



Archaeological test pit excavations in Smarden, Kent, 2008

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Summary

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological excavation of 10 1m² 'test pits' in the small Kent town of Smarden, carried out in autumn 2008. The programme was funded by the Smarden Local History Society with the support of the Heritage Lottery Fund. Over two days, more than 100 people from the local area took part in the excavations. The results provided new evidence for the development of the area now occupied by the town from the 12th century AD onwards. No evidence of activity of prehistoric or Roman date was identified, with the earliest datable material derived from the 12th century. By the mid-14th century the settlement had developed into a small town, by which time it had probably acquired a planned layout including a formal market. The town flourished, seemingly little affected by the later medieval economic and demographic recession, and is today a vibrant community with a significant number of medieval houses still upstanding. An assemblage of medieval and later coins found in the centre of the settlement appears to be of recent origin, and may not originally derive from Smarden,

1 Introduction

In September 2008, 10 small archaeological test pits were excavated in private gardens in the village of Smarden, Kent by local residents, Smarden Local Historical Society and Smarden Primary School. The excavations were organised and supervised by Access Cambridge Archaeology at the University of Cambridge Department of Archaeology and carried out as a programme of community excavations linked with the village primary school and local history society. Smarden is one of a number of settlements where test pit excavations by schools and communities are being organised by Access Cambridge Archaeology (<http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/cors.html>). This programme focuses in particular on currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) considered likely to have been in existence during the medieval period. This provides opportunities for members of the public to conduct research-driven excavations exploring the past of their local communities, while also helping to redress the archaeological research bias which has hitherto favoured deserted sites, thereby allowing the evidence upon which knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, to be more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of sites which are currently deserted (Lewis 2006; 2007a; 2007b).

Access Cambridge Archaeology

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) (<http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/>) is an archaeological outreach organisation based in the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research in the University of Cambridge which aims to enhance economic, social and personal well-being through active engagement with archaeology. It was set up by Dr Carenza Lewis in 2004 and specialises in providing opportunities for members of the public to take part in purposeful, research-orientated archaeological investigations including excavation. Educational events and courses range in length from a few hours to a week or more, and involve members of the public of all ages.

Thousands of members of the public have taken part in scores of programmes run by ACA, including teenagers involved in Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) test pit excavation programmes intended since 2005 to build academic skills, confidence and aspirations. More widely, ACA has involved thousands of members of the public of all ages and backgrounds, including those with special needs, in a wide range of archaeological activities including field-walking, excavation, analysis and reporting. These have included projects funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and events in 2011-12 as part of the Cultural Olympiad for the 2012 London Olympic Games.

Test pit excavation and rural settlement studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003; Lewis et al 2001, 5-21), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1957; Beresford & Hurst 1971), but until recently attention was focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements which are today deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities – the villages, hamlets and small towns of today – were generally largely disregarded as targets for

research-driven excavation. Very few regions have seen any systematic research-driven primary investigation aimed at CORS, and most of that which has taken place has not involved excavation, including those of a survey based nature (Roberts 1987; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000; Roberts and Wrathmell 2003). However, recent attempts to redress this bias in favour of the majority of medieval rural settlements which are still inhabited have opened up new areas for debate which are beginning to call into question established theories about the development of rural settlement in the historic period (Aston & Gerrard 1999; Jones & Page 2007). However, despite these recent advances, the number of CORS to have seen methodical research-orientated investigation including excavation remains very small. In order to begin to resolve this problem, Access Cambridge Archaeology, working with members of the public including school pupils, has carried out test pit excavations in more than 30 CORS, most in eastern England. This will help allow the evidence upon which knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, to be more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of sites which are currently deserted (Lewis 2006; 2007a; 2007b).

2 Location

The parish of Smarden lies only about 6.4km across, in east Kent, in the far south-east of England. Smarden village is situated on the church at NGR TQ 880243, and is located some c.18km west of Ashford and c.21km south-east of Maidstone.

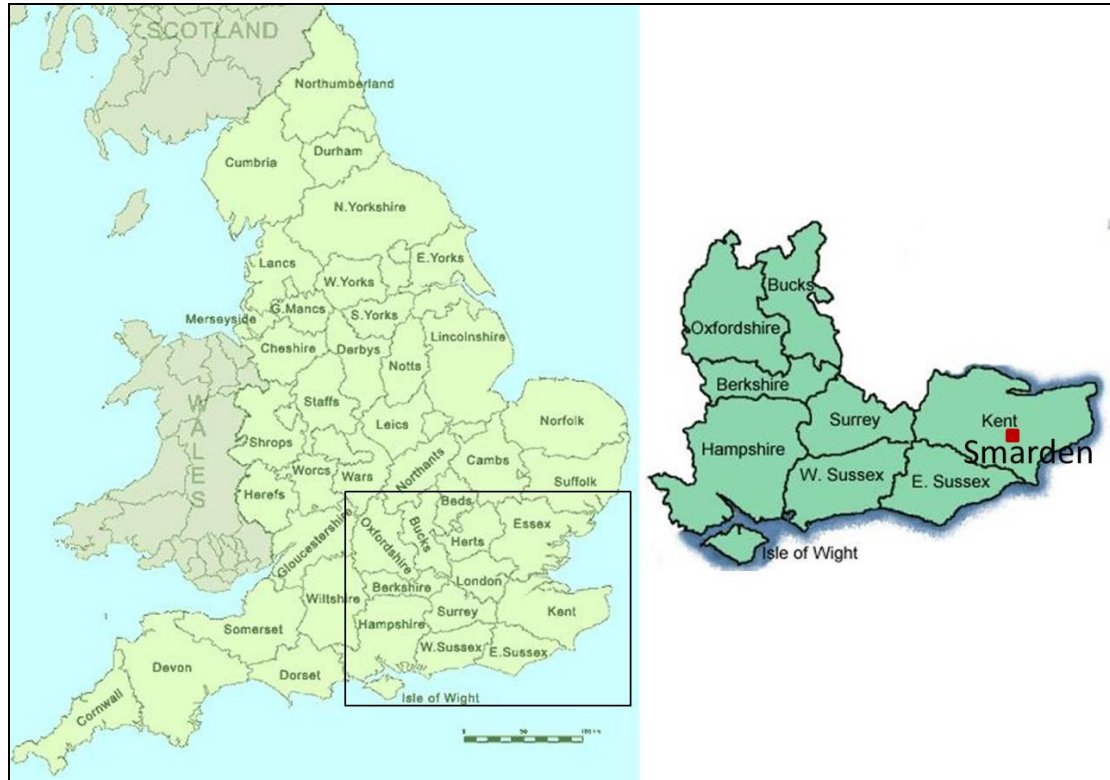


Figure 1: Map of England with a close up insert of the south east, and the village of Smarden highlighted in red.

The majority of the parish of Smarden lies to the north of the river Beult, which also runs through the village and forms a natural boundary between the hundreds of Calehill to the north and Barkley to the south. Smarden is nestled between the villages of Headcorn to the west, Biddenden to the south, Bethersden to the east, with Pluckley and Egerton to the north. The village is in a quite isolated position; located away from the main thorough fairs through Kent, and just over 17km south of the nearest M20 junction.

Smarden village is a linear settlement centred along the High Street and focused from St Michael's church in the south-west, running along the old turnpike road to the north-east. The western limit of the village is bounded by the River Beult, a tributary of the River Medway, which the church was also built next to. The widest part of the High Street is immediately east of the church and was the location of the original market place and historic core of the village. Two additional roads converge with the High Street; Water Lane branches off around the north-west of the church, with Cage Lane heading towards the south-west. The general area around Smarden is quite wooded, with a number of arable fields surrounding the village.

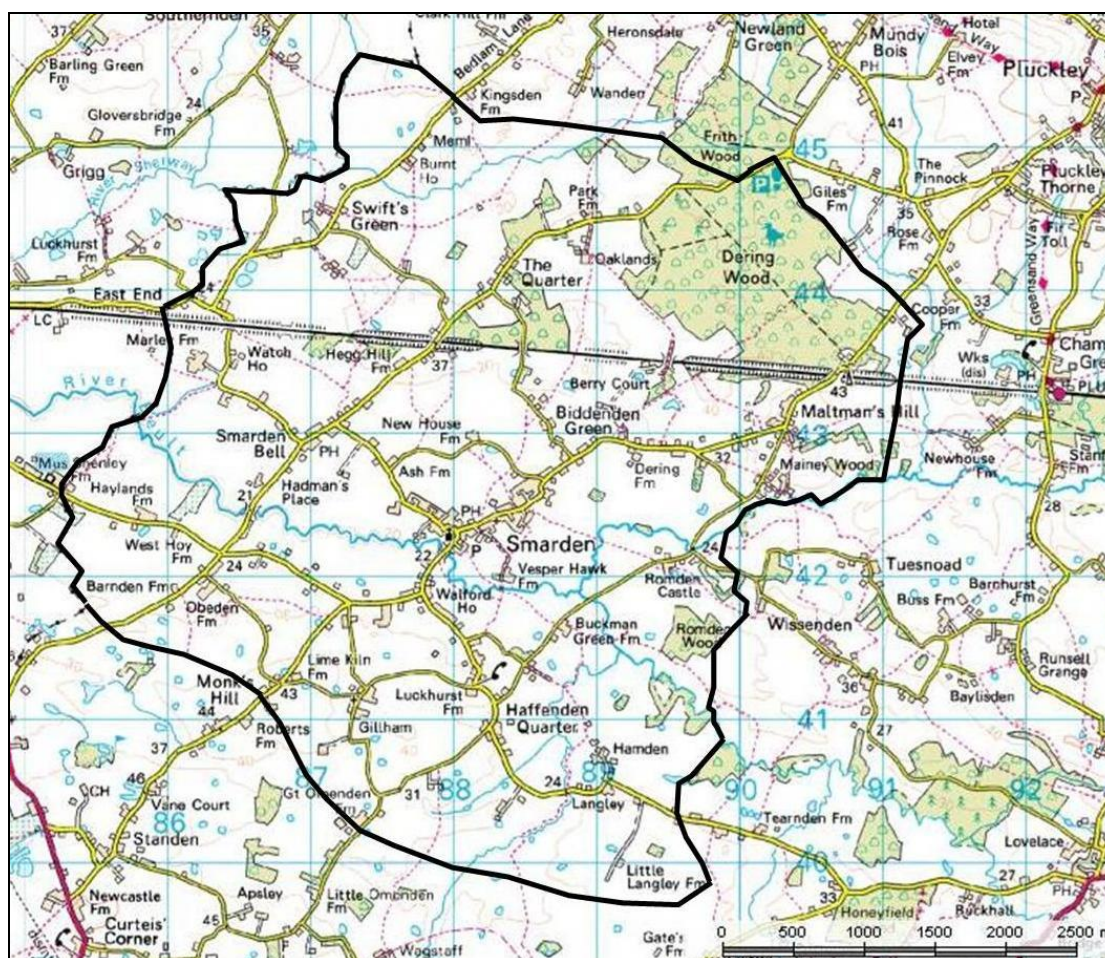


Figure 2: The extent of the parish of Smarden

Smarden today is a small, quiet village of half-timber and brick houses with Kent peg tiled roofs, although some of which are still thatched. The most densely occupied areas of the village are still focused along the High Street, although modern development has expanded the village out along the three main roads from the church, with additional further expansions set back from the main road, outside of the original historic core. The village today boasts a post office, butchers, art gallery, and a new village hall, with three public houses, a primary school and large village green¹. The modern population of Smarden was calculated at 1,234 during the 2001 census².

Smarden village is itself a conservation area, the extent of which is centred on the medieval core of the village, focused around the church and High Street to the bridge on Cage Lane and the edge of the new development on Water Lane and then also extending to the Primary School in the north-east. There are just under 160 listed building in the parish of Smarden; with over 130 of these are situated in the village itself (see Appendix 10.1). Designated areas of Tree Preservation Orders are also present throughout the village, the largest of which is around Gillets, north of the market place. There are many other smaller areas scattered outside the conservation

¹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smarden> (accessed February 2009)

² http://www.ashford.gov.uk/about_the_borough/towns_and_villages/smarden.aspx (Population census: accessed February 2009)

area, further north and west away from the church and into the modern areas of development³.

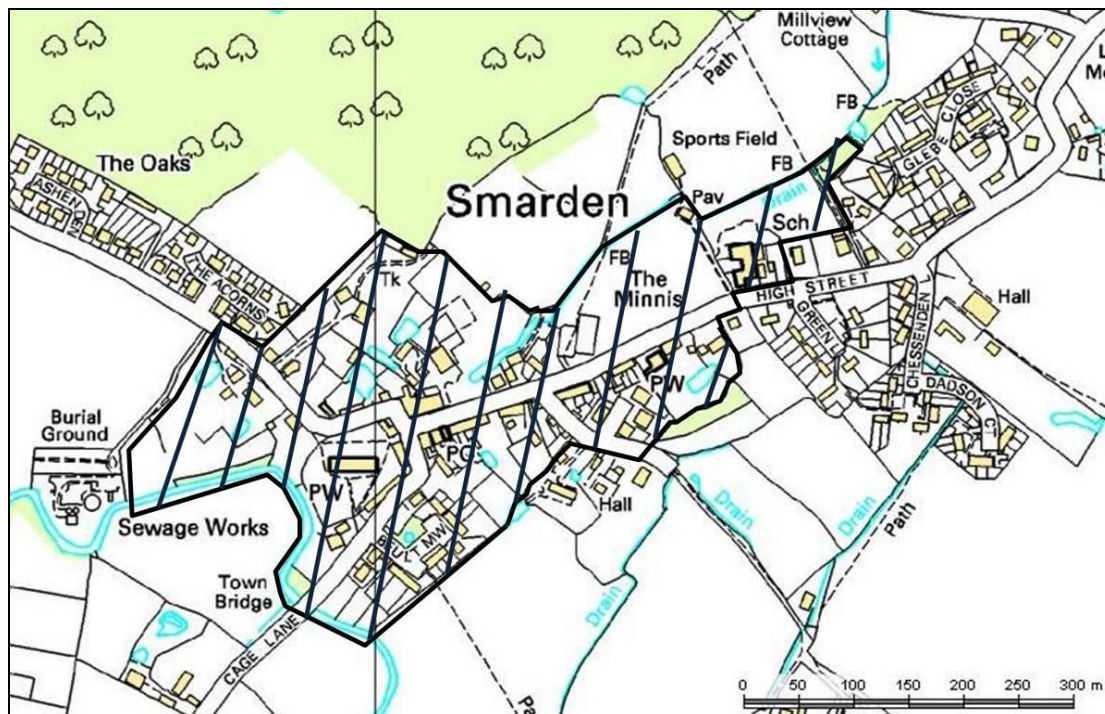


Figure 3: *Extent of Smarden Conservation Area*

3 Geology and Topography

Kent, is the south-eastern most county in England, and is bounded to the north by the River Thames and the North Sea with the Straits of Dover and the English Channel to the south. The major geological features of the county are the North and South Downs, which dominate the landscape as a series of chalk ridges that run east to west through Hampshire, Surrey, Sussex and Kent and culminate as the White Cliffs of Dover, which are where the North Downs meet the sea. The land in between the Downs is known as the Weald, which in its entirety covers an area from Hampshire in the west, Surrey to the north, West and East Sussex in the south and into Kent in the east and was originally heavily forested. It is separated into the High Weald, onto sandstone and the Low Weald, the eroded outer edges of the High Weald, revealing a mixture of both sandstone and underlying clay⁴.

Smarden is situated on the low land of the Weald, a characteristic village of that area being quite small in size and linear in pattern, due to the area originally being heavily forested and the occurrence of heavy clay soils⁵. It is also relatively flat at a constant height of 25m OD. Smarden also sits in the river valley of the Beult, which runs east-west immediately to the south of the village, and is a tributary of the River Medway that originates in the north of the county in the Thames Estuary. The village is in a quite a wet environment, as apart from the river there are also numerous ponds and streams scattered around the village.

³ <http://abcgis1.ashford.gov.uk/website/PlanningWebA/viewer.htm> (Map accessed February 2009)

⁴ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_Kent (Accessed February 2009)

⁵ <http://wapedia.mobi/en/Weald> (Accessed January 2010)

4 Methodology

The test pits excavated in the course of the Smarden Community Excavation followed the standard procedure outlined below, used successfully by ACA in the excavation by members of the public of just under 500 test pits in eastern England since 2005.

- Test pits were 1m square. Turf, if present, was removed in squares by hand. Each test pit was excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m.
- The horizontal surface of each context/spit was drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in the written handbook.
- A pro-forma recording system was used by excavating members of the public to record their test pit excavation. This comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience.
- Cut features, if encountered were excavated sequentially in the normal way.
- All spoil was screened for finds using sieves with a standard 10mm mesh, with the exception of any heavy clay soils which were hand-searched.
- All artefacts from test pits were retained in the first instance. Excavators were instructed to err on the side of caution by retaining everything they think may even possibly be of interest.
- Each spit/context was photographed and planned before excavation at 1:10. The bottom surface of the test pit was also photographed. Sections were also photographed if possible.
- A register was kept by each test pit excavation team detailing photographs taken including context number, direction of shot and date and time of day.
- All four sections were drawn at 1:10 scale with the depth of natural (if reached) clearly indicated on pre-drawn grids on page 13 of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- Other observations and notes were included on the context record sheet for each context or on continuation sheets at the back of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- Test pits were then backfilled and the turf replaced neatly to restore the site

On-site finds identification and retention

- Non-metallic inorganic finds and bone (unless in very poor condition) were washed on site where possible, thoroughly dried and bagged separately for each context of the test pit or trench. Either on site or during post excavation the animal bone, pottery, burnt clay, flint and burnt stone are bagged separately, ready to be given to specialists.

On-site archaeological supervision

- Professional archaeologists from ACA and archaeological volunteers also visit all the test pits regularly. They provide advice and check that the excavation is being carried out and recorded to the required standard. Pottery and most other finds are provisionally spot-dated/identified on-site by experts.

Test pit closing and backfilling

- A member of the archaeological team inspected each test pit before it was declared finished confirming whether or not natural has been reached. A small sondage may be excavated within the bottom of the pit to examine whether or not natural has been reached. Some test pits will stop above natural or 1.2m on encountering a feature (ancient or modern) which is deemed inadvisable or impossible to remove, or have to finish at a level above natural due to time constraints.
- After the excavations were completed the archaeological records and finds are retained by the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to HER's, publication and on-going research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Finds are returned to owners after analysis is complete if they are requested; otherwise they are curated by the University of Cambridge.

Recording

- The test pit recording system used by excavating members of the public comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience.
- This pro-forma format, which includes designated spaces, prompts and pre-drawn 1:10 planning grids, is used in order to ensure that all required observations are completed and recorded.
- It is used in conjunction with the live presentation and written handbook also developed and delivered by ACA.
- This system has been used successfully by ACA to record required archaeological data from the excavation of just under 500 test pits since 2005.
- The site code is SMA/08.

Finds processing and recording

Few excavations retain all the finds that are made if they are deemed to be of little or no research value. Test pit excavations may produce significant quantities of modern material, not all of which will have research value.

Finds appropriate for recording, analysis, reporting, retention and curation

- All pottery has been retained.
- All faunal remains, worked and burnt stone have been retained
- All other finds from contexts pre-dating 1800 have been retained.
- All finds pre-dating 1900 have been retained

Finds appropriate for disposal after recording and reporting

- The following finds which are not considered to warrant any further analysis have been discarded after they have been photographed and their weight and number by type has been recorded,: Slate, coal, plastic, Perspex, modern glass, modern metal objects (including nails), concrete, modern mortar, modern fabric, shoes and other modern items (including batteries and shotgun cartridges), naturally occurring animal shells, unworked flint and other unworked stone (including fossils).

