

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Milton Chantry, Commercial Place
Gravesend, Kent**

**NGR: 565247 174322
(TQ 65247 74322)**

**Scheduled Monument (SM 24358)
Case No: S00238139
Gravesham Borough Council
ASE Project No: 190803
Site Code: MIC 20
ASE Report No: 2020105
OASIS ID: archaeol6-396196**



By Teresa Vieira

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Prepared by:	Teresa Vieira	Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Dan Swift	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	September 2020		
Version:	1		

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Gravesham Borough Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the repairs of a water pipe at Scheduled Monument Milton Chantry, Gravesend, Kent (NGR 565247 174322).

No archaeological features, deposits or finds were exposed.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Gravesham Borough Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for water service repairs at Milton Chantry, Commercial Place, Gravesend, Kent (NGR 565247 174322; Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 Milton Chantry, which dates from c.1300, is part of the New Tavern Fort complex and a Scheduled Monument (SM 24358).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site is mainly flat and lies in an area of landscaped gardens to the north-east of Gravesend town centre c. 80m from the River Thames.
- 1.2.2 According to the latest data available from the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology at the site comprises White Chalk Formation. There are no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2020).

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Scheduled Monument Consent for the repair of a broken water pipe has been granted by Historic England (Ref: S00238139), which subsequently provided a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological work at the site.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This current report provides the results of the archaeological watching brief undertaken at the site on the 8th June 2020. It has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (HE 2020) and the Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief (ASE 2020). The work was carried out by Teresa Vieira (Archaeologist). The fieldwork was managed by Paul Mason, the post-excavation work by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following information is summarized from the Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief (ASE 2020).

2.2 Background

2.2.1 The recorded history of the site begins with a hospital documented in 1156. In 1321-22 it was re-founded as a chantry by Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. Comparison with other hospital sites suggests that some elements of the present building might date from this period. The timber-framed truncated building on the south side, might have provided accommodation for the master and brethren of the hospital, with the chantry building housing the infirmary and chapel. Of the rectangular building of stone construction only the external face of the east wall is visible.

2.2.2 During the reign of Henry VIII the main building was used as a chantry, possibly housing the hospital's chapel, by Sir Henry Wyatt of Allington.

2.2.3 Since the dissolution of chantries early in the reign of Edward VI the building has had an entirely secular use, first as private residences and then as a tavern in the late 17th century. In the 1780s New Tavern Fort was constructed to supplement the defences provided by the Tilbury Fort, located on the opposite side of the Thames. Lying within the perimeter of the new fort, the former chantry-cum-tavern was used as barrack accommodation for the garrison. During this period the brick exterior and much of the existing fenestration was introduced. Use for military accommodation continued during the 1920s, while during the Second World War the building was prepared for use as a gas decontamination centre.

2.2.4 The existing form and appearance of the building is a fragment of a much larger agglomeration of structures, as shown in late 18th century plans, where the Milton Rectory or Rectory House are shown in the southern block. Its current form is the result of demolition campaigns, which started as a reaction to bomb-damage sustained in World War II and culminated with the truncation of this south block and the demolition of other structures south and east of the chapel by 1969.

2.3 Project Aims and Objectives

2.3.1 The following research aims and objectives were included in the WSI (HE 2020).

The purpose of the archaeological fieldwork will be to preserve by record the presence and nature of archaeological deposits encountered during the works, and to signal to interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, the discovery of archaeological material for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support treatment to a proper and satisfactory standard.

2.3.2 In addition, with reference to the South-East Research Framework (medieval period), the archaeological works have the potential to address the following research priorities:

- *Ritual and ceremony, which might be religious (including pilgrimage) and/or related to funerary or other rites of passage*
- *Taboos: for example relating to diet, or access to and exclusion from certain places*
- *Buildings archaeology*
- *Comparisons between urban and rural, coastal and in-land communities*

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological methodology for the watching brief was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Historic England 2020). All work was carried out in accordance with this document and in line with the relevant professional standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2019).
- 3.1.2 Manual groundworks were monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. All stripped surfaces and all sections were examined for archaeological deposits and all spoil was scanned for the presence of archaeological artefacts.
- 3.1.3 All encountered deposits were recorded according to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East context record forms. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart. A full photographic record of the monitoring was maintained.

