

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT

EAST MALLING, 1965

DURING five weeks in May and June, the field east of The Grange¹ was trial-trenched, prior to its consecration as a churchyard, and an area in the south-west corner was explored more fully. The west and south sides of the site were trenched by hand: the rest of the area was then gridded by a Dinkum Major machine, in order to find what outlying buildings, if any, were there. Apart from the south side, however, the site yielded no archaeological material.

The south side revealed successive occupation from the first to the fourth century A.D. Period I consisted of four ditches and some post-holes, associated with pottery of Belgic type; time did not permit full examination of these features, but the lack of occupation material points to an enclosure, rather than a habitation which may well underlie the Roman building to the south.

The earliest Roman structures (Period II) to be found were the main external north wall of a building (first located in the garden of The Grange,² to the west), and its verandah, bounded by one of the Belgic ditches which had been recut. These can be dated to the Flavian period. The main wall extended east for 33 ft. before running obliquely into the field south of the site. At one point in its length a doorway was encountered.

During Period III, which lasted until the end of the second century, various alterations took place. Part of the verandah was modified, so that the doorway was now approached by what appeared to be a small wooden porch. This was burnt, and rebuilt in an enlarged form resembling an outhouse, with a small timber-framed door at the west end, giving on to the remainder of the verandah. The outhouse itself was subsequently burnt twice and rebuilt on the same plan, while the verandah to the west was refloored.

Period IV had suffered much from deep ploughing, robbing, root-disturbance and a general levelling of the area, but there was sufficient for it to be dated to the late third-early fourth century. At the west end, the verandah was refloored and the outside wall rebuilt, while the small outhouse of Period III appeared to have been reconstructed.

Many tesserae, painted wall-plaster and *opus signinum* fragments

¹ Grid reference: TQ 703570.

² See *Arch. Cant.*, lxi (1955), 208; and lxxi (1957), 228.

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would indicate a building of some luxury, probably in the field south of the site.

MRS. A. WACHER

LATE BRONZE AGE BARROW, BOUGHTON ALUPH

The ploughed out barrow reported by the Ordnance Survey in *Arch. Cant.*, lxxviii, was identified and partially excavated by members of Ashford Archæological Society during the autumn of 1964.

A ditch, averaging two feet eight inches in depth and enclosing a barrow platform with a diameter of sixty feet, had been cut in the chalk ridge on the 450 ft. contour, a false crest from the valley below. The total soil depth over a quadrant of forty degrees on the W.S.W. averaged only nine inches, and complete excavation of this section was undertaken after a primary cremation burial pit in the centre of the barrow had been uncovered.

The pit contained cremated remains, portions of teeth which have been identified as being from children, probably two, one from eighteen months old to two years, and the other between five and ten years. A large piece of flint, split into a wedge shape and fire damaged, had been placed at the northern end and was the only object included or found, no trace of an inverted urn being expected to survive in such shallow ploughed soil.

Nothing has yet been found in the primary silt of the ditch, but a well defined occupation layer only eight inches above yielded several sherds of Iron Age pottery in the vicinity of a causeway of flints across the ditch. Many pieces and types of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery were found in the upper levels, including a piece of shoulder from a collared urn.

The evidence to date indicates a Late Bronze Age barrow with many secondary interments of cremation vessels up to the first century B.C., late Medieval agricultural operations destroying both barrow and contents above ground level.

J. BRADSHAW

FLINT ARTEFACTS FROM HOLT HILL, NEAR AYLESFORD

Fifty-eight flint artefacts were collected by the writer on the 26th September, 1964 from the building sites at present being developed round the house 'Brendon', Holtswood, Aylesford. These notes are being submitted by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. L. Erridge, the owners of 'Brendon'.

The site is at TQ 717578 (O.S. Sheet 171) on the summit of a small

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hill marked 'Holt Hill', about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Aylesford station. The hill is 166 ft. O.D. and is on the Lower Greensand.

The flints were widely scattered over the surface of the whole area (disturbed by the building operations), but a fairly thick concentration was found at one place immediately adjoining the front entrance of the house. The material ranges from pale brown to black in colour, and some of the pieces have a pronounced blue-white patination. Nineteen pieces have been burnt.

As can be expected, most of the artefacts consisted of plain flakes and waste material, totalling thirty-eight. Fifteen flints have been utilized as implements, including one round, partially corticated flake and three blade segments with an average width of one centimetre. Four of the flints have secondary retouching. Fig. 1, 1 shows an end-scraper made from a primary flake. It is completely corticated except for the retouched area. The trimming is neat, with very tiny spalls removed. Fig. 1, 2 is also a primary flake, trimmed along one side for use as a side-scraper. The character of the retouch is the same as in the end-scraper. Fig. 1, 3 shows a basal trimming flake from a micro-core, retouched for use as a steep scraper or push-plane. It has been burnt and is patinated a blue-white. The small blade segment shown in Fig. 1, 4 has been inversely retouched along one side. A small incipient

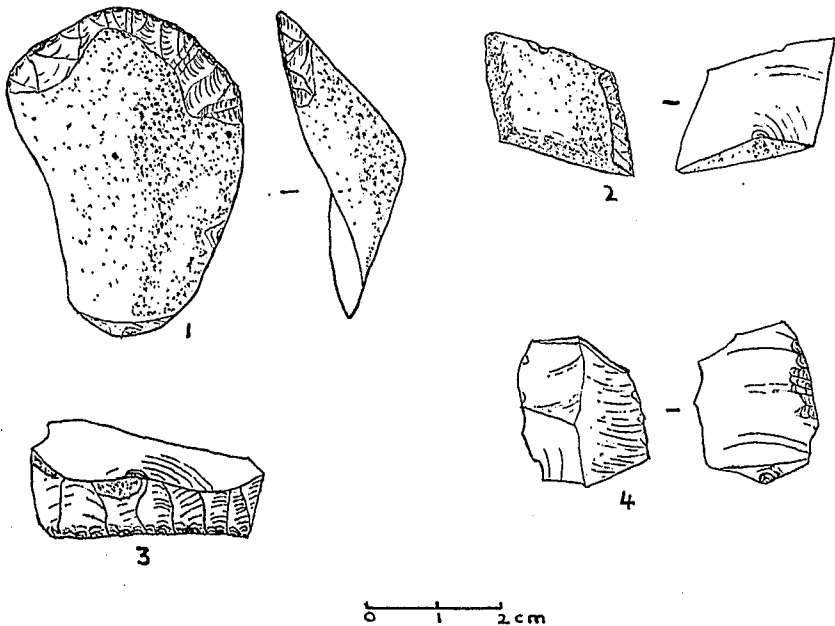


FIG. 1. Flint Artefacts from Holt Hill, near Aylesford.

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bulb of percussion indicates where it was severed from the complete blade. A much-used hammerstone was found amongst the waste material next to the house. It is roughly circular with a diameter of seven centimetres.

The material has a Mesolithic aspect, particularly the retouched basal trimming flake, which is characteristic of the method whereby narrow micro-blades are produced from a micro-core. The segmented blades and the fine retouching are also in the Mesolithic tradition. The site is well within the riverine system of Kent, being only about a mile south of the River Medway. The industry could therefore be of importance in studying the route whereby the Mesolithic folk possibly entered south-east England, as suggested by several scholars, including the late W. F. Rankine, who was particularly interested in this problem (*The Mesolithic of Southern England*—Surrey Archæological Society Research Paper No. 4, 1956).

SUSANN PALMER

FUNTON MARSH, ROMANO-BRITISH SALT PANNING SITE

Introduction

The site was discovered as a result of an archæological survey of the area³ in 1962. It is located on a mud bank in the Medway estuary near Funton Marsh, N.G.R. TQ885683, and is partially covered at Average High Water, Mean Ordinary Tides. It was later found to be in imminent danger of complete erosion and it was therefore decided to undertake a rescue excavation. Nothing of this period has been recorded from the area before, although Spurrell⁴ makes some mention of Romano-British remains in the vicinity. Members of the Lower Medway Archæological Research Group helped with the work, which was carried out under difficult conditions. Mr. D. B. Kelly and Mr. J. H. Evans, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., have given much useful help with the preparation of the report and Mr. M. A. Ocock supplied the levels.