- C20th window and vessel glass has been discarded after sorting, counting and weighing.
- C19th and C20th CBM have been discarded after counting and weighing. One sample of any hand-made, unusual or older type of CBM was kept with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing.
- Most fragments of C20th metal whose use can be identified has been discarded and the same is true for any unidentifiable object of ferrous metal, aluminium or modern alloys from contexts containing other material of post-1900 AD date. Modern nails have also been discarded but handmade nails were retained.
- C20th tile (floor, roof and wall) have been discarded after counting and weighing, with a sample of each type of pre-modern tile retained with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing. Any decorated examples have been retained unless these have been recovered in very large quantities in which case representative samples were retained with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing.
- Modern wood was weighed and counted but was also discarded.

Legal ownership of finds

- Ownership of objects rests in the first instance with the landowner, except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, 2006, Burials Act 1857).
- Owners of private unscheduled land where test pits have been excavated who enquire about the final destination of finds from excavation on their property will be informed that ACA prefers to retain these in the short term for analysis and ideally also in the longer term in order that the excavation archives will be as complete as possible.
- NB: Most land-owners are not concerned about retaining ownership of the finds and are happy to donate them to ACA.
- Any requests by owners for the final return of finds to them will be agreed. Finds will be returned after recording, analysis and reporting is complete, accompanied by a letter inviting them to treat the finds with care, retain them in association with identifying documentation and to consider donating them to ACA/University of Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology should they ever change their minds about wishing to have possession of them.
- If the landowners are unwilling, for whatever reason, to donate any or all of the finds from the excavation on their land to ACA, the requested finds are returned to them after recording and analysis is completed, safely packaged and conserved (if required), accompanied by a letter explaining how they should be cared for and asking for them to be returned to the University of Cambridge if for any reason the owners no longer wish to retain them, and that if they are moved from the address to which they were returned the ACA should be informed. The location of such finds will be stated in the site archive.

Curation of Archaeological Finds

- All finds which are not discarded or returned to owners are retained and stored in conditions where they will not deteriorate. Most finds are stored in cool dry condition in sealed plastic finds bags, with small pierced holes to ventilate them. Pottery, bone and flint have been bagged separately from other finds.

- Finds which are more fragile, including ancient glass or metal objects, are stored in small boxes protected by padding and if necessary, acid free paper. Metal objects are curated with silica gel packets if necessary to prevent deterioration.
- All finds bags/boxes from the same context have been bagged/boxed together, and bags from all test pits excavated in the same settlement in the same year will be kept together. All bags and boxes used for storage will be clearly marked in permanent marker with the site code (which includes settlement name code and year of excavation code), test pit number and context number.

5 Archaeological and Historical Background

The name Smarden derives from the Old English '*smeoru*' that means butter, combined with *denn*, which meant pasture, to form the Saxon name of '*Smeredaenne*' that was first recorded in 1100. 'Den' at the end of a place name usually derives from 'Denn', which means 'the woodland pasture of', and was more commonly associated with pigs. There is no mention of Smarden in the Domesday Book, although there are early references to Smarden, when during the early 13th century Adam of Essex was made Rector of the parish.

Previous archaeological investigations in the parish of Smarden are limited, although field walking was undertaken about 1km south-east of the village in a field to the east of Vesperhawk Farm, situated just north of the River Beult. A range of artefacts were recovered including prehistoric worked flints, Roman pottery, medieval pottery and brick, with post medieval pottery and tile. Fragments of clay pipe, slate, slag, glass and coal were also identified with modern brick, pottery, metal and tile; all of which were recovered from a 20m square area.

Very few finds and monuments have been reported from Smarden, but the HER record has been summarised below, with the record of listed buildings under appendix one⁶.

5.1 Prehistoric

Prehistoric activity recorded through the HER in Smarden is quite limited, but what is found dates from the Lower Palaeolithic through to the later Bronze Age. These are recorded as scatters of lithic assemblages, including blades, flakes, knives (MKE2824 and MKE18039) and a handaxe (MKE1085347) that were all identified close to the River Beult and its tributaries. This perhaps suggests seasonal occupation and activity most probably along the flood plain, potentially also due to the fact that the area may still have been largely wooded at that time with the majority of the concentration of activity along the higher areas of ground. No evidence for more permanent occupation dating to the prehistoric has been identified in the parish of Smarden. No flint mines have been identified in Kent, but flint was known to have been mined in Sussex, Norfolk and central Wessex and may have been traded or carried into Kent. Exposed flint found from bands exposed in the chalk cliffs or river gravel flints was mainly utilised in Kent for tool making⁷.

During the Iron Age, the Weald was one of the areas specialising in iron making, due to the abundance of wood available to burn and the presence of iron ore, but no evidence for Iron Age occupation has thus far been identified in the parish of Smarden.

5.2 Roman

Extensive Roman activity is known throughout Kent (Cantium), as it became a prosperous part of the Roman Empire. Farming was the most important industry in the county, along with which came an expansion in associated crop processing

⁶ The HER search results were kindly provided by Ed Salter of Kent County Council.

⁷ <http://www.hereshistorykent.org.uk/History.cfm?keyword=&category=Prehistoric%20Kent> (Accessed January 2010)

techniques⁸. A number of potteries have also been identified along the major river estuaries, including the Thames, Medway and Stour. The location of Smarden, in the heavily forested low weald, is separate from the rivers and major Roman roadways that skirt the area and tend to keep to previously established trade routes, such as those along the North Downs. The main Roman roads in Kent led from the major ports of Richborough (Rutupiae), Dover (Dubris) and Lympne (Lemanis) to Canterbury (Durovernum) and onto London (Londinium), the most well known of these being Watling Street, originally an ancient track way that almost runs the length along the north of the county, and now is generally the basis of the current A2.

The finds of both a coin and pottery from the HER suggest activity close to the tributary in the parish (MKE2823 and MKE2837), but not necessarily occupation. However, the presence of industrial sites; the iron working site near Romden Bridge (MKE9146) and the iron smelting site at Omenden (MKE40216) indicate the area was utilised for manufacture, continuing from the substantial Iron Age iron working industry evident across the Weald. The additional find of the small group of gullies and pits (MKE40218) again suggest small scattered areas of occupation and perhaps isolated farmsteads around Smarden where areas of the forest have been cleared, but still separate from the major areas of settlement along the main roads.

5.3 Saxon and Medieval

No Saxon activity has been recorded in Smarden parish despite the fact that the Kingdom of Kent was very wealthy during this time. East Kent was for a time also the wealthiest part of England as links with the continent became stronger. The majority of settlement in the early Saxon period tended to be away from the remnants of the Roman towns, focusing instead along navigable rivers and in the foothills of the North Downs, although by the later Saxon period some major trading centres were again sited on previous Roman settlements, mainly due to their locations on navigable points of the rivers or estuaries. The Low Weald and marshland were scarcely settled upon, except for isolated spots and it was only from the 10th century onwards that the 'dens' were more permanently occupied⁹, with trees cleared for farmland and the introduction of the Kent and Sussex turn-wrest plough, pulled by oxen could cultivate the heavy clay soils, typical of the Low Weald by ploughing more deeply.

The development of Smarden town (MKE 14528) can be traced back to the medieval period with the construction of the church in the 13th – 14th centuries. It is known as the 'Barn of Kent' because of its large 36ft wide single naïve spanned by a scissor beam roof with no side aisles for support, which is a rarity in medieval churches¹⁰. As already stated, there is no mention of Smarden in the Domesday Book, but there are early references to the church in the 13th century.

These newly settled areas of the Weald prospered as new textile techniques were introduced into the county by Flemish weavers and encouraged by King Edward III (1312-1377) with cloth making supplementing the income of farming and iron working. Although the centre of this weaving industry during the 14th century was in

⁸ <http://www.hereshistorykent.org.uk/History.cfm?keyword=&category=Roman%20and%20Saxon%20Kent>
(Accessed January 2010)

⁹ <http://www.hereshistorykent.org.uk/History.cfm?keyword=&category=Roman%20and%20Saxon%20Kent>
(Accessed January 2010)

¹⁰ <http://www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/Research/Pub/ArchCant/Vol.014%20-%201882/02/18.htm> (Accessed January 2010)

Cranbrook, a small town just over 9 miles to the south west of Smarden¹¹, the Dutch and Flemish influence is evident in the village through the architecture of many of the properties in the village, including the fine examples of Dragon House, Chessenden and the Cloth Hall by the church¹². Edward III also granted a Royal Charter in 1333 that permitted Smarden to hold a weekly market and an annual fair, thus elevating its status from village to town, which was also later endorsed by Elizabeth I in 1576 when she was travelling through the town.

The possible moated site recorded on the HER (MKE2838), although no monument is depicted on the Ordnance Survey historic map, also indicates that occupation was not only focused around the church during this time but also along the River Beult as isolated farmsteads across the parish.

5.4 Post Medieval

The records relating to the post medieval period from the HER are recorded as additions and improvements made to outstanding structures, but may not represent all the changes that were undertaken in Smarden at this time. Sherway Bridge was rebuilt in 1846 (MKE2830), replacing the original late 17th century bridge and formal garden landscaping was recorded associated with Romden castle (MKE2839).

Smarden sits on the turnpike road from Faversham in the north of the county to Charing, through Smarden and then on to Biddenham and Cranbrooke¹³, but was poorly maintained and often impassable over the winter months especially.

5.5 Modern

The HER record lists a World War Two temporary runway to the west of Smarden village that was closed in 1945 that is now being utilised as a private airfield (MKE1401346).

5.6 Undated

A single undated feature exists on the HER for Smarden parish. The circular pit may be part of another site related to the Iron Age of Roman iron works, as mentioned above, as the only recorded find was a lump of slag (MKE40217).

¹¹ <http://www.hereshistorykent.org.uk/History.cfm?keyword=&category=Roman%20and%20Saxon%20Kent>
(Accessed January 2010)

¹² http://www.historic-kent.co.uk/vill_s.html (Accessed January 2010)

¹³ <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=63435> (Accessed January 2009)

6 Results

The approximate locations of the 10 test pits excavated over the weekend of the 6th – 7th September can be seen in figure 4 below. The data from each test pit is discussed in this section and set out in numerical order. Most excavation was in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm.

An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of Smarden and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 9).

Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (Section 12). Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.

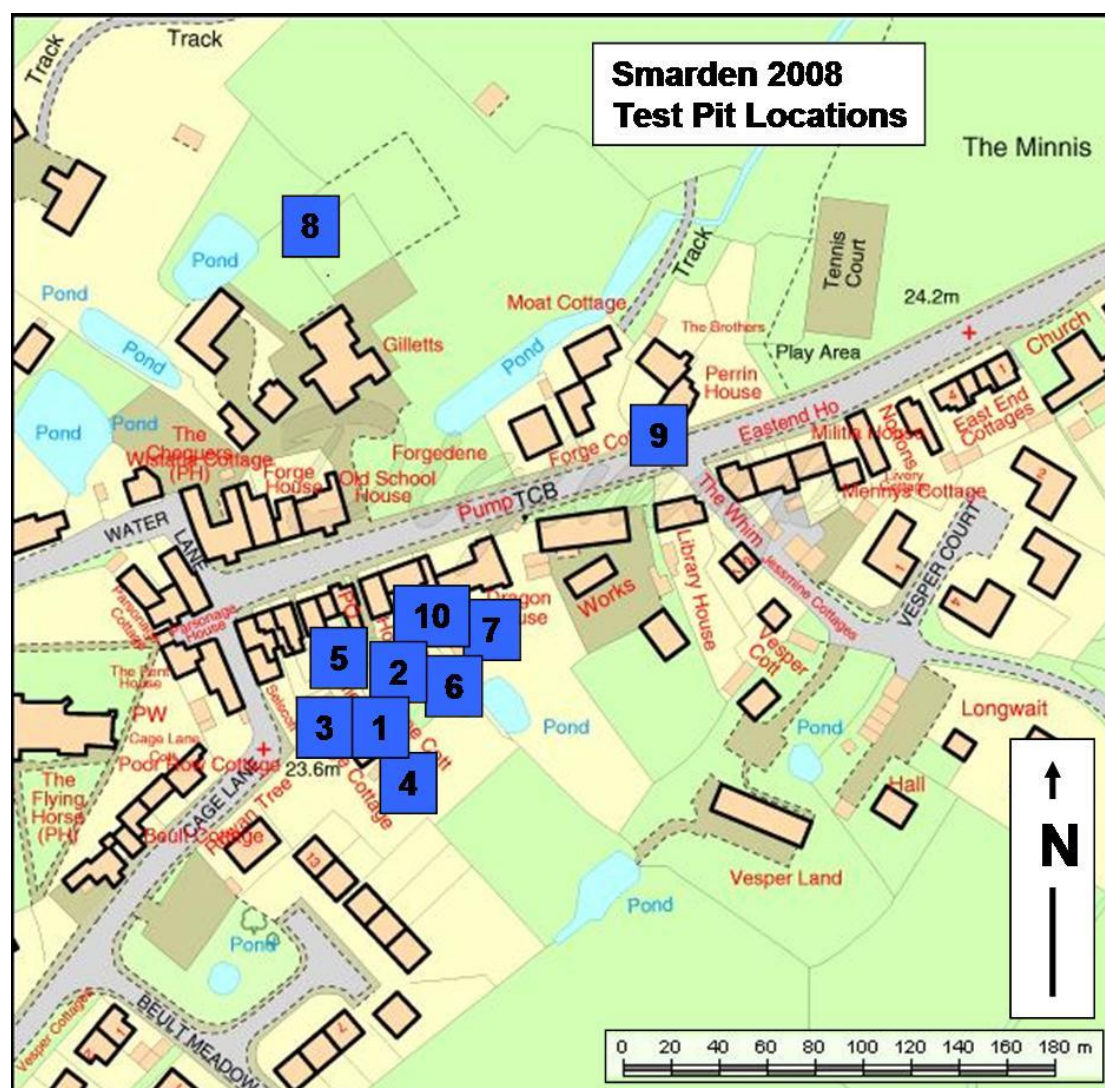
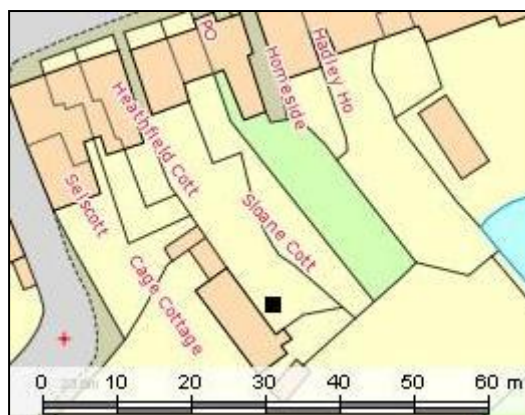


Figure 4: Test Pit Location Map (NB Test Pits are not to scale!)

Test Pit one (SMA/08/1)

Figure 5 - Location map of SMA/08/1

Test pit one was excavated in the long back garden of a 17th century or earlier Grade II listed timber framed cottage that fronts the main road in the centre of the village and just east of the church. It was also the southern of two test pits excavated here – see also SMA/08/5, and was sited in the far south of the garden between the allotments and the wall of Cherry Tree Cottage to the west. (Heathfield Cottage, The Street, Smarden. TQ 588067 142290).



Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which orange clay natural was reached. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Two small sherds of medieval pottery wares were excavated from the middle contexts of SMA/08/1, including sand and shell and fine to medieval sand tempered ware cooking pots, with a larger number of High-Fired earthenwares that were excavated through the upper half of the test pit to date to the later and post medieval periods. Single sherds of post medieval Tin-glazed earthenwares, Wealden buff earthenwares and Frechen German stoneware were excavated from the upper two contexts of the test pit, but the assemblage was dominated by 18th and 19th century wares including Jackfield ware, London stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware and creamware and were generally found through the test pit.

Context	S/S	F/MS	HFE	TGE	WB	FREC	C18th wares	C19th wares	C. Pipe	Date Range
1			2/28g	1/10g	1/4g		6/52g	116/402g	7/14g	1500-1900
2		1/4g	1/3g			1/10g	5/14g	85/182g	1/3g	1275-1900
3							1/3g	2/30g		1700-1900
4	1/8g		4/86g					32/58g	2/6g	1200-1900
5								7/14g		1800-1900

Table 1 – Pottery excavated from SMA/08/1

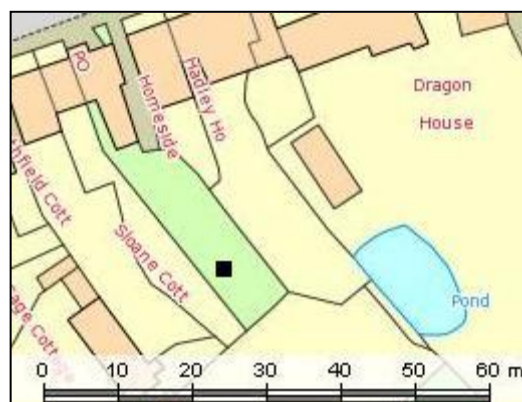
There was no evidence for any activity on site prior to the cottage being built in the 14th century when there was a period of growth and development in the village as Smarden was granted a Royal Charter for a weekly market and elevating its status from village to town. The pottery was found in generally small numbers, suggesting low levels of activity in this part of the garden throughout both the medieval and post medieval periods. There was an increase of activity into the 18th century which seemed to peak in the 19th century, when there was also a lot of disturbance across the site as a whole. Twenty one small silver coins were excavated from context one (two coins) and context two (19 coins) of SMA/08/1. A full inventory of the coins can be seen in appendix 10.2, but a range of both medieval and post medieval English coins were recovered dating from John I in the very late 12th century to Charles II in the later 17th century, as well as a non-identified German coin. Additional coins have also been found around the garden of the property (see the Discussion chapter), again all mixed up in the top soil turnover, with a further two coins from the second test pit, also excavated within the property (SMA/08/5). The rest of the finds that were excavated from here consist of large amounts of brick and tile fragments with large numbers of coal, modern glass, scrap iron, iron nails, animal bone and clay pipe, which were mixed through the upper two contexts and context five.

Test Pit two (SMA/08/2)

Figure 6 - Location map of SMA/08/2

Test pit two was excavated towards the southern end of a long back garden of an end of terrace 17th century or earlier Grade II listed cottage that fronts the main road in the centre of the village, to the east of the church. (The Post Office, The Street, Smarden. TQ 588077 142301).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.9m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled



Eleven sherds of early medieval pottery were excavated from the lower half of SMA/08/2 with shell and sand and shell tempered cooking pot sherds and a fine to medium sand tempered cooking pot and jug sherds. Later medieval pottery was also identified in the form of late fine to medium sand tempered wares including a jug strap handle. A range of post medieval wares were excavated again generally from the lower half of the test pit with High-Fired earthenwares, Frechen German Stoneware, Tin-glazed earthenware and Glazed Red Earthenwares. The assemblage was again dominated by the 18th century wares by London stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware and basalts that were recovered from the upper half of the test pit only and the 19th century wares that were found through the test pit and in the post hole (20).

