQ 57 SE 246) during an evaluation in 2008 and circa 990m to the north, north west an Iron Age pot discovered in 1935 along with other unpatinated flakes, cores and scrapers (TQ 57 SE 377). Given the closeness of the settlement area to the south of the PDA, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Romano-British

5.8.7 The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years. The Kent HER has 19 records from this period within the assessment area. One being that of the line of the Roman road running from London to Canterbury via Rochester (TQ 86 SW 132) circa 555m south of the PDA. Three finds have been given locations adjacent to the recreation ground of finds in the Stone area of which the exact location of the find is not known and has been given to a general grid square for Stone. These include Samian ware pottery at Stone Court (TQ 57 SE 58), likely to the north of the PDA, a Roma fibula found in 1904 (TQ 57 SE 61) and Roman cremation pottery urn found in 1931 in Horns Cross Gravel pit (TQ 57 SE 652). Also located to a general grid square are Portable Antiquities Scheme finds where the exact location is not revealed. These are on a grid square circa 930m north west of the PDA and consist of 10 copper alloy coins. Another grid square located find circa 285m west of the PDA is that of three Roman vessels. The record reports these as found between Stone Cemetery which is circa 240m south of the PDA and the war memorial which at the time is the one located 215m north west of the recreation ground. The record suggests these were from a field he farmed in 1939 before the area was a quarry and given that the recreation ground was already in existence at this time, the actual location is likely to be the area north of the PDA and close to the following Romano-British site. Other finds include that of a Romano-British site circa 380m north, north west at Martin's pit in 1919 (TQ 57 SE 17). Obviously not revealed under modern archaeological standards, the detail reported include calcined flint, potsherds, and the usual bone, charcoal, shell and wood-ash; evidence associated with hearth-sites, pit dwellings or occupation trenches. Further pottery was found circa 785m north, north west in Palmer's Pit (TQ 57 SE 59) as well as 995m to the west (TQ 57 SE 286) and a coin findspot found circa 9410m west at Littlemore Villas in 1936 (TQ 57 SE 28). Given the presence of the nearby Roman Road and known villas along the nearby River Darent and farmsteads along the north Kent coast, it is unsurprising that Roman features and artefacts have been found. The PDA is likely to have been part of a wider agricultural landscape. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **high**.

Anglo-Saxon

5.8.8 The Kent HER has three records from this period being PAS finds located to a general grid square 840m east of the PDA being a couple of cooper alloy hair pins and a lead weight. It appears that the PDA was outside of the core settlement area in this period and the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

Medieval

5.8.9 The Kent HER has seven records from this period within the assessment area. The Grade I listed building of the parish church in Stone is the earliest known building in the village (TQ 57 SE 1011). Nearby the church is the former site of The Old Rectory (TQ 57 SE 1027) and Stone Court, the site of a Medieval Archbishops Manor House (TQ 57 SE 5). There are also four PAS finds located to a general grid square circa 840m east of the PDA being a dress stud, lead weight, locking iron key and an unidentified object. The Post Medieval mapping shows the PDA outside of the core settlement area as agricultural land and it is likely that this also applied in the Medieval period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

5.8.10 Reflecting the growth of the region in the Post Medieval period, there are 16 records for this period all of which are in the outer half of the assessment area reflecting the rural nature of the PDA. Included are seven farmstead records. We know that the PDA remained as agricultural land in this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains from this period is considered **low**.

Modern

5.8.11 There are 18 KHER records from this period representing the significant changes that occurred in the area during the 20th century, with the expansion of the village with a number of housing estates, combined with large amounts of quarrying. At the beginning of the 20th century, the area of the PDA was part of a short-lived area of brickworks with the land turning over to being a recreation ground by the early 1930s. Many records relate to known positions and features associated with the Second World War of which the majority are away from the recreation ground. However, associated with the recreation ground is a Munich Crisis air raid shelter (TQ 57 SE 337). This was started to be built within the recreation ground in an unknown location and in 1938 it was unfinished and ordered to be refilled. A second record associated with the recreation

ground is that one of the buildings was used as a temporary mortuary that is known to have existed in 1945 (TQ 57 SE 338). It is not known which building at the southern end of the site was used. During this period the southern area has undergone a number of changes, with the groundskeeper's bungalow and associated outbuildings demolished and replaced in a slightly different location in the 1960s. In addition, the original changing rooms and toilets were replaced in the 1960s. The original early 20th century pavilion building was demolished and replaced in 2011. Therefore, given the unknown location of the air raid shelter and the brickworks, the potential for finding archaeological remains dating to this period in the Application Site is considered **high**.

Overview

5.8.12 This desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site, but this potential can only be tested by fieldwork.

5.8.13 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that PDA may contain archaeological sites, and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **high/uncertain**
- Iron Age: **high**
- Roman: **high**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **low**
- Modern: **high**

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, and Historic Research have provided evidence for the historic use of the site. By collating this information, we have assessed the impact on previous archaeological remains through the following method of categorisation:

- **Total Impact** - Where the area has undergone a destructive process to a depth that would in all probability have destroyed any archaeological remains e.g., construction, mining, quarrying, archaeological evaluations etc.
- **High Impact** – Where the ground level has been reduced to below natural geographical levels that would leave archaeological remains partly in situ either in plan or section e.g., the construction of roads, railways, buildings, strip foundations etc.
- **Medium Impact** – Where there has been low level or random disturbance of the ground that would result in the survival of archaeological remains in areas undisturbed e.g., the installation of services, pad-stone or piled foundations, temporary structures etc.
- **Low Impact** – Where the ground has been penetrated to a very low level e.g., farming, landscaping, slab foundation etc.

6.1.2 Cartographic regression, topographic analysis and historical research indicate that the Application Site has had a number of different phases. These can be seen in Figure 21 The oldest phase as agricultural land which then became part of a short-lived brick works at the early 20th century before becoming a recreation ground by the 1930s. The western portion of the PDA has seen a number of buildings that were demolished in the 1960s. New changing rooms and toilets were built upon some of the older buildings whilst the current workshop and ground keepers house were built in new locations not previous built on.

6.1.3 The eastern portion of the PDA had part of a small pavilion which was demolished in 2011 the north eastern corner. The eastern part of this eastern PDA also lies over the area of what were brickfields. The remaining area of this PDA has become a car park, and primarily used as grass tennis courts with occasional changes of use as a putting green and playgrounds.

6.1.4 Therefore, historically the PDA has had a **high** impact in the area of built structures and **low** impact elsewhere.

Proposed Impact

6.1.5 There will be a number of areas different affected by the proposals:

- a) The area of the new café and community facility with toilets is in the eastern portion of the PDA and will require foundations and services in an area historically in use as tennis courts and currently contains hardstanding for a basketball court with the proposed building having a high potential impact. Adjacent to this is a canopy area which will have a low below ground impact.
- b) The eastern portion is also proposed to have a new MUGA and lighting, which is only expected to have a medium below ground impact of 300mm in an area used as a playground/putting green/tennis courts.
- c) The western portion of the PDA is proposed to demolish the 1960s changing rooms and toilets and the current groundkeeper's house and workshop. A new larger changing room building incorporating a kitchen and multi-use space is proposed to have a larger footprint and be built over the present workshop and will have a high potential impact. The proposed new workshop will be built broadly alongside the to be demolished groundkeeper's house in the area that is part of a rear garden and will also have a high potential impact.
- d) A new car parking area will be located by the new proposed changing rooms and workshops which is likely to have a medium below ground impact of circa 300m to allow for tarmacking and low-level lighting of which part is in the area of the historically demolished bungalow and part of the current storage area.

7 SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Archaeological Significance is assessed under a number of criteria, which includes, Period, Group Value, Survival/Condition, Fragility/Vulnerability, Diversity and Potential. These criteria are the same as used by the Government in the scheduling of ancient monuments and provide a useful framework in assessing significance and also pulls together and summarises the findings in the report.

7.2 Significance Criteria

Period

7.2.1 There is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential for the Iron Age and Roman period due to the number of finds found across the areas and the proximity to an Iron Age settlement and Romano-British settlement site, which would be considered to be of regional interest in furthering our understanding of the usage of the landscape in this region in those periods. There is also high potential relating to the Modern period in relation to the unknown location of a partially constructed Munich Crisis air raid shelter and the eastern part of the PDA being used as brickworks in the early 20th century before becoming a recreation ground and would have local significance. The potential for Palaeolithic artefacts is high based upon the finds found in the wider area, but given that the PDA appears not to have terrace deposits based upon the BGS mapping, although, this mapping is low resolution and the boundary of Boyn Hill terrace deposits is uncertain. The archaeological potential is considered low for all other periods. The Palaeolithic potential is considered low as it appears to lie outside the area of Boyn Hill gravels, although this is not necessarily certain as BGS mapping is not always accurate. Many of the finds in the HER were found in antiquity whereby the exact location is not necessarily known and therefore the finds located to a general grid square. This has occurred with a few HER records assigned to a grid square located adjacent to the PDA but does not necessarily mean that the find was located within the PDA itself. In addition, a further HER record was applied to the wrong Stone in Kent.

Documentation

7.2.2 The historical and landscape development of the PDA can be understood reasonably well from the cartographic, archive, photographic and other sources, although there appears to be no information concerning the location of the air raid shelter.

Group Value

7.2.3 The potential for archaeology at the PDA has little by way of group value.

Survival / Condition

7.2.4 Survival of archaeology at the site for the Site is considered to be patchy especially given the disturbance by the construction of the present buildings and services especially in the western portion. The eastern portion appears to have had the least possible disturbance with the majority of this area in use as tennis courts, putting green and playground. The historical mapping does not provide detailed information concerning the impact of the brickfield, but it is only thought to have impacted the easternmost section of the eastern PDA. There is also uncertainty as to the location of the partially constructed air raid shelter

Fragility / Vulnerability

7.2.5 Any potential archaeological remains within the PDA in the area of the proposed new buildings is likely to receive a high impact due to the requirements for foundations and service trenches in those parts of the Site, although some of those buildings would be on already disturbed and truncated ground. The proposed MUGA in the eastern portion of the PDA is likely to be a lower impact in an area not thought to have been built on. The proposed car park in the western portion of the PDA is considered to have a medium potential impact of which part of this area is also on previously disturbed ground from earlier buildings.

