An Archaeological Watching Brief at Churchlands Estate, New Romney, Kent. and The Proposed Site Compound, Immediately South West of Church Lane, New Romney, Kent.

Phase 2.
The Site Compound Area.
Centered on NGR. TR 06625 24550

and

Phase 3.
The Churchlands Estate.
Centered on NGR. TR 06750 24750

by
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Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks at the site compound [phase 2] and at the Churchlands Estate [phase 3]. The Scheme involved the replacement of the drainage system in that area. The compound was stripped of topsoil and occasionally subsoil, to a depth of approximately 150mm. Artefacts, of 17th – 20th century date, including fragments of pottery and clay pipe were found. The trenches for the Churchlands Estate were cut, in the main, through concrete road surfaces. Sheet piling was used to stabilise the trenches, which were excavated to a depth of about 3m. All the excavations cut through marine deposits. Some isolated examples of rolled wood were occasionally noted. No structural remains were found. One possible drainage ditch was recorded.

CONTENTS

TABLES

ILLUSTRATIONS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre of Applied Archaeology, were commissioned by Shepway District Council, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the Churchlands Estate replacement drainage scheme, New Romney, Kent. (Centred on NGR TR 06625 24550 and TR 06750 24750) (Figs. 1 & 2)

1.2 The proposed groundworks included top soil ground reduction [phase 2] and the excavation of a series of new drainage trenches [phase 3].

1.3 Due to the archaeological potential of the site, the Heritage Conservation Unit of Kent County Council (KCC) advised Shepway District Council that a condition should be attached to the planning consent requiring a programme of archaeological work. The recommended programme was in the form of a watching brief (Planning Reference: SH SP01).

1.4 A Specification outlining the requirements was prepared by the Heritage Conservation Group at KCC, requiring intermittent periods of attendance by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Details of the techniques to be used during the watching brief were set out in the specification (henceforth the 'Brief') prepared by the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council (Shepway District Council's advisors in archaeological matters). This document provides background information re-used in this report with due acknowledgement. The Brief also stated that if significant remains were revealed during the watching brief, further archaeological measures might be required to secure mitigation on the site.

1.5 The British Geological Survey map Sheet 305/306 (Folkestone and Dover) Solid and Drift Edition (1:50,000 scale) indicates that the site lies on marine sand.

1.6 The fieldwork was undertaken by Robert Beck (Archaeologist) between June 2006 and June 2007 The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The area of Romney Marsh is a unique landscape which was formed from the deposition of marine gravel and sand combined with the silting caused by water channels, such as the River Rother, feeding into the marsh from inland. New Romney is located on one of the sand and gravel areas and although it is now over 1km from the

coast, it used to be on a natural harbour where the River Rother flowed into the sea (Fig. 3).

2.2 The town of New Romney was one of five original 11th century Cinque Ports, and there is evidence to support even earlier origins. In fact, documentary sources suggest that it was a principal Saxon port and mint. It is also considered to be a rare example of a medieval planned town, with a grided street pattern. However, it is not clear whether the original street pattern is the one visible today or whether the present one is of 12th - 13th century design; an earlier street pattern is suggested by the alignments of St Nicholas Church and Lions Street. Furthermore, it is not clear where the focus of the early medieval town was or the location of the harbour, although it is suggested that the situation of St Nicholas Church may be significant.

2.3 The north eastern area of the town was reportedly extensively destroyed by major storms in the late 13th century (particularly one in 1287), which not only left a significant shingle ridge over the east area of the town but also possibly caused the River Rother to alter its flow to its present course. Regardless, New Romney continued to thrive as an important medieval port and market centre until the late 14th to early 15th century. Due to the continuing process of silting up from the late 13th century it could no longer function as a port and declined during the later medieval period.

2.4 Although there is extensive documentary evidence of the importance and status of (New) Romney as a medieval port, there is little archaeological evidence of its origin and early expansion. However, due to the restricted nature of modern development in the area, archaeological remains associated with the early medieval and medieval town are likely to survive within most of the urban settlement and its immediate environs; possibly to some depth. The limited archaeological work which has taken place, such as a watching brief during the laying of a gas pipeline down the High Street (CAT 1995), has highlighted that archaeology survives just below present ground surfaces and to a depth of over 2m. There are also indications of surviving medieval structural remains in the fields surrounding the present settlement. There are cropmarks within fields to the north and to the south, investigations by KARU towards the south west side of the cemetery located building remains associated with 12th/13th century pottery.

2.5 The Churchlands Estate is located south east of St Nicholas Church. Present information suggests that this area was probably sea until the later medieval period, with land reclamation undertaken during the post medieval period. Although it is unlikely there will be remains of the medieval town buildings, this area may contain evidence of a harbour or foreshore activity. The areas towards the New Romney Main Sewer

and Church Lane are considered to have greatest potential for containing archaeological remains and/or informative palaeoenvironmental data.

2.6 Further information on the above is provided in the County Sites and Monuments Record Kent which is located at Kent County Council Strategic Planning, County Hall, Maidstone.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological watching brief were to

- clarify the extent, character and date of any intertidal/harbour activity within the area of the Churchlands Estate;
- to clarify the nature of the deposits, whether they are indicative of a shoreline or harbour area, dryland or marine and to provide information on the immediate environment from the early medieval period.

3.2 An archaeological watching brief was maintained during both the preliminary compound groundworks, and the main drainage replacement scheme; as clarified and confirmed by Shepway District Council Engineering Services Department and their appointed Drainage Contractor.

3.3 The groundworks, (monitored intermittently by a suitably qualified archaeologist), comprised, where necessary, the cutting and removal of the concrete road surface and dewatering the route of the proposed drainage system. Plastic dewatering pipes of 40mm diameter were sunk vertically into a borehole of 150mm diameter and about 4m deep. The cavities around these pipes were filled with a 50% mixture of medium orange grey sand and gravel of 10mm maximum diameter. The pipes were placed 1.5m apart in a straight line on either side of the proposed trench with the width between the two lines being 1.4m. A vacuum system was connected to the dewatering pipes and the resultant water discharged into the Churchland Sewer after passing through settlement tanks.

3.4 The trenches were excavated to about 500mm and sheet piling was then put in place. Excavation then continued between the confines of this sheet piling until a depth of approximately 3m. The width of the excavation was 1m. The base of the trench was lined with a textile membrane upon which was deposited a layer of gravel prior to installing the pipes etc, Occasionally, where the ground was suitable, sheet piling was either not used or was placed after the trench had

been excavated to a greater depth. The result of this working methodology was that very few complete sections were visible for inspection.

