



Issue number 58

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NORTH FORELAND, BROADSTAIRS

North Foreland Hill is situated on the North Eastern tip of the Isle of Thanet, with clear views northward across the mouth of the Thames Estuary and eastward towards the English Channel.

The archaeological potential of the site is documented in *Archaeologia Cantiana* with references in 1877 to huge flint foundations that are probably Roman and in 1957 to a crop mark of a Bronze Age Barrow. Rescue excavations carried out in 1979 and 1993 during the construction of houses on North Foreland Avenue indicated that at least one barrow and Iron Age settlement features survive beneath the North Foreland Estate.

By the mid 1980s the extent of settlement at North Foreland was recognised. Routine aerial photography by Thanet Archaeological Society exposed crop marks of Bronze Age Barrows and a settlement enclosed by ditches, possibly an Iron Age Hill fort. Small scale excavation by Thanet Archaeological Society in 1995 proved a Mid - Late Iron Age date for the enclosing ditches.

In 1999 an excavation in advance of a housing development at the former St Stephen's College Site was carried out by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology and Canterbury



Above: Crop marks facing east across North Foreland and left: Iron Age burial found in rubbish pit.

Archaeological Trust. The excavations uncovered the remains of a Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age burial landscape and the interior of the Iron Age enclosed settlement or Hill fort.

The Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age features included a causewayed barrow containing two central burials, and the crouched burial of a child cut into the base of the barrow ditch. The child's grave had been capped

with a large fragment of whale rib. Two other barrows were excavated, one of which contained further human burials. This barrow had a large grave cut at the centre with a smaller secondary burial and is associated with a small cemetery of five flat graves containing crouched burials.

The interior of the enclosed settlement provided evidence of Early to Late Iron Age activity including part of a small Middle - Late Iron Age rectangular enclosure with at least six four-post structures. To the east of the enclosure was a concentration of large pits probably used to store grain but later backfilled with midden material, while to the north west a small pit was excavated containing a hoard of 64 Late Iron Age coins.

The Trust for Thanet Archaeology

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Tonbridge Historical Society

Thursday 30th October 7.45pm

The History of Policing in Kent by Roy Ingleton

Saturday 22nd November 2.30pm

A History of Apples & The Four B's (brickmaking, brewing, barges & the big bang) by Marian Wheel & Margaret Burns. Booking is necessary for this particular event - ring Shiela Broomfield 01732 838698

Thursday 8th January '04 7.45pm

Nelson's Navy by David Fowdrey

Thursday 26th February '04 7.45pm

The Road to Compostela by Mark Hassall

Thursday 22nd April '04 7.30pm

AGM followed by The Growth of the English Town by Dr Christopher Chalklin

Meetings take place in the Adult Education Centre.

CONFERENCES

Discovering our Saxon Past ~ Council for Kentish

Archaeology on Saturday 1st November from 2 - 5.30pm at

Christ Church University College, North Holmes Road, Canterbury.

Speakers:

* New Work from Sutton Hoo by Angela Care Evans, British Museum

* The Discovery of Saxon Dover by Brian Philp, Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit

* Investigating Dark Age London by Bob Cowie, London Museum and Birkbeck College

Tickets £3.00 (cheque payable to CKA with s.a.e. please), available from CKA, 7 Sandy Ridge, Borough Green TN15 8HP.

ON GUARD! EN GARDE! Defending the South-East, Council for British Archaeology South East's annual conference & AGM on Saturday 15th November in Tonbridge.

Speakers:

* The Roman Shore Forts by Andrew Pearson (author of book of the same title)

* The Diversity of Henry VIII's defences by Andrew Saunders (author of English Heritage's 'Channel Defences')

* Napoleonic Defences in the Eastbourne Area by Richard Callaghan (curator of the Redoubt Fortress Museum, Eastbourne)

* Comparing & Contrasting the Naval Defences of Portsmouth, Dover & Chatham by Jonathan Coad (English Heritage)

* 18th Century Defences at Brimstone Hill on St Kitts in the Caribbean by Victor Smith (author of 'Front-Line Kent')

* The Vauban Defences by Professor Philippe Bragard (Leuven University, Belgium)

The day also includes a visit to the newly restored Tonbridge Castle gatehouse to hear about its history from local historian Pat Mortlock and about the work that lay behind the accuracy of its restoration from David Martin, Institute of Archaeology.

Tickets £7.00 (payable to CBA South East) from Debbie Wood, 81 Birch Grove, Hempstead, Gillingham ME7 3RE. More information on www.cbases.org.uk.

EVENTS

Farningham and Eynsford Local History Society. 14th November

Display of Farningham photographs from the archives in Farningham Village Hall.

Isle of Thanet Archaeological Society

Saturday 15th November ~ Meet the Local Archaeologists

Displays, slide shows, make a mosaic, bookstall & refreshments. St Peter's Church Hall from 2.30-4.30 Admission £2.00 on the door.