Diversity

7.2.6 There is little by way of diversity.

Potential

7.2.7 The Impact assessment concludes that the site has a high potential for archaeological remains.

Significance

7.2.8 Based on the information gained in this report, it can be concluded that the site is potentially of archaeological interest but the survivability of in-situ remains varies across the Site. Although there are some areas that are more promising in potentially having in-situ remains such as the café, MUGA and new workshop.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 8.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high archaeological potential for the Palaeolithic, Roman and Modern period. However, parts of the Application Site have been subject to historical disturbance from existing or earlier buildings. The greatest opportunity potentially for any possible surviving archaeology is in the eastern portion of the PDA in the area of the new café, and proposed MUGA and in the western portion, the proposed new workshop.
- 8.1.3 With the proposed development new buildings potentially causing a high impact, along with medium below ground impact for the MUGA and car park, the need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities. Also of note is that a 25cm diameter Esso pipeline runs through the southern portion of the site at depths varying from 2.21m to 0.97m. The relevant area of the proposed development lay 3m or more away from the pipeline.
- 8.1.4 The KCC Heritage consultee response to this planning application considers that a field evaluation comprising a geophysical survey is required following this desk-based assessment. This will then inform regarding any further archaeological works required.

9 CONCLUSION

9.1 Summary

- 9.1.1 The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.
- 9.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of high potential for the Iron Age, Roman and Modern periods. The area also has high potential concerning the Palaeolithic period, although this is far from certain as it appears possible that the PDA lies outside the area of terrace gravels, which is just to the north. There is low potential for all other periods. Research suggests that the PDA was agricultural land until the early 20th century where a short-lived brick works was created on site before becoming a recreation ground by at least the 1930s. In 1938 an air raid shelter started construction, but this was infilled before completion. Its location is not known.
- 9.1.3 The original early buildings of the recreation ground were in the majority demolished within the area of the western portion of the PDA in the 1960s, to be replaced by the current buildings. The eastern portion of the PDA had a small original pavilion demolished in 2011 with the majority of the area in use as tennis courts, putting green and playground.
- 9.1.4 In the western portion below ground impact is expected from the proposed new changing rooms, and workshop along with a new car parking area alongside. Some of the historical and current buildings would have potentially disturbed any potential archaeology at this part of the site although there are parts where the historical disturbance may have been minimal. On the eastern portion of the PDA below ground impact is expected from the new café with less below ground impact expected from the proposed canopy area and MUGA. These appear to be in areas not previous built on.
- 9.1.5 With the proposed development likely to cause a high/medium impact to any potential archaeology, the need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.

10 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 Archive

10.1.1 Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to the LPA and Kent County Council (Heritage) within 6 months of completion.

10.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

10.2.1 The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at Kent County Council, and therefore considered as being reliable.

10.3 Copyright

10.3.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company and the author shall retain full copyright on the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to Stone Parish Council (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

11 REFERENCES

11.1 Bibliographic

Dartford Borough Council – Core Strategy (2011)

Dartford Development Policies Plan, adopted July 2017.

Kent Design Guide

CifA 2017 Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment

National Planning Policy Framework 2021

Data provided by Kent HER

Hasted. 1789. *The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent*, Volume 2.

Glover, J. 1982. *The Place Names of Kent*.

Everitt, A. 1986. *Continuity and Colonization: The Evolution of Kentish Settlement*.

English Heritage Guidance (2014) *The setting of the Heritage Assets*

Saunders, A. Wealden Aviation Archaeological Group. Message correspondence 24th December 2021 – 2nd January 2022)

11.2 Websites

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Available at:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46>.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. Available at: <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2018. *National Planning Policy Framework*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

Historic England, 2008: *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*. Available at:

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/>

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Available at:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents>

Kent Design Guide. Available at:

<http://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/regeneration-policies/kent-design-guide>

Portable Antiquities Scheme. Available at:

<http://www.finds.org.uk>

British Geological Survey. Available at:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

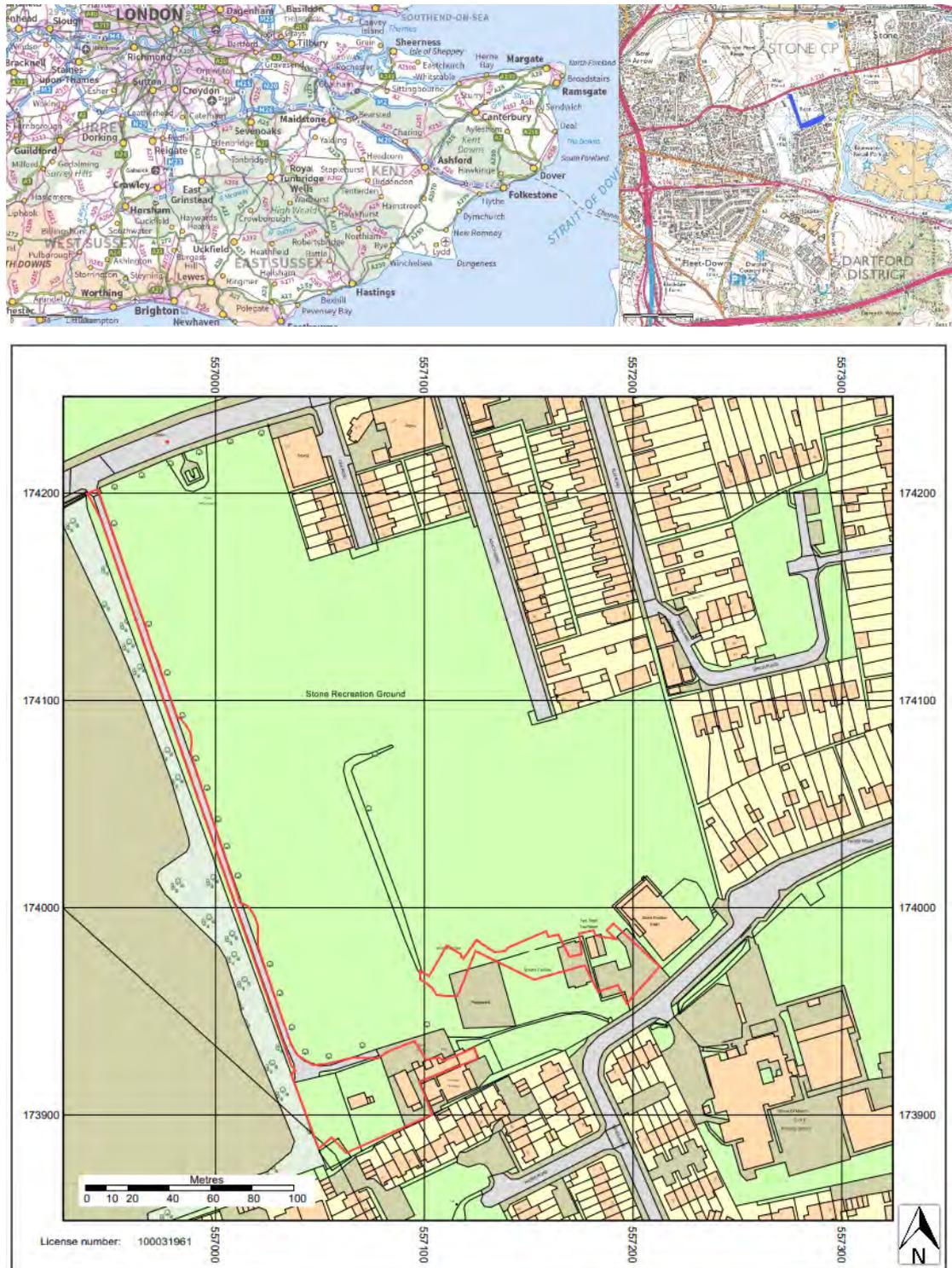


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:20,000, 1:2,500



Figure 2: Proposed Development



Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 4: OS Surveyors Drawing 1797