3.2 Fieldwork Constraints

- 3.2.1 There were no constraints to the completion of the archaeological watching brief. All groundworks could be safely monitored and all spoil was available for inspection.

3.3 The Site Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited with English Heritage at the regional curatorial store (Dover Castle, Kent) in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	1
Section sheets	0
Plans sheets	0
Digital photos	8
Context register	1
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	1
Trench Record forms	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

4.0 RESULTS

(Figure 2)

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Monitoring was undertaken during groundworks to repair a water pipe.

4.2 Monitoring

Context	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness m
001	Layer	Topsoil	0.50

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 A *sondage* measuring c.0.60m x 0.60m was manually excavated to expose a water pipe in the place where the leak was identified. The excavation ceased at a depth of c.0.50m. The pipe was repaired and the *sondage* backfilled.
- 4.2.3 Beneath the turf, the recorded stratigraphic sequence was straightforward and consisted of a mid-brown sandy silt topsoil [001] with occasional inclusions of flints, chalk flecks and CBM.
- 4.2.4 No finds were recovered and no significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered during the archaeological monitoring.

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 5.1.1 A simple stratigraphic sequence of topsoil was encountered. No archaeological deposits or features were observed.

5.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 5.2.1 The low impact of the groundworks, which have not exceed the removal a topsoil layer, do not allow for further considerations.

5.3 Consideration of research aims

- 5.3.1 Clearly the site specific research aims could not be addressed given the absence of significant archaeological deposits. However, the overarching aim of the watching brief was addressed in that the groundworks were monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

5.4 Conclusions

- 5.4.1 No archaeological deposits or features were observed and no finds were recovered.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ASE, 2020 *Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief at Milton Chantry, Commercial Place, Gravesend, Kent*

BGS, 2020 <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed on 08/02/2020)

CIfA, 2014 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Regulations, Standards and Guidance*

Historic England, 2020 Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological supervision of repairs to buried services: Milton Chantry, Gravesend

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Gravesham Borough Council for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project.

HER Summary

Site code	MIC 20					
Project code	190803					
Planning reference	Scheduled Monument Case No.S00238139					
Site address	Commercial Place, Gravesend, Kent, DA12 2BH					
District/Borough	Gravesend, Kent					
NGR (12 figures)	565247 174322					
Geology	White Chalk Formation					
Fieldwork type	WB					
Date of fieldwork	08.06.2020					
Sponsor/client	Gravesham Borough Council					
Project manager	Paul Mason					
Project supervisor	Teresa Vieira					
Period summary						
						<i>None</i>
Project summary	<p>Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Gravesham Borough Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the repairs of a water pipe at Scheduled Monument Milton Chantry, Gravesend, Kent (NGR 565247 174322).</p> <p>No archaeological features, deposits or finds were exposed.</p>					

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-396196

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Milton Chantry, Gravesend, Kent
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Gravesham Borough Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the repairs of a water pipe at Scheduled Monument Milton Chantry, Gravesend, Kent (NGR 565247 174322). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were exposed.
Project dates	Start: 08-06-2020 End: 08-06-2020
Previous/future work	Not known / No
Any associated project reference codes	24358 - SM No.
Any associated project reference codes	MIC20 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 8 - Land dedicated to the display of a monument
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT GRAVESHAM GRAVESHAM Milton Chantry
Postcode	DA12 2BH
Study area	20 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 65247 74322 51.443219908749 0.378073351249 51 26 35 N 000 22 41 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.5m Max: 7m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	English Heritage
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Teresa Vieira
Type of sponsor/funding	Borough Council

