



Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land to the rear of 5-7 Station Road, Longfield, Kent

March 2023

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land to the rear of 5-7 Station Road, Longfield, Kent

National Grid Reference 560163 169075



Report for Spinney Capital Ltd

Date of Report: 20th March 2023

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	7
1.1	Project Background	7
1.2	The Site	7
1.3	The Proposed Development.....	7
1.4	Scope of Document	8
2	PLANNING BACKGROUND	9
2.1	Introduction.....	9
2.2	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	9
2.3	Local Policies	14
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	18
3.1	Introduction.....	18
3.2	Desk-Based Assessment – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2017) ...	18
4	METHODOLOGY.....	20
4.1	Introduction.....	20
4.2	Sources	20
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT	22
5.1	Introduction.....	22
5.2	Designated Heritage Assets.....	22
5.3	Previous Archaeological Works.....	22
5.4	Archaeological and Historical Narrative.....	24
5.5	Cartographic Sources and Map Regression	25
5.6	Aerial Photographs.....	26
5.7	Walkover Survey.....	27
5.8	Summary of Potential.....	28
6	IMPACT ASSESMENT.....	32
6.1	Introduction.....	32
7	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION.....	34
7.1	Introduction.....	34
8	OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	35
8.1	Archive.....	35
8.2	Reliability/Limitations of Sources.....	35
8.3	Copyright	35
9	REFERENCES.....	36
9.1	Bibliographic.....	36
9.2	Websites.....	36
10	HISTORICAL MAPPING	41
11	APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA	51
12	PLATES	58

List of Plates

Plate 1: 1940s. (Google Earth).....	58
<i>Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)</i>	59
Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)	60
Plate 4: 2013 (Google Earth)	61
Plate 5: 2022 (Google Earth)	62
Plate 6: Looking towards the PDA (facing ESE).....	63
Plate 7: View across the PDA (facing SE)	64
Plate 8:View across the PDA (facing SW)	65
Plate 9: View across the PDA (facing S)	66
Plate 27: Plate locations	67

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:10,000, 1:500.....	39
Figure 2: Proposed Development.....	40
Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769	41
Figure 4: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797	42
Figure 5: Longfield Tithe Map 1844.....	43
Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1867, scale 1:2500	44
Figure 7: Historic OS Map from 1897, scale 1: 2,500	45
Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1909, scale 1: 2,500	46
Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1932-36, scale 1: 2,500.....	47
Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1938, scale 1: 2,500	48
Figure 11: Historical OS Map 1991-93, scale 1: 1,250.....	49
Figure 12: Historical OS Map 2003, scale 1: 2500	50
Figure 14: Gazetteer of HER Data.....	53
Figure 15: KHER Monument Record.....	54
Figure 16: KHER Historic Landscape Classification	55
Figure 17: KHER Events.....	56
Figure 18: KHER Cropmarks.....	57

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 of Land to the rear of 5-7 Station Road, Longfield, Kent.

Summary

SWAT Archaeology has been commissioned by Spinney Capital Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the Proposed Development of Land to the rear of 5-7 Station Road, Longfield, 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: **low**
- Roman: **moderate**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **high**
- Modern: **low**

The PDA is located in an area to the rear of commercial premises on the eastern side of Station Road in Longfield and is currently utilised for car. The area appears to have been in arable used until the late 19th century when it became part of a blacksmiths with a couple of buildings and a yard. By the early 20th century, the blacksmith moved elsewhere and it is not then known what use the buildings and yard had until they were demolished in the late 20th century.

Within the Longfield area there have been relatively few investigations and therefore there is probably underrepresentation in the archaeological record. However, Roman activity has been observed in the area to the east during archaeological excavations.

It is likely that the erection of the buildings on the eastern and southern parts of the PDA would have had a high impact upon any potential earlier archaeological remains and with the land to the south set at a higher level than that of the PDA due to the sloping topography it is possible that the original buildings may have been cut into the hillside.

Remains associated with the Post Medieval buildings may exist just below current levels. It is uncertain across the yard area what disturbance has occurred during its use and whether any modern services would have had an impact in that area. Therefore, previous impacts to potential archaeological remains are considered to be high/total.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of low in-situ archaeological potential with possible remains of the Post Medieval buildings which would be considered of low local significance. Chance finds associated with the Prehistoric and Roman period cannot be discounted. The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities should they be required.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Spinney Capital Ltd (the 'Client'), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed development area (PDA) of Land to the rear of 5-7 Station Road, Longfield, Kent, Kent National Grid Reference (NGR) 560163 169075 (Fig 1).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The PDA is situated to the rear of commercial properties on the eastern side of Station Road in Longfield. Longfield is four miles south east of Dartford. It forms part of a parking area to the rear of the commercial properties. To the east adjacent to the boundary is a modern garage building, with a fence on the western boundary separating the PDA from a separate car parking area. The southern boundary is a brick wall with a building located adjacent set at a higher level ground level circa 1.5m higher than that of the PDA. The northern boundary of the PDA is bollarded, with a public access to other areas outside of the PDA consisting of open yards and car parking. The village gently slopes downwards from southeast and south to north. The main development area of the PDA is circa 0.1 of an acre. The PDA is on level ground at 47m aOD. (Fig. 1).

Geology

1.2.2 The British Geological Society (BGS 1995) shows that the local geology at the Application Site consists of Lewis Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated) – Chalk. There are superficial deposits of Head - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel.

Geotechnical Information

1.2.3 There is no geotechnical information at the PDA. However, trial pit excavations to the east at the school site circa 350m east revealed that features were circa 0.6m below ground level.

1.3 The Proposed Development

1.3.1 The proposed development is an outline application for the erection of 4 no. apartments with associated car parking to land at the rear of Station Road (Fig.2).

1.4 Scope of Document

- 1.4.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the potential and significance of any archaeology which may be impacted on by the proposed development.

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: Designated 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 Spinney Capital Ltd 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 500m 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 1-5).

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.
- Understand the setting of known Heritage Assets and the wider landscape.

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 (500m 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 is one listed building within study area of the PDA. The Medieval Church of Mary Magdalene circa 170m east of the PDA. The listed building does not share intervisibility with the PDA given the built-up nature of the surrounding area in between the church and the PDA and does not form part of its setting. Therefore, there will be no harm caused to the designated heritage asset.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Works

5.3.1 The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area. Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic are provided in the Kent HER data in Appendix 11. These have been studied and the information from these

investigations has been incorporated into the assessment. Within the Longfield area there have been relatively few investigations and therefore there is probably underrepresentation in the archaeological record.

Axton Chase School EKE103981; EKE13069; EKE13070: EKE11027

- 5.3.2 Following a desk-based assessment in 2008 (EKE110381) which identified strong evidence for Roman activity, following planning permission an evaluation was undertaken.
- 5.3.3 17 evaluation trenches were dug in the north west corner of the school site circa 350m east of the PDA (EKE13069). The evaluation trenches demonstrated that the southern two thirds of the site had been heavily terraced during the construction of Axton Chase School and as such there was a very low probability of the survival of archaeological remains in this area of the site. Within the north western corner of the site, however, a buried Roman soil was discovered which in turn sealed pits, ditches and postholes of Roman date as well as Mesolithic- Early Neolithic worked flints (TQ 66 NW 132).
- 5.3.4 Running concurrently was a second excavation covering the extreme north west corner of the initial evaluation with an 'L' shaped trench. Linears, pits and postholes dated to the 2nd through to the 4th century were found. Struck flints dating to the Middle Bronze (TQ 66 NW 133) Age and Iron Age were also recovered from the site although no features dating to these periods were recorded in the area of excavation and were considered to be residual. The features found were interpreted to with the division of land likely for cereal cultivation and animal husbandry with ditches and possible four post granary structures. That such a large assemblage of small finds was recovered via metal detecting would indicate that a settlement was in the immediate vicinity (TQ 66 NW 131). This is also confirmed by the building material retrieved from the site and the presence of box-flue tile might suggest that there was a structure with under-floor heating in close proximity to the study area. Some of the features exhibited signs of burning and contained relatively large quantities of burnt flint, probably associated with either cooking or industry. The features were sealed by a dark, probably Late-Roman soil which contained a large quantity of small finds, mainly coins. The dark soil was in turn sealed by a thick colluvial layer which contained finds from the Roman period onwards.

Church Downs EKE11027

- 5.3.5 Circa 180m north east of the PDA, an area to the north of the parish church called Church Downs was investigated by the Fawkham and Ash Archaeological Group due to the presence of cropmarks. In 1986, through trial trenches the cropmarks was found to be a vee-shaped flat bottomed ditch. In 1996 a geophysical survey, a further excavations (EKE4922) revealed up to 225m of the ditch (TQ 66 NW 30) cut into the chalk and zig-zagged up the hill and dated to the Roman period. Tentatively interpreted as a possible enclosure.

Other

- 5.3.6 Recent watching briefs in the area did not reveal any finds or features (EKE10983 & EKE5118).

5.4 Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1 Longfield lay within the Hundred of Axtane and in the Saxon Charters it is recorded as 'Langanfelda' meaning long open land. In the Domesday Book of 1086 AD it is called 'Langafel'. It was a small settlement with a population recorded as 9 villagers and 7 smallholders with land for 1 Lord's plough team and 2 men's plough teams. The tenant in Chief being the Bishop of Rochester which the See at Rochester had obtained it in 945 AD.
- 5.4.2 The Church of St Mary Magdalene is small and the building primarily from the 13th and 14th century with possible earlier origins. In the Medieval period, the manor and court lodge and lands belonging to it continued to be part of the estate belonging to the archdeaconry. As with many other court lodges, this was located adjacent to the church and developed as a manorial or estate farm. The manor was demised around the 1530s and the lands leased from time to time. By the 18th century the court lodge was referred to as a farmhouse with a reduced status. In the mid 19th century, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners disposed of it. The building was finally demolished in the early 1960s to make way for housing.
- 5.4.3 Hasted a late 18th century Historian describes Longfield as "the land in it is but poor, being very hilly, the surface mostly chalk and much covered in flint stones. It is an obscure place." Hasted comments that there was an ancient dwelling called Longfield House. The village at this time was extremely rural, the are strung out along the long main road with the church and the court lodge adjacent. In 1801 the population was

only 99. By 1901, it had increased to 617 and by 1961 it had significantly grown in size to 1807.