3.5 All archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to standard ASE practice, and in line with the advice given in PPG16 (the Government's advice on *Archaeology and Planning*). Where practicable, on health and safety grounds, all features were planned at 1:20 and section drawings at 1:10. Drawings were on plastic draughting film. Features and deposits were described on standard pro-forma recording sheets used by ASE.

3.6 A photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Porslade and will be offered to Folkestone Museum in due course.

4.0 RESULTS (Figs. 2 & 4)

4.1 Stage Two - Watching Brief During Preliminary Works.

4.1.1 The Compound (phase 2) strip was carried out to a depth of approximately 150mm. A medium orange grey silty topsoil of 150mm depth was revealed (Context 1). Beneath this, was a medium grey silty subsoil of 130mm depth (Context 2). The latter context was only occasionally disturbed during the stripping of the area. A small test pit was excavated to determine that the subsoil was formed over a marine deposit of light yellow grey silt (Context 3). A possible ditch existed as a depression of about 150mm and a width of 3.6m. This feature was on the northeast side of the Compound strip and followed the course of Church Lane (Fig.2). As 150mm was the required depth of strip the fill of this feature was not available to be examined.

4.1.2 Many finds were seen in the topsoil and the subsoil; the majority were close to the interface between these soils. Because of the large number of finds, a representative sample was collected. Care was taken to preserve the ratio of classes and of ages of the finds. These finds ranged from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries and consisted of pottery, ceramic building material, clay pipe fragments, glass, bone, shell and ferrous material. The temporal and spatial range of finds were spread uniformly across the field.

4.2 Stage Three - Watching Brief During Main Scheme

4.2.1 The Watching brief in the Churchlands Estate revealed a series of marine deposits of sands, silts and clays. These have been recorded

as a series of soil profiles (Fig. 5) and are described more fully in appendix 2.

4.2.2 One possible ditch (context [86]) was recorded in trench subdivision P8 - F100a (Figs. 6 & 7). A second feature, which had some similarities to a ditch, (context [102]) was recorded in P15-F89c (Fig 4). This second feature crossed the trench at right angles and was cut by modern sewage pipes and backfill on the same line.

4.2.3 Abraided and soft waterlogged wood pieces were recovered in trench subdivisions P26-24c (within context 59) and P03-F23a (within context 101). The groundworkers found a similar piece of roundwood with the bark partially intact in trench subdivision P15-14a (possibly below context 36).

4.2.4 Peat balls were located in trench subdivision P16-15a (contexts 19 and 20). These contexts both contained peat lenses toward their bases.

4.2.5 Disarticulated bivalve shells, and common cockle *(cardium edule)* were recovered from trench subdivision P13-14b (context 18). Disarticulated bivalve shells (*myrtea spinifera)* were recovered from trench subdivision P01-02b (context 49).

4.2.6 A deposit of c.80mm depth, comprising partially vitrified slag within a black clayey silt matrix (Context 70 – Subdivision P19), was found immediately below the road foundation layer. This deposit existed for a length of 26m (Fig 2).

5.0 THE FINDS by Elke Raemen

5.1 The excavations produced only a small assemblage of finds, all from the topsoil [1] or subsoil [2]. A summary of the finds can be found in Table. 1

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	CT P	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	W Bone	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
[1]	2	170			26	86					1	10	4	14	1	4			1	<1
[1] + [2]	16	146	2	58			2	6			3	76	1	<1	1	18	1	10		
[2]	9	170			1	20	2	22	1	8	1	42	14	34	2	20				

Table 1 Quantification of the finds from CNR06.

5.2 Pottery was recovered both from the topsoil and from the subsoil and is mainly of 19th century date. One piece of brown glazed red earthenware dates to the 18th century. The majority of fragments are glazed red earthenware, white china, blue transfer printed china and

pearlware. These are mostly plate fragments. An English salt-glazed brown wash stoneware fragment of a blacking bottle and a complete inkwell were also recovered. Other pieces include a black transfer printed preserve jar fragment with "…international…" printed on it, unglazed stoneware and industrial slipware.

5.3 The site produced only two fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM). Both are from the topsoil and subsoil and are of 18th to 19th century date. They are medium to hard fired with a moderate fine sand tempered fabric.

5.4 A total of 19 clay pipe fragments was recovered. Stems are all plain and mainly of 19th century date. Included in these are also a mouthpiece and a bowl fragment with spur. Two stem fragments of mid 17th century date and one piece dating to the second half of the 17th century were also recovered.

5.5 The glass consists of a mid 17th to mid 18th century green wine bottle fragment together with a pale green 19th century piece of window glass and two fragments of blue glass hexagonal bottles (i.e. for medical use) also of 19th century date. A few pieces of iron were recovered as well, including two general purpose nail fragments, a heavy duty nail fragment and agricultural tool fragments, all dating to the 19th to early 20th century. One piece of fuel ash slag was recovered from the topsoil. In addition, the site produced a bone tooth brush handle fragment dating to the 19th century.

5.6 The topsoil contained 26 fragments of large bird probably fowl. The subsoil produced a single fragment of sheep humerus. The shell on the site consists of two upper valves and one lower valve of oyster shell, together with a common periwinkle. Finally, a single piece of coal was recovered from the subsoil.

5.7 Finds are all from the topsoil and subsoil and are mainly of 19th century date. Therefore, the assemblage is not considered to have any potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 Stage Two - Watching Brief During Preliminary Works

6.1.1 It is probable that the compound area finds were originally discarded on manure heaps, the latter then being applied to the field during manuring. This would account for the even spread of all classes and dates of artefact that were found on site. This field has not been ploughed since the last war, (Finn, R. *pers. comm.*) therefore the later

artefacts must have been deposited while the field was pasture. It was common practice to apply manure to pasture fields in order to improve the growth of herbage. (Simms, N. *pers. comm.*)

6.2 Stage Three - Watching brief during main scheme

6.2.1 The town of New Romney lies to the northwest of the areas of the present investigation. Recent work by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust at locations about half way between New Romney Church and the Churchlands site found a line of posts by the bridge in Church Lane. A further line of posts with planks was also found at Tookey Road. These features were interpreted as probably forming part of a medieval wharf or revetment. Both the Compound and the Churchlands Estate are located in what was previously a natural harbour. It would be difficult to determine at which date the area became dry land because of the lack of accurate maps and documentation but it was dry by 1617 (Poker, M. 1617 & Dugdale, W. 1662)

6.2.2 The feature (context [86]) which was recorded in trench subdivision P8 - F100a could either be a small drainage ditch or a silted up natural creek which may have formed during the drying out process of the natural harbour. It had no datable material in its fill.