body

Name of sponsor/funding body Gravesham Borough Council

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient ASE

Digital Archive recipient ASE

Paper Archive recipient ASE

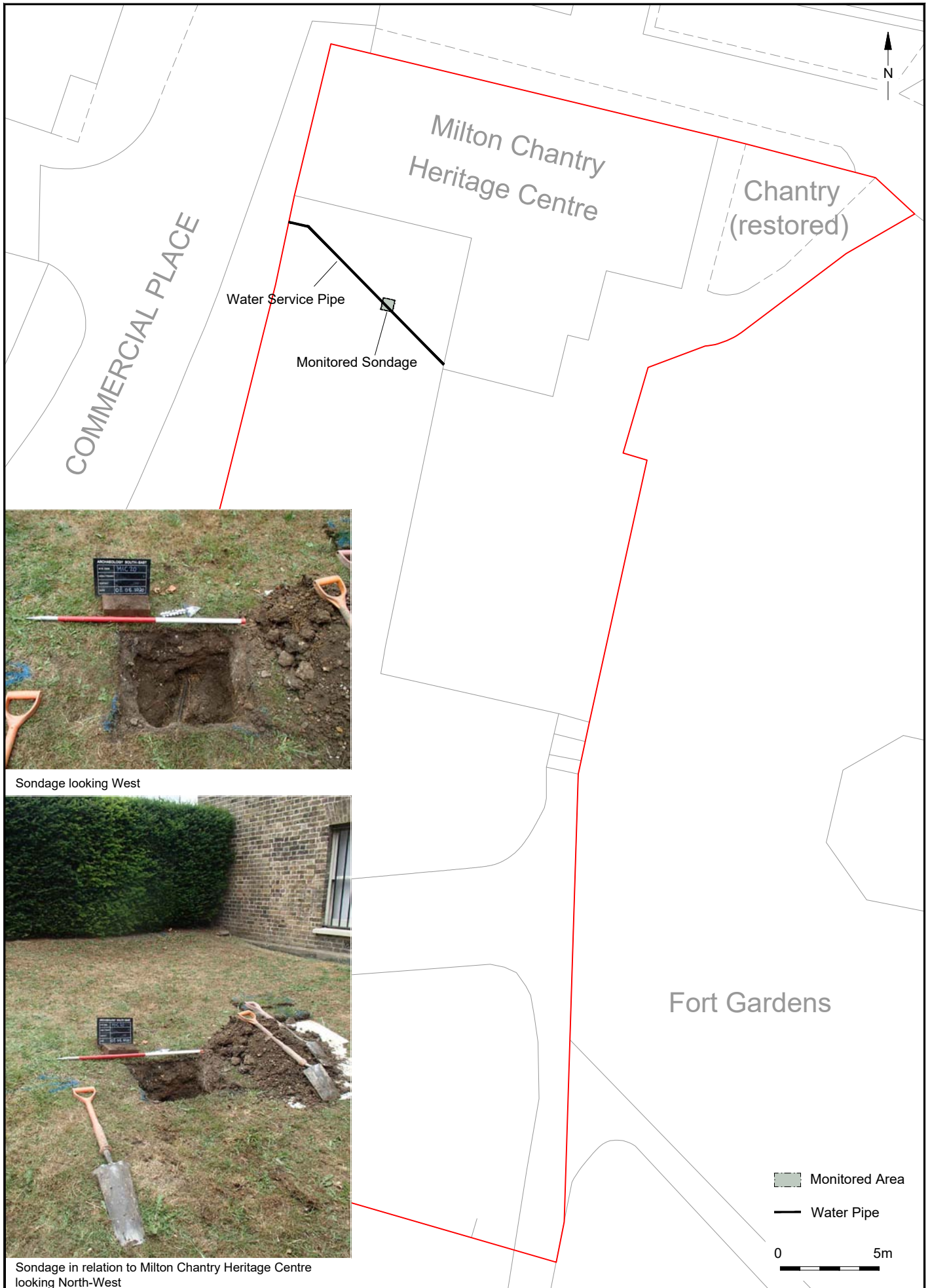
Entered by Teresa Vieira (t.vieira@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 9 June 2020



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© Archaeology South-East		Milton Chantry, Gravesend	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 190803	June 2020	Site location	
Report Ref: 2020105	Drawn by: LG		



Sondage looking West



Sondage in relation to Milton Chantry Heritage Centre looking North-West

© Archaeology South-East		Milton Chantry, Gravesend	Fig.2
Project Ref: 190803	June 2020	Site Plan with Monitored Area and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2020105	Drawn by: LG		

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**Milton Chantry, Commercial Place, Gravesend, Kent,
DA12 2BH**

