Archaeology South-East

ASE

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Copman's Hall, Goodnestone Road, Chillenden, Kent, CT3 1QE

NGR: 626560 154605

Planning Ref: DOV/16/01046

ASE Project No: 170010
Site Code: GCH17

ASE Report No: 2017220
OASIS ID: 285657

By Naomi Humphreys

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With contributions by
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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East during the construction of a swimming pool and associated groundworks at Copman's Hall, Goodnestone Road, Chillenden (NGR 626560 154605). The fieldwork was commissioned by Mrs L Baille and took place between the 13th March 2017 and the 3rd May 2017.

The archaeological watching brief encountered limited archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval periods. These were recorded to appropriate professional standards. The prehistoric material likely relates to activity in the wider landscape. The Late Iron Age/early Roman evidence may indicate the presence of nearby occupation whereas the post-medieval remains likely relate to 19th century occupation/use of Copman's Hall and its grounds.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Mrs L Baille to undertake a watching brief during the construction of a swimming pool and associated groundworks at Copman's Hall, Goodnestone Road, Chillenden (NGR 626560 154605; Figure 1). The site is located within the parish of Goodnestone in the local government administrative area of Dover District Council.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The property is located on the south-western side of Goodnestone Road, with the proposed swimming pool located within an area of existing garden between the dwelling and the road frontage. Copman's Hall is bounded to the north-west and south-west by open agricultural land, to the south-east there is a neighboring residential property (Mill Cottage), whilst to the north-east the property adjoins Goonestone Road. The property is set in extensive grounds on a gentle north-west facing slope, the area of the proposed swimming pool being broadly level at an elevation of some 44m aOD.

1.2.2 According to the mapping of the British Geological Survey the underlying geology of the site consists of undifferentiated clay and silt Head deposits that cap bedrock chalk of the Margate Chalk Member (BGS 2017).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The site has planning permission for the "*construction of an outdoor swimming pool*". The Local Planning Authority's planning reference for the proposal is DOV/16/01046.

1.3.2 The Local Planning Authority placed the following condition (4) on the planning consent:

4) No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a watching brief to be undertaken by an archaeologist approved by the local planning authority so that the excavation is observed and items of interest and finds are recorded. The watching brief shall be in accordance with a written programme and specification which has previously been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded. These details are required prior to the commencement of the development as they form an intrinsic part of the proposal, the approval of which cannot be disaggregated from the carrying out of the rest of the development.

1.3.3 This involved archaeological monitoring of all groundworks connected with the development and the recording of all revealed archaeological features.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The objective of the archaeological watching brief as set out in the preceding specification (KCC 2017) was to contribute to the heritage knowledge of the area through the recording of any archaeological remains exposed as a result of excavations in connection with the aforementioned groundworks.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief comprising of the monitoring of all groundworks on the site between the 13th March 2017 and the 3rd May 2017.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 The proposed development site lies in a broad area of archaeological potential associated with its position within a downland landscape that is generally very rich in archaeological remains.

2.1.2 A number of soil- and crop- mark complexes are visible on aerial photographs around the villages of Chillenden and Goodnestone. To the north-west, between the site in question and the village of Goodnestone, a group of soil- and crop- marks evidence the presence of a double-diched barrow and other possible ring-ditches, along with a number of other features. Clustered around the barrow are some 100 graves on various alignments, suggesting an extensive Anglo-Saxon cemetery. In the same area there are crop-marks of a possible field system, whilst to the south-west of the property further ring-ditches and enclosures are indicated by the presence of crop-marks.

2.1.3 Copman's Hall is a Grade II Listed Building, comprising two back-to-back cottages (now one dwelling) of two storey brick-construction. The cottages are built in the Goodnestone Estate style. Goodnestone Park, which is Grade II* Registered, is located some 280m to the west.

2.1.4 Further information on the above is provided in the County Historic Environment Record held in the Planning Department, Invicta House, County Hall, Maidstone, ME14 1XX (telephone 01622 221543)

2.2 Recent Archaeological Investigation

2.2.1 There have been no previous recorded archaeological investigation within 500m of the site.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 All work was carried out in line with the relevant professional standards and guidelines of the Charted Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b) and complies with Kent County Council's standard specification (KCC 2007) and site specific specification (KCC 2017).