6.2.3 A second feature, (context [102]) was recorded in trench subdivision P15-F89c. It resembled a ditch profile in section, but as it was cut symmetrically by modern sewage pipes and their backfill, there is considerable doubt. The fill could possibly be the result of effluent leaking from the pipes cutting it.

6.2.4 The abraided and soft waterlogged wood pieces recovered in trench subdivisions P26-24c (within context 59), P03-F23a (within context 101) and roundwood with the bark partially intact in trench subdivision P15-14a (possibly below context 36) all appeared to have spent some time in an active marine environment. There were no discernable features that indicated they had been part of a man made structure.

6.2.5 The peat balls which were located in trench subdivision P16-15a (contexts 19 and 20) may have began as peat deposits eroded and washed into the natural harbour via freshwater channels that drained the surrounding marshland.

6.2.6 The bivalve shells cannot give useful environmental information because of the low numerical quantity and their disarticulation, the latter indicating that they may not necessarily have populated the deposit in which they were found.

6.2.7 The deposit (context 70) consisting of partially vitrified slag within a black clayey silt matrix found immediately below the road foundation layer, could be associated with the now abandoned New Romney railway terminus that lay approximately 1km distant.

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & SOURCES

Finn, R.: [Retired Farmer. Romney Marsh] *Pers Comm*.

Simms, N.: [Retired. Ex Shepherd. Romney Marsh] *Pers Comm*.

Poker, M.: James Cole's engraving of Matthew Pokers map of 1617

Dugdale, W.: 1662 History of Drainage and Imbanking.

Appendix I: Context Descriptions (See Fig. 4)

context No.	Site subdivision	Type	Thickness mm	Description	Comments
1	The Compound	deposit	150	Grey silt	Topsoil
2	The Compound	deposit	130	Medium orange grey silt. Stones from 10 to 30mm	Subsoil
3	The Compound	deposit	>160	Light yellow grey silt	Marine deposit
4	P16	deposit	100	Medium to dark, brown grey fine sandy silt	Topsoil
5	P16	deposit	2.5m	Medium orange grey silty fine sand	Marine deposit
6	P13	deposit	150	Concrete	Road surface
7	P13	deposit	230	Silty gravel	Road foundation
8	P13	deposit	90	Medium orange silty clay	Marine Deposit
9	P13	deposit	370	Medium grey clayey silt	Marine deposit
10	P13	deposit	>2m	Medium orange	Marine deposit
11	P13-14a	deposit	150	Concrete	Road surface
12	P13-14a	deposit	150	Medium orange sandy gravel	Road foundation
13	P13-14a	deposit	>3m	Medium grey silty clay. Gradual transition to silty fine sand with depth	Marine deposit
14	P16	deposit	>400	Medium grey silty fine sand. Occasional black organic inclusions	Marine deposit
15	P13-14b	deposit	150	Concrete	Road surface
16	P13-14b	deposit	200	Medium orange gravel	Road foundation
17	P13-14b	deposit	1.15m	Medium blue grey silty fine sand. Gradual change to dark blue grey	Marine deposit
18	P13-14b	deposit	>1.5m	Dark blue grey silty fine sand.Very occasional shell	Marine deposit
19	P16-15a	deposit	1m	Medium yellow orange silt	Marine deposit
20	P16-15a	deposit	>2m	Dark grey fine sandy silt with clay. Black clayey silt and peat balls at base of trench	Marine deposit
22	P12-04a	deposit	150	Concrete	Road surface
23	P12-04a	deposit	250	Medium red and light yellow brick rubble	Road foundation
24	P12-04a	deposit	>600	Medium yellow orange fine sandy silt	Marine deposit
26	P12-04a	deposit	>600	Medium to dark blue grey fine sandy silt	Marine deposit
30	P12-04a	deposit	200	Medium green grey fine sandy silt, diffuse boundary at base of fill	Marine deposit
31	P09-07b	deposit	200	Medium grey silt	Topsoil
32	P09-07b	deposit	1.4m	Medium yellow orange	Marine deposit

context No.	Site subdivision	Type	Thickness mm	Description	Comments
				silty fine sand	
33	P09-07b	deposit	>200	Medium to dark grey silty fine sand	Marine deposit
34	P15-14a	deposit	150	Concrete	Road surface
35	P15-14a	deposit	200	Brick rubble in medium grey silt	Road foundation
36	P15-14a	deposit	>550	Medium to dark green grey clayey silt	Marine deposit
37	P15-F89b	deposit	70	Tarmac	Surface of car parking area
38	P15-F89b	deposit	150	Concrete	Surface of car parking area
39	P15-F89b	deposit	330	Brick rubble in medium grey silt	Foundation layer of car parking area
40	P15-F89b	deposit	1.3m	Medium yellow orange silty fine sand	Marine deposit
41	P15-F89b	deposit	1.2m	Medium to dark green grey fine sandy silt	Marine deposit
42	P15-F89b	deposit	>700	Medium to dark grey silty fine sand	Marine deposit
43	P15-F89c	fill	140	Black clayey silt	Fill of [102]
44	P26-F190a	deposit	200	Medium to dark brown grey silt	Topsoil
45	P26-F190a	deposit	>800	Medium yellow orange silty fine sand	Marine deposit
47	P01-02b	deposit	130	Concrete	Road surface
48	P01-02b	deposit	130	Medium yellow sand with rounded pebbles	Road foundation
49	P01-02b	deposit	>1.74m	Medium to dark green grey silty clay	Marine deposit
50	P01-02b	deposit	1.14m	Medium yellow orange fine sandy silt	? may be backfill
51	P26-24a+b	deposit	150	Concrete	Road surface
52	P26-24a+b	deposit	150	Brick rubble in medium grey silt	Road foundation
53	P26-24a+b	deposit	700	Medium to dark grey clayey silt	Marine deposit
54	P26-24a+b	deposit	1.3m	Medium orange brown silty clay	Marine deposit
55	P26-24a+b	deposit	2.4m	Medium to dark grey clayey silt	Marine deposit
56	P26-24a+b	deposit	>100	Dark grey fine sand	Marine deposit
57	P26-24c	deposit	130	Concrete	Road surface
58	P26-24c	deposit	200	Brick rubble in medium grey silt	Road foundation
59	P26-24c	deposit	>2.4m	Medium grey clayey silt. Gradually changing to silty very fine sand	Marine deposit
60	P12-11a	deposit	90	Concrete	Road surface
61	P12-11a	deposit	110	Concrete	Secondary road foundation
62	P12-11a	deposit	100	Dark grey silt with gravel inclusions	Primary road foundation