Figure 5: Stone Next Dartford Tithe Map 1839

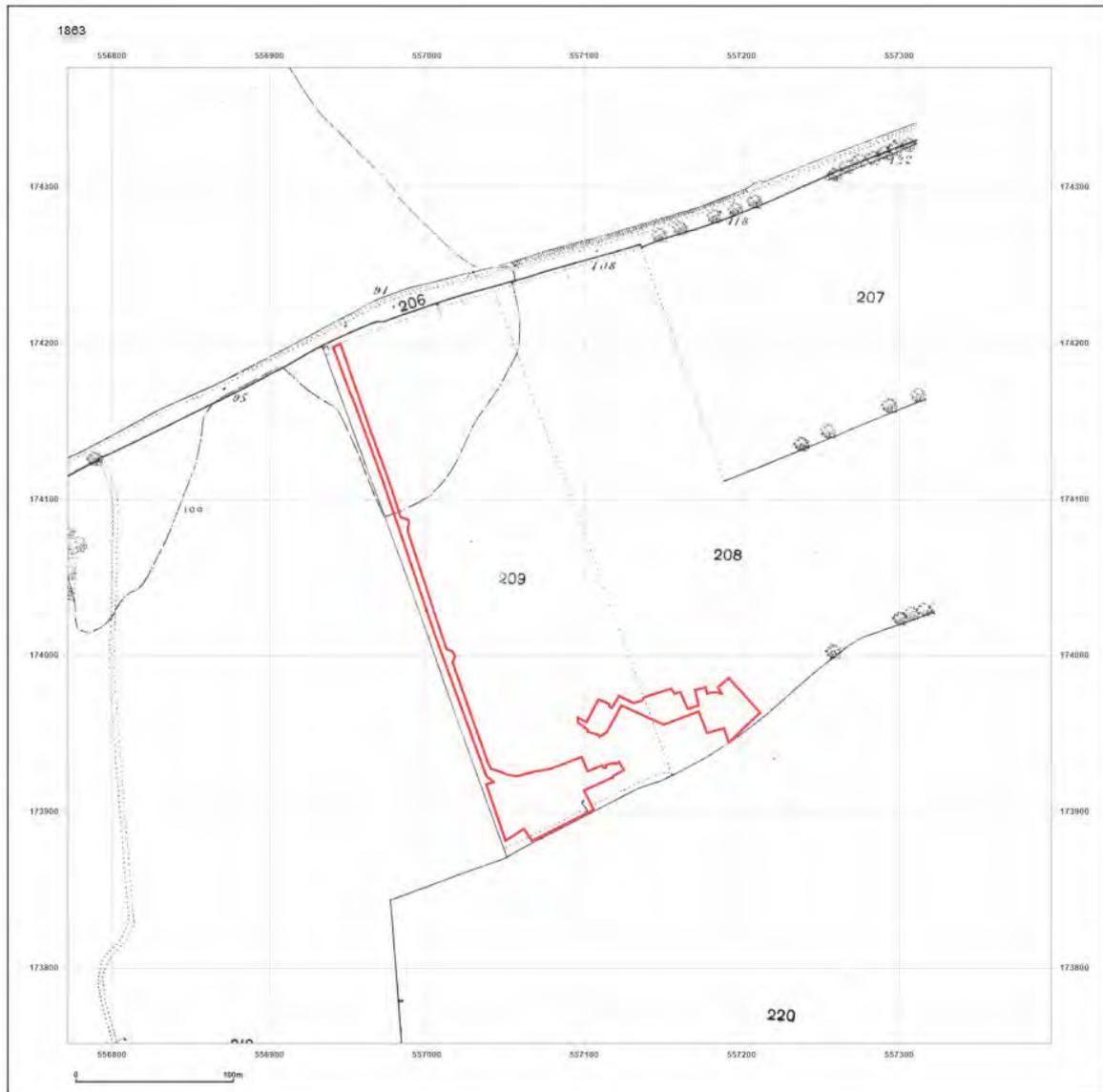


Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1863, scale 1:2,500



Figure 7: Historic OS Map from 1897, scale 1: 2,500



Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1909, scale 1: 2,500

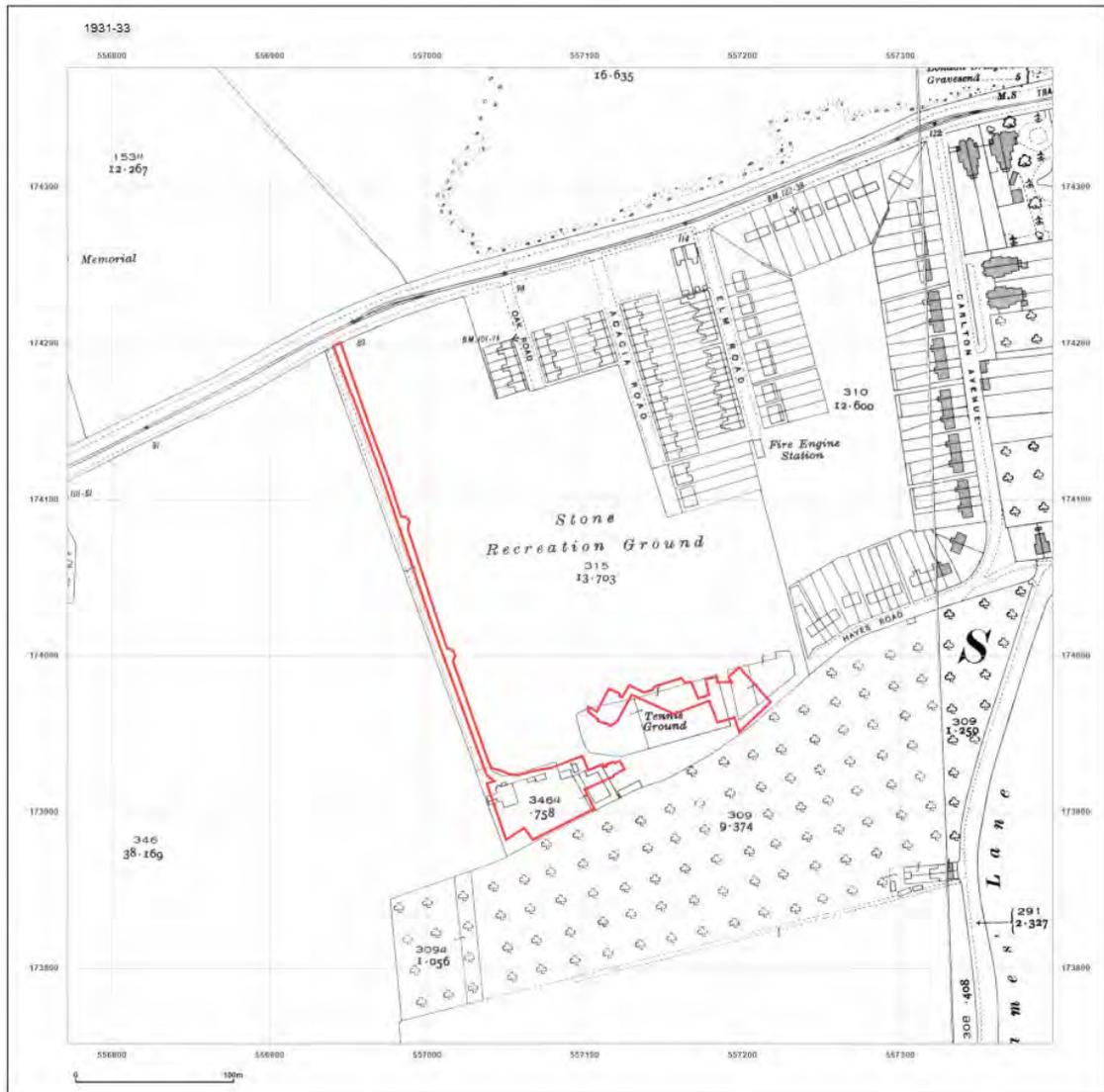


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1931-33, scale 1: 2,500

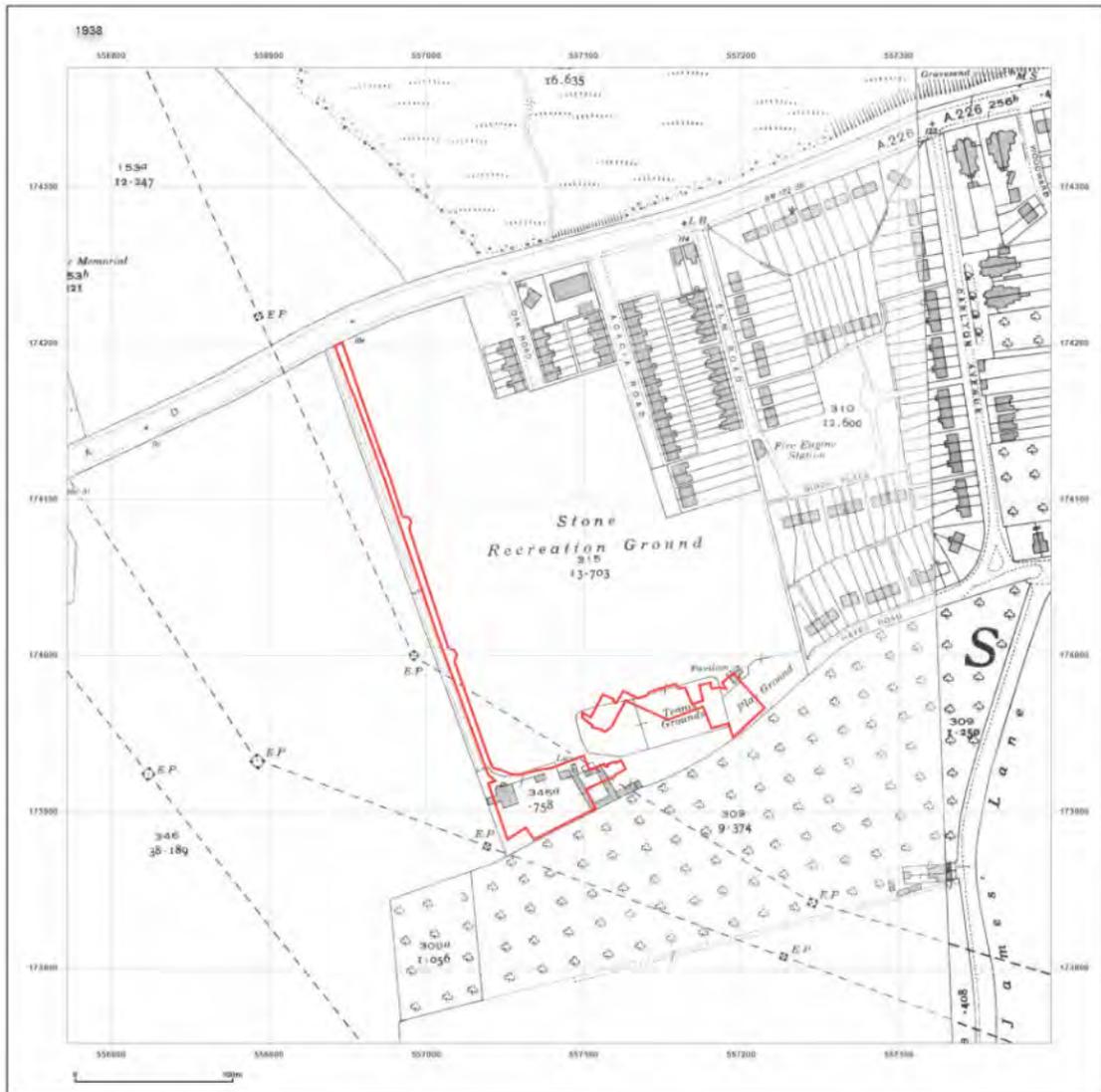


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1938, scale 1: 2,500

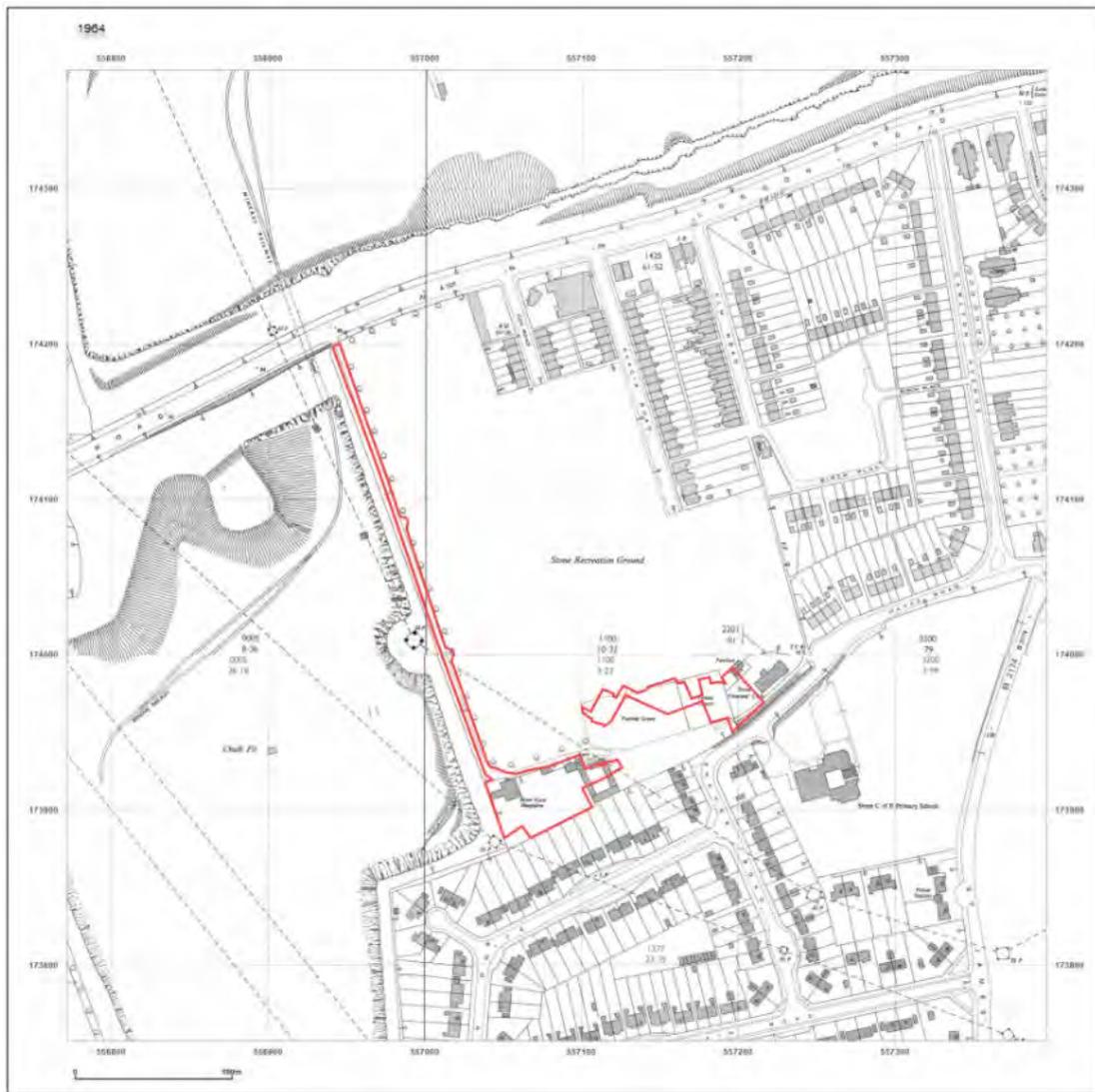


Figure 11: Historical OS Map 1964, scale 1:2,500



Figure 12: Historical OS Map 1985-90, scale 1:1,250



Figure 13: Historical OS Map 1992-95, scale 1: 1,250



Figure 14: BGS Artificial Ground Map

11.3 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER Data (see Figures 15-19). ALL DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE SITE BOUNDARY

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TQ 57 SE 1091	Monument	c. 650m SSW	Unknown	Flint finds, Dartford. Four trenches as well as a field walking evaluation were conducted in 2006. Several pieces of struck flint were found from the Early Neolithic
TQ 57 SE 370	Monument	c. 585m NNE	Modern	Barracks: TA centre (1936). Brick main building and other structures within a fenced perimeter.
TQ 57 SE 172	Findspot	c. 985m NNE	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Neolithic/Bronze Age Flint Flakes, Stone. Three hard-hammer struck flakes, no retouch, of probable Neolithic or Bronze Age date found during a watching brief in 2002.
TQ 57 SE 174	Monument	c. 1040m ENE	Early Neolithic to Roman	Prehistoric Site/Structure?, Waterstone Park, Stone. Four post holes forming a square which may relate to a structure of prehistoric date. It has been suggested that this may have possibly been a grain store, the central part of a dwelling, or even a mortuary structure. No datable finds were found, only burnt flint, but it is likely that the post holes date to the prehistoric period. Found during a 2004 evaluation.
TQ 57 SE 1030	Monument	c. 1025m NNW	Post Medieval	Kiln To Whiting Factory at Stone Court Ballast Company Limited. Former site of Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1840 to 1880. The building was demolished in 1986.
TQ 57 SE 1010	Listed Building	c. 1085m WNW	Post Medieval	Chapel Of St Luke at Stone House Hospital, Built as The City of London Asylum. Grade II (1085809). Chapel to the former City of London pauper lunatic asylum, later Stone House Hospital. 1898-1901.
TQ 57 SE 1011	Listed Building	c. 980m NNE	Medieval to Modern	Church Of St Mary. Grade I (1085810). Main construction periods 1200 to 1899. Rebuilt probably between 1251 and 1271 comprising a three-bay aisled nave, chancel and west tower in uncoursed flint with ashlar dressing externally. 14th century alterations; chantry chapel of 1526-7 and extensive restoration in 1859-60.
TQ 57 SE 1027	Monument	c. 1020m N	Medieval to Post Medieval	Former site of The Old Rectory. The former site of a Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1533 to 1857. The Old Rectory was destroyed in a fire on 5th

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
				May 1986. It was C18 appearance with early C19 alterations but incorporating remains of a mid C16 timber-framed building.
TQ 57 SE 1037	Listed Building	c. 1045m W	Post Medieval	Administrative, Ward and Service Ranges to Stone House Hospital, Built as The City of London Asylum. Grade II (1348698).