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 map shows the church and the Court Lodge Farm adjacent to the west. However, this map appears to incorrectly depicts the road southwards running between the church and the Court Lodge. The PDA is located west of the Court Lodge on farmland (Fig. 3).

Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797

5.5.2 This map shows fair greater details and appears to correctly reflect the road layout with the road running southwards to the west of the court lodge. No other houses are shown in the vicinity with the land use being farmland with small areas of woodland. The PDA appears to be in arable use (Fig.4).

Longfield Tithe Map, 1844

5.5.3 The PDA is within the field designated 95. This is owned by The Reverend Archdeacon Kind and occupied by William Benstead. The field is referred to as Barn Field and is arable and is part of the Court Lodge estate (Fig.5).

Historic OS map 1868

5.5.4 This is the first OS map and shows greater detail of the PDA. There is little change with the PDA still part of a field. A footpath diagonally runs from the north east to south west across the field to the east of the PDA (Fig.6).

Historic OS map 1896

5.5.5 There have been significant changes. The field in which the PDA used to reside has now become residential with the growth of the hamlet to the west of the lane by Longfield Court and the church. A new straight road on a north-south axis has been created adjacent to the PDA. The PDA is an area accessed eastwards off this new road between pairs of semi-detached houses to a yard area at the rear of the gardens of the semi detached houses. The yard area of the PDA is labelled 'smithy'. In the yard there is a rectangular building within the PDA on the southern boundary and another building within the PDA on the eastern boundary. A further building is outside of the PDA

adjacent to the eastern boundary. The footpath to the east of the PDA remains in place. In the surrounding area there is now also a public house to the north west of the PDA as well as nurseries and glasshouses. To the south of the PDA there appears to be a saw pit (Fig.6).

Historic OS map 1909

5.5.6 There has been further in filling in the area around the PDA with more housing and other services expected from a small village including a post office and other churches. At the PDA itself, there is no change to the buildings shown although it is now no longer labelled as a smithy. Adjacent to the PDA on the southern boundary there are now new larger buildings attached. On the western side of the road now called Station Road is a larger rectangular building labelled Sm. And it may be that the smithy has moved location (Fig.7).

Historic OS map 1932-36

5.5.7 There are no changes to the buildings within the PDA itself. Longfield continues to grow (Fig.8)

Historic OS map 1938

5.5.8 The site broadly remains unchanged although it appears that the building in the southern part of the siter may have been replaced with a smaller two unit building (Fig. 9)

Historic OS Report 1991-93

5.5.9 The building on the eastern side of the PDA appears to remain although there is a different building in the PDA on the southern side of the site. As well as an extension to the eastern building on the southern side (Fig. 10).

Historical OS Map 2003

5.5.10 There appears no change to the PDA (Fig.11).

5.6 Aerial Photographs

1940s

5.6.1 In the 1940 the PDA is unclear given the poor quality of the photograph (Plate 1).

1960s

5.6.2 This shows clearly the building within the PDA on the eastern boundary, the building/activity on the southern boundary within the PDA is less clear. Outside of the PDA on the eastern and southern boundaries are other outbuildings. It is unclear whether these belong under the same ownership and area or not (Plate 2).

1990

5.6.3 There are two buildings within the PDA on the eastern and southern parts with a yard area in front which has cars in this photograph. It appears that the yard area associated with the PDA is much larger than the PDA extending westwards beyond the PDA boundaries (Plate 3).

2013

5.6.4 By this time, the buildings within the area of the PDA have been demolished. In addition, the yard area is now much smaller with a hedge forming the western boundary of the PDA (Plate 4)

2022

5.6.5 There is little change to the PDA (Plate 5).

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. The walkover survey was undertaken on the 16th of March 2023. Archaeological features were observed and are commented upon below (Plates 6-9).

5.7.2 The site was between commercial premises on the eastern side of Station Road. Behind the commercial premises, the area open out into a number of different parking areas of which the PDA is one. The northern side of the PDA is lined with bollards and a fence forms the western boundary. The eastern boundary is created by the rear wall of a modern garage. The southern boundary is a brick wall of mixed age with an adjacent building under different ownership belonging to a stonemason set at a higher level due to the fact that Station Road is on a slope rising upwards from the north to the higher levels in the south. The PDA itself is on level ground and this suggests that in the past the PDA may have been cut into the hillside on the southern side. The ground

surface is currently large stone chippings and there are no signs of any earlier foundations.

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 one entry for this period being surface finds of two Palaeolithic handaxes found in the general Longfield area (TQ 66 NW 147). The potential for finding finds from this period is considered to be **low**.

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. The 2011 excavation circa 355m east, south east of the PDA found Mesolithic/Early Neolithic worked flints although these were found in features of a later date and indicate low key and sporadic activity in the area (TQ 66 NW 132). It is considered that the potential for finding remains that date to this period 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 no records from this period within the study area although the worked flints (TQ 66 NW 132) mentioned above may fall into this period. Therefore, 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 one record dating to this period within the assessment area. The same 2011 excavation to the east, south east identified more worked flints also in later features attributed to

the Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age (TQ 66 NW 133). 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 one record dating to this period being that mentioned above of worked flints that may within this period (TQ 66 NW 133). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

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. There are six Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area. Reports suggest that an early find of Roman pottery was in a denehole close to Longfield Church (TQ 66 NW 4) circa 150m to the east, south east. Slightly further away from the PDA also to the east, south east of a rectilinear cropmark, which was then excavated in the 1980s and 1990s by a local archaeological group who identified it as a ditch which may be Roman given the identification of pottery dating to that period (TQ 66 NW 30). A more recent excavation in 2011 found evidence of Roman occupation with pits, ditches and post holes (TQ 66 NW 131), circa 360m east, south, east. Combined these suggest evidence of agricultural activity for this period and the finding of building material also suggests that a building was close by. However, a record shows a Romano-British ditch or pit was found circa 485m to the west, south west of the PDA in 1971, also containing early Roman pottery (TR 56 NE 29). In addition, a coin was found in 1951 circa 515m to the north west (TQ 56 NE 23) and a silver coin circa 500m to the north, north west although this is located to a general grid square as opposed to its exact location (MKE94979). It is likely that the PDA forms part of the wider agricultural hinterland in the Roman period and chance finds cannot be discounted. Therefore, the potential for finding archaeological features or deposits from this period is considered **moderate**.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.8.8 There are no Kent HER record from this period within the assessment area. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Medieval

- 5.8.9 There are four Kent HER records from this period within the assessment area. The church circa 150m east south east originates in this period (TQ 66 NW 134), circa 12th century and alongside the church was the Longfield Court Lodge (TQ 66 NW 22), thought to have been from the late 14th century. Based on Post Medieval mapping the, PDA is separate from the Church and Court Lodge via a road and is farmland and its likely that it was the same in the Medieval period. There is within the study area two Portable Antiquities Scheme reported finds of a copper alloy harness pendant (MKE588554) and a copper alloy brooch (MKE94986). Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period in the PDA is considered **low**.

Post Medieval

- 5.8.10 There are three records held at the Kent HER from this period within the assessment area. Fawkham Station circa 200m south, south west of the PDA opened in 1872 (TQ 66 NW 61) which followed the railway line which opened earlier in 1858 (TQ 85 SE 300). Post Medieval matter shows that the area around the PDA is one of dispersed small hamlets. Within the study area, there is only one farmstead recorded being that of Salt Farm which survives with partial loss of its original form (MKE83999). However, most likely due to the arrival of the railway and new station, Longfield began to grow with new houses and roads created. By the late 19th century, the PDA was an area accessed off the new Station road behind the row of houses and was a smithy with a couple of buildings located within the PDA and a yard area. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered **high**.

Modern

- 5.8.11 There is just one record in the Kent HER within the assessment area from this period being that of a George V pillar box (TQ 56 NE 193). It appears that during the 20th century, the PDA was no longer a smithy, with the smithy having moved to different premises on the western side of Station Road. Trade directories shows that there was in Station Road a blacksmith called Frank Fuller. During the second half of the 20th

century, the original buildings were demolished within the PDA and the area concreted. It is not known what they were used for once the smithy had vacated. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered **low**.

Unknown

5.8.12 There are five records of unknown period of which four rated to cropmarks. There is a possible ring ditch and enclosure on the outer reaches of the study area to the north, north west (TQ 66 NW 24) and another possibly nearby circa 390m north along with pits (TQ 66 NW 39). In broadly the same area is a cropmark of a possible pit (TQ 66 NW 40) and circa 305m north is a cropmark of an ovate feature that may be an enclosure and pits (TQ 66 NW 31). Circa 490m to the south, south west are earthworks of what is considered to be a boundary bank (TQ 66 NW 14) in a n area known as Bramblefield Wood.

Overview

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

5.8.14 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 the Application Site may contain archaeological sites, and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **low**

- Iron Age: **low**

- Roman: **moderate**

- Anglo-Saxon: **low**

- Medieval: **low**

- Post-Medieval: **high**

- Modern: **low**

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 PDA was agricultural land until the late second half of the 19th century where it was buildings and a yard associated with a blacksmith. In the early 20th century, it appears the blacksmith moved premises and it is not know what the yard and buildings were then used for. Historical mapping shows the original 19th century building on the eastern side of the PDA was demolished during the second half of the 20th century. The original building in the southern part of the PDA was replaced a number of times before eventually also being demolished during the second half of the 20th century. Consequently no buildings remains within the PDA and no foundations of these earlier buildings were seen in the walkover. It is likely that the erection of the buildings on the eastern and southern parts of the PDA would have had a high impact upon any potential earlier archaeological remains and with the land to the south set at a higher level that that of the PDA due to the sloping topography it is possible that the original buildings may have been cut into the hillside. It is possible that remains associated with the Post

Medieval buildings exist just below current levels. It is uncertain across the yard area what disturbance has occurred during its use and whether any modern services would have had an impact in that area. Therefore, previous impacts to potential archaeological remains are considered to be **high/total** with a **low** potential of finding in-situ archaeological remains.

