

**Archaeological and Geoarchaeological  
Evaluation at Longfield Academy,  
Longfield, Kent**

**DRAFT**

**Planning Reference: DA/09/temp005**

**NGR 560886, 168660  
ASE Project no: 3747  
Site Code: LAG09**

**ASE Report No. 2009106  
OASIS id: archaeol6-61875**



**By Michelle Statton BA MA PIfA  
and Matthew Pope BSc PhD**

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**August 2009**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Carillon to undertake an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation at Longfield Academy, Kent in advance of redevelopment. The fieldwork took place on the 9th and 10th of July 2009.*

*The archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation revealed that the site has been extensively affected by 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century gravel quarrying and levelling relating to the construction of the playing fields which appear to have removed any potential archaeological deposits, and no archaeological features or deposits were encountered in the evaluation. In some areas there was localised preservation of truncated colluvial deposits with some potential for the limited archaeological preservation of ex situ artefacts.*

*Geoarchaeological evaluation revealed a c. 3m deep Pleistocene sequence consisting of solifluction gravels, fluvial beds and Brickearth deposits. This most probably relates to processes associated with the last glaciation. No artefacts or ecofacts were encountered within the Pleistocene sediments, though the potential for localised artefact survival cannot be ruled out altogether.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, UCL were commissioned by Carillon to undertake an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation at Longfield Academy, Kent henceforth referred to as 'the site' (centred NGR 560886, 168660; Figure 1). The site was bounded to the north by the main road and to the south by further terraced playing fields, land to the west formed part of a residential development.
- 1.2 The evaluation was undertaken as predetermination work prior to a formal planning application and was undertaken to an agreed Specification (KCC 2009) produced by Wendy Rogers of Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group.
- 1.3 Nine archaeological evaluation trenches were located within a playing field situated to the east of Longfield Academy. Each of these contained a deeper geoarchaeological test pit (Figure 2).
- 1.4 The topography of the site comprises a NW-SE shallow dry valley which represents a former tributary of the River Darent. The site is situated on the southern valley floor and extends up to the lower southern slope. Previous site inspection suggested that some landscaping to prepare the site for use as a playing field would have been minimal, and consist of levelling and grading (ASE 2009). It was also suggested that some infill may have taken place along the southern edge, corresponding with the centre of the former valley (*ibid*).
- 1.5 According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 271, Dartford), the natural geology at the site comprises Upper Chalk, overlain in the northern half of the site by Flood Plain Gravel.
- 1.6 The aims of the project were to:
  - To establish whether any archaeological remains existed in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to require preservation *in situ*.
  - To clarify the potential of the gravels for Palaeolithic remains.
  - To ascertain whether later prehistoric and Roman activity identified within the general area were also present on this site.
  - To identify any remains that may be associated with known quarrying activity in the immediate area.
  - To determine, as far is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas, where archaeological remains are potentially threatened, was studied, and attention was given to sites and remains of all periods (inclusive of evidence of past environments).

- To clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.

1.7 This report aims to disclose the results of the field evaluation and to discuss any forthcoming recommendations. The evaluation was conducted by Giles Dawkes, Matt Pope, Liane Peyre and Michelle Statton, and project managed by Neil Griffin (fieldwork) and by Lucy Siburn and Dan Swift (post-excavation).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

2.1 The archaeological background for the site has been fully detailed in a previous Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2008). In summary, the report concluded that the archaeological potential of the site for the Prehistoric periods was uncertain and that there was good potential for archaeological deposits of Romano-British date, probably of an agricultural nature, with some potential for funerary remains. The archaeological potential for all other periods was concluded to be low.

2.2 Additionally, an appraisal of the Industrial Remains and Impact Assessment of Previous Landscaping (ASE 2009) was undertaken. This concluded that although the bulk of post-medieval industrial activity was concentrated off-site, the presence of short-lived industrial remains in areas not marked on historic mapping could not be ruled out.

## **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

3.1 Nine c. 30m trenches were excavated within the proposed development area (Figure 2). In trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9 the trenches were initially excavated to the top of the gravel and brickearth deposits. Trenches 2 and 6 were located over 19<sup>th</sup> century quarries and were excavated by machine in sondages at either end to the top of the underlying gravel and brickearth. The Geoarchaeological test pits were excavated within the open trenches through the gravel and brickearth but also recorded the made ground quarry deposits in section.