TQ 57 SE 246	Monument	c. 610m NNE	Later Prehistoric	Late Prehistoric ditch and worked flint at Horns Cross, Stone, Dartford. During the course of an archaeological evaluation in 2008 a linear ditch and pit were found, including a lithic artefact that seemed Late Prehistoric, although it is unsure which one was dug first. They have been dated to the Late Prehistoric through lithics that were found in the features.
MKE58031	Findspot	c. 840m E	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval copper alloy dress stud
MKE58032	Findspot	c. 840m E	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon	PAS find. Early Medieval copper alloy hair pin
MKE58033	Findspot	c. 840m E	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	PAS find. Early Medieval lead weight
MKE58034	Findspot	c. 840m E	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval lead unidentified object
MKE58035	Findspot	c. 840m E	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval lead weight
MKE58036	Findspot	c. 840m E	Early Medieval or Anglo-Saxon to Medieval	PAS find. Early Medieval copper alloy pin
MKE58127	Findspot	c. 1000m NNE	Medieval	PAS find. Medieval iron key (locking)
MKE58540	Findspot	c. 930m NW	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE58541	Findspot	c. 930m NW	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE58542	Findspot	c. 930m NW	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE58543	Findspot	c. 930m NW	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
MKE58544	Findspot	c. 930m NW	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE58545	Findspot	c. 930m NW	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE58546	Findspot	c. 930m NW	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE58547	Findspot	c. 930m NW	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE58548	Findspot	c. 930m NW	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
MKE58549	Findspot	c. 930m NW	Roman	PAS find. Roman copper alloy coin
TQ 57 SE 1064	Building	c. 465m NNE	Post Medieval to Modern	Milestone on London Road, Stone, Dartford
TQ 57 SE 285	Building	c. 885m WSW	Modern	George V pillar box, Watling Street / Salisbury Road
TQ 57 SE 5	Monument	c. 930m NNE	Medieval to Modern	Stone Court. 19th century house on site of medieval archbishop's manor house.
TQ 57 SE 8	Findspot	c. 600m WNW	Late Bronze Age	Prehistoric findspot at Stone lodge farm cottages. In 1925, during the erection of two cottages at the City Hospital Farm (Stone Lodge Farm Cottages) a bronze socketed celt with two loops and a ring of metal, not identified, were found.
TQ 57 SE 286	Findspot	c. 995m WSW	Roman	Roman pottery, Co-Op Dairy site, Dartford. Two heavily abraded residual sherds found in a 2012 watching brief.
TQ 57 SE 13	Monument	c. 200m S	Late Iron Age	Iron Age settlement found in 1947-8. Found when the laying of watermains at a new housing estate uncovered three pits containing quantities of large pottery fragments of Belgic type, with portions of loom weights, wattle and flints.
TQ 57 SE 15	Findspot	c. 910m NNE	Bronze Age	Bronze Age spearhead findspot at Stone Court, Greenhithe. Said to have been found 23 feet below ground at Stone Court, Greenhithe [Stone Court centred at TQ 57597476.]. No further information as to the exact provenance of this B.A. spearhead ascertained during recording or field investigation.
TQ 57 SE 17	Monument	c. 380m NNW	Roman	Martin's pit. Early Romano-British settlement site found during gravel digging in 1916. Frequently revealed calcined flint, potsherds, and the usual bone, charcoal, shell and wood-ash; evidence associated with hearth-sites, pit dwellings or