Excavation

With the kind permission of Mr. J. Burley, owner of the saltings, the site was examined over several weekends in 1964, when tides were favourable. It was hoped that evidence of Romano-British salt panning might be found, as a hearth, ash floor, and saltern debris had already been noted when the area survey was undertaken.

A trench (Fig. 2, Section A-B) cut through the exposed hearth⁵

³ Another Romano-British site was noted at Funton Creek N.G.R. TQ882682.

⁴ *Arch. Jour.*, xlii, (1885), 279.

⁵ Mr. J. M. Lawrence has kindly analysed a sample of ash from the hearth. The detailed report has been deposited with Maidstone Museum.

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showed layers of saltern debris and ash in association with it. The hearth which was rectangular in plan, 4 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft., is very similar to those found at Ingoldmells.⁶ The ash floor consisted of hard packed ash and saltern debris, with globules of lead imbedded in the surface. The clay immediately below the floor showed no signs of burning (Fig. 2, Section D-E).

A layer of saltern debris west of the hearth (Fig. 3, A10, B10, C10, etc.) consisted of evaporating vessels, triangular bricks, hearth debris, burnt soil, a firebar, and contained pieces of the typical greenish vitreous slag.

A further trench (Fig. 2, Section F-G) through a drier part of the bank revealed layers of saltern debris, tile, oyster, ragstone and a thick ash deposit. It would seem that a succession of pits had been dug. The first having been filled with saltern debris and clay, was partially re-opened at a later date and refilled with tiles and mud. This in its turn was sealed by a layer of dark clay and covered with roofing tile, oyster, stone and mortar debris. The presence of a post hole with this building debris suggests that a building may have existed on the site.

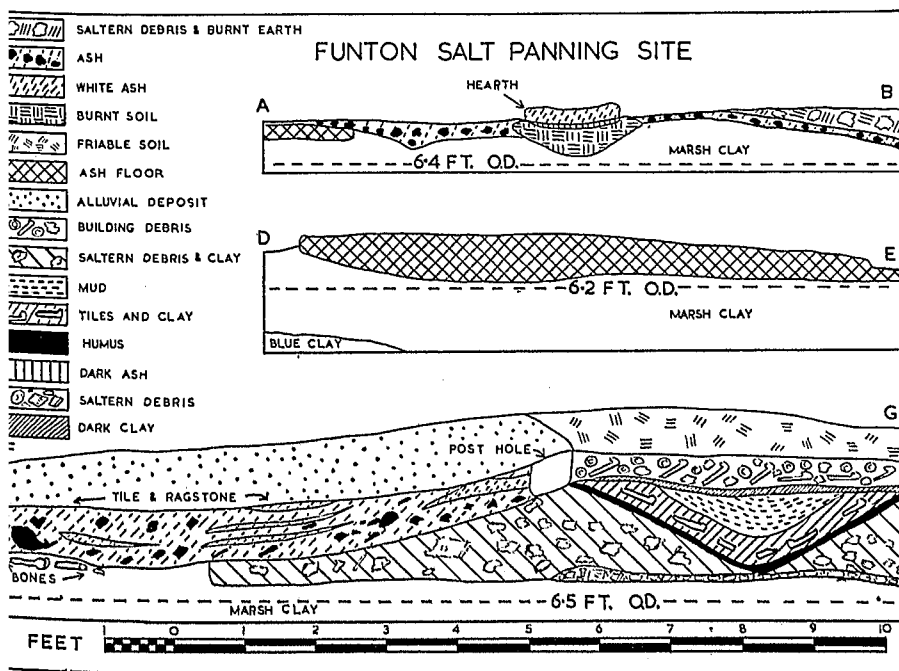


FIG. 2. Funton Marsh Romano-British Salt Panning Site, sections

⁶ *Lincs. Archit. and Arch. Soc.*, viii, New Series, (1959-60), 31.

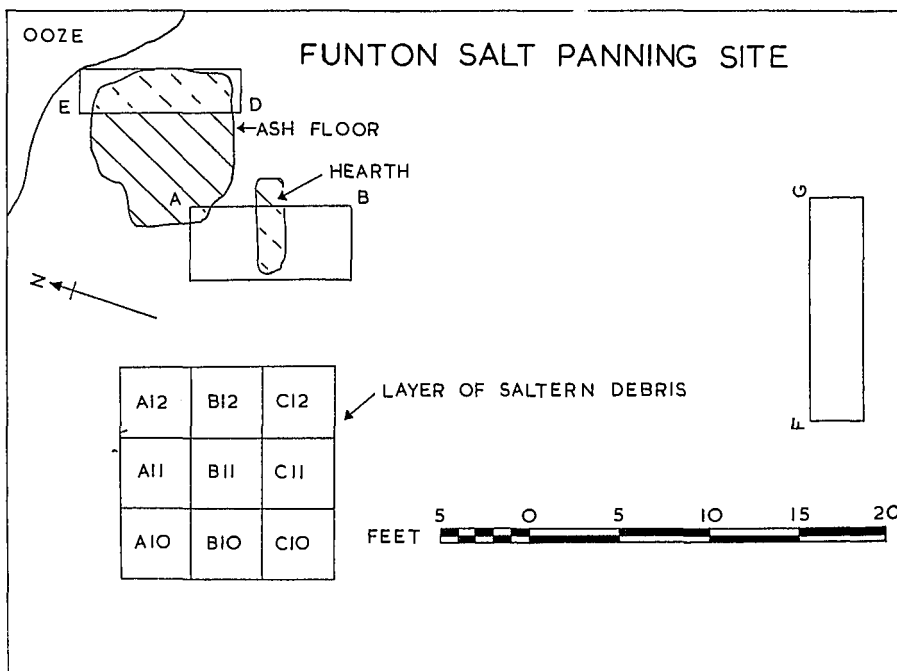


FIG. 3. Site plan.

Saltern debris

1. (i) Boat-shaped rectangular vessel, restoration conjectural (Fig. 4, 1).
- (ii) Semi-circular vessel, restoration conjectural (Fig. 4, 2).
- (iii) Rim fragment 13 mm. thick (cf. *P.S.A.*, xii, (1907-09), 206, Fig. 15, 10) (Fig. 5, 1).
- (iv) Rim fragment 20 mm. thick (Fig. 5, 2).
- (v) Rim fragment 8 mm. thick (cf. Quiberon vessel, *P.S.A.*, xii, (1907-09), 209, Fig. 25, 11) (Fig. 5, 3).
- (vi) Piece of evaporating vessel with deeply scored groove near rim (Fig. 5, 4).

In addition to the above, many fragments were found of vessels whose ends and sides met in a right angle, and part of a base which would suggest a vessel of 7 in. in diameter; similar vessels from Ingoldmells⁷ are thought to be for salt moulds.⁸

⁷ *Antiq. Journ.*, xii, (1932), 243.

⁸ J. Nenquin, Salt, A Study in Economic Prehistory, (Dissert, *Arch. Gand.*, vi, 1961), 125.

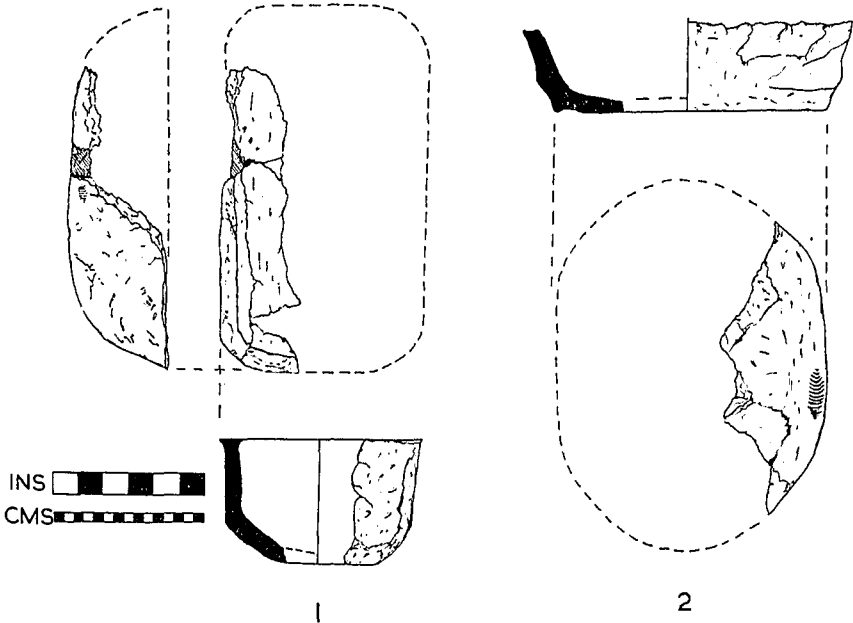


FIG. 4. Evaporating vessels, Funton.

