

To the south the estate is bounded by Watling Street (called in AD 1209 ‘Key Street’) and to the west by Faversham Creek. To the north beyond Thorne Key, further marshland may have been available to the Roman estate. The area thus defined is some 1,580 acres (639 hectares). Attention must be drawn to the fact that a further Roman building is located at Clapgate Springs, to the east of Faversham. Certainly, at least two Victorian writers mention a ‘Roman villa’ at Clapgate. Field-walking by the Swale Survey Team (and others) suggest, that there is a Roman building, with tiled roofs and hypocaust heating, on the west bank above Clapgate Spring.

Blacklands, Ewell Farm Roman Site (Site Code 231)

“Here it will suffice to observe that at Black Lands, in Ewell, a mile east of Faversham, is thought, somewhat vaguely and suspiciously, to be the site of a Roman villa which was destroyed by fire” (V.C.H. Kent 3, 1932).

This statement derived from 19th century sources was the only historical clue to the whereabouts of a potential Roman villa and, by inference, estate, east of Faversham. The exact whereabouts of Blacklands proved elusive. Edward Jacob writing of the School Lands at Faversham in 1774 says – “it now consists of one hundred and two acres and upwards, which lie in Ewell Field, Poynings Marsh, Ewell Ponds, and Black Lands” (Jacob 1774).

The name Ewell is well known and survives today at Ewell Farm. Ewell derives from *aewell*, Old English for ‘river source’. The Kentish form is *ewell*, the West Saxon *aewiell* or *aewyll* (Gelling 1993).

Three documents were used to pinpoint the exact whereabouts of Blacklands. The first was an estate map on vellum bought by the Faversham Society in 1994 and transcribed by Duncan Harrington soon after. The map, surveyed by John Wood in 1614 shows one of its fields annotated ‘Black Landes’. The second document, the rental survey of Faversham Abbey dated 1515 itemises, “Richard Martyn told of the aforsaid Abbot of Faversham as of his manor aforsaid one acre of

pasture adjacent to Blackland towards the east". The third document is a parchment map, the oldest held in the Kent Archive Centre, dated 1590, "A plan of Homestall Farm, tenant Henry Saker", made by Christopher Saxton.

During Easter 1995 a small survey team spent three days field-walking and surveying the two fields of Blacklands, now divided by the London to Ramsgate railway line. For ease of identification the Blackland field to the north of the railway line will be called the 'north field', and the Blackland field to the south of the railway line called the 'south field'. Large quantities of Roman building ceramics were found in the north field but in three days work only one sherd of 12th century Tyler Hill pottery.

The North Field

An auger survey was conducted, and initial thoughts were that a large Roman building had been located. In the early summer of 1995 a number of five metre (16.3 ft) square evaluation trenches were hand-dug. It was soon confirmed that most of the field was one huge kiln site with layers of kilns of up to two metres in depth. Pottery found in context indicates a date of the 12th century for the latest levels. It seemed that the Medieval kiln workers were re-using vast quantities of Roman building material to construct their kilns.

In a further evaluation trench, a layer of charcoal left over from sieving was found some 75cm (30 in) down. Below this was a 50cm (20 in) layer of discarded and processed oyster shells. Other evaluation trenches confirmed that most of what was possibly the Medieval foreshore was covered with layers of oyster shells, charcoal waste, and Roman building debris. No further work has been done at the kilns in the north field. It is just possible the Medieval builders were re-using a Roman industrial site

The South Field

With some questions answered by archaeology about the function of the north field attention was focused on the south field in an attempt to pinpoint the position of the Roman buildings which had obviously been dismantled to provide building material for the Medieval kiln makers.

The soil was well drained arable soil, possibly forest at some stage, but now ploughed. Two 'bald spots' were noted almost immediately where modern ploughing had removed the 'crown' of soil in a colluvial action which was creeping down the slope to the still working springs of Ewell Fleet.

The Swale Survey Team concentrated on these two bald spots and began to find Roman pottery, small marble multi-coloured *tesserae*, larger, tile-cut tessellated floor cubes, painted plaster, and large amounts of Roman building ceramics and Roman pottery

A small excavation was conducted and mortared stone walls were exposed, as well as a hypocaust system constructed out of chalk blocks. The hypocaust channels were filled with fragments of multi-coloured pictorial mosaics of the best quality. Intensive field-walking located a possible Roman villa site some 300 metres to the south of the Blacklands Roman site on the south-east slope of the west bank above Ewell Farm. All of the numerous Roman villa sites located north of Watling Street as part of the Swale Archaeological Survey are to be found on a south-east slope of the west bank overlooking a river or spring. An intensive geophysical survey by English Heritage indicated a huge site, some 200 metres (218 yds) across with further possible buildings to the north and south. The initial feeling at English Heritage was of a "palatial complex" and this unfortunately was elaborated by the "press" into "Roman Palace". Again, intensive field-walking by the Swale Survey Team over a two year period has recovered sufficient pottery to indicate the site was in existence from the first to fourth centuries. Of particular interest are some marble wall sheathing retrieved which has now been identified by Dr David Williams as Roman from the Carrara quarries in Italy. Another feature of the site is a large artificial bowl or depression in the centre of the site.

This was observed to have Roman drainage ditches and terracing cut into the chalk when being excavated, again this is a feature of some importance.

Topographic considerations

Blacklands Roman site is located above a spring at the head of a creek or *fleot* called in the earliest Anglo-Saxon charters “Ealh-fleot”. The word *ealh* meant a temple or, in more general terms, a sanctuary.

This charter dates from AD 699 and indicates that in 699 there were sufficient ruins left at Blacklands and sufficient local memory for the place to be given its correct name – a temple or sanctuary – by the Anglo-Saxon compilers of the charter. This charter is in fact one of the earliest surviving charters from Kent and indicates Blacklands was a pagan rather than a Christian religious complex.

If it were Christian the word *eccles* would have been used rather than *ealh*.

The Roman villa site above Ewell Farm is of equal distance from other Roman villas located north of Watling Street. *Ewell* or *aewell* is Anglo-Saxon for “river-source” or “prolific spring” and although there is no longer a spring, its memory still survives in the place-name.

To the east of the Blacklands Roman site is located the Medieval border of Faversham Lathe, thought by Witney and Joliffe to be the boundary of the Anglo-Saxon Faversham “villa regio”, a provincial unit, precisely defined, of very ancient origin, and one of the precursors to the seven Lathes into which Kent was divided. Each was formed around what had been a court of the Kentish kings, and represented one of the fundamental institutions of the old Jutish kingdom based ultimately on Roman land-holdings and estates (Everitt, 1978).

Roman religious sites

Many of the native deities are associated with water, and in particular springs or sources of rivers.

The Romano-Celtic temple or sanctuary had a number of features in common- a sacred enclosure, temples and a theatre or amphitheatre to accommodate the crowds assembled to watch celebrations and festivals and fairs. Some, like Titsey and Frilford, were situated close to tribal boundaries, and some like Gourney-sur-Aronde were ritually demolished.

All these features are apparent at Blacklands and this, with place-name identification, a possible amphitheatre, close to a tribal boundary, and as the excavators noted, the superb fourth century full-colour pictorial mosaics that had seem to have been ritually demolished. All this indicates the Blacklands Roman site is a possible rural sanctuary of national importance.

Further Roman buildings have now been located 100 metres (109 yds) to the south around the site of the Ewell spring; these were exposed during building works in the 1970s but unfortunately were covered quickly. The farm foreman told the Survey Team that a stone gateway and road leading east were exposed at a depth of three feet. Roman pottery retrieved from the south-east slope above the Ewell spring dates the site from the second to late third centuries AD.

In October 1961, 500 metres south of Ewell Farm at Watling Street a section of Roman road 12-13 feet (3.6-3.9 metres) wide was uncovered, the road ran north and south. An extensive cobbled area, showing signs of intensive wear, apparently comprised working floors for the smelting of iron.

Another cobbled area had formed the floor of a building roughly 9ft (2.75 metres) square. Its plan was reminiscent of a small shrine, this proposition being supported by the presence of small finds including an incomplete clay statuette of *Deanatrix* type and an unusual number of coins ranging in date from the second to the late fourth century AD.

A buried road, running north and south for about two kilometres (1.2 miles) may be the east boundary of the Roman complex at Blacklands and Ewell Farm. Part of its length has been utilised

as a parish boundary and also the border between Faversham and Blean Hundred. A section has been excavated, it is some 14 metres (46 ft) wide, deeply ditched on both sides and built of flint and gravel layers on a massive rammed chalk foundation some 1.5 metres (5 ft) thick.

Farming activity is attested at Blacklands by the discovery of grape seeds in soil samples taken from the area of the springs. Dr Alan Clapham of Cambridge University and Dr Charles Turner were conducting a field school on 'weeds and seeds' when the sample from the spring produced grape seeds.

Long linear earthworks (lynchets) running north from Watling Street in the vicinity of Homestall and Ewell Farms are a feature of the area. There are at least three, 200 metres (655 ft) apart and joining Watling Street with the (possible) Iron Age 'Lower Road'. The most pronounced is the lynchet to the east of Holmstall Lane, the next (to the west) runs from Watling Street to Ewell Farm, and the last runs from Watling Street to Chambers Crossing (and on to Clapgate Springs).

These field boundaries could be the Roman field divisions of a villa estate centred on the Roman villa at Ewell Farm. The area thus defined, if indeed there is a Roman villa estate in the multitude of Roman building discovered in such a concentration, would be Clapgate Fleet (Boundary Lake) to the west, the Swale to the north, Watling Street to the south, and the Roman villa estate at Nash Court to the east. The area thus defined is some 1760 acres (712 hectares).

Nash Court/Fairbrook Farm Roman villa sites (Site Codes 226-227)

Both Nash Court and Fairbrook Farm are on the river system that runs from Wellbrook Farm, south of Watling Street for some 4 miles to the sea at Graveney. It is on this same river system that the Anglo-Saxon Graveney boat was discovered in the 1970s.

The Roman villa sites at Nash Court and Fairbrook Farm are both on a south-east slope of the west bank overlooking springs that feed this river system. The variety and type of finds are about the same and it is impossible to know – without excavation – which site should be designated the

Roman villa controlling this estate. The issue is further confused by the large amounts of Roman building material found on the foreshore and inter-tidal zone at the mouth of this river system at Graveney/Seasalter.

The coast at this point has been eroded by the sea for at least two miles, therefore it is possible a Roman building/temple stood at the mouth of the river as it still does on the River Libbet at Lower Halstow.

On the slopes below Fairbrook Farm some 43 pieces of Roman building ceramics were gathered. These include *tegulae*, *imbrices*, and flue-tiles; 23 Roman pottery sherds were collected, dating from the first to fourth century AD. Seven Iron Age sherds were also retrieved.

At Nash Court numerous Roman building ceramics including *tegulae* and *imbrices* indicate the site of a Roman building of some size. Cut-tile tessellated floor tiles, some with mortar still attached, were also found in some quantity. The farm manager said he knew of a Roman villa on the land and he had observed over the years crop marks where the Roman material was located.

Field-walking ended here on the Swale boundary. Therefore it is not possible to postulate the size of the Roman estate without knowing the location of further Roman villas to the east.

Stone Fleet/Harty Roman villa (Site Code 006)

Field-walking on the west bank of Stone Fleet (or *Stane Fleot* as shown on a 16th century map) established there was a 'halo' of Roman building ceramics of about 100 by 250 metres (330 by 820 ft). The place-name Stone Fleet (*Stane Fleot*) is derived from the Old English word *stan* meaning stone. There is no naturally occurring stone of the island of Harty (or indeed anywhere in the Swale District). *Fleot*, *fleote* is Old English for "estuary, inlet of the sea, small stream". Gelling suggests the meaning 'small stream' was current at an early date, but the sense 'estuary' survived longer (Gelling 1993).

Interestingly, a house near to the site, which no longer exists, is shown on the Faversham Oyster Map of 1608 and called 'Coldharbour'. There are three Coldharbour place-names in the Swale District, and all three are on the sites of possible Roman remains.

Out of the large amount of Roman material visible, 18 pieces were taken as a sample. These included *tegulae*, *imbrices* and combed box-flue tiles. On a further visit five small (10 by 12mm) stone/marble *tesserae* were collected. Colours included grey, white, pink. The possible Roman villa situation, on one of the few navigable inlets on the island of Harty, is problematic. The villa would have been better sited higher up, and indeed at Sayes Court, 15 metres (49 ft) above sea level, numerous Roman pottery sherds, but no building ceramics were collected. Given the villa's location, it seems salt production, or even oyster gathering, was the main function of the estate. There survive on the island of Harty about 22 saltworking mounds, and no doubt many more have been ploughed out. The greatest concentration of these mounds is around Stone Fleet. There is also a historical reference to a Roman kiln found on the modern foreshore just east of Stone Fleet.

Seaward from Stone Fleet are the remains of numerous fish traps, called Snowt Weirs. Although these are shown in some detail on the 1608 Faversham Oyster Map, there is documentary evidence suggesting these fish weirs were already in existence by AD 786. The Anglo-Saxon Charter 125 (AD 786) reads "*atque unius hominis piscatum in thaem pusting were et ius seal terna stella thaer biuhan.*" Sanders translation is "the fishing of one man (family) in the pusting wear and the right of the salterns therein" *pusting* could mean "bag" from Old English *pusa*, and the 1608 illustration of the weirs at Snowt show at the apex a bag for collecting and containing the catch. This is one of the earliest references to fish weirs in the Swale, and indeed the Thames Estuary.

The Roman villa site at Stone Fleet is tucked behind Shellness and the shelter afforded made it one of the traditional anchorage places along the Swale. There are historical references to the anchorage from 1208 and cartographic evidence from AD 1520.

On the point where Stone Fleet entered the Swale Estuary there stood a huge mound of discarded oyster shells. It was still shown towering above the local churches on the 1520 map of the Swale Estuary, but was removed piecemeal by the Dutch in the post-Medieval period to be processed into lime. That this mound is ancient, and possibly the refuse from Roman oyster farming, is suggested by the name given to the point in the Anglo-Saxon period – Shellness. *Naess*, in Old English ‘ness’ is related to Old English *nosu*, modern *nose*, and so Shellness means a mound of shells.

There is a historical reference to Roman material being located behind The Ferry Inn; unfortunately, despite intensive field-work not one Roman artifact was retrieved. Roman communications on the island, no doubt, included a ferry from Faversham. There are two sections of surveyed road shown on Medieval maps of Harty. The first is causewayed for most of its length and is now a public footpath. It runs south-east, where numerous Roman pottery sherds were located from just north of Sayes Court cottages, to a hard (known to have existed in the Medieval period) along the Swale.

The second runs from Elliots north across the (Medieval) crossing point of Caple Fleet. It continues in surveyed sections, changing direction on high points to the head of a now redundant Fleet, once called ‘Londs End’. It then continues in straight sections beyond this point; again it is causewayed for some of its length.

The Roman villa estate on Harty probably was a maritime rather than agricultural villa in the true sense of the word and looked to the sea-salt, oyster, fish production, and shipping for its livelihood. Scatters of Roman pottery at Long (House) Farm, Sayes Court, suggest the island was farmed by low-status farmers and Roman settlements which may have been part of the Roman estate.

The island of Harty covers some 2,600 acres (1,052 hectares). It is worth noting that in census returns of 1840, 4,000 sheep are recorded and all inhabitants whose occupation is recorded were shepherds.

Hartlip Roman Villa (Site Code 031)

This Roman villa site is known and registered on the SMR. Probably the first reference to it is by Hasted writing in c.1790, “there was discovered about fifty years ago the ruins of a building, the top of which reached but even with the surface of the ground; a quantity of the earth within it was cleared away, in hope, as usual, of finding hidden treasure. As it appears at present, the east end of it has been cleared of soil In length sixty feet, the walls are plastered over, great quantities of tile scattered around, and many foundations of buildings have been from time to time discovered in different parts of the adjoining grounds. Several bushels of wheat were found in the room at the western end of this building, which seem, some of it, parched and scorched by fire” (Hasted 1790).

Hasted included a ground plan of the building cleared in c.1720. The complex is now known to be larger than Hasted envisaged. At least five other buildings are shown on a 19th century map, including a bath building, 50ft by 25ft (15.25 by 7.6 metres), butted up against a large buttressed aisled building some 70ft by 50ft (21 by 15.25 metres). Excavation in 1845, and 1846 by Roach Smith found up to seven buildings; associated finds include a carved sarcophagus, coins, a folding balance, part of a scale beam, fibulae, toilet set, iron sickles, adze, stylus, knives, pieces of window glass, Samian ware, Upchurch ware, and other pottery.

The SMR entry indicates an access road “seen in dry summers” in a field to the south-west of the villa, running away in a south-westerly direction.

The size of the villa-estate, bounded to the north by Watling Street, by the forests of the North Downs to the south and to the east by the Roman villa estate of Sutton Baron is 5,750 acres (2,327 hectares).

Sutton Baron Roman Villa Estate (Site Code 027)

The SMR entry for Sutton Baron reads ‘Roman building (villa?)’. Hasted, writing in c.1790 says; “In 1695 in the sinking of a cellar by Dr Plot, at Sutton Baron, several Roman bricks were found

with their edges upward” (Hasted 1790). These ‘bricks’ are obviously *tegula* Roman roofing tiles and indicate a Roman building in the near vicinity.

Foundations were exposed in 1846 and 1850 in a field close to Sutton Baron manor house, and close inspection suggested three separate Roman structures. A square building with flint walls 18 inches (45.7 cm) thick was noted in 1846; its interior was filled with debris, stones, mortar, tile, and oyster shells. Distinct from this, but found at the same time, was an oblong building with thicker walls, fitted apparently with a hypocaust also containing debris, stones, mortar, and pottery. “A third building was detected in the same vicinity about 1850” (SMR Details). A field visit in July 1963 by the SMR team reported; “It shows no concentration of building material of any sort, nor obvious evidence of Roman occupation.”

Extensive field work was carried out in 1998 by the Swale Survey Team in the near vicinity of Sutton Baron manor house. It was noted that on early O.S. maps a “Roman building” was located in front of Sutton Baron manor house. A few pieces of Roman *tegula* tile were found to the south (in front) of the manor house; however there was a concentrated find area behind the manor house (to the north) of numerous Roman pottery sherds and fragments of Roman building ceramics. A further visit in 1999 led to a meeting with the owner of part of the manor house. Mr Aspen showed the survey team boxes of Roman pottery and Roman building ceramics which had been found by his builder when they built a sunken patio on the north side of the manor house. A rapid glance showed all the criteria necessary for a Roman villa- window glass, cut-tile cube *tesserae*, *imbrices*, *tegula*, *opus signinum*. The Roman pottery, again boxes full, ranged from Upchurch ware of the late second century to Oxford painted ware of the fourth century.

A geophysical survey was unsuccessful on the north side of the manor house, but shovel-test pits in the north and west gardens exposed Roman flint and brick foundations and further sherds of Roman pottery and building ceramics. Further work is planned on this site in the future.

A bridle way (green road) runs from the west of Sutton Baron manor house in a straight line for over one kilometre to Borden church. The topographic spacing of this ancient track (it is shown on 17th century estate maps) fits in well with the field system to the north-east of Oad Street.

The field boundaries to the south-west terminate in the bluff associated with Borden Hill, and to the north-east with a road that runs to the Roman villa at Sutton Baron. These field boundaries, all of which are banks or lynchetts are being ploughed out and need recording.

This whisper of an ancient field system could be Roman and be part of the Sutton Baron Roman villa estate. This estate is probably bounded to the north by Watling Street, to the west by the Roman villa estate at Hartlip, to the south by the forests and high ground of the North Downs, and to the east by the Roman villa estate at Newbury. The area enclosed is 3,840 acres (1,554 hectares).

Newbury Roman Villa Estate (Site Code 020)

The published references to this villa estate are somewhat confusing.

A geophysical survey was undertaken after the exact position of the site had been confirmed by intensive field-walking. The geophysical survey showed a large corridor villa some 50 metres long by 22 metres wide. Also located were two possible wells.

According to the SMR report, (which again gives the wrong location at TQ9162). “A large Roman villa with a suite of baths, dating from the first to third century has been partly excavated near Sittingbourne Trial excavations ... revealed a range of rooms at least 26 metres by eight metres, with a wide frontal corridor and possible rear corridor. Much of the stratigraphy had been destroyed by ploughing, leaving only flint and mortar foundations. The suite of baths, which formed an extension at the north end, had been built below ground level, and several walls survived. A large furnace room was found, with a hot room and a tepid room, both with hypocausts. On one side there was a largely complete plunge-bath of apsidal form, with a plain red *tesserae* floor and

pink-red *opus signinum* walls. Nearby was a small cold bath. A small part of a second building was located c.50 metres from the main building” (SMR Report by A. Smith).

Pottery retrieved in field-walking dates from the second to early fourth centuries. The site was ‘cleaned’ by sweeping with a metal detector, and some 22 Roman coins were retrieved, mostly of the late third to fourth centuries. This Roman villa estate is bounded to the north by Watling Street, to the west by the villa estate at Sutton Baron, to the south by the forests of the North Downs and to the east by a possible Romano-British tribal boundary. The area so defined covers some 3850 acres (1558 hectares).

The Newbury Roman villa estate’s boundary to the east is a ditched feature that runs for some 22 kilometres (13 miles) from the Swale, south to the Pigrims Way on the North Downs. For most of its length it is ditched, banked, and straight, changing alignment on high ground. This surveyed boundary is a parish boundary for most of its length and also the dividing line between two groups of parties, two minsterlands, and two Jutish *regiones*.

Everitt was not aware of the physical character of this feature, but suggested “this eastern boundary of Tonge may have marked the division not only between two minsterlands and two Jutish estates, but between two Romano-British territories, respectively based on *Durolevum* or Faversham and the Roman station at Milton. At this point, therefore, the ecclesiastical topography of Kent perhaps affords another momentary glimpse into the Romano-British world beyond the Jutes” (Everitt 1980).

Sharsted Roman villa (Site Code 011)

Wallenberg in *Place Names of Kent* suggests Sharsted is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word meaning sherd, and also suggests that the location had so much broken Roman pottery that the later Anglo-Saxon settlers incorporated it into the place-name. Sted or *stede* means woodland pasture and the locality’s name is dated from about 1240.

Certainly, field-walking retrieved large quantities of Romano-British pottery and Roman building ceramics, but unfortunately without a focused concentration. The thick and almost impenetrable woods precluded a thorough survey, and although sufficient Roman material was retrieved to suggest a Roman villa, there will be a pause until 2003 when the owners of the wood expect to coppice the trees, thus enabling field-walking to continue.

Access to Watling Street, some three miles (4.5 km) to the north was by a probable Roman road that ran down Syndale valley. The possible size of the Roman villa estate is not as yet known.

Sheldwich Roman Villa (Site Code 007)

Field-walking suggests the site of a Roman villa just north of Lees Court. However survey had to be curtailed on instructions of the estate manager for game-keeping reasons. It is hoped to continue with the survey in Spring 2002. The Roman material recovered by field-walking seems to suggest a Roman villa with hypocausts, window glass, *tesserae*, and faded red painted plaster. The possible size of the villa estate is not as yet known.

Roman Estate Patterns and Conclusions

Field-work in the Swale District has produced possible evidence for continuity of estates from the Roman to the Medieval period. Certainly, parish boundaries and the road patterns, aligned on Watling Street and the earlier "Lower Road," seem to suggest that Roman estates often appear to have continued, and to have formed the tenurial units of the hierarchically organised Jutish kingdoms during the 5th and 6th centuries.