Proposed Impact

- 6.1.3 Should any archaeological remains survive in-situ they will be vulnerable to damage during the proposed development due to the requirement for foundations and services.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 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 development works.

7.1.2 The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of low in-situ archaeological potential with possible remains of the Post Medieval buildings which would be considered of low local significance.

7.1.3 With the proposed development likely to cause a high 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 should they be required.

8 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 Archive

8.1.1 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.

8.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

8.2.1 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.

8.3 Copyright

8.3.1 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 Spinney Capital Ltd (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliographic

- Dartford Borough Council – Local Plan (2011)
- 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*
- Baker, A and Rigold, S. e. (1970) *Two Lost Court Lodges – Longfield and Wootton.* *Archaeologia Cantiana* Vol. 85 pp.61-70.
- Kelly's Directory of Kent, 1924.
- CgMs Consulting. 2011. *An Archaeological Evaluation: Land at Axton Chase School, Longfield, Kent.*
- CgMs Consulting. 2012. *Assessment of Archaeological Excavation: Axton Chase School, Longfield, Kent.*
- Fawkham and Ash Archaeological Group. 1997. *Excavations at Church Downs, Longfield, Kent in 1986 and 1996.*

9.2 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:

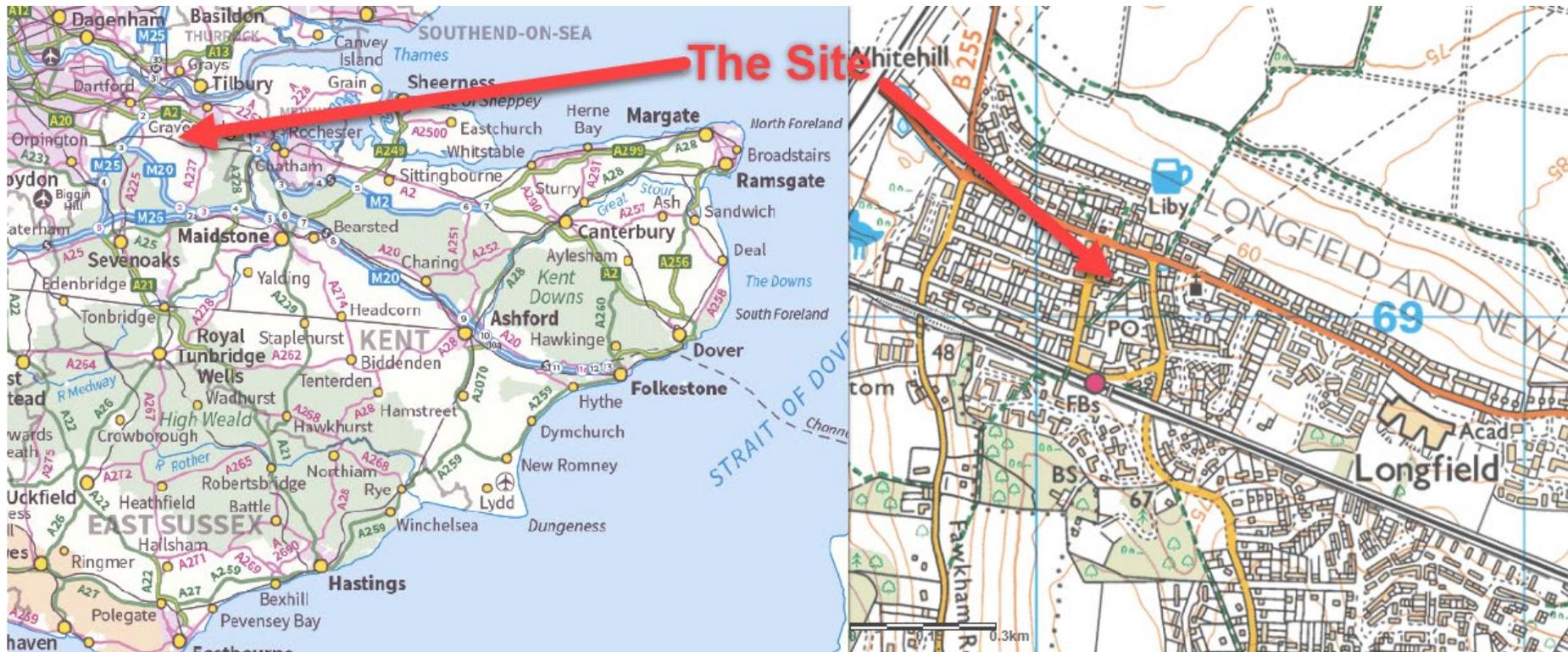
<http://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/regeneration-policies/kent-design-guide>

Portable Antiquities Scheme. Available at:

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

British Geological Survey. Available at:

<https://apps.medway.gov.uk/apps/medwayimages/details.asp?pg=1&pga=1&searchtype=all&search=270%20high%20street>