3.1.2 Three phases of ground excavation took place which were all undertaken under archaeological supervision:

- 13/03/2017 – Ground reduction and excavation of footings for a pool shed approximately 2x2m in size.
- 26/04/2017 – Excavation of a service trench 27m in length extending southwest to northeast on the southern side of the pool.
- 02/05/2017 – 03/05/2017 – Ground reduction for the construction of the swimming pool (10.5m x 5.75m).

3.1.3 All groundworks were carried out using a 360º mechanical excavator equipped with a flat bladed bucket and excavated in spits of c.100mm until the top of the natural substrate was revealed. Where no archaeology was present, excavation continued to the required depth.

3.1.4 All exposed potential archaeological features were investigated by hand and subsequently excavated, photographed, recorded and drawn as appropriate. All sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10.

3.1.5 The pool area and exposed archaeological features were accurately planned and surveyed using a Leica CS15 RTK GNSS. The visible top of the location of the service trench was also surveyed on 03/05/2017.

3.1.6 Spoil heaps were examined to recover and collect any unstratified finds

3.2 The Site Archive

3.2.1 The site archive has been assembled in accordance with the guidelines set out in Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (HE 2015) and in accordance with the guidelines published in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994).

3.2.2 The archive is currently held at the Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade, and will be offered to a suitable museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	13
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0

B&W photos	0
Digital photos	
Context register	1
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	4
Trench Record forms	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box)	1 bag
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

3.2.3 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

4.0 RESULTS (Figures 2 and 3)

4.1 Ground reduction and footing trenches for the construction of a pool shed, monitored by Greg Priestly-Bell on 13/03/2017:

4.1.1 No archaeology was encountered during the ground reduction and excavation of footing trenches of the pool shed affecting an area of approximately 2x2m. The area was significantly disturbed by roots and a general stratigraphic sequence of natural brickearth [003] overlain by a thin (0.10m) subsoil [002] and thicker (0.40m) topsoil [001] layer was recorded.

4.2 Service trench excavation monitored by Gary Webster on 26/04/17:

4.2.1 No archaeology was encountered during the excavation of a service trench measuring 27m long and 0.65m deep.

4.2.2 A similar sequence as above was recorded with a thin subsoil layer capping the natural, and topsoil above the subsoil.

4.3 Ground reduction for the construction of the swimming pool, monitored by Naomi Humphreys on 02/05/17 and 03/05/17.

4.3.1 The footprint of the swimming pool (10.5m x 5.75m) was excavated to the natural geological head deposit consisting of a mid-orange silty clay brickearth. The top of the natural head deposit lies at an approximate height of 43.08-43.25m aOD beneath 0.64m of subsoil capped by topsoil to the very south of the pool area, and 0.51m of an imported topsoil deposit [006] and thin layer of turf to the north.

4.3.2 The top of the natural geological head deposit was heavily disturbed by the presence of visible rooting. A small test pit was conducted in the northwest corner of the pool area to record the extent of the rooting and confirm the nature of the stratigraphic sequence. The upper layer of the mid-orange brown silty-clay brickearth natural head deposit was heavily truncated by roots. A large truncation [005] was recorded across the northern two-thirds of the pool area measuring 7.75m+ in length, 5.75m+ in width and c.0.25m deep and the truncation appears to be the result of an activity relating to the landscaping of the garden. As a result of this truncation no subsoil horizon appeared to be present across the majority of the pool area with the exception of the south where subsoil was present. This truncation [005] was overlain/filled by an imported topsoil layer [006] which consisted of a dark black-grey sandy silt containing c.1840-1900 pottery and a clay tobacco pipe stem dating between c. 1750-1910. A thin c.0.05m layer of turf overlaid the imported topsoil. Towards the southern end of the pool, the bedding material and remnants of a former path [004] leading from the gated entrance to the east towards the house were revealed at a depth of c.43.60m aOD. This was laid on top of [006] and the associated deposits were photographed before ground reduction continued to the top of the natural underlying geology.

4.3.3 The root affected natural was assigned its own context number [013] due to the presence of prehistoric pottery and struck flint artefacts which were recovered from various spots across the northern half of the excavated area. Two pieces of prehistoric pottery were recovered from an area exposed

following the removal of a shrub on the western boundary of the pool. Two further small fragments of well-fired deep red-orange prehistoric pottery with large flint inclusions were found but were so friable they disintegrated and could not be effectively collected and removed from the site. All localities where finds were recovered were investigated by hand but no archaeological features relating to these scattered artefacts were identified.