3.2 The trenches and features were located using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).

3.3 Overburden deposits were stripped under archaeological supervision by a tracked 360° machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the underlying geology or to the surface of any significant archaeological deposit, whichever was higher. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. The sections of trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and/or record any stratigraphy. The removed spoil was scanned for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts. Subtle differences in the natural were drawn as they may represent possible prehistoric features which are difficult to identify in trial trenching.

- 3.4 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the agreed specification of the works using pro-forma context record sheets. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart. The spoil, from site clearance prior to development, was inspected by the archaeologist to recover any artefacts of archaeological interest.
- 3.5 A full photographic record of the work was kept (monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive. The archive (including the finds) is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, and will in due course be offered to a local museum.
- 3.6 Environmental samples were taken where appropriate and in the amount and regularity specified in the agreed specification of the works.



## **4.0 RESULTS**

(Figures 2 – 7)

### **4.1 Trench 1**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length</b>	<b>Max. Width</b>	<b>Max. Depth</b>
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16m
1/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	0.08m
1/003	Deposit	Redeposited brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	0.24m
1/004	Deposit	Redeposited chalk	Tr.	Tr.	0.16m

Table 1: Trench 1

- 4.1.1 A variable natural geology of light greyish brown to light orange brown silt and gravel (1/002), was encountered at approximately 56.40m OD.
- 4.1.2 Immediately overlying the natural (1/002) was redeposited brickearth (1/003) with finds of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM), redeposited chalk (1/004) and greyish brown silt topsoil (1/001).
- 4.1.3 No archaeological features were identified.

### **4.2 Trench 2**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length</b>	<b>Max. Width</b>	<b>Max. Depth</b>
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.13m
2/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	0.03m

Table 2: Trench 2

- 4.2.1 A variable natural geology of light greyish brown to light orange brown silt (2/002), with frequent flint and chalk inclusions, was encountered between approximately 56.35 – 56.07m OD.
- 4.2.2 Overlying the natural (2/002) was a greyish brown silt topsoil (2/001). No subsoil was identified.
- 4.2.3 No archaeological features were identified.

### 4.3 Trench 3

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.23m
3/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m

Table 3: Trench 3

4.3.1 The variable natural geology of light greyish brown to light orange brown silt (3/002), with frequent flint and chalk inclusions, was encountered between 54.99 – 55.22m OD.

4.3.2 Overlying (3/002) was a greyish brown silt topsoil (3/001). No subsoil was identified.

4.3.3 No archaeological features were identified.

### 4.4 Trench 4

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.23m
4/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	0.16m

Table 4: Trench 4

4.4.1 A variable natural geology of light greyish brown to light orange brown silt (4/002), with frequent flint and chalk inclusions, was encountered between 54.77 – 55.34m OD.

4.4.2 Overlying (4/002) was a greyish brown silt topsoil (4/001). No subsoil was identified.

4.4.3 No archaeological features were identified.

### 4.5 Trench 5

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.18m
5/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	0.13m

Table 5: Trench 5

4.5.1 A variable natural geology of light greyish brown to orange brown silt (5/002), with frequent flint and chalk inclusions, was encountered at 54.96m OD.

4.5.2 Overlying (5/002) was a greyish brown silt topsoil (5/001). No subsoil was identified.

4.5.3 No archaeological features were identified.

#### 4.6 Trench 6

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17m
6/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	0.06m
6/003	Deposit	Mixed layer	Tr.	Tr.	1.1m
6/004	Deposit	Redeposited chalk	Tr.	Tr.	0.3m

Table 6: Trench 6

4.6.1 The gravel natural geology (6/002) was encountered at 54.46m OD.

4.6.2 The natural gravel had been clearly quarried to a depth of at least 1.4m below ground level throughout this trench. Overlying the natural was mixed redeposited gravel, modern brick rubble and brown clay silt (6/003) with finds of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and above was redeposited chalk (6/004).

4.6.3 Above was greyish brown silt topsoil (6/001).

4.6.4 No archaeological features were identified.

#### 4.7 Trench 7

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m
7/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	0.02m
7/003	Deposit	Mixed layer	Tr.	Tr.	0.80m
7/004	Deposit	Redeposited chalk	Tr.	Tr.	0.60m

Table 7: Trench 7

4.7.1 The gravel natural geology (7/002) was encountered at 53.92m OD.

4.7.2 Like Trench 6, the natural gravel had been clearly quarried to a similar depth of at least 1.4m below ground level throughout this trench.