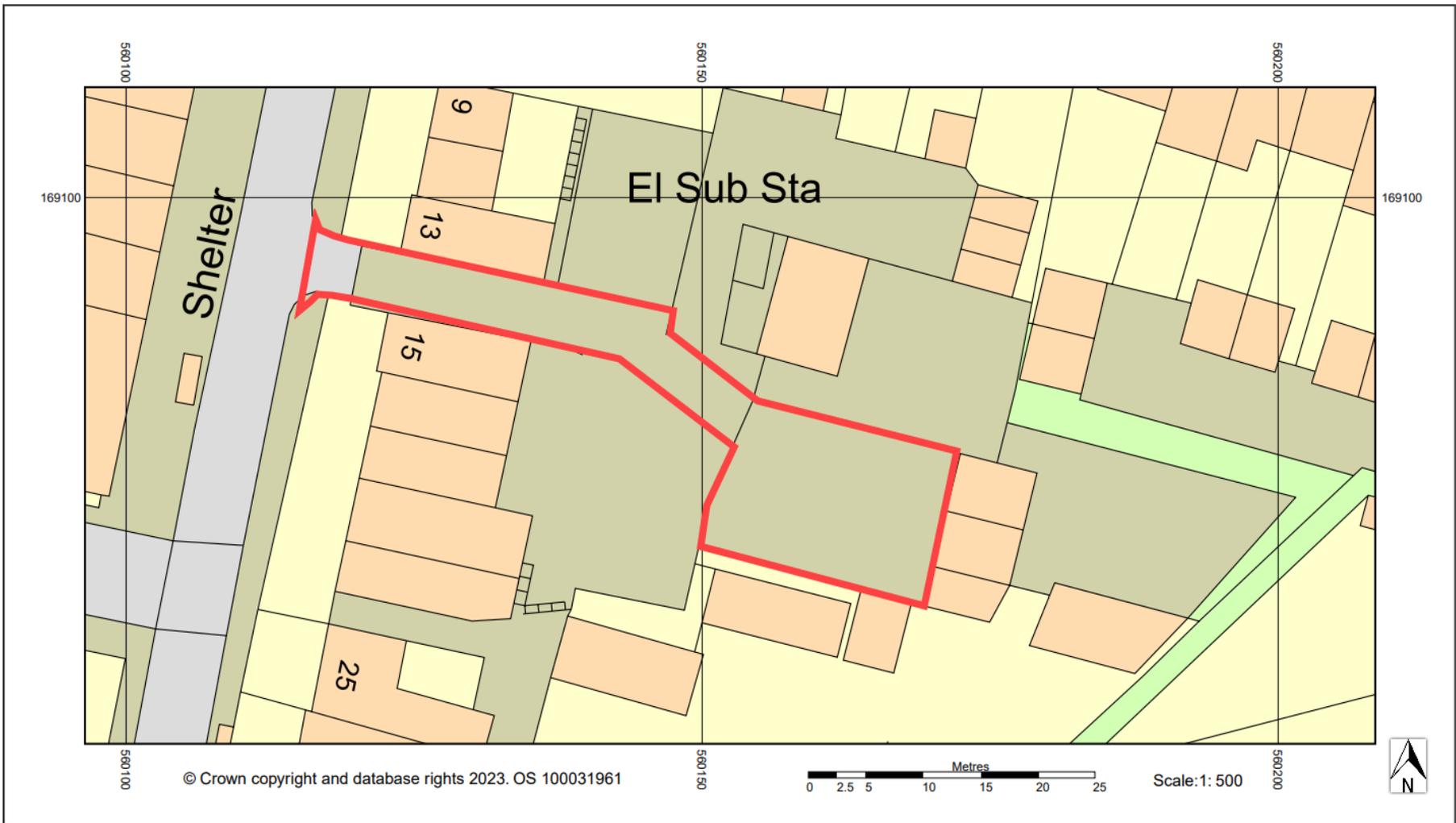


Figure 1: Location Maps, Scale: 1:10,000, 1:500

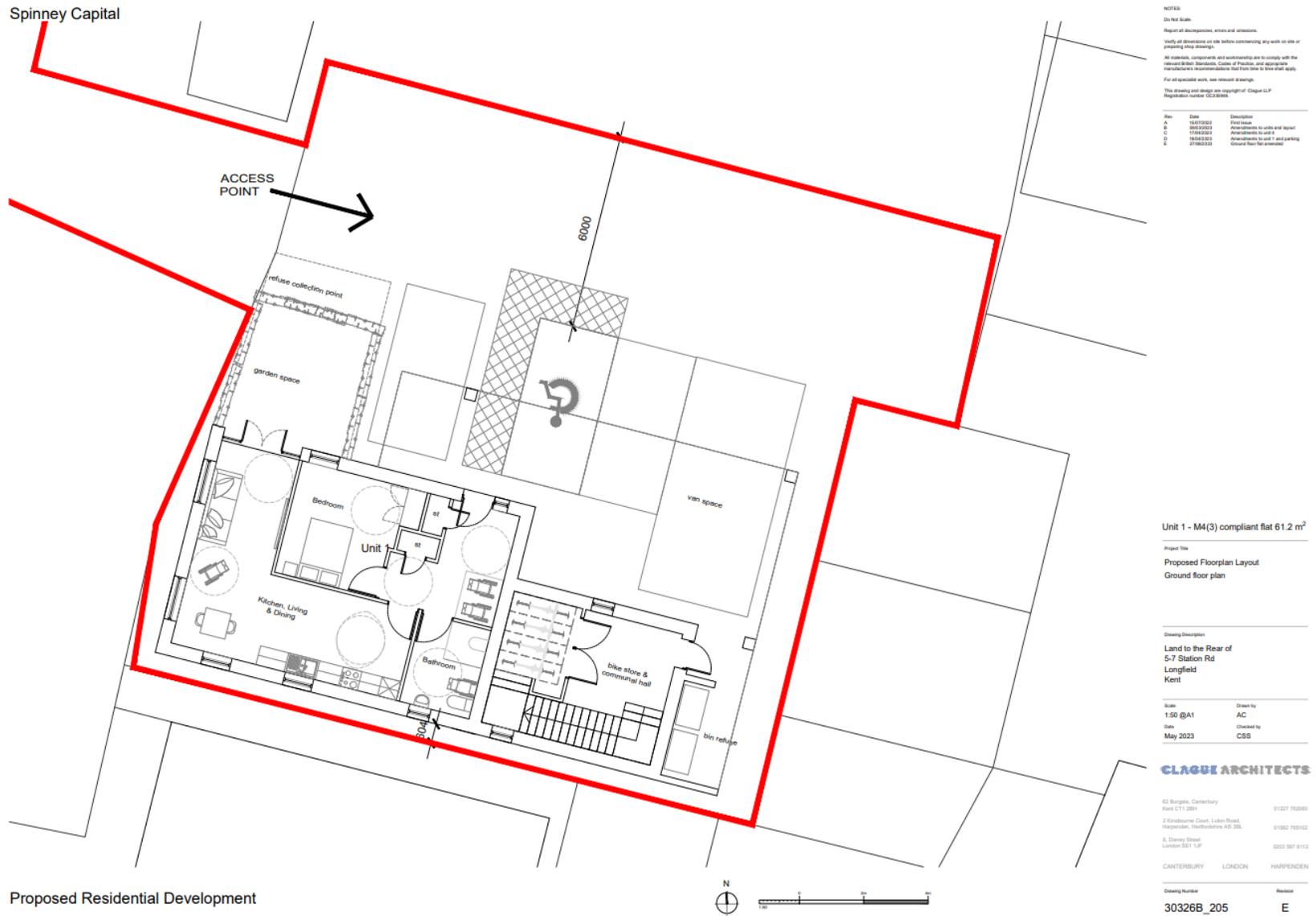


Figure 2: Proposed Development

10 HISTORICAL MAPPING



Figure 3: Andrew, Dury and Herbert Map from 1769



Figure 4: Ordnance Surveyors Drawing, 1797



Figure 5: Longfield Tithe Map 1844

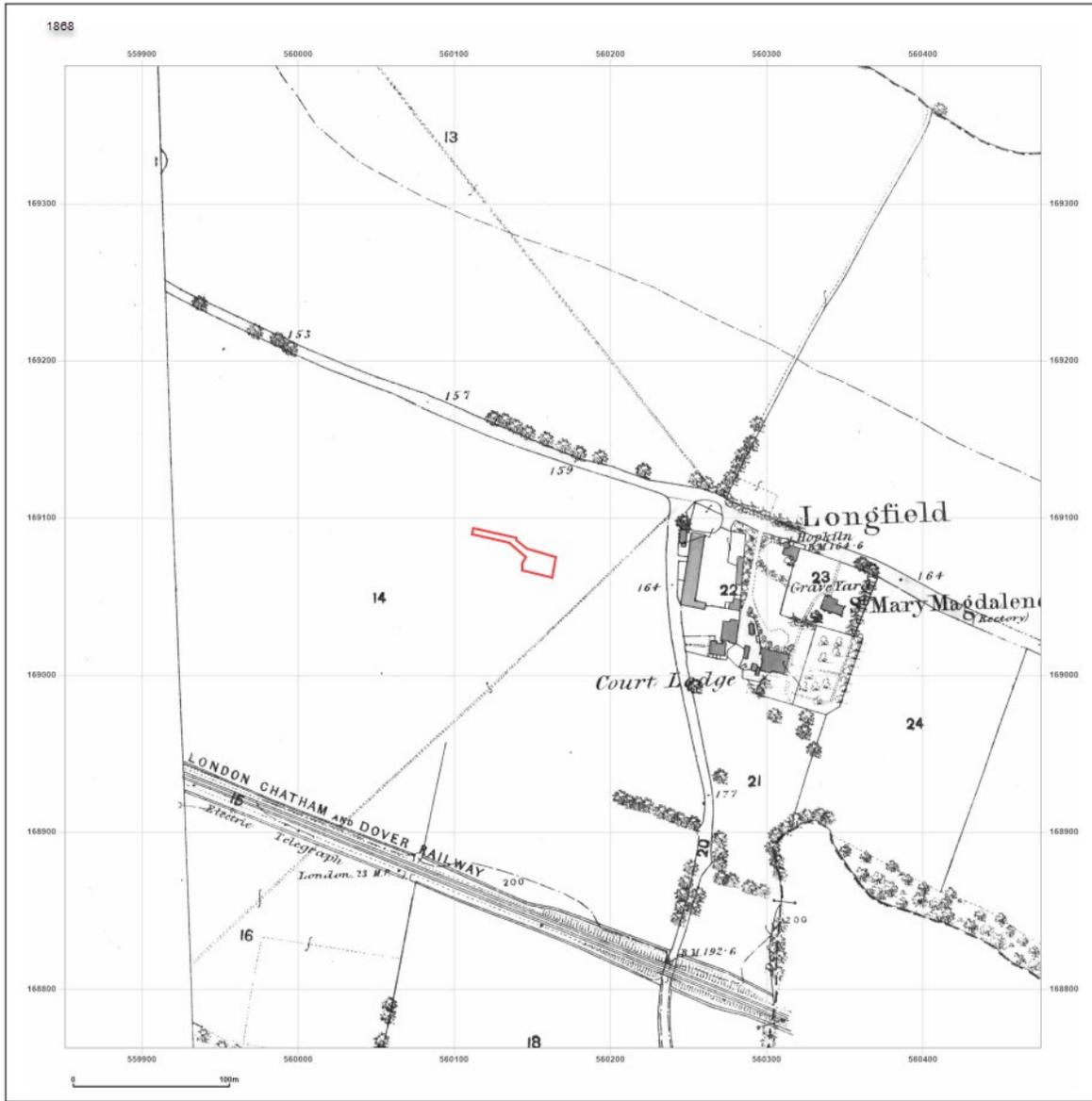


Figure 6: Historic OS Map 1867, scale 1:2500

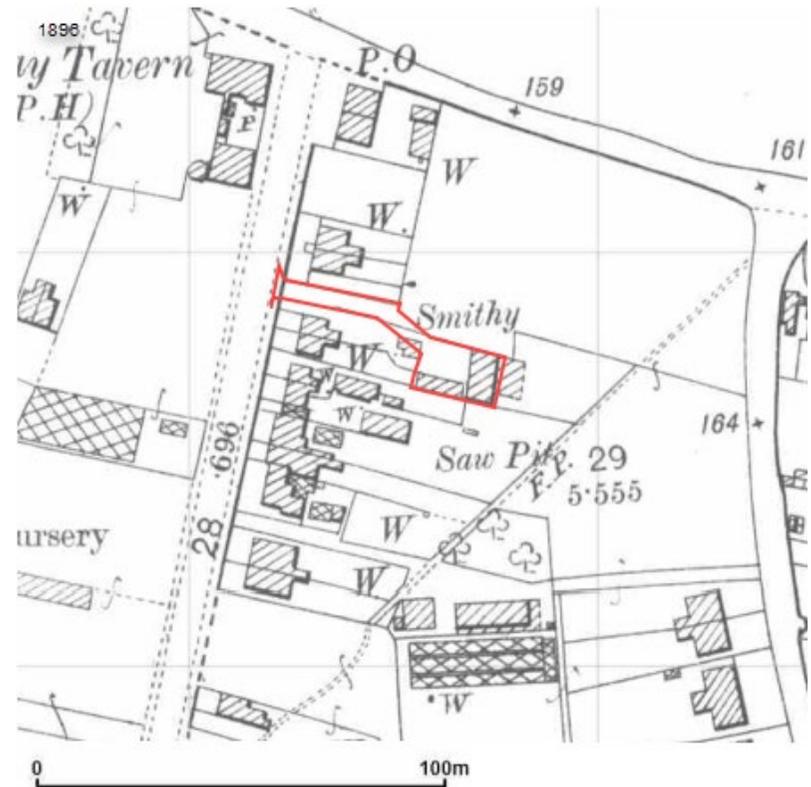
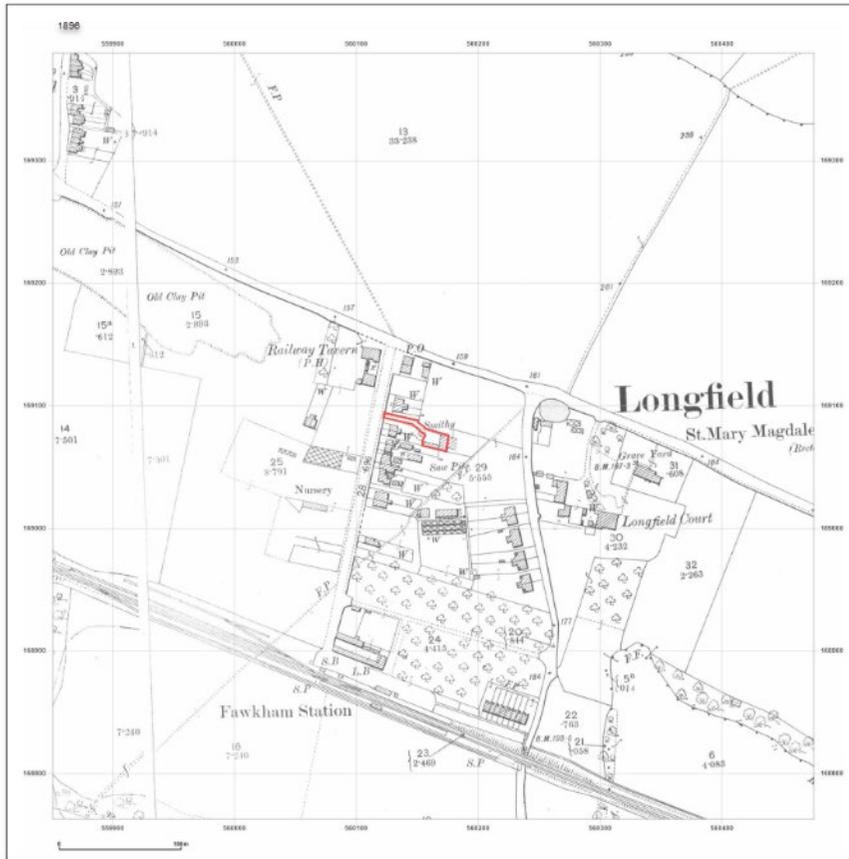