4.3.4 Three archaeological features were recorded: one shallow pit [007], one very shallow posthole/pit [009] and a third pit not fully exposed in plan located in the northeast corner of the pool [011].

4.3.5 Shallow pit [007] was exposed following cleaning of the section at the very north end of the swimming pool excavation. The feature was not exposed in plan and the edge of the pit was just clipped by the ground reduction. The pit measured 0.46m across and 0.21m deep and was truncated at the top by landscaping cut [005]. The pit was filled with a dark brown-grey clayey silt with inclusions of small fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), coal and slate [008]. The CBM collected from the fill was too small to be diagnostic of a date, however, alongside the other present inclusions it is likely the pit is of a post-medieval date.

4.3.6 The very shallow remnants of an archaeological feature [009] were identified just north of centre of the swimming pool area measuring 0.58m x 0.30m x 0.05m. The fill of the feature, [010], was very similar to [006] and was heavily disturbed by rooting. The shape of the feature in plan may hint it could be the result of two adjacent post-holes however the feature was too shallow to conclusively determine its nature. A small 'blade-like' flake was recovered from the fill which is likely pre-bronze age in date. There were also fragments of fired-clay likely deriving from daub within the fill. However, inclusions of slate, coal and flecks of CBM were also present, indicating that the feature is most likely of post-medieval origin with the flint and daub being residual.

4.3.7 A possible pit [011] was revealed in the very northeast corner of the pool-area and was investigated by hand. The feature measured 0.64m x 0.31m+ x 0.30m. The fill consisted of a mid-orange-brown silty-clay [012] and contained two pieces of undiagnostic struck-flint and four pieces of grog-tempered Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. The full extent of the feature is unknown and the upper part of the feature was also truncated by [005].

4.3.8 All recorded contexts from across the site are tabulated below:

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Length (m)	Max. Width (m)	Deposit Thickness (m)
001	Layer	Topsoil	-	-	0.05-0.45
002	Layer	Subsoil	-	-	0.10
003	Layer	Natural	-	-	-
004	Deposit	Disturbed deposits associated with former path to dwelling	3.73	1.85	0.12
005	Cut	Large truncation – probably due to landscaping/levelling of the garden	7.75+	5.75+	0.25
006	Deposit	Imported topsoil	7.75+	5.75+	0.14-0.25

007	Cut	Pit	0.46	0.05+	0.21
008	Fill	Fill of pit [07]	0.46	0.05+	0.21
009	Cut	Very shallow post-hole/pit	0.58	0.30	0.05
010	Fill	Fill of shallow post hole/pit [09]	0.58	0.30	0.05
011	Cut	Pit	0.64	0.31	0.30
012	Fill	Fill of pit [11]	0.64	0.31	0.30
013	Deposit	Heavily root affected natural head deposits	10.5+	5.75+	0.15-0.22

Table 3: List of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief at Copman's Hall, Goodnestone Road in Chillenden. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 4). All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014c).

Context	Flint	Wt (g)	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Fired Clay	Wt (g)
006			5	33			1	2		
008					1	1				
010	1	1							4	5
012	2	3	4	8						
013	5	170	2	5						
Total	8	174	11	46	1	1	1	2	4	5

Table 4: Finds quantification

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The watching brief produced eight pieces of struck flint weighing 187g. They came from three numbered contexts ([010], [012] and [013]). No diagnostic pieces were found. Débitage pieces dominate with two blades, a blade-like flake, two flakes and two pieces of irregular waste. The small assemblage contains a single modified piece; a notched piece from context [013]. It is made on a flake with an abraded platform and thin flake scars on the dorsal face, and the piece is likely to predate the Early Bronze Age. The two blades from context [013] and the blade-like flake from context [010] are also likely to predate the Early Bronze Age period. But only a broad prehistoric date can be proposed for the remaining pieces.

5.3 The Prehistoric/Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 Six sherds of prehistoric/Roman pottery, weighing 13g, were recovered during the watching brief. Two flint-tempered bodysherds were recorded in context [013]. Flint-tempering was a particularly long-lived tradition in north-east Kent. Although both of these sherds are fairly well-fired with quite sandy matrixes – traits which are more typical of Iron Age flint-tempered wares – one of the sherds has fairly coarse and very ill-sorted flint-temper of up to 4mm in size – an attribute which is more common in earlier periods including the Early Neolithic and Middle to Late Bronze Age. Unfortunately, therefore, these sherds can only be broadly classified as prehistoric in date.