2. (i) Wedge-shaped triangular bricks, various sizes (cf. *P.S.A.*, xxii, (1907-09), 205, Fig. 12, 1) (Fig. 5, 5 and 6).
- (ii) Firebar; only one found (cf. *P.S.A.*, xxii, (1907-09), 205, Fig. 11, 5) (Fig. 5, 7).

A number of fragments of clay fired on one side only were observed. These correspond to the burnt clay linings of hearths noted by Mrs. Hallam in Lincolnshire.⁹ With the exception of the clay lining, all saltern debris is a mixture of clay and vegetable matter which results in a highly porous fabric when fired.

Conclusion

It is probable that the site, situated on the edge of the marsh, with its hearth, ash floor and saltern debris, was used for salt panning in Romano-British times. The Essex Red Hills sites¹⁰ have very similar features. Lead has been noted in association with saltern debris at another Romano-British site,¹¹ but the reason for its presence is not

⁹ *Lincs. Archit. and Arch. Soc.*, viii, New Series, (1959-60), 37.

¹⁰ *P.S.A.*, xxii, (1907-09), 164-209; *P.S.A.*, xxiii, (1909-10), 66-96.

¹¹ N.G.R. TQ892689.

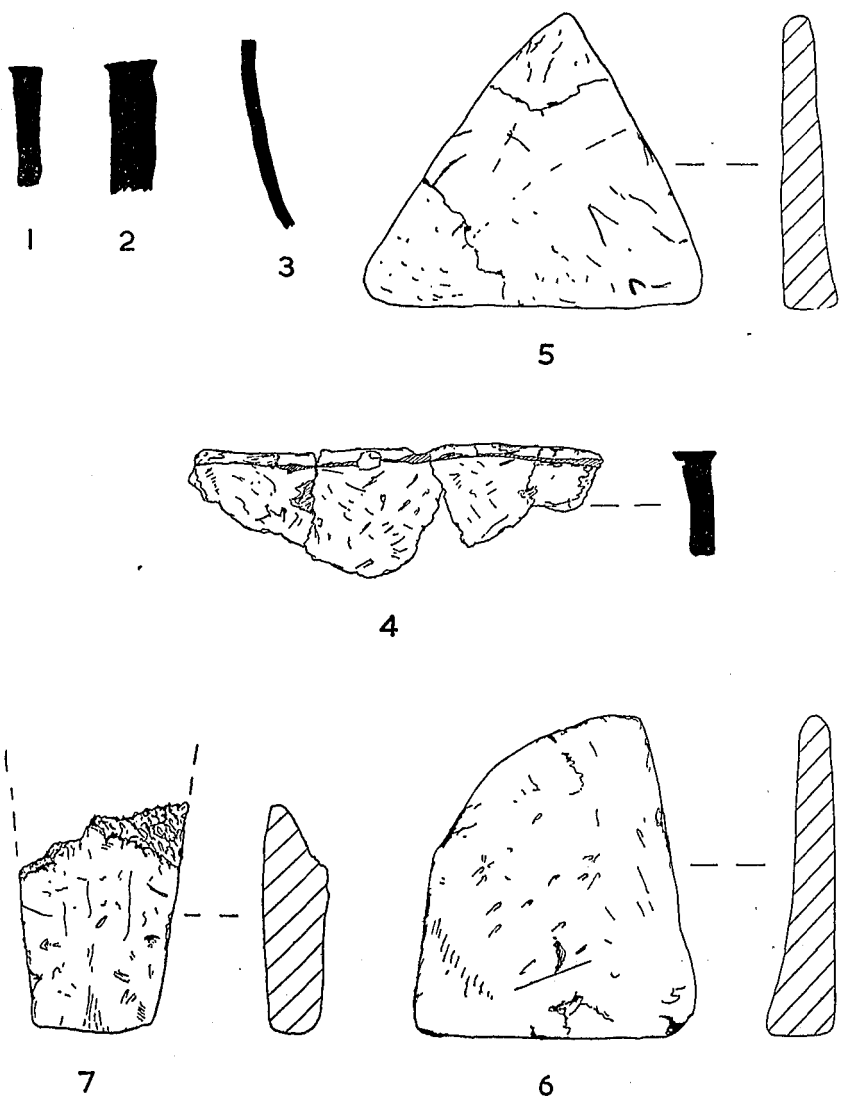


FIG. 5. Funton: fragments of evaporating vessels, wedge-shaped triangular bricks, and firebar.

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known. The roofing tiles presumably came from an adjoining building used by the salt panners.

The dating of the site is uncertain. The few rather indeterminate potsherds included a fragment of samian Form 33 cup of second century type. A dupondius of Severus Alexander was found unstratified on the surface.

A. MILES

TONGE MEDIEVAL MANOR—SUMMARY OF RESULTS, 1965

The scheduled excavations at Tonge Castle were carried out over a period of four weeks in August and September, 1965, during which time the planned research programme¹² was successfully completed, both by members of the Sittingbourne archæological group, other friends, and students from the American Cultural Exchange organization.

Before the existing area excavations were extended, a resistivity survey was undertaken. No significant anomalous readings were noted either across the mound top, or across the surrounding ditch systems. A slightly higher reading was obtained in only one place on the mound top, but a transect excavated at this spot revealed no structural remains. Excavations were undertaken:

1. On the *structural complex of the Middle Mound* (see Fig. 6) by area excavation. One building has been completely excavated, and the structural history of the small building has been reconstructed in some detail. The most extensive excavations were centred on a complex system of floors of a large building the outside plan of which has not yet been located. At least four successive floors are present, each constructed of different materials, some of which are very poorly preserved, but all of which belong to the same period of occupation. A third building had been previously entirely excavated except in certain portions where burnt clay daub was recovered for examination. A substantial part of this building had also been robbed of the building materials in antiquity, leaving no sign of the original plan in the form of 'ghost' walls. Traces of a wooden structure on the highest mound were recorded, and its extent and significance will be a subject for next season's excavations.

2. *The earthworks surrounding the habitation* were also examined. Deep transects (up to nine feet in depth) were made at strategic points in the sections of dry moat, shown in Fig. 6. Sections were also opened

¹² *Arch. Cant.*, 79, (1964), 209-10.

