

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at St Anselm's Church,
West Hill, Dartford, Kent**

Planning Ref: DA/08/00438

TQ 53393, 74277

**Project No: 3794
Site Code: SAC 08**

**ASE Report No. 2009026
OASIS id: archaeol6-55899**

**Greg Priestley-Bell
with contributions from Nick Garland and Dr Matt Pope**

March 2009

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Abstract

Following an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation at the St Anselm's Church, Dartford, a watching brief was held during the construction phase of a new extension. The most significant result of the evaluation was the identification of fluvial sands relating to the Boyn Hill terrace, a deposit with proven Palaeolithic potential. The watching brief was carried out on behalf of Scott Wilson Group Ltd between the 16th - 19th of February 2009. The excavation of strip footings and foundation pads was monitored. No significant archaeological features or finds were revealed and no further fluvial deposits relating to the Boyn Hill terrace were identified. However, significant numbers of tertiary Bullhead flint pebbles within a postulated subsoil indicated the possibility of a nearby exposure of fluvial deposits.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA), was commissioned by St Anselm's Church to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new church hall on land to the east of St Anselm's Church, West Hill, Dartford, Kent (NGR 553393, 174277) (Fig. 1).

1.2 The site is located on gardens and the edge of a car park immediately to the east of St Anselm's Church. The site is bounded to the south by West Hill roads and to the north and west by The Homestead housing development. The Church is located to the western edge of Dartford town. The British Geological Survey (BGS) sheet (271) shows that the site lies on Thanet beds overlain by Boyn Hill gravels (see below).

1.3 Planning permission was granted by Dartford Borough Council for the construction of a new building adjacent to the existing St Anselm's Church at the site (planning ref. DA/08/00438). Following consultation between Kent County Council and the council's own Heritage Conservation Group, a condition was attached to the permission requiring that:

'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority'

Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded.'

1.4 The first stage of the required programme of archaeological work was carried out by Archaeology South-East between the 1st - 3rd December 2008. The work comprised a concurrent two part archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation that consisted of the excavation of three evaluation trenches and three geoarchaeological test pits (Fig. 3). The evaluation trenches revealed two sub-circular features, representing modern activity. These features were overlain by a deep layer of made ground, associated with the construction of the church in 1975.

1.5 The geoarchaeological test pits revealed that Head Deposits cover the site, overlaying the weathered surface of the natural chalk. In one of the test pits a single isolated patch of fluvial sands was encountered at a depth in excess of two metres. No artefacts were recovered from the test pits.

1.6 The second stage of the programme of archaeological work was a watching brief during groundworks associated with the new build. A Specification for the watching brief was produced by the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council (KCC). Details of the techniques to be used were set out in the Specification, a copy of which is contained within the archive. The Specification also stated that if significant remains were revealed during the watching brief, further archaeological measures might be required to secure mitigation on the site.

1.7 As the watching brief has produced largely negative results, the present document constitutes a 'Watching Brief Report' (as defined by Heritage Conservation Group, KCC). In this instance a MAP2 'Post-Excavation Assessment' will not be produced.

1.8 The watching brief was carried out between 16th–19th February 2009, by Greg Priestley-Bell (Senior Archaeologist)

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND by Nick Garland

2.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by KCC, and held at County Hall, Maidstone, was consulted and the results are summarised below. Details were taken of all archaeological sites and listed buildings within a 500 metre radius of the centre of the Site. The identified sites (numbered 1 – 33) are tabulated and discussed below, and plotted on Figure 2.

Table 1: Gazetteer of Sites, Finds and Listed Buildings within a 500 m Radius of St Anselm's Church, Dartford:

	NGR	SMR Reference	Period	Details/Description
1.	TQ 5360 7383	TQ 57 SW 21	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Four handaxes found in 1952 on eastern fringe of Dartford Heath
2.	TQ 536 743	TQ 57 SW 117	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Handaxe found on King Edward Avenue
3.	TQ 535 742	TQ 57 SW 118	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Pointed handaxe found on Tower road
4.	TQ 533 744	TQ 57 SW 121	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic implements found near West Hill Road Schools
5.	TQ 536 739	TQ 57 SW 273	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Three pieces of debitage found on Miskin Road
6.	TQ 530 740	TQ 57 SW 131	Mesolithic	Tranchet axe, pick and other axe type found.
7.	TQ 5374 7410	TQ 57 SW 250	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	A shallow pit uncovered during work at the Former Holy Trinity School contained pottery and flintwork
8.	TQ 5367 7438	TQ 57 SW 85	Iron Age	Iron Age Urn frags found near County Hospital in 1932 dated to about 200 BC