Figure 7: Historic OS Map from 1897, scale 1: 2,500

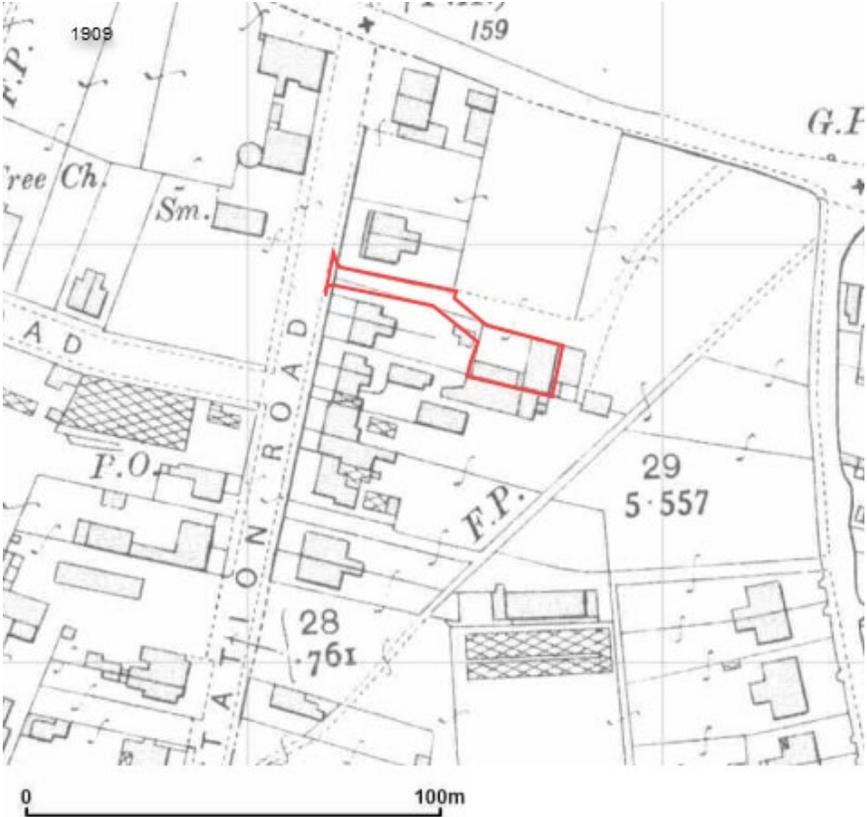
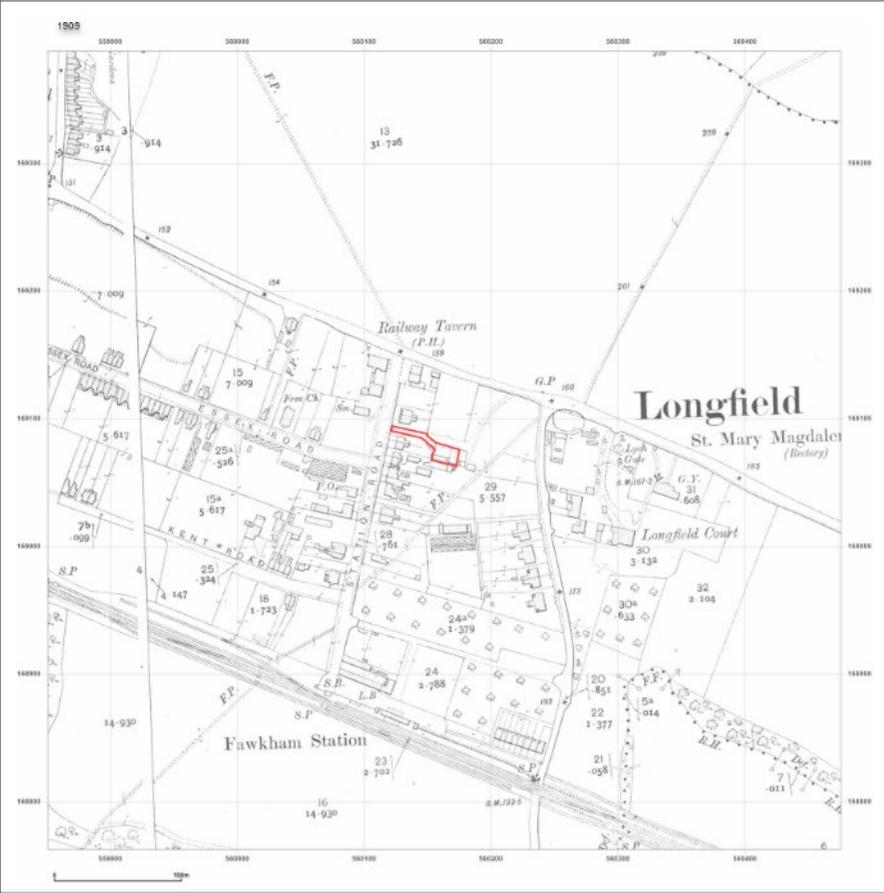


