

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at  
Marsh Academy, Station Road, New Romney, Kent, TN28 8BB**

**Planning Refs: SH/09/TEMP/0031**

**Shepway District Council**

**NGR TQ 06900 25150  
NGR 606900 125150**

**Project No. 4264  
Site Code: MAA 09**

**ASE Report No. 2010179  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-84116**

**Dylan Hopkinson MA**

**with contributions from  
Luke Barber, Sarah Porteus, Elke Raemen, Gemma Ayton,  
and Trista Clifford**

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**October 2010**

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**Abstract**

*An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was conducted in the grounds of The Marsh Academy, Station Road, New Romney (NGR 606900 125150). The work was carried out by Archaeology South-East on behalf of their client Carillion PLC during the extension of the school facilities to include new teaching buildings, car parking facilities and landscaping. A total of 0.5 hectares was monitored during reduced level digging and posthole excavation.*

*For the most part the, excavations monitored during the watching brief exposed no archaeological remains and rarely penetrated below the surface of the made ground that underlay the topsoil. In one area to the north of the site alongside Dymchurch Road, made ground was identified that contained a high concentration of 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century ceramic building material and a large quantity of animal bone. Adjacent to this was a linear cut feature that may have been a land boundary.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) (a division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) was commissioned by Carillion PLC (hereafter referred to as the client) to undertake an subsequent watching brief in the grounds of Marsh Academy, Station Road, New Romney (NGR 606900 125150, Fig. 1) during the extension of the school facilities, to include new teaching buildings, car parking facilities and landscaping.

1.1.2 In a previous phase of archaeological work on the site, four test pits (TP1-4) were evaluated to sample the surface archaeology and investigate the geological sequence (Priestley-Bell, Pope and Whittaker 2010). The results of this initial evaluation led to the watching brief which is detailed in the current report.

1.1.3 A total of 0.5 hectares were monitored to the north and northeast of the existing Academy buildings under the watching brief phase of the works. Groundworks at the time of monitoring was either ground level reduction during reduced level digging or posthole excavation during the establishment of solid, site boundary, fencing.

### **1.2 Location and geology**

1.2.1 The site is located near the northern edge of New Romney town, immediately to the east of Dymchurch Road at the junction with Station Road to the south.

1.2.2 The Marsh Academy occupies the grounds of the former Southlands School. Currently the site consists of various school buildings and associated hard standing and grassed areas.

1.2.3 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 map (Survey Sheet 305) the site lies on Marine Alluvium (Clay) with Marine Alluvium (Sand) over the east and southwest of the site and Storm Gravel Beach Deposits over the west of the site.

### **1.3 Planning background**

1.3.1 A planning application (SH/09/TEMP/0031) was submitted to Kent County Council regarding a proposal to extend the existing Marsh Academy buildings to include new teaching buildings, car parking facilities and landscaping.

1.3.2 The Senior Archaeologist for Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council (HCG KCC) in their role as archaeological advisors to Shepway District Council, recommended that a condition for a programme of archaeological work should be applied to any consent on the application. The following condition was therefore attached:

AR5        *No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of*

*i*            *archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a*

*specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and*

- ii following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.*

1.3.3 A specification for the archaeological watching brief was developed by Kent County Council Heritage Conservation (KCC 2010) stating that all intrusive groundworks should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist.

1.3.4 All work was carried out in accordance with this document and the relevant Standards and Guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).

#### **1.4 Scope of the report**

1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological watching brief at the Marsh Academy. The monitoring was undertaken by Dylan Hopkinson (Archaeologist), Liane Peyre (Archaeologist), and Rob Cole (Archaeologist).