Everitt has identified six early Jutish estate centres along the north Kent coast. They all seem to coincide with the Roman villa estate centres and include, Rainham, (Otterham Quay Roman villa), Newington (Boxted Roman villa), Milton Regis (Milton Roman villa), Teynham (Teynham Roman villa), Faversham (Faversham Roman villa), and Chilham (Sheldwich Roman villa).

In Gaul, where the survival of evidence is stronger, Percival has suggested that at Montmaurin, for instance, the Roman estate can be defined not only from archaeological and topographical considerations, but also from documentary evidence. The group of parishes in which the villa and associated settlements are situated is known from Medieval times by a name derived from that of the Roman estate. It seems probable that the group of Medieval parishes preserves the boundaries of the estate of the Montmaurin villa. Many other Romano-Gallic estate names survive in the countryside of France, Belgium, and to a lesser degree Germany, often appearing to indicate the location of Roman villa estates (Hingley, 1989).

Hingley suggests that evidence for the survival of place-names derived from Roman estates is absent in Britain. However, in the Swale District there is the intriguing possibility that the name Faversham contains a clue to the function of that Roman villa estate. The word *faefer*, considered by philologists to be an early Old English loan word from Latin *faber*, is either a remarkable coincidence, or a reference to the existence at Faversham of a centre of metal-working in the 'phase of overlap and controlled settlement' which preceded the historical coming of the English (Gelling, 1978).

Applebaum has suggested that estate patterns may be characterised in the archaeological evidence by peripheral distributions of tenurially dependent settlements around an estate centre, usually a large villa. This pattern is evident in the Swale District Roman villa estates. Most have non-villa settlements, and although further work is needed on this aspect, details can be found in the Site Codes data.

The pattern of estates may not always have been as simple as the peripheral holdings model suggests. There are indications in the classical literary sources that estates often did not form coherent concentrated land units. Individuals often appear to have owned numerous distinct areas of land isolated from one another and located throughout the province. Estates of this fragmented type will be possible to reconstruct from archaeological evidence alone (Hingley, 1989).

Apart from the Roman villa estates and their associated settlements, there is also a distinct “ribbon development” along Watling Street. Field-walking has identified areas of Roman buildings at Brenley Corner, Syndale, Radfield, Keycol Hill, and Newington. Whether these roadside settlements were owned or controlled by the nearby estates is, of course, not known.

Likewise markets, which must have existed, are difficult to identify. In studies elsewhere it is often found that rural peasants will not travel more than seven to ten kilometres (4-6 miles) to obtain and exchange basic agricultural and manufactured goods. At this distance the peasant can reach the market and return home within one day.

If Medieval parallels are followed it would suggest that markets within Romano-British local centres would have been held on particular days, perhaps on a weekly cycle. These circuits developed for the convenience of the trader who could travel between markets on a weekly cycle. It is known that markets of this sort existed in Roman Africa, and the archaeological evidence for a number of local centres in Roman Britain probably suggests that a similar situation existed in the Swale District.

Davies has discussed the situation in Wales where she has suggested that major fairs occurred at the great tribal and religious assemblies which met regularly to celebrate festivals. Festivals constituted a traditional Celtic practice and trading at festivals is well known.

It is likely that a number of local centres in south-east Britain had periodic fairs in addition to their regular markets. Frilford, for example, is one of the best known; where an extensive temple complex occurred in the middle of a local centre. The complex included an amphitheatre, which has not been fully excavated. The temple complex at Frilford was probably used for tribal religious festivals and presumably a major fair would also have been held on such occasions (Hingley, 1989).

In the Swale District, the possible temple complex, with amphitheatre, at Blacklands- itself on a tribal boundary- presumably held a major fair. It is of some importance to record that only two early Saxon towns in Kent possessed a market, Faversham in the north and Newenden in the south (Lambarde, 1570). However, in the later Saxon period there were many more. The road leading to Blacklands is called in an eighth century Anglo-Saxon charter ‘portway’ which can mean the ‘way to the market’. Presumably the market was moved to Nether Green, less than 1500 metres away, in the early Christian period. This Faversham fair was held on the first of August and called Lammas Fair.

Sawyer says, although there is argument over his findings, “in Celtic society one important annual fair was held in many districts at the start of the harvest season, the festival of *Lughnasa*, at the beginning of August. This survived in England as Lammas day (1st August), a word meaning ‘loaf mass’; its absence from other Germanic parts of Europe shows its Celtic character” (Sawyer, 1977).

It has been suggested by Sawyer that the Lammas fair had its origins in pre-Roman society, and at Faversham the Lammas fair would have continued beyond the Roman period and into the Medieval. Port books from the 16th century indicate that goods for the Faversham Lammas fair, especially dairy products, arrived by sea from Essex, and porters would unload and warehouse the goods issuing a “coupon” in return. This is derived from a Latin loan word *caupo*, meaning trader. However, it must be remembered that although the Port Books record the amount of waterborne trade there is no surviving record for local goods which were probably of a greater quantity than that brought in by sea.

The Villa and markets

The surplus agricultural goods produced on a villa estate were converted into surplus wealth through trade at the local or regional market. It is possible, therefore, that the proximity of a villa to a local market could have been important to the economic growth of that villa. It is clear that the nature of the communications network would also have been important. If a Medieval model is

followed for the Swale District water transport would have been of prime importance and it is of no surprise that 14 of the possible Roman villa estates chose to be situated on a river or stream leading to the Swale Estuary and then to Roman London, Rochester, Canterbury, Richborough and even the Rhine. In estuary waters transshipment would have been practised, i.e. barges or lighters would unload on to sea-going ships; again this is a feature of Medieval shipping at Faversham and along the Swale. The only deep-water port was at Thorne, downstream from Faversham, utilised (from documentary evidence) in the early Medieval times, and as field-walking suggests, also in the Iron-Age and Roman period.

It is difficult from field-walking to date the actual buildings of the Roman villa estates in the Swale District. Such dating can only come from careful excavation of datable stratified layers within such complexes.

However, pottery and coins gathered from all the sites indicate activity from the late firstst to fourth centuries, whilst at the Deerton Street Roman villa limited excavation has recovered Saxon pottery from inside the Roman building dating from c. AD450 to 650. The Roman estate fields in the immediate area of the Roman villa at Deerton Street were also divided into 'homestead'

strips by the early Medieval period dated by retrieved Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds.

CHAPTER SEVEN

The Jutes

“Even more in the 5th century than now Kent had the character of a promontory thrust out from London towards the continent, with the Isle of Thanet at its tip ... the downs declined gently northwards to a littoral of rich alluvial soil fringing the Thames estuary from London as far as Faversham ... The estuaries and the rich agricultural lands backing or surrounding them were an invitation to sea raiders; and the offshore islands provided convenient bases from which larger enterprises might be launched” (Witney, 1976: 12-13).

Like Jolliffe, Witney, and Everitt I have adopted the traditional expressions ‘Jutes’ and ‘Jutish’ to describe the original English settlers of Kent. But wherever the early Teutonic peoples of Kent came from, it certainly was not just from Denmark or Jutland. But to use the term “English” is imprecise and ‘Saxon’ is just misleading.

The administrative territories called ‘Lathes’ are, according to Jolliffe, “of profound antiquity and play a crucial role in the early evolution of the Kingdoms of Kent.” Helen Cam agrees, that “with their antiquity, their origin as *regiones* dependent on royal villas we can accept that the ‘Lathes’ were a very early establishment.”

Everitt suggests “there can be little doubt that the *regiones* sometimes incorporated relics of older territorial units, and that they were almost everywhere based on Romano-British settlements (i.e. Roman villa estates) like Maidstone, Milton, Faversham, Otford ... but it seems that the belief in massive folk-migrations may be mistaken, and that the early Jutish settlers often arrived in small bands accompanied by their families. In that case they are more likely to have fitted themselves wherever possible into an existing framework, or to have adapted an old one, than to have imposed a wholly novel system of their own” (Everitt, 1986).

Such folk movements have left very little in the archaeological record. Certainly field-walking, whilst identifying ‘Anglo-Saxon’ pottery sherds (see Site Code data), can do little beyond that. The

reconstruction of the Jutish landscape could be attempted through place-names and their meanings, but this is beyond the scope of the present study. The Medieval landscape differed drastically from that of the Roman period- villas had all ceased to be used before the end of the sixth century. The seventh century brought further changes. In the south-east, monasteries and rural churches followed Medieval European rather than late Roman models. Monasteries became a feature of the landscape and helped the regeneration of urbanism and led to the revival of long-distance trade.

The Norman Conquest, too, brought in its aftermath new types of archaeological site. These include moated sites, manor houses, castles, and windmills.

New types of field systems replaced the Roman modes of rural economy, and in the Swale District it seems, on the evidence of Jutish place-names, that woodland replaced some of the Roman upland arable and pastoral fields.

But yet the landscape of Roman Swale survived into the Medieval period. The countryside must have contained far more standing ruins of Roman date than previously envisaged. Certainly at Blacklands, just east of Faversham, Roman ruins were utilised by 12th century colliers to construct large numbers of kilns in the adjacent fields. The usual dating of “robber trenches” to the immediate post-Roman period is implausible, as neither Britons nor Jutes built in stone until after the seventh century. Some robbing certainly occurred from then on, as re-used stone in Anglo-Saxon churches suggests. But much Roman building seems to still be standing and to be used as quarries in the Middle Ages (Dark, 1997). Roman villas were still being cleared from rural sites in the Swale District as late as 1920 (see Buckland, Teynham).

There are some instances of Medieval parish boundary lines in the Study Area following possible Roman estate boundaries, and there is in some cases a possible direct link between Medieval farms and Roman villa sites. Furthermore, it is clear that in the Swale District, there are indications of direct continuity from the Roman period into the Medieval period of farm buildings, estate boundaries, and road networks.

But here the archaeological survey of the Swale District ends. The next phase of investigation will be utilising the information encapsulated on Medieval and post-Medieval estate maps. Armed with such information, sites could be pinpointed, and field-walking employed to retrieve ceramics and other datable artifacts which can then be used to build up an archaeological profile of the Medieval and post-Medieval landscape development in the Swale District.

Dr Paul Wilkinson, Easter 2000

Paul Wilkinson, 8 March 2000

Listing correct Feb 2000, amended with SMR codings Nov 2000

Site Code: 001 SMR: TR 06 NW 021

Beacon Site/Harty, Sheppey

NGR: 0122 6625

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 4

Period: Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 25

Finds Categories: Pottery and stone

Numerous lumps of Kentish ragstone litter the field where early cartographic records show the site of a beacon. The larger lumps have been collected by the farmer and left in a heap at the north end of the field. Coal and charcoal fragments are also to be seen in some quantity. Six pottery sherds were collected. Late Medieval transitional earthenware C.1475-1525/50. All LM1.2 and LM2 types. Includes stabbed handle from large jug and jar rim.

Site Code: 002

Long Farm, Harty/Sheppey

NGR: 0142 6683

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 4

Period: Roman and Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 20

Finds Categories: Pottery

Long Farm, or Long House Farm, has now been demolished and ploughed. Records from Faversham Abbey indicate the farm was part of the abbey from the 12th century.

Roman pottery included four sherds of fine oxidised Upchurch-type ware (CAT fabric codes R17-18) and two sherds of Samian (CAT fabric code R46). Six fragments of Roman tile were also collected. Medieval pottery included one small Sandy-shelly ware (EM3A) cooking pot base c.1100-1225, probably late 12/early 13C – this type occurs in salt-working mounds on Sheppey in association with early 13C pot.

One worn late Medieval sherd. Unidentified or possibly LM1.2.

One flanged dish/bowl rim c.1475-1525/50.

Site Code: 003 SMR: TR 06 NW 004

St Thomas Church, Harty/Sheppey

NGR: 0234 6624

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: -

Site Type: Find spot

Find spots: 1
Period: Iron-Age and Roman
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South
Altitude of Field (metres): 15
Finds Categories: Pottery

A freshly dug ditch along the southern perimeter of the churchyard had some 11 sherds of pottery exposed in the cut sides.

These include:

One sherd fine Upchurch ware LC1-EC2 carinated beaker.

Five sherds coarse grog-tempered ware; two combed; all jars; all probably Belgic, but could be post-conquest.

Note also four flint-tempered sherds and one unclassified fabric, also probably early Iron-Age.

Site Code: 004 SMR: -TR 06 NW 001

Sayes Court, Harty/Sheppey

NGR: 0317 6619

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/ Crop: Marsh

Site Type: Earthwork

Find spots:-

Period: Medieval?

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: East

Altitude of Field (metres):-

Finds Categories:-

An earthwork causeway runs south-east from about 200 metres north of of Sayes Court. The causeway terminates at a landing place or hard which can be recognised on earlier OS maps. Alongside the hard there are the remains of two Thames sailing barges and one fishing smack. The causeway starts in an open field north of Sayes Court.

Field-walking in this open field retrieved 23 Roman pottery sherds, 2nd to early 4th century and eight Medieval sherds 1250-1350 AD.

Site Code: 005 SMR: TR 06 NW 005-020

Isle of Harty

NGR: 0340 6665

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Marshland

Site Type: Earthworks

Find Spots:-

Period: Medieval or Roman?

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope:-

Altitude of Field (metres):-

Finds Categories:-

Fifteen earth mounds are to be found clustered to the east of Sayes Court. To the west of Sayes Court and still on the Island of Harty there are a further 22 mounds. In the marshes beyond Harty,

but in its periphery there are a further 33 mounds. Investigation is needed to confirm whether these mounds were used in salt production.

Site Code: 006

Stone Fleet/Harty

NGR: 0385 6772

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Marsh

Site Type: Find Concentration

Find spots: 1

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: R.B.C. and pottery

Field-walking on the south-east slope of Stone Fleet (or Stane Fleot as on an earlier map) retrieved 18 pieces of Roman building ceramics, they included *tegula*, *imbrex*, and combed box flue tile. It is a possibility that the material indicates the site of a Roman villa, but more fieldwork is needed.

Site Code: 007 SMR:-TR 05 NW 006

Lees Court/Sheldwich

NGR: 0211 5615

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard, arable

Site Type: Roman villa?

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 35

Finds Categories: R.B.C. pottery

Field-walking suggests the site of a Roman villa just north of Lees Court. However, survey had to be curtailed on instructions of the estate manager for game-keeping reasons. It is hoped to continue with the survey in the future. The Roman material recovered seems to suggest a Roman building, with *hypocausts*, painted plaster, and window glass.

Site Code: 008 SMR:-TQ 95 NE 005

Newnham Church/Newnham

NGR: 9537 5752

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: -

Site Type: Building?

Find spots: -

Period: Roman?

Source: Building survey

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: -

With large quantities of Iron-Age and Roman pottery and iron-slag located at the Syndale Vineyard it was decided to survey the fabric of the church located some 300 metres away. A quantity of Roman brick and tile had been used in the 12th century fabric, but a large number of classical fluted column drums were also evident. They are of two sizes and drawings were taken. (See Swale Report – 2000). Stone sample flakes were taken from five of the columns and sent to Dr David Williams at Southampton University. He reports that, “all five samples are very similar and undoubtedly come from the same type of stone, which is a moderately fine-grained oolitic limestone, composed in the main of abundant well-sorted ooliths. This is almost certainly Ketton stone... It has been widely employed and was in use both in Roman and Medieval periods.”

Given the early date (12th century) of the church fabric and the classical fluting of the two types of column drums it is the opinion of the author that they are re-used Roman fluted columns from a temple which probably stood on the site of the church. The church site itself is on an elevated tongue of land which looks to the north down Syndale Valley and overlooks the possible Roman spur road from Watling Street to the Weald.

Site Code: 009

Newnham

NGR: 9532 5742

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Vineyard

Site Type: Settlement

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Iron-Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: East

Altitude of Field (metres): 50

Finds Categories: Roman pottery, Iron-Age pottery

The farmer of Syndale Vineyard uncovered extensive archaeological remains whilst building a new house in 1971. A Mr Brian Philp was called in and excavated (it seems) a number of Anglo-Saxon burials, most with weapons and grave goods. The site report has not been located and the farm has experienced difficulty in retrieving the artifacts from Mr Philp. The farmer showed the survey team a large quantity of Iron-Age pottery sherds, almost complete Samain cups and platters. Field-walking in the vicinity of the farmhouse retrieved a large quantity of similar material, including iron slag. However, there were no Roman building ceramics found in the vicinity of the farmhouse.

Site Code: 010

Newnham

NGR:

Date of Visit: 1999

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Vineyard

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): 25

Finds Categories: Lithics

Field-walking with Chris Butler on the flint and clay spur of land overlooking Newnham produced many hundreds of pieces of worked lithic material of all periods. None were removed as it has been agreed that this important site should be studied by Dr Julie Scott-Jackson of Cambridge University who was also with the survey team.

Site Code: 011

Newnham

NGR: 9748 6024

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/ Crop: Meadow, Orchards

Site Type: Feature

Find spots: -

Period: Roman?

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 50

Finds Categories: -

A possible Roman road was located leaving Watling Street just to the south and west of Beacon Hill House. South of Watling Street to Provender Wood the straight road was visible through plough and crop marks. From Provender Wood (NGR 9748 6024) it is apparent as a 'fosse' bank which has been utilised as field boundaries. The road runs dead straight for some four kilometres past Wren's Hill, Stuppinton Farm, behind the ribbon development at Newnham village and probably joins the existing road ending at Payden Street, five kilometres south of Newnham village.

Behind the village houses at Newnham the camber is very apparent and is some 12 metres wide and one metre high.

Site Code: 012

Admiralty Acre/Stone

NGR: 9808 6059

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Wood

Site Type: Earthwork

Find spots: -

Period: Uncertain

Source: Local information

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 70

Finds Categories: -

The owner of Syndale Farm showed the survey team a Victorian estate map which indicated the location of a telegraph signalling station at Telegraph Bank. (Just to the west of Syndale Farm, and to the south of Beacon Farm).

He said his family sold a square acre of land to the government in the early 19th century and on the map the spot is marked "Admiralty Acre". Field-walking shows that the plot of land is defined by a low square earthwork boundary.

Site Code: 013

Telegraph Bank/Stone

NGR:, 9820 6048

Date of Visit: 1999
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Wood
Site Type: Earthworks
Find spots: -
Period: Uncertain
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: East
Altitude of Field (metres): 65
Finds Categories: -

Long linear earthworks lay hidden in the wood overlooking Syndale Valley. Height is about three metres.

Site Code: 014 SMR TQ 96 SE 030

Provender/Norton

NGR: 9739 6061
Date of Visit: 1999
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard, meadow
Site Type: Earthworks
Find spots: -
Period: Medieval?
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 45
Finds Categories: -

Numerous ponds and earthworks to the south of Provender Manor house suggest Medieval features as yet unknown.

Site Code: 015 SMR TQ 96 SE 028

Norton Court/Norton

NGR: 9683 6117
Date of Visit: 1999
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable, meadow
Site Type: Earthworks
Find spots: -
Period: Medieval?
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 35
Finds Categories: -

Earthworks and ponds to the north and east of Norton Court suggest Medieval features as yet unknown.

Site Code: 016 SMR TQ 96 SW 046

Lynsted Court/Lynsted

NGR: 9421 6063
Date of Visit: 1999
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable, meadow
Site Type: Earthworks
Find spots: -
Period: Medieval?

Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 50
Finds Categories: -

A number of ponds and earthworks just to the north of Lynsted Court suggest there may be stew ponds, and possibly moated areas still to be located.

Site Code: 017
Stutington Manor/Rodmersham
NGR: 9356 6073
Date of Visit: 1999
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Earthwork
Find spots: -
Period: Medieval?
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 55
Finds Categories: Pottery

Remains of a circular moat? Just east of Stutington Manor.
Three pieces of well abraded 11th century Tyler Hill ware were retrieved in the dried moat banks.

Site Code: 018
Orchard Farm/Rodmersham
NGR: 9282 6079
Date of Visit: 1998
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard
Site Type: Site concentration
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Roman
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 55
Finds Categories: R.B.C.

Eleven pieces of Roman *tegula* roofing tile, and four pieces of *imbrex* were located just south of Orchard Farm and to the east of a pond.

Site Code: 019
Ludgate/Lynsted
NGR: 9361 6018
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard, arable
Site Type: Earthwork
Find spots: -
Period: Roman?
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: -
Altitude of Field (metres): -
Finds Categories: -

The southern portion of a 22 kilometre earthwork/ditch which crosses the Roman Watling Street at Radfield. On its journey south it passes through, or close to, Woodstreet House, Ludgate, Kingsdown, Erriot Wood, Down Court, Kings Acre, Bank Farm, Payden Street Farm, and joins an ancient trackway north of the Pilgrims Way trackway.

This trackway intersects the earthwork/ditch between Flint Lane and Waterditch Farm (just south of Coldharbour). The southern portion of this earthwork/ditch runs for almost ten kilometres, and is surveyed in straight lines from high point to high point. As parish boundaries utilise this feature it is suggested it is of Roman date and one of the most important archaeological earthwork features to be found in Kent.

Site Code: 020 SMR TQ 95 NW 023

Newbury/Rodmersham

NGR: 9253 5982

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Roman villa

Find spots: -

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking and geophysical survey

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 60

Finds Categories: -

Field-walking located a Roman building to the east of Dully Road, Newbury. On investigation, the farmer informed us that he had reported the site in 1972 to a Mr Brian Philp. Mr Philp had excavated the site for a fortnight. No full report is known to exist. A geophysical survey by Malcolm Davies shows a large Roman villa with attached bathhouse. Focused excavation revealed flint walls some 60cm wide. Pottery retrieved spans the 2nd to early 4th century. *Hypocaust* flue tiles and window glass was also retrieved. There is no indication of mosaic flooring. Further Roman buildings are indicated in the vicinity by field-walking.

Site Code: 021 SMR TQ 96 SW 043

Pitstock Farm/Rodmersham

NGR: 9174 6021

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard, arable

Site Type: Earthwork

Find spots: -

Period: -

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 65

Finds Categories: -

A rectangular earthwork platform was noted by the footpath leading north-west from Pitstock Farm.

Site Code: 022

Highsted Farmhouse/Highsted

NGR: 9089 6147

Date of Visit:

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard, arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: East
Altitude of Field (metres): 40
Finds Categories: R.B.C.

Five pieces of Roman *tegula* tile were found scattered in the vicinity of Highsted Farmhouse.

Site Code: 023

Highsted/Sittingbourne

NGR: 9031 6142
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Find spots
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Iron-Age
Source: Local inhabitant
Aspect of Slope:
Altitude of Field (metres):
Finds Categories:

Numerous Iron-Age pottery sherds were shown to the survey team by an inhabitant of the area. Pottery from this site is being processed by Nigel Macpherson-Grant. As the work is on-going it was agreed not to survey this area.

Site Code: 024

Hearts Delight/Borden

NGR: 8862 6237
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Find spot
Find spots: 4
Period: Iron-Age
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 50
Finds Categories: Iron-Age pottery

Rapid field-walking retrieved seven Iron-Age pottery sherds dating from 400-100 BC.

