

*Archaeological Investigations in the
locality of the Church of St Mary,
Teynham, Kent*

Site Code: TEYN/2001/2

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Summary

During Easter 2000 and 2001 the site of the Archbishops Palace was investigated by students from the Kent Archaeological Field School (KAFS) at Teynham in Kent. Previous fieldwork by KAFS had located the site of the summer residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury where it had been mapped in the 1930's and it is located in a corner plot about 400m metres north of the church (MAP 1, Plate 2). The Archbishops Palace had been constructed of Kentish Ragstone stone blocks, with Caen stone carved tracery windows decorated with hand-painted coloured glass. Fragments of medieval glazed floor tiles were found and indicate the splendour of the interior decoration, whilst the domestic pottery found during the KAFS 2000/01 excavations gives a date range for the Archbishops Palace at Teynham from the 12th to 16th centuries.



Plate 2: Archaeological Investigation of the Archbishops Palace (Trench 1) with external wall and buttress exposed with an internal stone wall also exposed (looking NNE)

Archaeological investigations around St Mary's Church (Site 2) found some re-used Roman building material but it is unlikely that this came from a villa and the KAFS geophysical survey also failed to reveal any traces of the usual Roman buildings associated with a Roman villa.

It is possible that the Roman building on this site was a Roman temple located under the church itself. The church contains a very large amount of re-used Roman building ceramics, including monumental drip-stones and lumps of Roman flooring material, *opus signinum* and many hundreds of broken *tegula* Roman roof tiles were reused in the external walls of the church as levelling courses (Plates 3, 6).



Plate 3: Fragments of Roman roof tiles- tegulae- used as levelling courses in the external walls of St Mary's Church. The amount of Roman building materials used strongly suggest the church is a Saxon rebuild of an earlier Roman building and worth comparing to the Church of St. Margaret of Antioch situated at Lower Halstow in a similar situation.



Plate 4: LIDAR view of the probable Roman road (red arrow) running in a straight line from the Roman Watling Street and turning NE (red line) at the earth mound on which sits St Mary's Church and on to a harbour/landing place on the south bank of the Swale (red cross).

Aerial and LIDAR photography (*above Plate 4*) show the probable route of a Roman road leaving Watling Street and heading north and turning north-east at the location of the Saxon and medieval church (or Roman temple building) and continuing in a straight line to the harbour or Landing Place of Teynham.

The church's location, on a mound with views to the Roman Watling Street and the small (Roman?) port of Teynham, suggests it could be the site of a hello-goodbye Roman temple and not a villa, but this aspect will need more research and fieldwork. The pottery found during excavation has revealed a great deal. The report by medieval pottery specialist, John Cotter suggests that the Archbishop's Palace site (1) and the Church site (2) were in existence at the same time.

The combined total of 210 sherds (2.881kg) of pottery was recovered from the two sites with most of it medieval and post-medieval. Small amounts of Iron Age and Roman pottery occur residually on the church site, as does a single Anglo-Saxon sherd of the 5/6th century.

Neither site produced any ceramic evidence for later Saxon occupation nor any definite evidence for 11th century occupation (an observation supported by the virtual absence of early medieval Canterbury sandy ware — the typical 11/12th century ware of this area).

All the early medieval wares present appear to date from the very end of this date range, i.e. after c.1175 or 1200.

Shelly wares are the dominant early medieval type on these sites and probably persisted locally until as late as c.1250. At Canterbury they became defunct some time before this — probably by c.1225 — due to the domination of Canterbury/Tyler Hill sandy wares. The shelly wares at Teynham, mainly cooking pots, were probably made locally somewhere near the north Kent coast.

The shell inclusions differ somewhat from those at Canterbury, which was probably supplied by a more easterly source. As at nearby Iwade (to the west) and Faversham (to the east), Tyler Hill ware is the dominant pottery type of the 13–14th century.

This comprises mostly utilitarian glazed jugs, but the palace site at Teynham also produced a fragment of a Tyler Hill louver — an elaborate type of chimney pot or roof ventilator — suggesting a building of some substance. Tyler Hill wares were supplemented by glazed fine ware jugs from the London area.



Figure 1: Glazed medieval tiles from the site of the Archbishops Palace at Teynham.

Although Teynham lies only some 11 miles west of Canterbury, some of the medieval and particularly the late-medieval pottery types at Teynham are virtually unknown in Canterbury.

These later pottery types almost certainly come from Wealden sources such as Maidstone and the Medway area. These include jugs and storage vessels decorated with white slip painting and undecorated coarse wares from the early 16th century kiln at Hareplain near Biddenden.

On both sites at Teynham much of the medieval and late-medieval pottery (mainly 16th century) came from residual or mixed contexts containing later pottery. A total of 37 fragments (3.120kg) of medieval floor tile was recovered from both sites, and include decorated Tyler Hill products.

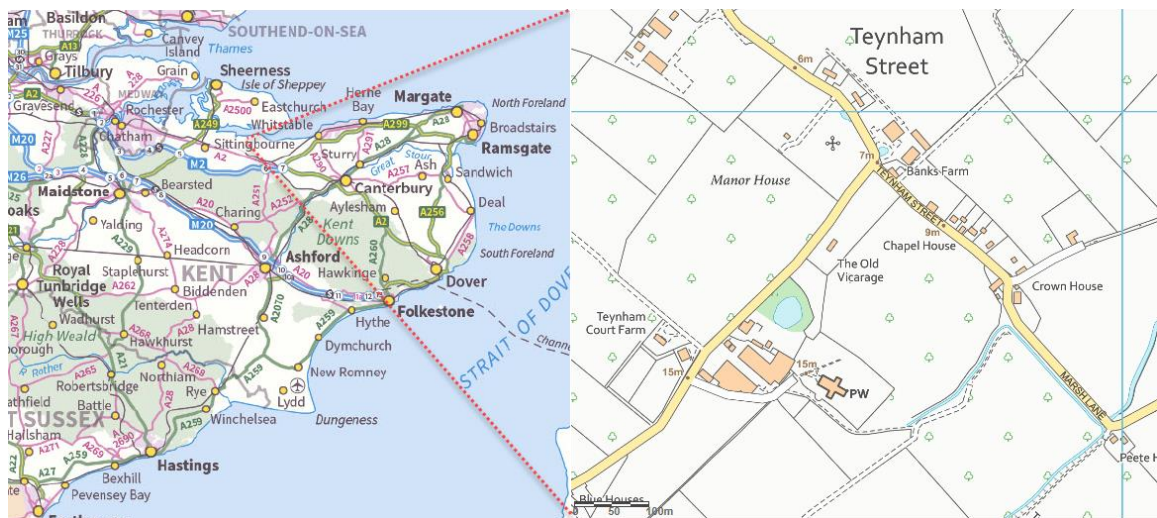


Plate 5. Medieval pottery sherds from the site of the Archbishops Palace at Teynham (cm rule).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 The Kent Archaeological Field School (KAFS) were given permission by the landowner to investigate the cropmarks of potential buildings on land to the south and west of Teynham Church (MAP 1).



MAP 1: Location of Evaluation

1.1.2 The archaeological investigation comprised the excavation by machine and hand excavation of areas (Trench 1) measuring 32m in length and 10.8m in width (Trench 2) and 34m by 45m and Trench 3 measuring 9.5m by 4m. The investigations were carried out over the course of ten days in April 2000 and nine days in May 2001. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Dr Paul Wilkinson prior to commencement of works and updated once the initial fieldwork was completed.

1.2 Site Description and Topography

1.2.1 The site is centred on NGR 596609 163638 and situated to the south of the hamlet of Teynham Street and to the north of Deerton Street with its

Roman villa and aisled barn (HER TQ 96 SE 103). Osiers Farm is to the south where Roman pottery and clay loom weights have been found (HER TQ 96 SE 19). To the north east was a small port with a stone landing wall and with access to the Swale (HER TQ 96 SE 70). To the west is Teynham Court Farm with a possible Roman and medieval settlement (HER TQ 96 85). From the Roman Watling Street (A2) it is likely that a Roman road ran to the site of Teynham Parish Church (HER 96 SE 75) changed alignment and continued in a straight line to the small port (NGR 596918 163772) which had access to the sea (MAP 2).



MAP 2: 1906 OS map showing the route of the possible Roman road-now a footpath (red arrow) and changing alignment at the location of the church and leading on to the landing place or small drying harbour (red cross). To the south a freshwater spring (red circle) has been blocked by an earthen causeway dotted (red line) to form a lake.

1.2.2 Ground levels are relatively level at a height of approximately 10m Ordnance Datum (OD) but the mound on which St, Marys Church sits is about 15m OD.

1.2.3 The Geological Survey of Great Britain shows that the site is set on bedrock geology of Thanet Formation-Sand, Silt & Clay. Superficial Deposits are not recorded. The geology revealed in the 2000/2001 excavations was loamy and clayey flood plain soils.

1.3 Scope of Report

1.3.1 This report has been produced to provide information regarding the results of the two seasons work in 2000 and 2001 of archaeological investigations on land at Teynham by the Kent Archaeological Field School.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

The site is located close to a number of archaeological sites that can be identified on the KCCHER database. The application site lies in an area of archaeological potential and there are known archaeological remains within the specified survey boundary.