Context	S	S/S	F/MS	LF/MS	HFE	FREC	TGE	GRE	C18th	C19th pot	C. Pipe	C19th chim	Date Range
1									2/8g	10/44g			1700-1900
2										51/280g	1/2g		1800-1900
3				1/3g						59/260g	6/12g	20/1152g	1300-1900
4					1/2g				4/4g	47/178g	8/14g	5/143g	1450-1900
5					1/10g				6/20g	48/90g			1450-1900
6			1/8g		5/22g		3/7g	11/36g	5/11g	6/16g	9/17g		1300-1900
7				1/38g	18/86g	1/4g		6/15g	2/4g	4/3g	12/29g		1350-1900
8		3/11g	6/13g		2/8g			1/4g					1200-1750
9	1/7g			2/4g	1/3g					3/1g			1100-1900
20										2/2g			1800-1900

Table 2 – Pottery excavated from SMA/08/2

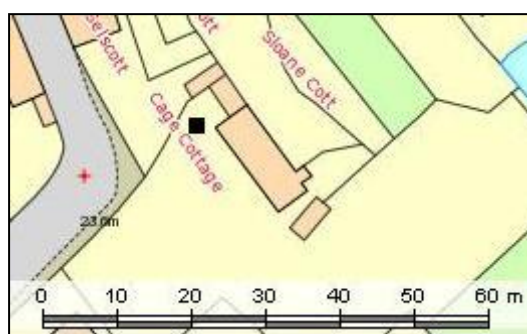
Much like the results recovered from SMA/08/1, there appears to be no evidence for activity prior to the medieval period, although there is evidence for activity from the mid 12th century. This predates the first recorded mention of Smarden in 1205 with early references to the church but would suggest that there was occupation in this central part of the village before the current church was built. The pottery suggests

that there were intense periods of activity at SMA/08/2 during the early post medieval period and again into the 18th and 19th centuries, the first of which potentially relate to the renovations of the post office as the village grew and developed. The finds consist of large amounts of scrap iron, including horse shoes and iron nails, with brick and tile fragments, coal, animal bone and glass mixed through the test pit with large fragments of slag found in the lower half of the test pit. A small oblong post hole was excavated in the eastern section of the test pit at 0.46m and was 0.17m deep. The post hole probably relates to a barn that was once situated in this part of the garden and was likely demolished in the 19th century as pottery of that date was found with a small piece of animal bone, with fragments of CBM and glass.

Test Pit three (SMA/08/3)

Figure 7 - Location map of SMA/08/3

Test pit three was excavated in the open front garden of a Grade II listed 18th century cottage, set back slightly from the corner of the road, east of the church. It was also one of two excavated within the property – see also SMA/10/4. (Cherry Tree Cottage, Cage Lane, Smarden. TQ 588054 142293).



Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled

Single sherds of high and late medieval pottery were excavated from contexts four and five respectively in SMA/08/3 with a fine to medium sand tempered ware cooking pot sherd and a High-fired earthenware sherd. Small quantities of post medieval wares were also recovered and consist of Frechen German stoneware and Tin-glazed earthenwares again found in the middle and lower contexts with a little creamware and Glazed Red earthenware to date to the 18th century. The majority of the assemblage consists of 19th century wares and dominated the upper half of the test pit.

Context	F/MS	HFE	FREC	TGE	C18th	C19th	Date Range
2						22/77g	1800-1900
3				15/84g		86/930g	1750-1900
4	1/2g					20/132g	1300-1900
5		1/5g	1/10g		5/19g		1450-1800

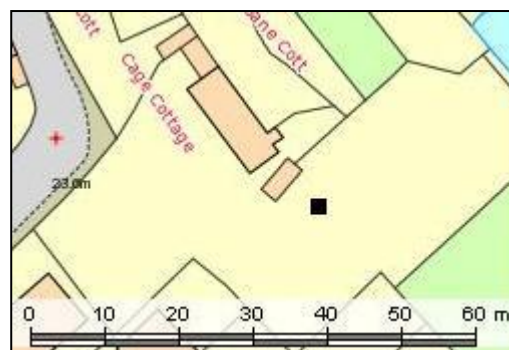
Table 3 – Pottery excavated from Test Pit 3

The pottery results from SMA/08/3 indicate low levels of activity from the early medieval period through to the 18th century, which may be due to the location of the test pit to the front of the property as higher numbers of pottery were excavated from the second test pit to the rear of the house – SMA/08/4. A range of finds were excavated and include large amounts of brick and tile with scrap iron, iron nails, glass, coal and animal bone and were mixed through the six contexts.

Test Pit four (SMA/08/4)

Figure 8 - Location map of SMA/08/4

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 18th century cottage, set back slightly from the corner of the road, east of the church. It was sited south of the house and was also one of two excavated within the property – see also SMA/10/3. (Cherry Tree Cottage, Cage Lane, Smarden. TQ 588073 142278).



Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.52m, at which yellow clay natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A number of 13th and 14th century cooking pot sherds were excavated from SMA/08/4 with sand and shell tempered and fine to medium tempered wares found through the test pit. These were mixed with later post medieval High-fired earthenwares Frechen German stoneware and 18th century glazed red earthenware, London stoneware and creamware. There was a peak of activity into the 19th century with large numbers of pottery from the upper three contexts of the test pit.

Context	S/S	F/MS	HFE	FREC	C18th	C19th pot	C. Pipe	Date Range
1		1/1g	1/2g		1/1g	18/60g	2/2g	1250-1900
2	1/2g	2/6g	7/36g		1/6g	52/216g	6/6g	1150-1900
3					1/5g	22/143g	6/11g	1700-1900
4		2/5g	8/38g	2/4g				1250-1550
5		2/7g	5/100g		2/1g			1250-1800

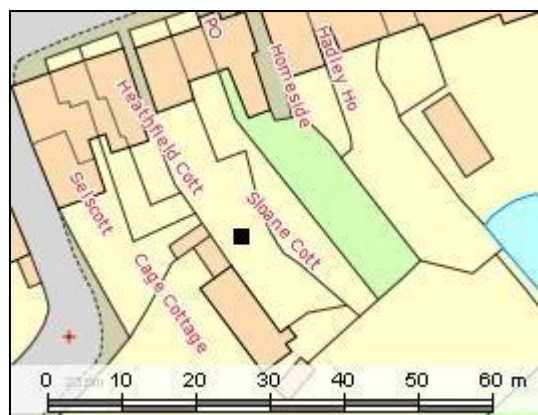
Table 4 – Pottery excavated from SMA/08/4

Unlike SMA/08/3, there is evidence for slightly earlier activity on site, dating from the 13th century, which continued as varying low levels of activity through the medieval and post medieval periods. Higher levels of disturbance were evident on site from the 18th century that had disturbed the archaeology to context five, compared to more intense activity into the 19th century, but had only disturbed the upper three contexts of SMA/08/4. Large numbers of finds were excavated from the upper four contexts of the test pit and consist of brick, tile, coal, iron nails, glass with animal bone and clay pipe that had become fewer in number at context five.

Test Pit five (SMA/08/5)

Figure 9 - Location map of SMA/08/5

Test pit five was excavated in the long enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 17th century or earlier cottage that fronts the main road in the centre of the village and just east of the church. It was also the northern of two test pits excavated at this property – see also SMA/10/1. (Heathfield Cottage, The Street, Smarden. TQ 588063 142299).



Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of 14th century fine to medium sand tempered ware cooking pot was excavated from context four of SMA/08/5 with a small number of High-fired earthenwares dating from the mid 15th to the mid 16th century that were found from the lower half of the test pit. A single sherd of Frechen German stoneware bottle was excavated from context one and dates to the later 16th to 17th century, before an increase of pottery starting in the 18th century with Glazed Red earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware and creamware and peaking into the 19th century.

Context	F/MS	HFE	FREC	C18th	C19th pot	C. Pipe	Date Range
1			1/12g	2/3g	26/134g	1/1g	1550-1900
2		1/8g		6/24g	53/150g	7/6g	1450-1900
3		1/4g		3/20g	67/152g	6/10g	1450-1900
4	1/5g	3/26g		1/4g	3/3g	2/3g	1250-1900

Table 5 – Pottery excavated from SMA/08/5

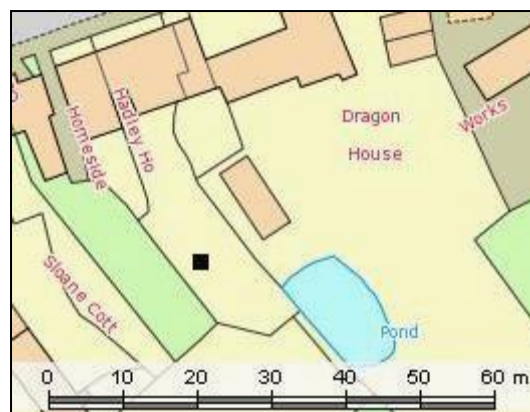
Much like the results that were excavated from SMA/08/1, there was no evidence for activity on site until after the cottage was built in the 14th century. The pottery also suggests that occupation was quite sporadic with low levels evident through the post medieval until more intense evidence for occupation was evident starting in the 18th century and peaking into the 19th century. Two silver coins were also found in the top soil (context two) of SMA/08/5 and like the large number of coins excavated from SMA/08/1, have also been dated to the medieval (Henry III) and the post medieval (Elizabeth I) periods. The rest of the finds consist of large amounts of brick and tile with coal, iron nails, scrap iron, glass, animal bone, oyster shell, slag and clay pipe and were recovered through all four contexts excavated.

Test Pit six (SMA/08/6)

Figure 10 - Location map of SMA/08/6

Test pit six was excavated in the long enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed late medieval hall house fronting the main road, in the centre of the village and was sited away from the house in the centre of the garden. (Hadley House, The Street, Smarden. TQ 588083 142305).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, at which orange sandy clay natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



A range of pottery types were identified from SMA/08/6 with sand and shell tempered cooking pot sherds dating from the late 12th to 13th centuries from the lower contexts of the test pit. Further cooking pot sherds were excavated from the mid contexts with fine to medium sand tempered wares dating to the mid 13th to the mid 14th centuries. One sherd of pottery was excavated from context three dating to the later medieval period, a late fine to medium sand tempered ware before the pottery increased again into the post medieval period with High-fired earthenwares and Frechen German stonewares that were excavated from the upper half of the test pit. The amount of pottery greatly increased into the 18th and 19th centuries and was also found through the upper six contexts of the test pit.

Context	S/S	F/MS	LF/MS	HFE	FREC	C18th pot	C19th pot	C. Pipe	Date Range
1				1/6g			11/16g	1/1g	1450-1900
2				4/28g		2/2g	29/64g	4/16g	1450-1900
3			1/1g	1/2g		1/1g	21/46g	10/18g	1350-1900
4		3/30g			1/2g	4/5g	37/106g	16/30g	1250-1900
5	7/26g	2/6g				2/2g	7/30g	4/6g	1150-1900
6	4/6g					1/2g	1/1g		1150-1900

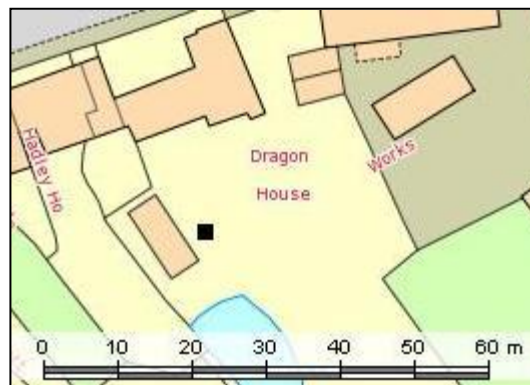
Table 6 – Pottery excavated from SMA/08/6

A disused pipe was uncovered at 0.5m in depth running across the northern half of the test pit, which meant that only the southern half was excavated to natural at 0.8m. The large amount of activity at SMA/08/6 during the 18th and 19th century has disturbed the earlier archaeology with large deposits of the pottery and finds that include large numbers of CBM fragments, coal, glass with oyster shell, iron nails, animal bone and clay pipe that were mixed through the upper six contexts. There is evidence for early medieval activity on site, potentially dating from the late 12th century, which like SMA/08/2, seems to be when Smarden was still a relatively small village, before the period of development in the 14th century. Low levels of activity were more or less constant through the medieval and post medieval periods until more intense occupation from about 300 years ago.

Test Pit seven (SMA/08/7)

Figure 11 - Location map of SMA/08/7

Test pit seven was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden of a Grade II* listed detached 15th century house built in a Dutch style, with the gable end fronting the main road, and sited close to the centre of the village. The test pit was located next to the small detached barn between the house and the pond. (Dragon House, The Street, Smarden. TQ 588097 142313).



Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which orange clay natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The earliest pottery that was recovered from SMA/08/7 dates to the later 15th to 16th century with large quantities of High-fired earthenware jar and pitcher sherds, which were also found through the upper four contexts of the test pit. The 16th to 17th centuries are represented on a lesser scale with small amounts of Frechen German stoneware, Glazed Red earthenware and Tin-glazed earthenware that were again mixed through the upper four contexts of the test pit. Pottery levels increase slightly into the 18th century with Glazed Red earthenware, London stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware and creamware sherds excavated from the mid contexts, until an increase into the 19th century with large numbers of sherds excavated from the upper four contexts of SMA/08/7.

Context	HFE	FREC	GRE	TGE	C18th pot	C19th pot	C. Pipe	Date Range
1	8/28g	2/6g				29/104g	7/16g	1450-1900
2	1/14g	1/10g		1/1g	10/22g	81/300g	6/14g	1450-1900
3	5/30g		2/10g	1/6g	8/34g	8/26g	6/26g	1450-1900
4	3/28g			2/4g		2/1g	1/6g	1500-1900
5							1/2g	1700-1750

Table 7 – Pottery excavated from SMA/08/7

The location of SMA/08/7 to the north eastern end of the core focus around the market area and in front of the church may explain why there was little to no activity on site prior to the 15th century, when the current house was built. The house was constructed in a Dutch style, the gable end was fronting the road, which generally had a big influence on the village, given the number of immigrants from the near continent who were arriving from the 14th century onwards to develop the weaving industry in Smarden. Occupation was generally quite consistent on site through the medieval period, with a peak into the 19th century that also disturbed the earlier archaeology identified on site. Most of the finds also seem to date to this later period of occupation with large fragments of brick and tile found through the upper four contexts with iron nails, scrap iron, clay pipe, coal and large fragments of animal bone and oyster shell. A small fragment of CBM and clay pipe were only excavated from context five.

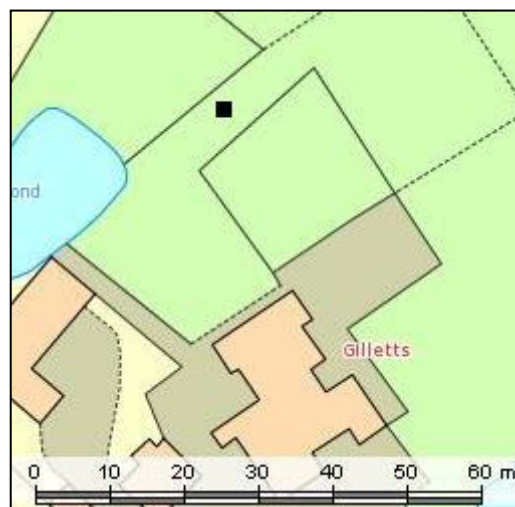
Test Pit eight (SMA/08/8)

Figure 12 - Location map of SMA/08/8

Test pit eight was excavated in the large open rear garden of a Grade II listed early 19th century house, set back from the main road and market square, to the north of the church. (Gillets, The Street, Smarden. TQ 588050 142426).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which orange clay natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The earliest pottery evidence dates to the 15th century with two sherds of High-fired earthenware found in the upper contexts of SMA/08/8. Small amounts of late 17th and 18th century pottery were then recovered through the same upper contexts, consisting of Staffordshire slipware and London stoneware, before a peak into the 19th century with 34 sherds of 19th century pottery excavated through contexts one to three.



Context	HFE	C18th	C19th pot	C. Pipe	Date Range
1	1/7g	1/7g	23/119g	1/4g	1450-1900
2			8/30g		1800-1900
3	1/8g	2/20g	3/10g		1400-1900

Table 8 – Pottery excavated from SMA/08/8

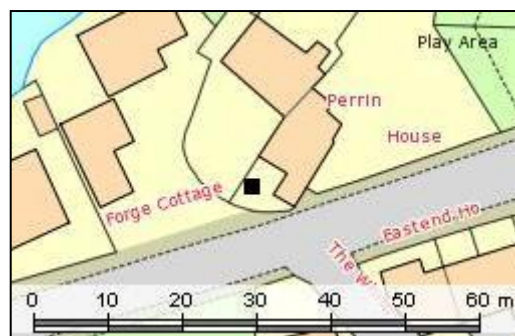
SMA/08/8 was positioned to the rear of the property at Gillets as the test pit would have been directly behind the house that, according to local oral history, was originally on the site during the 15th century and set even further back from the road than the current house does today. The pottery evidence was slightly similar to that of SMA/08/7, which also given its location peripheral to the core focus of activity along the market place in the medieval period was most probably built as Smarden prospered because of the weaving industry. There was not evidence for continual occupation on site from the 15th century and when evidence was recorded it was generally in small amounts indicating low levels of activity until a peak in the 19th century after the current house was built in 1818. The finds consist of large amounts of brick and tile which suggest demolition rubble, with slate, iron nails, coal, animal bone and clay pipe, the majority of which also derived from the upper three contexts of the test pit, as only small fragments of CBM, glass and an iron nail derived from context four.

Test Pit nine (SMA/08/9)

Figure 13 - Location map of SMA/08/9

Test pit nine was excavated in the small enclosed front garden of a Grade II listed 17th century or earlier house situated on the road to the north of the market square. (Perrin House, The Street, Smarden. TQ 588142 142371).

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 0.3m, at which orange clay natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Small amounts of pottery were excavated from SMA/08/9 with single sherds of 14th to 15th century late fine to medium sand tempered ware cooking pot, mid 16th to 17th century High-fired earthenware, and later 16th to 17th century Frechen German stoneware and Tin-glazed earthenware and were mixed through the three contexts excavated. Three sherds of 18th century pottery were also found in context one including Glazed Red earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware and creamware. The majority of the pottery excavated from the test pit dates to the 19th century and was found from contexts one and two.

Context	LF/MS	HFE	FREC	TGE	C18th pot	C19th pot	C. Pipe	Date Range
1		1/3g			3/4g	6/4g	8/18g	1450-1900
2			1/3g	1/1g		6/18g	2/3g	1550-1900
3	1/12g						1/2g	1350-1800

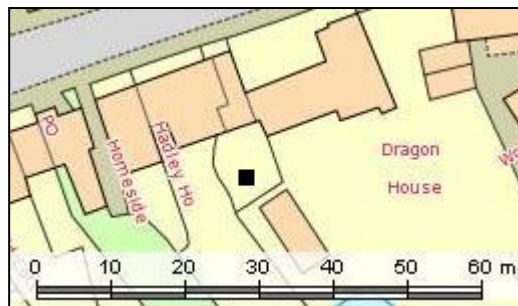
Table 9 – Pottery excavated from SMA/08/9

The property at SMA/08/9 was originally built as a toll house, given its location at the north of the market square and at a place where the roads divulge. Unlike both SMA/08/7 and SMA/08/8 this test pit was the most north-easterly to contain any evidence for early medieval occupation in Smarden, most of which has been focused along The Street in the market place. There is evidence for low levels of activity on site through the medieval and post medieval periods, which only increases slightly into the 18th and 19th centuries. In the 19th century the house was apparently used as a watchmaker's but no evidence for that was excavated from the test pit. The cottage has also been known as the Forge, suggesting that with next door it was utilised as a forge. The finds consist mainly of brick and tile with iron nails, glass and animal bone. The presence of large lumps of iron and slag also present support the notion that the site was once part of the forge.

Test Pit 10 (SMA/08/10)

Figure 14 - Location map of SMA/08/10

Test pit 10 was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of an original Grade II listed late medieval hall house fronting the main road, close to the centre of the village and east of the church. (Hadley Cottage, The Street, Smarden. TQ 588084 142320).



Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.45m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Two sherds of fine to medium sand tempered ware cooking pot dating to the late 13th to 14th century were excavated from context four of SMA/08/10. The pottery increased into the mid 14th to mid 15th century with a number of late fine to medium sand tempered cooking pots and jugs found from the lower half of the test pit and again from the mid 15th to 16th century with 23 sherds of High-fired earthenware found through the test pit. Pottery levels are quite consistent for the post medieval period with Frechen German stoneware, Borderware – type ware, Tin-glazed earthenware and Glazed Red earthenware that were mixed through the test pit with the 18th century pottery types of Glazed Red earthenware, Jackfield ware, London stoneware, basalts and creamware. The vast majority of the pottery recovered however dates to the 19th century with just over 500 sherds excavated through the test pit.

Context	F/MS	LF/MS	HFE	FREC	BORD?	TGE	GRE	C18th pot	C19th pot	C. Pipe	Date Range
1			2/6g			1/8g			36/154g	4/8g	1450-1900
2		4/32g	4/20g		1/8g		1/6g	9/20g	254/1,004g	12/30g	1350-1900
3		2/8g	3/9g			1/2g	1/5g	7/22g	123/404g		1350-1900
4	2/12g	10/42g	14/74g	1/8g			6/36g	7/28g	89/316g		1250-1900

Table 10 – Pottery excavated from SMA/08/10

The site at SMA/08/10 is similar to that of SMA/08/6 located next door to the west and again suggests that there was early medieval activity on site in the 13th century when Smarden was still a relatively small village. The pottery evidence suggests that there was quite intense occupation on site from the 14th to the 16th centuries, potentially when the industries in Smarden were at their peak and about when the hall house was constructed. Generally lower levels of activity were identified from the 16th to the 18th century with a dramatic rise in the amount of pottery and finds that were excavated from SMA/08/10 in the 19th century. The very small size of the garden may explain the intensity of the finds that were excavated from the test pit. The finds were dominated by brick and tile fragments that were mixed through the test pit with glass, animal bone, iron nails, oyster shell, coal, a marble, Lego pieces, a heart shaped brooch and a small button and were mixed through the test pit.

7 Discussion

With just ten test pits excavated it is difficult to draw any firm conclusions from such a limited number of sites. None of the pits produced any ceramic material pre-dating c. 1100 AD, and although this does not necessarily indicate an absence of activity in the Anglo-Saxon or Roman periods, it does suggest this is relatively unlikely to have been present in the excavated areas east, particularly in the area where several pits were concentrated south of The Street, east of the church. There are few references to the early village of Smarden; it has no mention in the Domesday Book, although the name is said to have Saxon origins, meaning 'butter valley and pasture'. The focus of the probably dispersed surrounding Saxon farmsteads and settlements were evidently elsewhere in the area, perhaps out of the river valley where Smarden was eventually settled.

The test pit excavation data does show clear evidence of activity in the high medieval period of an intensive nature, indicative of habitation in the vicinity (figure 17). All excavated sites produced some material of this date, with greater numbers from the pits south of The Street, supporting the suggestion that this was formerly a central part of the settlement. The later medieval evidence from the test pits accords with the known history of the settlement, including the granting of a weekly market in Smarden during the 14th century, effectively elevating the status of the village to a town, and the influence from Dutch weavers who were encouraged into England by Edward III. This appears to have ushered in a period of growth and prosperity in Smarden, where many new homes were built, some possibly infilling the putative original market site south of the Street, as the weaving industry took hold of the village. The large number of silver coins, many of 13th – 16th century date, found south of The Street are however unlikely to represent losses in the medieval period, probably constituting a discarded recent numismatic collection.

The documented medieval commercial activity at Smarden may provide part of the explanation for the excavated ceramic evidence indicating sustained intensive activity in the later medieval period, with the cumulative setbacks of the 14th century not here reflected in any decline in the volume of pottery recovered. This continued into the 15th and 16th centuries, with notable quantities of high fired earthenwares excavated from all the test pits showing quite intense activity throughout the mid-15th to 16th centuries and the historic buildings record indicating that many new homes were constructed.

The volume of post-medieval finds excavated from the Smarden test pits suggest that occupation of the village continued to be sustained into the 18th century, potentially relating to the improvements to the roads due to the Turnpike Act of 1773, which enabled swifter and more comfortable journeys which could have opened up Smarden to the rest of the county as well as bringing more people into the village. However, the settlement is still relatively small on the 1838 Tithe Map, and it is only into the 20th century and later where the biggest expansions of the village have been seen to create the much larger village of Smarden that we see today.

The most significant of the finds that were recovered from the test pitting were the 23 coins that were excavated from SMA/08/1 and SMA/08/5, both of which were excavated to the rear of Heathfield Cottage that front The Street in the medieval centre of the village. These were examined with the 84 coins that had already been recovered from earlier digging in the same garden and all of which date to both the medieval and post medieval periods. The earliest English coins date to the reign of John I (1199-1216) and the latest coins actually date to the Commonwealth (1649-1660). A number of foreign coins were also recovered, mainly from the garden, the earliest dates to Henry III of Ireland (1251-1254) and the latest was from the Zeeland

province in the Low Countries minted between 1614-1675. A number of foreign coins, dating to between the 13th and 17th centuries, were also recovered that were minted in Flanders, Luxemburg, Scotland, Venice, the Hainaut province of what is now modern Belgium, France and Germany.

Given the almost selective nature of the coins and that every monarch does not appear within the hoard, the coins may actually have originally been a collection that was either purposely buried or scatted across the garden or they could have been simply lost.

The date of deposition of the coins is unsure, it does seem unlikely that such a number of coins were accidentally and repeatedly lost within this small area of Smarden between the 12th and the 17th centuries, especially when the collection is compared to urban sites where a similar or smaller number of coins have been recovered. Also, given their location in the top soil, close to the surface and the large amount of 19th century disturbance that is evident across site, with the fact that no coins later than 1685 were discovered suggests that if they were part of a collection they may have been deposited within the last 250 years. If in fact the coins were buried in the 17th century are also appearing over the majority of southern half of the garden, away from the cottage, is also interesting if the coins were originally buried in the 17th century, perhaps to keep them safe, then there must have been a great deal of disturbance during the 18th and 19th centuries which spread the coins over the garden and for them all to appear in the top soil.

8 Conclusion

The community test pit excavations in 2008 in Smarden revealed something of the medieval and post-medieval development of the settlement, and usefully provided an excavation context for a collection of mostly medieval silver coins indicating these to have been deposited in recent times. The lack of evidence for settlement pre-dating the 12th century leaves open the question as to whether the origins of the present settlement lie in the Anglo-Saxon period, but does suggest that the community was particularly resilient in the face of the know set-backs of the 14th century, probably supported by its commercial economy. Any future programme of excavation in the village could usefully extend the number of pits excavated to produce a more refined picture across a larger area of the settlement, and ultimately extend out to include outlying farms and hamlets, all of which are likely to be part of the pre-modern settlement pattern.

9 References

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10 Appendices

10.1 Listed Buildings of Smarden¹⁴

Grid Ref	HER No.	Name	Grade	Details
TQ8798 4229	MKE2822/ 22789	Church of St Michael	I	Chancel and Nave 14 th C, tower is 15 th C. Called the Barn of Kent because of the design of the roof and the width of the nave
TQ860422	MKE2825	West Hoy Farmhouse, Shenley Farm Road	II	15 th C, close studded building with plaster infilling
TQ8826 4240	MKE2827	Chessenden House, The Street	II	15 th C timber framed building with plaster infilling
TQ8793 4233	MKE2828	Hartnup House, Water Lane	II	NW wing is 15 th C with plaster infilling colour-washed, ground floor is close-studded. SE wing was added in 1671 with red brick infilling
TQ8788 4235	MKE2829	The Cloth Hall, Water Lane	II	Formally Turk Farmhouse is 15 th C timber framed and close studded building with plaster infilling
TQ8810 4234	MKE2832	Dragon House, The Street	II	L Shaped 15 th C timber framed building
TQ8783 4210	MKE2833	The Thatched House	II	15 th C bay hall house, thatched, large and early half-timbered, end jettied and widely spaced uprights with two centred doorway of two giant baulks
TQ8918 4078	MKE2834	Hamden Grange, Bethersden Road	II	14 th C timber framed building, refaced with red brick and grey headers in 1839, tiled roof
TQ8879 4286	MKE2835	Biddenden Green Farmhouse, Lewd Lane	II	15 th C timber framed and close studded building with plaster infilling
TQ879420	MKE2836	Windmill (remains of)	II	Remains of post mill in grounds of Mill House – only oak centre post and supporting timbers remain on high mound. Date of construction uncertain, timbers were renewed in 1871.
TQ8957 4292	MKE8847	Tolhurst Farmhouse, Pluckley Rd	II	Four bay open hall house, jettied to either end, probably built in early 15 th C with alterations during 16 th C
TQ8783 4210	MKE9196	The Thatched House, Cage Lane	II	End jetty house, probably dating to late 15 th or early 16 th C
TQ8915 4071	MKE13693	Hamden, Bethersden Rd	II	Medieval listed building (no other information available)
TQ8800 4169	MKE13926	The Fleete House, Bethersden Rd	II	Medieval listed building (no other information available)
TQ8774 4285	MKE13927	Little Ash, Mill Lane	II	Medieval listed building (no other information available)
TQ9020 4289	MKE13928	Mainey Wood, Romden Rd	II	Medieval listed building (no other information available)
TQ8756	MKE13929	Ash Farmhouse, Mill	II	Medieval listed building (no other

¹⁴ The listed buildings search results were kindly provided by Ed Salter of Kent County Council.



4279		Lane		information available)
TQ8888 4283	MKE13930	Biddenden Green Cottage, Pluckley Rd	II	Medieval listed building (no other information available)
TQ8801 4232	MKE13931	Parsonage House, The Street	II	Medieval listed building (no other information available)
TQ8815 4237	MKE13933	The Brothers House, The Street	II	Medieval to post medieval listed building (no other information available)
TQ8803 4231	MKE13934	The Pent House, The Street	II	Medieval listed building (no other information available)
TQ8836 4206	MKE13938	Vesper Hawk House, The Street	II	Medieval listed building (no other information available)
TQ8791 4177	MKE13942	Dreenagh House and Cottage, Bethersden Rd	II	Medieval listed building (no other information available)
TQ8809 4233	MKE13945	Hadley House, The Street	II	Medieval listed building (no other information available)
TQ8954 4209	MKE13983	Romden, Romden Rd	II	Medieval listed building with undated Barn (no other information available)
TQ87150	MKE17588	Malthouse Farm Oast	II	Undated listed Oast house
TQ8735 4031	MKE21338	Great Omenden Farmhouse	II	Probable post medieval (17 th C) ground floor red brick, above tile hung and hipped tile roof
TQ8971 4215	MKE21499	Timber Framed Barn at Romden Castle, Romden Road	II	Timber framed Barn at Romden Castle, NE of Romden Cottage – post medieval (18 th C or earlier) timber framing with plaster infilling and curved braces. Hipped tiled roof
TQ8950 4214	MKE21500	Romden, Romden Road	II	Post medieval (18 th C), two storeys and attics red brick, tiled roof with gabled dormer
TQ8953 4208	MKE21501	Timber framed barn opposite Romden, Romden Road	II	15 th – early 16 th C timber framed jettied farmhouse
TQ8949 4208	MKE21502	Weather boarded barn to W of Timber framed barn opposite Romden, Romden Road	II	Post medieval 18 th C timber framed and weather boarded barn with half-hipped tiled roof
TQ8943 4219	MKE21503	Weather boarded barn to E of Romden, Romden Road	II	Post medieval 18 th C barn, weather boarded with half-hipped tiled roof
TQ8536 4249	MKE21504	White House Farmhouse, Shenley Farm Road	II	Post medieval 18 th C farmhouse, ground floor red brick, 1 st floor weather boarded with half-hipped tile roof with catslide to rear
TQ8740 4318	MKE21505	Westover Farmhouse, Bell Road	II	Post medieval 17 th C farmhouse, two storeys with weatherboarding, tiled roof, hipped at the N end
TQ8809 4232	MKE21506	Dragon Cottage, The Street	II	15 th C timber framed building with plaster infilling
TQ8804 4232	MKE21507	Amberstone, The Street	II	Post medieval 17 th C timber framed post office, refaced in 18 th C with red brick and a hipped tiled roof



TQ8732 4104	MKE21508	Gillham, Tilden	II	Post medieval 18 th C house in red brick with a hipped tile roof with 19 th C bay windows on ground floor
TQ8800 4235	MKE21509	Wistaria Cottage, Water Lane	II	Post medieval 17 th C or earlier resorted timber framed cottage with cemented infilling, first floor is weather boarded. Tiled roof.
TQ8914 4071	MKE21510	Hamden Grange, Bethersden Road	II	14 th C timber framed building cruck house with a tiled roof
TQ8912 4067	MKE21511	Granary to SW of Hamden Grange, Bethersden Road	II	Timber framed building with some plaster infilling but mostly refaced with dressed ragstone, tiled roof. Main construction periods 1550-1699.
TQ8831 4091	MKE21512	Blinks Farmhouse, Bethersden Road	II	17 th C L-shaped 2 storeyed timber framed building with plaster infilling exposed on 1 st floor but otherwise refaced with red brick and grey headers and hipped tiled roof. Brick chimney breast of south wall.
TQ8779 4186	MKE21513	Regency Cottage, Bethersden Road	II	Early 19 th C house, 2 storeys painted brick with hipped tiled roof
TQ8753 4179	MKE21514	Bardleden Farmhouse, Biddenden Road	II	18 th C house, 2 storeys and attics red brick and hipped tiled roof with moulded wooden eaves cornice and 3 hipped dormers.
TQ8781 4201	MKE21515	Mill House, Cage Lane	II	17 th - 18 th C house, 2 storeys faced with weatherboarding and hipped tiled roof. NW wing has an 18 th C shop window complete with glazing bars.
TQ8777 4192	MKE21516	Apple Tree Cottage, Cage Lane	II	18 th C 2 storey house, left side portion has red brick ground floor and weatherboarded 1 st floor. Right side portion is 2 storeys weatherboarded, all with a hipped tile roof.
TQ8760 4283	MKE21517	Ash Farmhouse, Mill Lane	II	15 th -16 th C originally a manor house timber framed building, refaced with red brick on ground floor and tile hung above. Steeply-pitched hipped tiled roof and brick chimney breast of NE wall.
TQ8859 4264	MKE21518	Squirrel Cottage, Pluckley Road	II	15 th -16 th C L shaped timber framed building, 1 st floor of SW front oversailing but refaced with weatherboarding. Hipped tiled roof.
TQ8893 4288	MKE21519	Baker's Bridge Cottages (Nos 1 and 2), Pluckley Road	II	18 th C cottages, ground floor red brick, 1 st floor weatherboarded. Half-hipped tiled roof.
TQ8919 4297	MKE21520	Newenden House, Pluckley Road	II	16 th -17 th C timber framed building, refaced with red brick on ground floor and hung with curved tiles on 1 st floor with a half-hipped tiled roof.
TQ9033 4316	MKE21521	Hodge Farm Cottages, Pluckley	II	Now 2 cottages, 2 storeys – S cottage is 16 th -17 th C refaced



		Road		with red brick on ground floor and tile-hung above. N cottage is 18 th C addition wholly in red brick. Tiled roof to the whole with pentice at S end and hipped at the N end.
TQ8643 4329	MKE21529	Old village lock-up to SW of Munk's Farmhouse, Bell Road	II	Former village lock-up sited here in 1864 – it's a small square wooden shed with little square windows in N and S walls and door in W wall. Roof has been renewed.
TQ8800 4168	MKE21530	Fleet Farmhouse, Bethersden Road	II	Probable late medieval timber-framed building – 2 storeys faced with weatherboarding and hipped tiled roof.
TQ8822 4237	MKE21605	East End Cottages, The Street (Nos 1-4)	II	Mid 19 th C range, 2 storeys, ground floor red brick, 1 st floor weatherboarded, hipped tiled roof.
TQ8730 4109	MKE21606	Weatherboarded Barn opposite Gillham, Tilden	II	17 th -18 th C weatherboarded barn with steeply pitched hipped tiled roof and hipped wagon entrance
TQ8634 4194	MKE21622	Obeden, Bell Lane	II	18 th C 2 storey faced with weatherboarding, part of ground floor painted brick. Hipped tiled roof with pentice behind, outside brick chimney stack.
TQ8605 4190	MKE21623	Weatherboarded barn to SW of Barnden, Bell Lane	II	18 th C weatherboarded barn with thatched roof
TQ8646 4352	MKE21628	Watch House, Bell Road	II	16 th C or earlier timber-framed building with plaster infilling, 1 st floor oversailing on the protruding ends of floor joists and brackets. Hipped tiled roof.
TQ8865 4305	MKE21630	Little Biddenden Green, Lewd Lane	II	18 th C two parallel ranges – 2 storeys faced with weatherboarding, half hipped tile roof.
TQ8760 4281	MKE21631	Remains of the Pound to the S of Ash Farmhouse, Mill Lane	II	Post medieval remains of the Pound (18 th C or earlier) rectangular enclosure of stone rubble, 3 sides only remaining
TQ8878 4283	MKE21632	Oasthouse S of Biddenden Green Farmhouse, Lewd Lane	II	Post medieval (19 th C) Oasthouse – cylindrical brick roundel, tiled conical roof with cowl, attached to a 2 storey brick building with tiled roof and casement window.
TQ8782 4209	MKE21633	The Thatched House, Cage Lane	II	Medieval 15 th C Hall house, timber framed with plaster infilling and curved brace on the 1 st floor. Hipped thatched roof
TQ8806 4228	MKE21634	Cage Cottages, Cage Lane	II	Timber framed building refaced in 18 th C, ground floor painted brick, above weatherboarded, hipped tiled roof with pentice to N and S.
TQ8791 4177	MKE21635	Dreenagh Cottage, Bethersden Road	II	16 th C or earlier restored timber framed building with plaster infilling. Steeply-pitched hipped