1.4.2 The fieldwork was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and the post-excavation analysis was managed by Jim Stevenson (Project Manager, post excavation).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Archaeological and historical potential**

- 2.1.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by KCC, and held at County Hall, Maidstone, was consulted and the results are tabulated, numbered 1 – 55, in Appendix 1. Details were taken of all archaeological sites and listed buildings within a 500 m radius of the centre of the site. The identified sites are plotted on Figure 1.
- 2.1.2 Information held on the HER suggests that the Academy buildings may well be sitting on alluvium deposited during or after the medieval and post medieval periods. Organic remains, (wood, leather) of prehistoric and medieval date may survive as well as palaeoenvironmental remains (seeds, shells etc).
- 2.1.3 New Romney may have been an early medieval trading centre and influential port. It developed into an important medieval port and market town and was one of the original five Cinque Ports. New Romney lost its access to the sea and its port facilities during the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, mainly due to natural storms and diversion of the River Rother. New Romney retains much of its medieval and post medieval character and the limited extent of modern development appears to have ensured good survival of buried archaeological remains.
- 2.1.4 Southlands School was subject to archaeological investigations for a new block constructed around 1999. The investigations, close to the Dymchurch Road, revealed evidence of medieval coastal activity including a pit or ditch, kiln and possible road, all associated with medieval and later pottery (HER No: TR 02 NE 64).
- 2.1.5 Further information on the above is provided in the County Sites and Monuments Record Kent which is located at KCC Strategic Planning, County Hall, Maidstone.

### **2.2 Previous work on site**

- 2.2.1 The initial evaluation carried out at the Marsh Academy involved the excavation of four test pits each measuring approximately 1m x 1m and to a depth of c. 1.5m. One of the test-pits, excavated close to the Dymchurch Road, suggested that the area may have been a working beach which later became marshland after the 13<sup>th</sup> century storm floods and fell into disuse. From this period onwards, it was suggested that the site became an area for the disposal of rubbish from around the mid 15<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Priestley-Bell, Pope and Whittaker 2010).

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Methodology**

- 3.1.1 The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the guidance documents provided by Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group (KCC 2010) and the relevant Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA).
- 3.1.2 All intrusive groundworks were monitored during the watching brief; this involved the excavation of fencing postholes by hand and by auger drill; and ground reduction work using a flat bladed bucket in order to enable archaeological remains to be properly identified.
- 3.1.3 All archaeological deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection.
- 3.1.4 Section drawings of the excavated profiles were drawn at a scale of 1:10, sample section drawings of the overlying deposits were also drawn at 1:10 scale on plastic drafting film, and a full photographic record was made recording all features and contexts.
- 3.1.5 Feature locations were recorded during the watching brief using measured annotation of scaled drawings.

#### **3.2 Aims and objectives**

- 3.2.1 The aim of the watching brief was to assess with a greater degree of certainty the presence or absence of any significant archaeological deposits on the site that may be affected by the proposed development.
- 3.2.2 To assess the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site.

#### **3.3 Site archive**

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the local museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	12
Watching Brief Record Sheets	10
No. of files/paper record	2
Plan and sections sheets	1
Photographs	91

Table 1: Quantification of site archive



## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Summary of watching brief areas (Fig. 2)

#### 4.1.1 The watching brief was maintained in three areas (Fig. 2):

##### Area A

A strip of land along the south-eastern side of Dymchurch Road in the north of the site that was reduced in ground level.

##### Area B

An area in the south-west of the site that was subject to topsoil disturbance, localised ground reduction and posthole excavation.

##### Area C

An area in the south-east where further postholes were excavated.

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness
500 D	Deposit	Topsoil	-	-	0.30 m
501 D	Deposit	Alluvium	-	-	0.50 m
502	Deposit	Made Ground	-	-	1.1 - 1.70 m
503	Deposit	Beach Gravels	-	-	+ 0.15 m
504 D	Deposit	Topsoil	-	-	0.20 m
505	Deposit	Midden deposit	-	-	+ 0.15 m
506 D	Deposit	Soil	-	-	+ 0.05 m
507	Deposit	Bank make-up	-	-	+ 0.10 m
508	Fill	Ditch fill	18.00 m	0.80 m	0.26 m
509	Cut	Ditch cut	18.00 m	0.80 m	0.26 m
510	Void	Void	-	-	-
511	Deposit	Made ground	-	-	0.20 m
512 D	Deposit	Alluvium	-	-	+ 0.60 m

Table 2: List of contexts recorded during the watching brief

### 4.2 Area A: summary of results

4.2.1 The strip of land along Dymchurch Road was reduced in level by between 0.20 - 0.30 metres, revealing for the most part, a mid brown sandy silt soil, [506], containing fragments of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century ceramic building material (CBM).