KAS CHRISTMAS LUNCH on Saturday 29th November Whites Restaurant, The Hop Farm, Paddock Wood £21 per person. Drinks pay on the day.

Please supply.....tickets for the Christmas Lunch

Name/s.....

Address.....

Postcode.....tel.....

I need help with transport.....(please tick)

I would like to visit Dukes Place and enclose £3 per person..... (or members may spend the afternoon at the Hop Farm at no extra cost)

Cheques payable to the Kent Archaeological Society together with SAE to Mrs M Lawrence, Barnfield, Church Lane, East Peckham, Tonbridge TN12 5JJ tel: 01622 871945 email: margaret.society@virgin.net

KAS CHURCHES COMMITTEE OUTING on Saturday 1st November £2 per person for visit, £1 per person for tea.

I would like to meet at Oare at 1.45 for 2pm.

Name/s.....

Address.....

Postcode.....tel.....

I enclose £for the visit I enclose £.....for tea

Cheques payable to the Kent Archaeological Society & sent to Philip Lawrence, Barnfield, Church Lane, East Peckham, Tonbridge TN12 5JJ Tel: 01622 871 945

KAS 'LECTURES IN THE LIBRARY' SERIES

All tickets £2 per person. Please indicate number required

- 25th October Researching the History of a Parish by Dr Jacqueline Bower
- 8th November Using Outlook Express for Email by Miranda Rix
- 22nd November Using Internet Explorer to Browse the Internet by Miranda Rix
- 24th January '04 History and Archaeology Research on the Internet by Dr Jacqueline Bower
- 14th February '04 Writing up your Research by Dr Jacqueline Bower
- 13th March '04 Tonbridge People in the Seventeenth Century by Dr C W Chalklin

Name/s.....

Address.....

Cheque payable to the Kent Archaeological Society together with SAE to Denis Anstey, 86 Malling Road, Snodland, ME6 5ND



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'IDEAS and IDEALS'

This is the eighth of a series of articles describing formative movements and ideas in the history of the church. These were the crises of thought and conviction which brought us to where we are.

THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CHURCH: LATITUDINARIANS, HIGH CHURCHMEN AND NON-JURORS

The Revolution settlement of 1689, following the overthrow and exile of the Catholic James II the previous year, led to a fundamental change in the relationship between the Church of England and English society as a whole. It led to an official acceptance of some measure of religious pluralism and ended the Church's attempt to impose ecclesiastical conformity upon the entire nation. Between the restoration of Charles II in 1660 and the passage of the Act of Uniformity in 1662, more than two thousand former Puritan clergymen had refused to conform to the restored church and its prayer book, and were ejected from their livings or college fellowships as a result. They and many members of their congregations formed the first institutional separation of Dissent from the Church, as distinct from a Puritan (usually Presbyterian) tendency within it. They included men such as Samson Horne at Chilham and John Osborne of Benenden. In Kent they were sustained by a much older nonconformist tradition, especially in the Wealden area.

Only with the Toleration Act of 1689, one of the first measures passed by Parliament under the new monarchy of William and Mary, were these Dissenters granted limited freedom of worship. The Toleration Act was restrictive in its provisions: it excluded Catholics and those Dissenters who denied the doctrine of the Trinity; it left unrepealed all the persecuting laws of the 1660s and 1670s; it gave no relief from the obligation to pay tithes to the Church and it did not allow non-members of the Church of England to hold public office. In effect, the Toleration Act amounted to a measure of parliamentary indulgence, more durable and more acceptable than the Declarations of Indulgence by prerogative issued by James II.

Most Dissenters were of a moderate Presbyterian disposition,

whose most representative figure was Richard Baxter. They were willing to consider a re-union with the Church if their concerns over liturgy and ceremonies could be met. Such a re-union was known to contemporaries as 'comprehension', and was also favoured by some leading members of the Church hierarchy. Schemes for the comprehension of moderate Dissenters were accordingly devised; the Toleration Act was designed for that minority of recalcitrant Dissenters who, it was supposed, would not accept re-union. The failure of comprehension in 1689-90, explained partly by Anglican anxiety about the Dissenters' political ambitions and by the memory of the regicide and the attacks on the Church in the 1640s, meant that, contrary to the original intention, the Toleration Act applied to all Dissenters. It became embedded, nonetheless, as a central feature of the post-1689 régime, in which a privileged national Church with a near-monopoly of public life co-existed with Protestant denominations outside it. In the early eighteenth century Dissent as a whole formed only about seven per cent of the English population; it has been estimated, for instance, that of all the English counties, Kent contained the highest proportion of General Baptists, yet those General Baptists constituted only 1.88 per cent of the county's population. However, Dissenters exerted influence beyond their numbers in the world of commerce, and especially in the financial institutions of the City of London. Their political importance, accordingly, could not be overlooked.