5.3.2 In context [012] four bodysherds of grog-tempered pottery, characteristic of the Late Iron Age early Roman period, were recovered. Two of the sherds have evenly orange oxidised firing colour, probably indicating that they date to close to or after the Roman Conquest.

5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Context [006] was the only deposit from which post-Roman pottery was recovered. All five sherds (34g) are in blue transfer-printed whiteware. At least three plates are represented: one with willow pattern design, one with a pale floral design and the other with a 'wiggly' line sheet pattern design. The only other form consists of a bowl or wash basin, but too little of the design is present to identify it. Taken together a deposition date between c. 1840 and 1900 is suggested.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 A tiny fleck of ceramic building material, weighing 1g, was recovered from context [008]. The fragment was too small to be diagnostic of date.

5.6 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A single clay tobacco pipe stem fragment (weight 2g) was recovered from [006]. The piece is unmarked and undecorated and dates between c. 1750-1910.

5.7 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A small assemblage of four fragments of fired clay (weight 5g) was recovered from [010]. All four are amorphous and in an orange, sparse fine sand-tempered fabric with rare organic temper. They lack diagnostic features, although they are likely to derive from daub.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

6.1.1 The top of the natural head deposit was encountered at a height of 43.25m aOD at the southern end of the pool and 43.08m aOD at the north. The top of this natural geology lay beneath beneath 0.64m of subsoil capped by topsoil to the very south of the pool area, and 0.51m of an imported topsoil deposit [06] and thin layer of turf to the north.

6.1.2 A total of three features were identified within the northern half of the swimming pool area consisting of one pit potentially of Late Iron Age/earlyRoman in date and two further shallow post-medieval pits. All three features were cut by landscaping truncation [05] an activity likely contemporary with the overlying imported topsoil layer containing pottery and a clay pipe stem dating to the Victorian era (c.1840-1900).

6.1.3 All recorded features including the geological head deposit were visibly affected by rooting.

6.1.4 The mixed nature of the deposits across the site resulting in the mixing of dating evidence indicates a high level of disturbance as a result of rooting and Victorian landscaping.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

6.2.1 There was a poor/low level of archaeological survival of features and deposits within the site. The ground reduction in the pool area revealed that 'landscaping' had previously taken place, likely truncating into the very upper layers of the natural head deposit. Equally noticeable was the heavy presence of roots which infiltrate the natural to a depth of 0.70m+ and were seen across the base of the monitored swimming pool area. The dispersal of prehistoric artefacts across the upper part of the natural geology is likely the cause of heavy rooting.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Pre-Bronze Age – Iron Age

6.3.1 A total of 8 struck flint artefacts were recovered from the pool-area of the site. All 8 pieces are broadly prehistoric in date with 4 of the eight pieces (one modified flake, two blades and a blade-like flake) likely pre-Bronze Age. Most of the flint artefacts were recovered from the root-affected natural layer [13] the others appeared as residual artefacts within features [09] and [11].

6.3.2 Two flint-tempered bodysherds of pottery were recovered from the root-affected natural context [13]. As discussed above in chapter 5.3.1, one piece is typically Iron Age in character yet the second piece containing a course and ill-sorted flint-temper could be earlier in date (Early Neolithic or Middle to Late Bronze Age). The former of the two sherds was recovered from an area affected by the removal of a modern shrub, thus highlighting the destructive effect of rooting across the site.

6.3.3 Despite the recovery of prehistoric artefacts, there were no identified features from this period.

Late Iron Age – Roman

6.3.4 One potentially Roman feature was identified in the northeast corner of the swimming pool area consisting of a pit from which four grog-tempered bodysherds of pottery were recovered alongside two pieces of likely residual struck flints. The full extent of the feature was not revealed in plan but remains in situ beyond the extent of the pool area.

Post-Medieval

6.3.5 Two post medieval features were identified; pit [07] and shallow pit/post-hole [09]. Both features contained a similar fill with slate, coal and small flecks of CBM inclusions. Both features were cut by [05], an activity likely contemporary with the overlying imported topsoil layer containing pottery and a clay pipe stem dating to the Victorian era (c.1840-1900).