2.2 Historic Environment Records (HER) in the vicinity of the KAFs investigation

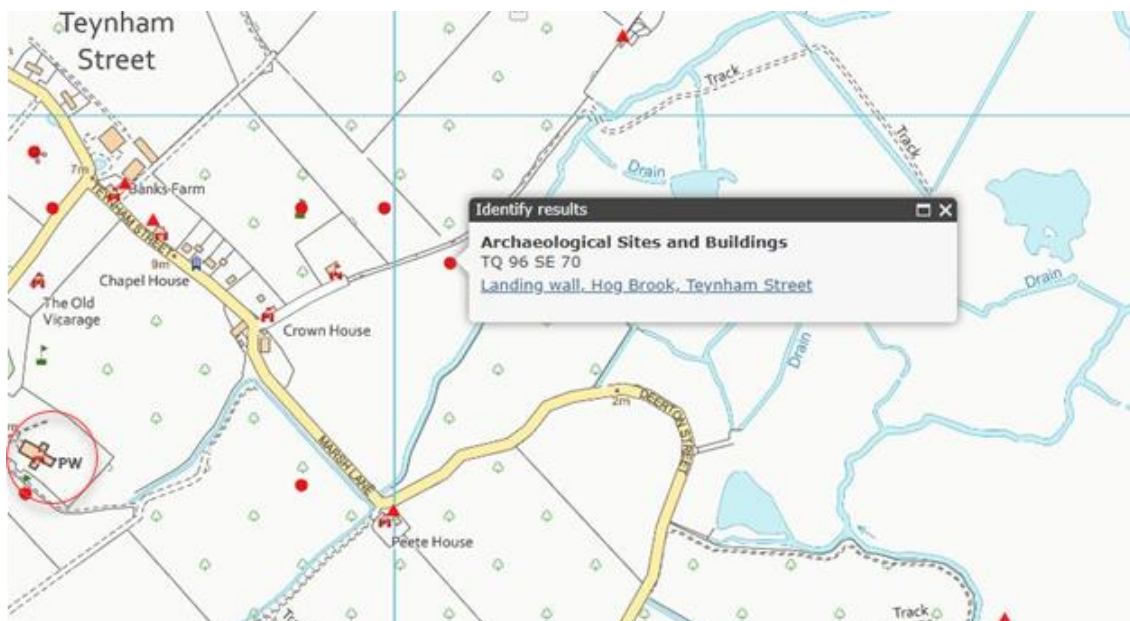
2.3.1 The KCCHER records show that there are designated assets in the vicinity of the archaeological investigation including: 'During a geophysical survey a number of linear and rectilinear anomalies were recorded. These may represent an archaeological site' (TQ 96 SE 101).

2.3.2 About 200m to the west of the church 'possible Roman and Medieval

settlements were identified at Teynham Court Farm during fieldwalking in 1996 (TQ 96 SE 85). A suggested alternative site for the Archbishop's Palace (TQ 96 SE 73) located at the corner of Teynham Court Road and the road leading to Conyer Creek. A small evaluation trench was dug after a Medieval wall was observed projecting out from the line of the road. The wall proved substantial and almost certainly of a Medieval date. Farmer remembers wall being dismantled in 1936-7. Mixed up with the building debris were several pieces of Medieval roof tile and pottery (C 13). The hypothesis is supported by the 1795 OS Drawings which show the remains of a building near the corner of the two roads (BL OSD 103/44).

Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company, 1996, *Interim Report Teynham District Neolithic, Roman and Medieval Sites* (Unpublished document). SWX7156 and attached (Appendix 1).

- 2.3.3 A 'substantial masonry building complex' was revealed during ground levelling just to the south of St Mary's Teynham, associated with early medieval pottery and decorated floor tiles. This may be the site of the Archbishop's Palace of Teynham, although historical records have suggested a site to the north of the Church (TQ 96 SE 1).



MAP 3 (above): KCCHER mapping showing location of St Marys Church (red circle) and landing wall or Landing Place at about NGR 596918 163772. There was access to the Swale from here via Hog Brook and Luddenham stream. It has not been possible to ascertain the dates when this wharf was in existence (TQ 96 SE 70)

2.3.4 HER Number TQ 96 SE 1105

The KCC HER entry is- Grade I listed building. Main construction periods 1200 to 1873. St Mary's is a 12th century flint built church with the south aisle, transept and chancel added in the 13th century. Some re-fenestration took place in the 15th century and major restoration in the 19th century. The fabric contains some Roman material. The octagonal base of a 15th century cross has survived in the churchyard. On documentary evidence, a palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury is known to have existed near the church. This record refers to the medieval church of St Mary's at Teynham, which is a listed building.

2.3.5 Alex Holton MRICS writing on the fabric of St Marys Church says that-

Starting point of this re-assessment is a consideration of the re-use of Roman ceramics in the east wall of the north transept which returns into the chancel, since this material underlines the case for an alternative and considerably earlier date for the building. Here, the Roman ceramics are clearly used to level the courses of rougher materials, such as flint and Ragstone. The tegulae (roof tile) pieces that are used are comparable with the more complete examples used in the west wall of Richborough Roman fort (Pearson 2002, 203). Unfortunately, more localised comparisons cannot be drawn at present; although Roman sites exist nearby, their excavations are yet to be published fully. So, it is fair to say that the re-used material at Teynham is Roman in origin – but what of the arrangement? Figure 3 is a

view of the south wall of the chancel of St. Margaret's, Lower Halstow, which is accepted as being Anglo-Saxon (Tatton-Brown 1988, 110). Newman (2001, 373) is also aware of this, whilst also noting that 'the tiles mean the usual thing – Saxon'. Aside from the distinct herringboned Roman brick at the base of the wall at Lower Halstow, a close similarity can be followed with Teynham in the manner in which the brick and tile is coursed. The difference in size of the re-used material is merely a result of their different source. Eaton (2000, 15) points out how the re-use of Roman material was very much a characteristic of the Anglo-Saxons, and had even petered out in Kent by the late 10th or early 11th centuries, before the Conquest. So, in the 13th century, it would appear that the transepts were not added as Elliston-Erwood suggests, but were extended with their depth to the west increased. At this point it is possible to provide an illustration, given as Plan III, from which the church may have evolved. The solid lines represent points where Anglo-Saxon walling remains, with the remainder assumed; there is, of course, no evidence of these walls, but by observing the characteristics of other Anglo-Saxon churches around Kent and beyond, it is possible to consider a conjectural 'footprint' of the early building. As can be seen, what may remain at Teynham is the shadow of an Anglo-Saxon basilica, showing that the church evolved from a very different building to the type claimed by Elliston-Erwood (1921, 145). This alternative plan is formulated on the basis of the following elements – for which there is evidence within the fabric of the present structure.

The development of St. Mary's Church, Teynham. Alexander Holton (2003) Unpublished BA Thesis, available for consultation at Canterbury Cathedral Archives.



MAP 4: The Andrews & Dury map of 1769 showing the probable location of the Archbishops Summer Palace at NGR 596647 163935 (red arrow) and St Mary's Church to the south (red circle)



MAP 5: 1935 OS map showing St Mary's Church (red arrow) and north the Manor House and/or Archbishops Palace (site of) as black cross

2.3.6 Historic mapping (above) identify quite clearly the location of the summer residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury with the Andrews Dury map of 1769 showing buildings at the proposed location of the Archbishops Palace (MAP 4) and with the 1935 OS map again showing the location (MAP 5).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General Aims

3.1.1 The specific aims of the archaeological fieldwork were set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (KAFS 2000) as stated below;

- The primary objective of the archaeological investigation is to establish or otherwise the presence of any potential archaeological features which may be impacted by the proposed development. The aims of this investigation are to determine the potential for archaeological activity and in particular the Roman period and also any medieval, earlier and later archaeological activity.
- The programme of archaeological work should be carried out in a phased approach and will commence with evaluation through trial trenching.

(KAFS 2000: Section 6)

3.2 General Objectives

3.2.1 The general objectives of the archaeological fieldwork were therefore to;

- Determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;

- Establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- Place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- Make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the updated Specification (KAFS April 2000) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (CifA 2000).

4.2 Fieldwork

4.2.1 A total of two seasons (2000-2001) of archaeological investigation was undertaken by KAFS members under close control of an archaeologist. Each area was initially scanned by a metal detector for surface finds prior to hand excavation.

4.2.2 Each area was hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations, should these prove to be necessary. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with KCC and CifA standards and guidance. A complete photographic record was maintained on site that included

working shots; during hand excavation, following archaeological investigations and during back filling (Plates 1-10).

4.2.3 Backfilling was left to the landowner under archaeological supervision once all recording, survey and monitoring had been completed.

4.2.4 Pottery retrieved from site was washed and dried and sent over to John Cotter and Nigel Macpherson Grant both pottery specialists for analysis.

5 THE KAFS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN 2000 AND 2001

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The 2000/2001 excavations at two sites in Teynham exposed the foundations of two separate medieval buildings associated with the Archbishops of Canterbury and a geophysical survey revealed a further range of large buildings located around the church of St Mary at Teynham.

5.1.2 Archaeological excavations in 2000 and 2001, based on the survey, found stone built, high-status medieval buildings some 200-foot long. Large quantities of re-used Roman building material was also found, but it is unlikely that this came from a villa. The geophysical survey also failed to reveal any traces of the usual additional Roman buildings associated with a villa.

5.1.3 It is possible that the Roman building on this site was a temple. The church itself contains a large amount of re-used Roman building ceramics, including monumental dripstones and lumps of Roman flooring material, *opus signinum*. The church's location, on a mound with views to the Roman Watling Street and the small (Roman) port of Teynham, suggests it is the site of a Roman temple and not a villa. Although this hypothesis needs more

work, the pottery found in 2001 has revealed a great deal. The report by medieval pottery specialist, John Cotter, suggests that the Palace site (1) and the Church site (2) were in existence at the same time.



Plate 6: The east wall of Teynham church shows the reuse of Roman building material in the medieval structure including tegulae roof tiles and opus signinum flooring material (red arrow)

5.1.4 KCCHER Data of the site include –

HER Number TQ 96 SE 1. *A substantial masonry building complex was revealed during ground levelling just to the south of St Mary's Teynham, associated with early medieval pottery and decorated floor tiles. This may be the site of the Archbishop's Palace of Teynham, although historical records have suggested a site to the north of the Church.*

Area centred TQ 965 638] On the road from Barrow Green, past Bank's cottages and near Teynham, were seen the remains of a very thick,

flint wall, probably part of the wall of an outbuilding connected with an ancient archiepiscopal palace which, it is supposed, stood on the present site of an orchard on the left hand side of the road at the corner where the road leads to Conyer Quay. On the mound grows a fruit tree. Up to 1847 portions of the ruins were used as farm buildings but in that year, we are told, "the remaining vestiges were destroyed". It is quite probable that this bit of the old wall, down in the marshes, although some distance away, was part of the palace, for such a fine piece of work would only be associated with a place of importance. A plot of ground near the spot where the palace once stood goes by the name of the "Bishop's Garden".