4.2.2 Area A lay alongside an earthenwork bank that reached up to Dymchurch Road and in places the makeup of this bank was observed overlying context [506]. This was pale yellowy brown sandy silt with frequent irregular sandstone pieces up to 0.12 metres in diameter.

- 4.2.3 Towards the northern part of this area, an 18 metre long ditch was identified, [509], that had a maximum observed width of 0.80 metres and depth of 0.26 metres.
- 4.2.4 This ditch was filled with dark brown sandy silt, [508], containing 15<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> century and 17<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century CBM as well as 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery.
- 4.2.5 In the most northern part of this area, the exposed soil was observed to be very rich in finds, [505]. This light brown sandy silt contained common beach gravels and the finds included 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century CBM, 16<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery, post medieval ironwork fuel ash slag and large quantities of animal bone. This deposit has been interpreted as a post-medieval midden.
- 4.2.6 The whole area was sealed by light brown sandy silt topsoil that was up to 0.20 metres thick [504].

#### **4.3 Area B: summary of results**

- 4.3.1 The area in the south-west of the site was subject to a number of different interventions. A large portion of it was prepared for welfare units and temporary car-park and no observations were made other than the disturbance of the topsoil, [500].
- 4.3.2 Further to the south an area of ground level reduction by 0.40 metres revealed only compacted brownish white concrete rubble.
- 4.3.3 Finally in the south this area a number of postholes were excavated which revealed 0.15 metres of beach gravels [503] overlain by up to 0.50 metres of alluvium [501], with made ground [502] and topsoil [500] sealing the sequence.

#### **4.4 Area C: summary of results**

- 4.4.1 The final area in the south-east of the site was another area of posthole excavation. In this area the sequence was up to 0.60 metres of alluvium [512] sealed by 0.20 metres of made ground [511], and topsoil [500]. No beach gravels were observed in this area.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Summary

- 5.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered from five individually numbered contexts during the evaluation. An overview is given found in Table 7.

Context	Pot /Wt(g)	CBM /Wt(g)	Bone /Wt(g)	Shell /Wt(g)	Shell /Wt(g)	Fe /Wt(g)	Slag /Wt(g)
504	1/125	450					
505	2/613	766	27/792	3/38	3/38	1/6	2/24
506	3/	112					
508	3/1810	206	11/204	2/6	2/6	1/4	
511	1/822	/12		3/70	3/70		
Total	7/118	33/1546	40/1000	20/470	8/114	2/10	2/24

Table 3: Quantification of the finds

### 5.2 Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1 The watching brief recovered a very small assemblage of pottery spanning the 14<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Generally sherd sizes are small to medium (< 50mm across) but show little signs of abrasion suggesting they have not been subjected to extensive reworking.
- 5.2.2 Context [505] produced a single sherd of hard-fired unglazed earthenware with calcareous inclusions and reduced faces. A 16th- to 17th- century date is probable.
- 5.2.3 The remaining sherds [504;508;511] can all be placed in a 19th- century date range. These include a piece of unglazed earthenware flower pot from [504] and Bristol glazed English stoneware sherd from [511].
- 5.2.4 Context [508] produced the largest group: a mere three 19th- century sherds consisting of a refined white earthenware saucer, a transfer-printed soup plate with blue floral decoration and a glazed red earthenware jar/bowl sherd.

### 5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

- 5.3.1 The earliest ceramic building material (CBM) were fragments of 15th to 16th century plain glazed floor tile recovered from context [505] and [508]. Both fragments are in an orange fabric with abundant coarse quartz and sparse black sand, both fragments are abraded and the example from context [508] has a knife cut chamfered edge and mortar adhering to the glazed side and is probably reused.
- 5.3.2 A majority of the assemblage from the watching brief comprises of peg tile of probable 17th to 19th century date. Two peg tile fabric types were identified;
- T1 is a pale orange fabric with abundant fine calcareous speckling (Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric CAT32) and occurred in

contexts [504] [505] [506] [508] and [511].