6.4 Consideration of research aims

6.4.1 The watching brief was broadly successful in its objective to further contribute to the knowledge of the local area through the recording of any archaeological remains resulting from the excavations connected with the groundworks on site.

6.4.2 The watching brief successfully recorded the presence of prehistoric and Roman activity in this locality as well as furthered our understanding of the re-modelling and landscaping of the garden area in the Victorian period.

6.4.3 The watching brief was less successful in determining the nature and potential extent of prehistoric activity as a result of the heavily truncated and root-affected nature of the site. Possible pit [11] extended beyond the limit of excavation. This results of the watching brief may indicate prehistoric/Roman period occupation nearby.

6.5 Updated Research Agenda

6.5.1 Several scattered finds, all prehistoric in date, were identified across the upper layer of the natural geology, however no archaeological features of a prehistoric date were present, likely due to truncation relating to past garden landscaping and the heavy disturbance of tree and plant roots. It is unclear from where these finds are derived as well as the nature, character and extent of the implied settlement/occupational remains.

6.6 Conclusions

6.6.1 The archaeological watching brief encountered limited remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval periods. These were recorded to appropriate professional standards. The prehistoric material likely relates to activity in the wider landscape. The Late Iron Age/early Roman evidence may indicate the presence of nearby occupation whereas the post-medieval

remains likely relate to 19th century occupation/use of Copman's Hall and its grounds.