Archbishop Walter resided at Teynham Palace and died there in 1205. (1) Archbishop Lanfranc in 1070 improved the building of the Manor House of Teynham to make it fit for his residence. The Manor House stood in the orchard bounded on the east by the road leading from Teynham Court and on the north by the road to Conyer. The tithe map of 1832 (?) shows the remains of one building near the corner - presumably the gatehouse - and more remains in the centre of the present orchard. The main building is said to have stood where the stump of the walnut tree can be seen in the photograph. At present there is nothing of the Manor House to be seen, except the irregularity of the turf in the orchard. In the Reeve's account for 1376, mention is made of repairs to the Cloisters and of tiling the hall and the Squires Chamber on the east side of the hall. (2) Mr George Sattin of Banks Cottages, indicated, where stood until some years ago, a mound with a walnut tree upon it. He said that this was the site of the Bishop's Palace. This fact was confirmed by the Reverend Doe of Teynham Vicarage. The site is within a pasture field partly covered with fruit trees. The ground is very disturbed, and there are significant patches of nettles around the given siting, at TQ 9661 6396. Two pieces of building stone were seen, foreign to

the district. The fragment of flint wall, described by Authority 1, could not be found, nor could the "Bishop's Garden" be located. The name does not appear to be known any more. (3) The tithe map for Teynham, dated 1839 shows two buildings within this field. The entry in the schedule reads - "244. Oast Barn and Yard". It is not possible to tell whether these building represent in whole or part, some of the Palace remains or whether they are later. (4) [TQ 9661 6396] Manor House [NR] (Site of) [NAT] (5).

The lost site of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace, previously thought by local historians to be further north (see Authorities 1-4), was discovered in December 1982 when ground levelling by farmer, Brian French, uncovered buried foundations to the south of Teynham Church (TQ 9660 6360). Rescue excavations carried out in February 1983 by the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit revealed four major masonry buildings ranging in date from the 12th to 15th centuries. The foundations were massive, of rammed chalk, mortared flints, or flints and soil. Two of the buildings had been strengthened by the addition of buttresses. One contained an elaborate garderobe system. A substantial ditch beneath one of the buildings contained early pottery. The north wall of one range had been incorporated at a later date into the present churchyard wall. The adjacent parish church was a major element in the palace layout. Finds included decorated floor tiles and domestic pottery. On completion of the excavations the site was re-covered and the farmer agreed to preserve it.

5.2 Trench information

Trench 1 (Fig. 2a, 3). The trench was located at NGR 596571 163943 in the field to the north of St Mary's Church (MAP 5).

5.2.1 Trench 1

A substantial medieval wall (004) was revealed running the length of the trench (Plate 2) and constructed of large lumps of Kentish Ragstone set in a matrix of lime mortar and some fragments of Tyler Hill ware dated to 1200-1250 AD. The wall was exposed for 10.70m and was about 1m in width. The Section C-D facing NW exposed an internal floor surface of shattered Tyler Hill glazed tiles (003) set into a lime mortar sub-surface (007). An additional medieval tiled floor (Figure 1) was exposed in Section A-B and again set into a lime mortar sub-surface (010). The medieval wall at this point was partly robbed out (002). Internal room partitions (Plate 2) were identified in the NW area of Trench 1 and were built of lumps of Kentish Ragstone with a width of about 30cm again with some pottery fragments of Tyler Hill ware retrieved (Plates.

5.2.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located at NGR 596605 163608 south against the churchyard boundary wall.

The KAFS team had considered the churchyard boundary wall was too substantial to be just a boundary wall and the KAFS investigation proved that this was the case and the wall was an external wall of a substantial medieval building extending out from the churchyard boundary wall. The area had just been planted with apple trees and no further investigation was possible (Plates 10, 11. Figures 2a, 6. Plates 10, 11).

5.2.3 Trenches 3a, 3b

Trench 3a was located at NGR 596568 163615 in an area which the geophysical survey had identified possible buildings (Figure 4). The trench

investigation revealed lenses of a demolished medieval building with mortar debris, fragments of roofing tiles and Tyler Hill pottery (Plates

5.3 The pottery retrieved from the Archbishops Palace, Teynham in Kent

5.3.1 Investigation by students of the KAFS at Teynham in Kent located the site of the summer residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury where it had been mapped in the 1930's (MAP 1). It has been suggested that the building excavated by Brian Philp next door to the church in the 1970s was the site of the Archbishops Palace but the published note of the excavation suggests this particular building, which is much smaller than the main residence found by KAFS, was used for storing wine (the vineyards of Teynham were well known in the medieval period) or as a hospital.

5.3.2 The main residence complex was located some 400 metres north of the church, and constructed of dressed stone blocks, with Caen stone carved tracery windows decorated with hand-painted coloured glass. Fragments of medieval glazed floor tiles decorated with a fleur-de-lis pattern indicate the splendour of the interior decoration, whilst the domestic pottery found during excavation gives a date range for the ecclesiastical establishment from the 12th to 16th centuries. Some re-used Roman building material was also found, but it is unlikely that this came from a villa. The geophysical survey also failed to reveal any traces of the usual Roman buildings associated with a villa. It is possible that the only Roman building on this site was a temple located under the church itself. The church contains a large amount of re-used Roman building ceramics, including monumental drip-stones and lumps of Roman flooring material, opus signinum. The church's location, on a mound with views to the Roman Watling Street and the small

(Roman?) port of Teynham, suggests it is the site of a Roman temple and not a villa.

5.3.3 The pottery found during excavation has revealed a great deal. The report by medieval pottery specialist, John Cotter, suggests that the Palace site (2) and the Church site (1) were in existence at the same time. The combined total of 210 sherds (2.881kg) of pottery was recovered from the two sites, most of it medieval and post-medieval. Small amounts of Iron Age and Roman pottery occur residually on the church site, as does a single Anglo-Saxon sherd of the 5/6th century. Neither site produced any ceramic evidence for later Saxon occupation nor any definite evidence for 11th century occupation (an observation supported by the virtual absence of early medieval Canterbury sandy ware — the typical 11/12th century ware of this area). All the early medieval wares present appear to date from the very end of this date range, i.e. after c.1175 or 1200.

5.4 Pottery Finds

5.4.1 A combined total of 210 sherds (2.881kg) of pottery was recovered from the two archaeological sites, most of it medieval and post-medieval. Small amounts of Iron Age and Roman pottery occur residually on the church site, as does a single Anglo-Saxon sherd of the 5/6th century. Neither site produced any ceramic evidence for later Saxon occupation nor any definite evidence for 11th century occupation (an observation supported by the virtual absence of early medieval Canterbury sandy ware — the typical 11/12th century ware of this area). All the 'early medieval' wares present appear to date from the very end of this date-range, i.e. after c.1175 or 1200.

Shelly wares are the dominant early medieval type on these sites and probably persisted locally until as late as c.1250. At Canterbury they became defunct some time before this — probably by c.1225 — due to the domination of Canterbury/ Tyler Hill sandy wares. The shelly wares at Teynham, mainly cooking pots, were probably made locally somewhere near the north Kent coast. As at nearby Iwade (to the west) and Faversham (to the east), Tyler Hill ware is the dominant pottery type of the 13–14th century. This comprises mostly utilitarian glazed jugs, but the Palace site at Teynham also produced a fragment of a Tyler Hill louver — an elaborate type of chimney pot or roof ventilator — suggesting a building of some substance. Tyler Hill wares were supplemented by glazed fineware jugs from the London area. Although Teynham lies only some 11 miles west of Canterbury, some of the medieval and particularly the late-medieval pottery types at Teynham are virtually unknown in Canterbury. pottery types almost certainly come from Wealden sources such as Maidstone and the Medway area.



Plate 7: A sample collection of pottery sherds found at the KAFS excavations

- 5.4.2 These include jugs and storage vessels decorated with white slip painting and undecorated coarse wares from the early 16th-century kiln at Hareplain near Biddenden. On both sites at Teynham much of the medieval and late-medieval pottery (mainly 16th century) came from residual or mixed contexts containing later pottery.
- 5.4.3 A combined total of 37 fragments (3.120kg) of medieval floor tile was recovered from both sites. In general, the assemblage is very fragmentary and in some cases very abraded (post-use). Some pieces may have been re-used as building rubble. Most comprise edge or corner fragments. In only one instance did a tile survive with two corners, thus allowing the original length of the tile to be measured. Floor tiles fall into the following groups based on physical characteristics:—
- 5.4.4 Group 1. Decorated Tyler Hill products (seven fragments). Minimum seven tiles. Hard, red sandy fabric with bevelled edges and sanded undersides. Decorated with stamped designs inlaid with white slip. Clear glazed. Made at Tyler Hill near Canterbury during the period c.1285-1325.
- 5.4.5 References given here are to Mark Horton's tile report from St Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury (Horton 1988). Most of these are from the Teynham Palace site. The majority are 16–17mm thick and are thus likely to belong to the late stage of production during the early 14th century (Horton's Group B2). Only one tile is 21mm thick and thus corresponds with the earlier (B1) products. Identifiable designs are of the commoner Tyler Hill types including at least two with simple chevron designs (Horton 1988, fig. 46.45), three with fleur-de-lys designs (*ibid.*, fig. 44.16) and one with a possible daisy design (*ibid.*, fig. 44.17). One One other tile chip may bear a different design, possibly foliage (Church context 101). One of the tiles has

