

**An Archaeological Evaluation at St Mary's Church,
Church Lane, Newington, Kent**

**NGR 586140 165290
(TQ 8614 6529)**

**Project No:4871
Site Code: SMN11**

**ASE Report No. 2011139
OASIS id:103220**

**Sarah Porteus
With contributions by
Elke Raemen, names
Illustrations by Lesley Davidson**

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Thomas Ford & Partners to undertake an evaluation at St Mary the Virgin Church, Newington, Kent. Three hand dug test pits of 1m square were excavated to identify the depth of burials within the graveyard. Test pit 1 contained an undisturbed coffin with plate at 1.10m below surface, test pit 2 contained a row of three coffins at a depth of 1.40m below the surface and test pit 3 contained an articulated child skeleton at 0.50m below the surface. The burials were left in situ and the pits backfilled.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, were commissioned by Thomas Ford & Partners to undertake an archaeological evaluation at St Mary the Virgin Church, Church Lane, Newington Kent (Fig. 1, NGR 586140 165290).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 272, Chatham) the site lies on sand and clay loam.

1.2.2 The graveyard occupies a level site with a gradual drop away to the north and east.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 English Heritage has awarded a grant to the Parish Church Council for the reroofing of the north aisle. This evaluation forms part of the preliminary investigations into the location of drainage and soakaways.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aims of the evaluation as given in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2011) were:

- *To establish the presence or absence of human remains within the location of the proposed drainage works. If present to what extent and minimum depth below modern ground level do such remains exist?*
- *To establish the presence or absence of ancient archaeological remains within the location of the proposed drainage works and to what extent these have been damaged by burials relating to the use of the site as a graveyard*
- *To enable the Diocesan Archaeology Advisor to make an informed decision regarding the location of upcoming drainage works and any archaeological work that may be required to mitigate the impact of those works.*
- *To report on the results of the archaeological evaluation*

1.4.2 The specific aims of the evaluation as given in the WSI (ASE 2011) were:

- *To determine the presence of post-medieval human remains*

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report represents the findings of the archaeological evaluation undertaken between the 7th and 10th of June 2011 by Sarah Porteus (Archaeologist) and Liz Chambers (Assistant Archaeologist) and John Cook (Surveyor). The project was managed by Andy Leonard (Fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological background of the site was assessed from a search of the Kent County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) as part of the written scheme of investigation (ASE 2011), that information is summarised below with due acknowledgement.

2.2 Prehistoric (450000 BC – AD42)

2.2.1 Two Palaeolithic hand axes(TQ 86 NE 20), a Mesolithic tranchet axe and a collection of scraper tools (TQ 86 NE46) have all been recovered from within a 1km area of the site.

2.3 Roman (AD43-409)

2.3.1 The site lies approximately 600m to the north of the Roman road known as Watling Street, a road with metalled surfaces and roadside ditches(TQ 76 NW 145).

2.3.2 Finds of Roman date include two horseshoes, two iron keys and a sickle-shaped iron implement found to the north west of the site (TQ 86 NE 19).

2.3.3 A Roman cemetery is present at the Keycol Hill/Crockfield area, approximately 900m to the southeast of the site. Several instances of Roman urned burials have been noted (TQ 86 SE 1) dating from the 1st to 5th centuries AD.

2.3.4 A possible defensive station of Roman date is also thought to exist in the Keycol Hill area, although to date there has been little archaeological evidence to confirm this other than its obvious natural advantages overlooking Watling Street and 18th century descriptions of earthworks (TQ 86 SE 2).

2.4 Saxon and Medieval (AD410 – 1539)

2.4.1 There are no entries on the HER for either Saxon or medieval remains within the vicinity of the site other than the church itself.

2.4.2 The Church of St Mary itself is a Grade I Listed Building. The earliest surviving part of the church is the chancel, thought to date from c. 1200. Subsequent additions include the 14th century nave and 15th century tower, restored in 1862 and built of banded flint and squared ragstone. The south chapel was enlarged from its original form in the 13th century (TQ 86 NE 1157).The churchyard is also likely to have been in use since the medieval period.

2.5 Post-medieval (AD 1540 to present)

2.5.1 There are several listed buildings noted on the HER within 1km of the site. Those closest include Church Farmhouse; a Grade II Listed Building approximately 50m to the southwest of St Mary's Church. It is a 16th century

timber framed building with a plain tile hipped roof (TQ 86 NE 1181). A little further to the west is Parsonage Farm, another Grade II Listed Building built in the 17th century and comprising two storeys of rendered brick with a plain tiled roof

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** Three hand dug test pits of 1m by 1m were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.40 metres (Figure 2). Where excavations were required at greater than 0.80m depth an internal step was left within the pit for ease of access. The step ran north to south across the pit to maximise the potential of bisecting any east-west aligned graves.
- 3.2** The location of test pit 3 was moved approximately 2 metres to the south in order to avoid an overhanging tree canopy. The location was agreed by the client and lay within the proposed line of the drainage to be inserted.
- 3.3** The test pits were canned prior to excavation using a cable avoidance tool.
- 3.4** The pits were de-turfed carefully and the turf stored separately from underlying cemetery soil.
- 3.5** Disarticulated human remains and coffin furniture were collected during the excavations and placed in opaque lidded buckets and stored within the church for the duration of the excavation. Prior to backfilling, the remains were removed from the containers, placed at the base of the pit and covered with plastic sheeting for ease of identification should the re-excavation of the pits be required during the proposed works.
- 3.6** All excavations were fenced off using netlon fencing.
- 3.7** A full digital photographic record was maintained during the excavations.
- 3.8** The spoil from the excavations was scanned both visually and with a metal detector in order to recover artefacts of archaeological interest.
- 3.9** All artefacts of archaeological interest were labelled by context and retained for examination by ASE appointed specialists.
- 3.10** Excavations continued to the top of articulated burials, either in situ coffins or articulated remains, where excavation ceased.
- 3.11** The location of the test pits was surveyed using DGPS.
- 3.12** Hand drawn plans and sections of each test pit were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and each context recorded on a pro-forma context recording form. Colour descriptions were given by visual inspection and not with reference to a Munsell colour chart.
- 3.13** As agreed with the client, the test pits were backfilled and levelled using a 3 tonne rubber tracked machine, with the upper layer of soil watered prior to relaying of turf to attempt to preserve the turf, which was in-turn re-laid and watered.
- 3.14** Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, ASE informed Sittingbourne Heritage Museum that a site archive would be generated. The site archive is

currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the Sittingbourne Heritage Museum in due course. No accession number has been issued at this time. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	22
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	1 digital CD
Bulk finds	1 small box
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 The natural substrate was not encountered in any of the test-pits. A homogeneous, disturbed cemetery soil was recorded in all test-pits and comprised light-mid brown sandy clay with patches of yellow clay, containing occasional pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) and disarticulated human remains. This was covered by topsoil (between 0.15 and 0.20m thick) which consisted of loose dark brown loam containing flint pebbles and occasional CBM.

4.2 Test Pit 1 (Figure 3)

4.2.1 Test pit 1 was located close to the north east corner of the church. Articulated burials were encountered at a minimum depth of 16.063mAOD. Disarticulated remains were recovered from the cemetery soil immediately below the topsoil through to the limit of excavation.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length (m)	Max. Width (m)	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height m.AOD
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	17.263
1/002	Deposit	Cemetery soil	Tr.	Tr.	0.90+	17.063
1/003	Cut	Cut of grave	Not visible	Not visible	N/A	N/A
1/004	Fill	Fill of grave	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1/005	Coffin	Coffin of SK2	0.28+	0.10+	0.10+	16.063
SK2	Skeleton	skeleton	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.000

Table 2: List of recorded contexts, test pit 1

4.2.2 Summary

The cemetery soil [1/002], was present to the limit of excavation. Cut into [1/002] was grave cut [1/003], which was not clearly visible, but which contained wooden coffin [1/005]. A skeleton (SK2) was partly visible through the decayed wood of [1/005]. The coffin was only partly exposed and had a plain rectangular coffin plate in the centre. Half the plate was visible within the confines of the test-pit and the words 'ELIZAB(ETH) ...AG(ED)...DIED J(AN)..RI(P)..' were legible (Fig.3). The lettering on the plate was lightly incised with visible guidelines. The initial letter 'E' was painted in red with the remaining letters painted in black, and the plate appeared to have a red paint applied to the surface. A thin gold band was noted on the finger of the partly exposed skeleton, suggesting the deceased was married. Coffin [1/005] was covered by grave fill [1/004], which was indistinguishable from the general cemetery soil.

A fragment of coffin wood and associated metalwork was visible at the base of the test-pit in the western edge. Unfortunately, it was not possible to determine whether this was part of a truncated, but in-situ burial or unstratified fragments.

The topsoil [1/001] was approximately 0.20m thick.

4.3 Test Pit 2 (Figure 4)

4.3.1 Test pit 2 was located to the west of test-pit 1. Undisturbed coffins were encountered at a minimum depth of 15.869mAOD. Disarticulated remains were recovered from the cemetery soil immediately below the topsoil through to the limit of excavation.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length (m)	Max. Width (m)	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height m.AOD
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	17.269
2/002	Deposit	Cemetery soil	Tr.	Tr.	1.25+	17.119
2/003	Cut	Grave cut	1.0+	0.20+	0.70+	16.419
2/004	Fill	Grave fill	1.0+	0.20+	0.70+	16.419
2/005	Coffin	coffin	1.0+	0.20+	0.70+	15.869
2/006	Cut	Grave cut	0.50+	0.10+	0.50+	16.219
2/007	Fill	Grave fill	0.50+	0.10+	0.50+	16.219
2/008	coffin	Coffin	0.50+	0.10+	0.50+	15.869
2/009	Cut	Grave cut	Not Visible	Not Visible	N/A	N/A
2/010	Fill	Grave Fill	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2/011	Coffin	Coffin	0.50+	0.10+	0.02+	15.869

Table 3: List of recorded contexts, test-pit 2

4.3.2 Summary

The cemetery soil [2/002] was present to the limit of excavation. Three parallel grave cuts [2/003], [2/006] and [2/009], were cut into the cemetery soil. Cut [2/009] contained an in situ wooden coffin [2/011], which was only partly exposed. Neither the grave cut nor the backfill [2/010] were distinguishable from the surrounding cemetery soil.

Vertical sided grave cut [2/003] was visible from a depth of 0.70m below the surface to the base and contained wooden coffin [2/005]. Grave cut [2/006] was visible from a depth of 0.90m below surface and contained wooden coffin [2/008]. Both grave fills ([2/004] and [2/007] respectively) comprised loose brown sandy silt with frequent voids, containing CBM, flint and disarticulated remains. The topsoil [2/001] was approximately 0.15m thick.