				<p>tilled roof with pentice behind and 2 hipped dormers. 1st floor of W oversails on protruding ends of floor joists.</p>
TQ8774 4285	MKE21638	Little Ash, Mill Lane	II	<p>Late medieval (15th C) timber framed hall house. Ground floor close-studded with restored brick infilling. 1st floor has some curved braces and plaster infill. Steeply pitched hipped tile roof</p>
TQ8865 4272	MKE21639	Wallington House, Pluckley Road	II	<p>18th C two storeys and attic in gable ends, faced with weatherboarding. Hipped tiled roof with pentice behind.</p>
TQ8698 4294	MKE21640	The Bell Inn, Bell Road	II	<p>18th C L-shaped building. Ground floor of NE front faced with weather boarding and of the NW front with red brick and grey headers, above both fronts tile hung. Hipped tiled roof.</p>
TQ9034 4259	MKE21641	Snapmill Farmhouse, Romden Road	II	<p>Probably a timber framed building refaced with red brick in 18th C and altered in 19th C. Very steeply pitched hipped tiled roof. Two 19th C sash windows with glazing bars, with tile-hung gables added above those on 1st floor</p>
TQ8805 4238	MKE21642	Gillets House, The Street	II	<p>Sir Charles Igglesden in his "Saunters through Kent with a pen and a pencil" says that this house was built by Thomas Hinds in 1818. Two storeys, ground glazing bars intact – ground floor portion built out of the west end. 19th C addition of one window at E end</p>
TQ8782 4357	MKE21643	Hegg Hill Cottage, Bell Road	II	<p>18th C two storey weatherboarded, tiled roof with catslide roof to rear. Outside brick chimney stack to left-hand side</p>
TQ8764 4348	MKE21644	Weatherboarded barn to SW of Hegg Hill, Bell Road	II	<p>Probably 18th C large weatherboarded barn with half-hipped tiled roof</p>
TQ8818 4236	MKE21965	Militia House, The Street	II	<p>House c.1830-40, part of a terrace of which the right hand property has been altered. Timber frame clad in weather boarding, slate roof, hipped to left with one central brick stack. Interior has large 19th C plastered fireplace</p>
TQ8814 4237	MKE22090	Perrin House, The Street	II	<p>Formerly the Forge, 17th C or earlier timber-framed building with timbering visible in the SE wall but otherwise refaced with weatherboarding. Half-hipped tiled roof, casement windows</p>
TQ 8802 4234	MKE22094	The Chequers Inn, The Street	II	<p>16th C or earlier timber framed building, refaced with red brick on ground floor and</p>



				weatherboarded above, the W end wholly weatherboarded. Tiled roof, hipped at the W end. 19 th C gable projection in centre
TQ 8888 4281	MKE22095	Biddenden Green Cottage, Pluckley Road	II	Probably a late medieval hall-house refaced with weatherboarding. Steeply-pitched hipped tiled roof with smoke louvers and massive 17 th C brick chimney stack
TQ 8797 4172	MKE22096	Vine Cottage, Bethersden Road	II	18 th C two storey house faced with weatherboarding, hipped tiled roof.
TQ8797 4223	MKE22099	River Cottage, Cage Lane	II	17 th C or earlier timber-framed building with exposed curved braces and plaster infill. Two storeys, steeply pitched hipped tiled roof
TQ8782 4198	MKE22101	Remains of windmill in ground of Mill House, Cage Lane	II	18 th C or earlier remains of post mill, consists of wooden upright which formally turned the mill and 4 beams resting on 4 red brick piers
TQ8694 4130	MKE22102	Limekiln Farmhouse, The Cut	II	Probably 17 th C or earlier timber-framed building now refaced in pebbledash. Two storeys, hipped tile roof with pentice to S
TQ8688 4302	MKE22104	Bell Farmhouse, Bell Road	II	Probably a 17 th C or earlier timber-framed building, two storeys. Ground floor red brick above hung with curved tiles. Tiled roof, hipped on one side
TQ8696 4286	MKE22107	Church Farmhouse, Bell Lane	II	13 th C, two parallel ranges, two storeys. The weatherboarding has now been removed and the building has been exposed spindly applied timber-framing. Hipped tiled roof
TQ8665 4263	MKE22108	Oasthouse to S of Hadman's Place Farmhouse, Bell Road	II	19 th C, one squared brick oast with pyramidal tiled roof. Two storey outbuilding attached with hipped tiled roof
TQ8810 4234	MKE22117	Village Pump, The Street	II	Post medieval hand water pump consists of a lead waterspout (dated 1897), with iron pump handle and stone receptacle below. Beneath a modern wooden shelter
TQ8827 4240	MKE22118	Chessenden, The Street	II	15 th C timber-framed building with plaster infilling. Hipped tiled roof, casement windows with diamond-shaped leaded panes
TQ8715 4419	MKE22160	Oasthouse to NW of Malthouse Farmhouse, Bedlam Lane	II	19 th C building, one cylindrical brick oast with conical tiled roof. Attached to this is an outbuilding, partly weatherboarded and partly red brick, with hipped tiled roof
TQ8627 4351	MKE22161	Marley Farmhouse, Bell Road	II	18 th C or earlier L-shaped timber framed building with red brick infilling, the S front refaced with red brick on ground floor and tile-hung above. Half-hipped tiled



				roof
TQ8802 4232	MKE22163	Browns Stores, The Street	II	Shop portion facing the street is 19 th C, red brick and grey headers, having a gable with fretted bargeboards. House behind is L-shaped timber framed, probably 15 th C building with some plaster and some painted brick infilling with some close studding. Tiled roof
TQ880 64231	MKE22164	Heathfield Cottage, The Street	II	Probably 17 th C or earlier timber-framed building, refaced with brick, now painted, on ground floor with weatherboarding above. Hipped tiled roof
TQ8825 4238	MKE22165	The Zion Chapel	II	Dated 1841, Stuccoed front, four pilasters on tall bases support a cornice and pediment with inscription 'Zion'
TQ8737 4116	MKE22166	Little Gillham, Tilden	II	Probably 17 th C building, refaced in 18 th C with weatherboarding on ground floor with tile-hung above, with the trace of an overhang between. Half-hipped tiled roof
TQ8797 4234	MKE22167	Waterside House, Water Lane	II	Timber framed building refaced in 18 th C, two storeys, ground floor in red brick, 1 st floor tile-hung. Jettied overhang at ends, hipped tiled roof
TQ8912 4050	MKE22168	Langley, Bethersden Road	II	18 th C or earlier, two storeys faced with weatherboarding. Half-hipped tiled roof with projection above N gable end to which a hoist was probably once fixed
TQ8774 4188	MKE22169	Owlcroft, Biddenden Road	II	Post medieval two storey building. Ground floor painted brick, above weatherboarding. Hipped slate roof and small Tuscan porch
TQ8848 4249	MKE22170	Jubilee House, Pluckley Road	II	18 th C three storey building faced with weatherboarding. Hipped tiled roof with modillion eaves cornice
TQ9020 4269	MKE22171	Mainey Wood, Romden Road	II	16 th C or earlier timber-framed building with plaster infilling and curved braces, the ground floor rebuilt in red brick and grey headers. 1 st floor of the NW from oversails on the protruding ends of the floor joints. Hipped tiled roof
TQ8747 4281	MKE22175	Fuller Barn Cottage, Water Lane	II	18 th C two storey building, ground floor weatherboarded, 1 st floor tile hung. Tiled roof, half-hipped at one end. Trellised weather porch
TQ8584 4239	MKE22180	Hayland Farmhouse, Shenley Farm Road	II	18 th C two storey building. Ground floor red brick, above tile-hung. Hipped-tiled roof, eaves cornice



TQ8695 4293	MKE22181	Bell Cottage, Bell Road	II	18 th C two storey building faced with weatherboarding. Hipped tiled roof with pentice behind
TQ8792 4233	MKE22355	Hartnup House, Water Lane	II	L-shaped timber framed building. NW wing is 15 th C with colour-washed plaster infilling; ground floor is close-studded. Dragon beam with moulded post, hipped tiled roof. SE wing was added by Matthew Hartnup in 1671
TQ8819 4390	MKE22473	Littlegates, Bell Road	II	16 th C or earlier restored timber-framed building of 2 storeys with plaster infilling. 1 st floor of W front oversailing on the protruding ends of the floor joists and brackets and with curved braces. Hipped tiled roof
TQ8838 4198	MKE22474	Vesperhawk House, The Street	II	c.1490, T-shaped timber-framed building. N front and ground floor of W front are close-studded with plaster infilling. S front has been refaced, ground floor with stucco and weatherboarding, above with tiles
TQ8815 4121	MKE22475	Luckhurst, Biddenden Road	II	18 th C L-shaped building, 2 storeys. Ground floor red brick, 1 st floor weatherboarded. Tiled roof
TQ8666 4324	MKE22477	Munk's Cottage, Bell Road	II	Late medieval hall-house, timber framed building refaced in brick, now painted. 2 storeys, hipped tiled roof with smoke louver to one side. 17 th C chimney stack
TQ8821 4397	MKE22612	Dodges Farmhouse, Bell Road	II	18 th C L-shaped building, two storeys. N-S wing is faced with weatherboarding and a dentilled eaves cornice, the W wing with red brick and grey headers
TQ8926 4290	MKE22613	Dering Farmhouse, Pluckley	II	18 th C L-shaped building, two storeys in red brick. Half-hipped tiled roof
TQ8705 4303	MKE22614	Prestbury, Bell Road	II	Early 19 th C, two storey red brick with grey headers, half hipped tiled roof
TQ8731 4172	MKE22616	Grigsby Farmhouse, Biddenden Road	II	17 th C or earlier L-shaped timber framed building with the timbering and red brick infilling exposed in the E wing, but the W wing reformed with red brick on ground floor and tile-hung above. Tiled roof with one hipped dormer
TQ8644 4329	MKE22617	Munk's Farmhouse, Bell Road	II	18 th C two storeys and attics faced with weatherboarding. Tiled roof with 2 hipped dormers. 19 th C gabled red brick porch
TQ8701 4450	MKE22619	Swift's Green Farmhouse, Bedlam Lane	II	Early 19 th C, two parallel ranges. Two storeys red brick with grey headers. Tiled roof
TQ8878 4286	MKE22636	Biddenden Green Farmhouse, Lewd Lane	II	15 th C timber framed and close studded building with plaster infilling. Steeply pitched hipped



				tilled roof with pentice at N end
TQ8870 4274	MKE22637	Berries Maple (Nos 1 & 2), Pluckley Road	II	18 th C two storey weatherboarded building with hipped tiled roof.
TQ8903 4322	MKE22638	Bull Lane Cottage	II	18 th C two storeys. Ground floor red brick, 1 st floor tile hung. Hipped tiled roof. Right side has outside brick chimney stack
TQ9035 4322	MKE22639	Maltman's Hill House, Pluckley Road	II	Late medieval timber-framed building. Red brick and grey headers to ground floor, weatherboarding to 1 st floor. Steeply pitched hipped tiled roof, with one hipped dormer to attic storey
TQ8877 4165	MKE22641	Buckman Green Farmhouse, Romden Road	II	Late medieval hall house, two storeys faced with weatherboarding. Hipped tiled roof, pentice to rear
TQ8842 4420	MKE22642	Pear Tree Cottage, Bell Road	II	Late medieval restored timber-framed building with plaster infilling and curved braces on 1 st floor. Tiled roof
TQ8767 4350	MKE22643	Hegg Hill, Bell Road	II	16 th C or earlier timber framed house with at the timbering, close studding and plaster infilling exposed in the NE wall, but E front refaced with red brick in 18 th C, the S front tile-hung. Hipped tile roof with sprocket eaves and 2 gabled dormers
TQ8733 4116	MKE22684	Tilden Baptist Chapel, Tilden	II	Dated 1892, but a rebuilding of an earlier chapel (18 th C?) One storey red brick, gable end. Baptistry with tiled roof
TQ8743 4293	MKE22786	The Meeting House, Water Lane	II	Once a Quaker meeting house, later divided into 2 cottages, now one property. A late medieval hall house, the SW wing reformed in the 18 th C. NW wing has timber framing and plaster infilling exposed, SE wing is refronted with red brick on ground floor and tile-hung above. Tiled hipped roof
TQ8930 4459	MKE22788	Kite Farmhouse, Bell Road	II	18 th C or earlier, two storey building. Ground floor re brick, ground tiling with curved tiles, part of side elevation weatherboarded, Half-hipped tiled roof
TQ8805 4235	MKE22790	The Old School House, The Street	II	16 th C or earlier timber framed building, with the timber framing exposed on 1 st floor, ground floor partly painted brick; rest post and pan framing with plaster infill. Hipped tiled roof. 19 th C gables porch
TQ8814 4234	MKE22791	Library Cottage, The Street	II	18 th C pair of cottages, two storeys faced with weatherboarding and a tiled roof
TQ8908	MKE22792	Hamden Grange	II	17 th C or earlier timber framed



4079		Farmhouse, Bethersden Road		building refaced with red brick and a half hipped tiled roof
TQ8802 4228	MKE22793	Cage Lane Cottages	II	18 th C house, weatherboarded, tiled roof
TQ8758 4280	MKE22794	Barn to SW of Ash Farmhouse, Mill Lane	II	18 th C two storey building. Ground floor with red brick and grey headers, first floor weatherboarded. Half-hipped tiled roof
TQ8938 4293	MKE22795	Pearson Farmhouse, Pluckley Road	II	17 th C or earlier timber-framed building of 2 storeys refaced with red brick except the 1 st floor of the westernmost window bar which is weatherboarded with a hip over and probably added in 18 th C. Tiled roof
TQ8606 4193	MKE22799	Barnden, Bell Lane	II	17 th C or earlier timber-framed building with plaster infilling colourwashed pink, 1 st floor of S front and E gable end tile-hung. Tiled roof
TQ8783 4189	MKE22800	Walford House, Bethersden Road	II	18 th C, 2 storeys faced with weatherboarding, hipped tiled roof.
TQ8945 4292	MKE22829	Tolhurst Farmhouse, Pluckley Road	II	Timber-framed later medieval hall house, refaced with weatherboarding. Hipped tiled roof. Massive 17 th C brick chimney stack, smoke louvers and one hipped dormer
TQ9036 4315	MKE22830	Maltman's Hill Farmhouse, Pluckley Road	II	16 th C or earlier timber-framed building with plaster infilling. Weatherboarded, half hipped tiled roof
TQ880 24230	MKE22831	Pent House, The Street	II	15 th C double L-shaped timber framed building with plaster infilling and some close-studding. Whole of ground floor rebuilt in brick, now painted, 1 st floor of N wing weatherboarded. Hipped tiled roof
TQ8819 4235	MKE22905	Menny's Cottage, The Street	II	Cottage, c.1860, diaper brickwork and slate roof with left end chimneystack
TQ8711 4080	MKE22951	Kelsham Farmhouse, Tilden	II	Probably a late medieval L- shaped hall house. Ground floor red brick, 1 st floor weatherboarded with jettied overhang. Hipped tiled roof. Right hand portion is probably 18 th C – 2 storeys, weatherboarded with hipped tiled roof
TQ8814 4239	MKE22960	The Brothers House, The Street	II	Probably a late medieval timber framed building. Refaced with red brick on ground floor and weatherboarding above. Steeply- pitched hipped tiled roof
TQ8810 4234	MKE22964	K6 Telephone Kiosk, High Street. Tel no: Smarden 77244	II	Cast iron telephone box, designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Square kiosk with domed roof



TQ9871 4215	MKE23100	Romden Cottage, Romden Road	II	18 th C former stables to Romden Castle, 2 storeys red brick, hipped tiled roof
TQ8608 4232	MKE23101	West Hoy Farmhouse, Shenley Farm Road	II	15 th C Wealden house, 2 storeys close-studded with plaster infilling. Steeply pitched hipped tiled roof
TQ8582 4240	MKE23102	Oasthouse to NW of Hayland, Shenley Farm Road	II	19 th C, two cylindrical red brick oasts with cornice of bricks set diagonally. Conical tiled roof with cowls and fantails missing. Red brick outbuilding attached, with half-hipped tiled roof and loading door
TQ8966 4210	MKE23103	Romden Castle, Romden Road	II	Double L shaped house. Walls of cellars 13 th -14 th C. Tower built by Guldeford family in 16 th C, further additions added in the 17 th C and was refaced and enlarged in the 18 th C. Red brick, tiled roof
TQ8769 4492	MKE23105	Burnt House, Bedlam Lane	II	Probably the remaining half of late medieval hall house. Two storeys, ground floor painted brick, 1 st floor tile-hung. Hipped tiled roof with smoke louver to one side. Outside chimney stack
TQ8718 4417	MKE23129	Malthouse Farmhouse, Bedlam Lane	II	16 th C or earlier timber-framed building with plaster and painted brick infilling, first floor tile hung. Half-hipped tiled roof
TQ9012 4267	MKE23133	Dawkins, Romden Road	II	17 th C or earlier building. Ground floor faced with weatherboarding, above tile-hung with hint of an overhang between. Half-hipped tile roof with 2 hipped dormers.
TQ8579 4234	MKE23235	Ebenezer Farmhouse, Shenley Farm Road	II	18 th C two storey house. Ground floor red brick, above weatherboarding. Hipped tiled roof with eaves cornice.
TQ8903 4453	MKE23236	Park Farmhouse, Bell Road	II	Late medieval timber-framed building, refaced with red brick on ground floor and weatherboarding above. Hipped tiled roof
TQ8659 4247	MKE23249	Hadman's Bridge, Bell Lane	II	Medieval stone. Two pointed arches with 2 ribs each to the soffits. Pointed cutwater between the arches on the upstream side and buttress on the downstream side. Renewed brick parapet above
TQ8608 4189	MKE23250	Oast Cottage, Bell Lane	II	18 th C two storey brick outbuilding with square brick oast attached, having pyramidal tiled roof with cowl and fantail. Formerly an oasthouse to Barnden
TQ8788 4180	MKE23251	Fullers Farm Oast, Bethersden Road	II	18 th C outbuilding of 2 storeys. Ground floor red brick, first floor weatherboarded. Two red brick cylindrical oasts, with conical roofs retaining cowls and fantails



TQ8726 4169	MKE23252	Thorn Farmhouse, Biddenden Road	II	18 th C, two storeys red brick, hipped tiled roof. Eaves cornice with modillions and cogging
TQ8791 4237	MKE23376	Three oasthouses and granary to SW of Gilletts Farmhouse, Water Lane	II	19 th C, three cylindrical red brick oast houses, one large, two smaller with tiled roofs, cowls and fantails. Granary between, ground floor red brick, weatherboarded above. Tiled roof
TQ8723 4307	MKE23377	The Roundabout, Water Lane	II	17 th C or earlier restored timber framed cottage of two storeys, with plaster infilling and diagonal braces, the ground floor rebuilt in brick, now painted. Hipped thatched roof
TQ8788 4235	MKE23379	The Cloth Hall, Water Lane	II	15 th C timber-framed and close- studded building with plaster infilling, part of ground floor rebuilt in red brick. Tiled roof. Brick chimney breast with offsets on SE wall
TQ8804 4165	MKE23380	Oasthouse SE of Fleet Farmhouse, Bethersden Road	II	19 th C. One cylindrical red brick oast, having conical tiled roof with cowl and fantail. Attached is a 2 storey granary, the ground floor of red brick, first floor weatherboarded. Tiled roof
TQ8820 4093	MKE23381	Haffenden Quarter, Bethersden Road	II	17 th C or earlier building of 2 storeys refaced with red brick on ground floor with weatherboarding above. Hipped tiled roof
TQ8882 4283	MKE23382	Barn to E of Biddenden Green Farmhouse, Lewd Lane	II	18 th C or earlier building. Plinth of stone rubble. Weatherboarded above, hipped thatched roof
TQ8665 4263	MKE23385	Hadman's Place Farmhouse, Bell Lane	II	L-shaped building. N-S wing is 17 th C or earlier timber framed with the timbering and red brick infilling exposed in the NE wall, but refronted with red brick and grey headers. W wing is probably 18 th C addition in red brick. Hipped tiled roof with one hipped dormer
TQ8863 4259	MKE23419	Stanley House, Pluckley Road	II	17 th C or earlier timber-framed building refaced with brick, now painted on ground floor and tile- hung above, mainly with curved tiles. Half-hipped tiled roof
TQ8894 4289	MKE23420	Halfways, Pluckley Road	II	Probably 17 th C or earlier timber- framed building. One storey and attics weatherboarded. Half- hipped tiled roof with 2 dormers
TQ8807 4232	MKE23421	Hadley Cottage, The Street	II	Hadley House and Cottage are probably remains of a late medieval hall-house. Homeside is 13 th C addition – façade has a red brick ground floor and weatherboarded first floor. Half- hipped tiled roof



TQ8796 4222	MKE23552	Town Bridge Cottage, Cage Lane	II	18 th C L-shaped building, two storeys. Ground floor brick, first floor tile-hung. Hipped tile roof. The L-wing is a 15 th C timber-framed building, two storeys, exported timber-framing with hipped-tiled roof
TQ8873 4296	MKE23553	The White Cottage, Lewd Lane	II	18 th C or earlier, two stories faced with weatherboarding. Tiled roof, red brick chimney breast on W wall

10.2 Pottery and Clay Pipe from Smarden – *Luke Barber*

Pottery Fabrics

NB. Date ranges given are for likely ranges from the current site.

S: Shell only

Pottery tempered with shell and no/very little sand is the earliest type from the site. The moderate shell tempering, often burnt out during firing leaving voids, ranges up to 1mm across. The fabric is usually low to medium fired and forms consists entirely of cooking pots and bowls. Such wares were probably made at a number of locations in the Weald though no kilns are known.