been cut diametrically to form two triangular tiles. This is a common feature of Tyler Hill tiles, the tiles being snapped along a cut made prior to firing. Triangular tiles were used as fillers in larger decorative tile schemes, or along the edges of tile pavements. Maidstone Museum houses a collection of decorated floor tiles from Teynham church, assembled in the 19th century, and includes many Tyler Hill examples. Group 2. Plain Tyler Hill tiles with white slip and green glaze (one fragment). The upper surface is covered with a white slip under a green copper-stained glaze 20mm thick. Probably late 13th century/early 14th century (ibid., 154, group B1). Palace site. Group 3. Plain Tyler Hill tiles with dark brown glaze (ten fragments). Most of these are between 16 and 18mm thick, suggesting an early 14th century or later date. Some have an overfired late-medieval-looking fabric and one has split horizontally in the kiln and is probably a 'second'. The side length of one tile is measurable at 118mm. Two examples have been cut diametrically to form triangles. Mostly they are from the Church site. Group 4. Decorated floor tiles. Source unknown (seven fragments). Minimum five tiles from the Palace site only. These are superficially similar to slip-decorated Tyler Hill tiles but are thicker (20–22mm) and less sandy. The clear glaze is glossier, pitted and reduced pale green in places. The designs are too fragmentary to be intelligible, but do not seem closely to match any of the commoner Tyler Hill designs. Two corner fragments have slipped borders; one retains part of a serrated motif (a bird wing, or an antler?), the other may show part of a fleur-de-lys. Another corner fragment shows part of a curved, possibly circular or shield-shaped, motif filled with either radial or diametrical curvilinear lines. A smaller fragment may show part of a chevron design. These do not seem to match any of the decorated tile groups from St Augustine's Abbey, but the thickness and fabric description resemble an unsourced group of floor tiles known from the Maison Dieu at

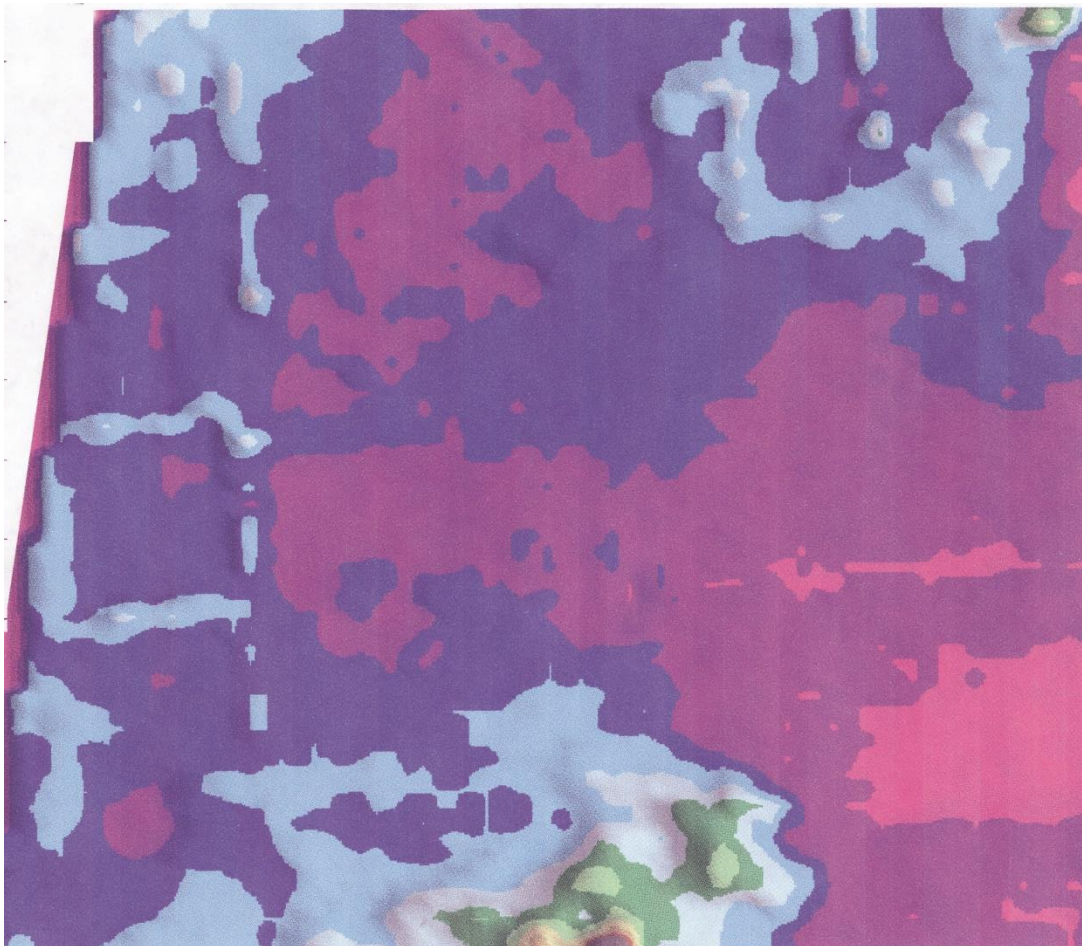
Ospringe and from Davington Priory, both near Faversham. They are dated there possibly to the mid- to late-13th century (Ospringe Group 2 tiles: Horton 1979 121-2). However, only direct comparison with the Ospringe tiles would establish this identity beyond reasonable doubt. Group 5. Plain white slipped green-glazed Flemish-style tiles (seven fragments). Church site only. Minimum five tiles. Probably English (local?) rather than Flemish. These mostly have a sandy brick-red fabric with a grey core. The edges are slightly bevelled. Thickness is mostly 20mm, one example is 25mm thick. One example is cut diametrically. With the plain brown tiles, from Group 6, these were laid in a chequerboard arrangement. Date late medieval, most probably 15th to early 16th centuries. Group 6. Plain brown glazed Flemish-style tiles (three fragments). Church site only. Minimum three tiles, 21–23mm thick. One example cut diametrically. 15th to early 16th centuries. Group 7. Plain Flemish green glazed tile. One very abraded example from Palace site only. 30mm thick. A genuine import with the typical fine 'sugary' sandy orange-red fabric of these commonly imported Flemish tiles. Late 14th to 16th centuries. Group 8. Plain unglazed 'quarry' tile. One fragment only. Palace site. Post-medieval. Pegtiles, with a total of 40 fragments (2.634kg), were recovered from both sites:— Type 1. Medieval pegtiles (3,000 fragments). These form the majority of pegtiles recovered and probably date from the 13th century through to the 16th centuries. They have a red sandy fabric, though some have been overfired/reduced to a dark grey colour. Some are partially clear (brown) glazed on one side only and one example has a green copper-flecked glaze (Church site). Peg-holes are round. The collection is too fragmentary to recover original tile dimensions but in one case the whole end of a tile survives giving a width of 140mm. The tiles vary in thickness from 10 to 14mm with 13mm being average. One unusual thicker tile in a finer sandy unglazed fabric was 17mm

thick (Church site). Superficially, the majority of tiles are very similar in appearance to Tyler Hill pegtiles, but they could just as easily have been made locally from similar-firing London clay sources. It is known, for example, that a large tile-making industry existed in the Faversham area during the 16th century. Type 2. Post-medieval pegtiles (three fragments). Distinguished by the presence of square peg-holes and finer sandy unglazed fabrics, either red or pink-buff. Type 3. Late-medieval white pegtiles? (seven fragments). From a minimum of three tiles (two Church site, one Palace). These have a fine sandy, rather pasty, cream or pale pink-buff fabric with cream-coloured surfaces. They have round pegholes and are 13–15mm thick. Their association in the same context with Tudor pottery (mainly c.1475/1500–50) suggests they date to this period. Given their rarity, it is possible the tiles were used for decorative purposes — perhaps to create patterns when set amidst the more usual red roofing of the period. White pegtiles are generally quite rare in Kent. They are slightly commoner in the 18/19th centuries, perhaps coming from the Aylesford area where pale-firing clays were exploited during the 19th century for chimney pots etc. However, medieval examples are known from a moated site at Parsonage Farm, near Ashford, and some late-medieval pottery types of suspected Ashford origin are also quite pale firing — possibly made from locally occurring Wealden clays.

5.5 Geophysical Survey

5.5.1 A geophysical (resistivity) print-out of an area southwest of Teynham church was undertaken by David Pendleton, Karen Roberts and Robin Grimes. It shows a buried range of stone buildings (3) extending some 70m by 18m excavation uncovered substantial chalk and flint foundations 90cm wide with large amounts of re-used Roman building material incorporated

in the surviving foundations. A bronze pin found in an unstratified context between foundations has been dated to c.700. The roof tiles and slate found in large quantities in the latest levels suggest a 13th-century date for the building. The buildings, designated of national importance by English Heritage, have been made secure by the new owners of the orchards.



5.5.2

5.5.3 *Geophysical survey of the area to the south of the church*

5.6 Recording

5.6.1 A complete drawn record of the investigated areas comprising both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections) was undertaken. The plans and sections were annotated with coordinates and OD heights.

- 5.6.2 Photographs were taken as appropriate providing a record of excavated features and deposits, along with images of the overall trench to illustrate their location and context. The record also includes images of the site overall. The photographic record comprises digital photography.
- 5.6.3 A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the project archive.
- 5.6.4 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented in Appendix 1. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (100), whilst the cut of the feature is shown as [100]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. Each number has been attributed to a specific trench or area with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches or areas (i.e. Trench 1, 101+, Trench 2, 201+, Area 3, 301+, etc.).

6 RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The site, as shown on Figures 1 & 2, provides the seasonal area layout and distribution of archaeological features.
- 6.1.2 The photographic archive illustrates the results for each individual archaeological investigation along with sections for excavated features.
- 6.1.3 Plates 1-15 consist of photographs of features and selected areas that have been provided to supplement the text.

6.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

- 6.2.1 A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the majority of the Site comprising topsoil sealing an intact subsoil, which overlay the natural geological drift deposits.
- 6.2.2 The topsoil generally consisted of dark brown clay silt, moderate roots, and occasional small rounded stones, topped with grass, overlying the subsoil which consisted of medium orange brown colluvial silt. Natural geology comprised mottled, brown, silty clay.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The KAFS archaeological evaluation on land at Teynham has identified the location of the Archbishop's Palace and substantial medieval buildings to the south of St Mary's Church (5.5.3).