4.4 Test Pit 3 (Figure 5)

4.4.1 Test pit 3 was located close to the north west corner of the church. The location was moved approximately 2 metres south of the originally proposed location to avoid excavation under a tree canopy. An articulated burial was encountered at a minimum depth of 16.898mAOD. Disarticulated remains were recovered from the cemetery soil immediately below the topsoil through to the limit of excavation.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length (m)	Max. Width (m)	Deposit Thickness (m)	Height m.AOD
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3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	17.398
3/002	Deposit	Cemetery Soil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	17.248
3/003	Cut	Cut of grave	Not Visible	Not Visible	N/A	N/A
3/004	Fill	Fill of grave	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SK1	Skeleton	Skeleton	0.20+	0.40+	N/A	16.898

Table 4: List of recorded contexts, test-pit 3

4.4.2 Summary

The cemetery soil [3/002] was present to the limit of excavation. Cut into [3/002] was grave cut [3/003], which was not clearly visible but contained the skeleton of a child [SK1]. This child is believed to have been between 3 and 5 years of age based upon dental eruption (WEA 1980). No coffin was present but the child may have been buried in a winding sheet only. The burial was overlain by grave fill [3/004], which was indistinguishable from the general cemetery soil. The topsoil [3/001] was 0.15m thick.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 The evaluation produced a small assemblage of finds, summarized in table 5. Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently counted, weighed and bagged by context and by material. None of the finds require further conservation. No metal finds other than coffin furniture were recovered using the metal detector and these were reburied with the disarticulated remains. The gold wedding band associated with burial SK2 was left undisturbed.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Mortar	Wt (g)
1/002	5	106	18	992	1	20	1	4			1	6				
2/001	1	4	10	386					1	6						
2/002	3	20	8	502												
2/004			3	360											1	346
3/002			2	86									2	4		
Total	9	130	40	2943	1	20	1	4	1	6	1	6	2	4	1	346

Table 5: Quantification of the Finds

5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery from the site. Although sherd sizes are generally small (to 30mm across) most show little signs of abrasion suggesting they have not been subjected to repeated reworking.

5.2.2 The majority of the assemblage is of medieval date. The earliest sherds were recovered from [2/001] and [2/002]. These deposits produced one and three sherds respectively from cooking pots in oxidised shell tempered ware (CAT fabric EM2) including two partial club rims. All date to between the mid-11th- and early 13th- century. Context [1/002] produced a single oxidised bodysherd in sand and shell tempered ware (CAT fabric EM3) likely to be of 12th- to mid-13th- century date. There is also a grey sandy ware bodysherd of West/North Kent sandy ware (CAT fabric M38B) and a slightly abraded bodysherd (72g) from a large vessel with applied thumbled strips in a fine sandy greyware with moderate calcareous inclusions (shell/chalk) to 1mm (CAT fabric M37/M38C mix). A 13th- to mid-14th- century date is probable for these sherds. The same deposit produced two sherds from a mid-19th- century jug in transfer-printed ware with blue foliage/landscape design.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.3.1 A total of 40 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 2943g were recovered during the evaluation.

5.3.2 A provisional fabric series was compiled with the aid of a x 10 binocular microscope (Table 6). Samples of the fabric have been retained, with the remainder of the CBM discarded.

Fabric	Description	Date range
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T1	Cream/yellow fabric with sparse fine quartz	C16th-C18th
T2	Orange fabric with sparse fine quartz inclusions	C16th-C18th
T3	Fine sandy orange fabric with moderate fine micaceous	C18th-C19th
T4	Pinkish red fabric with moderate calcareous inclusions (T4-near Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric CAT32)	C17th-C18th
B1	Red fine sandy fabric	C18th-C19th

Table 6: Provisional CBM fabrics.

5.3.3 Topsoil [2/001] contained fragments of peg tile in fabrics T2, T1 and T4, broadly ranging from the 16th to 19th century. Subsoil deposits from each test pit also contained peg tile dating from the 16th to 19th century. Context [1/002] and [2/002] contained peg tile in fabric T1, T2 and T4, along with brick in fabric B1, believed to be of 18th to 19th century date. Context [3/002] contained a fragment of peg tile in fabric T2 of 16th to 18th century date and a fragment of peg tile in fabric T4.

5.3.4 Grave fill [2/004] contained a fragment of peg tile in fabric T1 of 16th to 18th century date and a fragment of curved tile, possibly ridge tile in fabric T3 of probable 18th to 19th century date. A fragment of concrete containing fragments of brick in Museum of London fabric MoL3035 was also recovered from [2/004] and is of probable 19th century date.

5.3.5 The material is believed to represent re-roofing events during the post-medieval period, with material becoming incorporated into the cemetery soil during the digging of later graves. The CBM within grave fill [2/004] suggests the burial is of probable 19th century or later date.

5.4 The Flintwork by Karine le Hégarat

5.4.1 A single flake fragment weighing 4g was recovered from the disturbed cemetery soil [1/002]. The piece was manufactured from fine light grey flint and exhibits very light usewear/edge damage. The piece of flint debitage is chronologically undiagnostic.

5.5 Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

5.5.1 The only animal bone recovered during the evaluation was a fragment of cattle mandible from [1/002]. No further information was available.

5.6 Other Finds by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A fired clay fragment retaining one flat surface was recovered from [2/001]. The piece is in a fine sparse sand-tempered fabric with rare organic temper and is likely to have derived from structural daub.