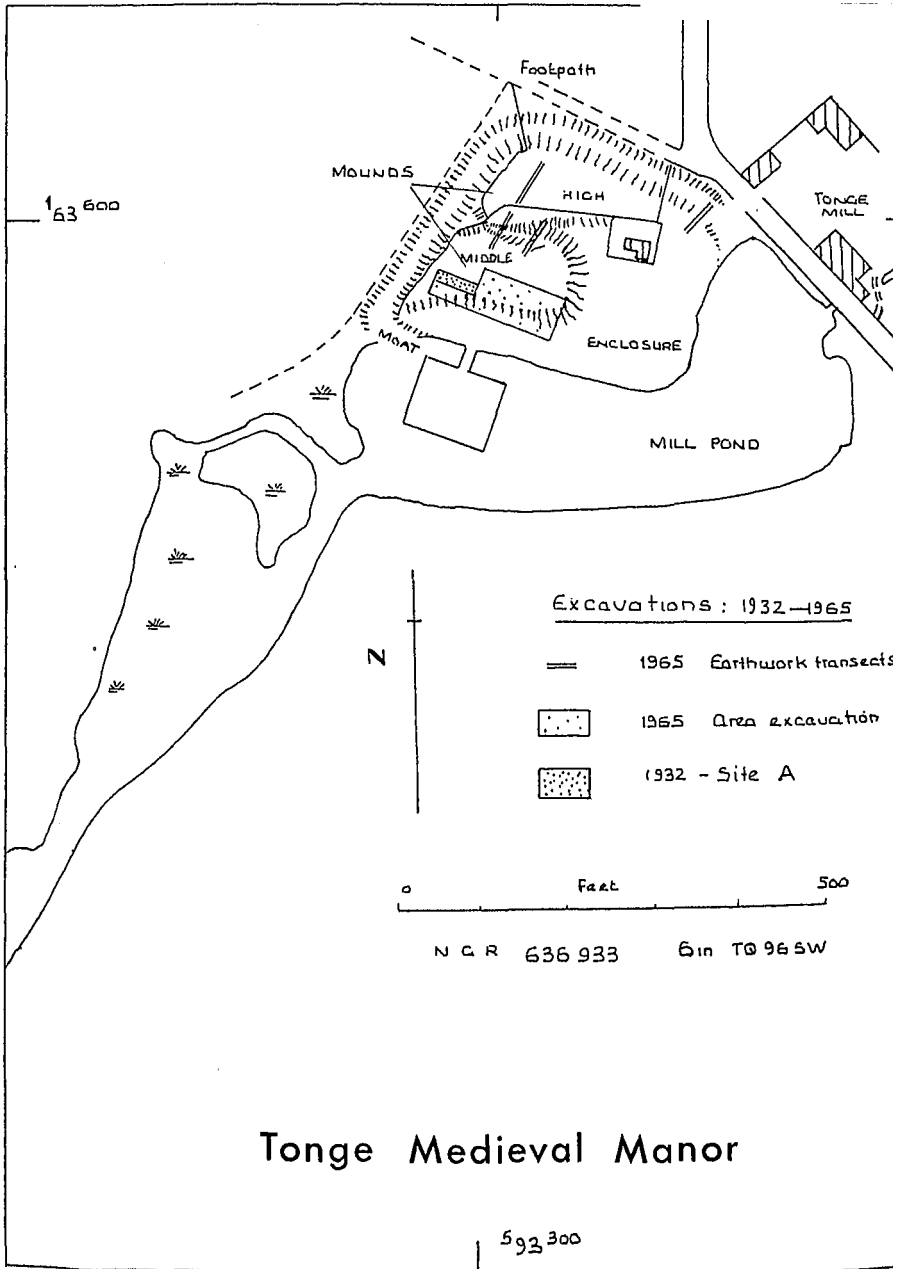


FIG. 6. Tonge Medieval Manor

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in the ditch between the habitation mound, and the highest part of the earthworks, to include the moat ditch and part of the mound top, in order to determine their existence, date, size and successive fillings, the original mound plan (in part), and the historic use of the moat after the fifteenth century. Building mortar recovered from the primary fill of the ditch indicates that the earthworks, and the manor buildings are contemporary in date. Evidence of re-excitation of a quickly silting moat (*circa* 1448?) was noted. A deep excavation on the Middle Mound showed, as suspected, that the natural outlet of Thanet Sands was increased in height by six feet, before the first building phase. There is no indication of occupation earlier than c. 1100 A.D. and the fragments of Roman pottery and tile which have been recovered are from another site, possibly at Bax Farm, a site down valley from Tonge and noted by Payne.

Work during 1965-6 will continue on the buildings found on the Middle Mound, and a full report will be made after this final season. Conclusions are awaited on material collected from the excavations, including carbonized plant remains, plant impressions, bone, daub, tile, and pottery, geological samples, and small finds such as bronze pins, and hunting arrow heads.

(a) *Special interim note on the domestic animal remains from Tonge*¹³

The bones from the excavation will be of great interest to animal archæology. From the beginning all the bones have been kept and because of this it will be possible to draw reliable conclusions from them, something which has rarely been possible in the past.¹⁴ Unfortunately there is little material of similar date from Kent with which comparisons can be made, and this serves to emphasize the importance of the bones from Tonge. It is welcome to find the bones present in fair quantity and in excellent condition; many more than usual are suitable for measurement.

The detailed economic/zoological assessment of these bones must await the conclusion of the excavation. It will then be possible to present definite evidence on both the dietary and specific ratios of the animals present, and with the aid of evidence from botanical material, to make an assessment of the agricultural activity of the manor. In addition, much valuable information on the size and the types of the animals should be available. At this stage it is worth noting that the presence of the following species or groups has been confirmed: fish, bird, cattle, sheep, fallow deer, pig, cat, and an aquatic animal.

¹³ Interim note by Raymond Chaplin, Bone Research Scheme, Passmore Edwards Museum, London, E.15.

¹⁴ R. E. Chaplin. Animals in Archæology. *Antiquity*, September, 1965.

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(b) *Special note on the plant remains from Tonge*¹⁵

Plant remains forming the floor cover, and matrix, of the thirteenth century Hall at Tonge have been submitted for thorough examination, to Mr. Arthur. The material consists of original plant fibre and straw of cereal plants, plant impressions, and replacements and calcified fragments which will be mechanically broken down to determine the plant species represented. Providing that essential morphological characters of the plants are preserved such samples should provide information about the plants growing at the time the manor buildings were erected. Such information will also assist reconstruction of the ecology, botany, and agricultural practices of the manor in the thirteenth century, by determining, for example, the plant species, the nature and time of cutting and threshing, and the presence of alien species. The example submitted appears to be the first floor material to yield plant remains from Kent, and one of the earliest samples to be analysed in this way. The study promises results of the first importance,¹⁶ and similar conclusions could be made from any other building material in which straw was used extensively, such as wall plaster, daub, and flooring material. In view of the large number of old houses that are being demolished it should be possible to collect many dated, and annotated samples containing plant remains, characteristic of the arable field, especially grasses, and the weeds found with them.

Similar material so far analysed includes:

<i>circa</i> 1425 Larkfield Timber Framed House	<i>Arch. Cant.</i> , 78 (1963), 192-3
<i>circa</i> 1560 Chillington Manor, Maidstone	<i>Arch. Cant.</i> , 74 (1960), 194-196
<i>circa</i> 1560 Bicknor Court	<i>Arch. Cant.</i> , 76 (1961), 192-3

Common grasses associated with the arable field, include *Cynosurus cristatus* L., whilst *Lolium perenne*, and *Holcus lanatus* have been recovered from the sixteenth century Brattle House at Tenterden. Weed grasses are prominent in most samples: from Larkfield for example *Holcus lanatus* and *Agropyron repens* were recovered. Plants grown as ruderals are frequently found and of special interest are the leguminous plants *Trifolium pratense* (Red Clover), *Ornithopus perpusillus* (Bird's Foot Trefoil), *Vicia hirsuta* (Hairy Vetch), from Bicknor. *Triticum turgidum* (Rivet Wheat) was found at all three recorded sites, including Larkfield (1425) and the species was first recorded by Tusser in 1580. Other seeds such as *Sinapsis arvensis* (Wild Mustard) from Brattle House indicate the presence of a cultivated field.

¹⁵ I am indebted to Mr. J. Arthur, Court Wick, Littlehampton, for help in compiling these notes, and to Mr. L. R. A. Grove for bringing the method of analysis to my notice. Similar samples should be sent to Maidstone Museum.

¹⁶ L. R. A. Grove, *Arch. Cant.*, 74 (1960), 194.

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Results of pollen analysis, statistical examination of bone material, and documentary sources would also supplement and balance this information. The synthesis of such information would indicate the true nature of the economy of the site.

D. M. FORD

SITTINGBOURNE AND SWALE ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP

Since the formation of a nucleus of field workers in 1964, a complete resurvey of archaeological sites, some previously unpublished, has been completed in an area defined by the Kent Archæological Group's Council. One hundred and fifty sites have been listed and a full research policy for Field Archæology in the Sittingbourne Region has now been printed (1965), containing an outline of our present state of knowledge of each period and practical suggestions for field survey work. The most imminent developments are summarized below:

1. *Deneholes and chalkwells.* Examples of both types occur in the region, and open examples will be recorded. During a Natural History Survey of Smokes Wood, Hucking, the shaft of a chalkwell, 15 ft. in diameter, was located east of the footpath from Hucking Church (six inch sheet, 1961, TQ85NW, NGR 845570). The chalkwell shown in Fig. 7, was excavated in Upper Chalk, and covered by 10 ft. of residual Clay with Flints. A large cone of debris lay at the bottom of the shaft, but it was possible, after ascending 25 ft., to enter the chalkwell. At the base of the shaft separate horizontal headings or adits had been excavated, the longest measuring 25 ft. in length. Tooling on the walls of the excavation was roughly executed, and structural strength and stability during the excavation for the chalk was ensured by leaving a substantial chalk pillar at the entrance to the Chalkwell. Chalkwells were usually excavated according to a set method, and examples from N.W. Kent (1) have shown a marked uniformity of pattern and size. The Hucking example displays features in common with those from N.W. Kent including the cambering roof, and the chalk pillar, although when the plan of the chalkwell is compared with the N.W. Kent examples it would appear that the Hucking Chalkwell is unfinished.