4.7.3 Overlying the natural was mixed modern brick rubble, dark brown clay silt with gravel (7/003) with finds of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and redeposited chalk (7/004). Above was greyish brown silt topsoil (7/001).

4.7.4 No archaeological features were identified.

#### 4.8 Trench 8

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22m
8/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	0.09m

Table 8: Trench 8

4.8.1 A variable natural geology of light greyish brown to orange brown silt (8/002), with frequent flint and chalk inclusions, was encountered between approximately 54.73 – 55.09m OD.

4.8.2 Overlying (8/002) was a greyish brown silt topsoil (8/001). No subsoil was identified.

4.8.3 No archaeological features were identified.

#### 4.9 Trench 9

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.19m
7/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	0.11m

Table 9: Trench 9

4.9.1 A variable natural geology of light greyish brown to light orange brown silt (6/002), with frequent flint and chalk inclusions, was encountered between approximately 53.90 – 54.75 OD.

4.9.2 Overlying (6/002) was a greyish brown silt topsoil (6/001). No subsoil was identified.

4.9.3 No archaeological features were identified.

## **5.0 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS (Figures 8-13)**

- 5.1 The site occupies an NW-SE orientated dry valley which forms part of the wider Darent River valley system, the confluence of this dry valley with the main Darent Valley is situated just 500m south of Dartford Town centre about 6km to the north west of the Longfield School site. The site lies at approximately 57m O.D. on broadly level ground on the valley "flood plain" The site is mapped by the BGS (Sheet 271, Dartford) as Head Gravels overlying solid chalk, although fluvial Terrace Gravels are mapped to the immediate west of the site. The solid geology here is comprised of Seaford Beds of the Upper Chalk which is characteristically white, soft and friable with regular courses of flint nodules. On the plateaus of the interfluvies to the north and south of the valley are remnant outcrops of Tertiary Deposits, forming conformable block of Reading Beds overlain by London Clay, isolated pockets of Thanet Beds and unconformable and weathered Tertiary beds forming, alongside dissolved chalk, deposits mapped as clay-with-flints.
- 5.2 The fluvial deposits forming the valley bottom to the west of the site have been classified by the BGS as Taplow Gravels. Within the Thames sequence, the altitude of the site at >55m O.D. exceeds even those deposits of the Boyn Hill Terrace observed at Barnfield Pit (26-35m), Dartford Heath (36-42m OD.) and Swanscombe (Bridgeland 1994; Wenban-Smith and Bridgland 2001; Gibbard 1994). No Palaeolithic artefacts have been recorded from the valley despite being located only 5.5km directly south of the dense cluster of findspots associated with Thames gravels at Swanscombe (Roe 1968; Wessex 1993; Wymer 1999)
- 5.3 Nine geoarchaeological test pits were excavated at the site (Figure 2), one located within an extremity of each of the nine archaeological evaluation trenches. The test pits measured 2 x 2.5m in extent and were each excavated to a depth in excess of 2.5m reaching and proving the solid cretaceous chalk bedrock. The pits were excavated using a toothless bucket on a 2.5 excavator and were dug in 250mm spits unless a stratigraphic boundary of lithological change was encountered. Observations of lithology, colour and structure were made for each stratigraphic unit. 100 litre sediment samples of sands and gravels were taken for on-site sieving to determine the presence of stone artefacts for each 250mm spit of the Pleistocene sediments. Further 40 litre palaeoenvironmental bulk samples were taken for later assessment of potential for suitable sediments.
- 5.4 The following sedimentary units were recorded across the site:
- Made Ground: Variable deposits forming backfill of 19<sup>th</sup> century gravel pits in the valley. Contains 19<sup>th</sup> century building debris, rotted organic matter and chalk rubble.
- Colluvium: Toward the centre of the valley thin, truncated deposits of colluvium were encountered where not removed by quarrying. This comprised consolidated silt clay matrix containing rare sub-angular chalk clasts. Both struck flint and CBM flecks were noted in the colluvium. A tentative Bronze Age date is postulated for this colluvium on the basis of the flintwork, although this could have been residual. Reddish CBM flecks recorded at GTP1 might suggest a Roman-British date for the colluvium, this would agree with the age of major colluviation recorded by ASE at Oakfield

School in Dartford in 2008.