- T2 is an orange fabric similar to T1 with less calcareous inclusions and occurred in contexts [504] [505] and [511].

5.3.3 Fragments of brick in the same T1 fabric was recovered from contexts [504] and [506] with a thickness of 42mm, the bricks are of probable 17th to 19th century date.

#### **5.4 The Metallurgical Remains** by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Two small pieces of fuel ash slag were recovered during the watching brief from context [505]. It is quite likely they derive from a domestic hearth burning coal although a larger sample would be needed to definitively ascertain this.

#### **5.5 The Iron** by Trista Clifford

5.5.1 The iron assemblage consists of four objects, mostly from context [505]. Two were assigned Registered Find numbers and are summarised in Table 4. Context [508] contained a general purpose nail fragment. A second general purpose nail measuring 53mm in length with a circular head was recovered from [505] together with a large joiners staple, RF<2> and a fragment from a probable tool, RF<3>, such as a chisel. These objects are post-medieval in date.

SITE CODE	RF NO	CONTEXT	OBJECT	MATERIAL	PERIOD	Wt (g)
MAA09 2		505	STAP	IRON	PMED	92
MAA09 3		505	?CHIS	IRON	PMED	30

Table 4: The Registered finds

#### **5.6 The Animal Bone** by Gemma Ayton

5.6.2 A total of 37 fragments of animal bone were recovered during the watching brief from contexts [505] and [508]. The bone is in a fair state of preservation with little sign of surface erosion although few large fragments are remaining. The assemblage contains 32 identifiable fragments which include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*) and pig (*Sus*). The NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) is shown in Table 5.

SPECIES	NISP
CATTLE 14	
SHEEP 19	
PIG 1	

Table 5: NISP counts for contexts [505] and [508].

5.6.3 The NISP count includes all elements. The assemblage contains rib and long-bone fragments that have been included in either the cattle or sheep count depending on their size.

5.6.4 Sheep/goat dominate the assemblage followed by cattle the pig. Both meat-bearing and non-meat bearing bones are present. Very little data is available regarding age-at-death and biometry.

**5.7 The Shell** by Elke Raemen

- 5.8.2 Context [511] c contained the most complete examples, with three lower valves. No evidence of the parasitic infestations which may indicate a managed resource was observed.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION**

- 6.1** The works monitored during the watching brief were generally low impact, ground reduction between 0.20 - 0.40 metres, and this exposed the archaeological remains in the north of the site along Dymchurch Road and a deposit of made ground [502] in the south-west.
- 6.2** Along the Dymchurch Road the earliest deposit observed was a midden deposit in the north of the area [505] which suggests that the area had been used for the disposal of rubbish during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. As with the possible midden deposit identified in test-pit 1 cleaning of nearby New Romney Main Sewer probably also contributed to the deposition.

## **7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

KCC, 2009 Manual of Specifications Part B, KCC evaluation – trial trenching requirements

KCC, 2010 Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Southlands School, Dymchurch Road, New Romney, Kent

Priestly-Bell, G. Pope, M. and Whittaker, M. 2010 An archaeological evaluation and geoarchaeological investigation at the Marsh Academy, New Romney. ASE client report.

### **Acknowledgements**

ASE would like to thank Carillion Plc for commissioning the work on behalf of KCC, and Wendy Rogers of KCC for her guidance.

## Appendix 1

Gazetteer of Sites, Finds and Listed Buildings within a 500m radius of the site  
(Fig 1):