5.6.2 Context [3/002] contained two plain clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragments. Both date between c. 1750-1910. In addition, [1/002] contained a single body fragment from a clear glass, cylindrical vessel, possibly a drinking glass. The piece dates to the 20th century.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1** Articulated burials or coffins were encountered at a range of minimum depths; 16.063mAOD (0.90m below surface) in test pit 1, 15.869mAOD (1.40m below surface) in test pit 2 and 16.898mAOD (0.50m below surface) in test pit 3.
- 6.2** The quantity of disarticulated human remains indicates that numerous earlier shallower burials have been disturbed by the insertion of later burials. The articulated remains in test pit 3, and disarticulated remains throughout, indicate that shallow burials are likely to be present across the site, though these are likely to have been significantly truncated in places by later, deeper burials. The deeper burials are likely to be of post-medieval date based upon the coffin furniture observed and the depth being consistent with the minimum stipulated in the 19th century.
- 6.3** The cemetery has been shown to contain both coffined and simple burials, with a range of coffin furniture. Coffin wood was easily identifiable, though softened and decayed. The presence of a legible coffin plate in test pit 1 also indicates the possibility of identifiable individuals being encountered during the proposed works.
- 6.4** The loose nature of the backfill of grave cuts in test pit 2 may be an indicator of stacked burials with settling stacks resulting in voids within the backfill. If deep excavations are expected during the proposed works further articulated burials may be present below those identified during the evaluation. As the natural substrate was not encountered in any of the test pits it is reasonable to assume that burials continue to a greater depth in all test pits.
- 6.5** The few finds recovered are likely to reflect the activity associated with the church and churchyard.

7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1** The hand excavation of three 1m by 1m test pits has identified confined and simple burials. The excavations suggest that post-medieval burials at a minimum 0.90m below surface are likely to have significantly truncated earlier burials, some of which may remain in situ at shallower depths. There is potential for the identification of some individuals through legible coffin plates and a possibility of stacked burials.
- 7.2** It is anticipated that excavations of up to 0.90m depth in the location of test pit 1 and 1.40m depth in the location of test pit 2 are unlikely to encounter articulated burials. Test pit 3, however, excavated to the south of the proposed soakaway location indicated the possibility of shallower articulated burials.
- 7.2** The test pit evaluation has effectively established the depth of articulated burials at the locations proposed for intrusive drainage works.

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WEA (Workshop of European Anthropologists) 1980 Recommendations for age and sex diagnoses of skeletons. *Journal of Human Evolution*. **9**:517-549.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Thomas Ford & Partners for commissioning the work and Paul Bennett, of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust for his guidance throughout the project. The author would also like to thank the patrons of the Church for their patience and assistance during the works.

HER Summary Form

Site Code	SMN11					
Identification Name and Address	St Mary's Church, Newington, nr Sittingbourne					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	58140 16529					
Geology	Sand and Clay loam					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4871					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. √	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other Cemetery		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 7/6/11- 10/6/11	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Thomas Ford & Partners					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Sarah Porteus					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA √	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM √	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>Three hand dug test pits of 1m square were excavated to identify the depth of burials within the graveyard. Test pit 1 contained undisturbed coffin with plate at 1.10m below surface, test pit 2 contained a row of three coffins at a depth of 1.40m below the surface and test pit 3 contained an articulated child skeleton at 0.50m below the surface. The burials were left in situ and the pits backfilled.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-103220

Project details

Project name	Evaluation at sT Mary's church, Newington
Short description of the project	Three hand dug test pits of 1m square were excavated within the cemetery to identify the depth of burials within the graveyard. Test pit 1 contained undisturbed coffin with plate at 1.10m below surface, test pit 2 contained a row of three coffins at a depth of 1.40m below the surface and test pit 3 contained an articulated child skeleton at 0.50m below the surface. The burials were left in situ and the pits backfilled.
Project dates	Start: 07-06-2011 End: 10-06-2011
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	SMN11 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	4871 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	BURIAL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Test Pits'
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SHEPWAY NEWINGTON St Mary's church.
Postcode	ME9 7JT
Study area	3.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 8614 6529 51.3555833389 0.673674680546 51 21 20 N 000 40 25 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Sarah Porteus
Type of sponsor/funding body	Architects
Name of sponsor/funding body	Thomas Ford & Partners

