

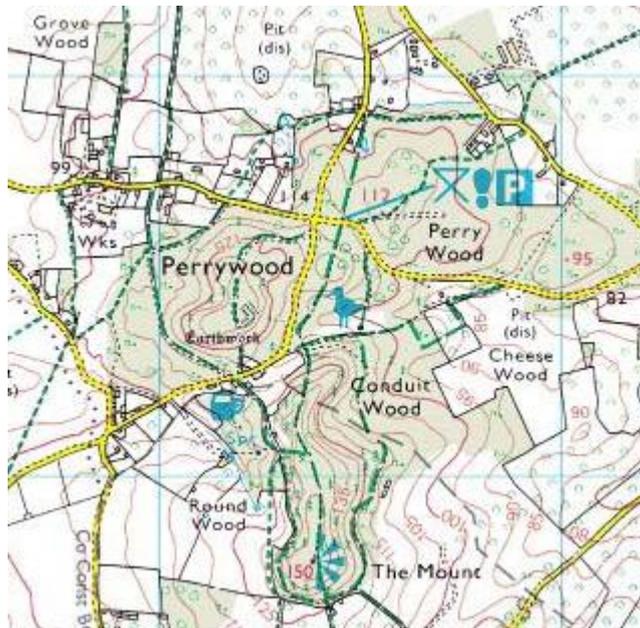
People have lived in the area of Perry Wood for thousands of years.

People in prehistory hunted and gathered in this area. Sometimes their flint tools are found.

The Romans might have established a camp that gave them views across this part of East Kent.

The Anglo Saxons established the churches and manors. Till 825 there was King of Kent.

Today Perry Wood is part of the North Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.



In the Middle Ages a post mill was built next to the earthwork, or was the earthwork part of the site of the windmill?

During Tudor times farming in the area became more productive

During the Second World War

More can be found out about the people who lived in this area through maps, census returns and photographs