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9.	TQ 5365 7417	TQ 57 SW 35	Roman	Silver coin of Vespasian found on West Hill
10.	TQ 5375 7410	TQ 57 SW 207	Early Medieval	Early Med/Dark Ages inhumation cemetery at Holy Trinity School – 25 burials east-west in four rows
11.	TQ 53740 74100	TQ 57 SW 251	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval	Two linear features, beam slots?, and a posthole and pit, were found on West Hill dated to 11 th - 12 th
12.	TQ 53740 74100	TQ 57 SW 252	Medieval	Medieval boundary ditch at the site of the former Holy Trinity School
13.	TQ 5321 7428	TQ 57 SW 192	Modern	WW 2 School Air raid shelter built in 1939 for pupils and local resident
14.	TQ 5380 7411	TQ 57 SW 48	Post-Medieval	Medieval Leper Hospital and Post-Medieval Almshouse that previously stood on the site of Spital Houses
15.	TQ 533 744	TQ 57 SW 188	Post Medieval	Dartford Railway Station
16.	TQ 5356 7406	TQ 57 SW 202	Post Medieval	19th century lime kilns and whiting works, now covered by housing at the east end of Tower Road
17.	TQ 53736 74222	TQ 57 SW 236	Post Medieval	Chapel at Former West Hill Hospital, built in 1878
18.	TQ 5366 7418	TQ 57 SW 197	Post-Medieval to Modern	Listed building – Police Station, Workhouse, Hospital built in 1843
19.	TQ 53732 74195	TQ 57 SW 235	Post-Medieval to Modern	West Hill Hospital, intact workhouse built 1838, with detached chapel, added 1878 and two infirmary blocks 1887 - 1897.
20.	TQ 5377 7410	TQ 57 SW 254	Post-Medieval to Modern	Holy Trinity School, West Hill – established in 1827 and demolished 1996/97. An evaluation found a prehistoric feature an early med. cemetery a 11th-12th century building and a med. boundary ditch
21.	TQ 5382 7413	MKE25556	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed building - Main construction periods 1700 - 1799
22.	TQ 5380 7411	MKE25557	Post-Medieval	Twistleton's Almshouses - Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1572 to 1704

23.	TQ 5340 7419	MKE25560	Post-Medieval	Grammar School Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1862 - 1866
24.	TQ 5380 7413	MKE25564	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed building, main construction periods 1700 - 1799
25.	TQ 5381 7412	MKE25578	Post-Medieval	Former West Hill Police Station, Grade II Listed building, constructed in 1843
26.	TQ 5371 7414	MKE25579	Post-Medieval	Former Dartford Union Workhouse Buildings to rear and north east of range fronting West Hill – Grade II listed building constructed 1818 - 1999
27.	TQ 5374 7414	MKE25580	Post-Medieval	Range of Former Dartford Union Workhouse facing onto West Hill - Grade II listed building constructed 1818 - 1932
28.	TQ 5380 7418	MKE25596	Post-Medieval	Zion Strict Baptist Church – Grade II Listed building, constructed 1700 - 1799
29.	TQ 5380 7413	MKE25598	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed building located on west Hill and constructed 1700 - 1899
30.	TQ 5312 7413	MKE25599	Post-Medieval	Christ Church, Grade C listed building, constructed 1909
31.	TQ 5302 7433	MKE25601	Post-Medieval	Gartley Cottages, Grade II Listed building constructed 1841
32.	TQ 5373 7419	TQ 57 SW 232	Post-Medieval	Dartford Parish workhouse located on corner of Priory Lane and West Hill in 1729, now demolished
33.	TQ 5361 7464	TQ 57 SW 19	Unknown	Dene-Hole containing Romano-British pottery found on a footpath to Priory Close

2.2 *Palaeolithic*

Five findspots of Lower to Middle Palaeolithic finds have been uncovered within the study area. Palaeolithic implements were found on West Hill Road, immediately north of the site (4: TQ 57 SW 121) and a handaxe and pointed handaxe were found to the east of the site on King Edwards Avenue and Tower Road respectively (2: TQ 57 SW 117, 3: TQ 57 SW 118). To the south-east of the site, a group of four handaxes on Dartford heath (1: TQ 57 SW 21) and three pieces of debitage on Misken Road (5: TQ 57 SW 273) were also uncovered.

2.3 *Mesolithic*

A single findspot of a tranchet axe, a pick and a second axe was found to the south-west of the site on Sullivan Close (6: TQ 57 SW 131).

2.4 *Neolithic*

No finds or sites of Neolithic date were found within the study area.