Brickearth: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown decalcified silt with clay. Massive deposition with no bedding structures visible.

Fluvial Gravel 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish Brown loosely consolidated sand with clay. 60-80% sub-rounded to rounded flint gavel 20-130mm maximum dimension. Contained occasional seams of coarse stone free sand.

Solifluction Gravel 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silt. 40-40% sub-angular flint gravel 20-50mm and sub-angular chalk gravel 30-50mm.

- 5.5 Through mapping of these sediment bodies across the site a geological model was developed using Rockworks. The correlated strip logs in figures 8 – 10 provide north south transects across the site. Figure 8 indicates that the western part of the site sits within the floodplain and mid channel area of the valley with only moderate amounts of later colluviation and no indications of solifluction development or survival. In Figure 9, a transect through the central portion of the site the site includes parts of the southern flood plain edge. Here both the underlying tail of gelifluction gravel can be seen to predate the formation of the fluvial sediments and Brickearth can be seen to cap the fluvial gravels. In Figure 10 the easternmost transect of the site can be seen to take in even more marginal locations on the edge of the valley with no fluvial sedimentation and deeper accumulation of gelifluction gravel.
- 5.6 In Figure 11 a full geological model is given for the site. It demonstrates that the valley has undergone at least four separate phases sedimentary deposition. The current valley shape is broadly defined by initial gelifluction events eroding the chalk surface through ice action and associated mass movements. These deposits tail towards the centre of the valley where they have been truncated and reworked by high energy fluvial processes giving rise to deep deposits of relatively large sub-rounded flint gravel. The fluvial deposits are then capped by Brickearths, with would have formed through low energy run-off of head deposits from the valley side and may contain a wind blown component. The Pleistocene sequence is then capped by superficial deposits of colluvium which, even at the valley edges does not attain depths of more than 1m. The colluvium may have been truncated as part of landscaping, the entire site has been flattened and subjected to quarrying during the past 200 years.

## **6.0 THE FINDS**

- 6.1 Only a few finds, including pottery and ceramic building material (CBM), were recovered during the archaeological work.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Pot</b>	<b>Wt (g)</b>	<b>CBM</b>	<b>Wt (g)</b>
1/003			4	112
2/Bs1			1	110
6/003	1	<2	3	164
7/003	1	<2	6	58

Table 1: Quantification of finds

## **6.2 Pottery by Elke Raemen**

- 6.3 Context [7/003] contained a pearlware transfer printed flow blue plate fragment. A second piece was recovered from [6/003] and consists of a blue transfer printed china willow pattern plate sherd. Both are of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date (second quarter onwards).

## **6.4 Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus**

- 6.5 Ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from three contexts and is post-medieval in date. Context [1/003] contained a fragment two fragments of orange peg tile with abundant poorly sorted quartz and sparse coarse red silt inclusions and a thick grey reduced core of probable 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date and orange peg tile with moderate fine to medium quartz of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. A fragment of tile from [1/003] in a fine orange fabric with sparse medium sized red and black iron rich and sparse calcareous inclusions is undated. Context [7/003] contained two fragments of sandy peg tile with moderate fine to medium quartz and fine sanding is of probable 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date. Also from context [7/003] are four very abraded undated brick fragments. Two fragments of brick from context [6/003] are also highly abraded but appear to be of broad post-medieval date.
- 6.6 A single fragment of brick was recovered from the geoarchaeological investigations GTP 2. The brick is a pale orange calcareous fabric with sparse coarse, black iron rich inclusions. A 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date is probable for the fragment.
- ## **6.7 Finds Potential**
- 6.8 The assemblage as it stands is too small to be of any potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