context No.	Site subdivision	Type	Thickness mm	Description	Comments
63	P12-11a	deposit	>2.2m	Medium orange brown fine sandy silt. Occasional laminations ofboth light grey and medium to dark brown. Toward the base of deposit, grey to black laminations <10mm thickness	Marine deposit
64	P12-11b	deposit	120	Concrete	Road surface
65	P12-11b	deposit	90	Concrete	Road foundation
66	P12-11b	deposit	970	Medium orange brown clayey silt gradually changing to fine sandy silt at base of deposit	Marine deposit
67	P12-11b	deposit	>510	Medium to dark grey silty fine sand. 10mm thick light grey laminations of silty fine sand throughout deposit	Marine deposit
68	P19	deposit	130	Concrete	Road surface
69	P19	deposit	60	Concrete	Secondary road foundation
70	P19	deposit	80	Partially vitrified slag within dark clayey silt	Modern. Possibly tertiary road foundation
71	P19	deposit	>550	Medium orange brown clayey silt	Marine deposit
72	P20-19a	deposit	130	Concrete	Road surface
73	P20-19a	deposit	490	Orange red brick rubble	Road foundation
74	P20-19a	deposit	1.48m	Medium orange brown silt	Marine deposit
75	P20-19a	deposit	>500	Dark grey to black silty fine sand	Marine deposit
76	P24-F143	deposit	1.4m	Medium orange brown silt with fine sand gradually increasing towards the base of the deposit	Marine deposit
77	P24-F143	deposit	>500	Dark grey silty fine sand	Marine deposit
78	P24-F143	deposit	120	Concrete	Road surface
79	P24-F143	deposit	280	Orange red brick rubble in a medium grey clayey silt	Road foundation
80	P24-F143	deposit	100	Medium to dark brown grey fine sandy silt	Topsoil
81	P10-9a	deposit	130	Concrete	Road surface
82	P10-9a	deposit	120	Concrete	Road foundation
83	P10-9a	deposit	>1.2m	Medium grey silty clay	Marine deposit
84	P10-9a	deposit	>1.2m	Medium orange brown clayey silt. Medium grey mottling throughout	Marine deposit
86	P8-F100a	cut	W=600 D=200	W side straight merging into base sloping toward E with E side straight at 45 deg.	Cut of truncated ditch running SW to NE
87	P8-F100a	fill	W=600 D=200	Medium to dark grey clay with medium orange	Fill of [86]

context No.	Site subdivision	Type	Thickness mm	Description	Comments
				inclusions at base of fill	
88	P8-F100a	deposit	90	Concrete	Road surface
89	P8-F100a	deposit	170	Concrete	Road foundation
90	P8-F100a	deposit	830	Medium orange brown clayey silt.	Marine deposit
91	P8-F100a	deposit	>300	Medium to dark grey fine sand	Marine deposit
92	P12-13a	deposit	150	Concrete	Road surface
93	P12-13a	deposit	150	Pebbles approx. 10 to 60mm dia. In Medium orange brown silt	Road foundation
94	P12-13a	deposit	170	Medium grey clay	Marine deposit
95	P12-13a	deposit	200	Medium grey fine sandy silt	Marine deposit
96	P12-13a	deposit	1.18m	Medium orange brown fine sandy silt	Marine deposit
97	P12-13a	deposit	>100	Medium to dark grey fine sand	Marine deposit
98	P03-F23a	deposit	60	Tarmac	Pavement surface
99	P03-F23a	deposit	240	50% pebbles 10 to 25mm dia. 50% light grey sandy silt	Pavement foundation
100	P03-F23a	deposit	900	Medium orange brown clayey silt changing to fine sandy silt with depth	Marine deposit
101	P03-F23a	deposit	>800	Medium to dark grey fine sandy silt with fine black horizontal lenses quantity increasing with depth	Marine deposit
102	P15-F89c	cut	W=1.3m D=140mm	Concave sides to concave base	Uncertain. Either ditch cut or area of leakage from sewage pipe

(Note: modern contexts, service pipes etc. not tabulated unless forming the upper deposits of a sequence)

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	CNR06					
Identification Name and Address	Churchlands Estate, New Romney, Kent. and The Proposed Site Compound, Immediately South West of Church Lane, New Romney, Kent.					
County, District &/or Borough	Shepway District Council					
OS Grid Refs.	The Site Compound Area. centered on NGR. TR 06625 24550 The Churchlands Estate. centered on NGR. TR 06750 24750					
Geology	Marine deposits					
Arch. South-East Project Number	1821					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban ✓	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. June 06 July 06 Dec 06 Jan 07 Feb 07 March 07 April -07 May 07 June 077	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Shepway District Council					
Project Manager	Neil Griffiin					
Project Supervisor	Robert Beck					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other Modern		

100 Word Summary.

An archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks at the site of the proposed compound. [phase 2] and at the Churchlands Estate. [Phase 3] The Scheme involved the replacement of the drainage system in that area. The compound was stripped of topsoil and occasionally, subsoil to a depth of approximately 150mm. Artefacts, dating from the 17th to the 20th century were found. The trenches for the Churchlands Estate were excavated to a depth of about 3m. Marine deposits were encountered in all the excavations. Some isolated examples of rolled wood were occasionally noted. No structural remains were found. One possible drainage ditch was recorded.