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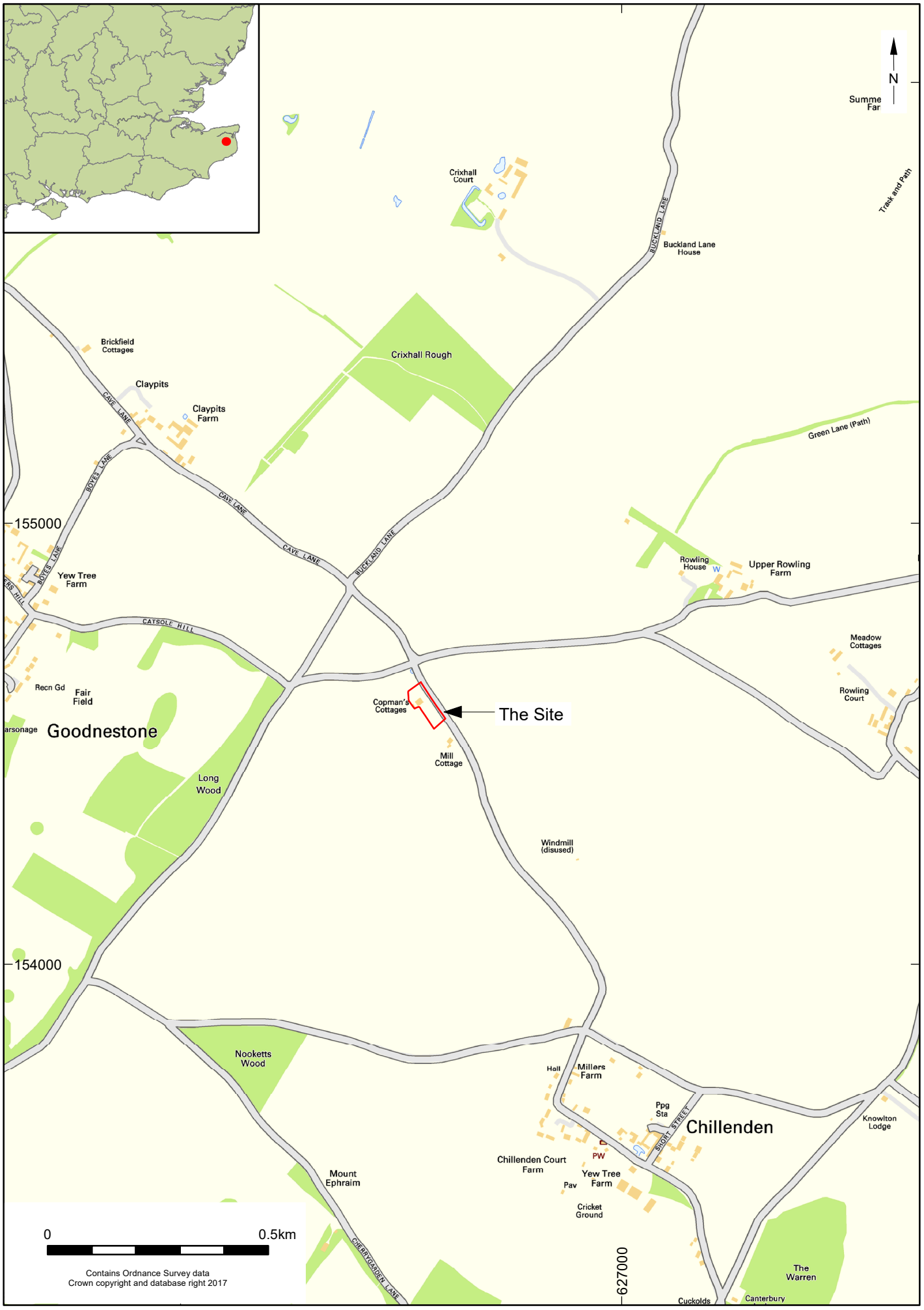
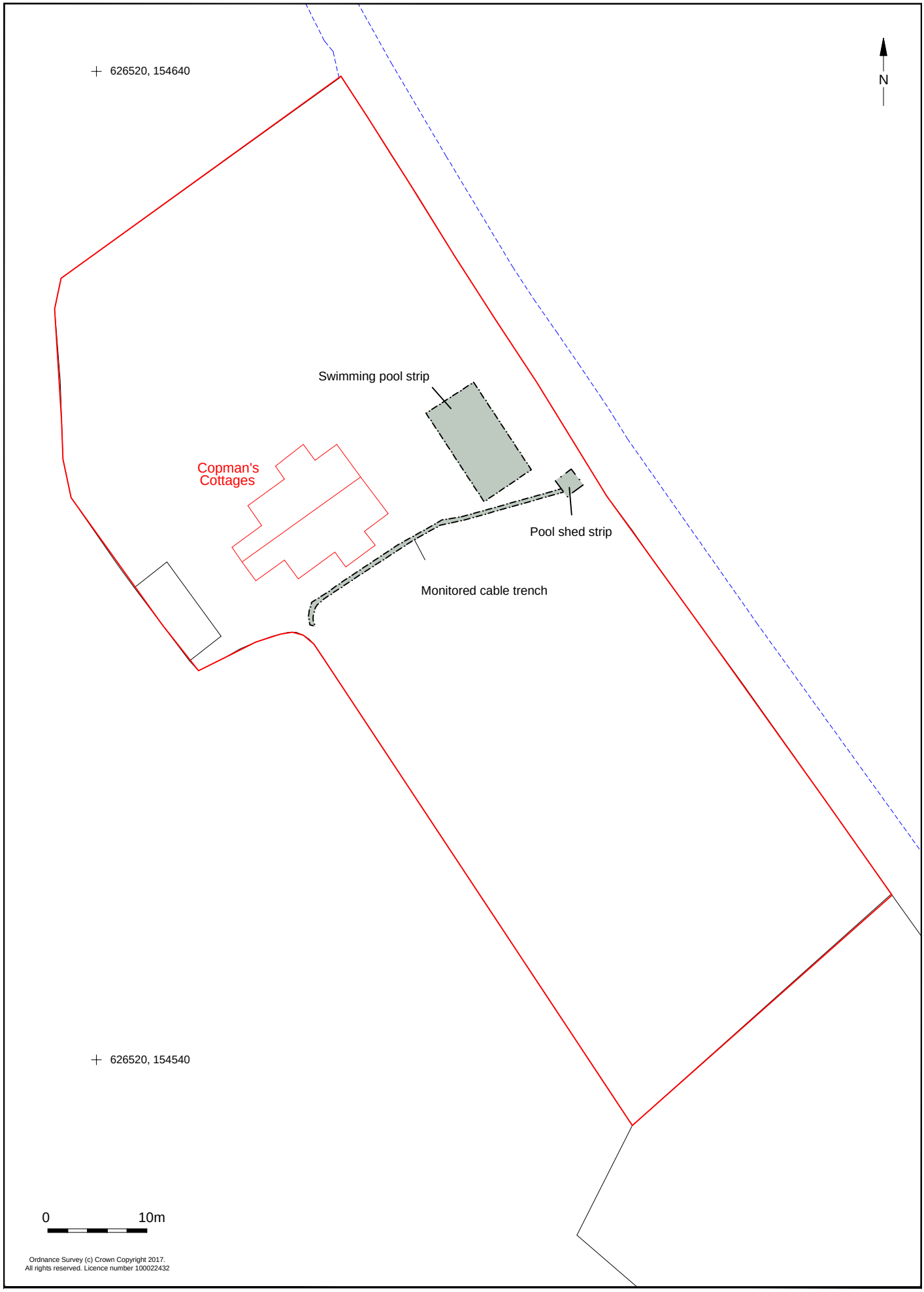
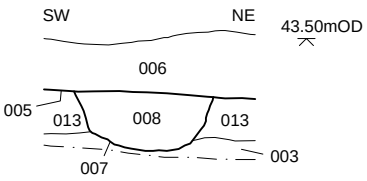