2.5 *Bronze Age*

A Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age shallow pit was uncovered to the east of the site at the Former Holy Trinity School (7: TQ 57 SW 250). The pit contained pottery and flintwork within its fills.

2.6 *Iron Age*

Some Iron Age urn fragments were found to the north-east of the site near the County Hospital in 1932 (8: TQ 57 SW 85). These fragments were dated to approximately 200 BC.

2.7 *Roman*

The main focus of Roman activity in vicinity of the site is the Roman Watling Street running from Dover to London, approximately 50 metres to the south. A silver coin of Vespasian was also found on West Hill, to the east of the site (9: TQ 57 SW 35)

2.8 *Medieval*

An early Medieval/Dark Age inhumation cemetery was found at the Former Holy Trinity School to the east of the site (10: TQ 57 SW 207). Twenty five inhumations, orientated in an east to west direction and arranged in four rows were found at the site. In addition, in the north-east corner of the site were two beam slots, a post-hole and a pit dating to the 11th to 12th century (11: TQ 57 SW 251) and a medieval boundary ditch dated to the 13th century (12: TQ 57 SW 252).

2.9 *Post-Medieval*

Six areas of post-medieval remains and thirteen listed buildings dating to this period are located within the area of interest.

A medieval leper hospital at Almhouses at Spital street (14: TQ 57 SW 48), the Former west hill Hospital (19: TQ 57 SW 235) including a chapel built in 1878 (17: TQ 57 SW 236) and the former Holy Trinity School built in 1827 (20: TQ 57 SW 254) were all located to the east of the site. At Tower Road, to the south-east of the site, lime kilns and a whiting works dating to the 19th century were discovered (16: TQ 57 SW 202) and to the north of the site was the previous location of Dartford railway station (15: TQ 57 SW 188).

Ten of thirteen listed buildings were located to the east of the site in the conservation area of Dartford's High street. These include a work house and hospital built at the police station (18: TQ 57 SW 197), Twistleton's almhouses built in the 16th to 18th centuries (22: MKE25557), the former West Hill Police station built in the 19th century (25: MKE25578), the former Dartford Union Work house buildings (26: MKE25579, 27: MKE25580), the Zion Strict Baptist church (28: MKE25596) and the Dartford Parish workhouse (32: TQ 57 SW 232). Three other listed buildings built in the 18th and 19th centuries did not have titles (21: MKE25556, 24: MKE25564, 29: MKE25598). A 19th century Grammar School (23: MKE25560) was located to the south of the site, Gartley cottages built in 1841 (31: MKE25601) is located to the west and Christ Church built in 1909 (30: MKE25599) was located top the south-west.

2.10 *Modern*

A World War II Air raid shelter built in 1939 for local school pupils and residents was located to the west of the site (13: TQ 57 SW 192). It was an

underground shelter constructed of concrete.

2.11 *Unknown*

A Dene Hole containing Romano-British pottery was found on a footpath at the bottom of gardens in Priory close to the north of the site (33: TQ 57 SW 19).

3.0 **GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND** By Dr Matt Pope

3.1 The site occupies land on the plateau above the modern Darent River valley. It lies at approximately 31m O.D. on level ground mapped by the BGS as preserving terrace gravels of the Boyn Hill formation. The solid geology of the site is mapped as Upper Chalk. While the Upper Chalk here is mapped as undifferentiated, it is mostly comprised of the high Seaford Chalk, which is characteristically white, soft and friable with regular courses of flint nodules. The chalk across this area out-crops on the edge of the London Syncline achieving only partial exposure due to a prevailing capping of Tertiary geology (mainly Thanet Beds) within the local area. To the north and west the angle of bedding takes the chalk down below London Clay and Reading Beds into the main body of the London Syncline. While the detail of the extant geological mapping is currently available only at poor resolution for the site it would not be surprising if Upper Chalk bedrock was rapidly encountered below either topsoil or drift geology across large parts of the site. It would be expected given the plateau context, and that this chalk surface has been subjected to extensive weathering through solution subsequent to erosion and truncation through fluvial processes.