7.2 Conclusions

- 7.2.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and has assessed the archaeological potential of land. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Landowner of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1 General

- 8.1.1 The Site archive, which will include: paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records & A4 graphics. The Site Archive will be retained at SWAT Archaeology offices until such time it can be transferred to a Kent Museum.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1.1 The Kent Archaeological Field School would like to thank the landowners for commissioning the project and this report written by Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA., FRSA and dated 06.08.2024.

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11 PROJECT DATA - CERAMIC REPORT/1

SPOT-DATING OF THE POTTERY FROM KAFS TRAINING EXCAVATION ON LAND ADJACENT TO TEYNHAM CHURCH, TEYNHAM, KENT

John Cotter

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 Spot-dating was carried out on the pottery from the site of the archbishop's Summer Palace at Teynham (T.T.A) and from a site next to Teynham church (T.T.B). The pottery was also catalogued by fabric type (using Canterbury Archaeological Trust's codes), and number of sherds and weight per context. Tile was treated in a similar manner. The full catalogues remain in archive. A summary report is given here.

TEYNHAM PALACE: MAIN SITE (TEYN 00: T.T.A.). POTTERY SPOT-DATES AND COMMENTS

(U/S) (12 sherds) range of wares **c.1175/1200 – 1850/75**

Dater: Staffs white earthenware (LPM14)

(102) (28 sherds) **c.1825/50 – 1900**

Dater: Modern flowerpot. Mixture of wares from late 12C to c.1900. Includes fragments of 13/14C Tyler Hill ware louver, probably part of aperture.

(103) (58 sherds) **c.1250 – 1350**

Dater: Tyler Hill ware (M1). All from a single jug of rounded or baluster form. Lacks rim and handle but otherwise the profile is present. Thumbled base,

horizontal grooves on neck and shoulder. Greenish-brown glaze all over upper half. Base shows evidence of extensive use-wear. Same as vessel in (104).

(104 'wall recess') (16 sherds) **c.1250 – 1350**

Dater: Parts of same Tyler Hill jug as in (103)

Total: 114 sherds (1.661kg)

TEYNHAM CHURCH (TEYN CHURCH 00: T.T.B.). POTTERY SPOT-DATES AND COMMENTS

(U/S) (29 sherds) **Roman, early medieval to c.1900**

Two residual Roman sherds including the very worn rim of a Dressel 20 amphora (late 1stC BC to late 1stC AD), from southern Spain; sherd Alice Holt-type ware (late 3rd to 4thC AD), from Hants.

(101) (27 sherds) **c.1550 – 1600**

Dater: Post-medieval red earthenware (PM1) including flattened costrel ('hip flask') sherds, but bulk of pottery dates to c.1475/1500–1550 predominantly Medway and Wealden wares. Residual 13C wares.

(102) (16 sherds) **c.1825/50 – 1900** (?intrusive 19C sherd)

Dater: Burnt cup rim in English porcelain. Otherwise the context date would be c.1550–1600. Includes post-medieval red earthenware costrel sherd which is probably same vessel as in (101). Bulk of pottery (like (101)) is also c.1475/1500–1550. One residual early 13C shelly ware and one residual worn sherd of Iron Age flint-tempered ware.

(108) (24 sherds) **c.1200/25 – 1250**

Dater: Tyler Hill ware (M1) glazed jug sherds; also NW Kent sandy ware (M38A) and glazed pegtile fragment. Mostly early medieval shelly ware (EM2) including unusual lid-seated/collared jar (?or jug) rim. One sherd early medieval Canterbury

sandy ware (EM1 c.1050–1225) and one residual Anglo-Saxon sherd of early to mid Saxon Canterbury-type sandy ware (EMS1A c.450–550AD) – a small bodysherd from jar with external burnishing and internal sooting.

Total: 96 sherds (1.220kg)

11.2 Summary of the pottery from Teynham (sites TTA & TTB)

11.2.1 A combined total of 210 sherds (2.881kg) of pottery was recovered from the two sites; most of it medieval and post-medieval. Small amounts of Iron Age and Roman pottery occur residually on the church site, as does a single Anglo-Saxon sherd of the 5/6C. Neither site produced any ceramic evidence for later Saxon occupation nor any definite evidence for 11C occupation (an observation supported by the virtual absence of Early medieval Canterbury sandy ware – the typical 11/12C ware of this area). All the ‘early medieval’ wares present appear to date from the very end of this date-range, i.e. after c.1175 or 1200. Shelly wares are the dominant early medieval type on these sites and probably persist locally as late as c.1250. At Canterbury they became defunct some time before this – probably by c.1225 – due to the domination of Canterbury/Tyler Hill sandy wares. The shelly wares at Teynham, mainly cooking pots, were probably made locally somewhere near the north Kent coast. The shell inclusions differ somewhat from those at Canterbury which was probably supplied by a more easterly source.

11.2.2 As at nearby Iwade (to the west) and Faversham (to the east), Tyler Hill ware is the dominant pottery type of the 13-14C. This comprises mostly utilitarian glazed jugs but the palace site at Teynham also produced a fragment of a Tyler Hill louver – an elaborate type of chimney pot or roof ventilator – suggesting a building of some substance. Tyler Hill wares

were supplemented by glazed fineware jugs from the London area. Although Teynham lies only some 11 miles west of Canterbury some of the medieval and particularly the late medieval pottery types at Teynham are virtually unknown from Canterbury. These later pottery types almost certainly come from Wealden sources such as Maidstone and the Medway area. These include jugs and storage vessels decorated with white slip painting and undecorated coarse wares from the early 16C kiln at Hareplain near Biddenden. On both sites at Teynham much of the medieval and late medieval pottery (mainly 16C) came from residual or mixed contexts containing later pottery. The post-medieval pottery assemblage is unremarkable.

TEYNHAM 2000: PALACE AND CHURCH SITES John Cottor

12 TILE REPORT

12.1 Medieval Floor tiles

12.1.1 A combined total of 37 fragments (3.120kg) of floortile was recovered from both sites. In general the assemblage is very fragmentary and in some cases very abraded (post-use). Some pieces may have been re-used as building rubble. Most pieces comprise edge or corner fragments. In only one instance did a tile survive with two corners allowing the original length of the tile to be measured. Floortiles fall into the following groups based on physical characteristics.

12.1.2 Group 1. Decorated Tyler Hill products (7 fragments). Minimum 7 tiles. Hard, red sandy fabric with bevelled edges and sanded undersides. Decorated with stamped designs inlaid with white slip. Clear glazed. Made

at Tyler Hill near Canterbury during the period c.1285-1325. References given here are to Mark Horton's tile report from St. Augustines Abbey, Canterbury (Horton 1988).

12.1.4 Most of these are from the Teynham Palace site (unstrat. & 102). The majority are 16-17mm thick and are thus likely to belong to the late stage of production during the early 14C (Horton's Group B2). Only one tile is 21mm thick and thus corresponds with the earlier (B1) products. Identifiable designs are of the commoner Tyler Hill types including at least two with simple chevron designs (Horton 1988, fig. 46.45), three with fleur-de-lys designs (ibid., fig. 44.16) and one with a possible daisy design (ibid., fig. 44.17). One other tile chip may bear a different design, possibly foliage. (Church context 101). One of the fleur-de-lys tiles has been cut diametrically to form two triangular tiles. This is a common feature of Tyler Hill tiles, the tiles being snapped along a cut made prior to firing. Triangular tiles were used as fillers in larger decorative tile schemes, or along the edges of tile pavements. Maidstone Museum houses a collection of decorated floortiles from Teynham church, assembled in the 19C, and which includes many Tyler Hill examples.

12.1.5 Group 2. Plain Tyler Hill tiles with white slip and green glaze (1 fragment). The upper surface is covered with a white slip under a green copper-stained glaze. 20mm thick. Probably late 13C/early 14C (ibid., 154, group B1). Palace site.

12.1.6 Group 3. Plain Tyler Hill tiles with dark brown glaze (10 fragments). Most of these are between 16-18mm thick suggesting an early 14C or later date. Some have an overfired late medieval-looking fabric and one has split

horizontally in the kiln and is probably a 'second'. The side length of one tile is measurable at 118mm. Two examples have been cut diametrically to form triangles. Mostly from Church site.

12.1.7 Group 4. Decorated floor tiles. Source unknown (7 fragments). Minimum 5 tiles from the Palace site only. These are superficially similar to slip-decorated Tyler Hill tiles but are thicker (20-22mm) and less sandy. The clear glaze is glossier, pitted and reduced pale green in places. The designs are too fragmentary to be intelligible but do not seem to closely match any of the commoner Tyler Hill designs. Two corner fragments have slipped borders; one retains part of a serrated motif (? A bird wing, or an antler), the other may show part of a fleur-de-lys. Another corner fragment shows part of a curved, possibly circular or shield-shaped, motif filled with either radial or diametrical curvilinear lines. A smaller fragment may show part of a chevron design. These do not seem to match any of the decorated tile groups from St Augustine's Abbey but the thickness and fabric description resemble an unsourced group of floortiles known from the Maison Dieu at Ospringe and from Davington Priory, both near Faversham. They are dated there possibly to the mid- to late-13C (Ospringe group 2 tiles: Horton 1979, 121-2). However, only direct comparison with the Ospringe tiles would establish this identity beyond reasonable doubt.

12.1.8 Group 5. Plain white slipped green glazed Flemish-style tiles (7 fragments). Church site only. Minimum 5 tiles. Probably English (?local) rather than Flemish. These mostly have a sandy brick-red fabric with a grey core. The edges are slightly bevelled. Thickness mostly 20mm, one example 25mm thick. One example cut diametrically. With the plain brown tiles (below)

these were laid in a chequerboard arrangement. Date late medieval, most probably 15C to early 16C.

