THE MARSH MOSAICS



IFTH CONTINENT

Church of All Saints, Burmarsh tn29 ojj

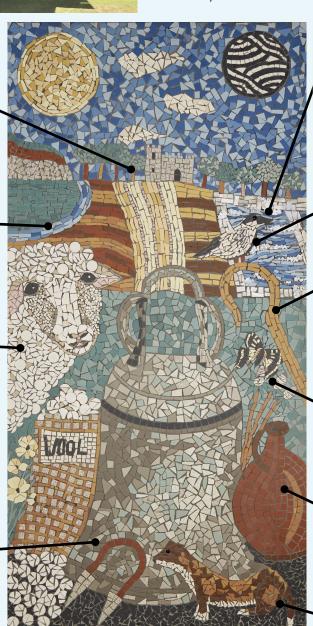
At 13 ft below sea level, this is the lowest of the Marsh churches, in its elevation. The south entrance is through an impressive Norman doorway, with typical rounded arch and chevron mouldings, topped by a grotesque man's face. Two of the original medieval bells dating from around 1375 are still being rung today - while the original tenor bell dedicated to the Magdalene, sadly now cracked, can be seen on the floor of the church.

All Saints Church is a small Norman church surrounded by trees. It lies 13ft below sea level and is the lowest marsh church in terms of elevation.

The Royal Military Canal flows nearby, surrounded by ploughed fields. In the distance are the uplands of the old coastline.

Burmash was associated with sheep farming. **Romney Sheep** were exported worldwide. They were bred to survive the harsh conditions on Romney Marsh and they produce a high quality **wool**, traditionally cut with **hand shears**.

The original **medieval tenor bell**, sadly cracked, now rests on the floor in the nave of the church. Two original medieval bells dating from c. 1375 are still rung today.



Early settlers would have used the marshland for **salt panning**. Salt was an important local commodity on Romney Marsh.

HISTORIC CHURCHES

A male **black tern** in breeding plumage. These characterful birds would have once nested in the rich marshlands but sadly they can no longer be found here.

The Shepherd's Crook highlights the Lookers of Romney Marsh who tended the vast herds of sheep. It also acknowledges the ancient pub next to the church, where services were once held while the church was restored.

The **swallowtail butterfly** is now a rare sight on Romney Marsh. It perches atop a **teasel**, an excellent native plant for wildlife.

Anglo-Roman pottery discovered near Burmarsh can now be found in the British Museum.

Stoats can be found in the fields and hedgerows of Romney Marsh.