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
				occupation trenches. Most of the discoveries were seen near the surface on clearing away the turf. In all about twenty vessels were found and they seem to represent a collection of typical native pottery of the Early Romano-British period about the 1st Cent.A.D.
TQ 57 SE 28	Findspot	c. 910m WSW	Roman	Roman coin findspot. Found at Littlemore Villas, Watling Street, Dartford, in March,1936.
TQ 57 SE 40	Findspot	c. 990m NNW	Mesolithic	Flint implements findspot, found 1935. A large number of unpatinated flakes, cores, scrapers and other implements, also "eoliths of late prehistoric date" from a "floor", were found by Burchell in 1935 at TQ 56737485. The site was on undisturbed ground, resting on gravel and covered by some five feet of stony marsh clay.
TQ 57 SE 48	Monument	c. 800m E	Iron Age	Iron Age pit found at Stone Castle Chalk Pit. Found 1941 in the face of the A.P.C.M's Stone Castle Chalk pit, at TQ 57967400. The pit, circular in plan, was 12 ft. in diameter and 20 ft. deep, and had concave sides
TQ 57 SE 55	Findspot	c. 840m E	Late Iron Age to Roman	Iron Age brooches findspot. Reported 1946.
TQ 57 SE 57	Findspot	c. 285m W	Roman	Three Roman vessels, found between Stone Cemetery and the War Memorial. Three Roman vessels, found between Stone Cemetery and the War Memorial, were donated to the Museum by Councillor L. Fuller, of 1, Watling Street, Dartford (1). Councillor Fuller died some years ago, but the 'vessels' were found probably within a field he farmed about 1939, centred at TQ 5688 7400, and which has since been partly quarried away for chalk.
TQ 57 SE 58	Findspot	c. 165m WNW	Roman	Roman pottery findspot. A Samian patera was found at Stone Court and presented to the museum by Mr. J.J. Hewitt. Mr Hewitt died in the early 1950's. No further information was obtained.
TQ 57 SE 59	Findspot	c. 785m NNW	Roman	Roman pot findspot. A small Roman pot was found in Palmer's Pit, Stone Court, and presented to the museum by Mrs. E.F. Pitcher. Local enquiries revealed no knowledge of Palmer's Pit, but a large chalk pit, centred at TQ 5690 7470, which has not been worked for many years, is still remembered as 'The Palms' pit. Mrs. E.F. Pitcher could not be traced.
TQ 57 SE 60	Findspot	c. 470m N	Neolithic	Neolithic axe findspot. Found, c.1936, at Horns Cross Gravel Pit.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TQ 57 SE 61	Findspot	c. 165m WNW	Roman	A Roman fibula findspot. Donated 1904.
TQ 57 SE 62	Monument	c. 165m WNW	Roman	Roman cremation and pottery. Roman pottery and a complete early 2nd century urn containing calcined bones were found in a gravel pit at Horns Cross. First reported 1931.
MKE83887	Farmstead	c. 655m W	Post Medieval	Stonelodge Farm. Dispersed cluster; Position: Located within a village; Survival: Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE83929	Farmstead	c. 625m SSW	Post Medieval	Hungrygut Hall. A regular multiyard farmstead. Farmhouse detached in central position Position: Isolated position, Survival: Altered - significant loss of original form (more than 50%), Notes: Oast
MKE83930	Farmstead	c. 560m E	Post Medieval	Hedgeplace Farm. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard.: Farmhouse detached in central position, Position: Isolated position, Survival: Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE83931	Farmstead	c. 765m NNE	Post Medieval	Stone Place. A regular courtyard farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard incorporating a L-plan element. Farmhouse detached in central position, Position: Located within a village, Survival: Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE83933	Farmstead	c. 790m ENE	Post Medieval	Howfield Place. A loose courtyard plan farmstead with buildings to three sides of the yard. Farmhouse detached in central position, Position: Isolated position, Survival: Only the farmhouse remains.
MKE83936	Farmstead	c. 930m ESE	Post Medieval	Newbarn Farm. A dispersed plan farmstead. Isolated position, Survival: Farmstead completely demolished.
MKE83937	Farmstead	c. 735m E	Post Medieval	Outfarm north west of Newbarn Farm. A field barn with no associated yard. Farmstead completely demolished.
TQ 57 SE 71	Findspot	c. 935m E	Prehistoric	Beaker pottery and flint implements findspot. Reportedly found 1931, in an area centred at TQ 58057338. The find-spot is now quarried away (within 'Eastern Quarry').
TQ 57 SE 75	Findspot	c. 165m WNW	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic handaxe, from Stone found in Boyn Hill Gravel or Upper Chalk. No info known on its provenance.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TQ 57 SE 296	Monument	c. 880m W	Unknown	Undated pit, Manorbrooke. In 2013 Canterbury Archaeological Trust carried out an evaluation. An undated pit was found in one test pit. No dating material was recovered from the feature.
TQ 57 SE 297	Building	c. 1090m W	Modern	Second World War air raid shelter, Stone House Hospital. It had two entrances leading to a concrete trench-built shelter. A plant room still contained an air filtration unit and original fittings, such as lighting. The structure was possibly demolished as part of redevelopment of the site
TQ 57 SE 368	Crash Site	c. 165m WNW	Modern	Crash site of Hawker Hurricane I. crashed 12th October 1940 at High House Farm, Stone. Pilot baled out. Aircraft written off. Site excavated April 1978 by Wealden Aviation Archaeological Group.
TQ 57 SE 313	Monument	c. 1025m WSW	Modern	Second World War heavy anti-aircraft battery (S20), Dartford, Kent. Located at Dartford By-Pass, Dartford, Kent. It is listed on 30th April 1940, as being unmanned. Form, dates of appearance, decommissioning and destruction are unknown.
TQ 57 SE 336	Monument	c. 185m NNE	Modern	Birch Place Second World War air raid siren, Stone, Dartford, Kent. Mounted in 1939 at the fire station, Birch Place, Stone, Dartford, Kent. It was removed in March 1940 to another location. There is no other information. The fire station no longer exists.
TQ 57 SE 337	Monument	c. 155m NNW	Modern	Stone Recreation Ground Munich Crisis trench air raid shelter, London Road, Stone, Dartford, Kent. Exact location within the recreation ground is unknown. In November 1938 it was in an unfinished condition and was ordered infilled.
TQ 57 SE 338	Monument	c. 75m SW	Modern	Stone Recreation Ground Second World War temporary mortuary, London Road, Stone, Dartford, Kent. Temporary mortuary mentioned as existing in 1945 at the Stone Recreation Ground, London Road, Stone. This was likely to have utilised one of the pre-existing buildings at the south end of the site. Dartford, Kent. No other details are known.
TQ 57 SE 339	Monument	c. 200m NE	Modern	Birch Place Munich Crisis trench air raid shelter, Stone, Dartford, Kent. This is likely to have been in the open space on the north side of Birch Place. There was a debate in 1939 about whether it was capable of being made a permanent shelter or filled in. No other details are known.
TQ 57 SE 340	Monument	c. 585m SW	Modern	St. Mary's Home Second World War decontamination centre, Watling Street, Stone, Dartford, Kent. Established 1939. No other details are known. The home was demolished post war to make way for housing.

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
TQ 57 SE 341	Monument	c. 810m WSW	Modern	Second World War Wardens Post 1B, between Jessamine Place and Watling Street, Stone, Dartford, Kent. Hut removed post war. No other details are known. Exact location is unclear and so an approximate grid reference has been given.
TQ 57 SE 346	Monument	c. 1010m W	Modern	St. John's Road Munich Crisis trench air raid shelter, Stone, Dartford, Kent. Constructed during the Munich Crisis of 1938 in a children's playground in St. John's Road. The exact location is unknown but is likely to have been on open ground on one side or the other of the northern end of St. John's Road. It is not known whether the shelter continued in use into the Second World War.
TQ 57 SE 353	Monument	c. 595m WNW	Modern	Hill House Home Guard Battle Headquarters, Stone Farm, Stone, Dartford, Kent. Probably designated in 1940 and decommissioned in 1944. The farm buildings remain.
TQ 57 SE 354	Monument	c. 560m NE	Modern	Horns Cross Second World War Defended Locality DL38, near Dartford, Kent. The nature and extent of the defences are unknown. Nothing of them is known to remain.
TQ 57 SE 356	Monument	c. 630m WNW	Modern	Hill House Second World War Defended Locality DL105, Stone, near Dartford, Kent. It was probably designated in 1940 and would have been decommissioned by early 1944. The nature of the defences is unknown.
TQ 57 SE 377	Findspot	c. 990m NNW	Early Iron Age	Iron Age pot, found 1935. A large number of unpatinated flakes, cores, scrapers and other implements, also "eoliths of late prehistoric date" from a "floor", were found by Burchell in 1935 at TQ 56737485. Also found was a very Early Iron Age necked globular pot. The finds were deposited in the British Museum. The site is now under waste ground.
TQ 57 SE 380	Building	c. 945m W	Modern	Second World War air raid shelter, Stone House Hospital, Dartford. In 2012/13 Wessex Archaeology carried out a watching brief. A Second World War air raid shelter was found in the eastern part of the site. The entrance had been backfilled with demolition debris. The structure was not entered but the interior was photographed. A bunk bed and a generator were observed in situ.
TQ 57 SE 382	Monument	c. 925m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Ditch on land at Stonehouse Hospital, London Road, Stone, Dartford. Undated ditch and pit with 19th/early 20th century fill, found during evaluation on land at Stonehouse Hospital, London Road, Stone, Dartford.
TQ 57 SE 388	Monument	c. 615m NNE	Lower Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic Flint flake from sieving of Pleistocene terrace deposits at Horns Cross, Stone, Dartford. Flint flake from sieving of Pleistocene terrace deposits at Horns