No. on Figure 1	NGR	SMR Reference	Period	Details/Description
1 TR	0731 2484	TR02SE 10	Roman Find	spot: Coin of Maxentius
2 TR	0662 2505	TR02NE 63	Early med/med	Arch. Exc.: Ditch
3 TR	0655 2532	TR02NE 15	Med	Moat and field system
4 TR	06732 25148	TR02NE 69	Med	Arch eval: ditch, kiln, pit
5 TR	06815 25188	TR02NE 67	Med	Arch. Exc: pit, pottery kiln, road
6 TR	0662 2505	TR02NE 61	Med A	rch.Exc.: Ditch
7 TR	0668 2507	TR02NE 65	Med Fo	reshore
8 TR	0662 2505	TR02NE 60	Med Arch.	Exc.: Pit complex
9 TR	068 251	TR02NE 64	Med	Arch. Eval.: Pit and road
10 TR	0662 2505	TR02NE 58	Med Arch.	Exc.: Building
11 TR	0662 2505	TR02NE 57	Med Arc	h. Exc.: Oven/furnace
12 TR	0662 2505	TR02NE 59	Med Arch.	Exc.: Pit complex
13 TR	0662 2505	TR02NE 56	Med	Arch. Exc.: Clay floor
14 TR	0661 2502	TR02NE 53	Med	Arch. Exc.: Cess pit
15 TR	0674 2502	TR02SE 13	Med New	Romney town
16 TR	0658 2491	TR02SE 67	Med	Arch. WB: Road and pit
17 TR	0643 2484	TR02SE 5	Med	St John's Priory
18 TR	0659 2508	TR02NE 100	Med Su	b-circular features
19 TR	0682 2523	TR02NE 76	Med	Frogs Hall, House Grade II
20 TR	0662 2475	TR02SE 81	Med-post-med	Church of St Nicholas, Grade I



**Archaeology South-East**  
Marsh Academy, Station Road, New Romney

<b>No. on Figure 1</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>SMR Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Details/ Description</b>
21 TR	0644 2482	TR02SE 83	Med, Post-med	St Johns Priory, including the ruins of the Priory, Grade II*
22 TR	0674 2506	TR02NE 82	Med/post-med	Stone House, Grade II
23 TR	0668 2490	TR02SE 72	Med – Post-med	Arch. Eval.: Building, occupation site, pit
24 TR	06535 24831	TR02SE 73	Med and Post-med	Pit, wall
25 TR	0646 2493	TR02SE 2	Med/Post-Med St	Martin's Church
26 TR	06748 25081	TR02NE 68	Med/Post-med	Ditch, rubbish pits, well
27	TR0651 2491	TR02SE 142	Med, Post-med	Arch Eval: animal burial' rubbish pits, floor
28 TR	0662 2504	TR02NE 83	Post-med	Prince of Wales PH, Grade II
29 TR	0648 2479	TR02SE 100	Post-med Asse	mbly rooms and schoolroom, Grade II
30 TR	0686 2529	TR02NE 81	Post-med	Page Cottage, Grade II
31 TR	0657 2491	TR02SE 112	Post-med	House, Grade II
32 TR	0663 2505	TR02NE 72	Post-med	House, Grade II
33 TR	0671 2518	TR02NE 92	Post-med G	arden wall between Craythornes and Crathorne Cottage, Grade II
34 TR	0688 2533	TR02NE 78	Post-med	Gun House, Grade II
35 TR	0695 2539	TR02NE 90	Post-med	Brissenden, House Grade II
36 TR	0664 2503	TR02NE 77	Post-med	House, Grade II
37 TR	0653 2502	TR02NE 84	Post-med	Fairfield House, Grade II
38 TR	0647 2481	TR02SE106	Post-med	Rating Office, Grade II
39 TR	0685 2529	TR02NE 75	Post-med	The Governor's House, Grade II
40 TR	0683, 2525	TR02NE 74	Post-med	Millside, House, Grade II
41 TR	0646 2484	TR02SE 101	Post-med	House, Grade II
42 TR	0645 2484	TR02SE 88	Post-med	House, Grade II