**Specification for
Archaeological Watching Brief**

NGR: 565247 174322

Gravesham Borough Council

ASE Project no. 190803

Site Code: MIC20

May 2020

Prepared by Paul Mason

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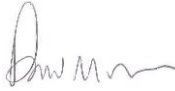

**Specification for
Archaeological Watching Brief**

NGR: 565247 174322

Gravesham Borough Council

ASE Project no. 190803

Site Code: MIC20

Prepared by:	Paul Mason	Project Manager	
Reviewed and approved by:	Andy Leonard	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	May 2020		
Version:	1		

SITE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Specification for archaeological watching brief at Milton Chantry, Commercial Place, Gravesend, Kent, DA12 2BH

1. **Summary:** This document covers the methodology for archaeological watching brief during the repair of a water pipe at the above site.
2. **Site Location & Description:** The site lies in an area of landscaped gardens to the north-east of Gravesend town centre, near to the south bank of the River Thames, centred on National Grid Reference NGR 565247 174322 (Figure 1). Milton Chantry, which dates from c.1300, is part of the New Tavern Fort complex and a Scheduled Monument (SM 24358).
3. **Planning Background & Nature of Development:** Scheduled Monument Consent for the repair of a broken water pipe has been granted by Historic England (Ref: S00238139). The repair will involve the hand excavation of a single trench measuring 1m x 1m to a depth of 650mm (Figure 2). Should it prove impossible to repair the existing services then a new pipe will be laid, running immediately adjacent to the existing, from the western boundary of the scheduled monument to the south block, where it will enter the building via the existing access. Historic England have provided a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief during the works (see Appendix).
4. **Geological & Topographical Background:** The geology of the site is recorded as chalk overlain with head deposits of clay, silt sand and gravel (BGS 2020). The site is mainly flat and lies c. 80m south of the River Thames.
5. **Archaeological & Historical Background Potential:** The background to the site is presented in Historic England's Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix).
6. **Specific Aims of the Archaeological Work:**

The WSI defines the aims and objectives of the watching brief as follows:

The purpose of the archaeological fieldwork will be to preserve by record the presence and nature of archaeological deposits encountered during the works, and to signal to interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, the discovery of archaeological material for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support treatment to a proper and satisfactory standard.

In addition, with reference to the South-East Research Framework (medieval period), the archaeological works have the potential to address the following research priorities:

- *Ritual and ceremony, which might be religious (including pilgrimage) and/or related to funerary or other rites of passage*

- *Taboos: for example relating to diet, or access to and exclusion from certain places*
- *Buildings archaeology*
- *Comparisons between urban and rural, coastal and in-land communities*

7. **Methodology:** Monitoring of groundworks for the repair will be undertaken. The general are of monitoring is shown on Figure 2.

A Risk Assessment will be produced prior to the commencement of the work.

Further details are as set out in the Historic England Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix).

8. **Site Recording:** Further details are as set out in the Historic England Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix).
9. **Site Reporting and Archiving:** Further details are as set out in the Historic England Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix). The report will include a statement of significance for any archaeological remains that are present.
10. **Monitoring:** Further details are as set out in the Historic England Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix).
11. **General:** Further details are as set out in the Historic England Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix).

References

BGS 2020, Geindex <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/GeoIndex/>

Historic England 2020 Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological supervision of repairs to buried water services: Milton Chantry, Gravesend

Archaeology South-East
May 2020



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© Archaeology South-East		Milton Chantry, Gravesend	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 190803	May 2020	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Milton Chantry, Gravesend	Fig.2
Project Ref: 190803	May 2020	Site Plan with Area to be Monitored	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: LG		

Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological
supervision of repairs to buried water services

Milton Chantry, Gravesend, Kent

(NGR TQ 65294 74271)

February 2020



ENGLISH HERITAGE

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND RECORDING OF TREE STUMP GRINDING

I. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Urgent repairs are required to a buried water pipe at Milton Chantry. It is necessary to expose the pipe and repair or replace it.
- 1.2 Milton Chantry is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (National Heritage List for England no.1013658 (RSM no. 24358)). The proposed works will entail intrusive works in the scheduled ancient monument and will be subject to Scheduled Monument Consent.
- 1.3 A condition of the Scheduled Monument Consent will be that the works are archaeologically monitored and that provision is made for archaeological recording.
- 1.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by English Heritage, and provides the basis for the conduct of the archaeological monitoring and subsequent mitigation and analysis, if necessary.