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
				Cross, Stone, Dartford. Under the coordination of a Palaeolithic expert the natural Pleistocene gravels and sands were machine excavated in spits of up to 250mm and 100 litre samples taken at selected depths. The samples were sieved on site for the recovery of archaeological remains. One flint flake was recovered from a context interpreted as a reworked Pleistocene terrace deposit.
TQ 57 SE 1082	Building	c. 730m W	Modern	Baptist Church, Hill House Road, Stone, Dartford. the present building is built on the extended footprint of the earlier Primitive Methodist chapel, which is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps 1897-1900, 1907-1923, 1929-1952.
TQ 57 SE 1095	Findspot	c. 870m WNW	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic finds and deposits, Stone Lodge, Dartford. Three Palaeolithic artefacts were found, one moderately large broken knapped chunk, and two technologically undiagnostic waste flakes. These represent stray finds transported and incorporated within the predominantly fluvial terrace deposits. In addition, Palaeolithic assessment confirmed the investigated area was underlain by Middle Pleistocene deposits.
TQ 57 SE 1096	Monument	c. 1070m WNW	Post Roman	Post-Roman field boundaries, Stone Lodge, Dartford. A series of shallow gullies were identified, which probably belonged to a post-Roman agricultural landscape.
TQ 57 SE 390	Monument	c. 1015m E	Iron Age	Later prehistoric (probably iron age) or early Roman linear features, Hedge Place Road, Dartford. A trial trenching evaluation followed by strip, map and sample excavation in 2016 found a number of linear features dated tentatively to the later prehistoric (probably iron age) or early Roman periods.
TQ 86 SW 132	Monument	c. 555m SW	Roman	Watling Street Roman Road
TQ 57 SE 277	Monument	c. 970m N	Post Medieval	North Kent Railway, 1846.
TQ 57 SE 1096	Monument	c. 825m NW	Post Roman	Post-Roman field boundaries, Stone Lodge, Dartford. A series of shallow gullies were identified, which probably belonged to a post-Roman agricultural landscape.
TQ 57 SW 421	Monument	c. 300m N	Modern	Dartford Tramway operated from 1906 until 1935.
TQ 57 SE 1094	Monument	c. 835m W	Post Medieval to Modern	Former site of Stone House hospital. constructed between 1861 and 1866 to be a mental asylum for the poor of London. The site was chosen to isolate the patients from London, Dartford and nearby villages, but also to be easily accessible by railway. The hospital was designed by James Bunstone Bunning in 'Tudorbethan' style and

KHER	Type	Location	Period	Description
				originally consisted of an east wing for men and a west wing for women, a dining room, wards, bathroom and corridors
TQ 57 SE 148	Monument	c. 660m S	Post Medieval to Modern	Darent Park Hospital (Formerly Darent Asylum for Imbeciles & School for Imbecile Children). Established 1878. Further buildings followed in the late 19th century. From 1911 the institution was for patients that could be educated, and all other patients were removed. In the 1930's a new nurse's home was built on the site of one of the infirmary blocks. The asylum finally closed in 1988 and demolished in 1995.
TQ 57 SE 374	Monument	c. 700m NNW	Post Medieval to Modern	Large Gravel Pit, East of Stanhope Road. The pit was worked in tandem with TQ 67 SW 236 supplying the Britannia Cement works (TQ 67 NW 97) to the north. The pit remains open and overgrown, but it has been partially filled particularly toward the eastern side as reported in 2003.

Event ID	Event Type	Date	Description
EKE10448	Evaluation	2009	Evaluation at St Mary the Virgin Church, Stone. Finds from these test pits dated to between 10th Century AD through to the 20th Century AD and included moderate disarticulated human bones and coffin fittings at a depth of 0.5m.
EKE12028	Watching Brief	2012	Watching brief at the site of the former Co-Op dairy, Watling Street, Dartford
EKE12401	Geotechnical Survey; Borehole Survey; Geotechnical Test Pit	2011	Geotechnical survey, Hedge Place Road, Stone. Geotechnical survey by means of seven boreholes and six test pits found Made Ground and Sand over Gravels as well as Chalk at depth.
EKE12679	Evaluation	2013	Evaluation of land at Bowls Lodge/Manorbrooke, Bevis Close, London Road, Stone, Dartford
EKE12760	Building Survey	2013	Building survey of a Second World War air raid shelter at the former Stone House Hospital site, Stone, Dartford
EKE12903	Desk Based Assessment	2012	Desk based assessment of Stone Pit 1, Dartford
EKE13149	Building Survey	2006	Building survey of Stone House Hospital
EKE13150	Building Survey	2006	Building survey of Stone House Hospital workshops

EKE13154	Building Survey	2006	Building survey of the chapel of St. Luke at Stone House Hospital
EKE13155	Building Survey	2006	Building survey of the administration block at Stone House Hospital
EKE13156	Building Survey	2006	Building survey of 'The Hollies' at Stone House Hospital
EKE13170	Watching Brief	2013	Watching brief at Stone House Hospital, Dartford
EKE13318	Geotechnical Test Pit	2005	Geotechnical test pitting of land at Salisbury Road, Dartford
EKE8246	Geotechnical Survey	1993	Ground Investigations at Darenth Park Hospital, Dartford
EKE8323	Geotechnical Survey	1995	Boreholes at Bluewater
EKE8361	Geotechnical Survey	1996	Geotechnical Survey on Redevelopment Site at Darenth Park Hospital
EKE8544	Watching Brief	2002	Watching Brief at Church of St Mary the Virgin, Stone. A watching brief during groundworks just outside the church. A small number of post-medieval graves were disturbed. A limited assemblage of worked flint and medieval pottery was recovered. (TQ 557 SE 172)
EWX9118	Desk Based Assessment	2005	Desk based assessment of land at Salisbury Road, Dartford
EKE17466		2017	Archaeological watching brief and evaluation at Stone Lodge, Dartford
EKE19959	Watching Brief	2019	New School Site, Stone Lodge, Dartford, Palaeolithic Assessment Report. No archaeological finds or features were revealed during the monitoring.
EKE20708	Evaluation	2013	Evaluation at St Mary the Virgin Church, Stone. No archaeological activity.
EKE20709	Architectural Survey		Architectural survey at St Mary the Virgin Church, Stone
EKE10366	Desk Based Assessment	2008	Desk-based assessment, Stone Pitt II, Dartford
EKE10367	Desk Based Assessment	2007	Desk Based Assessment: Land at Stone Lodge, Dartford
EKE10377	Desk Based Assessment	2006	A desk-based assessment of Horns Cross, Stone, Dartford
EKE10936	Watching Brief	2010	Watching brief, Stone House Hospital, Dartford
EKE10937	Geotechnical Survey	2009	Geophysical Survey, St Mary's Church, Stone, Dartford
EKE12088	Evaluation	2011	Evaluation at Stone House Hospital, Dartford
EKE13574	Evaluation	2013	Archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation report: Stonehouse hospital, London Road, Dartford
EKE15504	Evaluation	2015	Archaeological evaluation of the land to the rear of 2-33 St Marys Road, Stone, Kent. No archaeological features were uncovered in the eight trenches.
EKE15640	Geoarchaeological Test Pitting	2015	Geoarchaeological test pitting on the land to the rear of 2-33 St Marys Road, Stone, Kent. "There were no archaeological or visible fossil remains in any of the sediments observed and recorded and there was no other evidence that might be helpful in determining the precise age and affinities of the deposits
EKE16172	Watching Brief; Geotechnical Test Pit	2010	Stone House Hospital, Dartford, Watching brief report addendum

EKE16215	Desk Based Assessment	2017	Stone Lodge, Dartford, Archaeological desk-based assessment
EKE16406	Watching Brief	2004	Dartford Fastrack Scheme Sections E and F. e. No significant archaeological finds were uncovered apart from several struck flint flakes and a possible scraper.
EKE16416	Trial Trench; Strip Map and Sample	2016	Archaeological investigation at Hedge Place Road, Dartford, Kent. An archaeological evaluation of the site by trial trenching identified archaeological deposits in the eastern part of the site. A subsequent strip, map and sample exercise resulted in the identification and recording of a limited number of linear features broadly dated to the prehistoric or Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period on the evidence of scraps of pottery and flintwork, as well as indications of post-medieval quarrying activity. The quality of environmental evidence was poor (TQ 57 SE 390)
EKE8384	Evaluation	1997	Evaluation excavation at Darenth Park Hospital. No archaeological remains pre-dating the 19th century were found
EKE8554	Evaluation	2004	Evaluation on land at Residential Phase II, Waterstone Park, Stone Castle. A range of features were found dating from the palaeolithic to the post-medieval period. (TQ 57 SE 173; TQ 57 SE 174; TQ 57 SE 178)
EKE8556	Watching Brief	2003 - 2004	Watching Brief at the Former Cascade Motors Site, Dartford. No archaeological features were found.
EKE9625	Evaluation	2008	Evaluation at Horns Cross, Stone, Dartford. The evaluation was carried out by AOC Archaeology on behalf of Countryside Properties to assess the impact development of the site would have on existing archaeology. Six test trenches were dug to the Pleistocene deposits, and several worked flints were discovered.(TQ 57 SE 246; TQ 57 SE 388)
EKE9723	Evaluation	2008	Evaluation of Land Adjacent to 253 Watling Street, Dartford. No archaeological evidence was noted.
EKE16948	Desk Based Assessment; Walkover Survey	2010	Manorbrook RCC Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment
EKE17398	Desk Based Assessment	2006	Desk-based assessment of Stone House Hospital, 2006
EKE17466	Watching Brief	2017	Archaeological watching brief and evaluation at Stone Lodge, Dartford. The investigations found that the Boyn Hill terrace gravels lie close to the ground surface. Only a few archaeological cut features were identified. These were mostly shallow gullies that probably formed part of a post Roman agricultural landscape. The Palaeolithic assessment confirmed the investigated area was underlain by Middle Pleistocene terrace deposits. Only three Palaeolithic artefacts were found. (TQ 57 SE 1095; TQ 57 SE 1096)

EKE14761	Evaluation	2004	Archaeological survey of mineral extraction sites around the Thames Estuary. Survey does not show the brick works extraction at the Site.
----------	------------	------	---