Site Code: 025 SMR 86 NW

Borden

NGR: 8840 6300
Date of Visit: 1998
Type of Cultivation/Crop: -
Site Type: Settlement?
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Roman
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 45
Finds Categories: Roman pottery

Numerous Roman pottery sherds were collected in a number of localities around Borden church. Earthworks to the north-east of the church, and historical accounts of Roman burials being found, suggest extensive Roman occupation around and focused on Borden church. Further study is required.

Site Code: 026

Sutton Baron/Borden

NGR: 8807 6236

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Earthwork

Find spots: 1

Period: Roman?

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 40

Finds Categories: -

A bridle way (green road) runs from the west side of Sutton Baron Manor house (site of a Roman villa) for over one kilometre north to Borden church.

The topographic spacing of this track fits in well with the possible Roman field system to the north-west of Oad Street.

Site Code: 027 SMR TQ 86 SE 007

Sutton Baron/Borden

NGR: 8798 6191

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Building

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 65

Finds Categories: R.B.C. and pottery

Extensive field-walking was carried out in the vicinity of Sutton Baron manor house. It is noted on earlier O.S. maps that a 'Roman building' was located in front of Sutton Baron manor house. Historical reports suggest that at least three Roman buildings were exposed, or one Roman building was found on three separate occasions. Field-walking noted a 'halo' of Roman building ceramics around the manor house, but only one find concentration which was behind the back of the manor house on the north side. Geophysical survey was unsuccessful but a chance meeting with the owner of Sutton Baron (1999), who showed the survey team a number of boxes full of Roman building ceramics and Roman pottery which were found when a sunken patio on the north side was built recently. We understand the pottery was processed by Canterbury Archaeological Trust, and a cursory glance suggested a date range from the early 2nd century to the late 4th. Detailed inspection of the cellars and gardens suggest the manor house is in fact built on part of the Roman villa complex. It is worth noting there are at least three wells, one inside its own well house, and one of the wells, dug some 12 metres through chalk, shows the use of Roman brick and tile in its construction. Test pits indicate the Roman villa is under and to the west of the present farm house.

Site Code: 028

Oad Street/Borden

NGR: 8643 6162
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Earthworks
Find spots: -
Period: Roman or Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: North-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 80
Finds Categories: None

A remarkable series of lynchets and banks still survive to the south and south-west of Oad Street Farm.

Average field sizes are –

Bowl Reed 600 by 400 metres (two fields of this size)

Vinson Farm 700 by 400 metres (two fields of this size)

Oad Street 800 by 500 metres (two fields of this size)

Oad Street Farm 800 by 500 metres (two fields of this size)

The field boundaries to the south-west terminate in the bluff associated with Borden Hill and to the north-east with a road that runs to Sutton Baron, a Roman villa site.

The lynchets are being ploughed out and will need recording before they and the associated field systems disappear. It is thought by the writer that the field systems could be Roman and associated with the Roman villa site at Sutton Baron.

Site Code: 029

Chestnut Street/Hooks Hole

NGR: 8762 6361
Date of Visit: 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Meadow
Site Type: Earthworks
Find spots: None
Period: Medieval?
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: -
Altitude of Field (metres): 35
Finds Categories: None

A large area is covered with earth banks, dips, holes. It is difficult to interpret the various features without an earthwork survey.

Site Code: 030 SMR TQ 86 SE 003

Newington Manor/Newington

NGR: 8582 6453
Date of Visit: 1998
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable, meadow
Site Type: Earthworks
Find spots: 1
Period: Medieval?
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 25
Finds Categories: None

Remains of earthworks to the north-east of the Medieval farmhouse indicate the site of a Medieval moated manor house. No finds were retrieved.

Site Code: 031 SMR TQ 86 SW 001

Lower Dane Cottages/Hartlip

NGR: 8352 6463

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Feature

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 25

Finds Categories: R.B.C. and pottery

Numerous Roman tile and pottery was observed in the general area. A Roman villa was excavated in the near vicinity in the 18th and 19th centuries. Further work is needed to define the extent of Roman buildings and the Roman estate.

Site Code: 032

Motney Hill/Gillingham

NGR: 8265 6832

Date of Visit: 1999

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Meadow, marsh

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Neolithic

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: Lithic

A Neolithic occupation site of some size, stratified horizons of lithic, charcoal, and other material is being eroded out of the western cliffs of Motney Hill.

No artifacts were collected out of the numerous samples available.

Site Code: 033 SMR TQ 86 NE 132

Lower Halstow

NGR: 8596 6714

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable, waste ground

Site Type: Earthwork

Find spots: -

Period: Medieval?

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: -

A typical moated manor house site is shown on the 1906/1907 O.S. map. On investigation, although some of the site has been built over, there are faint traces of earthworks which confirm it could be the site of a Medieval moated manor house or tidal mill. Further investigation is needed.

Site Code: 034**Lower Halstow**

NGR: 8614 6558

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Watercress (redundant)

Site Type: Earthworks

Find spots: -

Period: Uncertain

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope:

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories:

Extensive earthworks indicate a large water system to irrigate watercress beds utilising the water of the River Libbet. The site is just north of St. Mary's Church.

Site Code: 035**Breach/Lower Halstow**

NGR: 8459 6578

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable, orchard

Site Type: Earthwork

Find spots: -

Period: Uncertain

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: -

A lost road, defined by earthwork banks runs for just over a kilometre north of Hurst Hill from Kaine Farm to Oak Lane.

It is suggested (by Margary) that this could be part of the 'Lower Road' or Iron-Age track from east of Faversham to west of Gillingham.

Site Code: 036**Slayhills Marsh, Lower Halstow**

NGR: 8635 7045

Date of Visit: 1999

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Marshland

Site Type: Roman villa

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): Sea level

Finds Categories: R.B.C. pottery

Large numbers of pieces of Roman building ceramics (19) were found in a concentrated find spot on Slayhills Marsh just to the north of Lower Halstow. Numerous pottery sherds (26) were retrieved from the exposed edges of mud rills.

The amount, and quality of Roman material covered suggest the site of a Roman villa. There is a historical reference to a Roman villa site at Slayhills marsh in the Archaeological Journal, September 1885. See auger survey report for extant of structures.

Site Code: 037**Rainham**

NGR: 8212 6539

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard/arable

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 20

Finds Categories: Pottery

Numerous sherds (29) of well abraded Roman pottery found scattered over the fields in the vicinity of Siloam Farm, Westmoor Farm, and Moor Street. Suggestion is of manuring in the Roman period on the then Roman arable fields.

Site Code: 038**Otterham Quay**

NGR: 8298 6729

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Marsh

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: R.B.C. and pottery

Numerous pieces (17) of Roman building ceramics and other material were gathered from a concentrated find spot of the north-east bank of Otterham Quay. See Archaeologia for Victorian account of Roman buildings.

Site Code: 039**Fowley Island/The Swale**

NGR: 9702 6582

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Marshland

Site Type: Earthwork

Find spots: -

Period: Uncertain

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): Sea level

Finds Categories: -

Three large rectangular earthworks criss-cross Fowley Island. They are probably not sea-defence works, but seem to be enclosures of some kind.

Site Code: 040**Milfordhope Saltings/Upchurch**

NGR: 8664 6958

Date of Visit: 1998
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Marsh
Site Type: Earthwork
Find spots: -
Period: Uncertain
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): Sea level
Finds Categories: -

A large circular earthwork some fifty metres in diameter with a small mound in the centre. It could be a large barrow or small motte and bailey.

Site Code: 041

Coldharbour Fleet/Wade

NGR: 9052 6653
Date of Visit: 1998
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Find concentration
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 5
Finds Categories: Pottery, Medieval tile

Two sherds Early Medieval Canterbury Sandyware, c.1050-1225. Cookpot rim dateable c.1175-1225. One sherd Early Medieval Tyler Hill ware c.1375-1525 (jug rim with pulled spout). Rest of the material is Tyler Hill ware c.1200-1250.

Site Code: 042

Newington

NGR: 8605 6489
Date of Visit: 1998
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Concentrated finds
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-west
Altitude of Field (metres): 35
Finds Categories: Pottery, Medieval tile

Tyler Hill ware (12), Canterbury, 13th to 14th century.
One sherd London ware, 13th century. Three sherds Shell-tempered ware, AD 1075-1225.

Site Code: 043 SMR TQ 86 SE 001

Keycol Hill/Newington

NGR: 8701 6459
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Development site
Site Type: Feature

Find spots: -
Period: Iron-Age and Roman
Source: Field-walking and excavation
Aspect of Slope: South
Altitude of Field (metres): 25
Finds Categories: R.B.C. pottery

Field-walking and limited excavation on a redevelopment site just below Keycol Hill indicates a settlement existed in the near vicinity.

A total of 411 sherds of Belgic pottery, representing seven fabrics were identified, only three of these, all recovered from west of Keycol Hill suggest pre-conquest activity: a single fragment of a grog-tempered pedestal base, which is unlikely to post-date the conquest period, and two sherds of Iron Age flint-tempered ware. The remaining Belgic sherds might all be of post-conquest date.

There is rather more pottery, in the form of Belgic sand-tempered ware (which is rarely encountered in late Iron-Age pre-conquest deposits in Kent, south Gaulish samian and, especially, early forms in fine reduced Upchurch ware, for activity in the later 1st and early 2nd centuries. Quantities of such wares remain small, however and the presence of only 5-7 sherds of Belgic grog-tempered ware (1.22-1.70% of the assemblage by sherd-count) suggests either that activity was very limited in that period or that it was of a sort that produced little artifactual evidence.

Most of the pottery from the site would appear to belong to the 2nd century and the early or mid-3rd century AD.

In contrast, late Roman grey sandyware (fabric LR2), which is especially common in the late 2nd to mid-3rd centuries, accounts for 11.68% of the assemblage.

The amount of Romano-British pottery sherds, (some 412 sherds weighing c.6931 grams), and the variety of types and fabrics indicate an important Roman settlement (or buildings) in the near vicinity. This hypothesis is further reinforced by the large quantity of Roman building ceramics, some 14 kilos found in residual contexts. These include *tegula* and *imbrex*, but also hypocaust and flue tiles, there is however, no painted plaster, or mosaic *tesserae*.

The settlement, or even ribbon development needs to be located and surveyed. Pointers of interest are the crop marks to the west of Keycol Hill and the known Roman buildings, some 300 metres to the south-west. The sepulchral remains on Keycol Hill are well attested by Hasted and the domestic and building litter now retrieved on the old Telephone Exchange site indicates a Roman settlement which looked to Watling Street for its commerce and trade.

Of particular interest is the proximity of the predominantly 2nd century – early to mid-3rd century rubbish pits, burials and ditches to the A2. It may be that the present route of the A2 is not aligned on Watling Street, and the Roman road is to be found to the south. Any opportunity (through roadworks) to confirm the route of Roman Watling Street would be welcomed.

Site Code: 044 SMR TQ 86 SE 001

Keycol Hill/Newington

NGR: 8618 6494

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 7

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: West

Altitude of Field (metres): 25

Finds Categories: Pottery

There are 11 sherds of Romano-British pottery. These comprise four sherds of miscellaneous coarse grey sand-tempered ware, one sherd of black-burnished ware (BB2) and six sherds of fine grey Upchurch-type ware. All of these fabrics are of probable north or west Kent origin.

All of the pottery was wheel-thrown.

Each sherd appears to represent a different vessel.

The condition of the pottery was poor. Sherds were small and with one exception (noted in the catalogue, below) were moderately or very worn. There are few closely dateable forms or fabrics.

There is a single sherd of black-burnished ware (BB2), a probable produce of the Thameside Kent industries which is unlikely to be earlier than Hadrianic in date, but which could be as late as the early 4th century. The other coarse sand-tempered wares were common in north and west Kent from the later 1st to the 4th centuries AD and the last fabric-type identified here, fine Upchurch-type ware, was made from the second half of the 1st century until at least the mid-3rd.

Two of the Upchurch sherds can be given closer dates. One represents a probable poppyhead beaker (the rim is missing) of Monaghan class 2A1-5, which is decorated with panels of barbotine dots. Pollard has suggested that this decorative motif "appears to be mainly of 2nd century date, vessels of the 3rd century being either plain or rouletted". The other sherd probably represents a carinated beaker of Monaghan class 2G, which is dated late 1st to early 2nd century.

Thus the only relatively closely dated pottery present has been assigned to the early or mid-Roman periods and there is a complete absence of types which necessarily belong to the late 2nd century or later. A late date for the sandywares cannot, however, be precluded and the sample size is so small that any apparent bias towards the early or mid-Roman periods might easily be the product of chance and may not, therefore be of any particular significance:

11 sherds/45 gms.

Fine grey Upchurch-type ware (C.A.T. fabric code R16). Source: north Kent marshes. 6 sherds/9 gms.:

One base sherd. Closed form. Late 1st to 3rd century.

Two bodysherds. Closed forms. Late 1st to 3rd century.

One bodysherd. ?form. Original surfaces absent, revealing brownish core dotted with the magnetite inclusions which are typical of some Upchurch products.

One bodysherd. Probable poppyhead beaker exhibiting barbotine dot decoration and neck cordon on exterior. Relatively fresh. Late 1st to 2nd century.

One rim fragment; heavily truncated profile. This sherd represents a beaker, probably a carinated beaker of Monaghan class 2G. The rim diameter is difficult to measure from such a small sherd (c.6.5% of rim-circuit), but it is probably c. 13cm. Late 1st to early 2nd century.

Black-burnished ware (BB2, C.A.T. fabric code R14). Source ?Thameside Kent. One sherd/11 gms.: Base of dish. Hardianic.

Coarse grey sand-tempered ware (C.A.T. fabric code R73). Source: probably north or west Kent. Four sherds/25 gms.:

Three bodysherds. Closed forms. Later 1st century.

One rim fragment; heavily truncated profile. This sherd probably represents a roll-rim jar. The rim diameter is very difficult to measure from such a small sherd (c. 4% of rim-circuit), but it is probably somewhere in the region of 19cms. Later 1st century.

Site Code: 045

Keycol Hill/Newington

NGR: 8618 6494

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 4

Period: Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: West
Altitude of Field (metres): 25
Finds Categories: Pottery

The condition of the Medieval pottery is not dissimilar to that of the Roman material. Although the average sherd weight is almost exactly twice that of the Roman sherds, the degree of difference is largely explained by the presence in the Roman corpus of a significant proportion of fine Upchurch-type ware, which has a tendency to break into small, relatively light pieces.

Tyler Hill ware (C.A.T. fabric code M1). Canterbury. Two sherds/14 gms.:

One sherd, exhibiting a decayed glaze is of probable 13th century date. The other sherd is probably of similar date, but may belong to the 14th century.

London Ware (C.A.T. fabric code M5). One sherd/2 gms: Thirteenth century.

Shell-tempered ware (C.A.T. fabric code EM2). This fabric is thought to be mostly of north Kent origin. One sherd/15 gms: AD 1075-1225.

Site Code: 046

Keycol Hill/Newington

NGR: 8616 6490

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Pottery scatter

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Iron-Age and Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-west

Altitude of Field (metres): 25

Finds Categories: R.B.C. pottery

Small amounts of Roman tile, *tegula* and *imbrex* lay scattered across the field behind the houses fronting Watling Street (A2). Numerous pottery sherds included decorated Samian ware, Iron-Age flint tempered ware and coarse grey sandyware.

From the top of Keycol Hill looking west across the field a number of small, rectangular crop marks were noticed.

Keycol Hill was formally called 'Crock Hill' because of the number of Roman burials found there. It is suggested by the survey team that there are many more such burials along Watling Street to the west.

Site Code: 047

Keycol Hill/Newington

NGR: 8682 6499

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Meadow

Site Type: Artifact

Find spots: 1

Period: Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-west

Altitude of Field (metres): 25

Finds Categories: Stone artifact

Just below Keycol Hill on its western slope is to be found a stone boundary marker. Carved 'SL' on three sides and incised with a survey cross on the top face.

Site Code: 048

Gore House/Lower Halstow

NGR: 8648 6563

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 25

Finds Categories: R.B.C.

Numerous Roman building materials were observed and some gathered (15) for fabric identification from a field to the east of Gore House.

Site Code: 049 SMR TQ 86 NE 018

Boxted/Lower Halstow

NGR: 8542 6631

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable and orchard

Site Type: Roman villa

Find spots: -

Period: Roman

Source: Historical

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: R.B.C. (left in situ)

On the west bank of the River Libbit is the site of a Roman villa which was extensively excavated in the 19th century.

Field-walking suggests there is more than one building and further field-walking and geophysical survey is needed. However the site is scheduled.

To the south, and on higher ground, a Roman temple site was excavated in the 1970s by a local archaeological group.

Site Code: 050 SMR TQ 86 NE 013

Lower Halstow Church

NGR: 8602 6739

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Churchyard

Site Type: Building

Find spots: 2

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: Pottery

Lower Halstow church has numerous Roman building ceramics built into its structure. Roman tile, *tegula*, *imbrices* and box flue tiles abound. Of particular interest are the large lumps of Roman flooring – *opus signinum* to be seen in the exterior walling. The presumption has to be that the church is built on, and out of, the remains of a Roman building.

Under the yew tree, to the west of the church entrance, on two separate visits Roman pottery sherds were gathered. Fine grey sandyware, and coarse grey sandyware, probable late 2nd to early 3rd century AD. To the east of the church there is in the adjacent garden so much Roman building ceramics that the owner has part-built a garden shed out of Roman building material.

Site Code: 051

Coldharbour/Bobbing

NGR: 8741 6511

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Pond (dried)

Find spots: 3

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: R.B.C. pottery

Some Roman building ceramics (11), *tegula* and *imbrex* fragments were retrieved from the edge of the dried-up pond bed and fields just west of Coldharbour.

Roman pottery (8) mostly coarseware dates from the late 2nd to early 4th century AD.

Site Code: 052

Wardwell Wood/Bobbing

NGR: 8650 6568

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Wood

Site Type: Earthworks

Find spots: -

Period: Uncertain

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Around the crest of the hill

Altitude of Field (metres): 50

Finds Categories: -

Encircling earthworks were noted (with some difficulty) in the wood covering Wardwell Hill. Given the extent of tree and scrub cover it has not been possible to investigate further, but needs to be done.

Site Code: 053

Hill Farm/Bobbing

NGR: 8798 6463

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Cropmark

Find spots: 1

Period: Roman

Source: Field survey

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Pottery

A rectangular crop mark of a square feature some six by six metres was identified in growing corn. After ploughing, Roman pottery sherds (14), 2nd to late 3rd century Upchurch ware were retrieved from the location.

Site Code: 054

Raspberry Hill/Iwade

NGR: 8925 6891

Date of Visit: 1999

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Marsh

Site Type: Building or kiln site

Find spots: 1

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: Pottery and pottery wasters

Numerous Roman pottery sherds (38) and pottery wasters (13) are being eroded out of the creek foreshore just to the north of Raspberry Hill.

Site Code: 055 TQ 86 NE 023

Great Norwood, Bobbing

NGR: 8758 6624

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Earthworks

Find spots: 12

Period: Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 25

Finds Categories: Pottery

A known earthwork feature, probably a moated manor house site, was field-walked after ploughing and rolling. Numerous Medieval (11) and post-Medieval (29) pottery sherds were identified.

Site Code: 056 SMR TQ 86 NE 030

Iwade

NGR: 8879 6749

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Earthworks

Find spots: 6

Period: Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 25

Finds Categories: Pottery

A known earthwork feature, possibly a moated manor house site, was field-walked after ploughing. Numerous Medieval (13) pottery sherds were identified 12th to 15th century AD.

Site Code: 057

Funton/Iwade

NGR: 8803 6776

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Grassland

Site Type: Buildings

Find spots: 3

Period: Medieval, post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: North-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 25

Finds Categories: Pottery

Derelict buildings at Funton could be part of the Medieval manor house of Funton, however five sherds of Ipswich pottery 700 to 800 AD were located in soil from a fox? hole to the south of the present ruins.

Crop marks are to be seen to the west and south of the present derelict buildings. Funton as a place name is usually described as a Latin loan word "funta" meaning spring, and the spring to the north of the site may indicate Roman remains of some significance remain to be discovered.

Site Code: 058**Iwade**

NGR: 9034 6933

Date of Visit: 1999

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Marsh

Site Type: Earthworks

Find spots: -

Period: Medieval?

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: -

North of Iwade village, the earlier route to Kingsferry is by a raised causeway. The name Iwade denotes causeway and is an early Anglo-Saxon name for the feature. The course of the causeway is surveyed and not winding and may denote Roman origins. Earth mounds, both to north and south of the causeway are annotated on O.S. maps as 'saltworks'. However, auger tests failed to produce any trace of burnt earth which is usually associated with such features. Augering retrieved one fresh sherd of early Iron-Age pottery from the topsoil on one of the mounds.

Site Code: 059**Coldharbour Fleet/Iwade**

NGR: 9062 6714

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 1

Period: Medieval and Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: Pottery

Seven sherds (68g)

Two sherds Early Medieval Canterbury Sandyware (EM1): c.1050–1225; cookpot rim datable c. 1175-1225.

One sherd Early Medieval Shelly Ware (EM2). C.1075-1225. ?Bowl rim, note the shell is dissolved-out.

One sherd Late Medieval Tyler Hill Ware (LM1): c.1375-1525. Jug rim with pulled spout.

Site Code: 060

Coldharbour Fleet/Iwade

NGR: 9082 6724

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Building

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking, auger testing, geophysical survey.

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 5-10

Finds Categories: R.B.C. pottery

On the west bank of the Coldharbour Fleet field-walking located a concentrated debris field of Roman building ceramics. Large numbers of Roman *tegula* and *imbrex* roofing tile fragments were visible, along with numerous combed box-flue tiles. One of these box-flue tiles has been identified by Dr. Ian Betts as a roller stamped tile, Die 14. 61 sherds of pottery were collected, these consist of coarse grey sandyware, 23 sherds, mostly 2nd to 3rd century AD. Oxfordshire colour-coated ware, 17 sherds, dated 4th to early 5th century AD hard-fired grog-tempered ware, two sherds, late 2nd to 3rd century AD. Upchurch ware, 23 sherds, mostly 2nd to 3rd century AD.

Fieldwork in the vicinity of the site, just east of the A249 and bisected by the railway line, suggests that the river of Coldharbour Fleet was once much wider, the course of the older river can still be identified from redundant river banks.

The writer suggests, given the locality, spacing with other known Roman villa sites, and the quantity and quality of finds that this indeed, is another Roman villa site.

Site Code: 061

Great Grovehurst/Iwade

NGR: 9098 6711

Date of Visit:

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Meadow

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 3

Period: Neolithic

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: Lithic

A total of 11 struck pieces of flint was collected from three find spots. These comprised one core, six flakes, two scrapers and two chunks.

A few pieces are probably from the same core; three of the flakes seem to be from the one core in the assemblage. The overall appearance is quite chunky but a lot of the material is blade-like, which may suggest a late Neolithic date.

Site Code: 062 SMR TQ 86 NE 024

Bobbing Churchyard/Sittingbourne

NGR: 8885 6514

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Extension to church graveyard

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 5

Period: Iron Age and Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Pottery

Four fairly fresh flint-tempered sherds (weight; 49gm); one in mixed-temper flint and grogged fabric. Assuming all sherds derived from a broadly contemporary context, the latter sherd and one other could incline assemblage date to the LIA (broadly c.200/150-50 BC); if there is no other evidence for Belgic or Early Roman activity from this location is it wiser to date them more broadly to EIA-LIA, c.600-50 BC. A further sherd (separately bagged) contains sparse flint in a sandy fabric and should be no later than C1-C2 AD.