Figure 8: Historic OS Map 1909, scale 1: 2,500

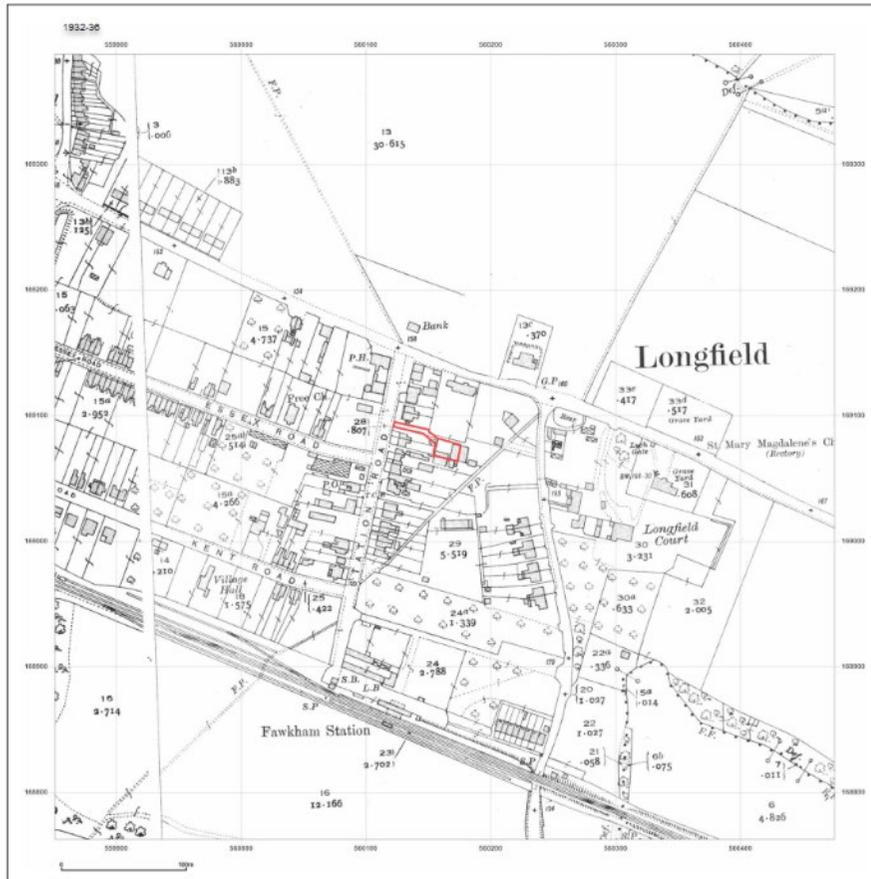


Figure 9: Historic OS Map 1932-36, scale 1: 2,500

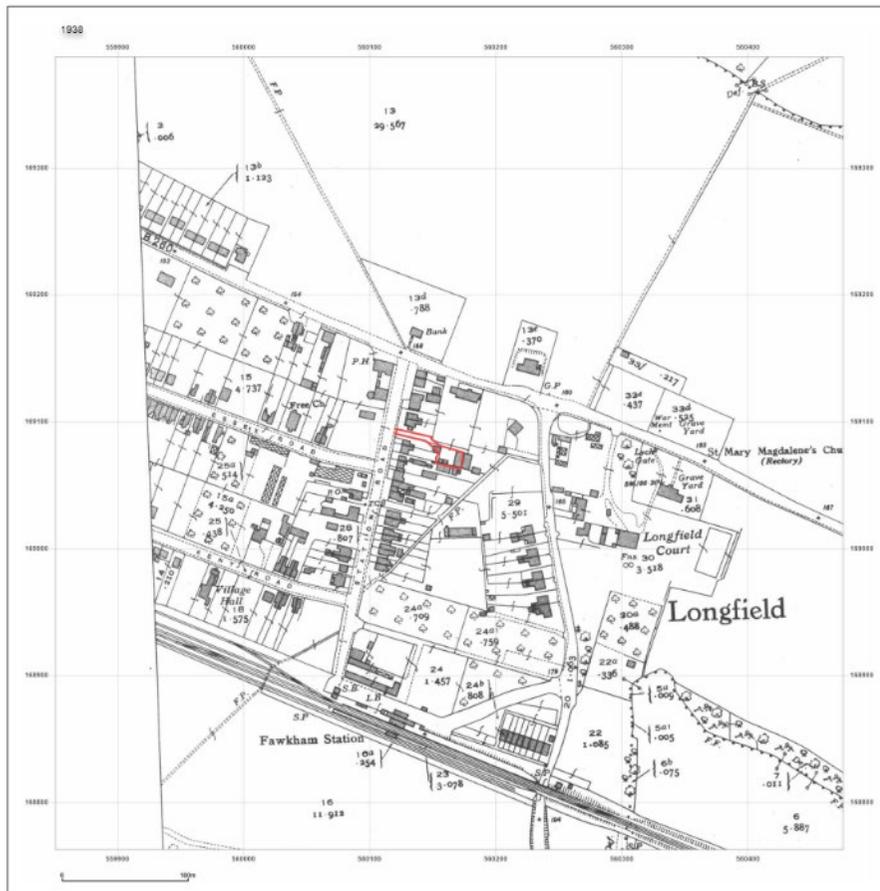


Figure 10: Historic OS Map 1938, scale 1:2,500

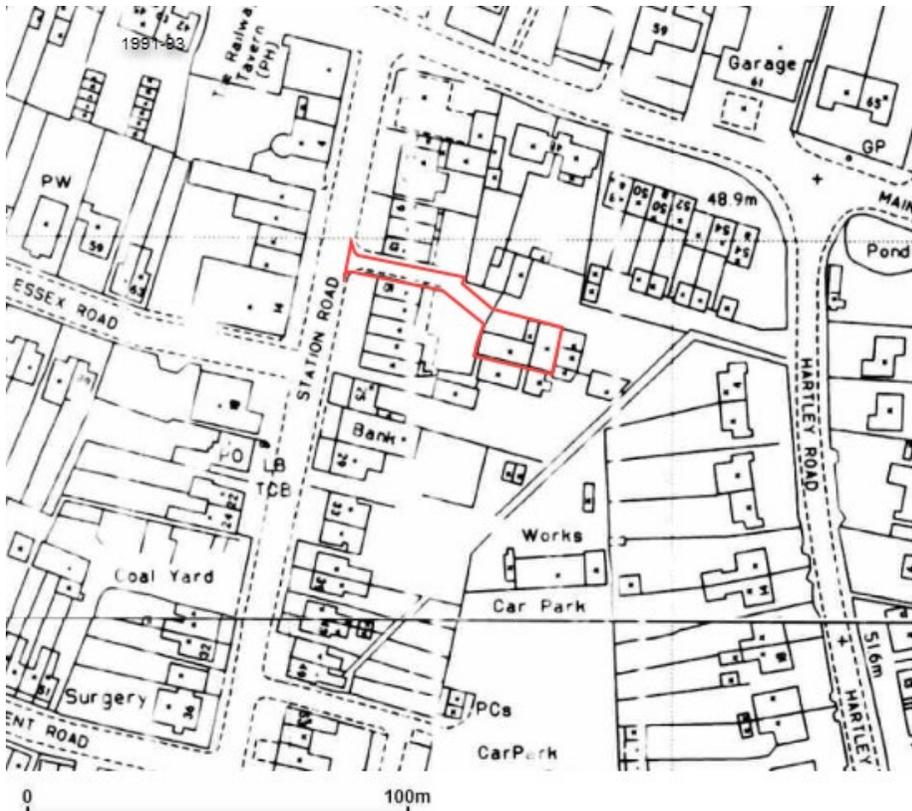


Figure 11: Historical OS Map 1991-93, scale 1: 1,250



Figure 12: Historical OS Map 2003, scale 1: 2500

11 APPENDIX 1 – KCC HER DATA (SEE FIGURES 14-21). ALL DISTANCES TAKEN FROM THE SITE BOUNDARY

KHER ID	Type	Period	Distance	Description
TQ 66 NW 4	Monument	Roman	c. 150m ESE	Denehole and Roman pottery. Roman pottery found in a denehole in a quarry near Longfield Church. No further information gained in field. Much Roman pottery was found with objects of very different dates in a denehole opened by Mr Cripps, in a flint quarry near Longfield Church.
TQ 66 NW 14	Monument	Unknown	c. 490m SSW	Boundary bank. Traces of earthworks in Bramblefield Wood - possible Boundary bank
TQ 66 NW 22	Monument	Medieval	c. 150m ESE	Former site of Longfield Court Lodge. A late 14th or early 15th century court lodge. Now covered by a road.
TQ 66 NW 24	Monument	Unknown	c. 495m NNW	Enclosures/cropmark. Triangular or rectilinear enclosure with attached curvilinear feature, possibly a trackway. Possible ring ditch to east.
TQ 66 NW 30	Monument	Roman	c. 275m ENE	Rectilinear feature/cropmark - possibly Roman. Excavations undertaken by the Fawkham and Ash Archaeological Group in 1986 and 1996 at the site of a cropmark identified in 1977 from aerial photograph found it to be a flat bottomed ditch dating possibly from the Roman period. A small number of shell-loaded course pottery of Romano-British date appearance was found. Possibly functioned as part of an enclosure system.
TQ 66 NW 31	Monument	Unknown	c. 305m N	Rectilinear feature cropmark. Cropmarks of a small ovate feature, possibly an enclosure, next to a rectangular structure with four probable pits and a short linear feature seen on air photograph.
TQ 66 NW 39	Monument	Unknown	c. 390m N	Rectilinear & Curvilinear features - Cropmark. Three sides of possible rectangular structure with two small pits in corner, small arc, possible remains of a ring-ditch. All visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.
TQ 66 NW 40	Monument	Unknown	c. 485m NNE	Pit - Cropmark
TQ 66 NW 134	Listed Building	Medieval to Modern	c. 170m E	Church of Saint Mary Magdalene. Grade II* listed (1239125). Church 12/14thc. 13th-15th century restored in 1889.

TQ 56 NE 23	Findspot	Roman	c. 515m NW	Romano-British coin found in 1951. The exact find spot could not be ascertained but the allotments are centred at TQ 59786943
TQ 56 NE 29	Monument	Roman	c. 485m WSW	1st century AD Romano-British ditch or pit and pottery. During the construction of a farm building in 1971 a Roman ditch or pit was found containing 1st century pottery.
MKE58854	Findspot	Medieval	c. 490m NNW	PAS find. copper alloy harness pendant
TQ 56 NE 193	Building	Modern	c. 330m WNW	George V pillar box, Whitehill Road, Main Road / Fawkham Road, Longfield
TQ 66 NW 61	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 200m SSW	Site of Fawkham station. Station on the North Kent Line, opened in June 1872. The original buildings were destroyed by fire and rebuilt circa 1900; these in turn were demolished in the early 1970s. Originally called Fawkham, the station was renamed Longfield in 1961.
MKE83999	Farmstead	Post Medieval	c. 425m WSW	Salt Farm. A dispersed plan farmstead. Farmhouse detached gable end-on to yard, Position: Isolated position, Survival: Altered - partial loss of original form (less than 50%).
TQ 66 NW 131	Monument	Roman	c. 360m ESE	Roman occupation, Longfield. In 2011 Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out an evaluation. Pits, ditches and post holes of Roman date were found.
TQ 66 NW 132	Farmstead	Early Mesolithic to Early Neolithic	c. 355m ESE	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic worked flints, Longfield. In 2011 Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out an excavation. Mesolithic/Early Neolithic worked flints were found in later features. These are thought to indicate low-key and sporadic activity in the area.
TQ 66 NW 133	Farmstead	Middle Bronze Age to Late Iron Age	c. 360m ESE	Middle Bronze Age-Iron Age worked flints, Longfield. Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age worked flints found in later features.
MKE94979	Findspot	Roman	c. 500m NNW	PAS find. Roman Silver coin
MKE94986	Findspot	Medieval	c. 315m NNW	PAS find. Medieval Copper alloy brooch

TQ 66 NW 147	Findspot	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	c. 60m WNW	Longfield, general area: surface-finds of at least two Palaeolithic handaxes, Recorded in the 1960s.
TQ 85 SE 300	Monument	Post Medieval	c. 200m S	Chatham and Dover Railway, 1858

<i>KHER Event ID</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>
EKE10381	DBA	2008	Land at Axton Chase School, Longfield, Dartford, near Gravesend
EKE11027	Geophysical Survey	1996	Church Downs, Longfield
EKE13070	Excavation	2011	Former site of Axton Chase School, Longfield
EKE21507	Geophysical Survey	2000-2001	Fawkham Junction
EKE4922	Excavations	1996	Church Downs, Longfield
EKE5118	Watching brief	1994	48 Main Road, Longfield
EKE10983	Watching brief	2005	51 Northdown Road, Longfield,
EKE4504	Watching brief	1971	South of Longfield Railway
EKE13069	Evaluation	2011	Land at Axton Chase School