Prehistory

Romans

Anglo Saxons

Middle Ages

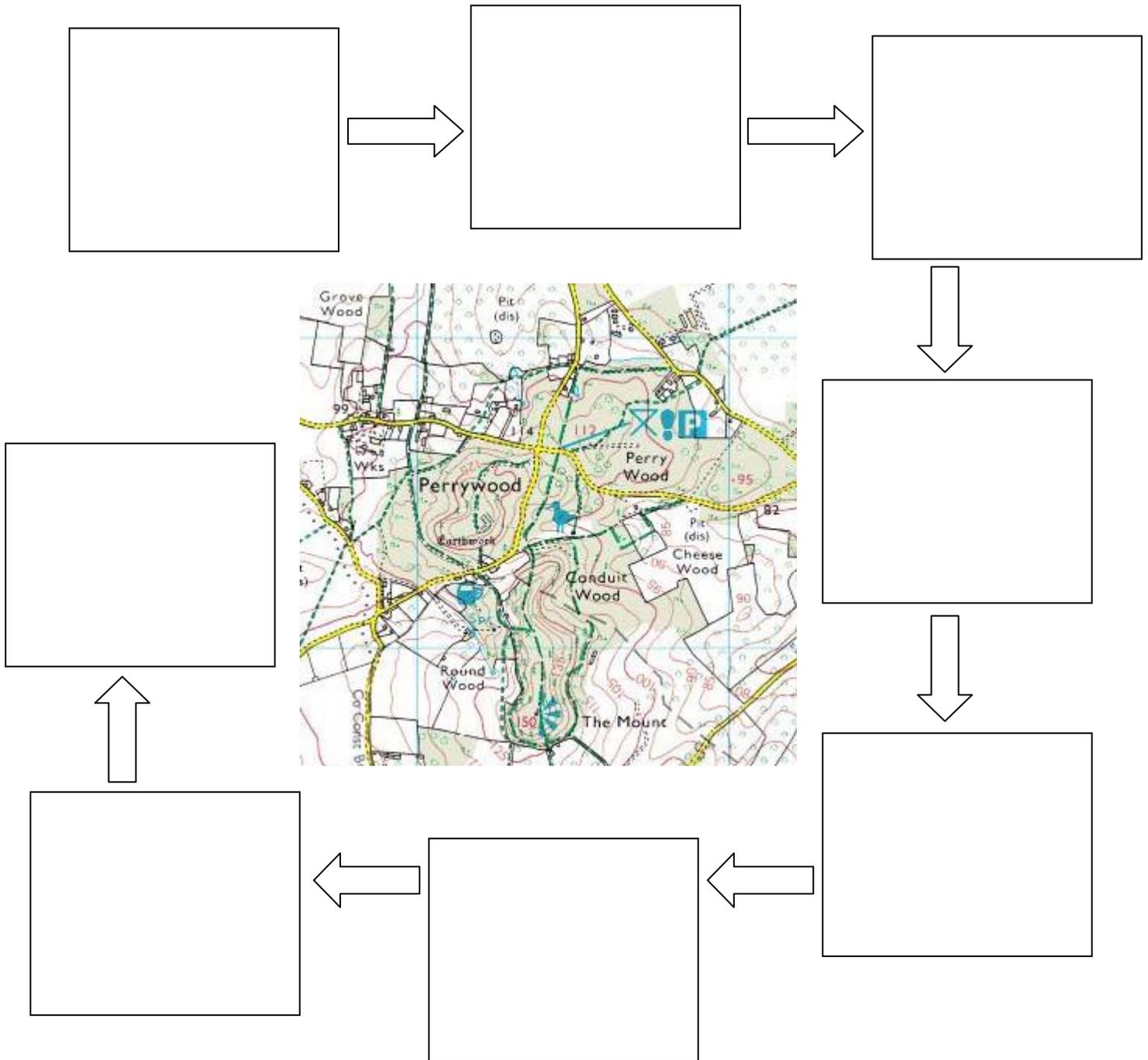
Tudors & Stuarts

Victorians

WW2

Today

People have lived in the area of Perry Wood for thousands of years.



Prehistory	Romans	Anglo Saxons	Middle Ages	Tudors & Stuarts	Victorian s	WW2	Today
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When you walk through Perry Wood you will find a number of historical remains. Use your maps and geographical skills to help you record the things you find on your walk.

1. Location/site name:

2. The historical feature we are recording is called:

3. 4-figure grid reference of the historical site is:

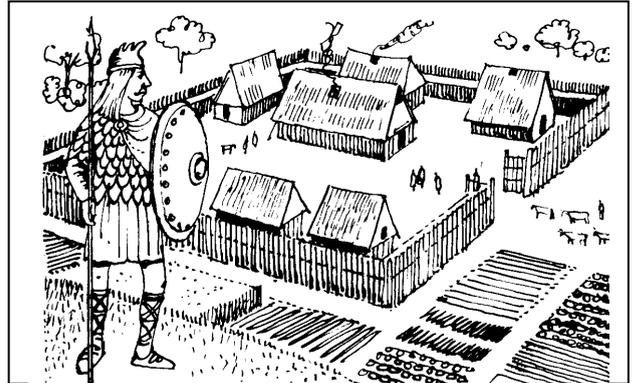
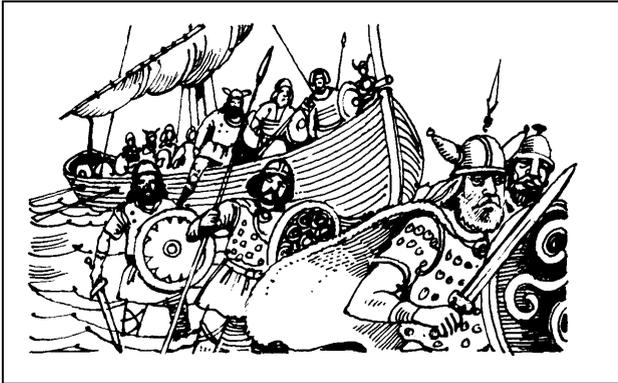
4. Describe what remains (e.g. its shape, what it's made of):

5. I think this site was once used for:

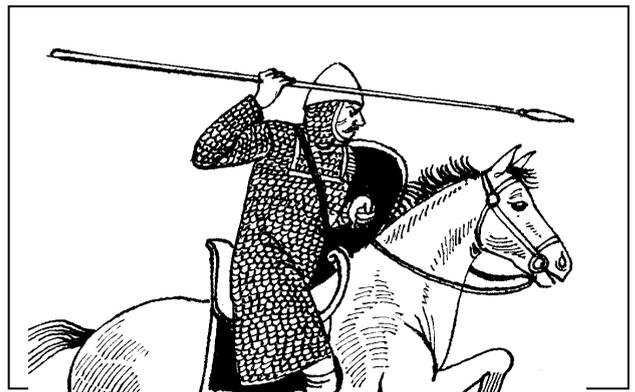
6. Using the map can you see any other historical remains in the local area?