Date range: 1100-1200

S/S: Sand and shell

Pottery tempered with sand and shell marks a progression of ceramic technology though the wares overlap with the shell tempered wares. The fabric usually contains moderate to abundant fine/medium sand and sparse to moderate shell tempering to 1mm (often burnt out during firing leaving voids). The fabric is usually medium to well fired and vessels tend to be more competently formed. Vessels consists primarily of cooking pots and bowls though some unglazed jugs are known. Such wares are common in the Weald though only one kiln (at Potters Corner, Ashford) has to date been excavated.

Date range: 1150-1250/75

F/MS: Fine to medium sand.

Throughout the 13th century in the Weald there is a refinement in pottery manufacture with the transition to sand tempered wares made on a potter's wheel. By the end of the 13th century most pottery is sand tempered. There are a range of fabrics in this group tempered with sparse to abundant fine to medium sand. The fabrics are usually medium to well fired and forms consists of cooking pots and bowls as well as glazed jugs, usually in the finer sand tempered fabrics. Such wares were probably made at a number of locations in the Weald, for example at Rye, though no local kilns are known.

Date range: 1225/1250-1350/75

LF/MS: Late fine sand

Throughout the 14th century there is continued refinement in pottery manufacture with fabrics becoming finer and, particularly after c. 1350 becoming harder fired. This is a gradual an uneven transition. This group of fabrics is tempered with sparse fine/medium sand and typically represents the beginning of the transition toward post-medieval ceramics. Forms consists of cooking pots and bowls and occasionally unglazed/sparsely glazed jugs and pitchers. Such wares were probably made at a number of locations in the Weald though no kilns are known.

Date range: 1350/75-1450/75

HFE: High-Fired earthenwares

A range of related fabrics including late C14th to early C15th medium-fired silty wares as well as the more common hard-fired sparse fine to sparse/moderate fine/medium sand tempered vessels. These can either be deliberately oxidized orange or reduced to have dark grey/black surfaces. These wares are typical of the true transitional period between the medieval and post-medieval periods. The vessels are always well made and usually highly fired. Forms consist of jars/cooking pots (though this is a period when cooking with metal vessels was becoming more common) and large jugs/pitchers. A number of small production sites are known of in the Weald, including Hareplain, Biddenden (by far the closest), Boreham Street and Hartfield though there are likely to be many more as yet unexcavated ones. Although

these wares begin in the later C14th and continue into the C17th they are at their most common in the early Tudor period, between 1450 and 1550.

Date range: 1375/1450-1550/1600

GRE: Glazed red earthenwares (early)

As the C16th progressed lower fired earthenwares, glazed to a greater or lesser extent on their interiors, increase in numbers. This is really the advent of the true post-medieval tradition. The range of vessels increases too as the use of pottery alters with more being created for use at the table rather than primarily for cooking. Jars, bowls, tripod pipkin (cooking vessels with three feet), jugs, storage jars, mugs, cups and plates are common. The fabrics are usually tempered with rare to sparse fine sand and normally fired to various shades of orange (though reduced grey examples are also present). Glazes are usually clear (glazing to red/brown due to the iron in the clay) or green (by the addition of copper). Some of the metallic glazes are present from Smarden, which are quite typical of the 17th century. These wares were made at numerous small potters' workshops around the Weald. The wares represent the most common pottery type in households from the 16th to mid-18th centuries.

Date range: 1525/50-1800

BORD: Borderware-type ware

During the 16th to early 18th centuries a large pottery industry was working across the Surrey/Hampshire border producing a wide range of medium fired earthenwares. Although London was the primary market the wares are to be found all round the South-East. Both iron-rich (red-firing) and iron-free (white firing) clay was used to produce a typically wide range of pot types as noted for the local glazed red earthenwares. It is usually the white, or off-white, vessels that are recognized in the Weald. They are always well made and glazed. Glazing is usually clear (firing to yellow) or green (with copper added) though brown glazes (with iron added) are also quite common.

Date range: 1550-1800

WB: Wealden buff earthenwares

Although the majority of the local potteries during the early post-medieval period were producing the glazed red earthenwares if whiter-firing clay (without the high iron-content) was available they would utilize it, probably in an attempt to copy the whitewares of the Borderware industry. They produced a similar range of vessels but is a distinctly buff/pink range of colours as opposed to the red/orange or off-white of the other main types of pottery. Glazes tend to be green. These wares must have been produced at a number of sites (such as Graffham in West Sussex) but the source of the pots from the Smarden area is not known.

Date range: 1550-1800

FREC: Frechen German stoneware

Stoneware from the Frechen industry in the Rhineland is one of the commonest imports during the early post-medieval period. It appears to travel well inland away from the ports and appears on sites of all social status. By far the most common vessel type are bottles, frequently with the embossed face-mask on the neck (Bellarmine bottles). All are salt-glazed, often with iron added to give a mottled brown finish.

Date range: 1550-1700

TGE: Tin-glazed earthenware

Tin-glazed earthenwares represent the start of refined pottery for the table. They are usually quite low-fired fine buff earthenwares with a thick opaque white glazed (due to the added tin) which provided a good background for hand-painted decoration. Although made on the Continent in the C16th the ware was not produced in England

until the C17th. It continued in production into the C18th by which time the white tin-glaze often had a distinct blue tinge to it. Plates and bowls are the most common vessel types though it was also used for drug jars and ointment pots. The material from the site includes C17th plain white, white with blue hand-painted decoration and white with purple sponged decoration as well as the later C18th wares with blue-tinged glaze, including plain and blue hand-painted decoration.

Date range: 1600-1750/75

C18th wares

A range of wares are represented, though they are not differentiated on the Test-Pit tables, including the following

Glazed red earthenware (1675/1700-1800) – a continuation of the earlier local glazed red earthenware tradition though there is a tendency towards larger storage vessels and fabrics tend to be finer with better glazing. Some of the examples with metallic glaze may be of the C17th though this type did continue into the C18th.

Jackfield-type ware (1675-1800) – a black glazed red earthenware.

Staffordshire combed slipware (1650 – 1850) – a buff earthenware with two layers of coloured slip on the vessel interiors, usually combed through to create a feathered pattern. Plates and bowls are the most common types.

London stoneware (1680 – 1800) – usually an iron-washed (brown) salt-glazed stoneware with notable black iron oxide inclusions in the fabric. Tavern pots and tankards are the most common vessel types.

Basaltes (1770 – 1870) – a matt black slip-moulded refined stoneware. The most common vessels are teapots, usually highly decorated.

White salt-glazed stoneware (1720 – 1780) – a white stoneware made in Staffordshire with fine salt glaze. This was far superior to the tin-glazed earthenwares. The most common vessel types consist of plates, though bowls, mugs and jugs are also common.

Creamware (1760 – 1840) – This represents the first mass-produced tableware and was more affordable than anything before. Early creamware has a notable yellow/creamy tinge to the glaze though vessels got paler through time. A full range of table and teawares was produced.

C19th wares

A range of wares are represented, though they are not differentiated on the Test-Pit tables, including the following

Unglazed red earthenware – usually flower pots

Glazed red earthenware (late) – a continuation of the local industry with a refinement of fabrics and glazes

English stoneware (inc. examples with Bristol glaze from the 2nd half of the C19th) – typically ink and ginger beer bottles.

Blue stoneware – plates and bowls are the typical forms.

Midlands slipware (late) – red earthenware bowls with internal white slip are the most typical form and were common in most Victorian kitchens.

Yellow ware – a range of bowls, chamber pots, oven dishes, jugs usually with blue mocha decoration are typical of the Victorian kitchen.

Industrial slipwares – these are usually in the form of bowls, measuring jugs and tankards.

Plain pearlware – earthenwares with a blue tinge to the glaze. A full range of table and teawares are present, most notably plain plates with blue shell-edge decoration.

Transfer-printed pearlware – as above but with blue (occasionally other colours) transfer-printed decoration including willow-pattern.

Plain china – refined white earthenware with no tinge to the glaze. These develop from the pearlware.

Transfer-printed china – As above but with blue, black, purple, green, red, brown transfer-printed decoration.

English porcelain – All of the material from the site is of typical ‘low-grade’ English porcelain which can be found in Victorian household assemblages of low to middle class.

Details of clay pipes are given in individual test-pits.

Test-Pit 1

Context	S/S	F/MS	HFE	TGE	WB	FREC	C18th wares	C19th wares	C. Pipe	Date Range
1			2/28g	1/10g	1/4g		6/52g	116/402g	7/14g	1500-1900
2		1/4g	1/3g			1/10g	5/14g	85/182g	1/3g	1275-1900
3							1/3g	2/30g		1700-1900
4	1/8g		4/86g					32/58g	2/6g	1200-1900
5								7/14g		1800-1900

The earliest occupation is represented by a single C13th- cooking pot base sherd of S/S (4). There is also a sherd of F/MS cooking pot of the late C13th to mid C14th (2). There are notable quantities of HFE from the later C15th to C16th centuries as well as C17th activity as represented by the TGE, WB and Frech sherds. The C18th is also well represented with glazed red earthenwares, Jackfield ware, London stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware and creamware. There is a dramatic increase in the amount of pottery during the C19th and this material is represented in all excavated contexts. The clay pipe includes material of the early 18th to 19th centuries.

Test-Pit 2

Context	S	S/S	F/MS	LF/MS	HFE	FREC	TGE	GRE	C18th	C19th pot	C. Pipe	C19th chim	Date Range
1									2/8g	10/44g			1700-1900
2										51/280g	1/2g		1800-1900
3				1/3g						59/260g	6/12g	20/1152g	1300-1900
4					1/2g				4/4g	47/178g	8/14g	5/143g	1450-1900
5					1/10g				6/20g	48/90g			1450-1900
6			1/8g		5/22g		3/7g	11/36g	5/11g	6/16g	9/17g		1300-1900
7				1/38g	18/86g	1/4g		6/15g	2/4g	4/3g	12/29g		1350-1900
8		3/11g	6/13g		2/8g			1/4g					1200-1750
9	1/7g			2/4g	1/3g					3/1g			1100-1900
20										2/2g			1800-1900

The earliest occupation is represented by a single abraded mid C12th- to early C13th- shell tempered cooking pot rim sherd (9). However, there is a notable quantity of S/S cooking pot sherds of the late C12th to mid C13th (8) and F/MS cooking pot and jug sherds of mid C13th- to mid C14th- date suggesting notable medieval activity. There are also sherds of LF/MS, including a jug strap handle (7) indicating continual activity in the C14th to C15th. The presence of notable quantities of HFE show quite intense activity throughout the mid C15th to C16th centuries. The later C16th to C17th period is also represented, though on a lesser scale by some glazed red earthenware, tin-glazed earthenware and Frechen stoneware. A similar quantity of material is present for the C18th including more glazed red earthenware, London

stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware and basalts. There is a dramatic increase in the amount of pottery during the C19th and this material is represented in virtually all excavated contexts though it is probably intrusive in the lowest (9) which would otherwise appear to be of C16th- date. The clay pipe includes a high proportion of C17th- material (notably from contexts 6 and 7) though C18th- and C19th- pipes are present in all contexts down to context 7.

Test-Pit 3

Context	F/MS	HFE	FREC	TGE	C18th	C19th	C. Pipe	Date Range
2						22/77g		1800-1900
*3						33/244g		1800-1900
*3				15/84g		53/686g		1750-1900
4	1/2g					20/132g		1300-1900
5		1/5g	1/10g		5/19g			1450-1800

(* two separate bags labelled Context 3)

The earliest occupation is represented by a single F/MS cooking pot sherd of probable C14th- date (4). There are equally small quantities of C16th- to C17th- material but more is notable for the C18th. The latter includes a number of sherds from a single late TGE plate decorated with blue which may have been discarded in the C19th. However, there is also a little creamware and glazed red earthenware of C18th- date. There is a dramatic increase in the amount of pottery during the C19th and this material is represented in all but the lowest excavated context where the latest material was of C18th- date. No clay pipe was noted in this test-pit (*probably not given to me at the end of the day!).

Test-Pit 4

Context	S/S	F/MS	HFE	FREC	C18th	C19th pot	C. Pipe	Date Range
1		1/1g	1/2g		1/1g	18/60g	2/2g	1250-1900
2	1/2g	2/6g	7/36g		1/6g	52/216g	6/6g	1150-1900
3					1/5g	22/143g	6/11g	1700-1900
4		2/5g	8/38g	2/4g				1250-1550
5		2/7g	5/100g		2/1g			1250-1800

The earliest occupation is represented by a single C13th- cooking pot body sherd of S/S (2). There are however, a notable number of F/MS cooking pot sherds of the late C13th to C14th suggesting this was the main period for the onset of activity. There are notable quantities of HFE from the C15th to C16th centuries, including a large unabraded sherd from context 5. The sherds of Frechen stoneware may well be of the mid C16th (though they may be earlier Raeren stoneware). The next period of activity appears to be the C18th, which is represented by a small but notable quantity of glazed red earthenware, London stoneware and creamware. There is a dramatic increase in the amount of pottery during the C19th and this material is represented in all but the lowest two excavated contexts. It is likely the two chips of C18th- material in context 5 are intrusive. As such, the lowest two contexts in this test-pit were probably not deposited after the mid C16th. The clay pipe includes material of the C17th (context 3) as well as the C18th to C19th centuries (contexts 1 to 3).

Test-Pit 5

Context	F/MS	HFE	FREC	C18th	C19th pot	C. Pipe	Date Range
1			1/12g	2/3g	26/134g	1/1g	1550-1900
2		1/8g		6/24g	53/150g	7/6g	1450-1900
3		1/4g		3/20g	67/152g	6/10g	1450-1900
4	1/5g	3/26g		1/4g	3/3g	2/3g	1250-1900

The earliest occupation is represented by a single F/MS C14th- cooking pot body sherd (4). There are a number of HFE sherds of mid C15th- to mid C16th- date suggesting this was a period of increased activity. The later C16th to C17th is represented by a single sherd of Frechen bottle. However, there is another increase in activity during the mid/late C18th with a notable number of glazed red earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware and creamware sherds being present. There is a dramatic increase in the amount of pottery during the C19th and this material is represented in all excavated contexts though that in context 4 may be intrusive. The clay pipe includes material of the 17th to 19th centuries mixed throughout all of the contexts.

Test-Pit 6

Context	S/S	F/MS	LF/MS	HFE	FREC	C18th pot	C19th pot	C. Pipe	Date Range
1				1/6g			11/16g	1/1g	1450-1900
2				4/28g		2/2g	29/64g	4/16g	1450-1900
3			1/1g	1/2g		1/1g	21/46g	10/18g	1350-1900
4		3/30g			1/2g	4/5g	37/106g	16/30g	1250-1900
5	7/26g	2/6g				2/2g	7/30g	4/6g	1150-1900
6	4/6g					1/2g	1/1g		1150-1900

The earliest occupation is represented by a notable quantity of C13th- cooking pot sherds, including one with a triangular club rim (context 5). One of these sherds, from context 6, is quite low fired and may be of the second half of the C12th. There are also a notable number of F/MS cooking pot sherds of mid C13th- to mid C14th- date clearly showing a continuation of activity. Although there is only one LF/MS sherd of mid C14th- to C15th- date there is an increase in the number of sherds of the mid C15th- to C16th- with moderate quantities of HFE. It is quite possible the Frechen sherd belongs to the latter part of this period. The C18th is well represented with small quantities of glazed red earthenwares, creamware and basaltes. There is a dramatic increase in the amount of pottery during the C19th and this material is represented in all excavated contexts. However, the post-medieval pottery in context 6 is likely to be intrusive suggesting this deposit is of C13th- date. The clay pipe from context 5 is all of C18th- date though the layers above this level have a mix of C17th- to C19th- pipe fragments.

Test-Pit 7

Context	HFE	FREC	GRE	TGE		C18th pot	C19th pot	C. Pipe	Date Range
1	8/28g	2/6g					29/104g	7/16g	1450-1900
2	1/14g	1/10g		1/1g		10/22g	81/300g	6/14g	1450-1900
3	5/30g		2/10g	1/6g		8/34g	8/26g	6/26g	1450-1900
4	3/28g			2/4g			2/1g	1/6g	1500-1900
5								1/2g	1700-1750

The earliest occupation is represented by notable quantities of later C15th- to C16th- HFE jar/pitcher sherds suggesting that occupation was quite intense at this time. The later C16th to C17th is represented on a lesser scale by some glazed red earthenware, frechen stoneware and purple-sponged TGE. Occupation is well represented for the C18th with a number of glazed red earthenware, London stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware and creamware sherds. There is a dramatic increase in the amount of pottery during the C19th and this material is represented in all excavated contexts. The C19th- material in context 4 is probably intrusive suggesting this layer to be of C17th- date. The lowest fragment of clay pipe, dated to the early C18th, may be intrusive in context 5. Context 4 above contains a single C17th- stem fragment, while context 3 contains two mid/late C17th- and four C18th- fragments. Above this level there is a mix of C17th- to C19th- pipe fragments.

Test-Pit 8

Context	HFE	C18th	C19th pot	C. Pipe	Date Range
1	1/7g	1/7g	23/119g	1/4g	1450-1900
2			8/30g		1800-1900
3	1/8g	2/20g	3/10g		1400-1900

The earliest occupation is represented small numbers of mid C15th- to mid C16th- HFE sherds indicating the start date of activity. The next period represented by the pottery is the late C17th to C18th where a few sherds of Staffordshire combed slipware and London stoneware (inc. a tavern pot) indicate continued activity. There is a notable increase in the amount of pottery during the C19th and this material is represented in all excavated contexts. The clay pipe consists of a single C19th- stem fragment.

Test-Pit 9

Context	LF/MS	HFE	FREC	TGE	C18th pot	C19th pot	C. Pipe	Date Range
1		1/3g			3/4g	6/4g	8/18g	1450-1900
2			1/3g	1/1g		6/18g	2/3g	1550-1900
3	1/12g						1/2g	1350-1800

The earliest occupation is represented by a single mid C14th- to C15th- cooking pot body sherd. There is also slight evidence of continued activity in the mid C15th to 16th centuries in the form of a single sherd of HFE. Activity in the later C16th to C17th is also not well represented but this period did produce a little Frechen stoneware and TGE. The C18th is represented by small quantities of pottery again, including glazed red earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware and creamware. There is a slight increase in the amount of pottery during the C19th and this material is represented in all but the lowest excavated context. The lowest piece of clay pipe recovered consists of an C18th- bowl fragment though this may be intrusive in which case this deposit could be of mid C14th- to mid C15th- date. The clay pipe from contexts 1 and 2 is a mixture of c17th- to C19th- fragments.

Test-Pit 10

Context	F/MS	LF/MS	HFE	FREC	BORD?	TGE	GRE	C18th pot	C19th pot	C. Pipe	Date Range
1			2/6g			1/8g			36/154g	4/8g	1450-1900
2		4/32g	4/20g		1/8g		1/6g	9/20g	254/1,004g	12/30g	1350-1900
3		2/8g	3/9g			1/2g	1/5g	7/22g	123/404g		1350-1900
4	2/12g	10/42g	14/74g	1/8g			6/36g	7/28g	89/316g		1250-1900

The earliest occupation is represented by two sherds of F/MS cooking pot of late C13th- to mid C14th- date (context 4). However, this test-pit also produced significant quantities of mid C14th- to mid C15th- LF/MS sherds including cooking pots and glazed jugs. As such it is likely quite intense activity began in the C14th, perhaps toward the middle of that century. Activity appears to have continued at quite a dense level judging by the quantities on mid C15th- to C16th- HFE sherds recovered. The later C16th to C17th is also well represented with quantities of glazed red earthenware, Borderware-type, Frechen stoneware and TGE. Activity appears to have continued at a similar pace during the C18th, with notable quantities of glazed red earthenware, Jackfield ware, London stoneware, basalts and creamware. There is a dramatic increase in the amount of pottery during the C19th and this material is significantly represented in all excavated contexts showing c19th- disturbance to the base of the excavation. The clay pipe includes a mix of C17th- to C19th- material from the upper two contexts only.