Site Code: 063**Bobbing Church/Sittingbourne**

NGR: 8885 6513

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Graveyard

Site Type: -

Find spots: 2

Period: Iron-Age, Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: Pottery

A rapid survey of disturbed earth retrieved three sherds of Iron-Age pottery, they were flint tempered ware, one mixed temper, one grog. Late Iron-Age (200 - 150-50 BC.)

Site Code: 064 SMR TQ 96 NW 008**Milton Church**

NGR: 9094 6542

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Graveyard

Site Type: Roman Building

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: R.B.C. pottery

Site is on the south-east slope overlooking Church marshes. Earlier O.S. maps indicate springs just below the church location.

Roman foundations were located in 1840? to the north-east of the present church. An intensive field-walking exercise over two days was implemented to retrieve any artifacts within the churchyard walls.

Find spot 101

One dark brown *tegula* roof tile with upstand flange, weight 450 gms.
One roman brick fragment, weight 65 gms.
One *tegula* (red) roof tile, weight 70 gms.
One *tegula* (red) roof tile, weight 45 gms.
One *tegula* (red) roof tile, weight 95 gms.
One *tegula* (red) roof tile, weight 125 gms.
One *imbrex* (red) roof tile, weight 175 gms.
One *imbrex* (red) roof tile, weight 55 gms.
One Roman tile fragment (red), weight 40 gms.
One Roman tile fragment (red), weight 82 gms.
One Roman tile fragment (red), weight 72 gms.
One Roman tile fragment (red), weight 95 gms.
One Roman tile fragment (red), weight 54 gms.
Four Roman tile fragments (red), weight 105 gms.

Find Spot 102

One Roman *imbrex* roof tile (red), weight 170 gms.
One Roman *tegula* roof tile (red) with upstand, weight 245 gms.
Six sherds late Iron-Age pottery, weight 95 gms.

Find Spot 103

Fourteen oyster shells.
One Roman nail.
One lump of *opus signum* mortar, weight 15 gms.

Find Spot 104

Eighteen sherds, Roman, 2nd to late 3rd century, weight 90 gms.

Find Spot 105

Four small cubes of 12mm red tile *tesserae*. Some with mortar attached.
One small cube (8 x 10mm) dark grey stone (marble?) *tesserae*.
One small piece of Roman window glass.
One small lump of *opus signum* mortar (15 gms).

No Anglo-Saxon or Medieval material was found. It is the opinion of the writer that the church is built on the remains of a Roman villa, and the churchyard wall enclosure may be the courtyard area of the postulated Roman villa. For report see, 'Roman Villas in North Kent'.

Site Code: 065**Murston/Sittingbourne**

NGR: 9223 6519

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Rough scrubland

Site Type: Concentrated finds

Find spots: 6

Period: Iron-Age, Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: Pottery

Small, well-abraded sherds of Iron-Age (5) and Roman pottery (3) were retrieved on very rough ground to the east of Milton Creek. The pottery was found 1.5 metres down in newly opened ditches.

Site Code: 066 SMR TQ 96 SW 009**Mere Court/Sittingbourne**

NGR: 9264 6481
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Roman Building?
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Roman
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 5
Finds Categories: R.B.C. plaster, pottery

Just south of the sewage works in an arable field large amounts of Kentish ragstone, knapped flint, and Roman tile fragments were noted.

Roman pottery (8) was retrieved from the sides of a ditch just to the north of the field dating from the late 2nd century. Three small test pits were dug along the north edge of the field at 10 metre intervals. The first test pit produced 18 Roman pottery sherds, 2nd-3rd century AD. Two large pieces of Roman tile, and six white, flecked with red brick, mortar pieces. The second test pit had numerous flakes of two to three square cm (faded) red Roman plaster and the last test pit one Roman *tegula* tile fragment weighing 80 gms and one Roman tile piece of 35 gms. It is the authors opinion, given the known facts about the site, that it is the site of a Roman villa. However, the main house has most likely been destroyed by 19th century brick-earth removal.

Site Code: 067 TQ 96 SW 028

Elmley/Swale

NGR: 9347 6640
Date of Visit:
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Marshland
Site Type: Feature
Find spots: 1
Period: Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: -
Altitude of Field (metres): -
Finds Categories: Pottery

Whilst walking out on Elmley causeway a mound to the west of the causeway was investigated. Twenty-four pottery sherds were retrieved dating from the 13th-14th century AD.

It seems, by the large amount of discarded oyster shells, that oyster processing was the reason for the mound.

Site Code 068 SMR TQ 96 SW 028

Bapchild/Tonge

NGR: 9308 6342
Date of Visit: 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: -
Find spots: 1
Period: Medieval?
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 10
Finds Categories: Worked stone

One single piece of Caen dressed stone, possibly a window bar, was found just south-west of Bapchild spring.

Site Code: 069

Coldharbour/Bobbing

NGR: 8821 6508

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Finds concentration

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 40

Finds Categories: R.B.C. pottery

Over 30 Roman building ceramic pieces were gathered on the south-east slope above Bobbing Church.

These include *tegulae*, and *imbrices*.

Pottery, some 17 sherds were almost exclusively Upchurch ware 2nd-3rd century.

Site Code: 070 SMR TQ 96 SW 187

Wilford Court/Tonge

NGR: 9420 6470

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find spot

Find spots: 4

Period: Medieval?

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: Pottery and worked stone

A single piece of ovolo moulded Caen stone was found. Seven sherds of 13th-14th century pottery and one sherd of 16th-17th century Spanish olive jar were also collected.

Site Code: 071

Bapchild, Tonge

NGR: 9287 6347

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 6

Period: Neolithic-Bronze-Age

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: Lithic

On the slope overlooking Bapchild spring some 42 pieces of worked flint were collected.

This concentration of material comprises 13 flakes, eight chunks, two cores, seven bladelets and 12 scrapers. A number of flakes are blade-like in appearance and all the pieces are quite small.

Several different methods of platform preparation are represented by the flakes within this collection, but the majority have plain striking platforms. Two of the flakes are portions of blade-like flakes which are not likely to be any earlier than Neolithic.

Site Code: 072

Bapchild/Tonge

NGR: 9002 6322

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Site concentration

Find spots: 2

Period: Anglo-Saxon

Source:

Aspect of Slope:

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: Pottery

Five sherds, well abraded, were found in two find spots on the south-east slope just above Bapchild spring. Date range is 5th to 6th century.

Site Code: 073

Wilford Court/Tonge

NGR: 9420 6470

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Strawberry fields

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: 3

Period: Roman, Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Pottery

Three pieces of Roman tile were retrieved along with four sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery.

Site Code: 074

Wilford Court/Tonge

NGR: 9420 6485

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Strawberry fields

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: 7

Period: Neolithic to Bronze-Age

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Lithic material

27 burnt lithics were retrieved, along with 26 flakes and four blades. All dating from late Neolithic to the Bronze-Age. (T. Wilson, C.A.T.)

Site Code: 075

Tonge Castle/Tonge

NGR: 9339 6384
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Earthworks
Find spots: -
Period: Not known
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 10
Finds Categories: -

A series of earthworks from Tonge Castle north to St Giles church.
It would seem the surrounding fields could have been reduced by brick-earth removal but why leave this elevated causeway?

Site Code: 076 SMR TQ 96 SW 029

Radfield/Teynham

NGR: 9417 6304
Date of Visit: 1998
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Find concentration
Find spots:
Period: Roman
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 15
Finds Categories: R.B.C. pottery

Numerous Roman building ceramics strewn over a wide area adjacent to the Roman Watling Street.
Eight Roman pottery sherds, late 1st to 3rd century AD.

Site Code: 077 SMR TQ 96 SE 090

Norton Ash/Norton

NGR: 9692 6198
Date of Visit: 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Find concentration
Find spots: 8
Period: Neolithic
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 20
Finds Categories: Lithic

Fourteen pieces of flint were collected just north of Watling Street. All are flakes, seven of the pieces have been subjected to some post-depositional damage.
Four of the flakes are portions of blade-like flakes which are not likely to be any earlier than Neolithic.

Site Code: 078

Frognal/Teynham

NGR: 9476 6332
Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Earthworks
Find spots: -
Period: Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: -
Altitude of Field (metres): -
Finds Categories: Pottery

Remains of large ponds located to the west of Little Frogmal manor house. Pottery collected from the depressions, some 46 sherds date from the 12th to 15th centuries. It is possible these ponds were part of the water system to feed the moat system of the Medieval moated site just to the north.

Site Code: 079

Frogmal/Teynham

NGR: 9473 6343
Date of Visit: 1998
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Earthworks
Find spots:-
Period: Medieval
Source: Field-walking and cartographic research
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 5
Finds Categories: Pottery

Site of a Medieval moated manor house which predates Little Frogmal manor house. Pottery collected on site, some 23 sherds date from 1075-1200. Sherds include unglazed Medway and Wealden type rims from the 13th century.

Site Code: 080

Bax Farm/Tonge

NGR: 9472 6415
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop; Arable
Site Type: -
Find spots: 1
Period: Neolithic-Bronze Age
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 15
Finds Categories: Lithic

Two undiagnostic flakes. Probably Neolithic-Bronze Age. T. Wilson.

Site Code: 081 SMR TQ 96 SW 191

Bax Farm/Tonge

NGR: 9478 6411
Date of Visit: 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Find concentration
Find spots: 4
Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South
Altitude of Field (metres): 15
Finds Categories: Pottery

Four sherds southern and central Gaulish samian, including a C1 Drag. 15/17 platter.
One sherd south Spanish Dressel 20 amphora; C1-3.
Three sherds fine Upchurch ware; MC1-3.
One sherd mortaria.
One sherd later coarse grey sandyware; probably LC2-3.
One sherd hard-fired grog-tempered ware; probably LC2-3.
Two sherds pink-buff ware.
One sherd Canterbury coarse pink-buff sandyware; LC1-2.
One sherd coarse grog-tempered ware; probably C1-E2.
Five sherds coarse grey sandyware.

Site Code: 082

Bax Farm/Tonge

NGR: 9462 6440

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 1

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Pottery

One sherd coarse grey sandyware dish base, probably Hadrianic.
One sherd coarse grey sandyware.
One sherd central Gaulish samian, Drag. 33 cup; probably first half of C2.

Site Code: 083

Bax Farm/Tonge

NGR: 9478 6411

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 5

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Pottery

One sherd Brockley Hill mortarium (from Verulamium region); LC1-M2.
Two sherds fine Upchurch ware; LC1-3.
One sherd coarse grey sandyware, probably C2.
One sherd Belgic shelly (with noticeable sand); probably C1.
Two sherds coarse grey sandyware; probably C2.
One sherd fine grey sandyware.
One sherd coarse grog-tempered ware.

One sherd pink-buff ware.
Two sherds fine Upchurch ware; LC1.

Roman Brick and Tile

A number of fragments were recovered from TQ 9478 6411/E/2, TQ 9460 6424/6 and TQ 9460 6424/5.

L. Harrison comments that this material consists mainly of the Radlett type fabric plus some Eccles type and is therefore much the same as the previous sample from this area (see 'Roman Brick and Tile from Faversham, Kent. (By Louise Harrison) 2/10/96). There is one interesting piece (TQ 9460 6424/5) which may be a variant of a fabric probably produced near London.

Site Code: 084

Bax Farm/Tonge

NGR: 9460 6420

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Roman villa

Find spots: Numerous

Period: -

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Pottery

The field-walked pottery assemblage from Bax Farm is characteristically very mixed in nature. The Roman pottery was accompanied by some pre- and post-Roman material. Sherds are generally small or very small in size and are worn.

The Roman pottery ranges in date from the late 1st or 2nd to the 4th centuries AD.

Catalogue

There are 78 sherds/446 gms. of pottery, in addition to two fragments of brick or tile and a fragment of slate.

Hard-fired grog-tempered ware (Native Coarse Ware – C.A.T. fabric code R1). One sherd/11 gms.: Bodysherd; closed form. Late 2nd to 3rd century AD.

Fine grey sandyware (C.A.T. fabric code R7). One sherd/5 gms.:

Fragment of out-turned rim. Late 1st century AD (?later 2nd century).

Coarse grey sandyware ('overfired') (C.A.T. fabric code LR2). Three sherds/20 gms.:

Two bodysherds (same vessel) and base-herd. Jars. Late 2nd to 3rd century AD.

Fine reduced Upchurch-type ware (C.A.T. fabric code R16.) Nineteen sherds/79 gms.:

Three rim fragments and 16 bodysherds, all possibly from closed forms, probably beakers and flasks, one of which is roulette-decorated. Two of the rim fragments. Are undiagnostic, the third is from a globular, barbotine-dot decorated beaker. Perhaps mostly 2nd to 3rd century AD.

Fine oxidised Upchurch-type ware (C.A.T. fabric codes R17-18). Eight sherds/75 gms.:

One rim fragment, one three-rib flagon-handle fragment and six bodysherds. All of the sherds come from closed forms, probably flagons; none of them necessarily belong to the same vessel. Four of the sherds show traces of a cream or white slip. Late 1st century AD.

Samian (C.A.T. fabric code R46). Eight sherds/31 gms.:

One or two of these sherds may be of late 1st century AD south Gaulish origin; the others are 2nd century AD Gaulish type. All the vessels represented would appear to be dishes or bowls. Late 1st and 2nd century AD.

Black-burnished ware (BB2, C.A.T. fabric code R14). Three sherds/21 gms.:

One rim fragment, two bodysherds. Due to the degree of wear exhibited by these sherds, their fabric attribution must be considered tentative. The rim-herd represents a rounded-roll-rim pie-dish or

mid-2nd century to mid-3rd century AD date; the remaining sherds represent another open form and a jar. Mid-2nd century AD.

Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (C.A.T. fabric code LR10). Three sherds/37 gms.:

Three rim fragments: a mortarium of Young's type C97/98, dated 240-400 AD; a mortarium of Young's type C100, dated 300-400 AD; a fragment of a flange from an open form.

Oxfordshire 'Parchment' ware (C.A.T. fabric code LR7). Three sherds/21 gms.:

Two rim fragments and a bodysherd, possibly from a single mortarium, of Young's type M22, dated 240-400 AD.

Coarse oxidised sandyware with cream slip (C.A.T. fabric code R105). One sherd/7 gms.:

Bodysherd; possible flagon.

Coarse grey sandyware (C.A.T. fabric code R73). Twenty three sherds/116 gms.:

Five rim fragments, one base and 17 bodysherds, all from closed forms. Probably a mix of possible Canterbury and other local wares. Probably mostly 2nd to 3rd century AD in date.

Pompeian Red Ware, fabric 3 (C.A.T. fabric code R23). One sherd/8 gms.:

Platter fragment. Central Gaulish. Possibly second half of 1st century AD.

Gaulish amphora (C.A.T. fabric code R56). Two sherds/41 gms.:

Handle fragment and bodysherd, possibly from same vessel. They may represent the commonest type (Pelichet 47), but there are lots of other possibilities. Probably late 1st to 3rd centuries AD.

Miscellaneous pottery fragments: Two frags./5 gms.

There are two fragments which may represent mortaria, amphorae or flagons.

Brick/Tile: Two fragments. 16 gms. There are two fragments which may represent possible brick or tile. A.J. Savage C.A.T.

Site Code: 085

Bax Farm/Tonge

NGR: 9482 6384

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 1

Period: Medieval and Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: Pottery

Three sherds Canterbury Early Medieval Sandyware (Fabric EM1): c.1050-1225; cooking pot rim datable c.1075-1125.

Four sherds Tyler Hill ware (M1). These probably c.1200-1250/75.

Two sherds Late Medieval Transitional Canterbury Sandyware (LM1.2): c.1475-1550.

Two sherds Post-Medieval Red Earthenware (PM1): Bowl rim prob. c.1750-1850.

Two sherds Modern English Stoneware (LPM10): including ink or blacking bottle rim c.1825-1900 and salt-glazed garden border tile.

One sherd late Normandy Stoneware 'Margarine' Jar (LPM29): c.1880-1940 (these look like very large flower pots and are quite common field-walking finds in Kent).

Site Code: 086

Box Farm/Tonge

NGR: 9462 6440

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Medieval to Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South

Altitude of Field (metres): 25

Finds Categories: Pottery

Twenty eight post-Roman sherds. Spread late 12th to 19th centuries. Range includes Medway LM34A and slightly more L12C Shelly ware.

Site Code: 087

Bax Farm/Tonge

NGR: 9460 6424

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 1

Period: Late Iron-Age

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Pottery

Two bodysherds of flint-tempered ware (weight: 32 gms). One fairly fresh sherd is from a thick-walled large-diameter Early Iron-Age storage jar with characteristic rusticated external surface, c.550-350 BC; the associated sherd is either similarly dated or more broadly of MIA/LIA date, broadly c.350-50 BC.

Site Code: 088

Bax Farm/Teynham

NGR: 9442 6421

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots:

Period: Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: Pottery

At Bax Farm, west of Teynham almost 40 sherds were gathered, the earliest dating to 1075-1225 AD, but most 1500 to 1500 AD. Sherds included late 12th century Shelly ware, unglazed Medway fabric and Medway or Wealden type jug rims of the 13th century. (Cotter, J., 1996 C.A.T.)

Site Code: 089

Teynham

NGR: 9677 6409

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchards

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: -

Period: Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 10
Finds Categories: Pottery

To the north-east of Banks Farm most of the 43 sherds recovered from the cherry and pear orchards date from 1150 to 1225 AD.

Site Code: 090 SMR TQ 96 SE 084

Teynham Court Farm/Teynham

NGR: 9618 6357
Date of Visit: 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard
Site Type: Find concentration
Find spots: Numerous
Period : Late bronze-Age to late Iron-Age
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 25
Finds Categories: Pottery

Thirty-five flint-tempered bodysherds (weight: 273 gms) representing multi-period occupation. These include: one definite and eight probable of LBA-EIA transition date, c.900/850-600 BC; two definite and 17 probable of EIA-MIA date, c.600/550-300 BC (including one sherd with trace of incised horizontal groove and a row of finger-pinched impressions above/below) and two LIA-B transition-type mixed-temper flint and grogged sherds and one Belgic grogged all of which could be broadly placed between c.50 BC-50/75 AD, though one sherd with a horizontal groove and traces of incised chevrons is unlikely to post-date 50 AD. One additional thin sandyware sherd should be of either Belgic-Early Roman transition (c.25-75 AD) or LC1-C2 AD date. The EIA-MIA fineware carinated angle-shouldered sherd is worth reserving for drawing or statistical inclusion in Form Type Series studies (N.M.G.)

Site Code: 091 SMR TQ 96 SE 085

Teynham

NGR: 9618 6357
Date of Visit: 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard, arable
Site Type: Find concentration
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Medieval and Post-Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 15
Finds Categories: Pottery

About 153 Post-Roman sherds small/worn. Including 43 Post-Medieval PM1, PM10, KPM3, one LPM14, PM25. Two PM5 including medallion from French stoneware jug c.1525-75 showing classical bust in profile. Mostly M1, very worn and EM2 worn Roman, one small M5 London-type with roulette strip, one M5 in covered strip. Latest, c.1825-1850/75 (some very burnt).
Some, c.16-18C
Bulk, c.1250-1350 (Tyler Hill ware)
Earliest, c.1150-1225.

Site Code: 092

Teynham

NGR: 9645 6291

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Medieval to Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 20

Finds Categories: Pottery

76 sherds of post-Roman pottery sherds, 50% post-Medieval including LM2, LM4, LPM2, LPM10, LPM12 (Margarine pot).

Rest of the sherds are 13/14 centuries.

Latest, c.1825-1850/75.

Bulk, fifty-fifty 13/14th centuries and 17/18th centuries.

Earliest, c.1150-1225.

Site Code: 093

Teynham

NGR: 9650 6335

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Anglo-Saxon to Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Pottery

Fifty five post-Roman sherds.

LPM and LPM2, LPM10, and two fragments WC water/other sieve.

PM1 etc., M1, two x EM1 and grey run c.1075-1125, EM2, two Ipswich ware or a similar Roman coarseware, both bodysherds. One with lightly scored band horizontal grooves on shoulder. C.700-850 AD.

Latest, c.1825-1850/75.

Bulk, 13-15C.

Earliest, c.700-850 AD (Ipswich ware). (Also Canterbury sandyware – EM1 c.1075-1125).

Site Code: 094

Teynham

NGR: 9591 6310

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Medieval to Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 20

Finds Categories: Pottery

Eighty -two post-Roman sherds and about 30 pieces of tile. The tile includes two late Medieval or 16th century floor tile, glazed, one with white slip covering.

Pottery shows an even spread of 11th/12th century to 18th century fabrics plus three or four 19th century. Several large early 16th century fragments. Range as above includes EM1, EM2, EM3A, M1, LM17, LM3, PM1, PM25, PM21, LPM2, LPM14, LPM12 (Marg), LM4.

Latest, c.1825-1850/75.

Earliest, c.1075-1150.

Comments: mostly c.1500-50.

Site Code: 095

Peete House/Teynham

NGR: 9719 6361

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find spot

Find spots: 1

Period: Medieval and Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: North

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: Pottery

One piece of squared whiteware jug rim, probably Wealden-type buff sandyware (LM4) c.1450-1550.

One sherd of a jar base LM1.2 (local) orange-buff earthenware c.1475-1550.

Site Code: 096 SMR TQ 96 SE 055

Banks Farm/Teynham

NGR: 9670 6358

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Medieval to Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: Pottery

Forty- three post-Roman sherds.

Seven pieces of tile.

Spread L12C-19C. Mostly M1 to PM1. Also one piece of Medway late Medieval fabric LM34A (unglazed sagging jar base) c.1450-1550.

One rim Canterbury slipware, c.1700-1775.

Latest, c.1825-1850/75.

Earliest, c.1150-1225.

Site Code: 097

Osier Farm/Teynham

NGR: 9627 6305

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard
Site Type: Find concentration
Find spots: 1
Period: Medieval to Post-Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: East
Altitude of Field (metres): 10
Finds Categories: Pottery

Eight pottery sherds, one tile EM1, EM2, M38-type (2) M5 (stone jug, London-Type ware). (13th century). LPM3A.
Latest, one of c.1825-1850.
Earliest, c.1075-1225.

Site Code: 098

Banks Farm/Teynham

NGR: 9699 6390
Date of Visit: 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard
Site Type: Find spots
Find spots: 8
Period: Mesolithic, Neolithic
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 15
Finds Categories: Lithic

Field-walking near Banks Farm on an area of high ground overlooking the marshes, many burnt flints were noticed, probably used in hearths or as 'pot boilers'. Ten flakes were collected. One flake of particular interest is a possible axe sharpening flake. Axes of this type date to the Mesolithic period.

Site Code: 099

Teynham

NGR: 9650 6335/3
Date of Visit: 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard
Site Type: Find spot
Find spots: 1
Period: Neolithic
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: West
Altitude of Field (metres): 15
Finds Categories: Lithic

Seven burnt flints, and 13 struck flints of a Neolithic date were collected. (T. Wilson C.A.T.)

Site Code: 100

Teynham

NGR: 9591 6310
Date of Visit: 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots:
Period: Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 15
Finds Categories: Pottery

The earliest pottery was 1095-1150 AD, most however, out of 82 sherds was 1500-1550 AD.