Project archives

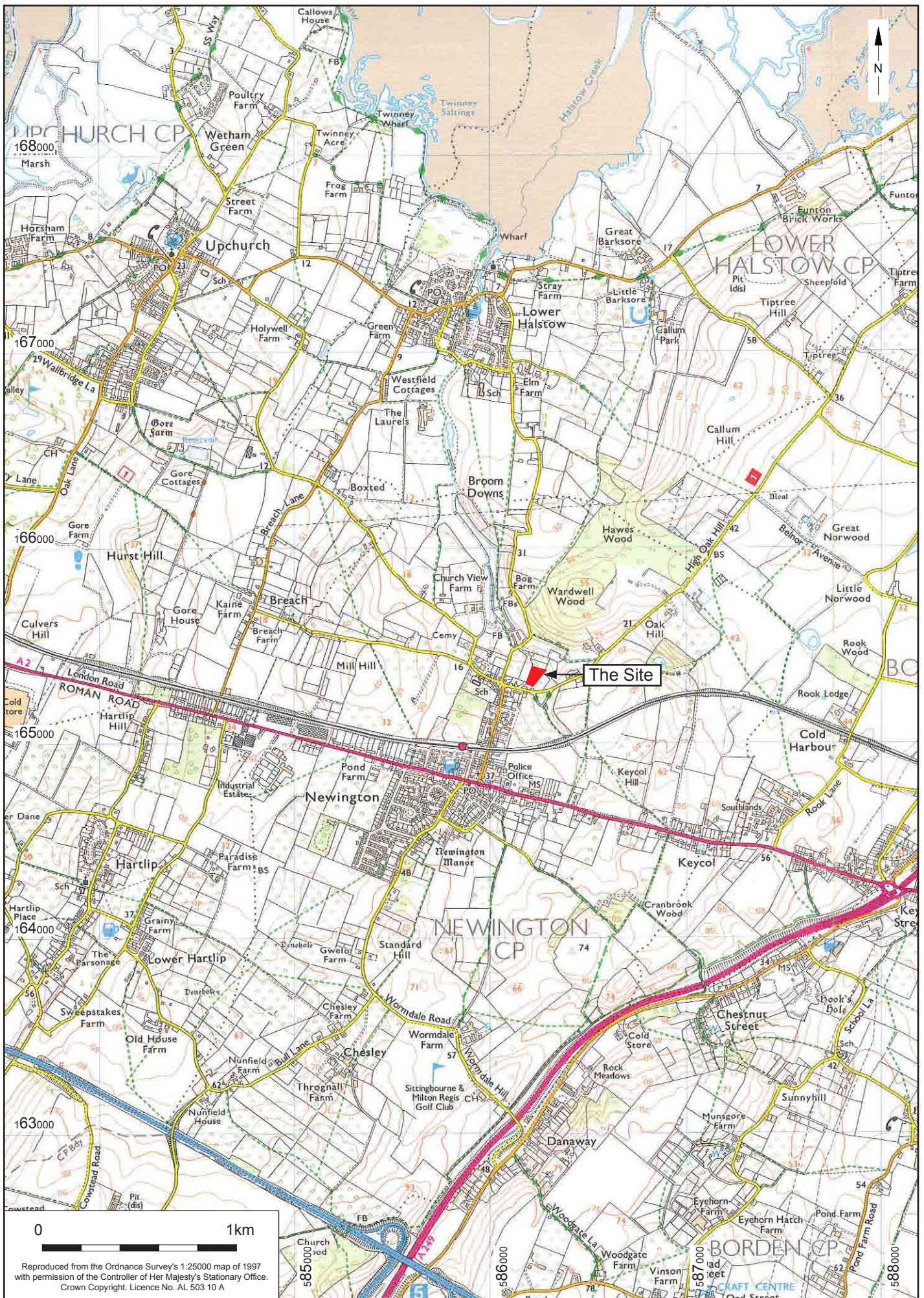
Physical Archive recipient	Sittingbourne Heritage Museum
Physical Archive ID	to be issued
Physical Contents	'Ceramics'
Physical Archive notes	offered to Sittingbourne museum who will accept archive dependent on size and content.
Digital Archive recipient	Sittingbourne Heritage Museum
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Sittingbourne Heritage Museum
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Plan', 'Section', 'Survey', 'Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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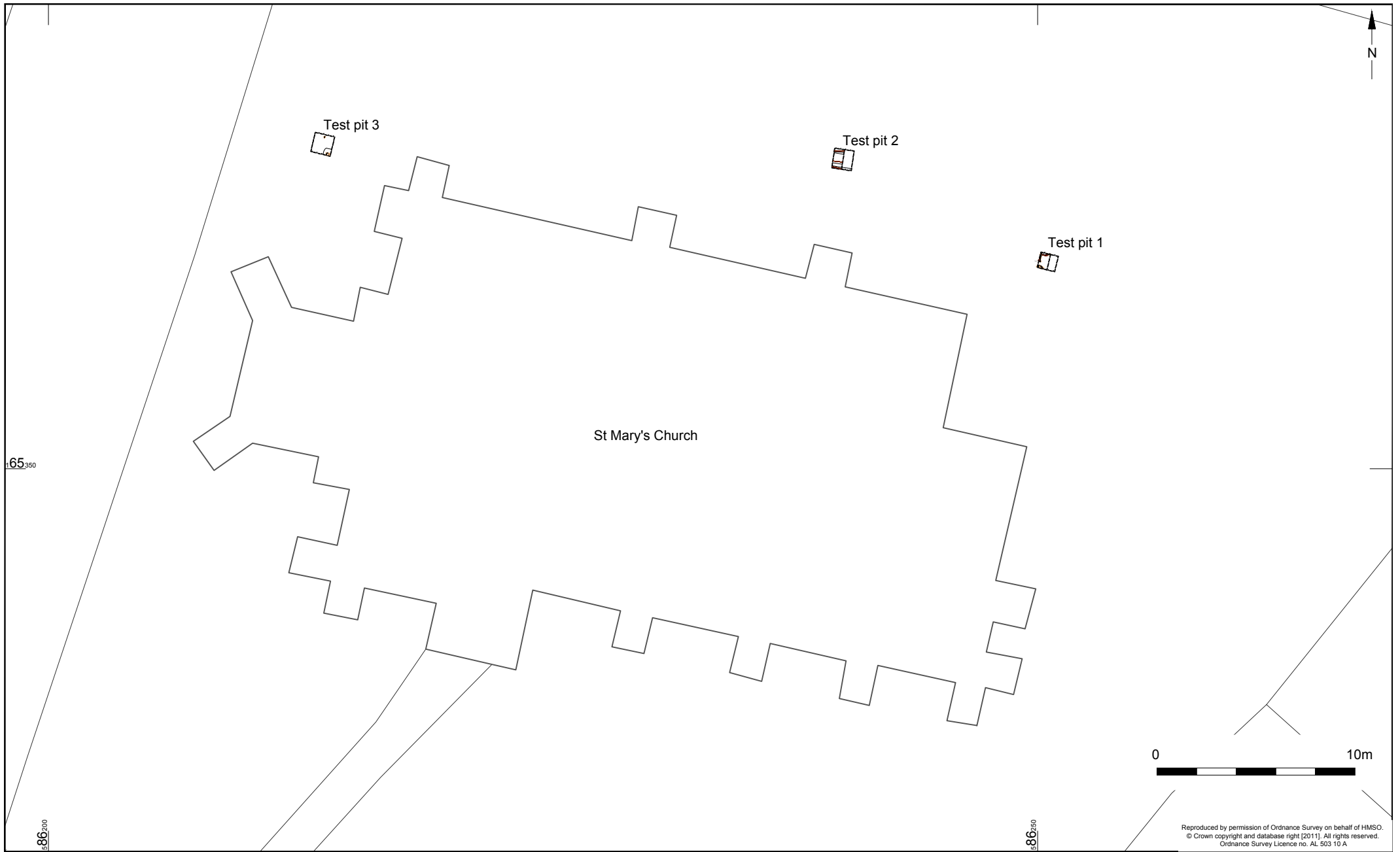
Title	An archaeological evaluation at St Mary's church, Church Lane, Newington, Kent, ME9 7JT
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Porteus, S.
Other bibliographic details	report: 2011139 project 4871
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East, Portslade
Description	A4 bound and PDF versions