2. UNDERSTANDING THE HERITAGE ASSET

2. Understanding the heritage asset

- 2.1 Milton Chantry dates from c.1300 and is a rectangular building of stone construction but only the external face of the east wall, where flint is visible, betrays this fact: the rest of the building was encased in red and later yellow brick during the late 18th and 19th centuries. The east wall has a restored three-light Y-tracery window, below which is a square-headed two-light late-medieval opening. The north elevation contains sash-windows, regularly spaced, while in the west elevation there is a tall window with segmental head over a simple unadorned doorway. By contrast, the south elevation consists of plain brick. Internally, the building has been subdivided by the insertion of a substantial chimney stack and a first floor in the 16th century, while there is a later attic floor over the eastern half of the building. The building retains its medieval arch-braced roof. Alterations to the interior reflect the diverse nature of the building's later history, particularly its use as a barracks when cast-iron fireplaces, military equipment racks and shelves were introduced.
- 2.2 On the south side of the chantry are the truncated remains of another medieval building, this time timber-framed but again partly encased in brick and partly weather-boarded. This building is thought to be the remnant of an aisled hall and contains a queen-post roof. A notable later addition is the 17th-century staircase on the east side, which provides access to the upper floor of the chantry proper.



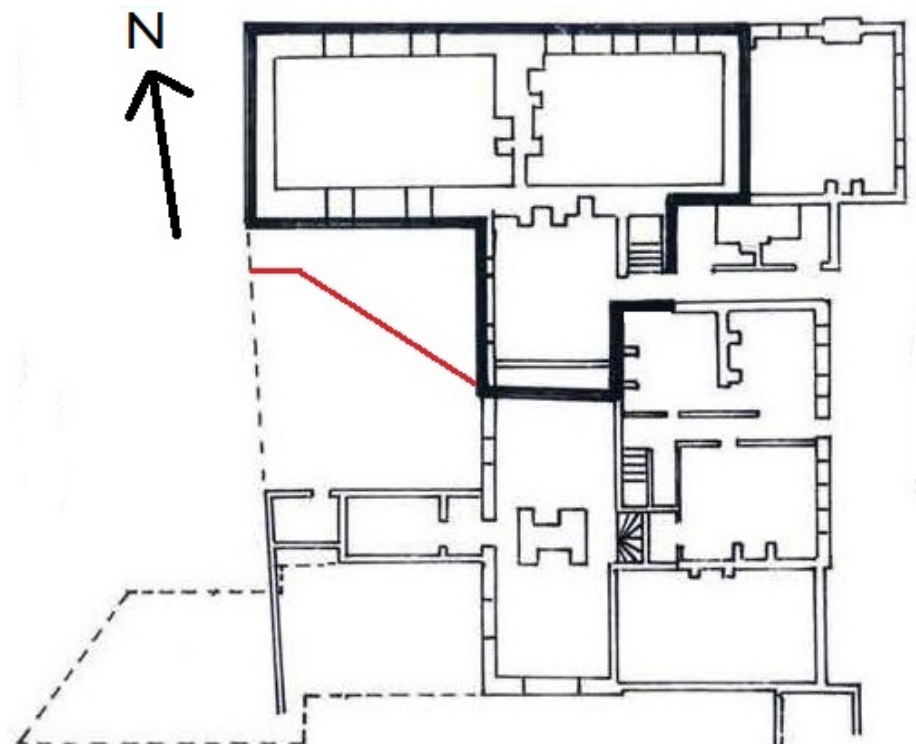
Milton Chantry, view looking north. Weather-boarded south wall of south block at centre with brick-faced medieval chantry beyond. Water pipe subject to works passes below lawn to left, in angle between buildings.