3.2 The Boyn Hill terrace is a widely documented early terrace of the post-diversionary Thames River system. It was first documented at Maidenhead but has been now mapped throughout the course of the Lower Thames as well as within the valleys of major tributaries such as the Roding, Lea and Wey (Ellison et al. 2004). The base of the Boyn Hill terrace sits at just under 30m O.D. in the Dartford vicinity although great variation in terrace platform height can occur depending on post-depositional solution of the underlying geology. The deposits are broadly correlated with those a few kilometres to the east at Swanscombe, the site which has produced a rich wealth of both Clactonian and Achuelean Palaeolithic tools in addition to faunal remains including a human (Pre-Neanderthal) skull (Wenban-Smith and Bridgeland 2001; Bridgeland 1994). At Swanscombe, the terrace base has been mapped at 23m O.D. (Wenban-Smith and Bridgeland 2001), suggesting caution in ruling out deeply incised parts of the MIS 11 terrace within the vicinity of the site. In general, the deposits of the Boyn Hill/Orsett Heath Formation vary in thickness from c.6m at Stone Cross, Dartford to up to 12m in a solution hollow close to the Dartford tunnel.

3.3 The deposits consist of medium to coarse sands and beds of well-rounded flint gravel. These deposits are variably decalcified and have produced locally rich assemblage of mammoth, rhinoceros and molluscan fauna. The Boyn Hill/Orsett deposits are now generally correlated with the initial post-Anglian formation of terrace deposits during MIS 11 (Bridgeland 1994). However, this association was extensively debated, and deposits from the Wasunt Pit (2km to north west of the site) have long be the focus of controversy with regards to their age (White *et al* 1995; see below).

3.4 The site was mapped by the BGS as lying on Thanet Beds overlain by the

Boyn Hill gravels of the Thames river system and Palaeolithic finds are listed on the HER as having been made in the immediate vicinity of the site: at West Hill Schools (TQ533744) and to the south west at Bowman's Lodge and Wansunt (TQ518738). Further Palaeolithic finds or associated palaeoenvironmental evidence would be of national importance and so it was imperative that their possible presence at the site was investigated. The Dartford area in general is one of national importance in Palaeolithic archaeology, numerous Palaeolithic find spots have been recorded (Roe 1968; Wessex Archaeology 1994) and the Dartford Heath produced several key lower Palaeolithic assemblages, most notably material from Wansunt Pit and Bowman's Lodge. The age of these assemblages and associated deposits has been debated in the past but are now generally thought to date to MIS 11 (Wenban-Smith and Bridgland 2001).

4.0 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Initial reduction of the site had taken place within modern made ground, and had involved the terracing of an area that sloped markedly from east to west. The groundworks had not revealed any significant archaeological features, of the surface of the 'natural'.
- 4.2 A continuous watching brief was maintained during the mechanical excavation of strip footings and foundation pads (Fig. 3). The footings trenches were 600mm wide and depths between 500mm- 900mm below the reduced surface of the site, while the six pads were 1m square pits to depths between 600mm – 900mm. The overall depth of the groundworks ranged from c. 600mm on the west of the site (measured from the original ground surface to the base of the footing trench) to c. 1.8m on the eastern side.
- 4.3 Archaeological monitoring included an inspection of excavated material in order to identify and retrieve artefacts and ecofacts, and an examination of exposed surfaces for archaeological remains.
- 4.4 The Palaeolithic potential of the site had been demonstrated by the presence of isolated area of fluvial sands recorded during the geoarchaeological evaluation. In view of this, monitoring also included the identification of Pleistocene sands and gravels relating to the Boyn Hill terrace.
- 4.5 Provision was made for all identified significant archaeological remains to be recorded to accepted professional standards and in accordance with *Standards and Guidance: watching brief* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). Provision was also made for the collection of environmental samples from appropriate deposits – no such deposits were encountered. Full details of the techniques used are contained within the archive.

Number of Contexts	5 contexts
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	1 trench location plan
Photographs	15 photographs

Table 2: Quantification of site archive

5.0 RESULTS

- 5.1 Topsoil (Context [01]) was c. 200mm deep and consisted of dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional rounded flint pebbles and modern ceramic building material (CBM). This deposit had already been removed from the proposed building footprint but was present in the section.
- 5.2 Subsoil [02] was discontinuous and consisted of dark yellowish brown clayey sand with 10% rounded flint pebbles. No finds were recovered.
- 5.3 Made ground [03] was a very mixed deposit ranging from redeposited 'natural' decalcified and calcareous Head, to concentrations of modern CBM including brick, concrete, metals and plastics. Several large slabs of undressed sarsen stone were also noted. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered.
- 5.4 Natural comprised dark yellowish brown loam with 20% rounded flint pebbles (decalcified) and mid brownish yellow sandy clay with 70% chalk fragments and 20% flint nodules (calcareous). Occasional small rounded nodules of Bullhead flint were noted within the calcareous 'natural'.
- 5.5 Although a large 1970s soakaway was noted in the north-west corner of the site, no significant archaeological features were revealed.