12.1.9 Group 6. Plain brown glazed Flemish-style tiles (3 fragments). Church site only. Minimum 3 tiles. 21-23mm thick. One example cut diametrically. 15C to early 16C.

12.1.10 Group 7. Plain Flemish green glazed tile. One very abraded example from Palace site only. 30mm thick. A genuine import with the typical fine 'sugary' sandy orange-red fabric of these commonly imported Flemish tiles. Late 14C to 16C.

12.1.11 Group 8. Plain unglazed 'quarry' tile. One fragment only. Palace site. Post-medieval.

12.2 Peg tiles

12.2.1 A combined total of 40 fragments (2.634kg) was recovered from both sites.

12.2.2 Type 1. Medieval pegtiles (30 fragments). These form the majority of pegtiles recovered and probably date from the 13C through to the 16C. They have a red sandy fabric, though some have been overfired/reduced a dark grey colour. Some are partially clear (brown) glazed on one side only and one example has a green copper-flecked glaze (Church site). Peg-holes are round. The collection is too fragmentary to recover original tile dimensions but in one case the whole end of a tile survives giving a width of 140mm. The tiles vary in thickness from 10-14mm with 13mm being average. One unusual thicker tile in a finer sandy unglazed fabric was 17mm thick (Church site). Superficially the majority of tiles are very similar in appearance to Tyler Hill pegtiles, but could just as easily have been

made locally from similar-firing London clay sources. It is known, for example, that a large tile-making industry existed in the Faversham area during the 16C.

12.2.3 Type 2. Post-medieval pegtiles (3 fragments). Distinguished by the presence of square peg-holes and finer sandy unglazed fabrics, either red or pink-buff.

12.2.4 Type 3. Late medieval white pegtiles (7 fragments). From a minimum of 3 tiles (2 Church site, 1 Palace). These have a fine sandy, rather pasty, cream or pale pink-buff fabric with cream-coloured surfaces. They have round peg-holes and are 13-15mm thick. Their association in the same context with Tudor pottery (mainly c. 1475/1500– 550) suggests they date to this period. Given their rarity, it is possible the tiles were used for decorative purposes - perhaps to create patterns when set amidst the more usual red roofing of the period. White pegtiles are generally quite rare in Kent. They are slightly commoner in the 18/19C, perhaps coming from the Aylesford area where pale-firing clays were exploited during the 19C for chimney pots etc. However, medieval examples are known from a moated site at Parsonage Farm, near Ashford, and some late medieval pottery types of suspected Ashford origin are also quite pale firing – possibly made from locally occurring Wealden clays.

12.3 Post-medieval brick

12.3.1 Two fragments. One worn fragment of red 'Tudor' brick 40mm thick, from the Church site. One fragment of 19-20C glazed brick, 104mm wide, 91mm thick, from Palace site.

12.4 Roman tegula (roof tile)

12.4.1 One example from the Church site. A small fragment from a tegula flange.

12.5 Ceramic Report/2

THE DATING AND ASSESSMENT OF THE LITHIC AND CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM TEYNHAM EVALUATION 2012 (TEYN-EV-12) by N. Macpherson-Grant

Assessment

12.5.1 A small mixed-category assemblage consisting of worked flint, pottery, tile and burnt flint. Overall, two main archaeological periods are represented –

Earlier Prehistoric

12.5.2 Represented by 3 worked flints (weight : 36gms) recovered from 2 features – *Trench 3 Contexts 303 and 305*. Their fresh unpatinated condition suggests recovery from an undisturbed contemporary horizon or contexts. Their allocation to the **Mid Neolithic-Early Bronze Age** is tentative but likely – and based primarily on the large broad flake from *Context 305*.

Historic Period - Early Medieval-Medieval

12.5.3 19 sherds (weight : 148gms) – 3 from *Context 104*, 1 from *Trench 2 Context 211* and the remainder from *Trench 3 Context 305*. As recovered, these reflect a relatively short period of activity datable to between the earlier-mid twelfth century and the earlier thirteenth century. The shell-tempered coarsewares represented – a total of 5 vessels – all stem from the same mid-later twelfth century phase of activity, between **c.1125-**

1200 AD. However the presence of an early roof-tile fragment in *Context 305* introduces caution in dating the full range of occupation represented. Canterbury Tyler Hill sourced roof tile of thirteenth century date is a fairly regular occurrence from field-walked assemblages in eastern Kent – their dull brown-red firing colours broadly similar to contemporary pottery firing colour trends indicating production at least from the second quarter of the thirteenth century, if not slightly earlier. Although it is recognised that floor tiles were produced as early as the mid twelfth century – and there is no real reason why roof-tiles did not begin to be produced around that period or shortly after – the regular production of roof-tile prior to c.1200/1225 AD has not been confirmed.

12.5.4 The present tile fragment is not a Canterbury product – and another manufactory nearer to Faversham may be indicated. However, its dull brownish firing colours suggests production employing firing temperature trends similar to those of Canterbury's thirteenth century pottery and tiles. With pottery, chocolatey-brown firing colours do occur earlier but, with particular reference to twelfth-thirteenth century pottery, occurs most frequently between c.1175-1225 AD or a little later. After this date, around mid century, firing trends change, becoming increasingly more oxidized and orange or reddish in colour. Here, even though there is no major difference in condition between the pottery sherds and the tile fragment from *Context 305* – they all exhibit a similar moderately worn condition – a later twelfth century production date for the tile, though not impossible, is not entirely convincing on the basis of the available regional evidence. In addition, despite this conjunction, time has to be allowed for the same-vessel sherds to weather, fragment and surfaces begin to foliate, post-discard. Since there is no current evidence for tile production within

the second half of the twelfth century, it is suggested that the same-vessel shelly ware sherds were discarded either towards the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, with the roof-tile fragment arriving fairly shortly after – almost certainly no later than **c.1250 AD** and quite probably earlier.

12.6 POTTERY APPENDIX

Period codes employed :

Add others

MN	= Mid Neolithic
EBA	= Early Bronze Age
EM	= Early Medieval
M	= Medieval

Context dating :

Context : 104 – 3 sherds (eight : 99gms)

2 EM North Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1100/1125-1175 AD; **same vessel**)

1 sherd EM North Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse sand (c.1100/1125-1175 AD)

Comment : One moderate-sized, 2 fairly large sherds, shell content mostly leached out. Although all sherds moderately worn, two sherds are large enough to indicate derivation from an undisturbed discard deposit. The elements are base sherds from 2 different fairly large diameter cooking-pots..

Likely date : c.1150-1200 AD or slightly earlier

Context: Tr,2 209

1 piece burnt flint (weight : 55gms) – moderate-sized, grey-white

Comment : Discarded

Likely date : Uncertain but possibly Prehistoric

Context: Tr.2 211 - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 EM North Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD)

Comment : Small body sherd, fairly worn with rounding edges and residual in-context. From a fairly large-diameter vessel – with traces of an applied thumb-pressed strip externally indicating sherd from a large stewing-pot or storage-jar.

Likely date : Residual – in a C13 AD or later context

Context: Tr.3 303

1 worked flint flake (weight : 29gms) – large, broad semi-cortical flake with a shallowly curved axial profile and made from mottled grey and dull white flint with a white-grey cortex. Striking-platform shows clear use of a hard-hammer type flaking. One side showing irregular invasive, scarring from repeated use as a broad scraping tool. Probably MN-EBA

Comment : The lack of patination and any other post-loss movement damage suggests that this element is derived from a contemporary discard context/horizon.

Likely date : A little uncertain but possibly Mid Neolithic-Early Bronze Age

Context: Tr.3 305 - 15 sherds (weight : 44gms)

12 EM North Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1125/1150-1200 AD, same vessel)

1 EM North Kent shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1125-1175/1200 AD)

and :

1 fragment EM-M roof-tile (weight : 55gms) – moderate-sized, chipped and slightly worn, fine moderately quartz sandy fabric, dull brown surfaces, drab orange-buff margins to a drab grey-brown core. Fairly neatly produced, one face sanded from box-frame manufacturing method laid on a bed of sand, even upper surface and neat cut remnant side. Part of a neatly pierced cylindrical presumed peg hole.

2 worked flint flakes (weight : 7gms) – both small, semi-cortical, made from mottled grey and dull white flint with white-grey cortex – both possibly from the same land-sourced nodule and both possibly from the same nodule as the flake from *Context 303*. Fresh and unpatinated. One is a small chunky sub-rectangular flake – its dorsal surface with secondary blunting retouch along part of one edge prior to use of one corner as a rather crude reinforced point. The other is slightly larger, sub-triangular and blade-like, its dorsal surface with a short length of secondary blunting retouch at the top end on one edge and allowing for the opposite edge to be used for cutting purposes. The latter has faint, *possible*, use-scarring on either side of its edge. Probably MN-EBA.

Comment : Same vessel body sherds are mostly small-moderate sized and scrappy, chipped with some flaking and total leaching of shell content. Despite these aspects probably not severely residual. The shell-tempered sandy ware element is a base sherd from a medium-diameter cooking-pot and in a marginally better condition. The date given is influenced by the associated tile fragment.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD

Analyst : N.Macpherson-Grant 11.10.2013

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PROJECT DATA 2

Geophysics Resistivity Survey at Teynham

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PLATES



Plate 8: Trench 1 (looking north)



Plate 9. Trench 1 (looking NW)



Plate 10: Trench 1 (looking NNE)



Plate 11: Trench 3b (looking west)



Plate 12: Trench 3a (looking east)



Plate 13:Trench 2 (looking NNE)



Plate 14:Trench 2 (looking NE)



Plate 15. Trench 1 (looking north)



Plate 16. Trench 3a (looking north)



Plate 17. Trench 2 (looking NNE)



Plate 18. Trench 3b (looking NNE)



Plates 18, 19. Happy diggers!