7. Sketch the feature on the other side of this page, (try to label as much as possible).





The Second World War



WW2

Normans

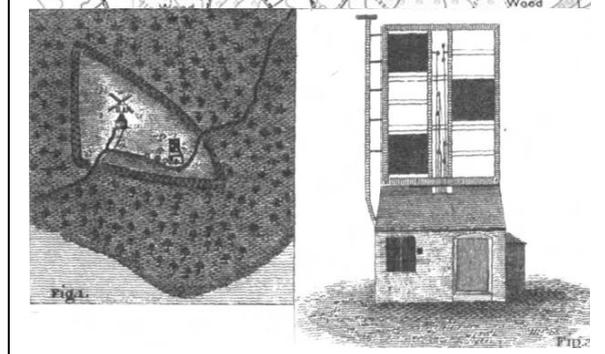
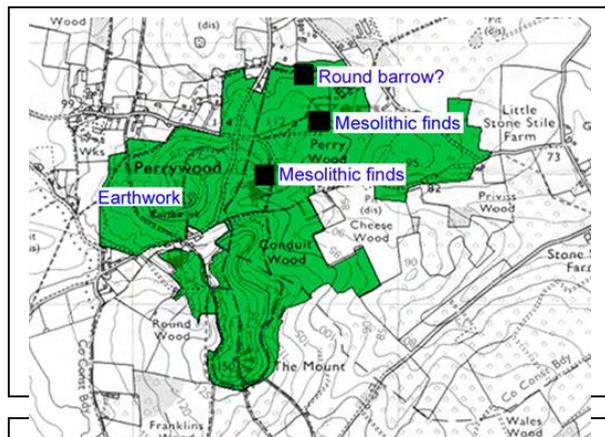
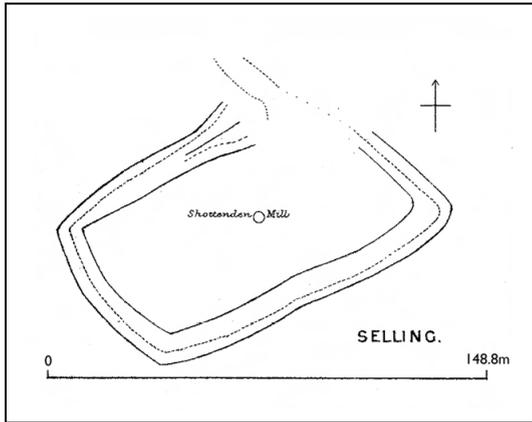
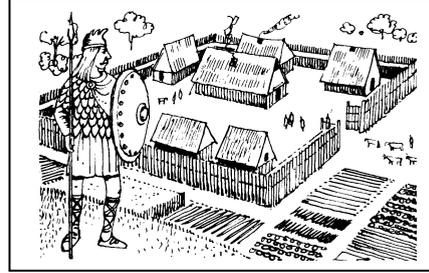
Anglo-Saxons

Victoria

Romans

Vikings

# Perry Wood Time Line





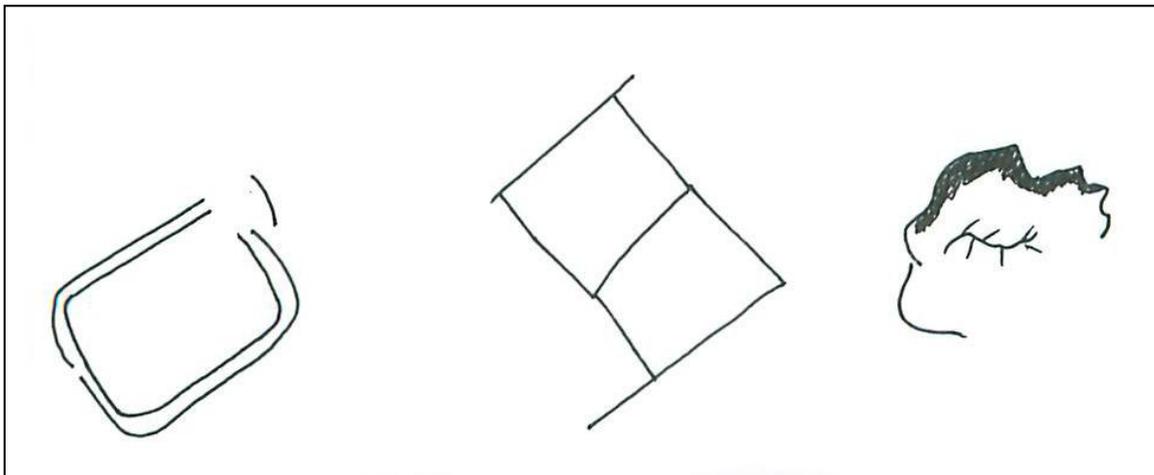
LIDAR uses a special light to record the surface of the land. A narrow laser beam is directed from an aircraft and can then be used to map physical features on the ground. The laser is able to 'look' through the trees and branches of a wood and record features on the ground as if there are no trees or plants.

Archaeologists find this very useful because they are able to see the lumps and bumps in the ground that are often the clues that tell us about how the land was used in the past.

The LIDAR survey of Perry Wood allows you to look at the lumps and bumps on the ground. Some of these tell us about old walls and ditches. Sometimes you can see the outline of the foundations of house that have been demolished.