Site Code: 101

Teynham

NGR: 9645 6291
Date of Visit: 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Apple orchards
Site Type: Find concentration
Find spots: -
Period: Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 10
Finds Categories: Pottery

Just east of Osiers Farm extensive field-walking in apple orchards produced over 70 sherds. The bulk of which dates from the 13th/14th centuries and the earliest 1150 to 1225 AD.

Site Code: 102

Teynham

NGR: 9618 6357
Date of Visit: 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Apple orchard
Site Type: Find concentration
Find spots: -
Period: Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 10
Finds Categories: Pottery

Over 150 sherds were collected from the apple orchards around Teynham Court Farm. The earliest dates from 1150-1225 AD, but the bulk is Tyler Hill ware of 1250-1350 AD.

Site Code: 103

Teynham

NGR: 9650 6335
Date of Visit: 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Fruit crops
Site Type: Find concentration
Find spots: -
Period: Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 10
Finds Categories: Pottery

Sherds of Ipswich ware dating to 700-850 AD were found in down wash soil from the spine of land leading to Teynham church.

However the majority of sherds, some 55, date from the 13th to 15th centuries with five sherds of Canterbury sandy-ware dating circa 1075 to 1125 AD.

Site Code: 104

Teynham

NGR: 9591 6310

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: -

Period: Roman to Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: Pottery

Where tilled soil allowed a larger sampling, sherds recovered included coarse grog-tempered ware storage jar, probably circa 1st, 2nd century AD; coarse shell tempered ware, probably 1st century AD; Canterbury find pink-buff sandy-ware, late 1st century and coarse grey sandy-ware. (Savage, A., 1996 C.A.T.)

It was found through field-walking that a large concentration of Roman pottery ran for some 1400 metres along the east slope of the brick-earth spine from Barrow Green, through Teynham Court Farm and slightly beyond Banks Farm. This spine has produced sherd evidence of occupation from the late Bronze-Age, Belgic, Roman and through to 700-850 AD, and into the Medieval period (1075-1500 AD).

Site Code: 105

Teynham

NGR: 9618 6357

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Concentrated finds

Find spots:

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: Pottery

Just to the west of Teynham church over 50 sherds of Roman date were collected in a very small area, these included –

Eleven sherds coarse grog-tempered ware, probably mostly circa 1st century to early 2nd century, they include one rippled sherd which is probably pre-conquest and another one deeply combed. Six sherds of find Upchurch ware, a dish with a short thick flange-rim similar to Monaghan type 5B6, dated late 1st century to early 2nd century AD. One sherd white-ware two-rib flagon handle, probably second half of 1st century AD. One sherd hard-fired grog-tempered ware, probably late 2nd century to 3rd. Twelve sherds coarse grey sandy-ware, mostly from jars, but including two from bead-on-flange dishes, the latter dating to the middle of the 3rd century AD.

Site Code: 106 SMR TQ 96 SE 001

Teynham Church/Teynham

NGR: 9659 6363
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard
Site Type: Find concentration
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 10
Finds Categories: Pottery

The site of the Medieval hospital, south of, but attached to Teynham church, and excavated by B. Philp in the 1970s was field-walked.

One tiny fragment pottery unglazed/worn. Probably (M1) Tyler Hill Ware – 13/14 century.

Two fragments brown glazed Medieval floor tile 21mm thick, possibly Tyler Hill or similar, slightly bevelled edges. 13/14th century.

Two fragments peg-tile with splash glaze. Wealden fabric (or at least not Tyler Hill). Probably 13-15th century.

Nine sherds Tyler Hill ware (M1) c.1225-1300/25 but possibly all first half of 13th century especially if associated with Shelly ware below. One curious pierced and incised sherd – possibly a finial/roof furniture/louvre.

Twelve sherds early Medieval (sand-free) Shelly ware (EM2).

Cooking pottery sherds. North Kent or a local source. Date range c.1075-1225, normally 12th century.

Fifteen fragments Medieval peg tile, a few splash-glazed. One remarkably thick/robust (18mm thick with neat circular peg-hole (14mm across). One with traces of dog paw-prints (also thick). Mostly in a pasty fairly sand-free fabric with thick pale grey core and pale orange-brown margins/surfaces. One carved – possibly ridge/lip tile. 13/14th century, possibly all 13th century. Probably local products (like EM2 fabric without the shell). Geophysical survey now completed Feb 2000

Site Code: 107

Teynham Church/Teynham

NGR: 9660 6359
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard
Site Type: Find concentration
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Saxon and Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 5
Finds Categories: Pottery

One bodysherd (25g) dark charcoal grey, uniform fine-silty fabric remarkably pure, only a few sparse quartz grains up to 0.25mm across. Thick walled (10mm) tightly curved, probably from a small jar with possible traces of turning, but surfaces abraded. Probably Saxon, either a 5-6th century sand tempered EMS1-type (or chaff-tempered but without the chaff – basically reduced fine brickearth) or just possibly Ipswich ware c.700-850 AD.

Two EM2 shelly ware cooking pot rims c.1075-1225.

Two bodysherds Canterbury Late Saxon sandyware (LS1), one with rough external knife-trimming c.875-950/75 or Canterbury Early Medieval Sandyware (EM1) reduced and accidentally grazed/scratched, but prefer former identification.

Site Code: 108**Teynham Church/Teynham**

NGR: 9650 6359

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 1

Period: Iron-Age

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: Pottery

One sherd weighing 12 gms. One sherd LIA/B flint-tempered: c.25-50/75 or 100 AD.

The combed flint-tempered sherd from near Teynham Church could be earlier, i.e. from around mid-1st BC but the thin-walled nature and crisp combing of this piece suggests a broadly Conquest-period AD date.

Site Code: 109**Teynham**

NGR: 9591 6310

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find spot

Find spots: 1

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 20

Finds Categories: Pottery

One sherd coarse grog-tempered ware storage jar; prob. C1-2.

Two sherds coarse shell-tempered ware; prob. C.1.

One sherd Canterbury fine pink-buff sandyware; LC1-2.

Two sherds coarse grey sandyware, inc. an averted-rim of a jar or bowl.

One sherd coarse grog-tempered ware; prob. C1-E2.

Site Code: 110**Teynham Court Farm, Teynham**

NGR: 9618 6357

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 1

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 20

Finds Categories: Pottery

One sherd oxidised sandyware; C1.

Eleven sherds coarse grog-tempered ware; probably mostly C1-E2; including one rippled sherd which is probably pre-conquest and one deeply combed.

Six sherds fine Upchurch ware, including dish with short, thick flange-rim similar to Monaghan type 5B6 dated LC1-E2.

One sherd white-ware two ribbed flagon handle; probably second half C1-2.

One sherd hard-fired grog-tempered ware; probably LC2-3.

Twelve sherds coarse grey sandyware, mostly from jars, but including two from bead-and-flange dishes; the latter mostly date MC3 (possibly beginning EC3).

Site Code: 111

Teynham

NGR: 9650 6359

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 1

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: East

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: Pottery

South of the Church, but outside the area excavated by Philp.

Two sherds grog-tempered 'Native Coarse Ware', probably LC2-3.

One sherd fine 'Upchurch' ware.

Two sherds 'later' coarse grey sandyware; prob. LC2-3.

One sherd fine grey sandyware (probable bowl).

One sherd coarse grog-tempered ware, probably late Roman, but possibly Belgic.

One sherd coarse Belgic grog-tempered ware; storage jar, actually could date to the C2 or even later.

One sherd Oxfordshire mortarium of Young's type WC4, dated AD 240-300; oxidised fabric with white slip.

Site Code: 112

Teynham

NGR: 9660 6359

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Find spot

Find spots: 1

Period: Iron-Age

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: Pottery

Two sherd weighing 25 gms.

One sherd EIA./MIA flint-tempered: c.600/550-350 BC.

One sherd LIA/B-B/ER flint-tempered: c.50/25 BC-50/75 AD.

Site Code: 113

Teynham

NGR: 9598 6309

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: -

Site Type: Possible road alignment
Find spots: -
Period: Roman
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: -
Altitude of Field (metres): -
Finds Categories: -

It has long been thought that Teynham Church dedicated to Saint Mary was the possible site of a Roman building, if only for the large amounts of Roman brick and tile incorporated into the fabric of the church. (Everitt, A. and Tatton-Brown, pers. corres.) The hypothesis is reinforced by field-work which indicates that a Roman road spurs off from Watling Street at TQ 9554 6234 and runs in a straight line to the brow of the rise at TQ 9598 6309, changes alignment and continues straight to Teynham parish church at TQ 9662 6374. Roman roads were normally surveyed in straight sections, within an overall long-distance alignment, changing direction at convenient sighting-points and making the best use of the terrain.

The most northerly section was probably destroyed during farming operations to scarp the steep slope in 1982-83 but the alignment still survives as a public footpath. This public footpath is shown on the 1906 O.S. map to change alignment at the church and continues north in a straight line to meet the quay wall at the small port of Teynham (TQ 9690 6384).

Site Code: 114

Bax Farm/Teynham

NGR: 9478 6411
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Concentrated finds
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Iron-Age
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope:
Altitude of Field (metres): 15
Finds Categories: Pottery

Two Iron-Age find spots were focused to the north of Bax Farm and in the immediate vicinity of a Roman villa. (TQ 9478 6411, TQ 9460 6424).

Twenty six flint-tempered bodysherds were collected in close proximity at TQ 9478 6411. The site itself is geologically similar to Teynham Court Farm, a 'spine' or peninsula of brick-earth running north as a finger into the marshland of the Swale estuary. Fresh-water streams run to the east and west of the site. The west stream feeding Tong Castle and being fed by the spring of St. Thomas Beckett immediately adjacent to Watling Street. The east stream was later utilised by a Roman villa as a water supply and no doubt for water transport to the Swale via Conyer Creek.

The sherds found have overall attributes which suggest an Early-Mid Iron-Age date, (c.500-300 BC). One sherd has fabric characteristics similar to elements from regional Late Bronze-Age to Early Iron-Age transition assemblages.

Two other body sherds were flint-tempered ware. One fairly fresh sherd is from a thick-walled large-diameter Early Iron-Age storage jar with a characteristic rusticated external surface (c.550-350 BC). The associated sherd is either similarly dated or more broadly of Middle Iron-Age to Late Iron-Age date (c.350/300-50 BC). (Macpherson-Grant, N., 1996).

The sherds collected from Bax Farm were all retrieved in a tilled potato field.

Site Code: 115

Court Farm/Teynham

NGR: 9618 6357
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Apple orchard
Site Type: Concentrated finds
Find spots: 1
Period: Late Bronze to late Iron-Age
Source:Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 15
Finds Categories: Pottery

The find spot at Teynham Court Farm lies to the west of Teynham Church and occupies two fields of apple orchard adjacent to the north of Teynham Court Farm.. The area is situated on a spine of brick-earth at an elevation of about 15 metres O.D. A spring rose about 225 metres to the east, itself adjacent to a possible Roman building behind Teynham Church. The orchards have been in existence since the 16th century when Henry VIII's fruiterer started to plant apples and cherries at Teynham.

The pottery sherds were collected from around the base of the trees where no doubt a deep hole had been dug to initially plant the orchard.

Some 35 flint-tempered bodysherds were collected, representing a multi-period occupation. They include one definite and eight probable sherds of Late Bronze-Age to Early Iron-Age transition (900/850-600 BC).

Two definite and 17 probable of Early Iron-Age to Middle Iron-Age date (600/550-300 BC), these included one sherd with a trace of incised horizontal grooves and a row of finger-pinched impressions above and below. Two Late Iron-Age – Belgic transition type mixed-temper flint and grogged sherds and one Belgic grogged sherd dated between 50 BC-50/75 AD. One sherd with a horizontal groove and traces of incised chevrons is unlikely to post-date 50 AD.

One additional thin sandy-ware sherd should be of either Belgic-Early Roman transition (c.25-75 AD).

The Early Iron-Age to Middle Iron-Age fineware carinated (angle-shouldered) sherd is reserved for drawing and statistical inclusion in Form Type Series studies (Macpherson-Grant, N., 1996, C.A.T.)

Site Code: 116

Osiers Farm/Teynham

NGR: 9627 6305
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Apple orchards
Site Type: Concentrated finds
Find spots: 1
Period: Neolithic ?
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 10
Finds Categories: Pottery, pot boilers, shells

Pot-boilers were found just above Osiers Farm. The site lies on a small area of well-drained brick-earth just above a spring. Over 200 pot-boilers were collected in a 25 metre square along with two sherds of decorated possible Neolithic ware.

Both sherds were from a rim, of a black leathery texture, full of small cavities left by the erosion of a calcaveous or organic filler. In the shoulder zone there were rows of jabs made with a pointed implement.

Site Code: 117

Radfield/Teynham

NGR: 9440 6263

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: -

Site Type: Earthworks

Find spots: -

Period: Roman?

Source: Field-walking and cartographic record

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: -

There exists a linear feature or boundary ditch running north-south at right angles to Watling Street for some 22 km across country. To the north it runs from the highest point (73.5m O.D.) on the Isle of Sheppey, just by Kingsborough, then south through old Hook Farm across Windmill Creek and the Swale to the mouth of Conyer Creek, meanders inland following a parish boundary to the west, then south in a straight line to Frognal, crosses Watling Street at Radfield, passes Sunderland Farm to the west and on to Ludgate, through Errlott Wood, crosses Kingsdown to Down Court, through Little Highham, Filmer Wood, Payden Street and joins the Pilgrims Way just to the east of Lenham. For most of its length it is absolutely straight, except where it takes advantage of natural features such as the Conyer Creek waterway. Also for most of its length it is a parish boundary and for some of its length it can be seen as a artificial ditch some four to six metres deep. It is just possible it is a Roman diocese boundary between tribes and used as a tribal and custom frontier. More fieldwork and research is needed on this unique feature and steps taken to record and preserve this feature.

Site Code: 118**Bax Farm/Tonge**

NGR: 94609 6425

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find spot

Find spots: 3

Period: Medieval to Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 25

Finds Categories: Pottery

EM1, EM2, one of 13th century Medway or Wealden type jug rim (M40?) LPM2.

Latest: one of 1825-1850/75.

Earliest: one of 1075-1225.

Site Code: 119**Bax Farm/Tonge**

NGR: 9460 6424

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 5

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Pottery

Five sherds fine Upchurch ware, including LC1-E2 platter.

Three sherds later coarse grey sandyware; probably LC2-3, including lid and roll-rim jar.

Four sherds coarse grey sandyware, including jars and a dish.

Two sherds pink-buff sandyware; probably LC1-E2.

Two sherds coarse grog-tempered ware.

One sherd coarse grog-tempered ware with sand. These three are probably C1-E2.

Site Code: 120

Bax Farm/Tonge

NGR: 9462 6420

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Roman villa

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Pottery and artifacts

One Colchester mortarium – LC2-M3.

One central Gaulish samian bowl, Dr 18/31 or 31 – Hadrianic-Antonine.

One south Spanish Dressel 20 amphora – C1-3.

One white-cream sandy flagonware – C1+.

Three Belgic coarse grog-tempered ware, inc. one oxidised. with shoulder cordons - ?C1-E2.

Four fine grey Upchurch-type ware – LC1-3.

One glauconitic sandyware – first millennium BC to ?early C1 AD.

One coarse grey sandyware – LC1-4.

Metal detector finds – Enamelled mount, could be late Roman. Definitely worth following up
Phallic mount; worth following up. Glass, late Roman window glass.

Worked elephant ivory object. Could be post-Medieval; worth following up.

Copper alloy nail, not necessarily Roman and could even be Post-Medieval. Tim Allen has apparently recovered a number of similar nails from the north Kent coast which are post-Medieval and probably connected to local copper working. (Andrew Savage, Ian Riddler, C.A.T.)

Site Code: 121

Bax Farm/Tonge

NGR: 9478 6414

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard, arable

Site Type: Find spot

Find spots: 2

Period: Medieval and Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Pottery, six sherds

LM1, LM2, ?M10 or glazed Medway Fabric.

Date 1450-1550 AD.

Site Code: 122**Bax Farm/Tonge**

NGR: 9478 6411

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Concentrated finds

Find spots: 6

Period: Late Bronze-Age to Iron-Age

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Pottery

Six flint-tempered bodysherds, weight 46 gms. Overall attributes strongly suggest an Early-Mid Iron-Age date, broadly c.500-300 BC. One sherd has fabric characteristics similar to elements from regional LBA-EIA transition assemblages but there is insufficient data to confirm this possibility.

Site Code: 123**Bax Farm/Tonge**

NGR: 9480 6410

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Roman villa

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: RBC

Roman villa site discovered by field-walking. On informing the farmer, a Mr Oliver Doubleday, the author was told that some thirteen years earlier the site had been reported to Mr B. Philp who had excavated for a fortnight. No full report is available. Geophysical survey by Mr Malcom Davies revealed that in fact, Mr Philp had excavated a stone-built Roman bathhouse. The main complex, located through field-walking and geophysical survey is larger and further up the slope of the hill to the west. Pottery retrieved through field-walking indicates a date from the 1st century through to the late 3rd century.

Site Code: 124 SMR TQ 96 SE 076**Sandown Hill/Teynham**

NGR: 9634 6253

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Earthworks

Find spots: 3

Period: Iron-Age

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Hill

Altitude of Field (metres): 34

Finds Categories: Pottery

On a subsequent visit to Sandown Hill just after ploughing it was noted that ploughed out banks and ditches were exposed. These encircled the hill to the south and east.

Eleven pottery sherds were collected from the topsoil of the ditch on the south slope. These date from 400-100 BC.

Site Code: 125

Sandown Hill/Teynham

NGR: 9636 6250

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find spot

Find spots: 1

Period: Neolithic-Bronze-Age

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South

Altitude of Field (metres): 30

Finds Categories: Lithic

One large blade core. 117 x 70 x 41mm weight 391gms. Blades removed from one side only. Bipolar. The core is formed on a nodule of dark grey semi-translucent flint with pale grey cherty inclusions. The cortex is buff in colour, thin and hard.

The remaining artifacts comprise: two waste flakes, two naturally produced flakes and two lumps of burnt flint. T. Wilson C.A.T.

Site Code: 126

Peete Field/Teynham

NGR: 9721 6340

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: -

Period: Neolithic-Bronze-Age

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: North

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: Lithic

One retouched flake with semi-abrupt retouch at the distal end. Four waste flakes, with chipping probably caused by ploughing activity.

The remaining finds: three lumps of burnt flint and ten naturally produced pieces.

T. Wilson. C.A.T.

Site Code: 127

Teynham

NGR: 9690 6360

Date of Visit:

Type of Cultivation/Crop: -

Site Type: Earthwork

Find spots: -

Period: Medieval?

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: -

Just south of the Ferry House is an artificial causeway possibly constructed to dam up the Osiers stream to make a large fresh-water lake which could be utilised as a fishery. Its method of construction and location make it similar to the dam at Blacklands, Faversham. The Blackland dam is mentioned in a rental of 1515, "the melle poonde and the fyssh poondes there south". Likewise the Teynham fishery known as "the peet" (note Peete House is still known to the east of the causeway) is first mentioned in a rental of 1376 AD.

Site Code: 128

Teynham

NGR: 9706 6384

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop:

Site Type: Feature

Find spots: 1

Period: Medieval?

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: -

A small port or landing wall existed just to the north of Teynham with access to the Swale through Hog Brook. The Medieval house just south and west of the landing wall, once called the Ferry House is shown on the 1609 Faversham Oyster Fishery Map. The landing wall, built of Kentish ragstone, has only recently been removed. Records exist from the 13th century stating that the Archbishop of Canterbury would arrive at Teynham by barge.

It is possible a Roman road ended at this landing wall which may indicate a Roman date for this small port.

Site Code: 129

St. Mary/Teynham

NGR: 9656 6362

Date of Visit: 1997-99

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Apple orchard

Site Type: Feature

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: East

Altitude of Field (metres): 10-15

Finds Categories: Pottery, tile

Just to the west of St. Mary's Church a Mr B. Philp excavated some Medieval buildings in February 1983. As yet (1999) no full report is available.

With this in mind field-walking was undertaken in 1997 and a geophysical survey in 1999. (See Teynham, case history). Pottery collected ranges from the late Iron-Age Roman and through to the Medieval period. A number of decorated Medieval floor tiles were also collected. It has been suggested that the two buildings excavated by Philp were Medieval hospital buildings. It is also known that Philp cut trenches with a JCB to the north of St. Mary's Church.

Site Code: 130

Osiers Farm/Teynham

NGR: 9627 6305

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Pear orchard
Site Type: Find concentrations
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Neolithic to Medieval
Source: Field-walking and evaluation trenches
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 3
Finds Categories: Pottery

Numerous flint 'pot boilers' and oyster shells found in upper slopes of pear orchard.
Sherds collected include Roman, 2nd to 3rd century, Medieval 1075-125 AD and some 13th century London-type ware.

The field to the south of the road has been bricked and artificially raised. The footings of the Osier Farm barn, west of the farmhouse are of squared blocks of Kentish ragstone.

Site Code: 131 SMR TQ 96 NE 001

Conyer/Teynham

NGR: 9645 6474

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Apple orchard

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman and Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: Pottery

Numerous Roman pottery sherds from 2nd-3rd century AD and Medieval 12-15th century AD.

Site Code: 132

Church Field/Teynham Street

NGR: 9658 6379

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Grass

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 2

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking and auger sampling

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: R.B.C. pottery

Just to the north-west of Teynham church numerous Roman roofing tile fragments recovered in loose soil of freshly dug graves. Auger sampling in an area as yet not used for burial recovered Roman sherds, charcoal, brick and tile fragments.

Brick foundations located at 1.03 metres.

Site Code: 133

Teynham Street

NGR: 9650 6350

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Soft fruits

Site Type: Numerous find spots
Find spots: -
Period: 700-850 AD
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 10
Finds Categories: Pottery

Numerous pottery sherds collected, some Ipswich ware, most 13th-15th century, some Canterbury sandyware, c.1075-1225 AD.

Site Code: 134

Manor House Field/Teynham

NGR: 9663 6399
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard/grazing
Site Type: Feature
Find spots: 1
Period: Medieval
Source: Field-walking and cartographic research
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 10
Finds Categories: Pottery and stone

Large blocks of worked Kentish ragstone still survive on the line of the boundary wall of what could be the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Summer Palace.

A small evaluation trench revealed a Medieval wall with 13th century pottery (7) in context.

Both the 1832 Tithe map and the 1795 O.S. surveyors drawing indicate a substantial structure at this location. Geophysical survey now complete Feb 2000.

Site Code: 135 SMR TQ 96 SE 074

Stone Chimney Farm, Teynham

NGR: 9634 6428
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Apple orchard
Site Type: Find concentration
Find spots: 8
Period: Uncertain
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 5
Finds Categories: Stone fragments

Numerous piles of worked Kentish ragstone had been collected by the farmer and stacked at the end of the orchard rows. The field is known locally as Chapel Field. In 1279 Archbishop John Peckham wrote to Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I, to say he had "built a very beautiful chapel at Teynham which you will be pleased with when you pass this way." (C.C.A. Peckham letters).

Site Code: 136 SMR TQ 96 SE 095

Deerton Street/Buckland

NGR: 9730 6287
Date of Visit: 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Find spot
Find spots: 1
Period: Late Iron-Age
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 5
Finds Categories: Pottery

One bodysherd (weight: 19 gms) mixed-temper flint and grogged fabric; moderately worn. The relative quantities of temper types suggest either an LBA-EIA transition (earlier 1st millennium BC) or an LIA-B (Late Iron-Aged 'Belgic') transition date; initially prefer latter with an arguable date range of c.50 BC-25/75 AD.