© **Archaeology South-East**		Copman's Hall, Chillenden	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170010	May 2016	Site location	
Report Ref: 2017220	Drawn by: JC		



© Archaeology South-East		Copman's Hall, Chillenden	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170010	May 2017	Plan of monitored areas	
Report Ref: 2017220	Drawn by: JC		

Section 1



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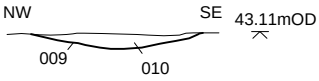

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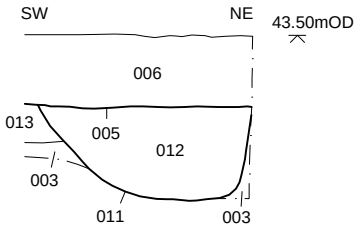
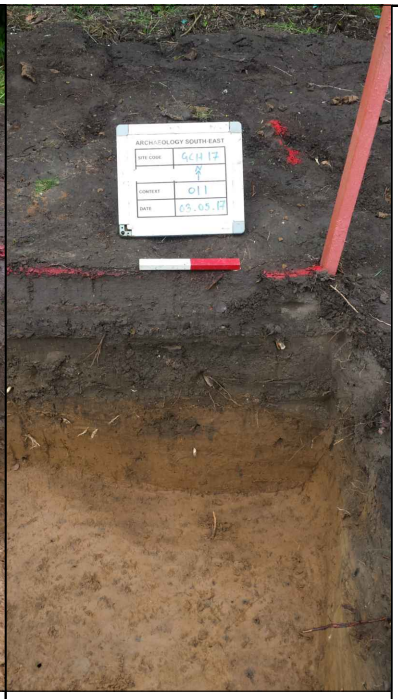


Feature 009 looking north-east

Feature 007 looking north-west



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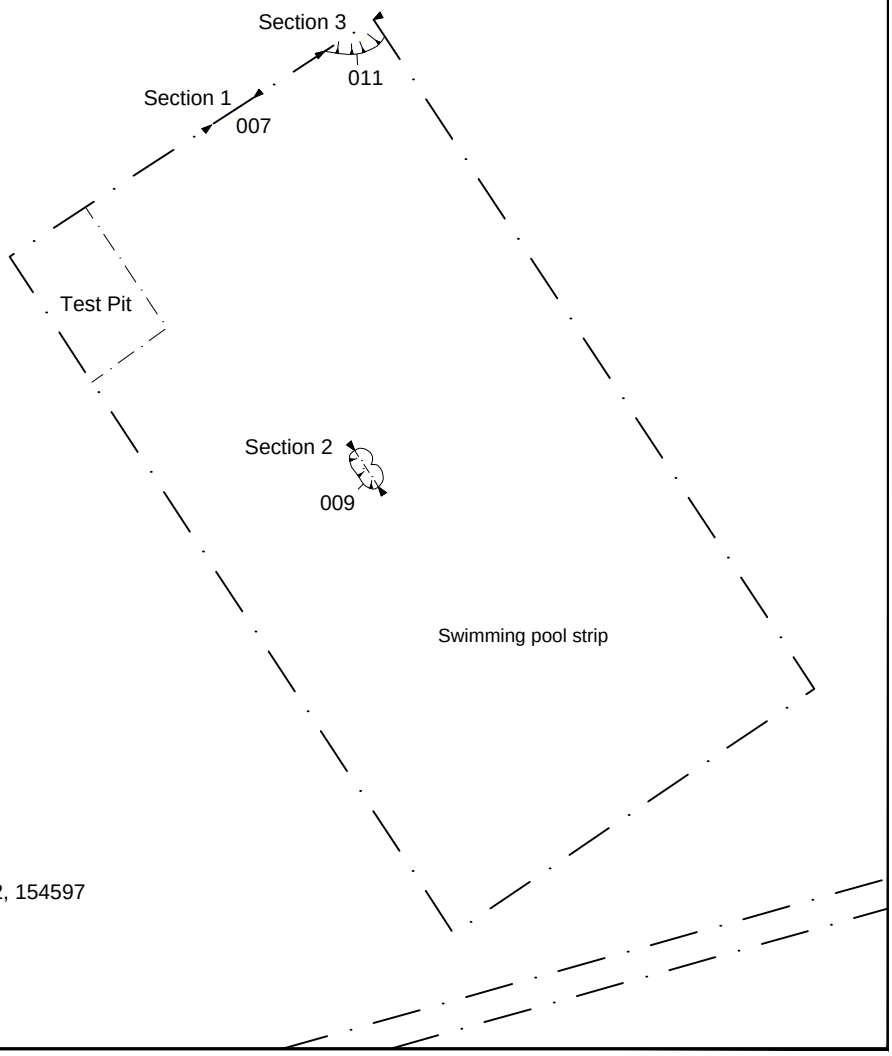