## **7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 7.1 No archaeological features or deposits were identified on the site, and the western and northern portions of the site had been affected by 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century gravel quarrying. In addition, the topography of level playing fields in an area of a relatively steep-sided valley and the notable absence of subsoil across the site strongly suggests that the playing fields have been terraced into the slope and removing most potential archaeological deposits.
- 7.2 Several geoarchaeological trenches revealed deeper deposits of made ground; the result of levelling construction for the playing fields and the remains of backfilled 19<sup>th</sup> gravel quarry pits. Within GTP 1 and 5 a colluvial deposit of possible Bronze Age to Roman date was detected. These truncated colluvial sequences do have some potential for archaeological preservation, although this is in the form of *ex situ* stray finds rather than *in situ* archaeological features.
- 7.3 Beneath the site preserves a Pleistocene geological sequence up to 3m in depth relating to high energy processes of landscape formation, possibly during the last glacial period. No artefacts or ecofacts were encountered during the evaluation.
- 7.4 A single sand lense within GTP 5 was sampled for OSL dating. This sand lense formed part of the fluvial gravels and, if dateable, could provide an absolute age for the fluvial sequence as a whole. Unless a date is obtained any suggestion of age for the Pleistocene sequence is conjectural. At c.55m O.D. the site is situated at the level of the Boyn Hill Terrace, but the steep down-slope incline of the valley makes it highly likely that the fluvial gravels correlate with younger suites of Terrace Gravels in the Darent and Thames Valley systems. Given that the fluvial gravels are covered only by relative thin beds of Brickearth and Holocene colluvium it is most likely that the fluvial sequence represents deposits from relatively high energy melt water discharged during the last Glaciation. The gravels themselves are likely to contain reworked elements from earlier cold stage episodes.



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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The authors would like to thank Carillon for commissioning the work and Wendy Rogers of KCC for her guidance throughout the project.

**SMR Summary Form**

Site Code	LAG09					
Identification	Playing fields at Longfield Academy, Longfield, Kent					
District Borough	Longfield Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	560886, 168660					
Geology	Upper Chalk and Flood Plain Gravels					
ASE Project Number	3718					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other School playing field		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. July '09	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Carillon					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Giles Dawkes					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p><i>Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Carillon to undertake an archaeological evaluation of 9 trenches at Longfield Academy, Kent in advance of redevelopment. The fieldwork took place on the 9th and 10th of July 2009,</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed that the site has been extensively affected by 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century gravel quarrying and levelling relating to the construction of the playing fields which may have removed any potential archaeological deposits, and no archaeological features or deposits were encountered in the evaluation. In some areas there was localised preservation of truncated colluvial deposits with some potential for the limited archaeological preservation of ex situ artefacts although no artefact concentrations were recorded in the sequences observed.</i></p> <p><i>Geoarchaeological observations conducted as part of the evaluation have revealed that c. 3m deep Pleistocene sedimentary sequence consisting of solifluction gravel, fluvial beds and Brickearth deposits. This most probably relates to processes associated with the last glaciation. No artefacts or ecofacts were encountered within the Pleistocene sediments, though the potential for localised artefact survival cannot be ruled out altogether.</i></p>						

OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-63161**

**Project details**

Project name	arch and geoarch eval at longfield academy, longfield, kent
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Carillon to undertake an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation at Longfield Academy, Kent in advance of redevelopment. The fieldwork took place on the 9th and 10th of July 2009. The archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation revealed that the site has been extensively affected by 19th/20th century gravel quarrying and levelling relating to the construction of the playing fields which appear to have removed any potential archaeological deposits, and no archaeological features or deposits were encountered in the evaluation. In some areas there was localised preservation of truncated colluvial deposits with some potential for the limited archaeological preservation of ex situ artefacts. Geoarchaeological evaluation revealed a c. 3m deep Pleistocene sequence consisting of solifluction gravels, fluvial beds and Brickearth deposits. This most probably relates to processes associated with the last glaciation. No artefacts or ecofacts were encountered within the Pleistocene sediments, though the potential for localised artefact survival cannot be ruled out altogether.
Project dates	Start: 09-07-2009 End: 10-07-2009
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LAG09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Test Pits'

Development type    Landowner pre-sale planning application (outline)

Prompt                Planning condition

Position in the  
planning process    Pre-application

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**Project location**

Country                England

Site location           KENT DARTFORD LONGFIELD AND NEW BARN longfield  
academy

Postcode               DA3 7

Study area             540.00 Square metres

Site coordinates       TQ 560886 168660 50.9295196788 0.221413516666 50 55 46  
N 000 13 17 E Point

Height OD / Depth    Min: 54.00m Max: 56.00m

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**Project creators**

Name of  
Organisation           Archaeology South-East

Project brief  
originator               Kent County Council

Project design  
originator               KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

Project  
director/manager       Neil Griffin

Project supervisor    Giles Dawkes

Type of  
sponsor/funding  
body                      Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body      Carilon

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient      Local Museum

Physical Archive ID      LAG09

Physical Contents      'Ceramics'

Digital Archive recipient      Local Museum

Digital Archive ID      LAG09

Digital Contents      'Ceramics','Stratigraphic','Survey'