OASIS ID: archaeol6-32541

Project details

Project name	A Watching Brief on The Churchlands Estate, New Romney, Kent
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks on Churchlands Estate. The Scheme involved ground reduction for the site compound and the replacement of the drainage system on the Churchlands Estate. The compound was stripped of topsoil and occasionally subsoil, to a depth of approximately 150mm. Artefacts, of 17th to 20th century date, including fragments of pottery and clay pipe were found. The trenches for the Churchlands Estate were cut, in the main, through concrete road surfaces. Sheet piling was used to stabilise the trenches, which were excavated to a depth of about 3m. All the excavations cut through marine deposits. Some isolated examples of rolled wood were occasionally noted. No structural remains were found. One possible drainage ditch was recorded.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2006 End: 30-06-2007
Previous/future work	Not known / No
Any associated project reference codes	CNR06 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	1821 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	FIELD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Environmental Sampling','Visual Inspection'
Development type	Pipelines/cables (e.g. gas, electric, telephone, TV cable, water,

	sewage, drainage etc.)
Prompt	Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SHEPWAY NEW ROMNEY Churchlands Estate
Postcode	TN38 8
Study area	2.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TR 06750 24750 50.9843389234 0.945999786012 50 59 03 N 000 56 45 E Point
Height OD	Min: 3.00m Max: 5.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Robert Beck
Type of sponsor/funding body	District Council

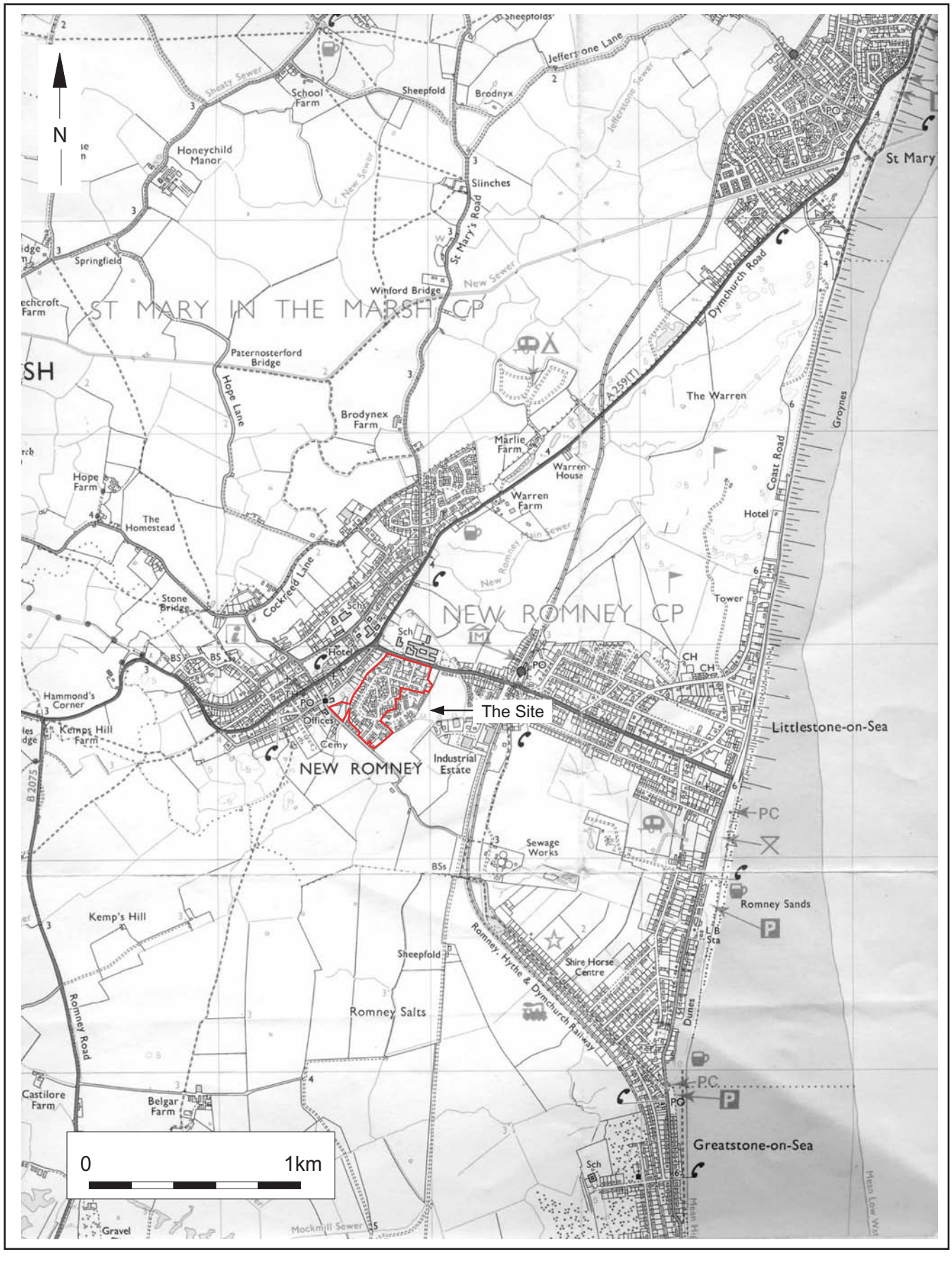
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Industrial'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'Survey'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Environmental','Stratigraphic','Survey'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Diary','Map','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Churchlands Estate, New Romney, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Beck, R.D.
Other bibliographic details	Project No. 1821
Date	2007
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex. BN41 1DR

Description	Soft bound report
Entered by	Clive Meaton (c.meaton@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	11 October 2007



© **Archaeology South-East**			Churchlands Estate Replacement Drainage Sheme, New Romney, Shepway, Phase 2 & 3	Fig. 1
Ref: 1821	Oct 2007	Drawn by: JNC	Site Location Plan	

Figure 6

Key

- Site Boundary
- Site Compound
- Pipeline
- Final Palaeo-environmental Sampling Location
- Soil Column Location