Site Code: 137

Deerton Street/Teynham

NGR: 9715 6295
Date of Visit: 1995
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard
Site Type: Find spots
Find spots: 6
Period: Roman
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 15
Finds Categories: Pottery

One sherd coarse grey sandyware; roll-rim of jar or bowl; LC1.
Fifteen sherds coarse grog-tempered ware; probably mostly C1-E2. They include one of a rippled jar which is probably pre-conquest; also two out-turned jar rims and two others of possible Patch Grove type.
One sherd fine Upchurch ware, very worn; LC1-3.
Two sherds coarse grey sandyware.
One sherd glauconitic sandyware; C1 BC.

Site Code: 138

Deerton Street/Teynham

NGR: 9730 6287
Date of Visit: 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard
Site Type: Find concentration
Find spots: 1
Period: Roman
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 10
Finds Categories: Pottery

Three sherds coarse grog-tempered ware; probably C1-E2.
Two sherds coarse grey sandyware, including pie-dish with overhung roll-rim of triangular profile; Hadrianic.
One sherd fine oxidised Upchurch ware footring; LC1-3.
One sherd coarse grog-tempered ware, possibly of Patch Grove type.

Site Code: 139**Deerton Street/Buckland**

NGR: 9715 6294

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 1

Period: Iron-Age

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: Pottery

One sherd glauconitic sandyware; difficult to date – unlikely to be later than EC1 AD.

One sherd of mixed temper, inc. moderate quantities of very prominent angular and sub-rounded ferruginous inclusions (strongly magnetic) up to several mm across, very sparse very very fine white mica and sparse coarse quartz and ?glauconite; the fabric is buff-brown with an irregular, slightly laminar fracture and rough, uneven surfaces ‘pimpled’ by the ferruginous inclusions. Looks very early – BC or very early AD.

Site Code: 140**Deerton Street/Teynham**

NGR: 9719 6301

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 1

Period: Iron-Age

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: Pottery

Four sherds weighing 30 gms.

One sherd LBA/EIA-LIA flint-tempered : c.900/800-50 BC

One sherd probably LIA flint-tempered : c.150-75/50 BC

One sherd ? LIA glauconite sandy : c.150-75/50

One sherd LIA/B-B/ER grog plus flint : c.50 BC-50/75 AD

The application of an LIA date to some of the material from Deerton Street is tentative but likely and, to some extent, is based on the presence of the glauconitic sandy sherd. Greensand derived sandy clays were sporadically used for potting during the first millennium BC in the upper Medway valley and at the eastern end of the Holmesdale, near Folkstone (if not in between also) but as a deliberately selected clay type, only becomes prevalent in the later Iron Age.

Site Code: 141**Deerton Street/Teynham**

NGR: 9715 6296

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 30

Period: Late Bronze-Age to Iron-Age

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 10
Finds Categories: Pottery

Thirty-four flint-tempered bodysherds (weight: 167 gms). Rather difficult abraded assemblage and almost certainly derived from a multi-period context. None of the sherds is likely to pre-date c.1000 BC, a few may be of LBA-EIA transition date (i.e. broadly c.900-600 BC). The bulk should post-date c.600 BC and includes Early-Mid Iron-Age elements (broadly c.600/550-350 BC) with one red-finished (haematite-coated) fineware bowl sherd and at least one coarseware sherd comb-finished in the EIA manner; LIA elements (c.150-50 BC) including one? Glauconite sandyware sherd; and LIA-B elements (c.75/50 BC-50 AD) including mixed-temper sherds and one comb-finished in the Belgic manner.

The EIA-MIA red-finished sherd should be reserved for inclusion in an intended future programme of petrological analysis of some regional IA finewares. (N.M.G.)

Site Code: 142

Deerton Street/Teynham

NGR: 9715 6294

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable, orchard

Site Type: Concentrated finds

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Post-Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Pottery

Some 113 post-Roman sherds and about 50 tile fragments.

Bulk of the material is M1 (Tyler Hill Ware), also EM.M1, EM2, EM3A and ?EM.M5 (Ashford Potter Corner-type). Two M5 London-type ware include a highly decorated jug sherd with scale decoration c.1225-1275/1300. Seventeen PM and LPM sherds of LM17, LM2, PM1, and PM2/3.

Two-three sherds of LPM1, two sherds of LPM2, and one of LPM14.

Latest, c.1825-1850/75.

Some, 16-18C

Bulk, c.1250-1350

Earliest c.1150-1225

Site Code: 143

Deerton Street/Teynham

NGR: 9730 6287

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable, orchard

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Medieval to Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Pottery

Twenty-nine post-Roman sherds. Spread of pottery is late 12th to 19th century.

Site Code: 144

Deerton Street/Teynham

NGR: 9710 6281

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Medieval to Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: Pottery

Twenty-two post-Roman sherds. Range is late 12th to 19th century

Site Code: 145

Deerton Street/Teynham

NGR: 9789 6299

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope:

Altitude of Field (metres):

Finds Categories: Pottery

Five post-Roman sherds dating from the 12th to 17th century.

Site Code: 146

Deerton Street/Teynham

NGR: 9708 6263

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Medieval to Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Pottery

Eighteen pottery sherds, two of tile.

Range Late 12th century to 18th century.

Site Code: 147

Deerton Street/Teynham

NGR: 9707 6265

Date of Visit: 1886

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Fine spot

Find spots: 2

Period: Medieval and Post-Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South
Altitude of Field (metres): 15
Finds Categories: Pottery, nine sherds, four tile.

EM1, EM3A, M1, one LM Medway or Wealden orange fabric, LM2, LPM14.

Site Code: 148

Deerton Street/Buckland

NGR: 9674 6191

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Buried road

Find spots:

Period: Roman?

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: -

A small trench was dug to test the stratification of the public footpath leading to Deerton Street. Roman villa from the Roman Watling Street (A2).

At a depth of 1.08 metres pebble metalling with flecks of Roman tile was exposed. No further work undertaken.

Site Code: 149

Deerton Street/Buckland

NGR: 9746 6292-6

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard, arable

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman and Post-Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-west

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: Pottery

Roman pottery: One sherd: oxidised Upchurch ware. Very worn. LC1-C3.

Medieval pottery: Twenty-one sherds: One LC12, mostly C12-C14, C16-C17, latest C18-C19.

Roman pottery: Three sherds; two sandyware, LC2-C3. One late Roman grogged. LC3-C4/EC5.

Medieval pottery: Twelve sherds; mostly EC13 shell-dusted ware; one C16.

Roman pottery: One sherd, late Roman grogged. LC3-C4/EC5.

Possible Saxon pottery: One sherd. This enigmatic, coarsely sandy sherd may be of early- to mid-Saxon date (C5-C6), but it could also be later (C8-C9) or earlier (C1 BC).

Medieval pottery: Five sherds; MC12-MC13.

Roman pottery: Two sherds; one LR 'gritty' ware, LC3-C4, one Porchester D, probably M-LC4.

Medieval pottery: Three sherds; C13-EC14.

Medieval pottery: One sherd; C12-C14.

Roman pottery: Sixteen sherds; mica-dusted, reduced sandyware, later Roman 'overfired' sandyware, north-west Kent sandyware and one late Roman grogged; date range mostly C3-C4, one or two could be earlier.

Medieval pottery: Five sherds; C13-C14.

Roman pottery: Six sherds; five later sandyware, one late Roman grogged. C3-C4.

Medieval pottery: Fourteen sherds; one possible C12, rest C13-C14.

Medieval pottery: Eleven sherds; C17-LC19.

Roman pottery: Ten sherds; several reduced Upchurch ware, one later Roman overfired sandyware., two other reduced sandyware, one Native Coarse Ware, one bead and flange sandyware, two late Roman grogged. Date range mostly or entirely C3-C4.

Roman tile: One fragment of *imbrex*.

Roman pottery: Eight sherds; one barbotine-dot decorated poppyhead Upchurch beaker, one BB2-type roll-rim pie-dish, two later Roman overfired sandyware, two other reduced sandyware, one barbotine decorated Nene-valley type colour-coat, one late Roman grogged, C3-C4, Upchurch which may be C2.

Other: Lead cross or 'T' pendant, probably late Medieval or early Post-Medieval.

Other: Copper alloy object, base of small ornament, probably C19-C20.

Other: Five fragments Roman painted wall-plaster.

Other: Four fragments Roman painted wall-plaster.

Other: One fragment Roman painted wall-plaster.

One fragment greensand, one large fragment. calcareous tufa (and one fragment same. unnumbered).

Site Code: 150

Deerton Street/Buckland

NGR: 9718 6287

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Gardens

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots:

Period: Anglo-Saxon

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: Pottery

Five Saxon sherds from the 5th to 6th century were obtained from three front garden flower beds at Deerton Street.

Site Code: 151

Deerton Street/Buckland

NGR: 9717 6300

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Apple orchard

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Bronze/Iron-Age

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: Pottery

Field-walking retrieved eight late Bronze-Age and 22 Iron-Age pottery sherds to the west of the Roman villa site at Deerton Street.

Site Code: 152

Deerton Street/Buckland

NGR: 9740 6265

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Apple orchard

Site Type: Find spot

Find spots:

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: R.B.C.

Twenty-two examples of Roman brick and tile were gathered from a focused spot just north-west and south of the ruined Buckland church.

Site Code: 153**Deerton Street/Buckland**

NGR: 9706 6270

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Apple orchard

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: R.B.C.

Field-walking in an orchard to the west of Deerton Street indicated a Roman building. Roman building material in large, focused, quantities was observed, whilst almost whole *tegulae* and tile were found thrown into a large water tank in the corner of the field. The farmer, when asked, said you used to pay women farm-workers to gather all the Roman tile and it would then be dumped in the marshes.

Site Code: 154**Deerton Street/Buckland**

NGR: 9742 6286

Date of Visit: 1999

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Recently ploughed-up orchard

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: R.B.C.

Field-walking in a recently ploughed-up orchard just south of Hog Brook indicated a further, unknown Roman building in the near vicinity.

Roman building material in some quantity was observed, including *tegulae*, *imbrices*, and combed flue tiles (18).

Site Code: 155

Deerton Street/Buckland

NGR: 9752 6304

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Apple orchard

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-west

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: Pottery

Immediately adjoining the Roman east bank site to the north and following the course of the river downstream from the spring at Hog Brook is a large scatter of Medieval pottery sherds covering an area 100 by 400 metres.

The Medieval pottery sherds (54) have a date spread from the 12th to 17th centuries.

Site Code: 156**Deerton Street/Buckland**

NGR: 9744 6295

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Apple orchard

Site Type: Roman buildings

Find spots: -

Period: Possible Roman bathhouse

Source: Field-walking and geophysical survey

Aspect of Slope: West

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: See report on Deerton Street

Field-walking in June 1996 located two Roman and one Medieval pottery and tile concentrations in orchards at Deerton Street. The Roman site, on the east bank of the spring consisted of masses of Roman roof tiles (*tegulae* and *imbrices*), lumps of *opus signinum* and over 100 sherds of Roman pottery. A feature of the east bank site is the large quantities of square cut tufa 'tiles', some 60cm thick, and large quantities of Kentish ragstone and flint. Some of the flint still has mortar adhering to them. A small test trench located Roman levels at 1.22 metres, whilst a geophysical survey located two rectangular buildings within the debris 'halo'.

Site Code: 157**Deerton Street/Buckland**

NGR: 9730 6299

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Roman villa

Find spots: 5

Period: Saxon

Source: Field-walking and shovel testing

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: Pottery

Saxon pottery retrieved from the site of the Roman villa at Deerton Street by shovel testing:
One sherd Early-Mid Saxon fine sandyware c.450-650 AD.

Two sherds early-mid Saxon fine sandyware c.450-650 AD. One burnished on both sides is probably 5th-6th century.

One small extremely oxidised sherd, possibly Saxon grass-tempered ware as it contains some organic inclusions, probably 6th/7th century.

One unidentified or possibly Saxon, oxidised fine sandyware c.450-650 AD.

One Ipswich ware, c.700-850 AD.

Three sherds probably Saxon, including two local coarse sandy fabric and one fineware fabric neck, shoulder of jar with traces of internal and external burnishing. Well made but by hand, resembles Frankish imports. Probably 6th-7th century.

Eleven Saxon sandy coarseware sherds. All from one narrow flat-based vessel.

Report by John Cotter, C.A.T.

Site Code: 158

Deerton Street/Buckland

NGR:

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Site concentration

Find spots: One

Period: Neolithic-Bronze-Age

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-west

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: Lithic

Twenty-one flakes

Three chunks

Seven flakes

Of the struck flakes and chunks it is likely that the majority have been produced by farming practices for example through ploughing. A few have the appearance of genuine prehistoric struck flints. These are however undiagnostic and the small quantity possibly represents an isolated knapping incident. Probably Neolithic-Bronze-Age.

Site Code: 159

Deerton Street/Buckland

NGR: 9715 6294

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Find spot

Find spots: 1

Period: Iron-Age

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: Pottery

Three sherds weighing 15 gms

One sherd LBA/EIA-LIA flint-tempered, c.900/800-50 BC

Two sherds EIA-LIA flint, one with organic inclusions. c.600/550-50 BC

Site Code: 160

Deerton Street/Buckland

NGR: 9730 6299

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Roman villa

Find spots:

Period: Roman

Source: Test trench

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: List of fabric categories, for fuller report see interim excavation reports

The pottery has been grouped into 37 fabric categories. The fabrics are usually described by their common name or, briefly, by their dominant mineral inclusion(s). Many of these fabrics are discussed in Pollard's 'The Roman Pottery of Kent' and in volume V of the Archaeology of Canterbury series.

Galuconitic sandyware (I.A./Belgic)

Belgic shell-tempered ware

Belgic sand and shell-tempered ware

Belgic sandyware (coarse)

Belgic sandyware (fine)

Belgic grog-tempered ware (fine)

Belgic grog-tempered ware (coarse)

Belgic or late Roman grog-tempered ware (coarse)

Late Roman grog-tempered ware

Black-burnished ware fabric 1 (BB1)

Black-burnished ware fabric 2 (BB2)

BB2-type ware. Generally sherds which represent forms commonly found in BB2, but which lack the characteristic slip and burnish of that fabric. Sometimes the absence is possibly due to the effects of weathering.

Native Coarse Ware (hard-fired grog-tempered ware)

Grey sandyware (coarse)

Grey sandyware (fine)

Oxidised sandyware (coarse)

Canterbury coarse grey sandyware

Canterbury coarse pink-buff sandyware

Other pink-buff sandy flagonware

Hard fired sandyware (later Roman)

Fine oxidised sandyware

White-cream sandy flagonware

Kent mortarium fabric

Brockley Hill (Verulamium region sandyware)

Streak-burnished ware (a fine oxidised Upchurch-type variant)

Probable Picardy region sandyware

Grey Upchurch-type fineware

Oxidised Upchurch-type fineware

Central Gaulish samian

South Gaulish samian

Colchester mortarium fabric

South Spanish Dressel 20 amphora fabric

Oxfordshire red-brown colour-coated fineware

Nene-valley type colour-coated fineware

Alice Holt grey sandyware (fine)

Moselkeramic colour-coated fineware

Site Code: 161

Deerton Street/Buckland

NGR: 9730 6299

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Plum orchard

Site Type: Roman villa

Find spots: -

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking and excavation

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: See report, Deerton Street

Field-walking in June 1996 located two Roman and one Medieval pottery and tile concentrations in orchards at Deerton Street. The Roman villa site, on the west bank of the spring covers an area of some 30 x 55 metres. A substantial villa, double-winged with colonnade is currently undergoing excavation by the Kent Archaeological Field School. Over 1200 sherds of pottery have now been recovered. Most of these range in date from the later 1st century to the 4th-5th century. Roman activity on the site into the very late Roman period is attested by sherds of late Roman grog-tempered ware and the unusually large percentage of Roman coins dating to the second and third quarters of the 4th century. Anglo-Saxon activity is confirmed by pottery found within the Roman villa dating from 450-650 AD.

This substantial Roman villa had painted wall plaster and probably fine coloured mosaics. On excavation it was found a mosaic had been removed from the site, possibly in the Victorian period.

Site Code: 162

Elverton/Luddenham

NGR: 9782 6321

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Apple orchards

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman and Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: Pottery

Field-walking through the apple orchards to the west of Elverton Farm recovered 28 Roman pottery sherds including two decorated Samian ware. 14 Medieval pottery sherds were dated from 14th-15th centuries.

Site Code: 163

Coxett Lodge/Syndale

NGR: 9903 6027

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Garden

Site Type: Buried building

Find spots: 1

Period: Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking and cartographic research
Aspect of Slope: -
Altitude of Field (metres): -
Finds Categories: Building ceramics

Numerous Post-Medieval stone tiles, and bricks were turning up in the front garden of Coxett Lodge. Comparison of O.S. maps from the early 19th century indicate a twin-towered gatehouse with rear external stairs just in front of the present Victorian cottages. It is understood the Tudor grand house on the Syndale estate faced south, and this gatehouse could have been the main entrance.

Site Code: 164 SMR TQ 96 SE 064

Syndale Farm/Stone

NGR: 9843 6101
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: -
Site Type: Building
Find spots: 1
Period: Modern
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: -
Altitude of Field (metres): -
Finds Categories: -

Hop-pickers huts, corrugated iron sheets and softwood framing. Two sets of ten rooms, no internal features or artifacts.

Site Code: 165 SMR TQ 96 SE 063

Syndale Farm/Stone

NGR: 9840 6098
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: -
Site Type: Artifact
Find spots: -
Period: Modern
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: -
Altitude of Field (metres): -
Finds Categories: -

Wrought iron riveted cylindrical storage tank stepped on six tarred brick pedestals. Reputedly bought from the Oare Gunpowder Mills in 1920 and used to contain water to irrigate the hop fields of Syndale Farm.

Site Code: 166

Syndale Farm/Stone

NGR: 9844 6112
Date of Visit: 1998/99
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Find spot
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Medieval
Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-west
Altitude of Field (metres): 55
Finds Categories: Pottery sherds

Just to the north of the site of Beacon Farm is a well-defined rectangular area with springs still flowing on the western down slope.

This rectangular area shows up very well after ploughing as a dark earth area rather than the natural sandy silt soil. Field-walking within this compound retrieved 74 pottery sherds dating from the 9th to 14 centuries.

Site Code: 167

Syndale Farm/Stone

NGR: 9835 6108

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Overgrown gardens and yards

Site Type: Buildings

Find spots: -

Period: Medieval Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): 60

Finds Categories: -

Beacon Farm was destroyed by fire in the 1970s. The remains are used by local farmers as a quarry for building materials. The foundations and part of the chimney stack still remain. The foundations to the west comprise 31cm of still standing knapped flint walling with 40cm as buried foundation. One layer of 6cm thin bricks are laid over the knapped flints. The oak bedding plate is 18 x 18cm and still in position. The flint wall is 8m long. At least three fresh water springs issue from the area to the north of Beacon Farm and numerous Medieval sherds were collected from the area.

Site Code: 168 SMR TQ 96 SE 065

Syndale Farm/Stone

NGR: 9850 6123

Date of Visit: 1997/9

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Buried road

Find spots: -

Period: Medieval

Source: Field-walking and excavation

Aspect of Slope: North

Altitude of Field (metres): 65

Finds Categories: Medieval pottery sherds

A buried track leading from Watling Street to the site of Beacon Farm. The buried track is to the west of the modern field boundary and to the east of the field boundary is a modern farm track that also led to Watling Street (A2).

A small evaluation trench by archaeological students from Highsted Girls School under the supervision of Dr Paul Wilkinson exposed two distinct builds of road track. Pottery from the top, therefore the later road, has been dated to the 13th, 14th centuries. The earlier road was left in situ. The width of the buried track is 3.30 metres with natural flint nodules of an average size of 30cm.

Site Code: 169 SMR TR 96 SE 066

Syndale Farm/Stone

NGR: 9850 6129
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Earthwork
Find spots: 1
Period: Uncertain
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Top of hill
Altitude of Field (metres): 65
Finds Categories: -

One of two mounds almost on the brow of the hill overlooking and to the west of Syndale Farm. This mound is alongside a Medieval track leading from the site of Beacon Farm to Watling Street. The mound is almost ploughed out and would merit investigation before it disappears.

Site Code: 170

Syndale Farm/Stone

NGR: 9857 6130
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Wood
Site Type: Earthwork
Find spots: 1
Period: Uncertain
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 20
Finds Categories: -

One of two mounds almost on the brow of the hill overlooking and to the west of Syndale Farm. The mound is alongside Watling Street (A2) and hidden from view in a strip of wood adjacent to the road. An attempt has been made in the past to rob this possible barrow and the trench is still visible running east to west.

Site Code: 171

Beacon Hill, Stone

NGR: 9853 6132
Date of Visit: 1999
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Site concentration
Find spots: 5
Period: Mesolithic, Neolithic
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: -
Altitude of Field (metres): 25
Finds Categories:

A sandy spur overlooking Syndale valley to the east and Provender valley to the west. Thirty two pieces of worked flint were collected by students from Highsted Girls School in an archaeological exercise.

Eleven are microliths, and 22 are small blade-like flakes which may suggest a Neolithic date. Four of the flakes are primary flakes, and two of the flakes are retouched.

Site Code: 172 SMR TQ 96 SE 007

Syndale Park/Faversham

NGR: 9940 6104

Date of Visit: 1999

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Meadow/parkland

Site Type: Roman Fort

Find spots: -

Period: Claudian

Source: Field-walking, excavation

Aspect of Slope: Top of plateau

Altitude of Field (metres): 45

Finds Categories: Numerous (see report)

Field-walking recovered many amphora sherds (Dressel 20) in the vicinity of the plateau and five test trenches were excavated which exposed a Roman military ditch dated by 374 pottery sherds to AD 43-60. The possible Roman fort, a playing card shape, (according to historical accounts and geophizz).encloses an area of 4½ acres sufficient to have held 1,000 Roman troops. (See Syndale Report 2000).

Site Code: 173**Syndale Park/Faversham**

NGR: 9940 6101

Date of Visit: 1999

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Meadow/parkland

Site Type: Earthworks

Find spots: -

Period: Iron-Age Fort?

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: -

Field-walking around the plateau and limited excavation suggest the site could be an Iron-Age fortified township.

It is suggested an intensive contour and field survey be carried out in the near future. Soil samples were taken and results awaited.

Site Code: 174**Syndale Park/Faversham**

NGR: 9938 6072

Date of Visit: 1999

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Meadow/parkland

Site Type: Building

Find spots: -

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South

Altitude of Field (metres): 45

Finds Categories: R.B.C. building stone, tufa

A spring was located by field work to the south of Syndale Park Motel. An intensive field-walk found 11 pieces of Roman building ceramics and three pieces of Kentish Ragstone, four pieces of Tufa. Tufa was much used in the Roman period for bathhouse roofs.

Site Code: 175**Syndale Park/Faversham**

NGR: 9974 6098

Date of Visit: 1999

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Meadow/parkland

Site Type: Buildings

Find spots:

Period: Roman?