2. Twelve *Anglo-Saxon burial sites* have been located, including two significant groups; one, along the line of the Pilgrim's Way, including the Barrow Cemetery at Whiteheath, Hollingbourne, first excavated in 1842. The other group (including seven burial sites in all) is focused around Milton, which was from early Saxon times a Royal possession.

3. A significant *group of Roman burials and cemeteries focused on Sittingbourne*, has been plotted including the walled cemetery at Borden, a burial mound, now entirely obliterated, and no fewer than seven

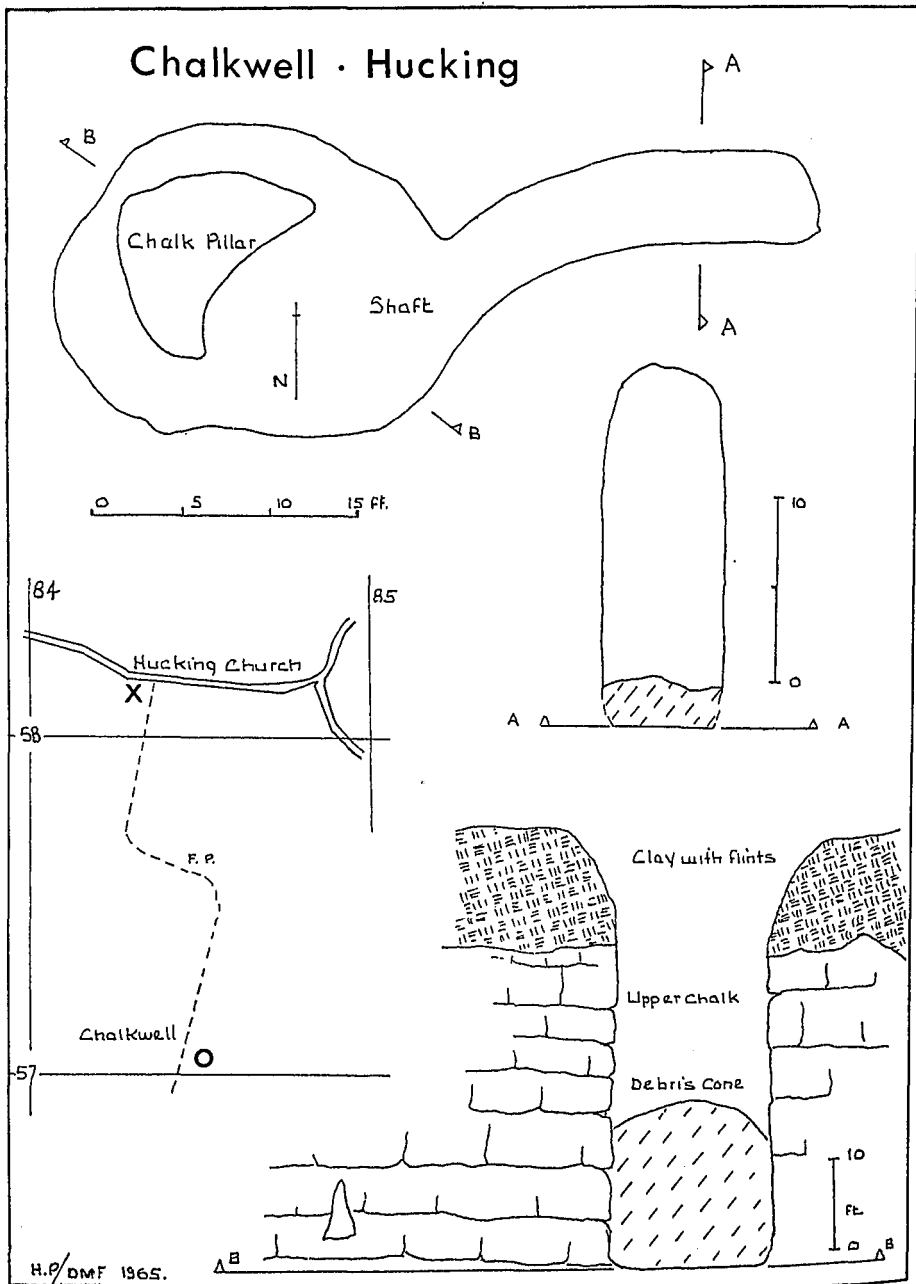


FIG. 7. Chalkwell, Hucking

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cemeteries, which were either Urn Burials or contained lead sarcophagi usually in pairs for male and female burial. Indirect evidence for a Centuriation land settlement to the east of Sittingbourne has been noted, and traces of three Roman buildings previously unrecorded have been located.

4. *Earthworks* have also been noted, at Milstead (TQ 899591), where linear ditches are associated with a stone enclosure, at Admiral Wood (TQ 854577), and at Otterden (TQ 932538) where a complex of chalkwells, earthworks, and stone enclosures has been found.

5. *The Building Survey* (2) has included houses in Milton High Street: Nos. 4-8, circa 1600 with crown post roof, Nos. 27-33, late sixteenth century, and Periwinkle Mill, Church Street, built in the late eighteenth century as a Mill House. Buildings in the High Street, Sittingbourne, and the neighbouring villages of Tunstall, Borden, Rodmersham, and Milstead, have also been recorded.

6. As soon as instrumental and resistivity surveys have been completed and manuscript evidence collected, excavations will take place at Stockbury Castle (six inch sheet, 1961, TQ86SW, marked) for the Ministry of Works. The results of excavations will be reserved for a subsequent interim report.

7. Three Roman aurei, forming part of the coin hoard found at Bredgar (TQ8794 6046) in 1957, (3) were sent to the Coin Department of the British Museum to keep the hoard complete after being declared Treasure Trove. Of the three coins, one was an aureus of Augustus, and two were aurei of Tiberius. These new coins were further samples of types already represented in the find. In view of the importance of the find a record is being made of the complete hoard, whilst a set of electrotypes of the first hoard of 34 aurei are now in Maidstone Museum.

Professor Ian Richmond has noted that the coin hoard, deposited soon after A.D. 43, represents well over three years' pay for a Claudian legionary. The material is important evidence of the earliest stages of the Roman conquest of Britain, (4) at the time of the Medway Battle.

DAVID FORD

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(1) J. E. L. CAIGER, Some early chalkwells in N.W. Kent. *Arch. Cant.*, lxxiv, (1960), 82.

(2) D. M. FORD, Survey of ancient buildings in Sittingbourne. *Arch. Cant.*, lxxix, (1964), 212-213.

(3) E. PIRLE, *Arch. Cant.*, lxxii, (1958), 221.

(4) DONALD R. DUDLEY, and GRAHAM WEBSTER, Roman Conquest of Britain. A.D. 43-57. Batsford.

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LOWER MEDWAY ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP REGIONAL SURVEY. RESULTS FOR 1964-5

The following observations were made by Group members taking part in a survey of the area bounded approximately by Cliffe-Wrotham-Maidstone-Lower Halstow. The information in this report was supplied by Messrs. D. Dorrington, A. Miles, M. A. Ocock, M. J. E. Syddell. The Bredhurst area was the subject of a pilot survey in April 1964 and has been further investigated and reported on by Mr. L. Griffith.

Aylesford, Bluebell Hill

At least four terraces on the hill slope below the modern Maidstone-Chatham road, which was originally a turnpike. The widths of the terraces, which do not appear natural, range from 5 to 30 yds. and a trackway runs along one of them. N.G.R. TQ745616.

Birling

Crop-marks in the form of three or more dark rings each of about 50 ft. diameter, seen for two years north of Birling Place Farm. N.G.R. TQ674619.

Bredhurst

Trial trenches excavated in a coppice south-east of St. Peter's Church, N.G.R. TQ799621, revealed the foundations of a tiled building 18 ft. by 15 ft., on the end of a flint wall running approximately north-south for some 45 ft. Other foundations were briefly revealed in a recently cleared area during ploughing operations in the late summer of 1964. A ditch 8 ft. wide and 2 to 4 ft. deep once ran beside the boundary road on the south side of this area. Potsherds recovered from the area of the building can be dated to the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries with some earlier pieces from a rubbish pit dated to c. 1300. Some of the wood was cleared in 1921 when flint and sarsen stone foundations and great quantities of tile were discovered. They included the foundations of a building of 'substantial proportions', which was situated in what is now the new cemetery immediately to the south of the church.