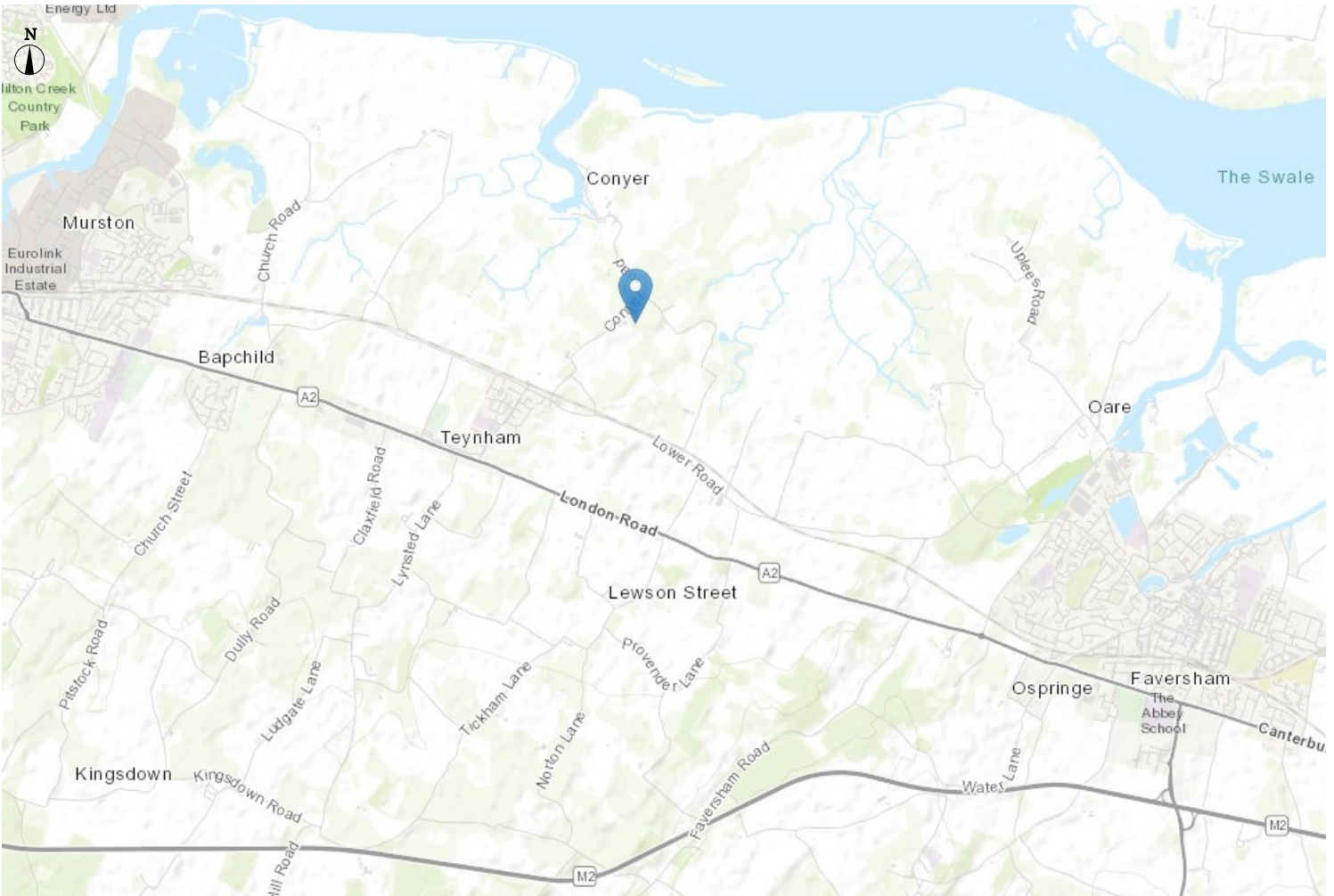




England (NTS)



North Kent (NTS)



Map courtesy of national library of Scotland (NTS)