Conclusion:

The earliest pottery from the test-pits is probably of the 2nd half of the C12th. However, it is not until the C13th that there appears to be significant activity in some test-pits. This continues in many in the C14th to early C15th and indeed, in some, this is when activity appears to start. There is a notable rise in activity from the mid C15th to C16th in most test-pits, and indeed this is the earliest activity in some. It is quite likely this is the result of the importance of the Wealden cloth industry at this time. Activity in the later C16th to C18th remains at a moderate level with a sharp upturn in refuse disposal in virtually all test-pits in the C19th.

10.3 Coins excavated from Smarden – *Richard Kelleher*

One hundred-and-nine medieval and post-medieval coins from Smarden in Kent were submitted for identification and reporting. Two of these proved to be parts of the same coin (no. 78) and as such the catalogue total reads one hundred and eight. Coins were recovered from two of the ten test pits (TP) dug in the village, TP1 produced 21 coins, two from C1 and 19 from C2, TP5 produced five coins. 84 coins had been recovered by children playing in a garden around 20 years ago.

The medieval coins

The medieval coins from Smarden consist of 63 English, one Scottish, one Irish, one French, one German, three from the Low Countries, one from Luxemburg and two Venetian. One coin is too worn for an identification to be made and there is a single French jetton. In establishing the source of the coins it is salient to note that the profile of the medieval coins bears some similarity to that of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) data for Kent (see figures 1 and 2). The Period VIII total is proportionately higher than the Kent and PAS averages, however other factors may have had a bearing on when a particular area become monetarily active.

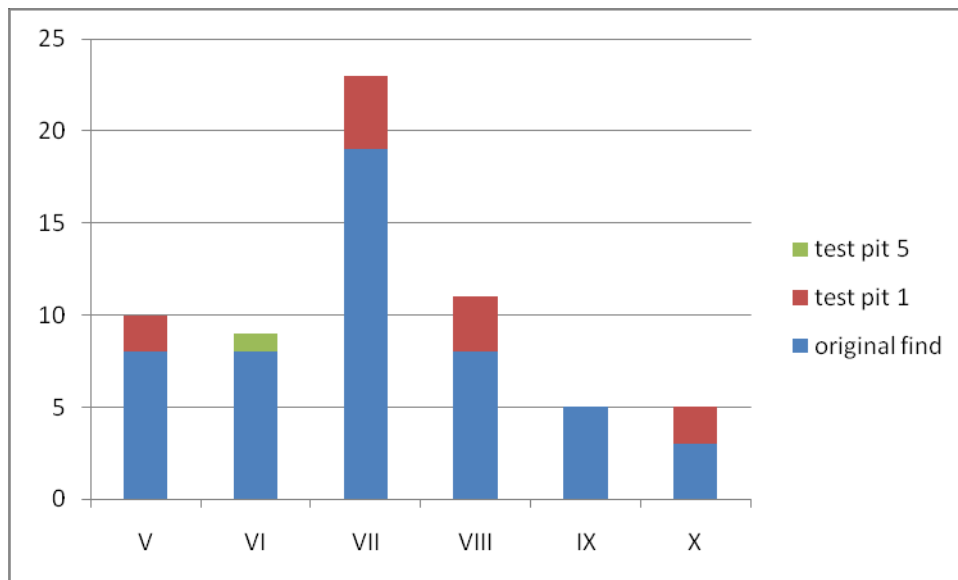


Figure 15: *Smarden medieval coins by period*

The circulation periods used in these graphs are as follows:

V	1180-1247
VI	1247-1279
VII	1279-1351
VIII	1351-1412
IX	1412-1464
X	1464-1544

In practise the medieval coinage discussed here falls into two broad types, Periods V and VI were effectively closed systems in which the currency of the following period effectively removed all the older coin from circulation. From Period VII the picture was somewhat different as no complete recoinage took place. What did happen was a series of weight reductions in 1351, 1412 and 1464 which encouraged the clipping of the pre-existing currency down to the weight of the new coins. In effect this meant that a penny of Edward I could survive in currency until 1544 when Henry VIII's debasement drove most of the good silver out of general use.

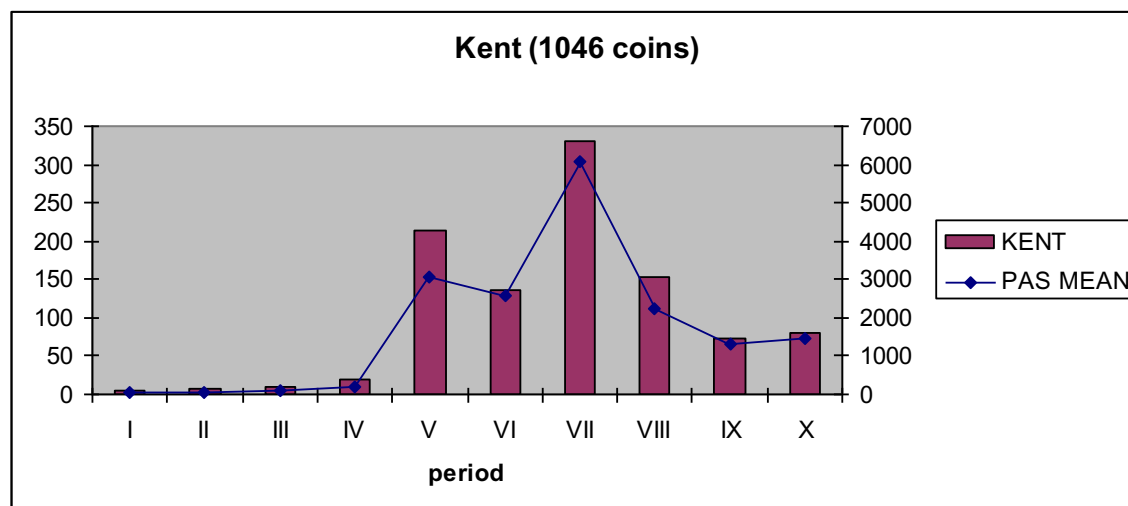


Figure 16: Kent coin profile compared against the national mean (Kelleher 2009).

Foreign coins occasionally turn up as English finds, entering from different sources in varying quantities. The majority would have been exchanged for English coins, but some found use within the currency while others would have been rejected and discarded. From the twelfth century Scottish coins were produced along broadly the same lines as the English. The Scots coin from Smarden falls into the period of debasement and so seems unlikely to have found use in circulation. Sporadically in the medieval period Irish coins were produced by English monarchs and Irish Long Cross coins are known from hoards of contemporary English Long Cross and would certainly have found use in general currency. In the late thirteenth and early fourteenth century the popularity of the English penny on the Continent led to its imitation, particularly in the Low Countries. Many millions of these ‘sterling imitations’ were struck and a good number entered into English currency. They appear in many hoards alongside the official English coins and were legislated against in 1299 by the Statute of Stepney. There are two examples among the Smarden finds. Venetian soldini were a particular irritant in the English currency in the fifteenth century. These coins were known in contemporary records as ‘galley ha’pennies’ as they entered the country via the Venetian trading fleets which sailed for England each year and acted as an unofficial halfpenny substitute in a currency whose provision of small silver coins was minimal. Two examples are present one from the early fifteenth century wave and one from the later fifteenth century wave. The remaining foreign coins come largely from France, the Low Countries and Germany and would generally not have found use other than perhaps as scrap metal. The location of Smarden in east Kent can go some way to explaining the presence of such foreign coins if indeed they are local finds, often foreign coins are recovered from the ports and main towns and their immediate hinterlands.

The post-medieval coins

The post-debasement coinage includes coins of Edward VI (2), Mary (4), Elizabeth (14), Charles I (7), the Commonwealth (1) and Charles II (1). These are in numbers and a denominational spread which one might expect from a group of casual finds. Two of the foreign coins come from this later period, one Scots coin of James VI and a seventeenth-century stuiver from Zeeland. There is no evidence that either of these copper types were ever used in currency in England.

Taking the group as a whole they appear very much like the many medieval and later coin finds made by metal detectorists in England such as the discreet assemblages from the Albany (Newman 1995) and Orford Castle (Kelleher 2008), both in Suffolk, both of which were tentatively interpreted as market sites. Where the Smarden finds become problematic is the nature of the initial recovery and the comparatively large numbers supposedly found within a very small area. Comparison of these twelfth-

sixteenth century finds with contemporary material excavated at large urban sites shows that silver medieval coins are not common finds. The figures for Winchester (99), York (99), Southampton (36), Colchester (16), Oxford (37) and Canterbury (118) indicate that at Smarden something exceptional is occurring (figures from Kelleher and Leins 2008). The almost selective nature of the material points towards the coins being a more recent deposit. The absence of any coins later than the Charles II penny (no. 105), the fact that only a single jetton was included, the lack of any copper farthings of James I and Charles I, the absence of any eighteenth century material and the sealing wax attached to coin 18 make this likely. Although it is tempting to regard this assemblage as the residue of stray losses from a market site the evidence does not yet permit such an interpretation. It is my view that the material constitutes a collection of later medieval stray losses that have been collected together and deposited in recent times, though this could be altered if similar material came from other gardens within the posited area of the medieval market.

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CATALOGUE

The coins are arranged in groups according to their Smarden source. All coins are of silver unless otherwise indicated. Each entry is given a schedule number and information on ruler, denomination, class or type, mint and moneyer (if appropriate), weight in grams, condition and a catalogue number. The catalogue references cited are North (N), Spink (S), Spink Islands (SI), Mayhew (M), Duplessy (D), Van Gelder and Hoc (VH), Den Duyts (D).

Original find of coins

ENGLISH COINS

Short Cross Coinage (1180-1247)

1. Cut halfpenny, uncertain class, mint and moneyer illegible, 0.60g (worn). N-.
2. Cut halfpenny, uncertain class, York, moneyer off coin, 0.50g (some wear). N-.
3. Cut farthing, class 1-4, uncertain mint, Osber or Osbern, 0.29 (moderate wear). N983-90.
4. Cut farthing, class 1 or 4, (London, Northampton or Shrewsbury), Reinald, 0.29g (worn). N-.
5. John, cut halfpenny, class 5b2 (1204/5-c1209), uncertain mint, Ricard, 0.57g. N.970bii.
6. John, cut halfpenny, class 5b2 (1204/5-c1209), Chichester, Rauf, 0.51g (some wear). N970bii.
7. John, cut halfpenny, class 5b (1204/5-c1209), Northampton, (Adam, Roberd or Roberd T), 0.55g (some wear). N970.
8. John, cut halfpenny, class 6a1, probably Walter at London, 0.52g (worn). N974/1.

Long Cross Coinage of Henry III (1247-1272)

9. Cut halfpenny, class 2 or 3, London, Nicole, 0.67g (not much worn). N986-990.
10. Cut halfpenny, class 2 or 3, uncertain mint, Ricard, 0.44g (reverse struck off centre, worn). N986-990.
11. Cut halfpenny, class 2-5, London, uncertain moneyer, 0.55g (some wear). N986-98.
12. Penny, class 3b-c, York, Tomas, 0.82g (broken, incomplete). N987-8.
13. Cut halfpenny, class 5b-c, Canterbury, uncertain moneyer, 0.57g (worn). N991-2.
14. Cut halfpenny, class 5, London, Nicole, 0.73g (some wear). N991-8.
15. Cut halfpenny, uncertain class, mint and moneyer, 0.22g (fragment, some wear). N983-999.
16. Cut farthing, uncertain mint and moneyer but is either Lincoln or Nicole, 0.32g (worn). N-.

Edward I-II (1272-1327)

17. Penny, class 3c (1280-1), London, 1.26g (some wear, slightly buckled). N1018.
18. Penny, class 3c (1280-1), Lincoln, 1.08g (bent, straightened, sealing wax on reverse). N1018.
19. Penny, class 3c-d (1280-1), Bristol, 1.38g (in good condition). N1018-19.
20. Penny, class 3c-d (1280-1), London, 1.24g (some wear, chipped). N1018-19.
21. Penny, class 3c-d (1280-1), London, 1.08g (some wear). N1018-19.
22. Penny, class 3e (1280-1), Newcastle, 0.83g (some wear, chipped edges). N1020.
23. Penny, class 3 (1280-1), London, 1.32g (some wear). N1016-22.
24. Penny, class 3 (1280-1), London, 1.26g (some wear). N1016-22.
25. Penny, class 4 or 5 (1282-91), London, 1.23g (buckled, dented, chipped, cracked). N1023-9.
26. Penny, class 9a1 (c1299-1300/1), London, 1.34g (poorly struck in places). N1036/1.
27. Penny, class 9b1 (c1299-1300/1), London, 1.21g (some wear, chipped). N1037/1.
28. Penny, class 10cf2 (1301-10), Canterbury, 1.34g. N1041.
29. Penny, class 10cf2 (1301-10), Durham, 1.19g (poorly struck, some wear). N1041.
30. Penny, class 10cf2 (1301-10), London, 1.10g (some wear). N1041.
31. Penny, class 10cf3 (1301-10), Bury St Edmunds, 0.95g. N1042/1-2.
32. Penny, class 10cf5 (1301-10), Canterbury, 0.87g. N1043/1.
33. Penny, class 10 (1301-10), London, 0.54g. N1038/1-1043/2.
34. Penny, class 11c (c1310-14), Durham, 1.31g (poorly struck, chipped edges). N1062/1.
35. Farthing, class 10-11 (Withers type 30), London, 0.27g (some wear, slightly buckled edges). W30.

Edward III (1327-77)

36. Halfpenny, Florin coinage (1344-51), London, 0.57g (chipped, worn, slightly buckled). N1131.
37. Halfpenny, Florin coinage (1344-51), London, 0.36g (some wear, cracked). N1131.
38. Groat, pre-treaty series C (1351-2), London, 3.74g (moderate wear, clipped). N1147.
39. Groat, pre-treaty series E (1354-5), London, 3.89 (moderate wear, oval flan). N1163.
40. Penny, pre-treaty series F (1356), London, initial mark crown, 1.02g (slightly irregular flan). N1176.
41. Penny, uncertain type, London, 0.38g (broken, about half remains). N-.

Richard II (1377-99)

42. Penny, type IV, York, 0.95g (some wear, chipped). N1329g.
43. Penny, York, 0.87g (moderately worn, slightly bent and buckled). N1329-30.

Henry V (1413-22)

44. Penny, class F, York, 0.64g (some wear, broken – about half the coin remains). N1403.
45. (?) penny, (?) class F, uncertain mint, 0.44g (heavily clipped). N1398/1403.

Henry VI (1422-61 and 1470-71)

46. Penny, annulet issue (1422-30), Calais, 0.65g (incomplete, chipped). N1432.
47. Halfpenny, annulet issue (1422-30), London, 0.21g (broken half). N.1434.

Edward IV (1461-70 and 1471-83)

48. (second reign 1471-83), penny, York, Archbishop George Neville, type XVI 6 (prob.), 0.77g. N1650.
49. (uncertain reign 1461-83), penny, uncertain type and mint, 0.51g (heavy wear, heavy clipping). N-.
50. (uncertain reign 1461-83), penny, York (local dies), 0.35g (chipped/broken, about a quarter missing, double struck). N-.

Henry VII

51. Groat, London, type and initial mark uncertain, 1.28g (fragment, half remains – broken by bending). N1703-6.

Edward VI (1547-53)

52. Halfgroat, posthumous coinage in the name of Henry VIII, Canterbury, 1.18g (some wear). N1881.
53. Halfgroat, posthumous coinage in the name of Henry VIII, York, 0.84g (worn, chipped). N1882.

Mary (1553-1558)

54. Mary, groat, 1.70g (moderate wear, slightly buckled). N1960.
55. Mary, groat, 1.39g (incomplete, moderate wear, large chip missing, cracked). N1960.
56. Mary, groat, 0.80g (sheared not quite in half, extremely worn). N1960
57. Mary, groat, 0.68g (partial – a little over half remains, very creased). N1960.

Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

58. Shilling, first coinage (1558-1561), initial mark uncertain, 2.54g (worn, battered). N1985.
59. Groat first coinage, London, initial mark cross-crosslet (1560-1), 1.16g (worn, buckled, chipped). N.1986.
60. Penny, first coinage, London, initial mark cross-crosslet (1560-1), 0.40g (some wear, slightly bent). N1988.
61. Halfgroat (?), third coinage, London, initial mark bell (1582/3-83), 0.78g (extremely worn, cracked). N2016.
62. Halfgroat, third coinage, London, initial mark escallop (1584/5-87), 0.74g (some wear). N2016.
63. Penny, third coinage, London, initial mark escallop (1584/5-87), 0.44g (some wear, buckled edge). N2017.
64. Penny, third coinage, London, initial mark crescent (1587-89/90), 0.46g (some wear). N2017.
65. Penny, uncertain coinage, London, initial mark uncertain, 0.35g (worn, chipped, cracked). N-.

Charles I (1625-49)

66. Halfgroat, group B, initial mark rose, 0.75g (some wear). N2250.
67. Halfgroat, uncertain type, 0.88g (buckled and worn). N2250-60.
68. Penny, uncertain type, 0.46g (hole punctured through centre, worn, clipped). N2263-73.

Commonwealth

69. Commonwealth, halfgroat, 0.58g (broken, incomplete, worn). N2728.

FOREIGN COINS

Scotland

70. Robert III (1390-1406), halfpenny, debased silver, Edinburgh, 0.33g (incomplete, chipped). SI5186-7,.

71. James VI (1567-1625), eighth coinage (1601-3), eighth thistle-merk, 0.73g (heavily worn, clipped, greenish tinge). SI5500.

Ireland

72. Henry III, cut halfpenny, long cross (1251-4), class uncertain, Dublin, Ricard, 0.51g (worn). SI6235-43.

France

73. Charles VII or Louis XI (1422-83), blanc à la couronne or blanc au briquette, 0.42g (fragment – about a third remains, chipped). D522-3 or 550-1.

Low Countries

74. Flanders. Robert of Bethune (1305-22), sterling imitation, 0.64g (broken half). M215.
75. Flanders. Louis I of Nevers (1322-46), gros au lion, 0.39g (fragment). D159.
76. Hainaut. Philip the Good (1419-67), double gros (struck 1434-40; 1466-7), 1.90g (broken edges, about a quarter missing, battered and pitted). VH9-3.
77. Zeeland (Province). 2 stuiver (1614-75) date illegible, 1.46g.

Luxemburg

78. John the Blind (1309-46), sterling imitation, 0.50g and 0.35g (two fragments, some wear). M265.

Venice

79. Doge Michele Steno (1400-13), soldino, 0.38g (slightly buckled).
80. Doge Nicolo Tron (1471-3), soldino, 0.21g (chipped).

Germany

81. Uncertain Freising pfennig, 0.95g.

Foreign

82. (billon) To be identified.

Uncertain

83. Silver coin of unknown origin or type, 0.74g (all detail worn away).

Jetton

84. French jetton (copper alloy), crowned shield of three fleur-de-lis//triple stranded straight cross fleuretty with crowns and lis in the angles. Legends illegible, 2.66g (worn, pierced with nine holes around the circumference). Not in Mitchiner.

Test Pit 1, C.2.

Short Cross Coinage (1180-1247)

85. John (1199-1216), cut halfpenny, class 5a2, Lincoln or York, Tomas, 0.68g (some wear). N969.
86. Henry III (1216-72), cut halfpenny, class 7b, London, Adam, 0.78g. (some wear). N979.

Edward I (1272-1307)

87. Penny, class 6b, London, 1.18g (some wear, slightly buckled). N1031.
88. Penny, class 10cf3, Canterbury, 1.16g (heavy wear, buckled, chipped edge). N.1042/1-2.
89. Penny, class 10cf, London, 1.40g (some wear). N1040-3.
90. Penny, class 10cf, London, 1.28g. (some wear, obverse struck off centre). N1040-3.