6.0 FINDS

- 6.1 No significant finds were recovered.

7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 It was clear that much of the west and south of the site had been significantly truncated, apparently during the 1970s construction of St Anselms Church. The degree of truncation is estimated to be c. 500mm. However, in the centre and north of the site remnants of an apparently well-developed subsoil [02] were present, suggesting the potential for the survival of archaeological features. Very little development is recorded on the site before 1975. Eighteenth century maps show nothing on the site; the OS map of 1897 shows the site occupied by orchards, which survive until at least 1930. The postulated subsoil is therefore likely to be the result of post-medieval agricultural activity. No dating evidence was recovered from this deposit during the watching brief, although a similar deposit was recorded during the evaluation that produced modern CBM.
- 7.2 The flint pebbles within the apparent subsoil [02] were tertiary Bullhead flint. Given the significant quantities of these pebbles, they may have derived from a potentially nearby exposure of the Boyn Hill river gravels. The geo-archaeological evaluation has identified a surviving remnant of fluvial sands at 2.1m below the original ground surface, a relatively shallow depth that might easily have been reached by unrecorded small scale quarrying. Although the slabs of sarsen stone seen within the made ground [03] may have been brought onto the site from further afield, they may equally have been the product of the postulated quarrying.
- 7.3 Alternatively, the tertiary material on the site may have derived from spoil

from nearby chalk quarrying, or perhaps more likely, from intensive marling. 'Chalk Pitts' are shown on Andrews, Dury and Herberts map of 1769 c. lying 150m to the south-east immediately south of West Hill road (KCC 2003). The area occupied by the old chalk pits is shown as 'Whiting Works' and 'Limekiln' on the 1930 OS map. Smaller unrecorded chalk pits may also have existed in the vicinity. As the Boyn Hill deposits lie directly on the chalk, fluvial material would have undoubtedly become mixed with the excavated chalk and eventually been spread onto the fields during marling.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND CONSIDERATION OF METHODOLOGY

- 8.1** The lack of significant archaeological remains identified on the subject site may be due to the level of truncation suffered during the 1970s construction of St Anselm's; although some areas of apparently well-developed subsoil were identified. However, had a high level of activity occurred on the site during any later prehistoric or historic period, a significant quantity of residual material might be expected. No such material was identified. In view of this, it is likely that there was only a low level of activity on the site in antiquity. Consequently, the current development is likely to have a minimal detrimental effect upon the Holocene archaeological record.
- 8.2** The significant amount of tertiary Bullhead pebbles and nodules present within surface deposits may have derived from nearby, unrecorded small scale diggings. However, the material may have derived from local chalk pits, either as spoil or through marling. Both these possibilities point to the likelihood of perhaps significant fluvial deposits surviving close to the subject site. Although the Boyn Hill terrace deposits are shallow at this location (2.1m below original ground surface), they are unlikely to be impacted by the groundworks associated with the current development.
- 8.3** A continuous watching brief during significant groundworks is the most effective way to monitor development in areas of proven archaeological potential.

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SMR Summary Form

Site Name: St Anselm's Church, West Hill, Dartford	
Site Address: St Anselm's Church West Hill Dartford, Kent	
Summary: Following an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation at the St Anselm's Church, Dartford, a watching brief was held during the construction phase of a new extension. The most significant result of the evaluation was the identification of fluvial sands relating to the Boyn Hill terrace, a deposit with proven Palaeolithic potential. The watching brief was carried out on behalf of Scott Wilson Group Ltd between the 16 th - 19 th of February 2009. The excavation of strip footings and foundation pads was monitored. No significant archaeological features or finds were revealed and no further fluvial deposits relating to the Boyn Hill terrace were identified. However, significant numbers of tertiary Bullhead flint pebbles within a postulated subsoil indicated the possibility of a nearby exposure of fluvial deposits.	
District/Unitary:	Parish: Dartford
Nature of Development: Building of extension for St Anselm's Church	
Period(s): Palaeolithic, Modern	
NGR (centre of site : 8 figures): NGR 553393 174277	
Type of archaeological work (delete) Watching Brief	
Date of Recording: 16 th -19 th February 2009	
Unit undertaking recording: Archaeology South-East	
Geology: Thanet Beds	
Title and author of accompanying report: An Archaeological Watching Brief at St Anselm's Church, West Hill, Dartford, Kent by Greg Priestley-Bell	
Summary of fieldwork results Palaeolithic: No artefacts present, however, abundance of high quality flint material. Modern: Made ground relating to 1970s construction of St Anselms Church	
Likelihood of surviving archaeological remains on-site: Low to Medium: possible truncation to natural over parts of the site, however, it does possess potential for artefacts and environmental material in Pleistocene deposits.	
Location of archive/finds: Currently held at the offices of ASE	
Contact at Unit: Neil Griffin	Date: February 2009