Digital Media available      'Images raster / digital photography','Text'

Paper Archive recipient      Local Museum

Paper Archive ID      LAG09

Paper Contents      'Ceramics','Stratigraphic','Survey','other'

Paper Media available      'Context sheet','Drawing','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '

Paper Archive notes      goearch results

**Project bibliography 1**

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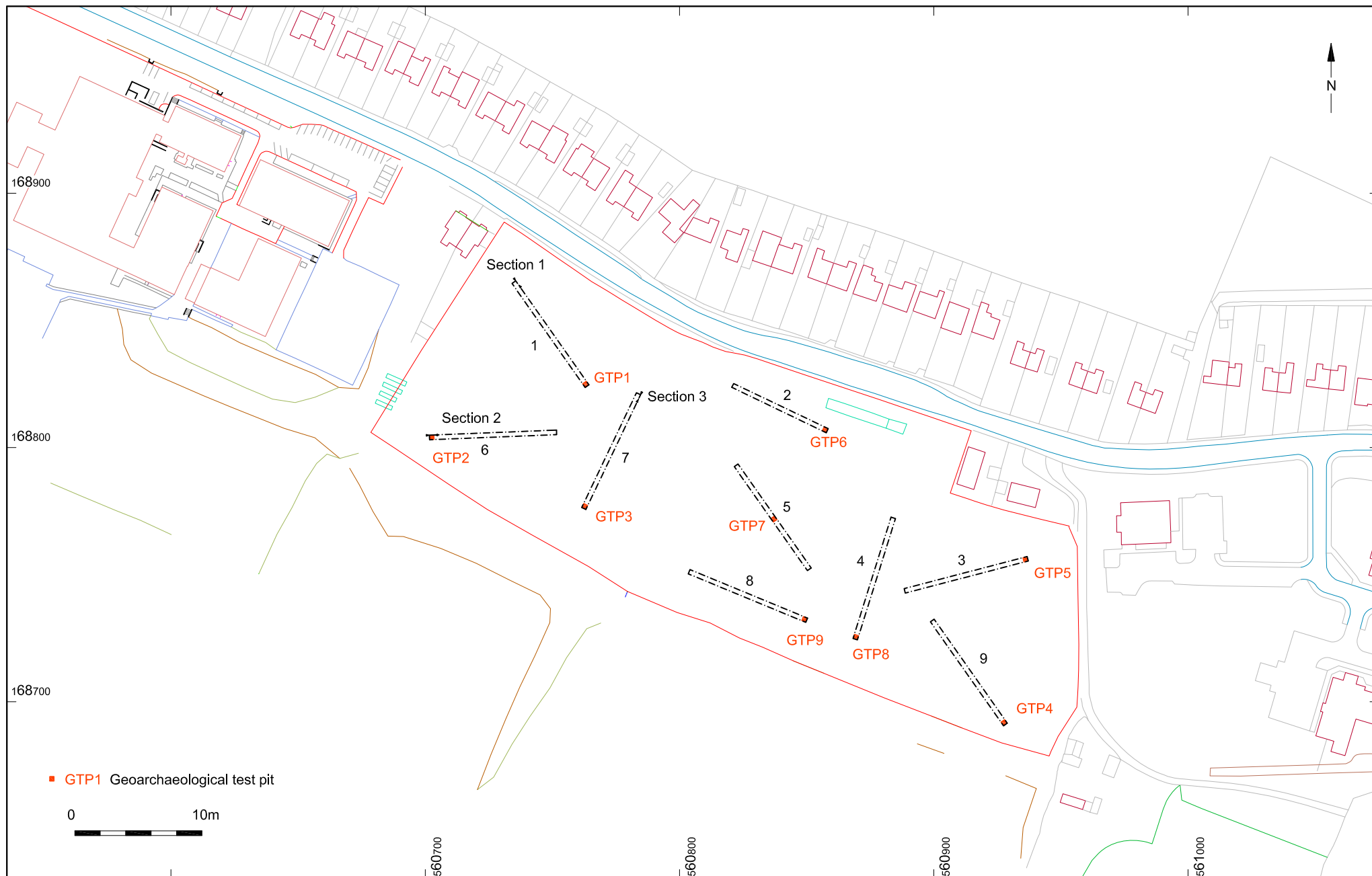