Figure 13: Gazetteer of HER Data

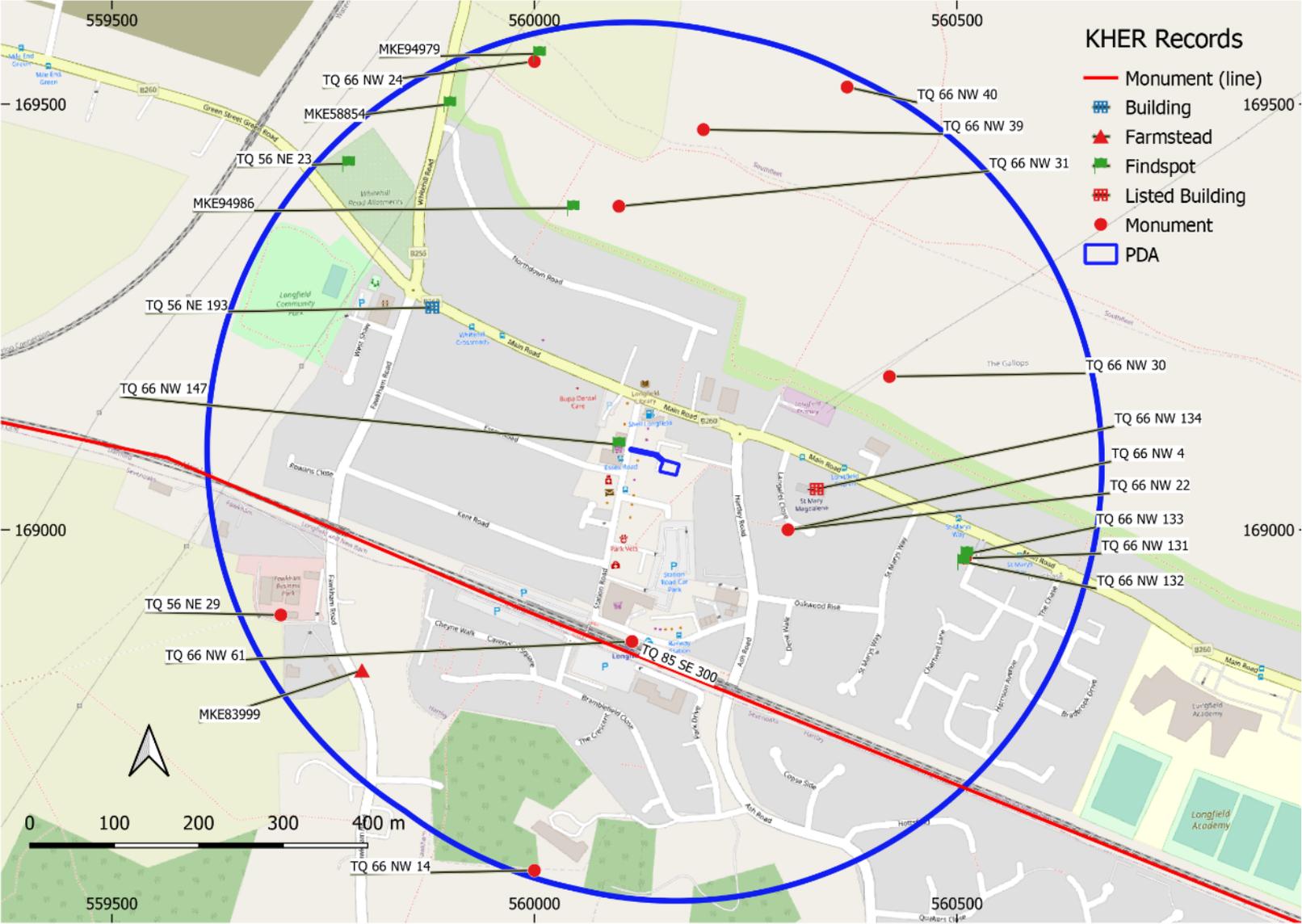


Figure 14: KHER Monument Record

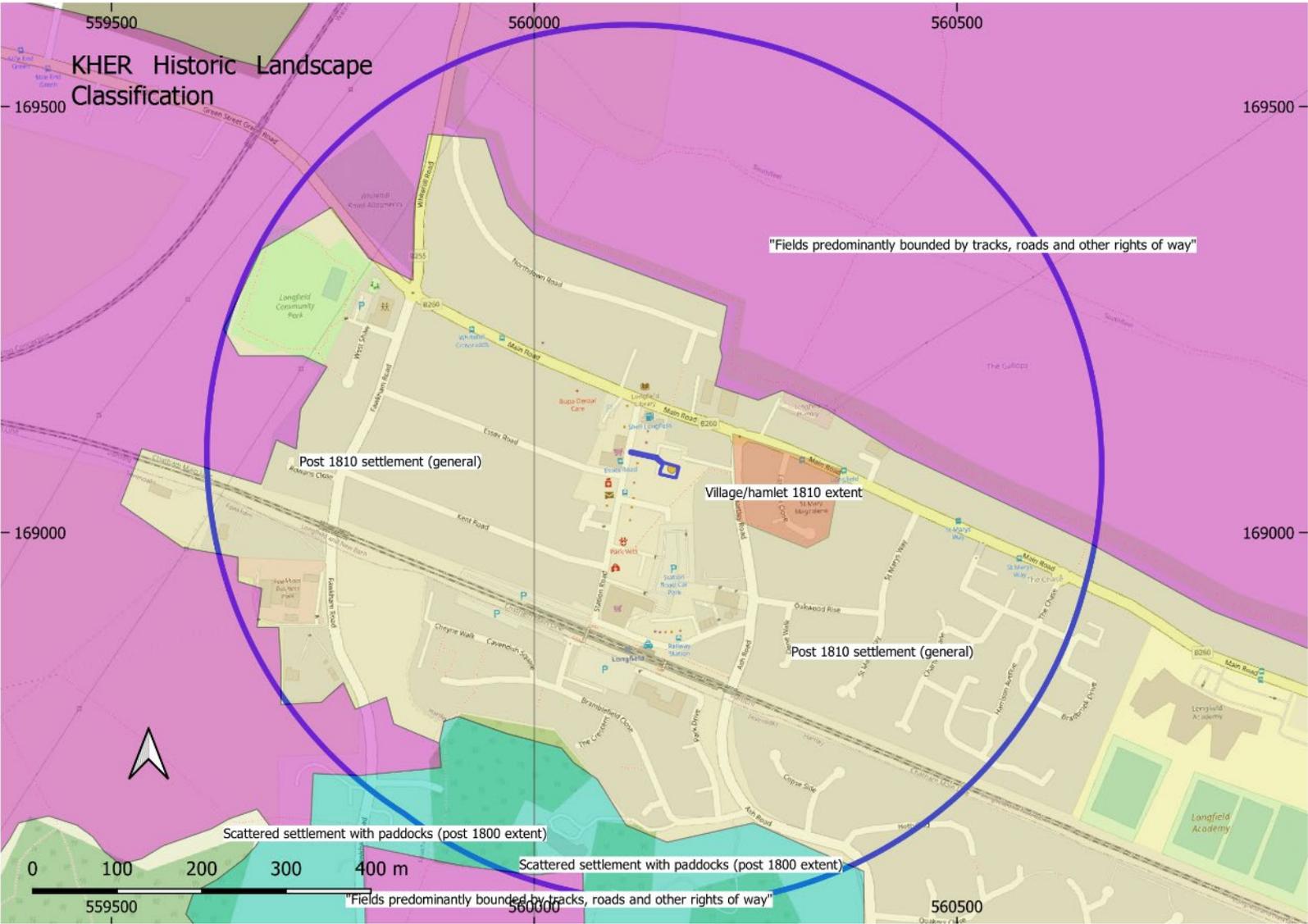


Figure 15: KHER Historic Landscape Classification

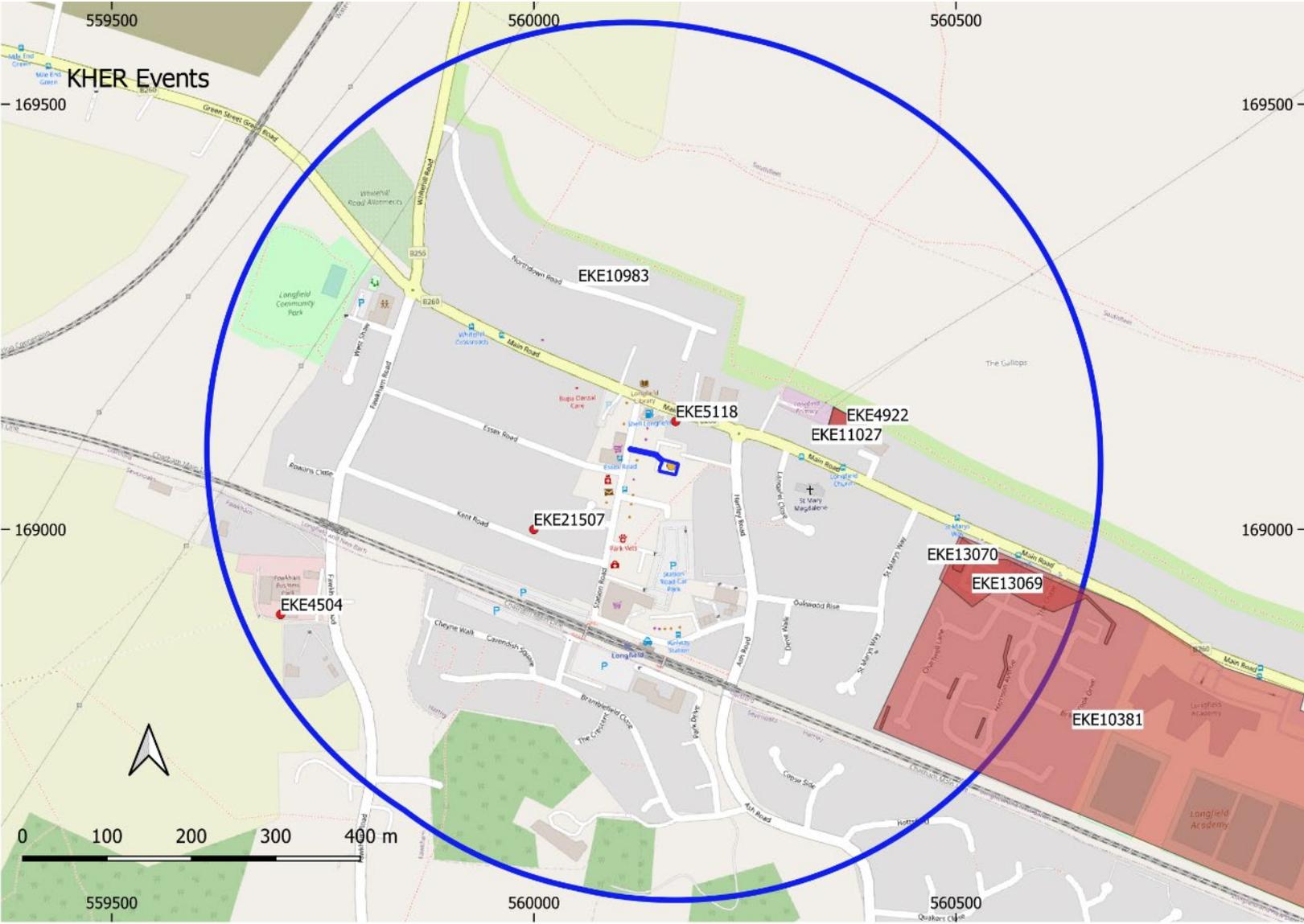


Figure 16: KHER Events

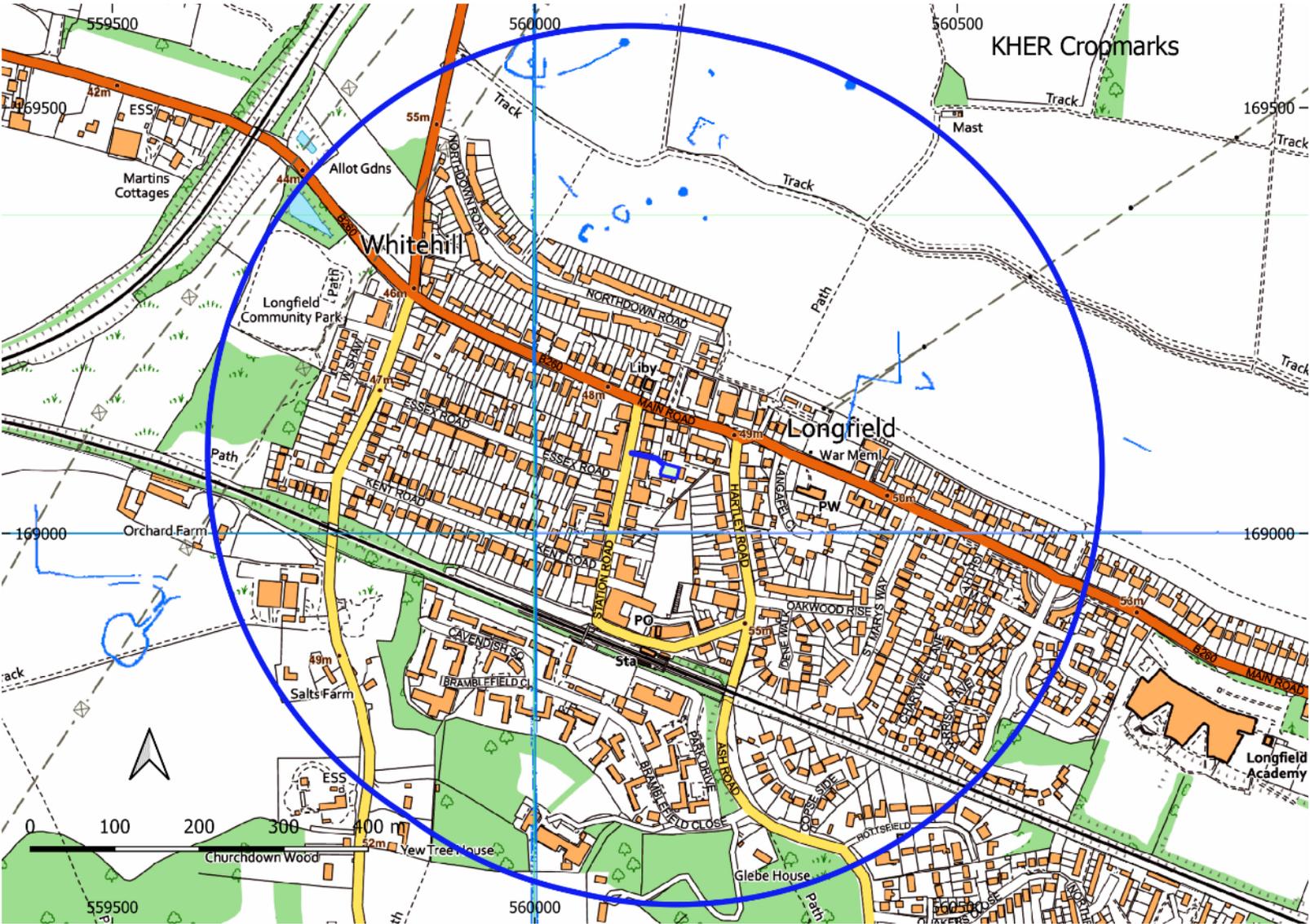


Figure 17: KHER Cropmarks

12 PLATES



Plate 1: 1940s. (Google Earth).