**Archaeology South-East**  
Marsh Academy, Station Road, New Romney

<b>No. on Figure 1</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>SMR Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Details/ Description</b>
43 TR	0668 2497	TR02SE 93	Post-med	The Ship Hotel, Grade II
44 TR	0645 2481	TR02SE 92	Post-med	House, Grade II
45 TR	0670 2498	TR02SE 117	Post-med	House, Grade II
46 TR	0645 2481	TR02SE 85	Post-med	House, Grade II
47 TR	0666 2499	TR02SE 119	Post-med	High House, Grade II
48 TR	0654 2489	TR02SE 118	Post-med	Henbury Cottage, Grade II
49 TR	0724 2470	TR02SE 57	Post-med Ga	s works
50 TR	070 250	TR02NE 26	Post-med Rai	lway station
51 TR	0660 2484	TR02SE 99	Med-modern	Mittell house, Grade II
52	TR0681 2476	TR02SE 141	Post-med/ modern	17 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> -century artefacts
53 TR	0644 2480	TR02SE 78	Post-med/modern	Plum Tree House, Grade II
54 TR	0642 2482	TR02SE 97	Post-med/ Modern	House, Grade II
55 TR	0674 2525	TR02NE 71	Post-med/modern	Craythornes, House Grade II

**HER Summary Form**

Site Code	MAA 09					
Identification Name and Address	The Marsh Academy Station Road New Romney Kent, TN28 8BB					
County, District &/or Borough	Shepway / New Romney					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 606900 125150					
Geology	Marine Alluvium (Clay) with Marine Alluvium (Sand) over the east and southwest of the site and Storm Gravel Beach Deposits over the west of the site.					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4107 and 4264					
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. 22/12/09	Excav.	W.B. 15/07/10 – 24/08/10	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Carillion					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson					
Period Summary	Palaeo. —	Meso. —	Neo. —	BA —	IA —	RB —
AS	MED —	—	PM ✓	Other Modern ✓		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was conducted in the grounds of The Marsh Academy, Station Road, New Romney (NGR 606900 125150). The work was carried out by Archaeology South-East on behalf of their client Carillion PLC during the extension of the school facilities to include new teaching buildings, car parking facilities and landscaping. A total of 0.5 hectares was monitored during reduced level digging and posthole excavation in order to assess.</i></p> <p><i>For the most part the excavations monitored during the watching brief exposed no significant archaeology and rarely penetrated below the surface of the made ground that underlay the topsoil. In one area to the north of the site alongside Dymchurch Road, an area of made ground was identified that contained a high concentration of 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century ceramic building material and a large quantity of animal bone. Adjacent to this was a linear cut feature that may have been a land boundary.</i></p>						

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-84116**

**Project details**

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at Marsh Academy, Station Road, New Romney, Kent, TN28 8BB
Short description of the project	<p>An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was conducted in the grounds of The Marsh Academy, Station Road, New Romney (NGR 606900 125150). The work was carried out by Archaeology South-East on behalf of their client Carilion PLC during the extension of the school facilities to include new teaching buildings, car parking facilities and landscaping. A total of 0.5 hectares was monitored during reduced level digging and posthole excavation in order to assess.</p> <p>For the most part the excavations monitored during the watching brief exposed no significant archaeology and rarely penetrated below the surface of the made ground that underlay the topsoil. In one area to the north of the site alongside Dymchurch Road, an area of made ground was identified that contained a high concentration of 16<sup>th</sup> to 17th century ceramic building material and a large quantity of animal bone. Adjacent to this was a linear cut feature that may have been a land boundary.</p>
Project dates	Start: 22-12-2009 End: 24-08-2010
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	MAA 10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	MIDDEN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods &	'Photographic Survey','Test Pits','Visual Inspection'

techniques

Development type      Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)

Prompt Pla                  nning condition

Position in the              After full determination (eg. As a condition)  
planning process

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### **Project location**

Country Eng                  land

Site location                KENT SHEPWAY NEW ROMNEY The Marsh Academy

Postcode                    TN28 8BB

Study area                  0.50 Hectares

Site coordinates          0 0 606900 00 00 N 125150 00 00 E Point

Lat/Long Datum          Unknown

Height OD / Depth      Min: 2.45m Max: 2.87m

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### **Project creators**

Name of                      Archaeology South-East  
Organisation

Project brief                Kent County Council  
originator

Project design              Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group  
originator

Project                        Neil Griffin  
director/manager

Project supervisor Dylan Hopkinson

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Carillion PLC

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient local museum

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Metal','other'

Digital Archive recipient Local Museum

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Survey'