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© Archaeology South-East		Copman's Hall, Chillenden	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 170010	May 2017	Plan of excavated features, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017220	Drawn by: JC		

HER Summary

Site code	GCH17					
Project code	170010					
Planning reference	DOV/16/01046					
Site address	Copman's Hall, Goodnestone Road, Chillenden					
District/Borough	Dover					
NGR (12 figures)	626560 154605					
Geology	Undifferentiated clay and silt Head deposits capping bedrock chalk of the Margate Chalk Member					
Fieldwork type			WB			
Date of fieldwork	13/03/2017 – 03/05/2017					
Sponsor/client	Mrs L Baille					
Project manager	Neil Griffin					
Project supervisor	Naomi Humphreys					
Period summary			Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman			Post-Medieval		
Project summary	An archaeological watching brief was conducted during the construction of a swimming pool and associated groundworks at Copman's Hall, Goodnestone Road, Chillenden between the 13th March 2017 and the 3rd May 2017. The archaeological watching brief encountered limited archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval periods. These were recorded to appropriate professional standards. The prehistoric material likely relates to activity in the wider landscape. The Late Iron Age/early Roman evidence may indicate the presence of nearby occupation whereas the post-medieval remains likely relate to 19th century occupation/use of Copman's Hall and its grounds.					

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity (pcs.)
Flint debitage	Flint	Prehistoric (?pre Bronze Age)	7
Retouched flake	Flint	Prehistoric (?pre Bronze Age)	1
Pottery	Ceramic	Prehistoric	1
Pottery	Ceramic	Iron Age	1
Pottery	Ceramic	Late IA/Early Roman	4
Pottery	Ceramic	c.1840-1900	5
Clay tobacco pipe Stem	Ceramic	c.1750-1910	1
Fired Clay/Daub	Fired Clay	Unknown	4

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-285657

Project details

Project name	Copman's Hall, Goodnestone Road, Chillenden, Kent.
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was conducted during the construction of a swimming pool and associated groundworks at Copman's Hall, Goodnestone Road, Chillenden between the 13th March 2017 and the 3rd May 2017. The archaeological watching brief encountered limited archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval periods. These were recorded to appropriate professional standards. The prehistoric material likely relates to activity in the wider landscape. The Late Iron Age/early Roman evidence may indicate the presence of nearby occupation whereas the post-medieval remains likely relate to 19th century occupation/use of Copman's Hall and its grounds.
Project dates	Start: 13-03-2017 End: 03-05-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GCH17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DOV/16/01046 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT DEBITAGE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT DOVER GOODNESTONE Copman's Hall, Goodnestone Road, Chillenden
Postcode	CT3 1QF
Study area	70 Square metres
Site coordinates	TR 2656 5460 51.244857392699 1.246561064967 51 14 41 N 001 14 47 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 43.08m Max: 43.25m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Naomi Humphreys
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mrs L Baille

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Archive ID	GCH17
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Archive ID	GCH17
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Archive ID	GCH17
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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