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Project Ref: 3747	Aug 2009	Site location	
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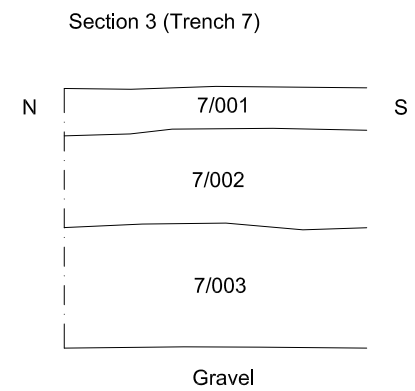
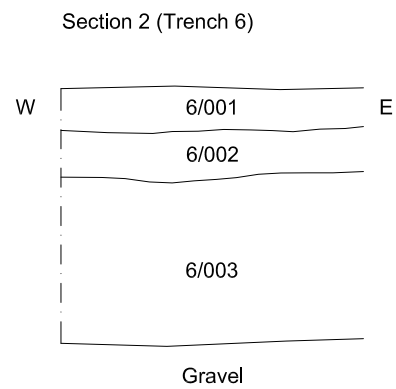
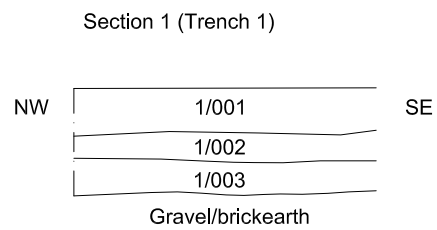
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Trench location

Fig. 2





0 1m



Fig. 4: Trench 1, facing north-west



Fig. 5: Trench 6, natural gravel overlain by modern deposits

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Fig. 6: Trench 7, facing south



Fig. 7: Playing fields and surrounding terraced bank facing south

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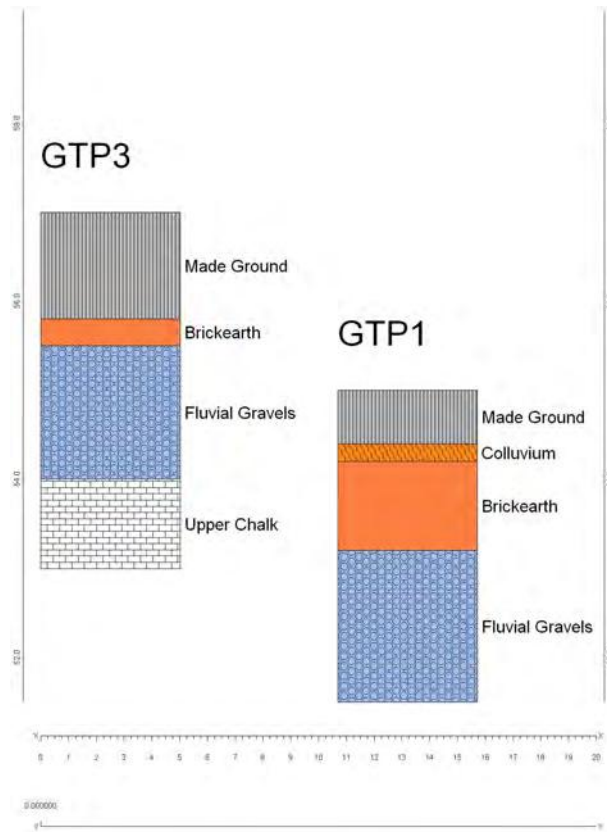


Fig. 8: Geological transect 1, western part of the site

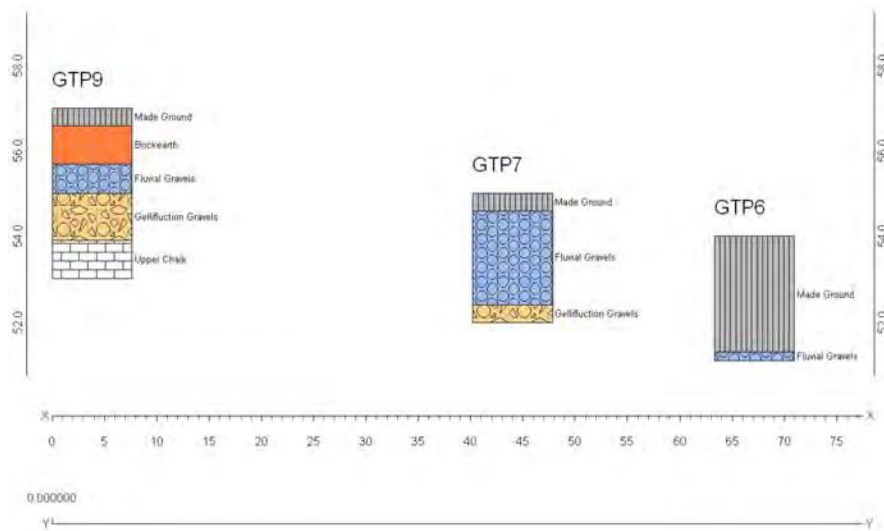


Fig. 9: Geological transect 2, central part of the site.