Figure 15: Gazetteer of HER Data

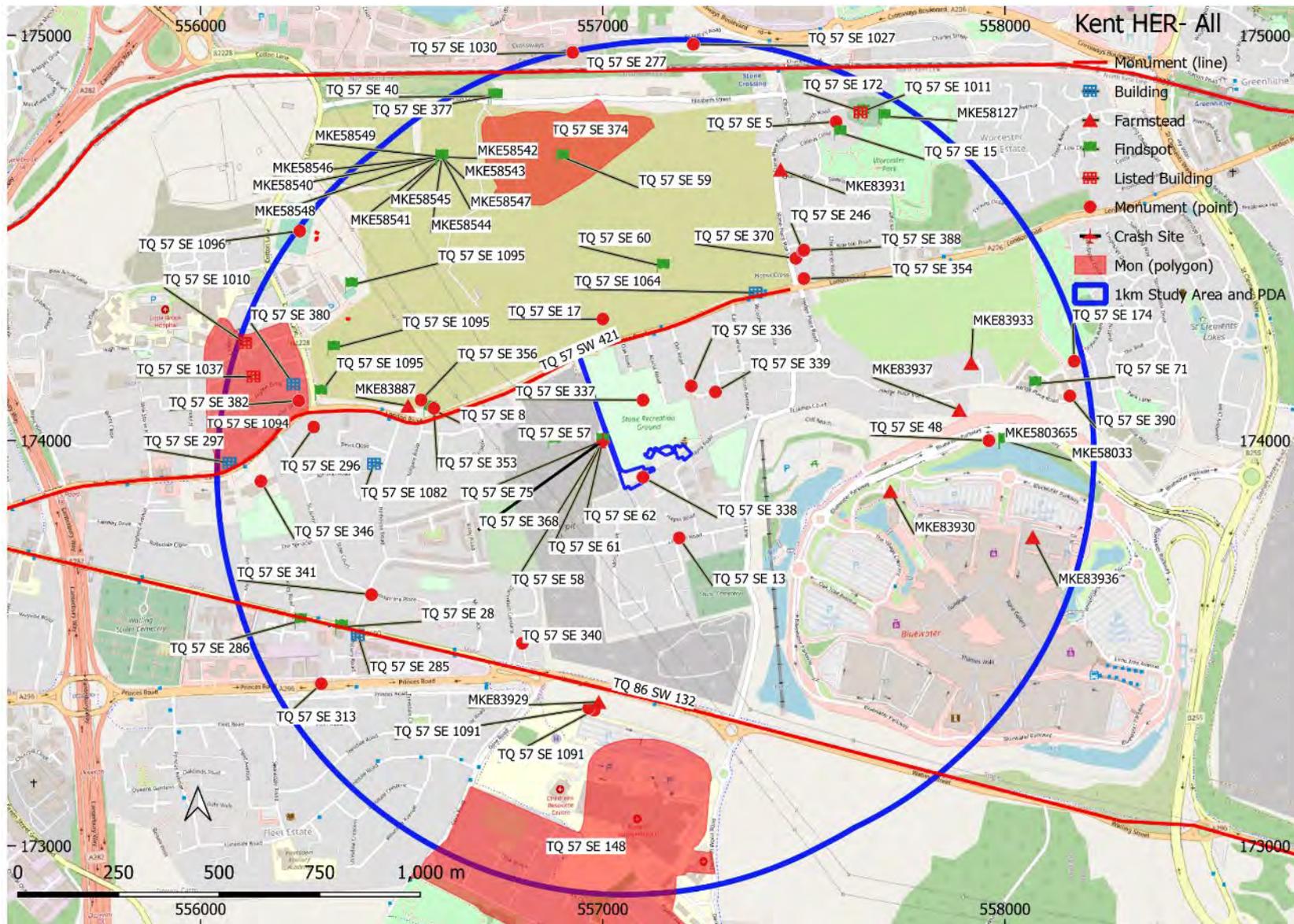


Figure 16: KHER Monument Record

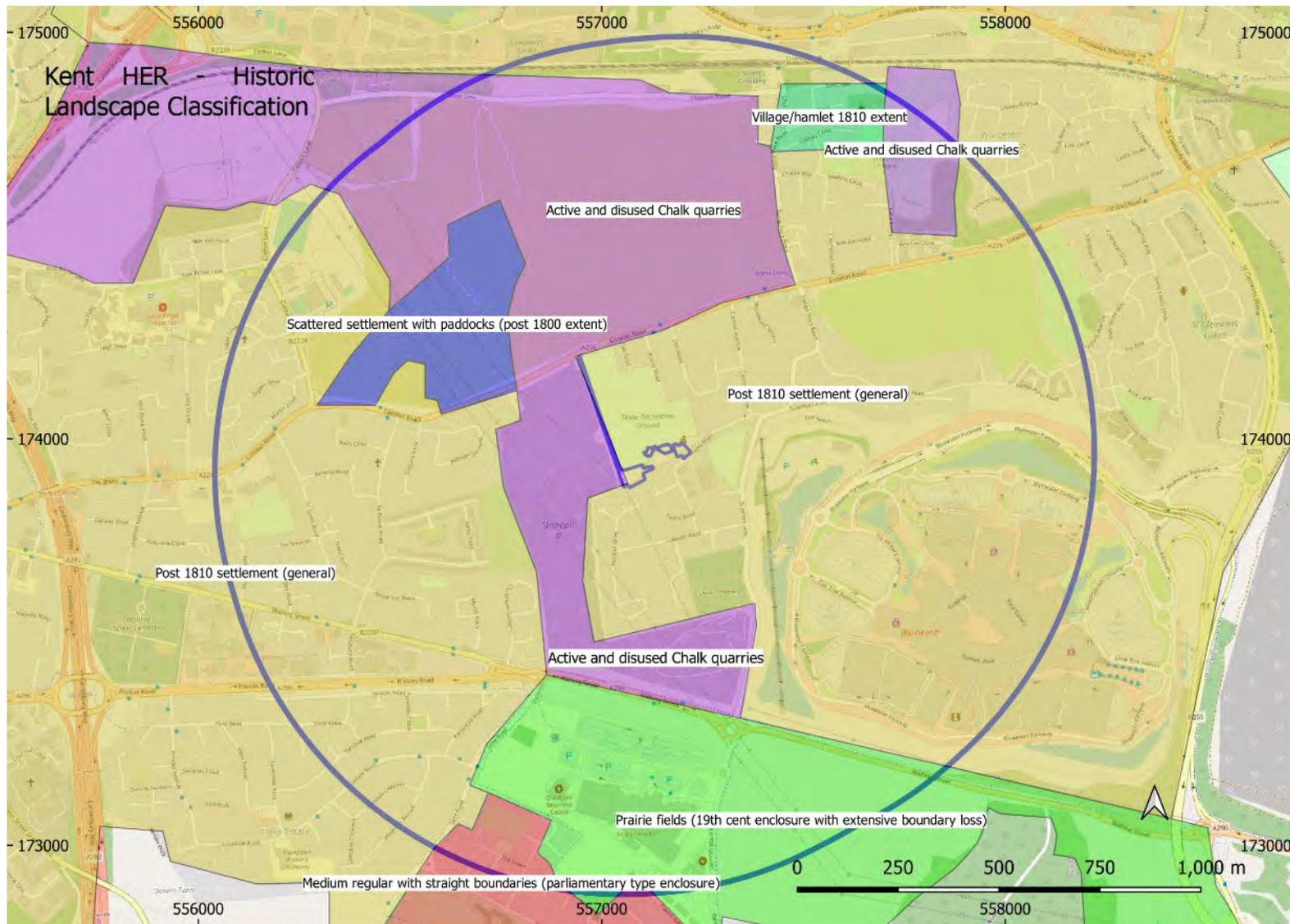


Figure 17: KHER Historic Landscape Classification

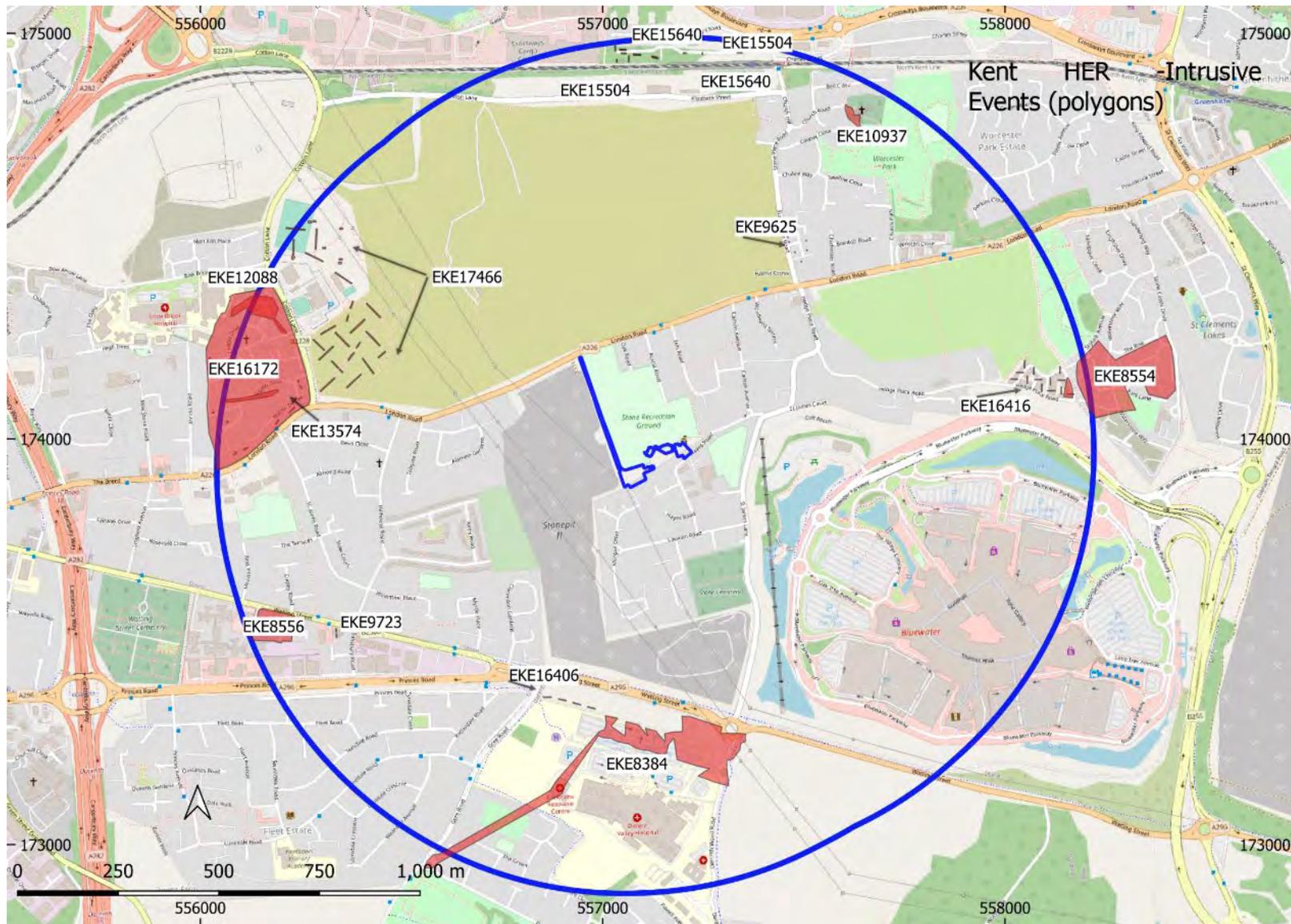


Figure 18: KHER Intrusive Events (polygons)