Bredhurst

Monkdown Wood conceals a bank and ditch enclosure with a perimeter of some three miles, the east side of which forms part of the west boundary of Bredhurst parish. Partial excavation of the bank, N.G.R. TQ785608, revealed a few pieces of pottery including part of a pricked strap handle c. 1300. This area is popularly supposed to have been named after the monks of Boxley Abbey but it may well have been

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among the possessions of the Munk family who leased land hereabouts in 1410.

Bredhurst

Kemsley Street Farm, N.G.R. TQ804623. Forming the hard standing in the centre of a stack yard is the foundation of a flint structure with an apparent puddled-chalk floor. This is possibly the site of the 'message called Kemsley' mentioned in an indenture between John Kemsley and Joan Bartholomew dated 1603.

Chetney Island

Signs of Romano-British occupation around the island. North of Chetney canal widespread indications of saltern debris and Romano-British pottery in the saltings. West side of island, early nineteenth century rubbish layers in evidence; may have some connection with the Lazaret. Reference: *Arch. Cant.*, lxxix, 1-15.

Cliffe

Romano-British hearths and saltern debris exposed on foreshore near old ammunition jetty. N.G.R. TQ708787.

Cooling

Bronze Age socketed axehead found in 1935 on site of bungalow at Eastborough Farm. In possession of Mr. F. Muggeridge of Higham, N.G.R. TQ767758.

Deadmans Island

Medieval and Tudor sites near old wharf.

Hoo

Further traces of Romano-British occupation in saltings, half a mile south-east of church. Reference: *Arch. Cant.*, x, 75. N.G.R. TQ789714.

Hoo

Saltern debris and Romano-British sherds in saltings, one site near sewer outfall, another quarter of a mile eastwards. N.G.R. TQ793715 and TQ798718. Reference: *Arch. Cant.*, xxxi, 280.

Iwade

Romano-British site at Bedlams Bottom, dykes, pits and saltern debris exposed in saltings. N.G.R. TQ892689.

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Leeds

Site of early brick kilns, quarter of a mile west of Greenway Forstal. Place name: Kiln field. N.G.R. TQ847534.

Lenham

Extensive scatter of cinder, south of Mount Castle Farm. Probable site of bloomery. Place name: Stoney field. N.G.R. TQ908503.

Lidsing

Balloon Pit, N.G.R. TQ786620, opposite Harrow Inn. Dug by Royal Engineers' School of Military Engineering in 1885 and used for experiments and balloon training until 1891 when the Balloon School moved to Farnborough. Now filled in.

Snodland

Strip lynchets on hill slopes north and north-west of Holborough Quarry. N.G.R. TQ691628.

Stoke

North side of Stoke Creek extensive signs of Romano-British occupation and saltern debris. N.G.R. TQ828748 and TQ830750.

Future Work

Many more sites and areas are at present being investigated. In nearly all cases further investigations, including limited excavation work where necessary, will be undertaken to determine the nature, extent and an approximate dating of the sites.

M. A. COCK

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES FROM MAIDSTONE MUSEUM

As in *Arch. Cant.*, lxxviii, there is incorporated with the notes a list of sites discovered or re-identified by officers of the Archaeology Division of the Ordnance Survey, Chessington—Messrs. A. Clarke, A. S. Phillips, F. G. Aldsworth and C. F. Wardale. Their entries are initialled O.S.

ALDINGTON

Mr. M. E. Burnham has for some time collected fragments of pottery from the surface of his property at By-the-Way, Clap Hill. Much of it is of thirteenth and fourteenth century date, with slashed and stabbed

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handles. Possibly of this period of the Middle Ages are two gaming pieces made of pottery (Fig. 8, 3).

The National Museum, Dublin, possesses a similar-sized gaming piece of dark-coloured clay. It was found during the 1962-3 excavations at High Street, Dublin, and, in view of the associated finds, is presumably medieval. The upper surface has an incised circle instead of a circle of shallow stabbings such as the Aldington examples and within this is a crudely scratched design. Both Aldington pieces have upper and lower faces with a circle of stabbings and the concave sides are likewise decorated with stab-holes.

Parallels to the designs on the Aldington examples are to be found in the bone counters from medieval sites.¹⁷ A discussion on these is to be found in *London and the Vikings* (London Museum Catalogue), 47-9.

L. R. A. GROVE

BARHAM

TR218449. On air photographs there is visible a double-box enclosure parallel to and within a few feet of the Canterbury-Dover Roman road. It is undoubtedly the enclosure noted by Stukeley on his journey from Dover to Canterbury as containing three barrows, 'one great one between two little ones'. The site was presumably a Roman walled barrow cemetery but with the exception of these crop marks nothing of it now remains.

REFERENCES

W. STUKELEY, *Iter. Cur.*, 2nd edn. (1776), 127 fn.

O. G. S. CRAWFORD, *Antiquity*, vii, 292, plate II.

O. G. S. CRAWFORD, *Arch. Cant.*, xlvi, 59.

TR212505. Agger of Canterbury-Dover Roman road is visible above modern cutting with a probable barrow some 17.5 m. in diameter and up to 2.3 m. in height beside it.

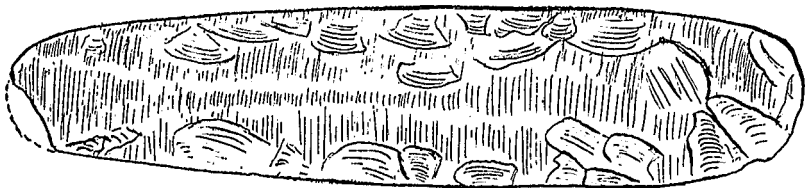
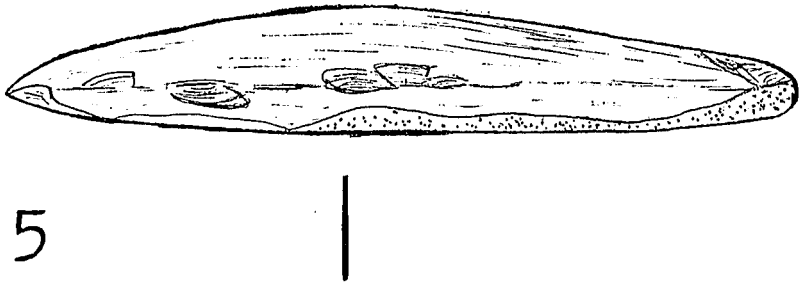
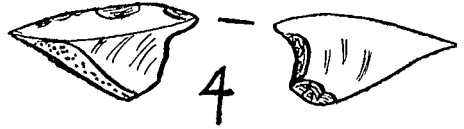
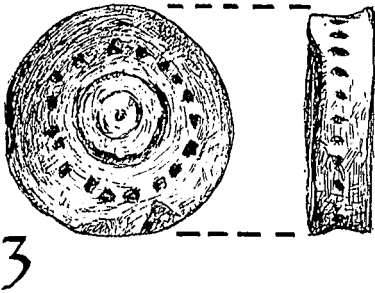
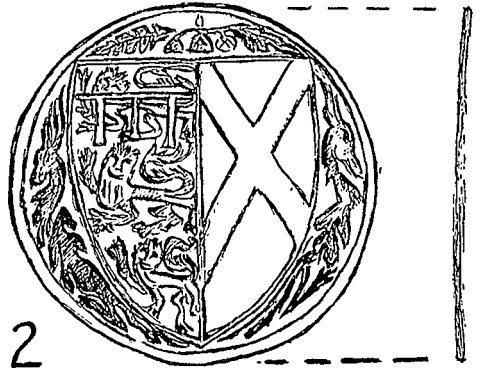
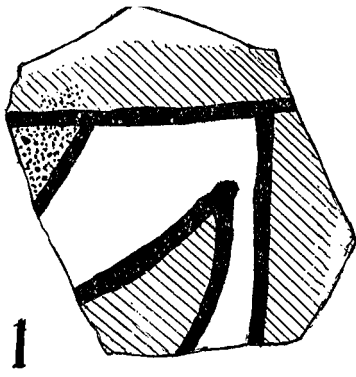
O.S.