Source: Geophysical and field survey

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 20

Finds Categories: Numerous (possible) stone buildings

Numerous possible buildings were located either side of the Roman Watling Street in Syndale Park by geophysical survey. Two geophysical survey 'hot spots' were shovel tested, (by Malcolm Davies and Dr Paul Wilkinson). Test one located a cobbled floor some 1.21 metres below the present ground level. Test two located a demolition layer of Roman brick and tile at 91cms below the present ground level. (See Syndale Report. 2000).

Site Code: 176**Syndale Park/Faversham**

NGR: 9985 6094

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Meadow/parkland

Site Type: Buried Roman road

Find spots: -

Period: Roman

Source: Geophysical and field survey

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 20

Finds Categories: -

The course of the Roman Watling Street was located by field work and geophysical survey south of the present A2. (See Syndale Report. 2000).

Site Code: 177**Beacon Hill/Stone**

NGR: 9880 6161

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Bluebell Wood

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Late Bronze-Age to early Iron-Age

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Top of hill

Altitude of Field (metres): 60

Finds Categories: Pottery sherds, pot boilers

Six pottery sherds dating from the late Bronze-Age to the early Iron-Age were gathered in difficult conditions in Bluebell Wood.

Site Code: 178**Beacon Hill/Stone**

NGR: 9872 6154
Date of Visit: 1998
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Buried (lost) road
Find spots:
Period: Medieval?
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: -
Altitude of Field (metres): 60
Finds Categories: -

A field-walking exercise by students of the Kent Archaeological Field School located a lost Medieval? road running for some 600 metres from the A2 (Watling Street) to Bennetts Gardens. A section drawing was obtained by trenching. The metalled road, some 27cms thick and 11 metres wide, was rutted by cart tracks and contained sherds (5) of Medieval pottery dating from the 14th century.

Site Code: 179

Beacon Hill/Stone

NGR: 9882 6141
Date of Visit: 1998
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: -
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Roman
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 40
Finds Categories: Pottery sherds, well abraded

Fourteen Roman pottery sherds were collected in a linear field-walk exercise on the south-east slope below Beacon Hill. Date range late 2nd century to 3rd century.

Site Code: 180

Syndale/Faversham

NGR: 9914 6113
Date of Visit: 1998/99
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Settlement?
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Iron-Age to late Roman
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: -
Altitude of Field (metres): 15
Finds Categories: Pottery, R.B.C. coins, artifacts

A field-walking exercise by students from the Kent Archaeological Field School on 10 metre gridded squares produced over 100 pottery sherds and artifacts. This material is currently undergoing analysis, but a preliminary sort suggests Iron-Age to late Roman. The finds were concentrated in a 25 metre strip along the present A2. Forty-three Roman building ceramic sherds were found including large pieces of *tegula*.

Site Code: 181

Syndale/Faversham

NGR: 9923 6128

Date of Visit: 1998/9

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Settlement?

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Iron-Age to late Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Pottery, R.B.C. coins, artifacts

A field-walking exercise by 42 students from the Kent Archaeological Field School on 10 metre gridded squares produced over 500 pottery sherds and artifacts.

This material is currently undergoing analysis, but a preliminary sort suggests late Iron-Age to early Roman. The finds were concentrated in a 10 metre strip along the present A2. Twenty four Roman building ceramic sherds were found including large pieces of *tegula*, *imbrex* and flue-tile.

Site Code: 182**Syndale/Faversham**

NGR: 9998 6103

Date of Visit: 1999

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Settlement/cemetery

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Iron-Age, Roman, Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Flat

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Pottery, coins, artifacts

A field-walking exercise by 35 students from the Kent Archaeological Field School on 10 metre gridded squares produced over 300 pottery sherds and artifacts.

This material is currently undergoing analysis, but a preliminary sort suggests Iron-Age to late Roman for the majority of finds. The finds were concentrated in a 15 metre strip along the present A2 and petered out further from this road.

Site Code: 183 SMR TQ 96 SE 052**Luddenham/Wildmarsh**

NGR: 9823 6268

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Market gardening

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: Roman pottery sherds, well abraded

Intensive field-walking on the south-east slop of the west bank overlooking Wildmarsh springs failed to find sufficient evidence for Roman buildings, only one *tegula* fragment was found. However, over 200 Roman coarse pottery sherds were gathered in an area 300 by 200 metres. It is

the opinion of the author that a low-status Roman settlement was located to the west of Wildmarsh Springs, and the lack of building ceramics and coarse ware pottery may confirm this hypothesis.

Site Code: 184

Luddenham, Stone

NGR: 9920 6290

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman and Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Pottery and artifacts

Roman pottery: nine sherds; one oxidised sandyware, two reduced sandyware, two reduced Upchurch ware with rouletted decoration, four Belgic grog-tempered ware (soft, undecorated, three oxidised, from jars). The high percentage and character of the grog-tempered ware suggests a possible date in the second half of the C1 to EC2. The other sherds might be LC1-LC2, but could be later.

Medieval pottery: One sherd; red earthenware, possibly C16.

Other: One struck flint flake; one fragment 'mineralised' iron knife blade (barely magnetic); three fragments. Medieval/Post-medieval brick/tile.

Roman tile: One fragment Eccles-type (pale) *tegula*. MC1-LC2; five fragments tile Fabric 1 (see Deerton Street tile list for description); one fragment *imbrex* (broken into two during the course of examination), one fragment *tegula*, two *tessarae*, cut from *tegulae*, one fragment flue-tile.

Site Code: 185

Luddenham/Stone

NGR: 9916 6261

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find spot

Find spots: 2

Period: Medieval to Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: Pottery

Early Medieval EM2-type Shelly ware pottery rim.EM1, PM1, E17C-type ledged rim.The earliest date from c.1075-1225 and the latest c.1575-1650.

Site Code: 186

Luddenham

NGR: 0060 6320

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 1

Period: Lower Palaeolithic

Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 15
Finds Categories: Lithic

One fragment of a bifacially worked implement. This piece has thick white cortification and is naturally shattered. The break has a lesser degree of cortification but is however white in colour, indicating that the break occurred some time ago. Although the piece is fragmentary and its complete form is not clear it is thought that it may be part of an ovate hand-axe. This type of implement is assigned to the Acheulian culture of the Lower Palaeolithic period.

T. Wilson C.A.T.

Site Code: 187

Luddenham Court

NGR: 9912 6311
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Meadow/orchard
Site Type: Find spot/earthworks
Find spots: 2
Period: Early Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Flat
Altitude of Field (metres): 5
Finds Categories: Pottery

Whilst inspecting rectangular earthwork platforms to the north west of Luddenham Court it was noted that in fresh drainage ditches a number of archaeological features – charcoal layers, rubbish pits, had been exposed. Two sherds were kept for identification from one such charcoal layer. They are Ipswich ware c.700-750 AD.

Site Code: 188

Luddenham Court

NGR: 9938 6283
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Meadow
Site Type: Find spot
Find spots: 3
Period: Anglo-Saxon
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-west
Altitude of Field (metres): 10
Finds Categories: Pottery sherds - fresh

Close inspection of rabbit holes in the field above the spring to the east produced three fresh sherds of 5th century Anglo-Saxon pottery.

Site Code: 189

Luddenham Court

NGR: 9902 6253
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Building?
Find spots: 12

Period: Roman
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: North
Altitude of Field (metres): 10
Finds Categories: R.B.C. and pottery

Twenty-two fragments of Roman building ceramics were found whilst field-walking the recently ploughed field. The cluster of finds suggests a Roman building associated with the Roman villa complex at Luddenham Court (9924 6293).

Site Code: 190

Luddenham Court

NGR: 9924 6293
Date of Visit: 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable/barley
Site Type: Building
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Roman
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 5-10
Finds Categories: R.B.C. and pottery

The site is situated on the west bank overlooking the fresh-water springs at Luddenham. Nine Roman sherds were gathered dating from the second half of the 1st century to the late 2nd century. Numerous box flue tile fragments were collected, *tegula*, *imbrex*, and over 40 cut red tile *tesserae*, some with mortar attached, no doubt from recently ploughed up Roman floors. Both *tegula* and *imbrex* tiles were found in pale yellow as well as the normal red material. The debris extends for some 100 by 300 metres, and the author is of the opinion it is a Roman villa complex.

Site Code: 191

Luddenham Marshes

NGR: 9854 6430
Date of Visit: 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Marsh/water meadows
Site Type: Earthwork
Find spots: -
Period: Medieval?
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: -
Altitude of Field (metres): -
Finds Categories: -

Numerous earthworks, sluice positions, were noted throughout the area at Luddenham Marshes. However, the area is so vast, and so full of features it is considered that a separate study be made of the marsh/inter-tidal zone along the Swale.

Site Code: 192

Uplees/Luddenham

NGR: 9994 6443
Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Apple orchards/arable
Site Type: Find spot
Find spots: 7
Period: Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 15
Finds Categories: Pottery sherds, well abraded

Four Ipswich pottery sherds were picked up in two fields recently ploughed, c.700-850 AD.

Site Code: 193

Uplees/Luddenham

NGR: 6351 9996
Date of Visit: 1998
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Buildings
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Roman
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-west
Altitude of Field (metres): 20
Finds Categories: R.B.C. and pottery

Roman foundations are noted on the 1870 6" O.S. map and field-walking after ploughing confirmed the existence of Roman building material (11).

Site Code: 194

Faversham/Thorne Key

NGR: 0282 6237
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Meadow, cliff, sewage works
Site Type: Buildings, quays
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Iron-Age – Post-Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Once a small island
Altitude of Field (metres): 5
Finds Categories: Pottery – Iron-Age, Roman, Medieval

A detailed field-walking exercise on what was known as the Medieval port of Faversham. Pottery was retrieved from late Iron-Age (13), Roman (9), 11th, 12th to 17th centuries. Fragments (2) of Dressel 20 amphora were found being eroded out of the cliffs. Further work is needed on this important site.

Site Code: 195

Abbey Farm/Faversham

NGR: 0211 6178
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Meadow
Site Type: Feature
Find spots: -
Period: Medieval

Source: Field-walking - evaluation
Aspect of Slope: Flat
Altitude of Field (metres): 5
Finds Categories: Roman and Medieval

It was noticed that running parallel to Abbey Road was a linear depression that according to documentary evidence could be the route of the Medieval sewer of Faversham Abbey to Springhead stream. A small evaluation trench was dug to find that indeed it was the route of the sewer constructed of Kentish ragstone blocks, but robbed in the Victorian period. (A penny was found dating from 1862).

Some residual Roman material (four *tegula* fragments) was found to the south of the sewer, and to the north the Medieval foundations of Abbey Road were exposed. (See report on the Faversham Abbey Sewer System).

Site Code: 196 SMR TR 06 SW 228

Abbey Farm/Faversham

NGR: 0218 6167
Date of Visit: 1998
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Roman villa site
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Roman/Iron-Age
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 5
Finds Categories: R.B.C. pottery

Field-walking to the east of the known Roman villa site on the west bank of the Springhead stream indicated that further Roman buildings were a possibility on the east bank of the Springhead stream. It is the opinion of the author that the Roman villa looked to the Springhead stream for transport/fresh water, and not Faversham Creek. The topography suggests the stream was wider and deeper during the Roman period, and this was confirmed by auger tests. It is also considered that an easterly continuation of Abbey Road in the Roman period joined with the (possible) Roman road, now Love Lane, which joined Watling Street with Thorne Key (see Thorne Key). This Roman road was possibly the eastern boundary of the Roman villa estate at Faversham, and this boundary continued into the Anglo-Saxon period as the Faversham Town boundary.

Site Code: 197

Faversham Creek

NGR: 0220 6227
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Meadow/pasture
Site Type: Earthwork
Find spots: 2
Period: -
Source:
Aspect of Slope: -
Altitude of Field (metres): -
Finds Categories: Worked stone from Faversham Abbey

Faversham Creek was straightened in the early 19th century leaving an oxbow bend to the north of Iron Wharf. Historical documents indicate that worked stone was found in the dried up creek bed and field-walking in 1997 retrieved three pieces of 'barley-sugar' Bethersden marble columns

which matched known samples located in Davington churchyard. These samples are some of the very few stone remains of Faversham Abbey.

Please note Faversham Creek (and the Swale) has not been assessed in any detail pending a possible Inter-tidal/estuary survey by EH/KCC.

Site Code: 198 SMR TR 06 SW 005

Davington/Faversham

NGR: 0108 6170

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Grass/meadow/garden

Site Type: Artifact scatter

Find spots: 7

Period: Roman/Anglo-Saxon

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: Anglo-Saxon and Roman pottery

Field-walking in the gardens of Davington Priory above Stonebridge pond retrieved 14 Roman pottery sherds from 2nd century to late 3rd. Also of interest were two Anglo-Saxon sherds from late 5th century.

Site Code: 199 SMR TR 06 SW 045

Stonebridge/Faversham

NGR: 0124 6161

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Market garden

Site Type: Gunpowder works

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Post-Medieval and modern

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: Artifacts, building, pottery, boat

Extensive remains of Faversham Gunpowder Works, established in the 16th century are still visible around Stonebridge pond. Probing in the mud led to the discovery of one of the gunpowder punts (see report) which was measured and replaced. Just downstream is Gunpowder Wharf with extensive stone footing still visible in both banks. Cartographic evidence indicates this could be the site of Flood Mill, one of Faversham's earliest water mills and itemised in the Domesday Book.

Site Code: 200 SMR TR 06 SW 005

Davington/Faversham

NGR: 0051 6155

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Freshwater marsh and thicket

Site Type: -

Find spots: 2

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Marsh

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: Pottery sherds

In an area of deep thicket and marsh seven Roman pottery sherds were retrieved dating from 3rd century.

Site Code: 201 SMR TR 06 SW 067

Oare/Faversham

NGR: 0092 6257

Date of Visit: 1999

Type of Cultivation/Crop: -

Site Type: Feature

Find spots: 2

Period: -

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Earthwork

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: Pottery sherds – Iron-Age

An earthwork mound sitting on a low spur of land. On top of the mound is the ‘new’ windmill. Rapid survey of some flower beds at the foot of the mound retrieved sherds from the Iron-Age (3).

Site Code: 202 SMR 06 SW 065

Oare/Faversham

NGR: 0048 6240

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Marsh/lake

Site Type: Gunpowder works

Find spots:

Period: Medieval/Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope:

Altitude of Field (metres):

Finds Categories:

Site of the Oare Gunpowder Works.

Site Code: 203

Oare/Faversham

NGR: 0068 6273

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Meadow

Site Type: Building (mill?)

Find spots: -

Period: Medieval/Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery

Earthworks around the stream just to south-west of the Oare road indicated a buried building. Auger tests suggest a substantial building on both sides of the stream bank – possibly a mill. Pottery sherds collected range in date from the early 16th (8) to late 19th centuries (17).

Site Code: 204

Oare, Faversham

NGR: 0008 6280
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Ploughed out earthworks
Find spots: -
Period: -
Source: Aerial
Aspect of Slope: Hill-top (fort?)
Altitude of Field (metres): 30
Finds Categories: Iron-Age, Belgic

Aerial survey indicates an earthwork feature on top of the hill to the south-west of Oare. Size 120 by 90 metres.

Follow-up field survey retrieved numerous abraded sherds of late Iron-Age (17), and Belgic pottery (21).

Site Code: 205

Oare Creek, Faversham

NGR: 0100 0311
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Inter-tidal zone
Site Type: -
Find spots: 1
Period: 18th century
Source: Observation
Aspect of Slope:
Altitude of Field (metres):
Finds Categories: Single find of one iron cannon

An iron cannon was dredged up from the bed at Oare Creek and was last seen in Youngs boatyard.

Site Code: 206 SMR TR 06 SW 064

Oare/Faversham

NGR: 0107 7314
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: -
Site Type: Wharf
Find spots: -
Period: Modern
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: -
Altitude of Field (metres): -
Finds Categories: Artifacts, buildings, canals, bridge

Numerous well built brick structures, including also a fine dressed stone quay are some of the remains of the Royal Gunpowder Factory, Marsh Works. Established in the late 18th century sufficient important structures remain and should be recorded.

Site Code: 207 SMR TR 06 SW 064

Oare, Faversham

NGR: 0076 6322
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Marsh

Site Type: Earthworks and tunnel
Find spots: -
Period: Post-Medieval and modern
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: -
Altitude of Field (metres): -
Finds Categories: -

A tunnel, earthworks, and loading dock are remains from Faversham's industrial past. See O.S. maps 1906-1938 for extent of works.

Site Code: 208

Oare/Faversham

NGR: 0071 6339
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Pottery scatter
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Roman
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Flat
Altitude of Field (metres): 10
Finds Categories: Roman pottery sherds and R.B.C.

Numerous Roman pottery sherds (17) from the 2nd to 3rd centuries were retrieved by linear field-walking. Some were decorated Samian ware. Roman building ceramics include *tegula* (3) and tiles (6).

It is reported that in the 19th century various Roman burials were found in this field.

Site Code: 209 SMR TR 06 SW 217

Oare/Faversham

NGR: 0082 6338
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Meadow
Site Type: Find spot
Find spots: 2
Period: Late Iron-Age
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 15
Finds Categories: Pottery sherds

Late Iron-Age (17) and Belgic pottery (12) sherds retrieved from contractors trench on the east side of road leading from Oare to Harty, just 15 metres to the north of the Vicarage boundary fence. (Norman Hill).

Site Code: 210

The Swale/Harty Ferry

NGR: 0132 6403
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Feature/earthwork
Find spots: -

Period: Post-Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 15
Finds Categories:

Behind Harty Ferry Cottages was located a battery to hold guns.
Documentary evidence indicated a battery in the locality from the early 18th century.

Site Code: 211

The Swale/Harty Ferry

NGR: 01436 6574 and 01346 6482

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: -

Site Type: Feature/causeway

Find spots:

Period: Medieval and Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: Pottery

Harty Ferry and causeway are well documented from at least the 16th century. The route of the approach road on the south bank of the Swale has changed position, no doubt in consequence to changes to the marsh landscape by draining.

Pottery (18) collected on the foreshore in the vicinity of the causeway in a rapid survey date from the 11th century to modern times.

Site Code: 212 SMR TQ 96 NE 009

The Swale/Uplees

NGR: 0018 6561

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Marshland

Site Type: Buildings

Find spots: -

Period: Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope:

Altitude of Field (metres): 3

Finds Categories: Structures/artifacts

Early gunpowder works are a feature of Faversham and at Uplees there are the remains of a modern gunpowder works including two jetties and one dock. Numerous artifacts are also to be found.

Site Code: 213

The Swale

NGR: 6500 0500

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Tidal estuary

Site Type: Shipwrecks, artifacts

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Lithic to modern

Source: Numerous

Aspect of Slope:
Altitude of Field (metres):
Finds Categories: Numerous wrecks and artifacts

Numerous fish-traps, weirs, walkways, fish and oyster tanks, shipwrecks, litter the inter-tidal zone. Shipwrecks have been found from the Roman period, three are shipwrecks known from the 17th century. Artifacts include lithic material, Iron-Age pottery, Roman building material, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval pottery.

Fish-traps are documented from at least the 8th century and shown in detail on maps from the 16th century.

The archaeological potential is noted here for future reference.

Site Code: 214

Faversham Creek

NGR: 0192 6458

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: -

Site Type: Find spot

Find spots: -

Period: Medieval and Post-Medieval

Source: Mud-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: Geological samples

A mound of discarded round boulders used as ballast from Medieval and Post-Medieval shipping is to be found located at the mouth of Faversham Creek.

The site, traditionally known as "The Hard" is also the possible site of the Medieval beacon to Faversham Creek.

The ballast stones on rapid examination are of numerous types, including granites, and on scientific examination would possibly provide information on trading voyages of ships leaving and arriving at Faversham. However, the site seems to be known and large quantities of stone are being removed to embellish garden rockeries.

Site Code: 215

Faversham Creek

NGR: 0213 6352

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: -

Site Type: Shipwreck

Find spots: 1

Period: Medieval?

Source: Mud-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: Numerous artifacts

A large wooden wreck, known by the farmer at Ham Farm as the 'Cannon ball' wreck is to be found partly exposed on the bed of Faversham Creek.

Dendrochronological sampling proved inconclusive but iron cannon balls were retrieved from the wreck site, the timbers are treenail fastened and of a size to indicate a ship of some 80 to 100 feet in length. This is just one of a large number of historic wrecks to be found in or adjacent to Faversham Creek.

Site Code: 216**Faversham Creek**

NGR: 0324 6268

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: -

Site Type: Feature

Find spots: -

Period: -

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): Creek bed, east bank

Finds Categories: Timber structures/pottery

A large number of timber revetments have been exposed on the east bank of Faversham Creek. The posts are well preserved and some are woven together with wattle.

Numerous (17) Roman building ceramics and Medieval tiles (26) were retrieved amongst the timber-work.

Site Code: 217**Faversham, Ham Marsh**

NGR: 0261 6354

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Meadow/marsh

Site Type: Earthwork

Find spots: 1

Period: Medieval?

Source: Field-walking/aerial

Aspect of Slope: - marshland

Altitude of Field (metres): 3

Finds Categories: Pottery/artifacts

A rectangular earthwork was located by aerial photography carried out by the author. The feature, some 50 by 35 metres was constructed of dumped earth, and not marsh material.

Pottery retrieved (6) dates from AD 1500-1900. Close by, on the edge of the Faversham Creek channel a distinct line of coal and coal dust was observed some 35cms down, this was mixed with clay pipes dating from AD 1750. It is useful to record that a substantial earthwork causeway runs south-west from the creek to Ham Farm for some 600 metres. Three sherds of c.8th century Ipswich ware were picked up in a rapid survey of Ham Farm. Place-name analysis by Margaret Gelling indicates the use of 'Ham' in this topographical context could go back to the early 5th century. Further, detailed survey, is required of this potentially important site.

Site Code: 218**Faversham**

NGR: 0130 6110

Date of Visit: 1999

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Built-up area

Site Type: Find spot

Find spots: 1

Period: Neolithic

Source: -

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: -

Polished flint axe of Neolithic date was found during building works and given to the survey team. Length, 155mm.

Site Code: 219 SMR TR 06 SW 068

Oare, Faversham

NGR: 0081 6350

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find concentration

Find spots: 12

Period: Neolithic/Bronze Age

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: North

Altitude of Field (metres): 10

Finds Categories: Lithics

A collection of 17 flakes, two scrapers and one core were located to the north west of Oare church. Four of the flakes have blade-like removals from the dorsal face, and three of them have surviving proximal ends which show that they were removed from the core by the use of a soft hammer. The core has two striking platforms, each has several removals and the core retains one patch of cortex at the lower end of one face. Both of the scrapers are disc scrapers of probable Bronze Age date.

Site Code: 220 SMR TR 06 SW 218

Nagden, Graveney

NGR: 0345 6318

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find spot

Find spots: 1

Period: Neolithic

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope:

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: Lithic

Tranchet axe of Neolithic date, length 85mm was found whilst field-walking on an elevated tongue of land above the marshes at Nagden Ferry.

Site Code: 221

Nagden/Faversham

NGR: 0224 6379

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find spot

Find spots: 4

Period: Iron-Age/Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Flat reclaimed marsh

Altitude of Field (metres): 3

Finds Categories: Pottery

Iron-Age (2) and Roman pottery (5) was retrieved whilst walking the location of the now removed 'Nagden Bump'. The location, on the tip of a peninsula of London clay which overlooks

Faversham creek, was utilised in the Victorian period (if not earlier), as an anchorage and transshipment depot. (See Ham Marsh entry).