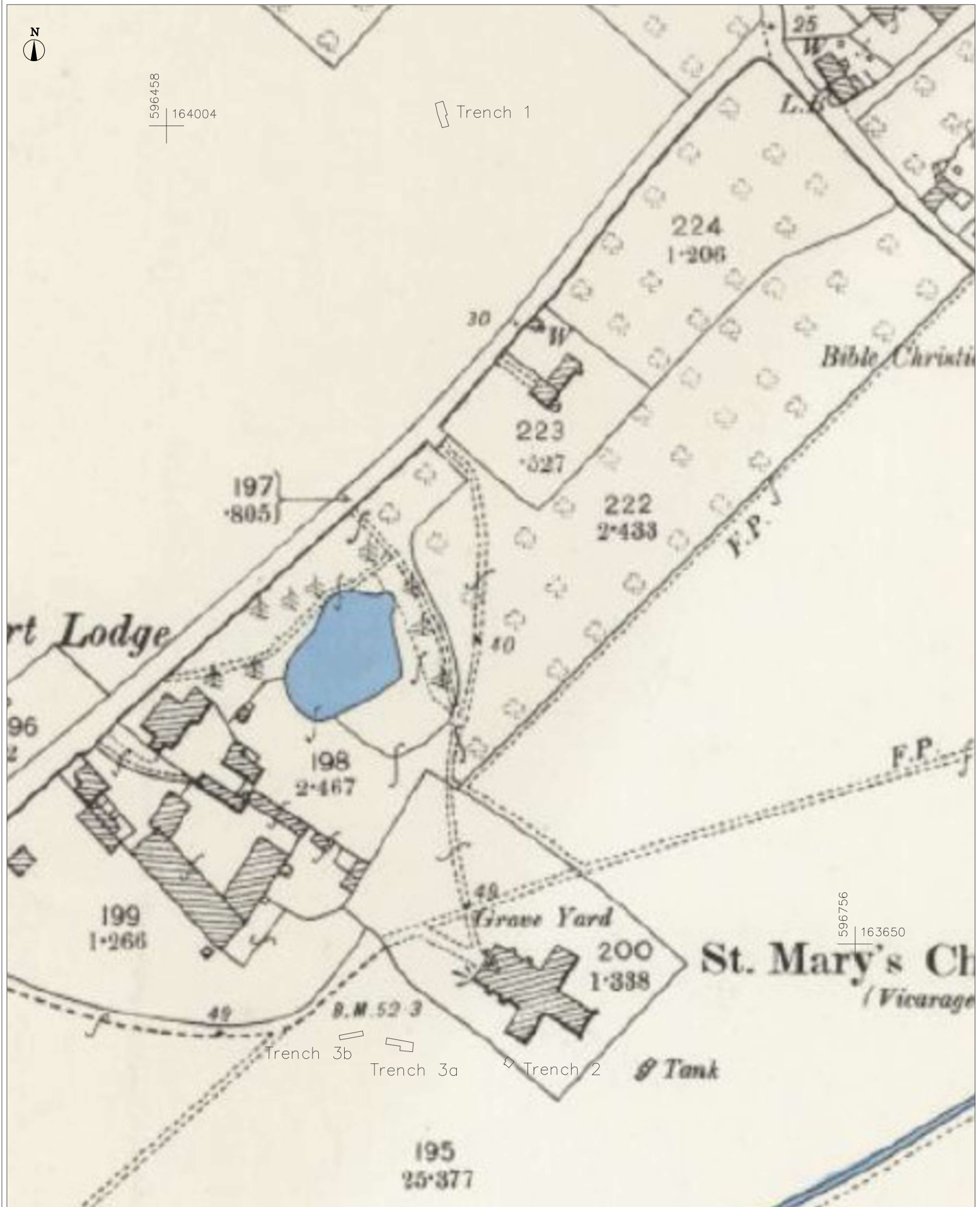
Figure 1 Site Location Plan



Figure 2 Site Plan



Figure 2a Site Plan

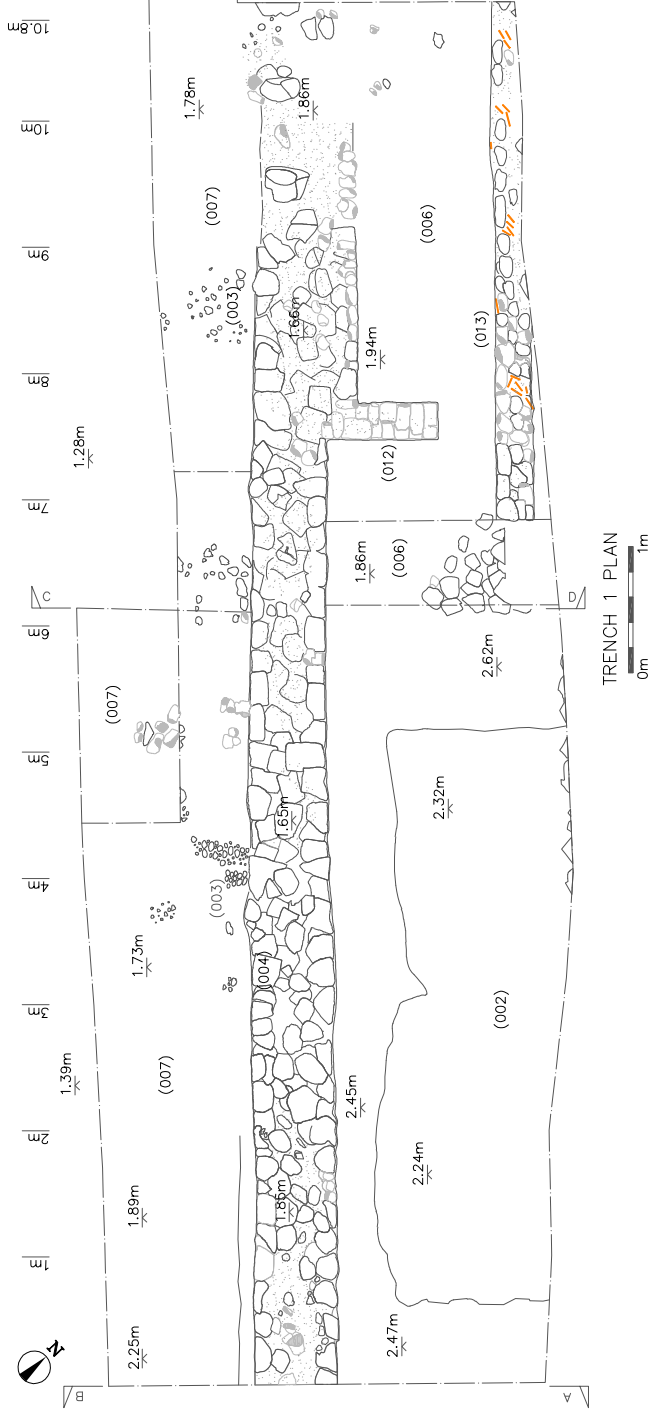
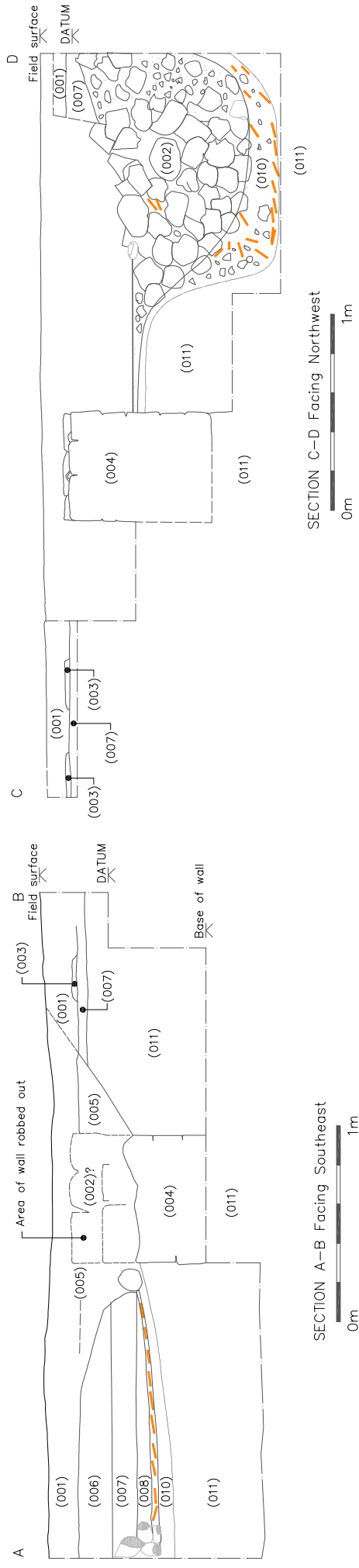


Map courtesy of Magic (NTS)

Figure 3 Historical map overlay

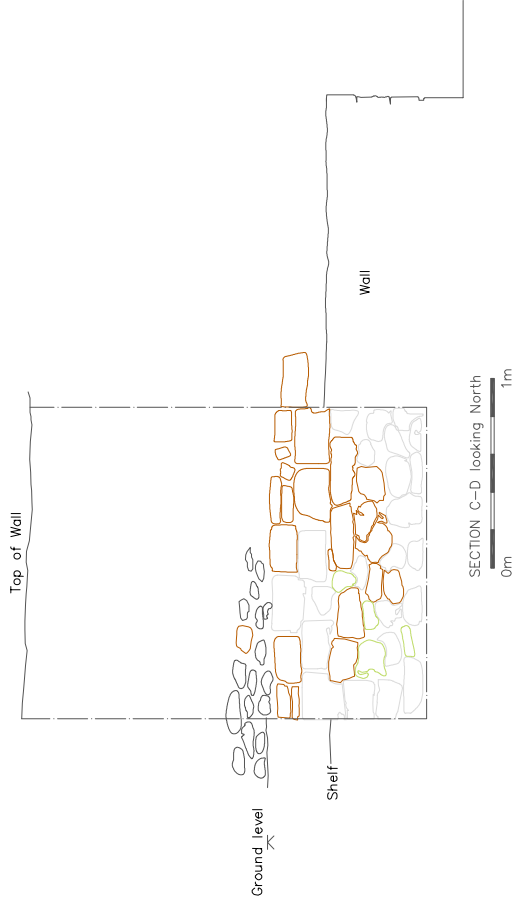
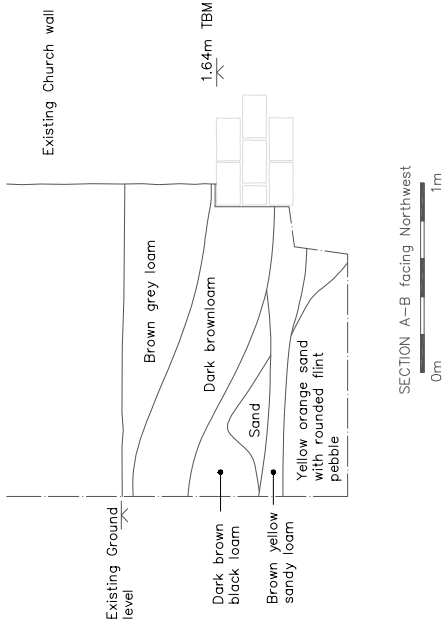


Figure 4 Resistivity Details



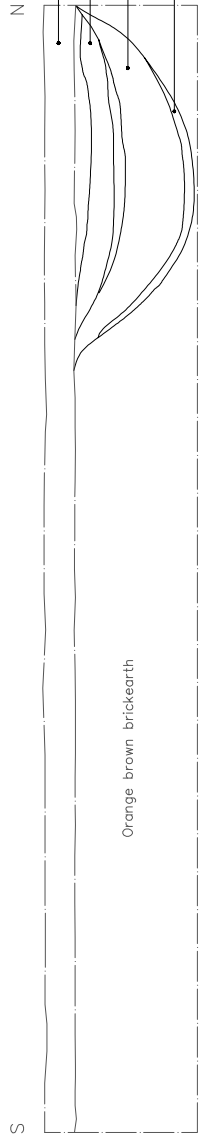
- key
- Lime mortar
 - Flint nodules
 - Medieval Tiles

Figure 5 Trench 1 Details

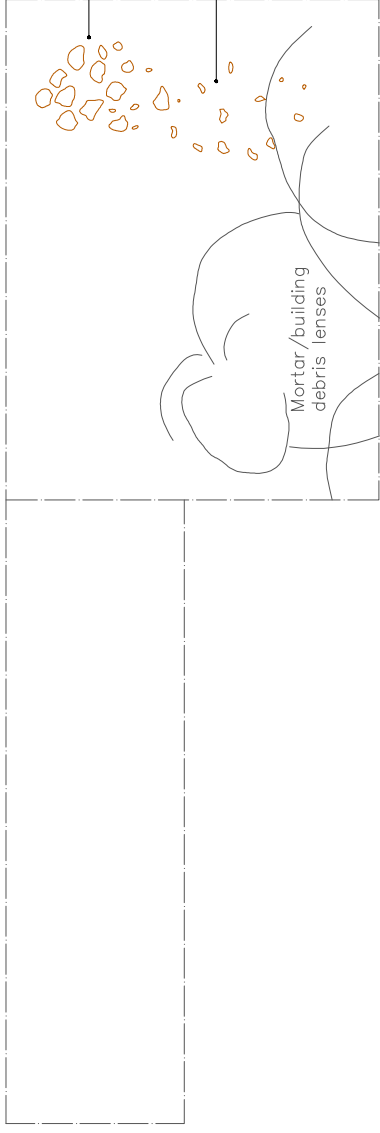


- key
- Lime mortar
 - Flint nodules
 - Ragstone

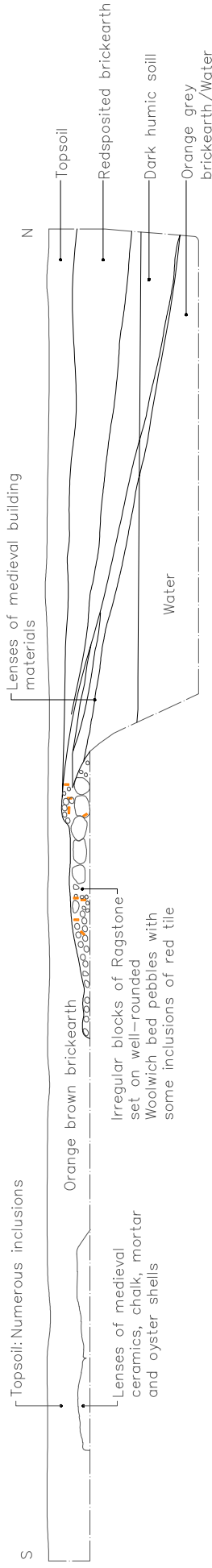
Figure 6 Trench 2 Details



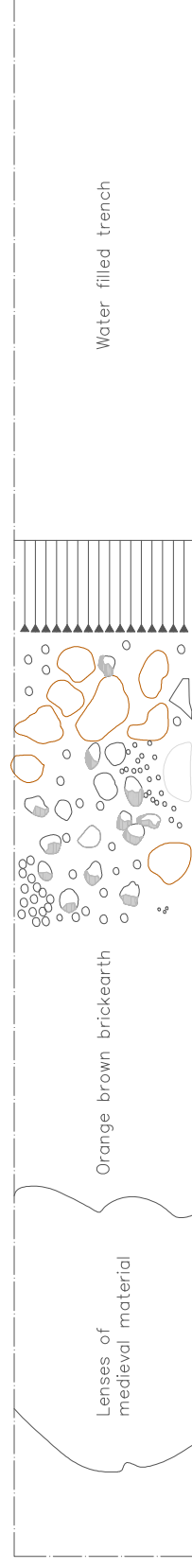
TRENCH 3a SECTION



TRENCH 3a PLAN



TRENCH 3b SECTION



TRENCH 3b PLAN

- Key
- Woolwich pebbles
 - Flint nodules
 - Chalk
 - ▭ Ragstone
 - ▭ Medieval tiles

Figure 7 Trench 3 Details