The need to adapt to the new conditions following the Revolution of 1688 and the accession of George I after the death of the last Stuart monarch, Queen Anne, in 1714 strongly influenced the development of opinion and 'party' groupings within and beyond the Church. It is probably more appropriate to speak of mentalities or tendencies of opinion rather than organised parties,

although during the years of tension over the succession during Anne's reign (1702-14) the organisation of the main bodies of opinion had a 'party' appearance. The dominant group in the Church after 1689 might be described as Latitudinarian, consisting of men who were distinguished by their endorsement of the post-1689 and post-1714 régimes and who initially owed their positions to the favour of William III and the politicians whom he appointed to high office.

A feature of Latitudinarianism was an aspiration towards a union of moderate Protestants in the face of a perceived international and internal Catholic threat. The success of the Counter-Reformation by 1700 had driven Protestantism to the northern fringes of Europe, while Charles II and James II had sought - the former by subtle, the latter by more direct means - to re-impose Catholicism upon England. A leading exemplar of Latitudinarianism was John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1691-94. His sermons, published in large numbers and much imitated during the following century, emphasised moderation, together with disapproval of anything redolent of religious fanaticism. Latitudinarians appealed to reason as reinforcement for revelation in defence of Christian truths, accommodated themselves to the theories of Locke and Newton and played down the more mystical elements of the Church's teaching. They identified themselves in politics with the Whigs, although they were prepared to resist attempts by Whig ministries, such as that of Lord Stanhope in 1719, to abridge the privileges of the Church. Edmund Gibson, bishop of London from 1723-48 and a favourite of Sir Robert Walpole's ministry, broke politically with his patron in 1736 when he successfully opposed Walpole's bill to ease the tithe laws as they affected Quakers. Benjamin Hoadly (bishop, successively, of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury and Winchester between



denied, but so do nearly all other medieval moated sites. It was also usual Roman policy to level fortifications once an area was pacified; there was not to be any further need of defences until the late second century. More evidence would be required to accept the identification of the court as a Roman military encampment even assuming the army had initially used the Lower Road. There appears to be no evidence for Watling Street having shifted by any appreciable amount, and hence the court would also be too far away to act as a way-station within a civilian settlement.

The 'low ramparts or banks' that the VCH tells us extended from the church to the court have the 'look' of being flood defences. The church

stands between the 10 and 15m contour but the land to the north of the railway is 5m or less. A stream is shown between the two short parallel banks and the longer bank perhaps provided a causeway out into the low lying areas, certainly part of its length appears to be so used on the VCH plan.

The VCH when writing of the castle (but equally applicable to the court) reaches an interpretation that is still valid today, 'like many other castles it was mainly a moat-defended enclosure'. There is no reason to believe that either are anything other than medieval moated manor house sites and the chances of learning anything more appear to depend entirely upon excavation.

Alan Ward July 2003

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BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION 2004 OCHS SCHOLARSHIP

Established in 1994 from a bequest by Miss Maud Lilian Ochs, the scholarship is awarded annually for research projects which fall within the BAA's fields of interest. These are defined as the study of archaeology, art and architecture from the Roman period until the nineteenth century, principally within Europe.

Applications are invited from students who are completing theses for post-graduate degrees and who have access to no other sources of funding. It must be demonstrated that the award will enable a thesis to be completed satisfactorily within the period of the Scholarship. Applications where substantial amounts of fieldwork remain to be done are

unlikely to succeed. A Scholarship is awarded for one year only and is not renewable.

Applications are also invited from scholars unattached to universities. Their personal circumstances should be such as to prevent the completion of their research unless supported by a scholarship of this kind.

Applications simply for publishing costs, or for writing up and publication of existing research fully funded by another body, may also be considered, but only in the event of there being few claims for funds from scholars applying to complete research work. Applications of this kind must also demonstrate that no other body could reasonably be expected to finance writing up. Projects

should be capable of completion within the period of the Scholarship which, in this category, should be no shorter than two months but not necessarily as long as one year.

Scholarships up to the value of £5000 are available annually.

Application forms may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

John McNeill
 Hon. Secretary BAA
 18 Stanley Road
 Oxford OX4 1QZ

Completed applications, together with any covering letter or enclosures, should be returned to John McNeill not later than 1st February 2004.

THE CORPUS OF ROMANESQUE SCULPTURE PROJECT

This project has been set up to record and photograph all stone sculpture in these islands produced between c.1066 and c.1200. The research is made available freely over the Internet, and represents work carried out by a network of volunteer fieldworkers. Kent is a large

county, rich in eleventh and twelfth century material and I suspect that there are more than 200 sites with some Romanesque sculpture.

Would you be able to help? Volunteers to cover groups of sites in their own local areas would be especially welcome. Travel and photography costs would be met.

Information about the project is available on our website - www.crsbi.ac.uk or you can write to Dr Ron Baxter, Courtauld Institute of Art, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 0RN or email ron.baxter@courtauld.ac.uk.

Ron Baxter

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