Entered by	sarah porteus (s.porteus@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	15 June 2011



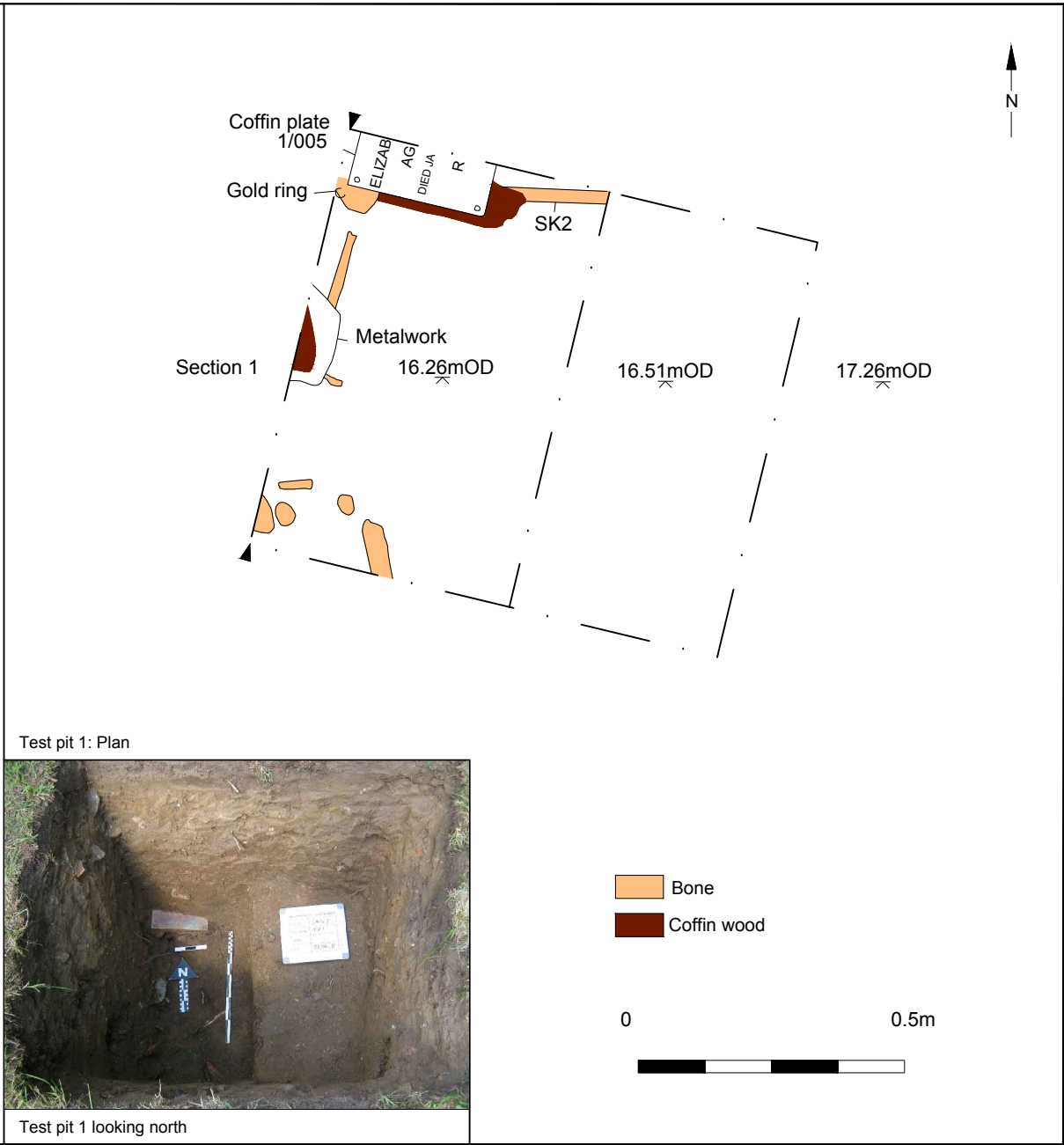
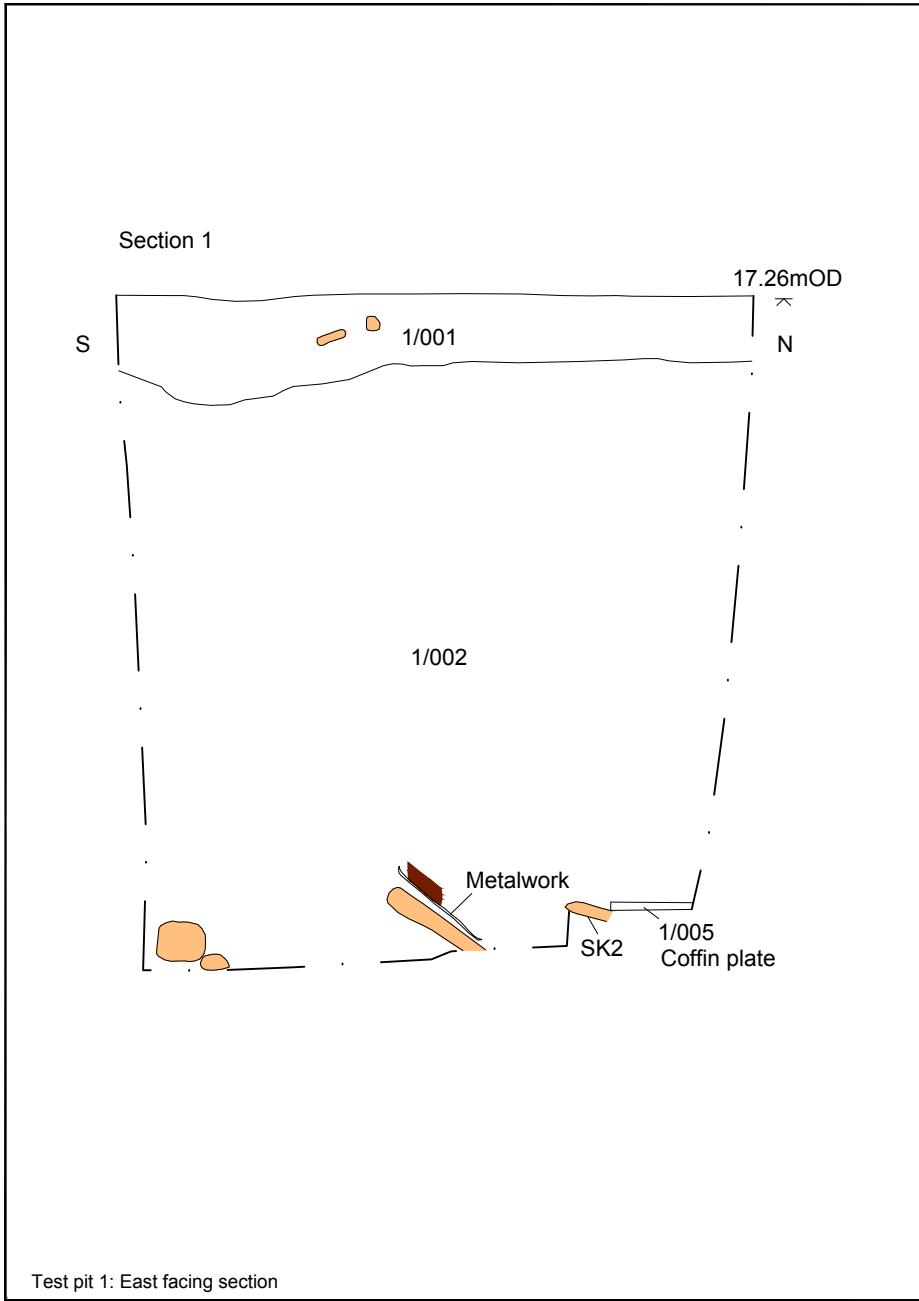
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Project Ref: 4871	May 2011	Site location	
Report Ref: 2011139	Drawn by: DJH		