Possible Ditch

Site Compound

0 100m

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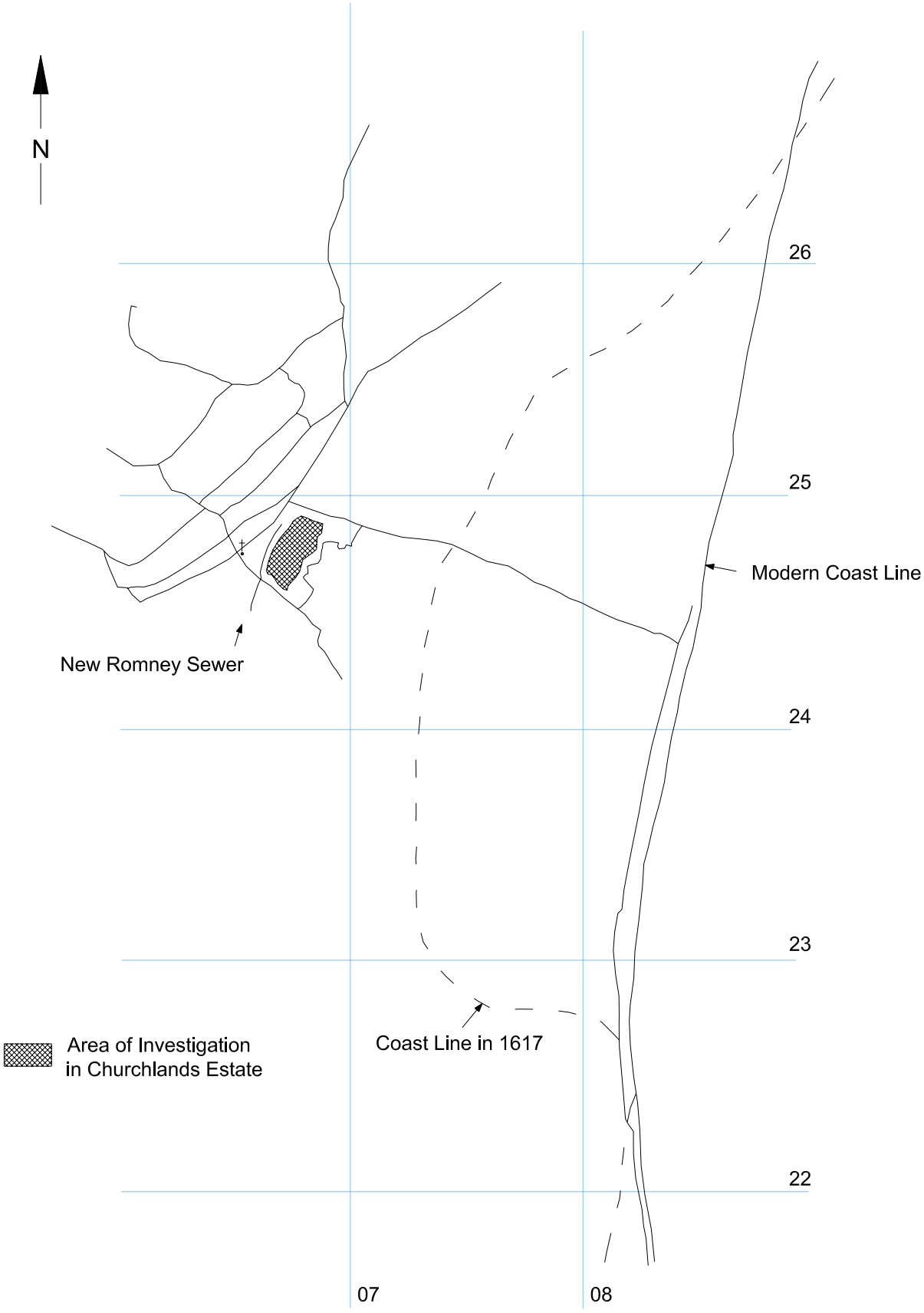
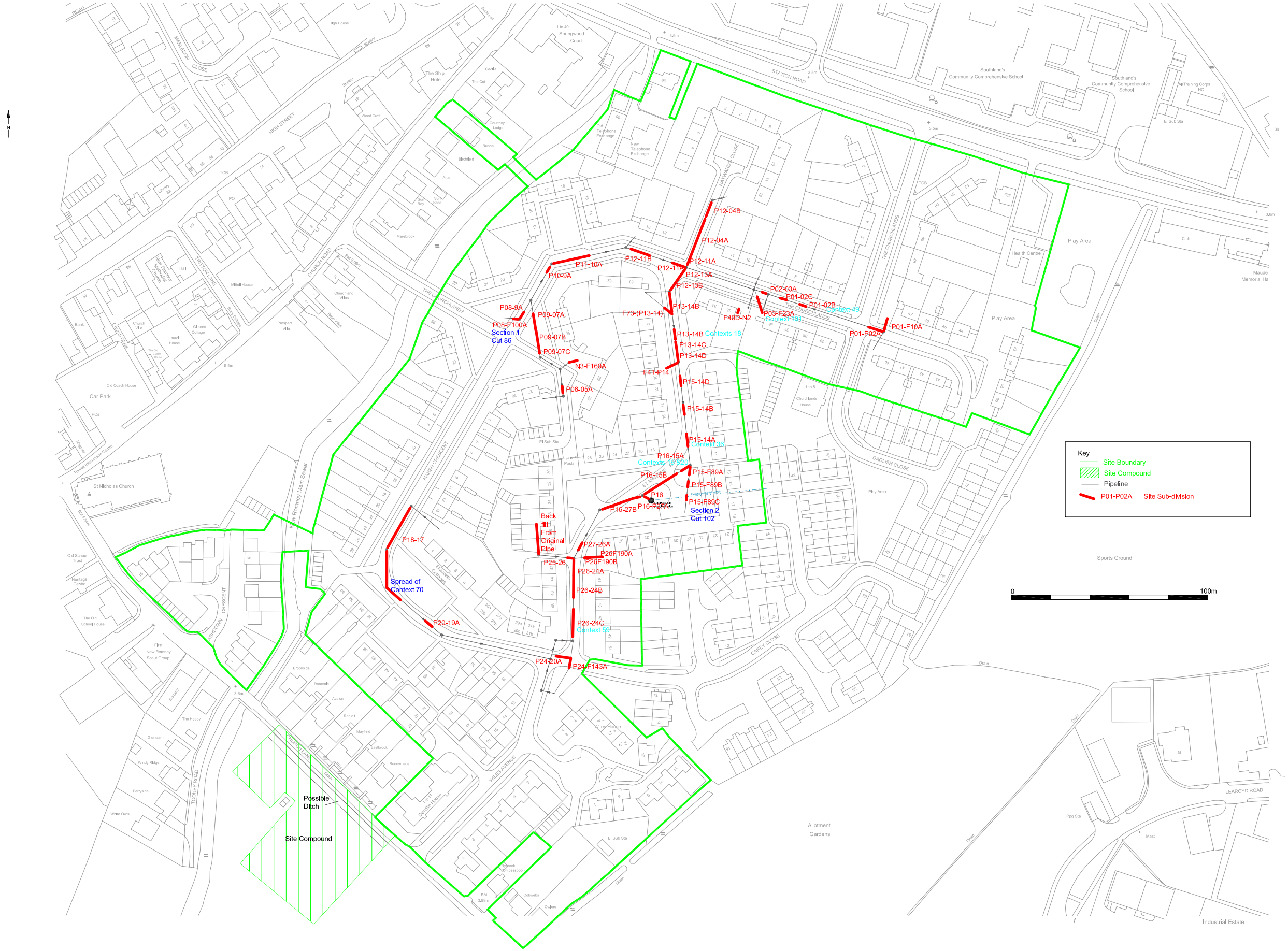
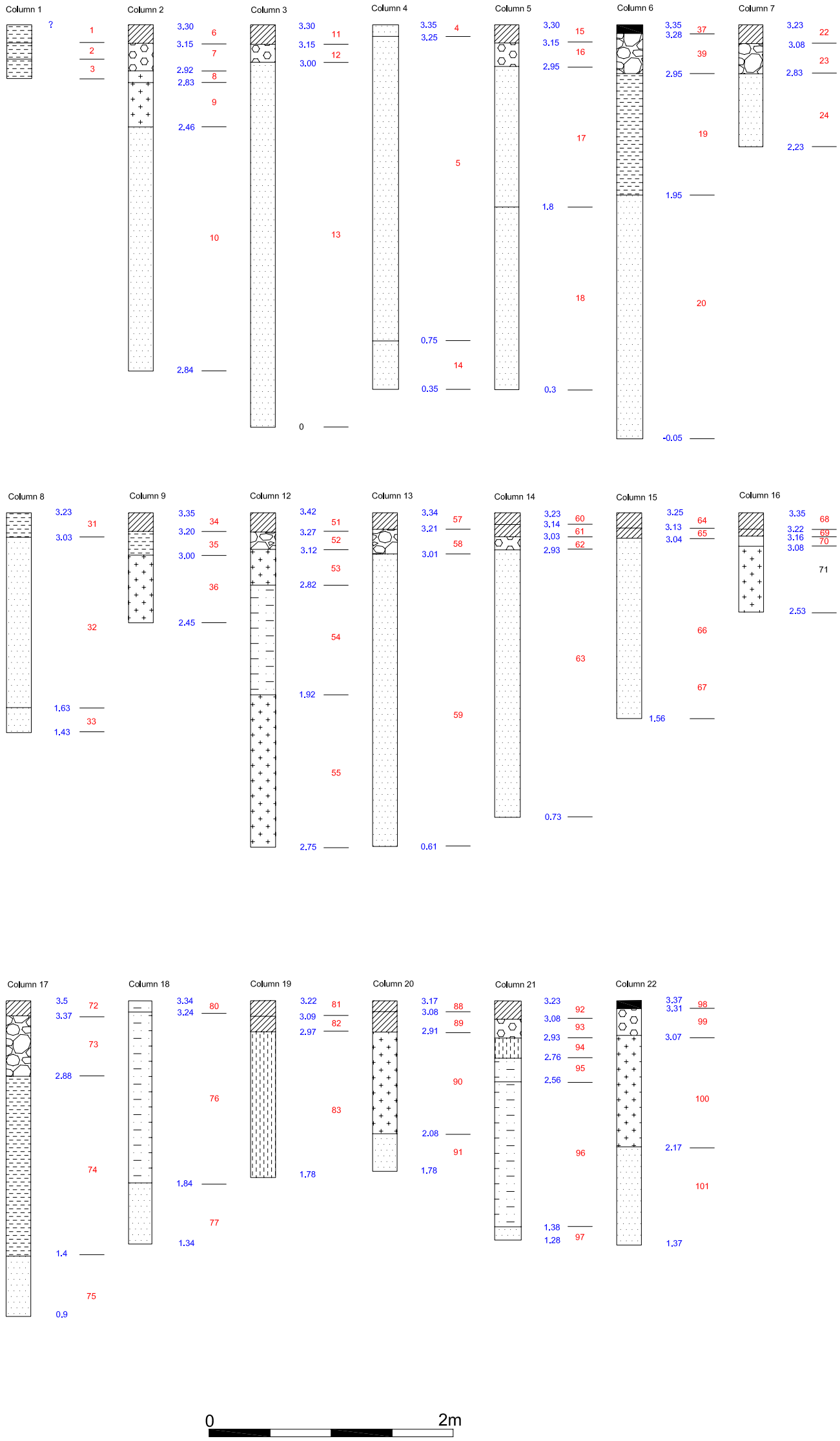
Ref: 1821	Oct 2007	Drawn by: SM	Site Plan	