Site Code: 222

Broom Street/Faversham

NGR: 0265 6285

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard/arable

Site Type: Earthworks

Find spots: -

Period: Roman Fort(?)

Source: Aerial/Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Flat

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: None

The typical 'playing card' shape of a Roman fort was noticed on the 1795 O.S. surveyors drawing with what looked like an additional 'annexe' to the east.

Aerial photography by the author highlighted internal features which could be roads and multiple ditching on the east site. The (fort?) area is 300 by 300 metres, enough to hold a single Roman Legion. Limited excavation on the east side exposed the rampart and one ditch running parallel to the possible rampart. Further investigation is needed.

Site Code: 223

Goodnestone/Faversham

NGR: 0411 6212

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Grassland/marsh

Site Type: Feature

Find spots: -

Period: -

Source: Aerial photography

Aspect of Slope: Flat

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: -

Aerial photography by the author indicates field boundaries that do not fit in with present arrangements, it is suggested that an earlier field division was in use before the sea walls were built in the 13th century, if only because known 13th century ditching bisects these earlier ditches.

Site Code: 224 SMR TR 06 SW 008?

Goodnestone/Faversham

NGR: 0459 6159

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Grass/meadow

Site Type: Find spot

Find spots: 1

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Flat

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: Roman pottery (11) and Iron-Age (4)

Sherds of Roman pottery (11) found in rabbit and mole holes around the defunct spring just to the north of Goodnestone church. It would seem the spring was the centre of settlement from at least the Roman period to modern times.

Site Code: 225 SMR TR 05 NW 005

Brenley Corner, Faversham

NGR: 0412 6024

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Earthworks

Find spots: -

Period: Roman?

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 25

Finds Categories: -

Three long linear earthworks (lynchetts) running north from Watling Street and west of Brenley Corner. There are at least three 700 metres apart and joining with the "Lower Road", 1000 metres away from the Roman Watling Street.

The most pronounced and easterly lynchett is east of Holmstall Lane, the next (to the west) runs from Watling Street to Ewell Farm, a known Roman site, and the last runs from Watling Street to Chambers Crossing, and on to Clapgate Spring.

Site Code: 226 SMR TR 05 NW 017

Nash Court/Faversham

NGR: 0517 5985

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Wheat

Site Type: Find spot

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-east

Altitude of Field (metres): 5-10

Finds Categories: R.B.C. and Roman pottery

Numerous Roman building ceramics (17), including *tegula* and *imbrex* indicate the site of a Roman building or buildings on the west bank above the spring.

The farm manager said he knew of a Roman villa on the land and he had observed over the years crop marks where the Roman material was located.

A note in the Faversham Institute Journal of 1870 says that Roman buildings were known on this site.

Roman pottery (13) dated to 2nd to 4th centuries.

Site Code: 227 SMR TR 06 SW 010

Fairbrook Farm/Faversham

NGR: 0512 6064

Date of Visit: 1997

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Wheat

Site Type: Find spot

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 5-10
Finds Categories: R.B.C. Roman pottery

Numerous Roman building materials – (43) *tegula*, *imbrex*, flue-tiles indicate a site of a Roman building on the west bank above the Fairbrook spring. Roman pottery sherds (23) indicate occupation from the late 2nd century to the 4th.
Some Iron-Age sherds (7) also found.

Site Code: 228 SMR 06 SW 023

Clapgate Spring/Faversham

NGR: 0290 6148
Date of Visit: 1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Grassland
Site Type: Concentrated finds
Find spots: 7
Period: Roman
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 10
Finds Categories: R.B.C. and coin

Roman building ceramics were recovered from the fields to the east and west of Clapgate Spring. The pieces (14) included *tegula*, *imbrex* and Roman tile.
Also found was one Roman silver coin of Constantine I, Ae3, Trier mint, 321-323 AD.

Site Code: 229

Clapgate Spring/Faversham

NGR: 0292 6130
Date of Visit: 1998
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Grassland
Site Type: Earthwork
Find spots: -
Period: Uncertain
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope:
Altitude of Field (metres):
Finds Categories: -

Field-walking indicated a substantial earth bank running at right angles from the Roman Watling Street (to the south – 0289 6025) for some 1030 metres. This earth bank on reaching the B2040 changes direction slightly to the west and crosses the railway line at Chambers Crossing. It continues north in a straight line until it meets the headwaters of Clapgate Spring. For the last 300 metres aerial photography by the author revealed that this road is ditched on both sides and this suggests it could be of a Roman date. (See site code 228 for artifacts collected from this area).

Site Code: 230 SMR TR 06 SW 024

Blacklands/Ewell, Faversham

NGR: 0346 6146
Date of Visit: August 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Watercress beds
Site Type: Feature

Find spots: -
Period: Post-Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: -
Altitude of Field (metres): -
Finds Categories: Pottery from late 19th century (18)

Watercress beds had been constructed along the course of the Ewell Stream. It seems as if gravel had been laid over a puddled chalk base.

The watercress is now growing rampant and has spread many metres downstream.

Site Code: 231

Blacklands, Ewell, Faversham

NGR: 0375 6145
Date of Visit: 1996-1997
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Corn
Site Type: Buildings
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Roman
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: West
Altitude of Field (metres): 5 to 10
Finds Categories: R.B.C. pottery, glass, coins.

A large Roman building complex, some 150 x 165 metres. Geophysical survey by English Heritage indicated a haphazard grouping of buildings clustered around a depression or (amphitheatre? proved Roman by excavation), overlooking a prolific fresh-water spring. A small excavation revealed fragments of fine, full colour, late, pictorial mosaics, painted plaster with pictorial garden motifs, Carrara marble well-sheathings and Roman pottery from the 2nd to 4th centuries. (See excavation report).

One of Kent's earliest Anglo-Saxon charters call the "fleet" or river *Earla-fleot* – meaning the river leading to the pagan temple. (M. Gelling, pers., corres.)

Site Code: 232

Blacklands, Ewell, Faversham

NGR: 0389 6100/6185
Date of Visit: August 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Corn
Site Type: Feature–buried road
Find spots: -
Period: Roman or Medieval?
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope:
Altitude of Field (metres): 10
Finds Categories: -

A buried road was located to the east of School Farm. It has been utilised as a Parish Boundary and therefore could date from before the 8th century. It runs buried for just under 1 km north of Graveney Road and south just to the west of Homestall House. It can be seen as a crop-mark and plough mark just before joining the A2 (the Roman Watling Street). A section was excavated, it is some 14 metres wide, deeply ditched on both sides and built of flint/gravel on a massive rammed chalk foundation, some 1.5 metres thick.

Site Code: 233**Blacklands, Faversham**

NGR: 0375 6147

Date of Visit: 1995

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Roman rural site

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-west

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: A selected collection of plaster pieces was retrieved where ploughing had disturbed the archaeological levels. Analysis by Dr G.C. Morgan, University of Leicester.

Plaster analysis

The samples supplied were too small for detailed chemical and physical analysis so it was only possible to carry out microchemical tests and microscopic examination. Three or possibly four different types were distinguished. They were all lime plasters with varying structures and compositions. The colour order starts from the upper surface down, showing which colours were applied first and the *intonaco*, if present is the layer of lime on which the paint was applied. The numerical values refer to the thickness of that particular layer in mm.

Type 1; paint on white *intonaco* on buff – pink sandy plaster.

- 1) red, 0.1mm, on white, 0.4mm, on sandy plaster, 8mm thick.
- 2) red on light orange – red, 0.2mm, on white, 0.75mm, on buff sandy plaster, 8mm thick.
- 3) green on red, <0.1mm, on white, 0.5mm, on buff sandy plaster, 7mm thick.

Type 2; [being distinguished from Type 1) only in the lighter colour of the sandy plaster]; colour on white *intonaco* on light sandy plaster.

- 1) orange – red, 0.2mm, on erratic white, 0.1 – 0.5mm, on sandy plaster with some lime lumps, 10mm thick.
- 2) orange – red lime on light orange – red, <0.1mm, on white, 0.5mm, on sandy plaster, 7mm thick.
- 3) roughly painted pink, 0.1 – 0.4mm, on white, 0.1 – 0.4mm, on sandy plaster, 7mm thick.
- 4) pink, 0.2mm, on white, 0.5mm, on sandy plaster, 6mm thick.
- 5) dark purple line on light purple, <0.1mm, on white, 0.1mm, on grey, 0.4mm, on white, 0.75mm, these last three making an unusually complex *intonaco* layer, on sandy plaster, 7mm thick.
- 6) roughly painted red – brown, 0.1mm, on white, 0.4mm, on sandy plaster, 0.5mm thick.
- 7) rough orange – red, 0.1mm, on white, 0.3mm, on sandy plaster, 7mm thick.
- 8) translucent white lime wash or a calcite film, <<0.1mm, on dark red, 0.1mm, on white, 0.3mm, on sandy plaster, 4mm thick.
- 9) green band on yellow, <0.1mm, on white, 0.4mm, on sandy plaster, 8mm thick.
- 10) purple, <0.1mm, on pink, 0.1mm, on white, 0.3mm, on sandy plaster, 7mm thick.
- 11) light blue and dark red patches, <0.1mm, on pink, 0.2mm, on white, 0.3mm, on sandy plaster, 9mm thick.
- 12) pink line, 5mm wide, on green on pink, 0.1mm, on white, 0.3mm, on sandy plaster, 10mm thick.

Type 3; colour directly on white plaster with lime or chalk lumps and little sand.

- 1) pink, 0.1mm, on white plaster, 10mm thick.
- 2) rough orange pink with blue specks, 0.2mm, on white plaster, 6mm thick.

Type 4; colour directly on white sandy plaster with lime or chalk lumps, possibly similar to Type 3).

- 1) white with blue specks, 0.2mm, on white sandy plaster, 8mm thick.

2) dark red, <0.1mm, on pink, 0.2mm, possibly an *intonaco*, on white sandy plaster, 7mm thick.

All the samples appear to be painted in the true or *buon fresco* method, the pigment slurry being applied directly to the wet line. The quality seems to be rather poor with a generally roughly painted surface and no burnishing, but with such a small selection this may not be typical. The colours represented are those commonly found in Roman Britain, being mainly natural earth colours; light red to dark red and purple being red ochre – haematite, with the possible use of brick or tile dust, yellow ochre – limonite, green earth – glauconite, white lime, grey – lime with soot or charcoal with the addition of the synthetic, probably imported, blue pigment Egyptian blue. Lighter shades were made by mixing white lime with the basic colours. The thickness of the samples, about 8mm on average, suggests that they are all flaked upper layers of a painted wall. Normally there are at least two layers from 10 to 30mm in thickness on top of the basic wall structure. This may imply that a painted surface was removed prior to redecoration. The visual impression of the composition suggests up to four plaster mixes, but, once again, without larger samples for proper comparative analysis this may be due to the heterogeneities within the plaster mixes. The sand and lime / chalk should related to the local geology of the site.

Site Code: 234

Blacklands, Faversham

NGR: 0375 6146

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Roman rural site

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-west

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Pottery

Quantity

Circa 44 sherds were identified as being Roman.

Dating

Most of the pottery would appear to be of C3-4 date.

Clearly late wares included:

Late Roman grog-tempered ware (late C3-4)

Alice-Holt ware (probably C4)

Porchester 'D' (probably mid C4+)

Oxford 'parchment' ware (c.AD 240+)

Nene-valley colour-coated ware (probably mid C3+)

Other pottery included a number of sherds of reduced sandyware, BB2 dishes and fine reduced 'Upchurch' ware which could not be closely dated. Sherds of BB2 can be as early as circa AD 120/130. The 'Upchurch' ware could date anywhere from the late C1 to mid/late C3. If the preponderance of late types among the dateable pottery is taken as an indicator, then most of the reduced sandyware may date to the late C2+.

Only two sherds can confidently be dated to the 1st or 2nd centuries: a sherd of C2 central Gaulish samian and one of soft, combed grog-tempered ware. The latter represents a large storage jar and is likely to date from the mid 1st to late 2nd centuries.

Site Code: 235

Blacklands, Faversham

NGR: 0375 6148

Date of Visit: 1995

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable
Site Type: Roman rural site
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Roman and Medieval
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-west
Altitude of Field (metres): 15
Finds Categories: Pottery and R.B.C.

Fragment of Roman imbrex. 227 grams.

Fragment of Roman tegula. 384 grams. Flange of 'normal' type.

Mortarium rim. 628 grams. Large sherd in good condition. Buffware. Bead rim below level of hooked flange, cf. Colchester form 496 (ref. 1). 'Cheesewire' marks visible on base indicate removed from potters' wheel. Probably from Colchester. Mid- to late 2nd century AD. Mortaria from a wide range of sources, both British and continental, were in widespread use from the conquest period to the end of the Roman occupation.

Bodysherd from early Medieval jar. 11 grams. Probably from Tyler Hill, Canterbury. Probably 12th century.

Fragment of Roman flue-tile. 58 grams. Combed.

Two sherds of fine reduced Upchurch-type pottery. 19 grams. Worn. These sherds represent two carinated beakers on Monaghan type 2G, dated circa AD 70-130 (ref 2).

Fine Upchurch-type pottery was produced on the North Kent marshes at the mouth of the Medway, in a wide range of forms, from the mid-1st to at least the mid-3rd centuries AD. Large quantities are found in Kent (particularly at Canterbury) and London and it has been found as far afield as the Antonine Wall in Scotland.

Three sherds of Gaulish samian pottery. 3 grams.

A: Footring. Dish/cup. Probably Gaulish. Probably 2nd century AD.

B: Rim. Dish/bowl. Central Gaulish. 2nd century AD.

C: Bodysherd. Probably from a south Gaulish cup. Probably second half of 1st century AD.

Hard, glossy, samian 'tableware' was manufactured in enormous quantities at various Gaulish production centres and is commonly found on Romano-British sites, of the mid-1st to early 3rd centuries AD. The commonest forms are bowls, dishes and cups.

Fragment of Roman glass. 3 grams. Probably from a flagon or flask.

----- Stone fragment. 2565 grams. Probably Lower Greensand; commonly found, locally. Burnt.

Site Code: 236

Blacklands, Faversham

NGR: 0385 6188

Date of Visit: 1995

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Roman and Medieval site

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman and Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: South-west

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Stone and soil samples. (R.W. Sanderson)

Sample 001/2. Furnace stone.

This is an impure gypsum rock, possibly from Dorset or Sussex. It is in my opinion a natural material, and definitely not a metallurgical slag.

A rough textured, dark grey, white speckled material. The angular pale fragments show mottling due to variable translucency, are easily scratched and measure up to ca 4mm across. Some calcite is

present in a skin of fine pink material (cp Sample 001/4) is attached to one surface. This would seem to be the raw material for the Sample 001/4 plaster.

Sample 001/3. Greensand stone?

A pink stained, near white, fine grained, non-calcareous quartzose sandstone, containing few scattered grains or iron ore. This is not Kentish Rag nor other Lower Cretaceous greensand, but probably either a piece of Tertiary sandstone (sarcen?) of local origin, or a fragment of a pebble from the Triassic strata of the Midlands. The latter are common as erratics in the Thames Valley.

Sample 001/4. Roman flooring.

The material is considered to be artificial. It is probably a gypsum plaster, imperfectly mixed and possibly waste material. The short-lived reaction for carbonate may be from either an original contaminant (see Sample 001/2) or due to minor impregnation by soil-derived lime.

A soft fine-grained material near to moderate orange pink (10R 7/4 Munsell), streaked moderate reddish orange (10R 6/6). It has a fine but irregular porous texture with streaked-out irregular cavities, trains of air bubbles, and includes small millimetre-sized white specks. Some traces of plant fibre were noticed. Fragments immersed in dilute HCl give an initially vigorous reaction for carbonate, but this soon died away. The material softens but does not disaggregate. No sand filler was noticed.

Sample 001/6. Burnt earth, flecks of brick.

A pale calcareous silty clay admixed and coloured with charcoal. Small pieces of pink plaster similar to Sample 001/4, Chalk, carbonised wood and shell fragments are present.

No metallurgical slag or metal blebs were noted.

Sample 001/7. Burnt earth.

Similar to Sample 001/6, but with little Chalk and carbonised wood.

Sample 001/8. Burnt earth.

Similar to Sample 001/6. Common small lumps of impure pink plaster.

This collection of materials hangs together as a group, and appears to represent a site where gypsum plaster was prepared. The "burnt earth" samples, 001/6 – 001/8, are not in themselves strongly burnt, although they contain pieces of carbonised wood (charcoal) and plaster. They probably represent the waste scatter around a kiln site. The sandstone (Sample 001/3) may simply be an accidental occurrence.

Site Code: 237

Blacklands, Ewell, Faversham

NGR: 0385 6186

Date of Visit: August 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Barley

Site Type: Earthwork

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman? and/or Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: To the north-west

Altitude of Field (metres): 0.3

Finds Categories: Pottery, burnt daub, charcoal

Field-walking indicated most of the field called 'Blacklands' (first noted on a map of 1540) was littered with large amounts of Roman building ceramics and some 10th-12th century Tyler Hill pottery.

Excavation in a 5 metre square (see report) exposed kilns, dated by pottery found in context to the 12th-14th centuries.

Site Code: 238

Blacklands, Ewell, Faversham

NGR: 0370 6175

Date of Visit: August 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Uncultivated
Site Type: Feature
Find spots: 1
Period: Medieval?
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: Level
Altitude of Field (metres): 0.3
Finds Categories: -

Earth dam, first noted on estate maps of 1540 and 1620. Topography suggests a sluice or water mill on east end of dam. Even now it is possible to see that the dam could be utilised to hold back the freshwater springs to the south. Faversham Abbey customul records indicate the dammed lakes held freshwater fish for the use of the monks.

Site Code: 239

Ewell Farm, Faversham

NGR: 0358 6083
Date of Visit: March 1996
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchards/courtyards
Site Type: Buildings
Find spots: Numerous
Period: Roman
Source: Field-walking
Aspect of Slope: South-east
Altitude of Field (metres): 15
Finds Categories: R.B.C., pottery sherds

Numerous Roman building ceramics were retrieved from orchards on the south-east slope above Ewell Farm. On close inspection it became apparent that recently (1970) concrete hard standing had been laid over a number of Roman buildings that were grouped around Ewell spring. The site manager said that large Roman foundations had been uncovered by a JCB, including a gateway and road leading east. His instructions were to cover it up quickly. Roman pottery retrieved by PW dates from 2nd to late 3rd centuries. It is worth noting that Roman temples and structures were found some 500 metres south from Ewell Farm when the M2 Brenley Corner was built in the 1970s.

Site Code: 240

Blacklands, Ewell, Faversham

NGR: 0375 6145
Date of Visit: 1996-98
Type of Cultivation/Crop: Corn
Site Type: Buildings
Find spots: 2
Period: Medieval
Source: Excavation
Aspect of Slope: -
Altitude of Field (metres): 5 to 10
Finds Categories: Two Medieval burials

Two Medieval burials were uncovered during excavation of Roman buildings, one adult, one infant, the infant burial was cut into the fabric of the Roman exterior wall on the south side. Jewellery found with the adult burial was retained by B. Philp, as is all other information and site records.

Site Code: 241

Clapgate, Faversham

NGR: 0294 6154

Date of Visit: 1996

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Meadow

Site Type: Fins spot

Find spots: 1

Period: Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 15

Finds Categories: Artifact

Coin weight for use in England. Louis XIV 1643-1715.

Weight was for one pistole gold coin from Spain.

Site Code: 242

Goodnestone, Graveney

NGR: 0398 6162

Date of Visit: 1999

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Arable

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Neolithic

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: North

Altitude of Field (metres): 5-10

Finds Categories: Lithics

A field-walking exercise by students retrieved the following lithic material from an elevated point of land overlooking Ewell marshes.

A total of 82 pieces of worked flint were recovered. The assemblage comprises 16 scrapers, 35 flakes, 31 chunks. One of the scrapers is retouched at the distal end, and only a small part survives due to post-depositional damage. Eight other pieces also have some retouch present. Forty seven out of the 82 pieces have some post-depositional damage.

Site Code: 243

Goodnestone, Graveney

NGR: 0473 6278

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard

Site Type: Find spots

Find spots: 6

Period: Medieval and Post-Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: Level

Altitude of Field (metres): 5

Finds Categories: Pottery

Seventeen sherds of pottery, weighting circa 83 gms and four fragments of tile, weighing circa 61 gms.

Shell- and sand-tempered ware (C.A.T. fabric code EM3A). One sherd/4 gms. Circa CA 1075-1225.

?Ashford, Potter's Corner ware (C.A.T. fabric code EM.M5). One sherd/9 gms. Circa AD 1150-1250.

Tyler Hill ware (C.A.T. fabric code M1). Thirteen sherds/55 gms. Includes a fragment of a tripod-foot vessel or skillet-handle. 13th century, probably first half.

'Silty Sandyware' (C.A.T. fabric code LM17). One sherd/3 gms. Circa AD 1535-1600.

Post-Medieval Red Earthenware (C.A.T. fabric code PM1). One sherd/12 gms. 17th or 18th century.

Site Code: 244 SMR TR 06 SE 022

Lamberhurst Farm, Hernehill

NGR: 0891 6190

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Orchard, arable

Site Type: Concentrated finds

Find spots: Numerous

Period: Roman?, Medieval

Source: Field-walking

Aspect of Slope: West

Altitude of Field (metres): 30

Finds Categories: Pottery (L. Barber, A.S.E.)

Lots of Medieval tile and wasters along slope in apple orchard just south of Lamberhurst Farmhouse.

Isolated examples of Roman building ceramics.

Find spot material included the following:-

Site A – The majority of tile is of probable Roman date. However, there is only one piece that appears to be of a definite Roman form (a flat/floor tile) and without the presence of tegula, imbrex or box flue fragments it cannot be conclusively proved that all fragments are of Roman date. At least two fragments look as if they may be post-Medieval. A few pieces show some evidence of having been wasters but again these are not conclusive: they may be seconds.

Site B – These two fragments look like post-Medieval brick: perhaps 18th century.

Site C – Virtually all of the tile appears to be Medieval roof tile (i.e. c.13th to 15th century). There is one fragment which may be from a Roman imbrex. There is no sign of any definite wasters.

Pottery: Late 16th to early 18th century – four sherds

13th to 14th century – two sherds (glazed jugs)

?17th to early 18th – two rim sherds

Medieval? – one sherd (undiagnostic)

Site D – The pottery consists of four sherds of Medieval pottery (13th to 15th century date span) as well as two small undiagnostic sandy sherds which could either be of Roman or Medieval date.

Site E- It is likely that all the tile is of Roman date, however, as before the lack of diagnostic forms makes this a tentative suggestion. Some pieces may be wasters/seconds but again there is nothing definite. (Archaeology South-East).

Site Code: 245

Seasalter, The Swale

NGR: 0767 6522

Date of Visit: 1998

Type of Cultivation/Crop: Inter-tidal

Site Type: Concentrated finds

Find spots: -

Period: Iron-Age and Roman

Source: FW

Aspect of Slope: -

Altitude of Field (metres): -

Finds Categories: -

Numerous (21) non-abraded Iron-Age pottery sherds were collected from an Inter-tidal eroding mussel bank. All date from 200 to 100 BC.

Also retrieved by Mr John Cope was a gold Gallo-Belgic stator which was taken into Canterbury Archaeological Trust for recording.

It is also noted that a large number of fragments of Roman building ceramics lay scattered across the inter-tidal flats.

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