Fig. 1

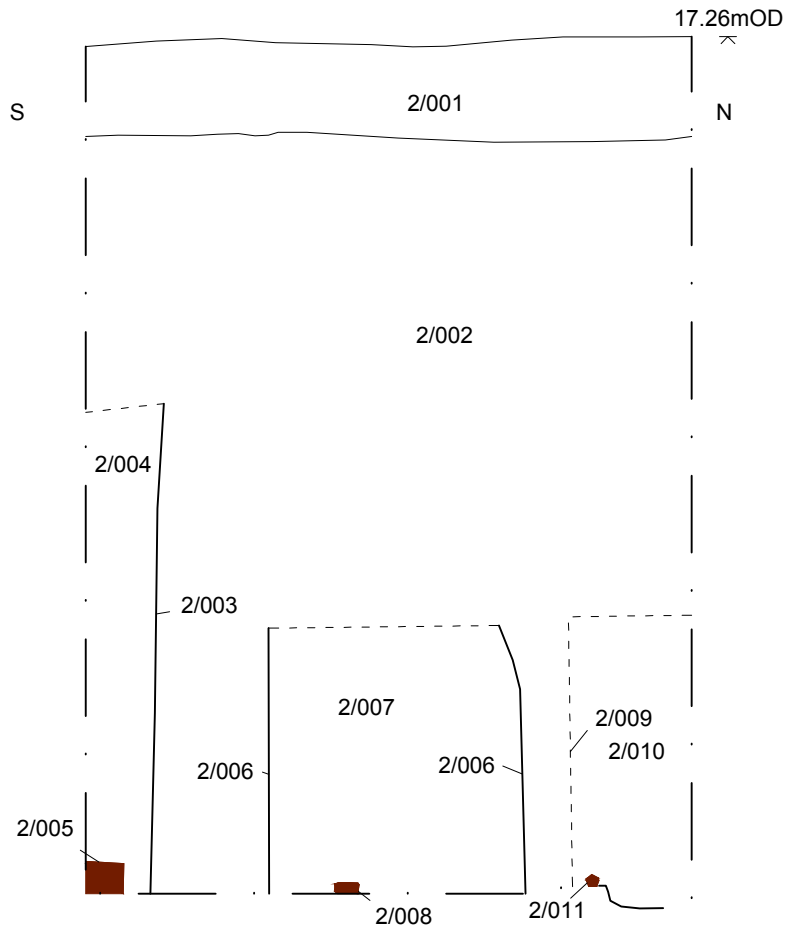


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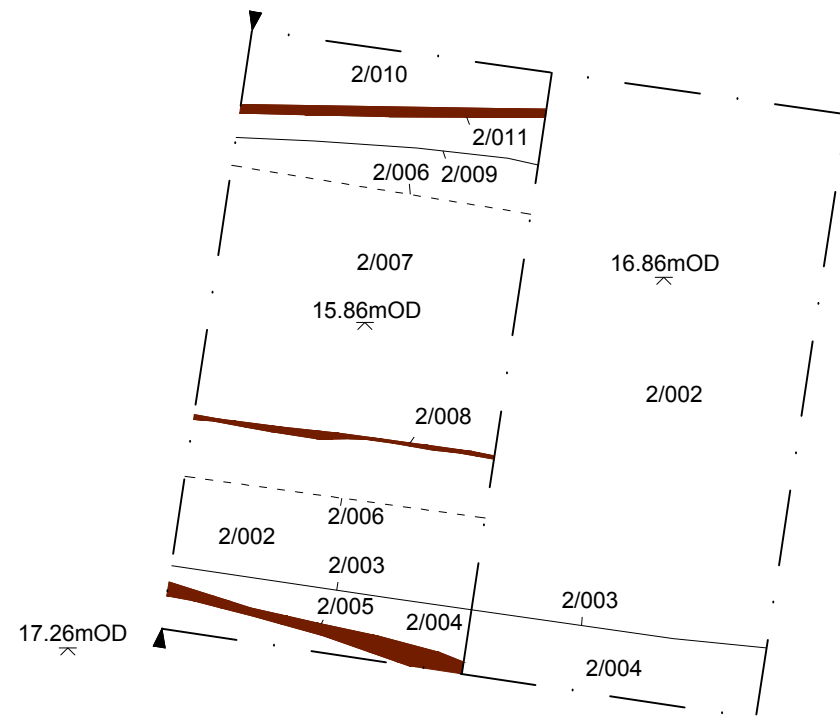
© Archaeology South-East		St Mary's Church, Newington	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4871	June 2011	Test pit location plan	
Report Ref: 2011139	Drawn by: LD		



© Archaeology South-East		St Mary's Church, Newington	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 4871	June 