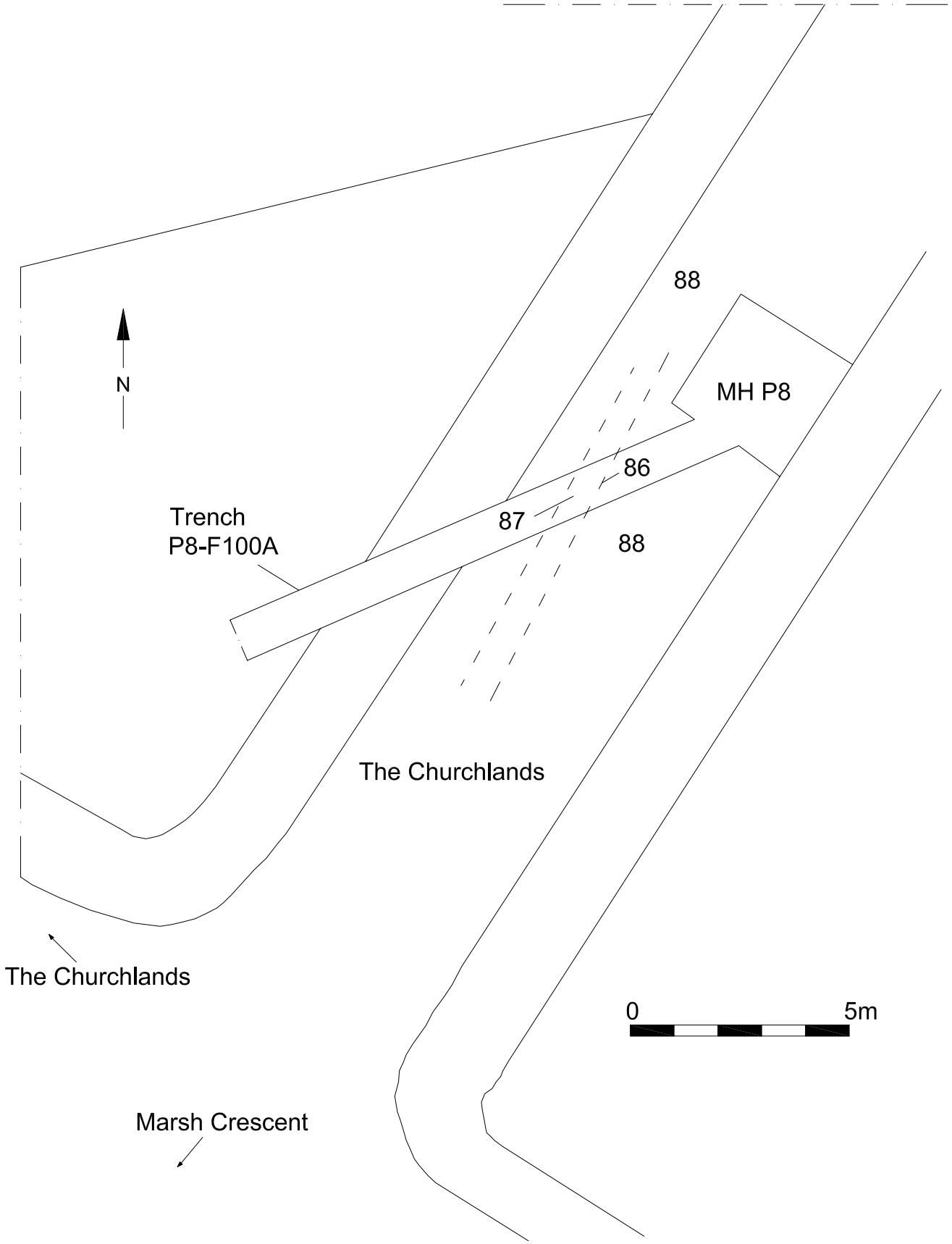
© Archaeology South-East			Churchlands Estate Drainage Scheme, New Romney	Fig. 3
Ref: 1821	Oct 2007	Drawn by: JNC	1617 Coastline Map	