- 2.3 The recorded history of the site begins with a hospital documented in 1156 but it was re-founded as a chantry by Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke in 1321-22. It is possible that both elements of the present building date from this period, although the main building may be slightly earlier. Comparing the upstanding remains with other hospital sites suggests the possibility that the timber-framed building provided accommodation for the master and brethren of the hospital, with the chantry building housing the infirmary and chapel. The use of the main building as a chantry by Sir Henry Wyatt of Allington during the reign of Henry VIII suggests that it housed the hospital's chapel.
- 2.4 Wyatt's chantry fell victim to the general dissolution of chantries which occurred early in the reign of Edward VI. Since that time the building has had entirely secular uses, first as one or more private residences and then as a tavern in the late 17th century. In the 1780s New Tavern Fort was constructed to supplement the defences provided by Tilbury Fort on the opposite side of the Thames. Lying within the perimeter of the new fort, the former chantry-cum-tavern was used as barrack accommodation for the garrison, and it was in this period that the brick exterior and much of the existing fenestration was introduced. Use for military accommodation

continued until the 1920s, while during the Second World War the building was prepared for use as a gas decontamination centre.

- 2.5 In its current form, the building is a fragment of a much larger agglomeration of structures. Late 18th-century plans show that the southern block terminated in a range aligned east-west, which was known as Milton Rectory or Rectory House. The property was surrounded to south and east by walled gardens and bowling greens. The rectory was demolished between 1845 and 1849 and additional structures built on the east and west sides of the south block to provide barrack accommodation such that by the 1880s the overall footprint of the building was over twice as large as is now the case. The existing form and appearance of the building is the result of demolition campaigns, which started as a reaction to bomb-damage sustained in World War II but which culminated with the truncation of the south block and the demolition of the other structures south and east of the chapel by 1969. The south elevations of the south block and the porch are entirely creations of this period, providing new external walls for what were previously internal spaces.

Floor plan of Milton Chantry, from Victor Smith, *Priest, Publicans and Privates*, Gravensend Historical Society 2017). Bold black line denotes external wall of extant building. Grey line denotes extent of barracks in the 1880s. Dashed line denotes walls associated with Milton Rectory. Red line denotes approximate route of water services subject to proposed works.





Detail from plan of 1795, showing footprint of chantry building at that date, (north at top). Red line denotes approximate route of water pipe subject to proposed works.

Significance of area subject to proposed work

- 2.6 The buried water pipe subject to the proposed repairs runs from the property's west boundary, across a small grassed area, and enters the building on the west side of the south block. The grassed area appears always to have been an open space on the west side of the south block building, forming a small courtyard between the medieval chantry and the range to the south. There is no documentary evidence suggestive of buildings being constructed on this area but given that the plan of the medieval arrangement is poorly understood, the area has potential for buried evidence associated with the early history of the site. Perhaps more pertinently, as an open area immediately adjacent to a tavern and barracks, the site possesses considerable potential for buried evidence associated with landscaping and historic ground surfaces as well as finds illustrative of the post-medieval activities which took place here. This potential will have been locally eroded by the introduction of modern services.

3. THE GROUNDWORKS REQUIRING ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

- 3.1 It is proposed to expose and repair the leaking buried water main. This will entail hand-excavating a trench 1m x 1m to a depth of 650mm. Should it prove impossible to repair the existing services then a new pipe will be laid, running immediately adjacent to the existing, from the western boundary of the scheduled monument to the south block, where it will enter the building via the existing access.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

- 4.1 The works outlined above will be subject to archaeological supervision and recording. The purpose of the archaeological fieldwork will be to preserve by record the presence and nature of archaeological deposits encountered during the works, and to signal to interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, the discovery of archaeological material for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support treatment to a proper and satisfactory standard.

5. METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The attendant archaeologist will assist the works contractor in identifying the service trench at ground level. The trench will be hand-opened to reveal the defective section of pipe.
- 5.2 All stages of the project will be carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down in *Management of Research Projects in the historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN3: Archaeological Excavation 2008*.
- 5.3 The site grid is to be accurately tied into the National Grid, preferably by theodolite and located on the 1:1250 map of the area.
- 5.4 Plans indicating the location of all archaeological features are to be drawn at an appropriate scale. All plans are to be accurately tied into the site grid.
- 5.5 A photographic record will be made of all areas subject to archaeological monitoring, with written and drawn records as appropriate.
- 5.6 Any drawings of archaeological features are to be produced at an appropriate scale, with features recorded in writing on context sheets and photographed.
- 5.7 All artefacts and samples recovered during the evaluation are the property of English Heritage. Finds should be collected and stored by context, with adequate labelling and packaging.
- 5.8 Finds with particular importance for dating or of an intrinsic interest should be recorded by grid reference and height related to Ordnance Datum within context.
- 5.9 Any finds of human remains should be left *in situ*, covered and protected. If excavation is necessary, it can only take place under appropriate Home Office and environmental health regulations.
- 5.10 The site-archive should be prepared in accordance with *Deposition of Archaeological Archives with the English Heritage Collections Team (Version 4, May 2011)*. (A copy of the document is attached to this brief.)

- 5.11 All fieldwork and subsequent reporting should be conducted by an archaeologist of recognised competence, suitably experienced in work of this character. Archaeological contractors will be required to follow the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 5.12 The monitoring archaeologist should confirm, before site work begins, that an agreement that provides for the full implementation of the approved programme of archaeological work, including provision for post-excavation analysis, publication and archiving of the site, has been signed by the relevant parties.
- 5.13 In observing ground excavations on the site the monitoring archaeologist shall inform the contractor as soon as reasonably possible where he / she believes that archaeological features, deposits or structures have been exposed during the course of ground excavations, that will require identification, cleaning, investigation and recording.
- 5.14 Consistent with the requirements of this brief, the monitoring archaeologist shall carry out necessary identification, cleaning, recording and investigation with due consideration to the contractor's work programme and with regard to their desire to proceed with ground excavations and other building works without undue delay.

6. Reporting

6.1 Within two months of the completion of on-site works a separate report detailing the results of the archaeological work should be prepared containing the following:

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusion
- Index and location of archive
- References and bibliography
- Copy of project design

6.2 Hard copies of all reports issued should be sent to:

- Rebecca Lambert, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England, Kent, East and West Sussex Regions Group, Floor 4 The Atrium, Cannon Bridge House, 25 Dowgate Hill, London, EC4R 2YA
(Rebecca.Lambert@HistoricEngland.org.uk);
- Roy Porter, Senior Properties Curator (South), English Heritage, Cavendish House, 233-235 High Street, Guildford, Surrey GU1 3BJ
(roy.porter@english-heritage.org.uk)
- Mr Simon Larkin, Building Surveyor, Property Services, Gravesham Borough Council, Windmill Street, Gravesend, DA12 1AU

(simon.larkin@gravesham.gov.uk)

- the Kent Historic Environment Record

6.3 The archaeological contractor will submit an entry to OASIS (On-line Access to the index of Archaeological Investigations – <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion. A digital project report will be deposited with Archaeology Data Service by the contractor upon completion.

7. Archive Deposition

7.1 The site archive and all artefacts recovered during the evaluation will be deposited with English Heritage at the regional curatorial store (Dover Castle, Kent) within one month of the completion of the final report. Contact should be made with Joanne Gray, Collections Manager, Dover Castle (joanne.gray@english-heritage.org.uk; 01304 241892) to arrange deposition of the archive.