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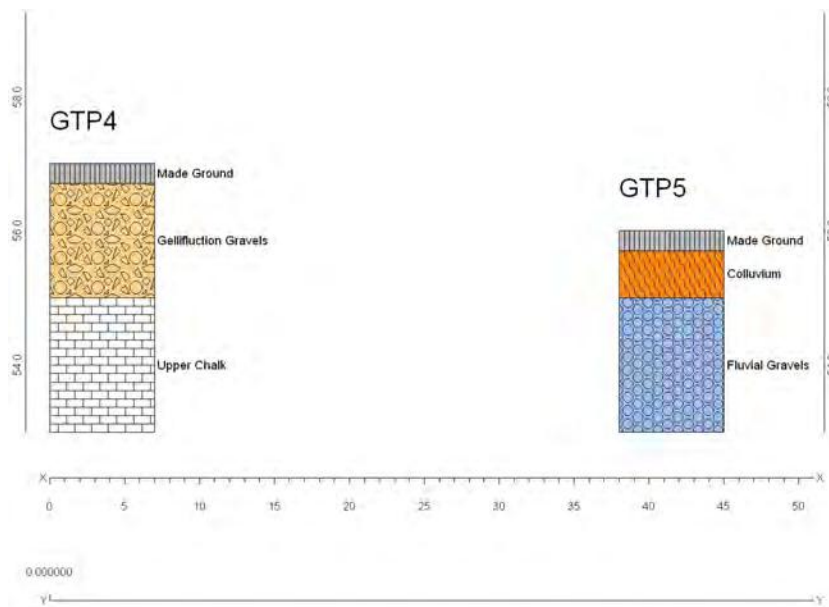


Fig. 10: Geological transect 3, eastern part of the site

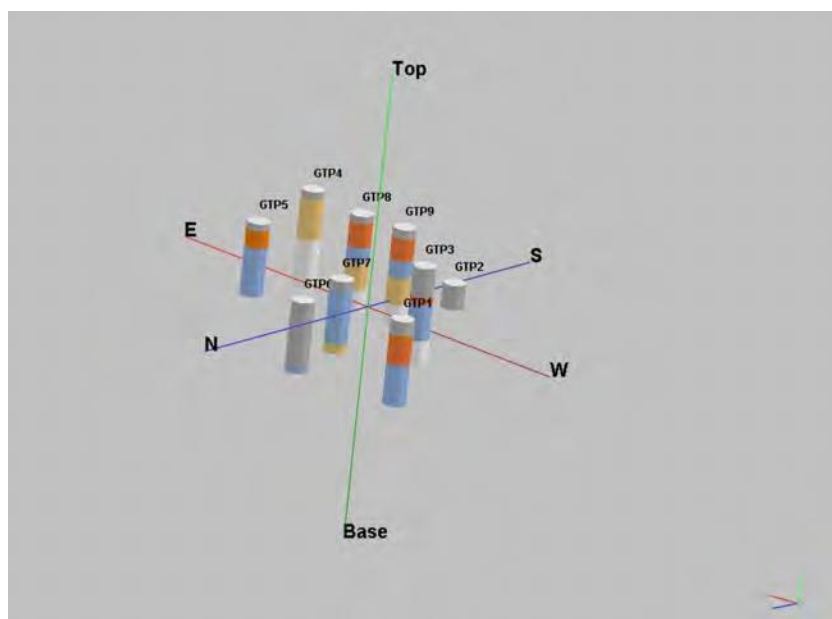


Fig. 11: Geological model for Longfield School site. See figures 8-10 for colour key.

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Fig. 12: GTP1 south-east facing section. Made ground, colluvium and fluviat gravel



Fig. 13: GTP7 north facing section. Made ground, fluvial gravel and gelifluction deposits

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