Paper Archive recipient Local Museum

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic','Survey'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Matrices','Microfilm','Photograph'

### Project bibliography 1

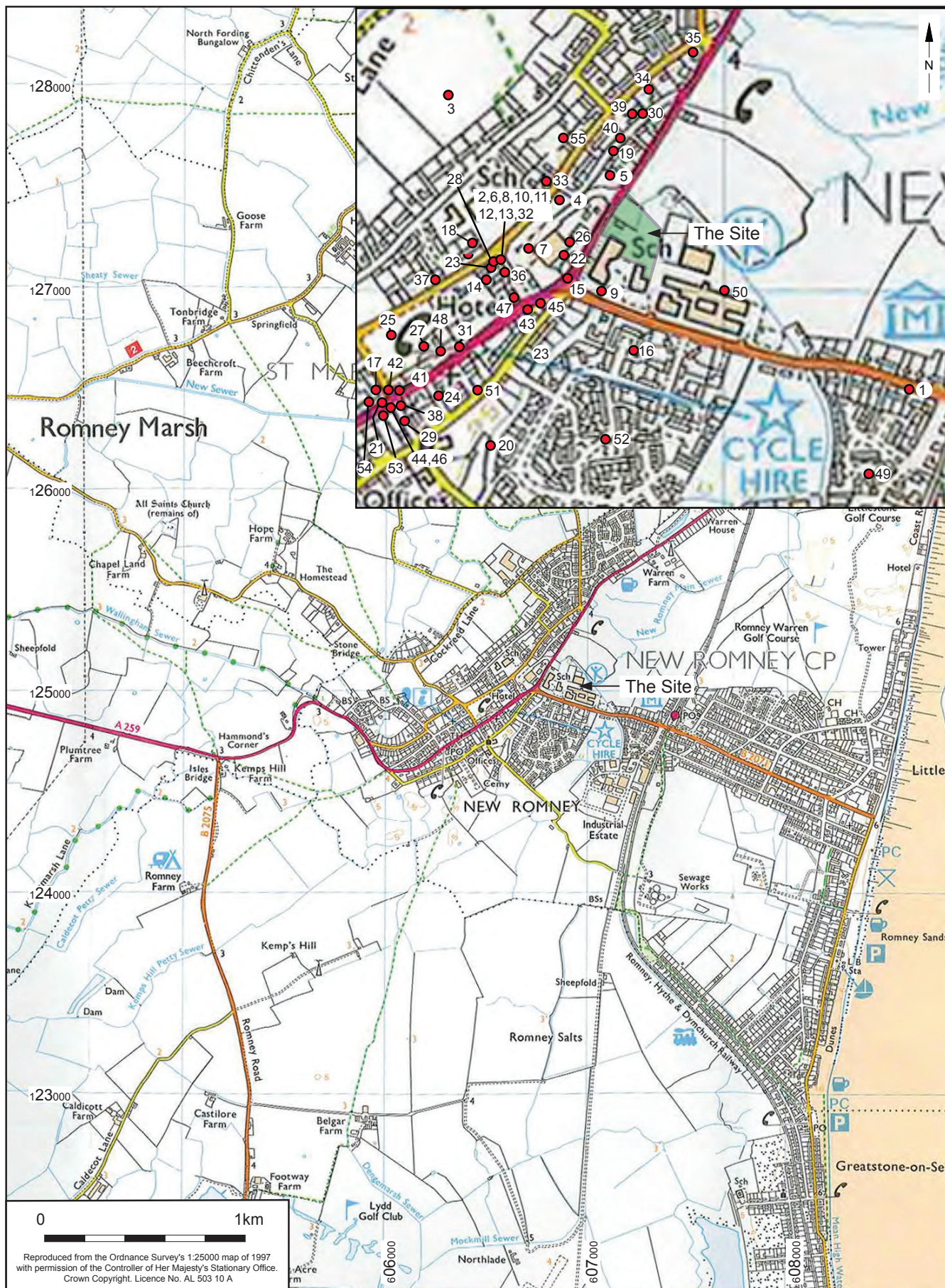
Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at Marsh Academy, Station Road, New Romney, Kent, TN28 8BB