2011	Test pit 1: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2011139	Drawn by: LD		



Test pit 2: East facing section



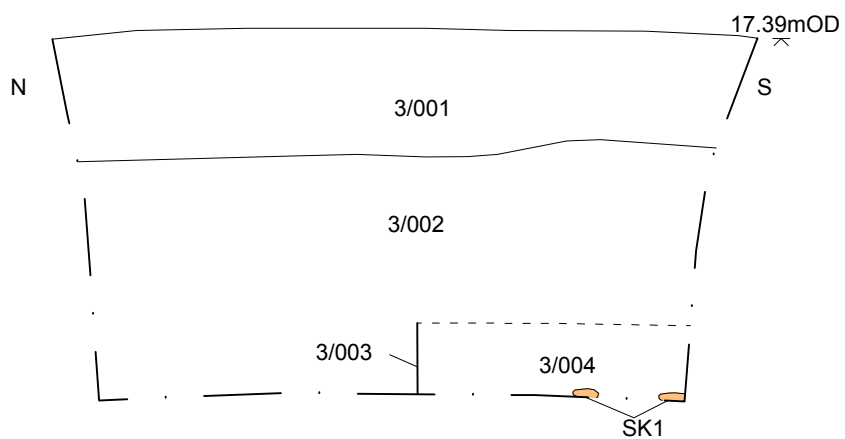
Test pit 2: Plan



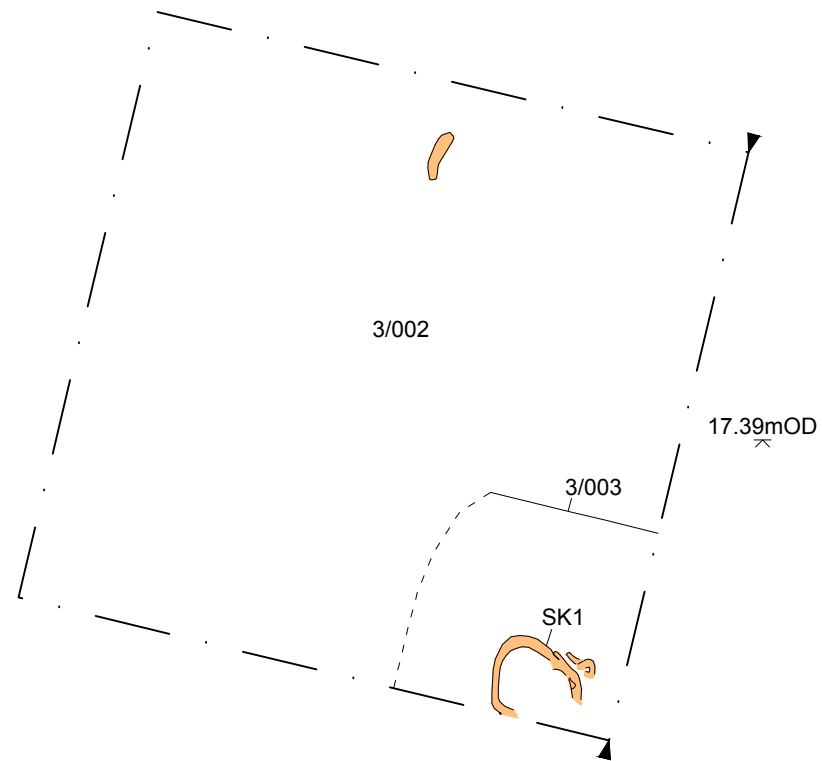
Test pit 2 from above

 Coffin wood

0  0.5m



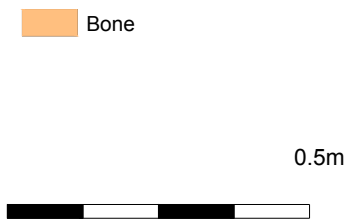
Test pit 3: West facing section



Test pit 3: Plan



Test pit 3, SK1



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