OASIS ID: archaeol6-55899

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at St Anselm's Church, West Hill, Dartford, Kent
Short description of the project	Following an archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation at the St Anselm's Church, Dartford, a watching brief was held during the construction phase of a new extension. The most significant result of the evaluation was the identification of fluvial sands relating to the Boyn Hill terrace, a deposit with proven Palaeolithic potential. The watching brief was carried out on behalf of Scott Wilson Group Ltd between the 16th - 19th of February 2009. The excavation of strip footings and foundation pads was monitored. No significant archaeological features or finds were found and no further fluvial deposits relating to the Boyn Hill terrace were identified. However, significant numbers of tertiary Bullhead flint pebbles within a postulated subsoil indicated the possibility of a nearby exposure of fluvial deposits.
Project dates	Start: 16-02-2009 End: 19-02-2009
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	54250 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT DARTFORD DARTFORD St Anselm's Church
Postcode	DA1 3
Study area	626.00 Square metres
Height OD / Depth	Min: 27.65m Max: 28.31m

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	Greg Priestley-Bell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum

Paper Contents 'none'

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Other bibliographic details 2009026

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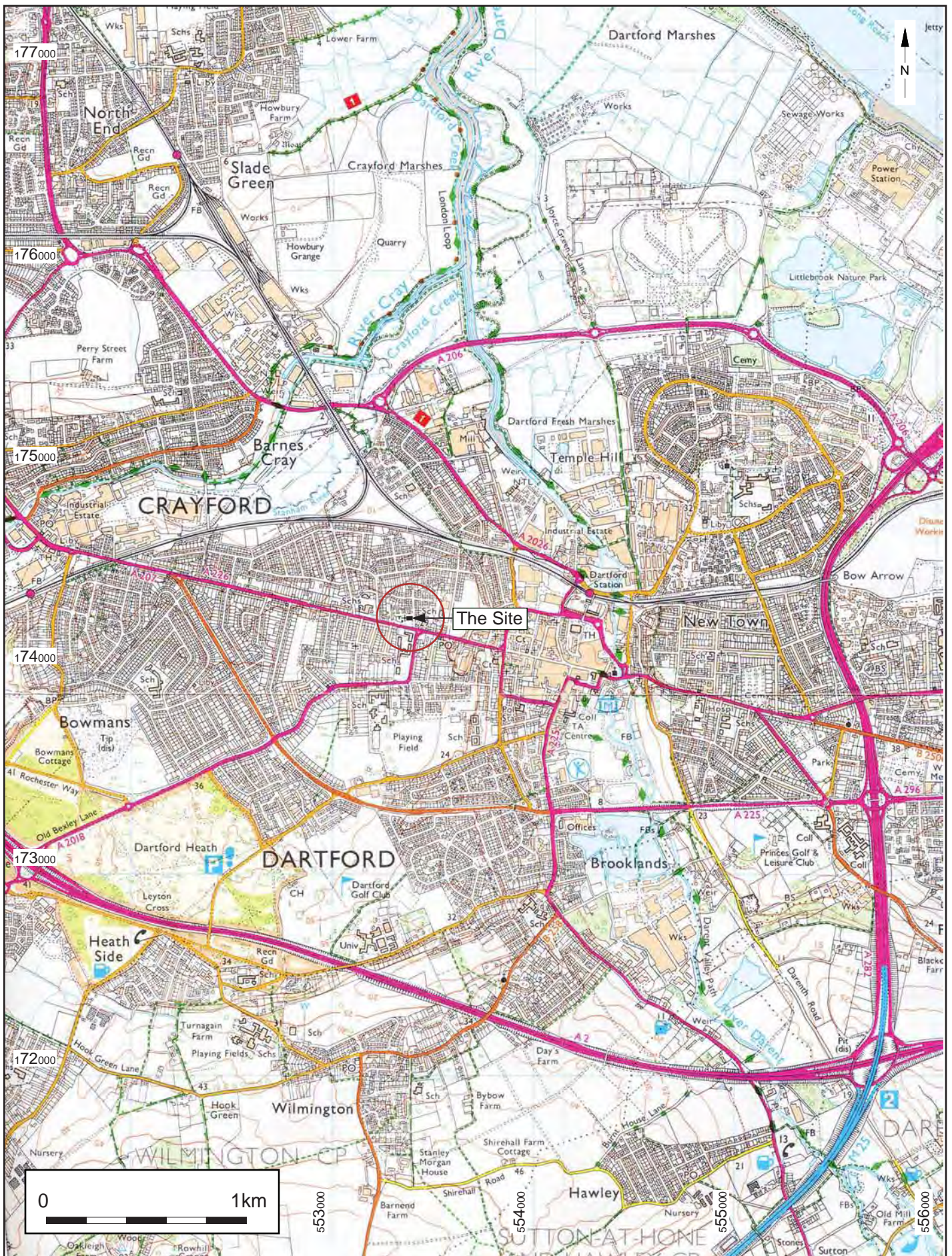
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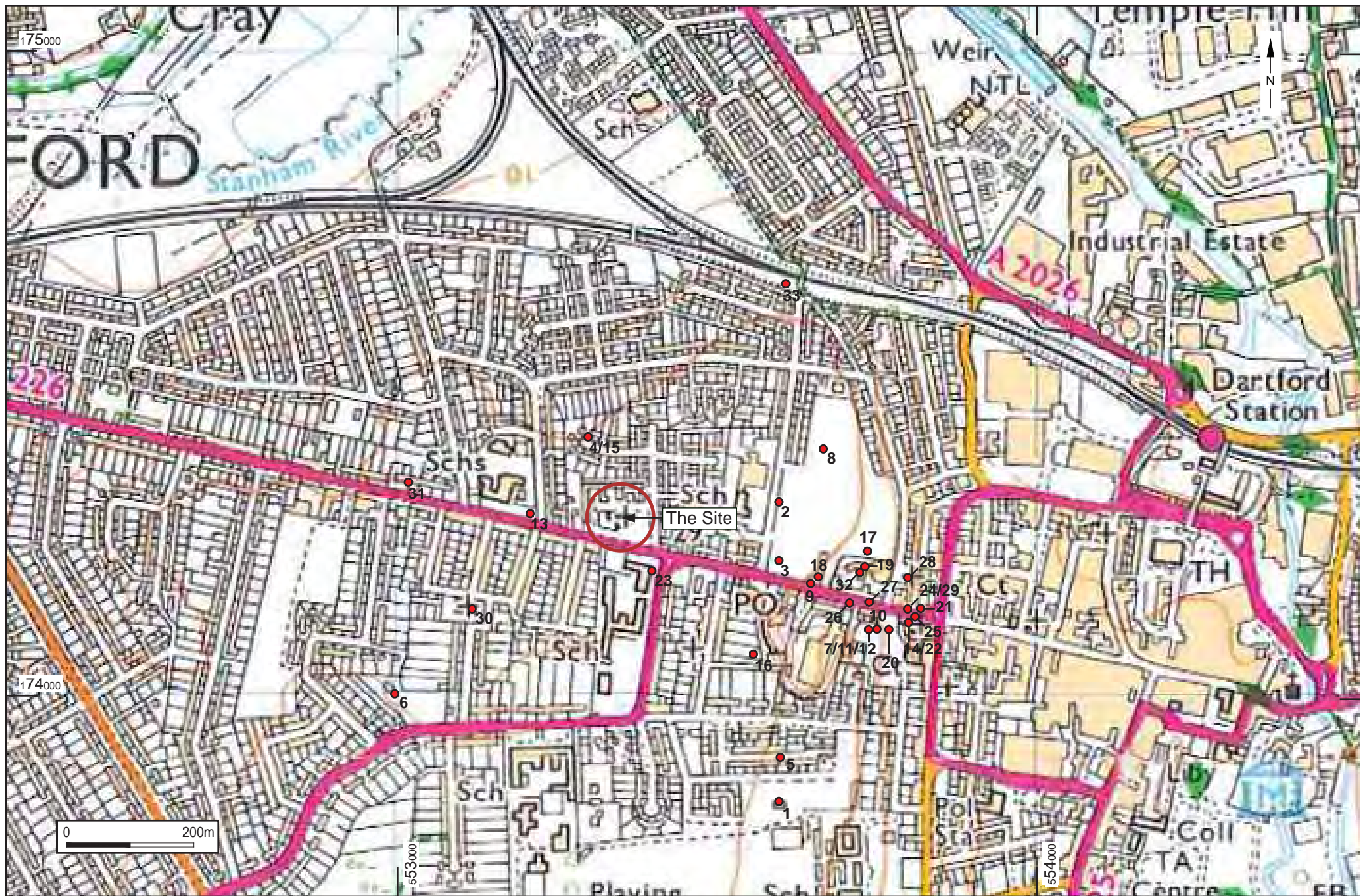
Entered by Greg Priestley-Bell (gregpbell@btinternet.com)