Plate 2: 1960s (Google Earth)



Plate 3: 1990 (Google Earth)



Plate 4: 2013 (Google Earth)



Google Earth

Plate 5: 2022 (Google Earth)



Plate 6: Looking towards the PDA (facing ESE)



Plate 7: View across the PDA (facing SE)



Plate 8: View across the PDA (facing SW)



Plate 9: View across the PDA (facing S)

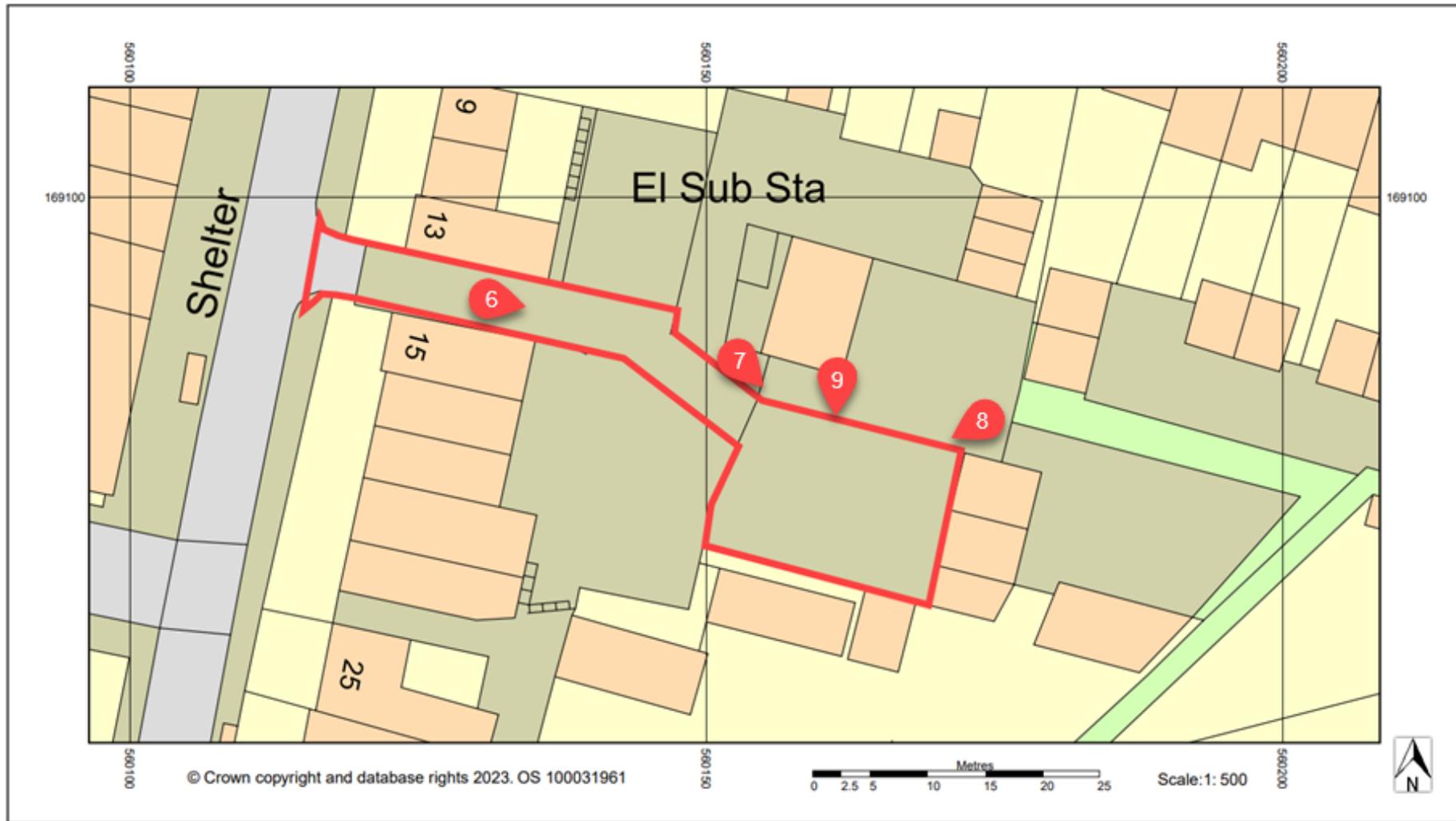


Plate 10: Plate locations