Edward III (1327-77)

91. Halfpenny, florin (1344-51), London, 0.40g (some wear, weak obverse die, chipped, small crack). N
92. Penny, fourth coinage, series C, Durham, 0.81g (moderate wear, moderate clipping). N1150.
93. Penny, fourth coinage, uncertain mint, 0.97g (moderate wear, cracked). N.-

Fifteenth-sixteenth century

94. Edward IV (second reign), penny, type XXI 1, York, Archbishop Booth, 0.67g (moderate wear and clipping). N.1652.

95. Henry VIII (1509-47), second coinage (1526-44) 'sovereign' penny, Durham, Bp Wolsey, 0.53g (some wear). N1811.

Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

96. Groat, first coinage (1558-61) initial mark obscured, 1.42g (moderate wear, some clipping, looks to have been folded double and unfolded again). N.1986.
97. Threepence, second coinage, dated 1563, 1.03g (moderate wear, some clipping, pierced, small crack, scratched). N.1998.
98. Threepence (milled), date obscured (but 1561-4), 0.42g (broken fragment of coin – a little less than half; four deliberate-looking scratches on top of reverse). N.2033-6.
99. Halfgroat, third coinage (1583-1603), London, initial mark anchor (1597/8-1600), 0.81g (moderately worn, buckled, obverse bust obliterated). N.2016.

Charles I (1625-49)

100. Penny, group A, initial mark two pellets, no inner circles, 0.55g (irregular dent on reverse, worn, slightly buckled). N2262.
101. Halfgroat, fourth bust, group D, initial mark off flan, 0.77g (pierced from obverse for suspension?). N2258.
102. Penny, group D, initial mark off coin, 0.30g (fragmentary broken half, small squarish hole punched through from obverse). N2268 or 2270.

Germany

103. To be identified. Cologne Archbishops?

Test Pit 1, C.1.

104. Elizabeth I (1558-1603). Penny, third coinage, London mint, mintmark: hand (1589/90-91/2), 0.56g (some wear, slightly buckled). N2017.
105. Charles II (1660-85). Penny (milled), dated 1679, 0.61g (some wear). Reverse of coin has a soldered silver attachment (incomplete) as if to create a small dress accessory. The attachment is on the same alignment as the coin's die axis suggesting the obverse bust was meant to be viewed. S3390.

Test Pit 5, C.2.

106. Henry III (1216-72). Short Cross cut halfpenny, class 6c2/6x mule, Canterbury, Salemun, 0.55g (some wear). N976/2.
107. Elizabeth I (1558-1603). Sixpence, second coinage, dated 1582, 2.53g (heavy wear, some clipping). N1997.
108. Uncertain object (not numismatic).

10.6 Maps

Much of the value of the test pit data from currently occupied rural settlements are derived from a holistic consideration across the entire settlement. Maps showing a range of the data from the test pit excavations in Smarden in 2008 are included below. These may be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the main report. Some of these maps are available online at <http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/smarden.html> and these can be used, if wished, to prepare maps showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.

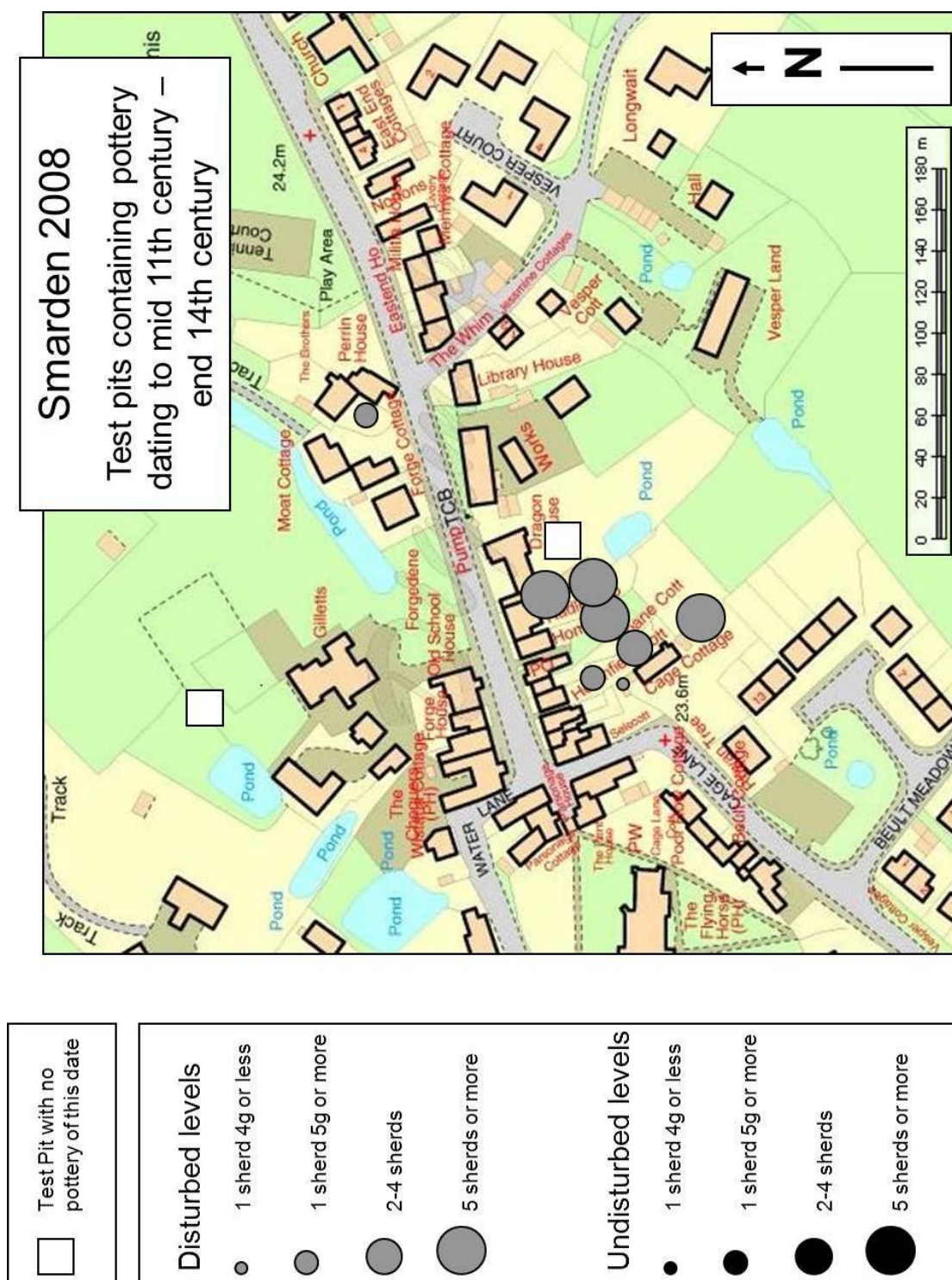


Figure 17: Medieval pottery distribution map from Smarden test pits

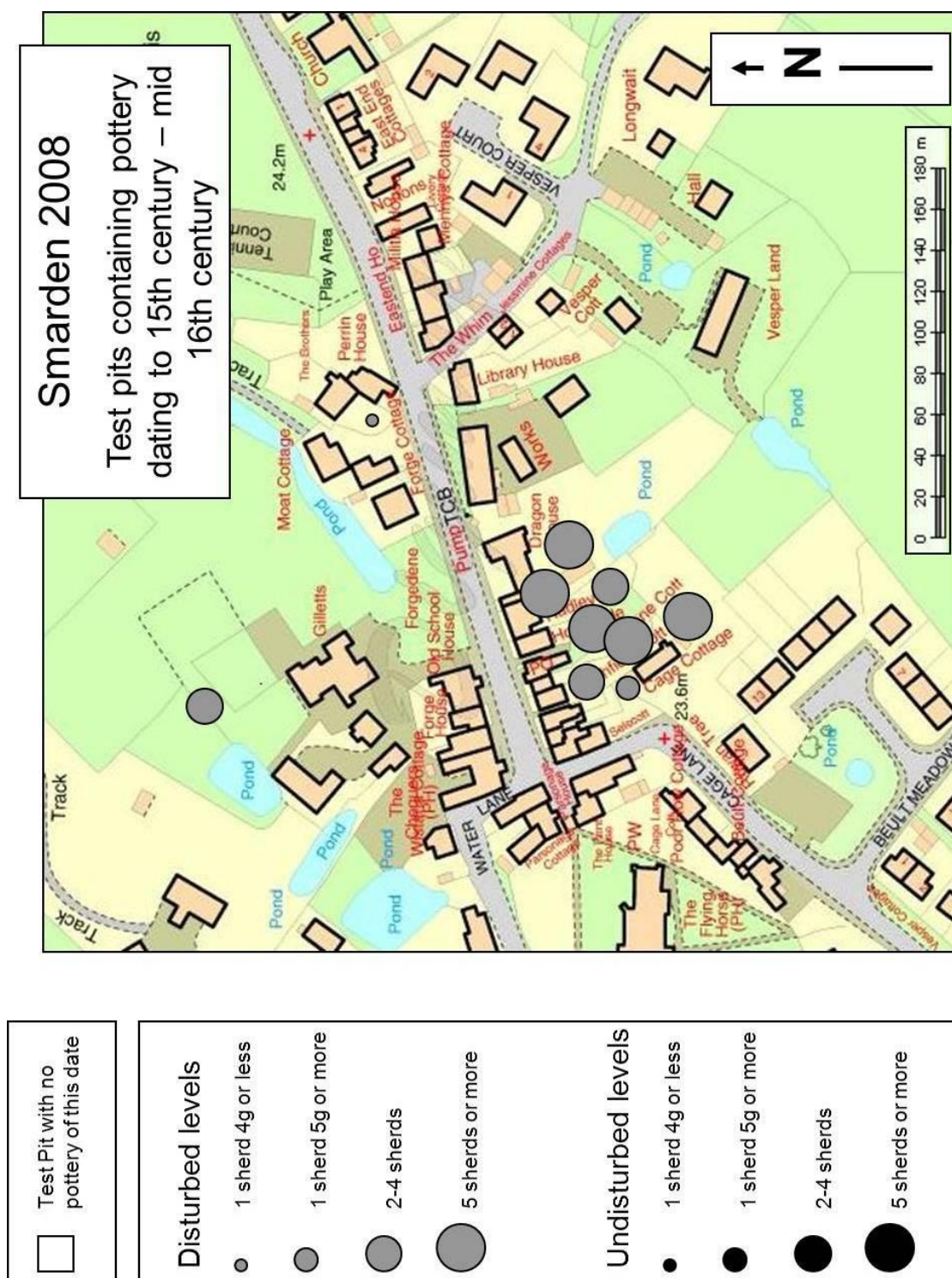


Figure 18: *Late medieval pottery distribution map from Smarden test pits*

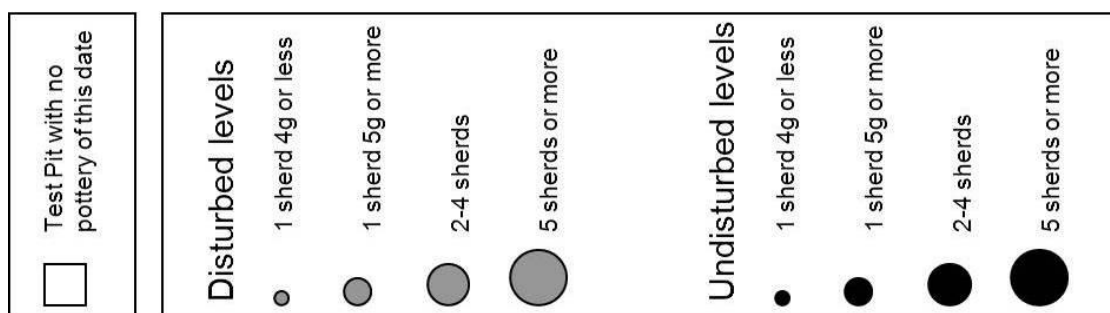
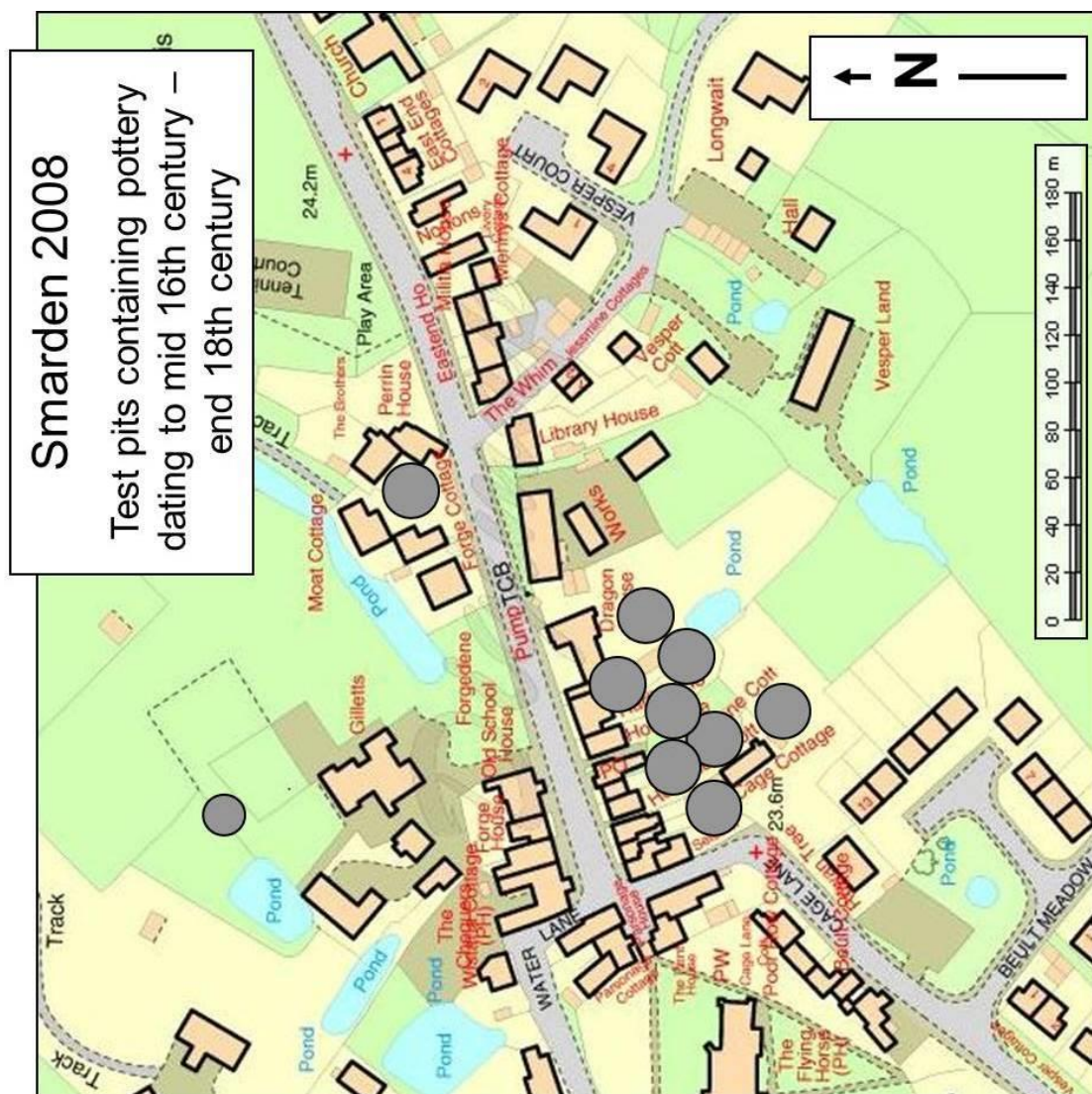


Figure 19: Post medieval pottery distribution map from Smarden test pits

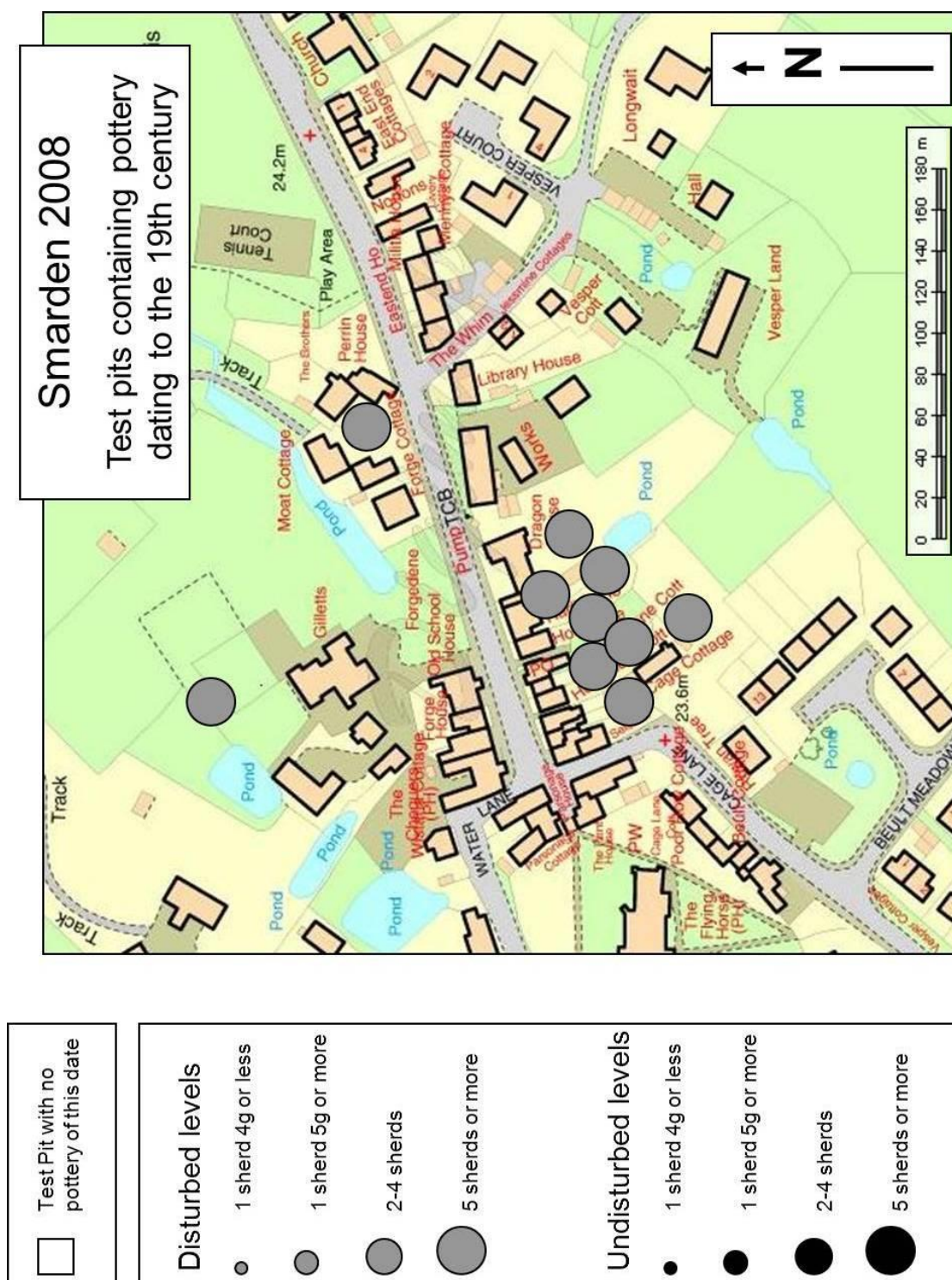


Figure 20: 19th century pottery distribution map from Smarden test pits