Entered on 25 February 2009

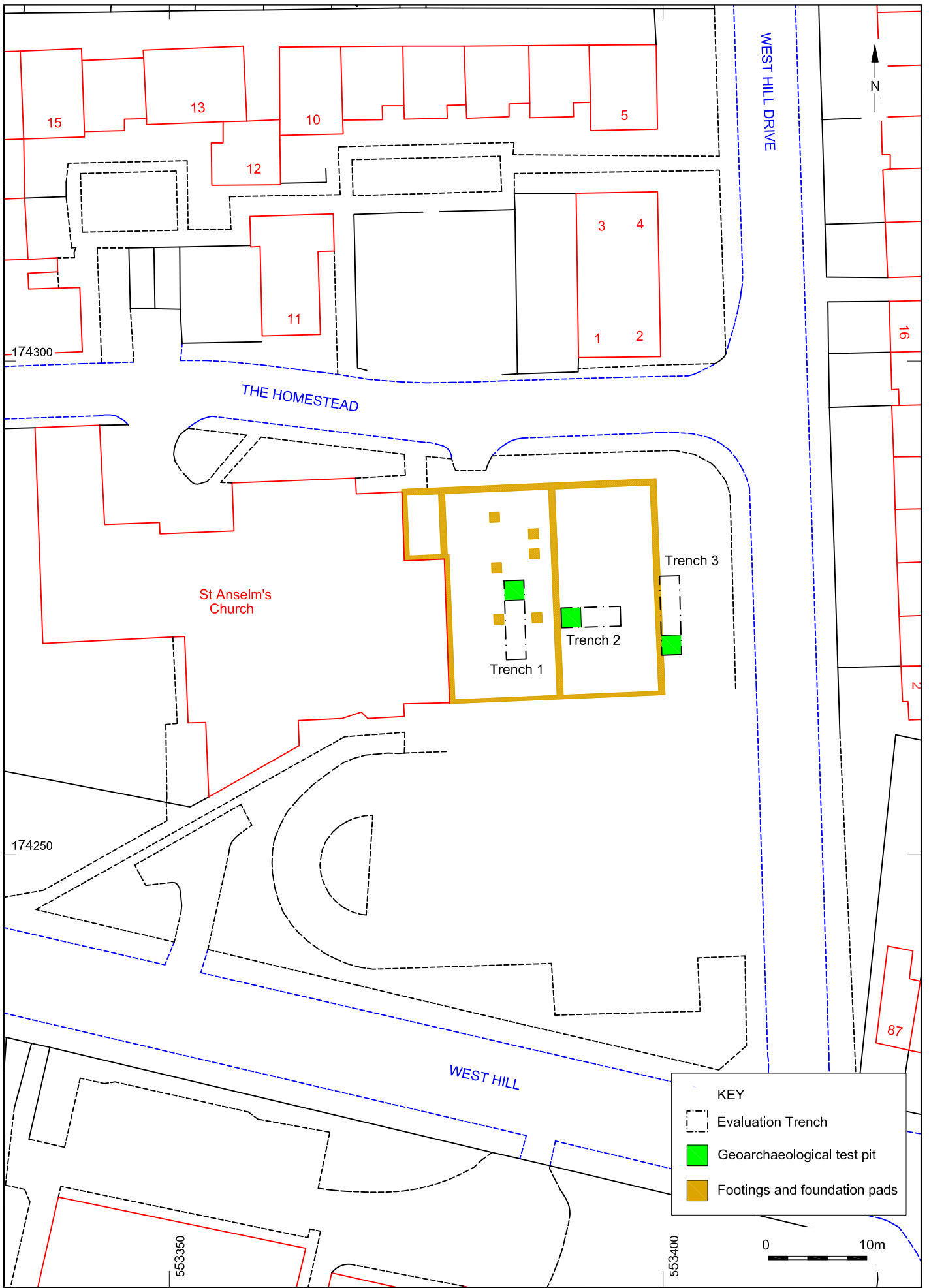


© Archaeology South-East		St Anselm's Church, Dartford	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3794	March 2009	Site Location Plan	
Report Ref: 2009026	Drawn by: DJH		

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Project Ref: 3794	March 2009	HER data in relation to site		
Report Ref: 2009026	Drawn by: DJH			



© Archaeology South-East		St Anselms Church, Dartford		Fig. 3
Project Ref: 3794	March 2009	Location of footings and foundation pads showing evaluation trenches		
Report Ref: 2009026	Drawn by: DJH			

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