BEARSTED

A lopsided or *petit tranchet* derivative flint arrowhead (Fig. 8, 4) was found in April, 1965, in Ashford Road (approx. N.G.R. 788554) by Master Peter Court, who kindly gave it to Maidstone Museum. It is of Clark's Class F¹⁸ and of the four specimens of the class he lists three come from Late Neolithic sites in Wiltshire and Essex. Lopsided

¹⁷ Cf. recently excavated bone draughtsmen from Winchester, *Winchester Excavations, 1949-1960*, Vol. I, 152 and 154.

¹⁸ *Arch. J.*, xci, 50-1, Fig. 10.




INS. 

FIG. 8. 1. Hythe: Polychrome pottery fragment
2. Teynham: Fifteenth-century roundel
3. Aldington: Medieval pottery counter
4. Bearsted: Flint arrowhead
5. Huckling: Neolithic chisel
Scale. All 1

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arrowheads, however, are found in Copper or Early Bronze Age contexts as well, and since a barbed and tanged arrowhead in the museum was found in the same garden some years ago our example may belong to one of the later periods. Lopsided, tanged and barbed arrowheads were found at the Chestnuts megalithic tomb, Addington,¹⁹ though not in association.

D. B. KELLY

BORDEN

The map reference given in the account of the Roman Bronzes in the last volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*²⁰ was wrong. It should be 884629.

D. B. KELLY

CHART SUTTON/LINTON/BOUGHTON MONCHELSEA

South of Boughton Monchelsea Camp a linear earthwork can be traced from Linton Park (TQ75755055) to Chart Corner (TQ79935029), a distance of about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Facing S., it runs in an E.-W. direction along the top of the escarpment overlooking the Weald, sometimes on the forward but more often on the reverse crest. The soil, a loamy clay (Head) capping the Lower Greensand (Hythe Beds), would have been heavily wooded in its natural state, as it still is in many places.

The earthwork comprises a strong bank and ditch which, though laid out in short straights, follows a sinuous course. For a short distance at Amber Green it becomes a double bank and ditch, with the banks running parallel about 40·0 m. apart. Here also there is an apparent break occurring on the approximate line of the Rochester-Lympne-Hastings Roman roads. No certain traces have been discovered beyond the points noted but on the N. bank of the Loose Valley at TQ78395140 there are the much mutilated remains of a massive rampart and ditch facing E. which may form part of it.

No dating evidence was found during perambulation but the general form of the work, its proximity to the presumed Belgic Boughton Monchelsea Camp and its apparent relationship with the Roman roads strongly suggests that it is a Belgic outwork or boundary complex.

O.S.

CHISLET, GROVE FERRY AND MONKTON MARSHES

All these places in the Wantsum Channel contain a large number of mounds similar to those excavated at Seasalter (*Arch. Cant.*, lxx, 44-67). They are the result of salt working, with the Chislet Marsh examples

¹⁹ *Arch. Cant.*, lxxvi, 49.

²⁰ *Arch. Cant.*, lxxix, 213.

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almost certainly representing the 47 salt pans of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, noted at Domesday. That they had a long life is attested by William Thorne's *Chronicle of Saint Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury* (edited by A. H. Davis, 1934), 554, which mentions 15 saltcotes on the Chislet Marsh amongst the tithes of the Vicar of Chislet in 1345. Fourteenth century potsherds have been found on a few.

O.S.

CLIFFE

Roman first and second century occupation/industrial site on Cliffe Creek at TQ70827718. Small clay oval structures with some salt glaze. These, visible in the mud at the foot of the river bank, possibly represent the remains of pottery kilns although it has been suggested that they are saltpans. The foreshore abounds with potsherds, both fine and coarse, some definitely wasters. Other sites where similar pottery is to be found include TQ72087611 and TQ70717563.

O.S.

DITTON

In the summer of 1964 Mr. Alan Phillips of 95 Priory Grove, Ditton, found on the surface of his garden a bronze jew's harp. It had obviously been washed out by rain after digging.

It is of the type shown as Fig. 3 on page 211 of *Arch. Cant.*, lxxix. Total length $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. Length (internal) of prong $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

L. R. A. GROVE

GILLINGHAM

TQ788651. Three deneholes in Grove Wood, Speeks Bottom. Two are open though rubbish filled. The other is collapsed.

TQ83216476. Denehole in orchard at Spode Lane, discovered whilst ploughing 1963. Shaft about 24 ft. in depth with one chamber partly visible. It is a short distance from one discovered in November 1961 (*Arch. Cant.*, lxxvii, 201-2).

O.S.

HUCKING

An uncommon type of neolithic flint celt (Fig. 8, 5) was found in 1962 at Pond Farm (N.G.R. 839587) and has recently been presented to Maidstone Museum by the finder, Mr. R. Parsons. The narrower end is the working one and this, with part of the upper surface and both the long edges, has been ground and polished. The implement was presumably used as a chisel. A similar chisel was found at Brighton.²¹

D. B. KELLY

²¹ E. C. Curwen: *The Archaeology of Sussex* (1937), 150 and Fig. 36, 1.

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HYTHE

During 1927 when the Hythe station section of the Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch Light Railway was being made a small piece of the side of a late thirteenth century polychrome jug²² was found (Fig. 8, 1). It is of fine, cream-coloured ware, with sparse small grit and with a thin glaze. The approximate diameter of the jug would have been 4 in. The thickness is one-eighth inch.

In the figure the painted decoration has been shown in the heraldic manner—spots for yellow and diagonal hatching for light-green. The black designs are in reality very dark brown.

The fragment has recently been given to Hythe Museum.

L. R. A. GROVE

ISLES OF SHEPPEY AND HARTY

The salt water creeks of these isles contain a large number of mounds similar to those excavated at Seasalter (*Arch. Cant.*, lxx, 44-67). They represent the remains of medieval salt working.

O.S.

LANGLEY

In *Arch. Cant.*, lxxii, 222, a note appeared concerning a Belgic gold uniface stater found at Redpit. This coin was stated to have been purchased for the Kent Numismatic Society. In reality the Hon. Treasurer of that Society, our late member James Checkley, bought the coin.

At the sale of Mr. Checkley's coins at the premises of Messrs. Glendining and Co., Ltd. on the 10th February, 1965, the stater (Gallo-Belgic E [Morini] type, Mack 27a) was bought in for the Kent Numismatic Society and is now on view at Maidstone Museum.

L. R. A. GROVE

LENHAM

Two deneholes at Warren Street. One at TQ92965289 is some 40 ft. deep with one chamber visible. The other at TQ92825297 is collapsed.

O.S.

LITTLEBOURNE

TR196578. Survey of the previously recognized stretch of agger of the Canterbury-Richborough Roman road in Pine Wood—mentioned because it incorporates a change of alignment which suggests that the

²² For comparative polychrome material see *Arch. Cant.*, liv, 56-61, and *Archæologia*, lxxxiii, 112-18, 126-34.

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road ran along the ridge towards Wickhambreux to cross the Little Stour in the vicinity of Deerson Farm and thence direct to the Wantsum crossing immediately west of Richborough. A good route but no confirmatory evidence was found.

O.S.

LYDDEN

TR23674476. Denehole on Great Watersend Farm. Some 40 ft. deep with two galleries but now filled with bales of straw. In the same field a depression at TR26314476 probably marks the site of another and at TR24104730, in a wood beside the Dover-Canterbury road, a further collapsed example is marked by a large pit.

O.S.

OTTERDEN

TQ93145384 and TQ93115382. Two open deneholes near Crab Wood, each about 24 ft. in depth with three chambers. There is a collapsed example in a strip of woodland near the Warren Street-Doddington Road at TQ92965413.

O.S.

PETHAM

TR139532. Agger of Stone Street is visible in a copse north of Harmansole Farm. Slight evidence beside the modern road just north of this suggests it was aligned directly on the Roman precursor of Canterbury Worth Gate.

SAINT COSMUS AND SAINT DAMIAN

TR12845949. Remains of a homestead moat at Moat House.

O.S.

SUTTON

TR31455001. Crop mark of ring ditch, probably a barrow, visible just north of the E. Studdal-Tilmanstone road. Shows on Air Photograph 8508 (O.S. Collection, Chessington).

O.S.