© Archaeology South-East			Churchlands Estate Drainage Scheme, New Romney	Fig. 4
Ref: 1821	Oct 2007	Drawn by: SM	Plan with Site Sub Divisions and Context Locations	

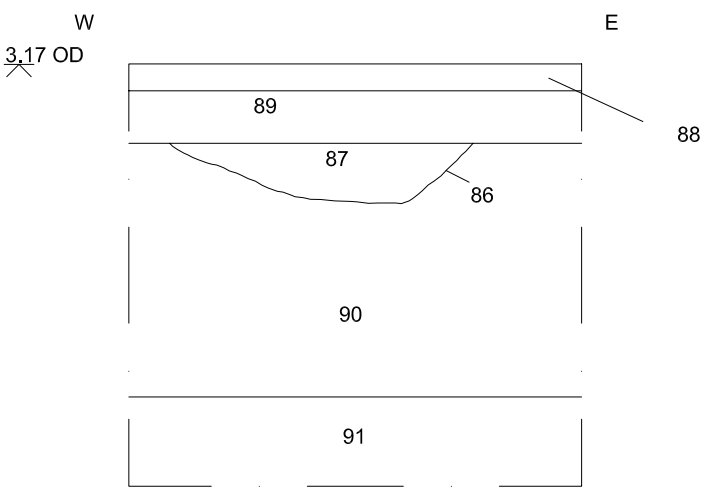


© Archaeology South-East			Churchlands Estate Replacement Drainage Scheme, New Romney	Fig. 5
Ref: 1821	Oct 2007	Drawn by: SM	Soil Column Diagrams	

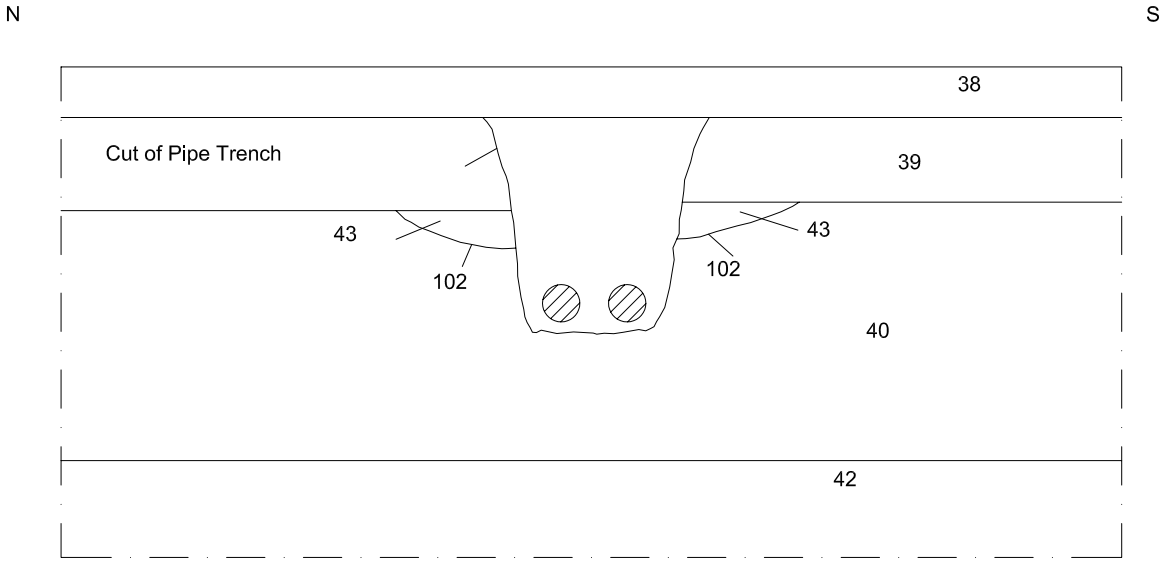


© Archaeology South-East			Churchlands Estate Replacement Drainage Scheme, New Romney, Shepway, Phase 2 & 3	Fig. 6
Ref: 1821	Oct 2007	Drawn by: JNC	Plan of Feature [86]	

Section 1



Section 2



Pre-existing Sewer Pipes

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Ref: 1821	Oct 2007	Drawn by: JNC	Sections of Features [86] & [102]	