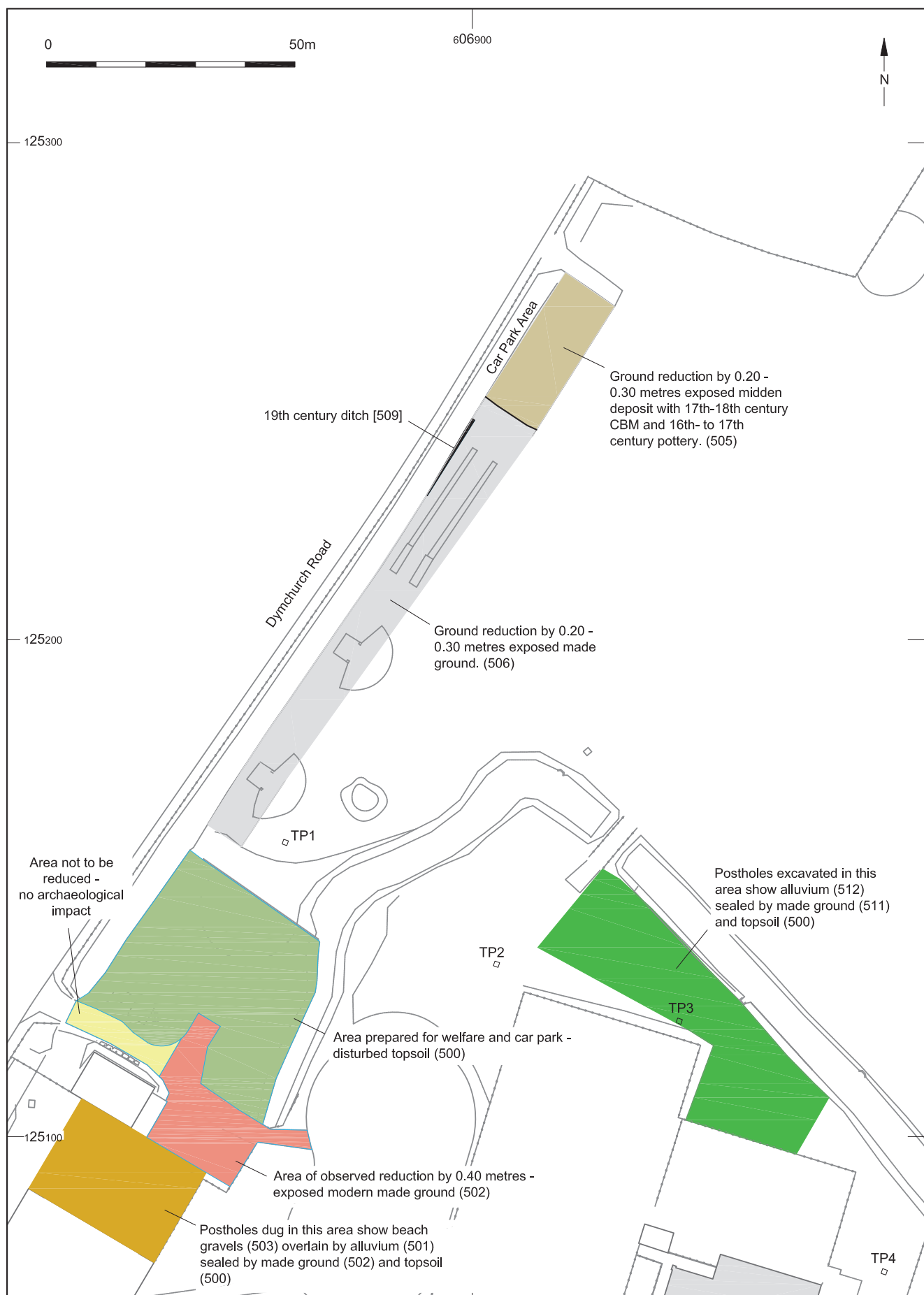
Author(s)/Editor(s) Hopkinson, D













Possible boundary ditch [509]



Midden deposit (505) in the northern part of the site

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