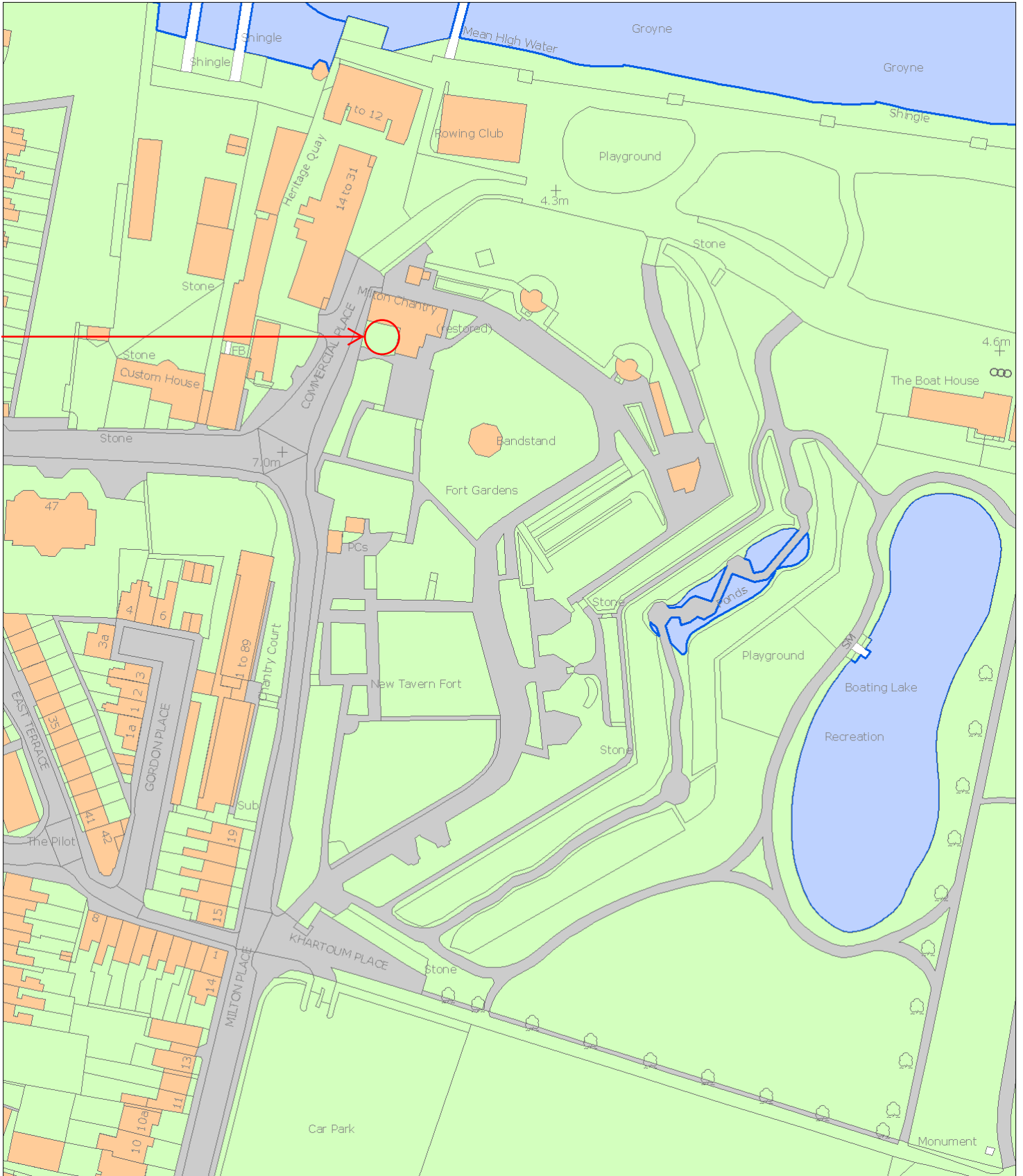
8. Monitoring

8.1 English Heritage will monitor progress. Depending upon the circumstances, English Heritage may also recommend that specific specialists visit the site.

8.2 The archaeological contractor will immediately inform Rebecca Lambert, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England and Roy Porter, Senior Properties Curator, English Heritage of any significant or unexpected discoveries made during the works, for example those that may require additional specialist sampling or warrant preservation in situ.

Roy Porter
Senior Properties Curator (South)
20 February 2020

WebGIS Map

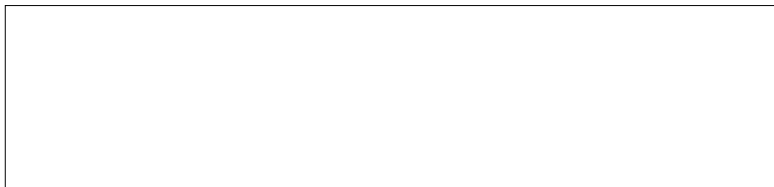


Map Scale 1:1,390

Map Centre 565279,174264

Date

31/07/2019



Historic England

HistoricEngland.org.uk



ENGLISH HERITAGE

www.english-heritage.org.uk

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Commercial Place

SV

2

3

SC

SV

Milton Chantry

LEAK AREA

1.5m