TEMPLE EWELL

TR26864375. A heavily overgrown and mutilated bowl barrow measuring up to 21.0 m. in diameter and 0.9 m. in height. Cut into by

the Alkham-Temple Ewell parish boundary bank which changes direction at this point. Some 60·0 m. to the west at TR26804375 the crop mark of a circular bank with faint traces of inner ditch, some 26·0 m. in diameter, is visible. Although no central mound can be seen this is almost certainly a disc barrow. Reference: R.A.F. Air Photographs 106G/UK/1093/3039-40.

O.S.

TEYNHAM

In 1923 there was found in the garden of The Grange, Watling Street, Green Street,²³ an enamelled roundel $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter and $\frac{1}{16}$ in. thick. The disc is of copper and, like a similar roundel from Rievaulx Abbey,²⁴ is slightly convex on the front and just noticeably concave on the reverse. The Teynham example bears a pointed shield of late medieval type, contained within an incised circle approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ in. from the edge (Fig. 8, 2).

The shield has a straight top edge and convex sides which swell out to a slightly greater width than the upper edge. In proportion the shape is very similar to that of the Rievaulx Abbey shield already quoted and, like that, is surrounded by ornamentation which fills in the space up to the margin of the roundel. It bears the three lions/leopards of England with a label of three impaling a cross saltire (for Neville), with both halves having a field of red enamel. The label and saltire show no signs of having been silvered although there is some scoring on the saltire which, however, may be but the remains of heavy polishing rather than keying.²⁵ Dunning notices similar treatment on the Rievaulx roundel where 'there is no trace of silver on the bend or of gilding on any of the charges, which were probably left as burnished metal'. Some of the red enamel is in the eyes, mouths and decorative grooving of the lions.

In the space above the shield is a spray of two, stalked, deeply indented, lanceolate leaves together with objects which may be intended as fruits. They are placed against a blue-green enamel ground. On each side of the shield is an elongated beast or monster on a similar enamel ground.

There is no sign of a fixing on the back of the disc and it may be suggested that it was mounted in a bronze ring as was the Rievaulx roundel. This acts like a picture frame, with soldered-on lugs at the back

²³ O.S. six-inch Kent sheet xxxiii N.E. Approximately 100 yd. W.S.W. of St. Andrew's Church. See also E. Selby, *Teynham Manor and Hundred*, 58, for reference to bodies found on digging nearby c. 1880. It is on loan to Maidstone Museum from Major K. St. G. Laurence.

²⁴ Described by Mr. Gerald Dunning in *Antiq. Journ.*, xlv, 53-5.

²⁵ For some suggestions concerning the colouring of heraldic pendants and roundels see W. J. Hemp's notes in *Antiq. Journ.*, xvi, 291-4.

to keep the roundel in its place against a flange and also to fix it to the backing material.

In elucidating the heraldry we need only be concerned with four women of the Neville family who married into Royalty during the fifteenth century, the period to which the roundel belongs. One, Cicely daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland, may be dismissed at once. She married Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, and was the mother of Edward IV. The tomb of her husband and herself in Fotheringhay collegiate church was restored by Queen Elizabeth I and this restoration included the arms of France and England quarterly, with a label of five points, impaling a saltire for Neville.²⁶ When Dugdale visited Fotheringhay in 1641 there still remained in one of the windows of the college hall a similar shield of arms. Cicely's seal as given by Daniel Rowland also shows her arms as France and England quarterly impaling Neville.²⁷

Cicely's brother, Richard Neville Earl of Salisbury, had two daughters. Isabell married George, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. Ann married twice—Edward, son of Edward IV and Prince of Wales; and Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. All of these husbands would have borne the arms of France and England quarterly.

Cicely's sister Katherine married John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. John was the son of Thomas Mowbray whose grandmother, Margaret, was *suo jure* Countess of Norfolk through being the daughter of Thomas de Brotherton, fifth son of King Edward I. Thomas de Brotherton bore for his arms England with a label of three.²⁸ His great grandson, Thomas Mowbray, bore the Brotherton arms impaling those of Edward the Confessor.²⁹

He also on occasion used the Brotherton arms alone, as for instance in the Chichele Porch of Canterbury Cathedral.³⁰ In 1547 his descendant, Henry Howard Duke of Norfolk, was convicted of high treason for adopting these arms and agreed that he used 'the arms of St. Edward the Confessor . . . which appertain only to the King of this realm . . . Also I have . . . without authority born in the first quarter of my arms, ever since the death of my father, the arms of England, with a difference of the labels of silver.' There exists among the State Papers a list of charges against the Duke made out by Wriothesley and worked over by Henry VIII and this includes a note concerning inferences 'if a man presume to take into his armes an olde cote of the

²⁶ H. K. Bonney, *Historic Notices in reference to Fotheringhay*, 1821, 43, 53.

²⁷ *An Historical and Genealogical Account of the Noble Family of Nevill*, 1830, 70 no. 7.

²⁸ London Museum, *Medieval Catalogue*, 121, A 2541.

²⁹ *The Complete Peerage*, ix, 603.

³⁰ *Archæologia*, lxxi, 131, no. 22.

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Crown, whyche hys awnceter never bare, nor he of ryght owght to bear, and use it without difference.³¹

Katherine Neville's marriage to John Mowbray seems to be the only possible way that a Neville and Brotherton shield could be brought together.

L. R. A. GROVE

THANINGTON WITHOUT

TR124556. Agger of Canterbury-Ashford Roman road visible in Larkeyvalley Wood, aligned on Worth Gate, Canterbury, and the supposed crossing of the Stour at Godmersham. The route is good but no intermediate evidence was found.

O.S.

WALDESLADE

During the building of a housing estate at Dargets Wood (approx. N.G.R. 767628) in July, 1965, a workman found two Late Bronze Age gold penannular bracelets. An examination of the site revealed no trace of a burial or domestic occupation and at the coroner's inquest held at Chatham in August the bracelets were declared treasure trove. One bracelet was of common Late Bronze Age type, plain, round in section and with trumpet-shaped terminals but the other was of a more unusual shape and decoration. (Plate I.)

A report by Dr. I. Longworth, of the British Museum, quoted by permission of the Museum authorities, is as follows:

'The undecorated bracelet of Armstrong type 3 is made of a solid bar, round in section with hollow trumpet terminals. The maximum external width of the bracelet is 3.2 in. (8.1 cm.) and the weight 252.05 grams. The second bracelet is made of a solid ribbon, convex externally and slightly concave internally, with terminals sharply everted. Decoration consists of 12 double concentric circles set within double engraved lines. At each end there are two transverse rows of 5 small circles probably made with a punch, with a single transverse engraved line immediately behind the everted terminal. The maximum external width of the bracelet is 2.8 in. (7.2 cm.) and the weight 249.95 grams.'

Such concentric ornament is common in the Late Bronze Age, occurring, for instance, on gold bowls found in northern Europe. Both bracelets, however, must be assumed to come from Ireland and the

³¹ *State Papers*, Henry VIII, I, 891. The editor draws attention to the fact that several of the Duke's letters in the State Paper Office are sealed with the three lions passant of England. In *A Tudor Book of Arms* (Harleian manuscript no. 6163), blasoned by Joseph Foster (De Walden Library 1904), 132, f. 3b, no. 5, occurs 'The Duc of Norfolk England a label (3) argent.'

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base of a gold bowl bearing similar ornament is illustrated by Eogan in his recent paper on the Later Bronze Age in Ireland, with other gold pieces including bracelets like the plain Walderslade example.³² Eogan puts them in his Dowris phase which he starts in the eighth century B.C. The bracelets are now in the British Museum, which is kindly presenting electrotype copies to Maidstone Museum.

R. A. BALDWIN

D. B. KELLY

WHITSTABLE

Two mounds situated on the end of a spur in a recently planted woodland. Almost certainly bowl barrows even though they occur rather unusually on the clay. The first at TR12766380 is in fair condition, ditched, with central depression. Overall diameter 22.0 m., height 1.0 m. The other at TR12716377 is in poor condition, spread with no traces of a ditch. It measures some 17.5 m. by 15.0 m. in diameter and 0.3 m. in height. We are indebted to Mr. Bradshaw of the Forestry Commission, on whose land these fall, for drawing our attention to them.

O.S.

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³² P.P.S., xxx (1964), 229, 304-5, and Fig. 15, 1 and 13.



Photo: British Museum

Gold penannular bracelets from Walderslade