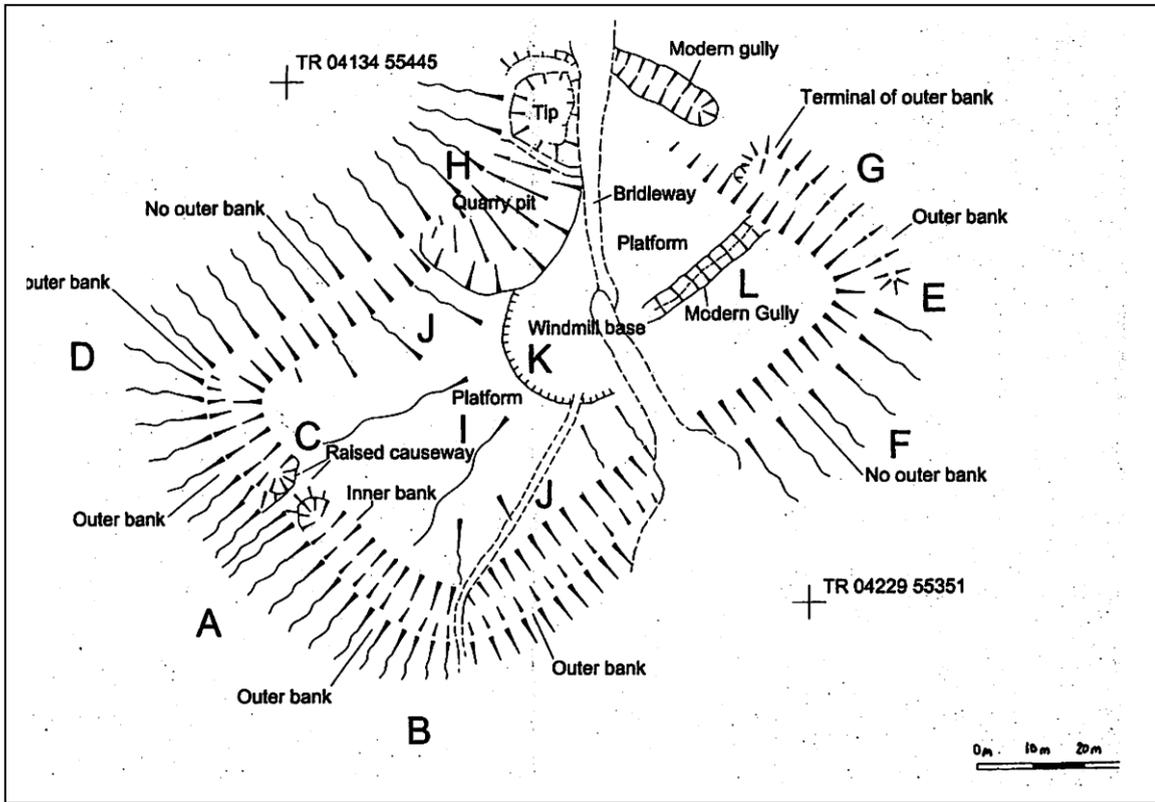
In this activity you are going to have the chance to use the most up to date technology available to archaeologists.

- Look at the survey and see if you can recognize any of the roads. You might find it useful to have an Ordnance Survey map next to the LIDAR survey.
- What are the patterns you can see in the LIDAR survey?
- It takes a little bit of practice to get used to 'reading' a LIDAR survey. Can you find any of these shapes?



- There are three shapes in the box above. One is a quarry, another is a field and the third is an enclosure. This might help you to read the survey.
- Archaeologists have found enclosures that are the shape of a playing card in other parts of the country and they are nearly always a fort built by the Romans. The enclosure on Perry Hill is smaller than a full size Roman fort, but could it be a look-out fort or a signal station?
- Does it help to think about the position of the enclosure? Where was it built? What are the advantages of being built on this part of the hill?
- What do you think the archaeologists would need to find to be able to say for sure that this is a Roman marching camp or fort?





Here is a plan of the enclosure. The archaeologists have marked a number of different features on the plan. For example you can see the ditches and the windmill base.

Can you work out what the story of this part of the woods might be?

Here is some of the information that historians and archaeologists have found.

Some prehistoric flints have been found in the area, they are Mesolithic and are 6,000 years old.	Some historians think the enclosure is the same shape as a Roman fort.
A collection of coins from the reign of King Charles the Second were found here in Victorian times.	The windmill first appears on a map of this area in 1596.
Nearby a semaphore station was built because it was easy to see long distances in the direction of London and the Channel ports.	In the middle ages people often built a bank and ditch around their house for protection and to show how wealthy they were.
The sand and gravel in the area is valuable has been quarried especially over the last two hundred years.	Close to the west is Blean woods where the Romans are believed to have fought a battle.

Can you put this information together and tell the story of this part of the woods over time?