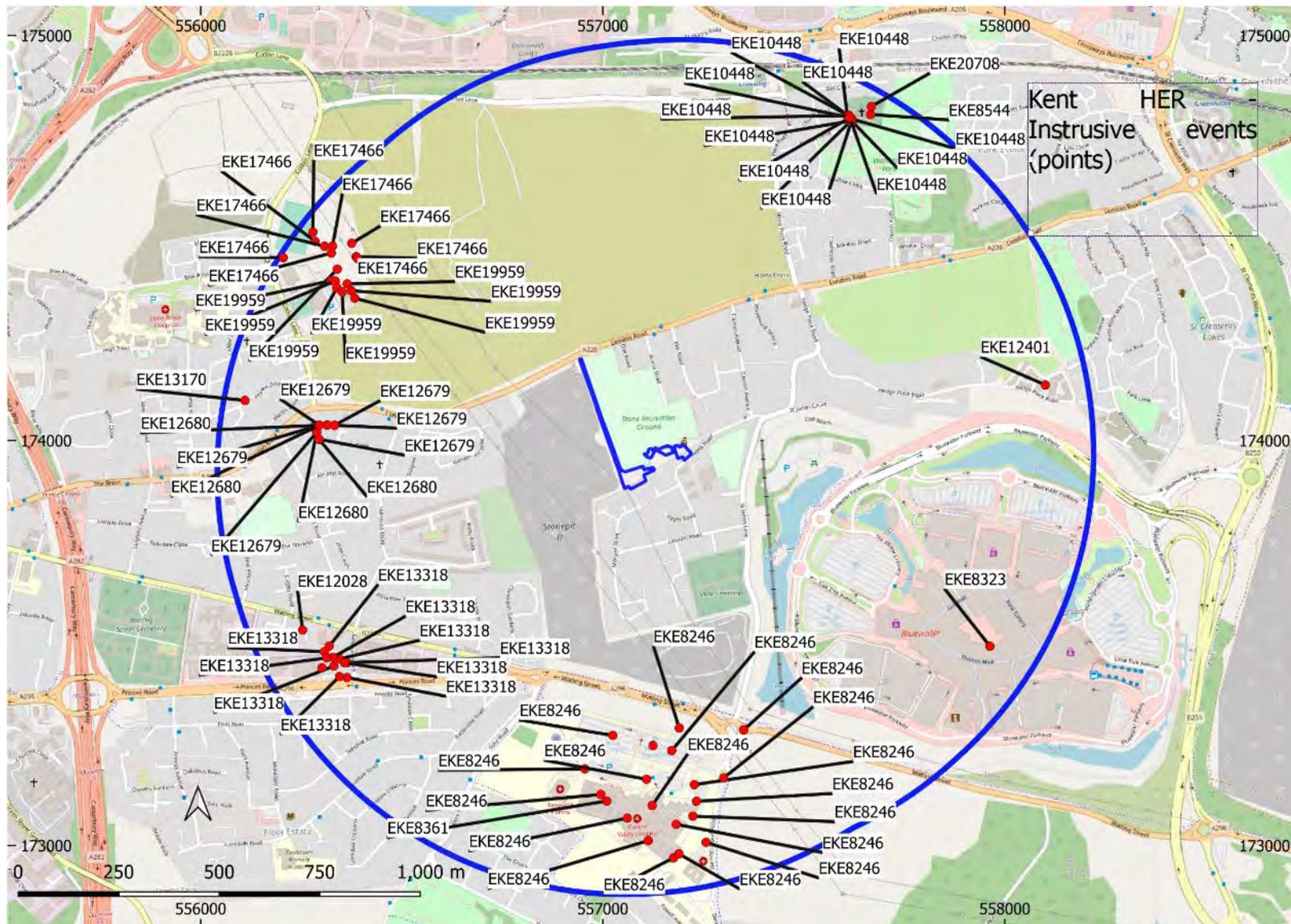


Figure 19: KHER Intrusive Events (points)



Figure 21: Areas of historical and proposed impact



Plate 1: 1940s. (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 1999 (Google Earth)



Plate 5: 2013 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: 2020 (Google Earth)



Plate 7: Southern entrance to the recreation ground (facing NW)



Plate 8: Area in between the new pavilion and the temporary café (facing SE)



Plate 9: View towards the playground (facing SW)



Plate 10:View towards the basketball court (facing ENE)



Plate 11: View towards the site of the proposed café and canopy (facing NNW)



Plate 12: Area of the proposed MUGA (facing ENE)



Plate 13: View towards the current changing room and toilet block (facing WSW)



Plate 14: View towards the changing room and toilet block (facing SW)



Plate 15: View of the workshop to be demolished (facing SSW)

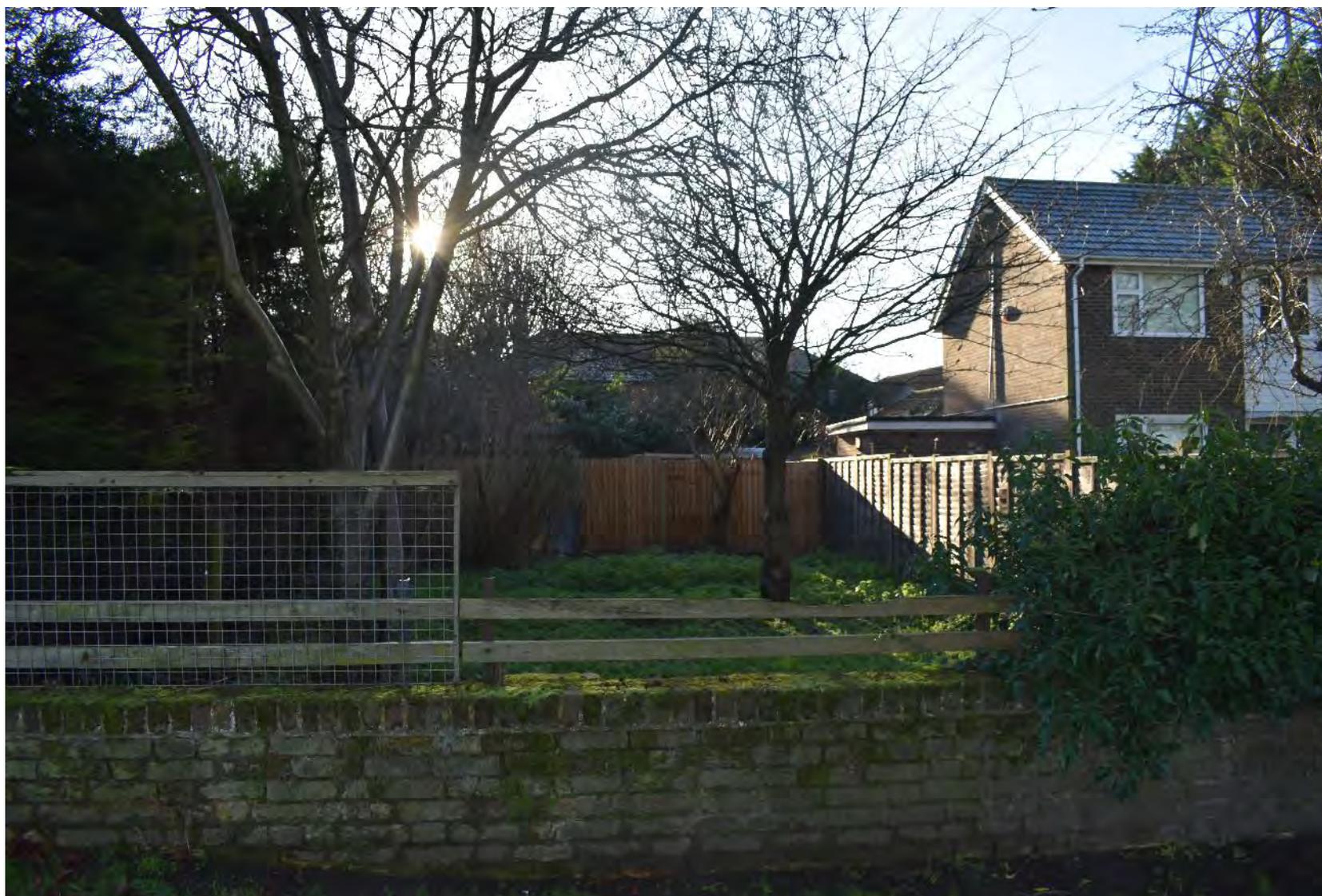


Plate 16: Area to the west of the workshop that is proposed for the new changing rooms building (facing SSE)



Plate 17: Groundskeeper's house to be demolished (facing SSE)



Plate 18: Area west of the workshop to be part of the new changing room block (facing SW)



Plate 19: Rear Garden of the groundman's house, the site of the proposed workshop (facing SW)



Plate 20: groundskeeper's house rear garden (facing SE)



Plate 21: View of area in between garden and current workshop (facing NNW)



Plate 22: South eastern corner of the PDA and area of the proposed car park (facing NNE)



Plate 23: Area in front to the groundskeeper's house (facing ENE)



Plate 24: View along the access road (facing NNW)



Plate 25: Plate locations