Former St Mary Bredin School
Rhodaus Town
Canterbury
Kent CT1 2RH

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Canterbury Archaeological Trust Limited
92a Broad Street · Canterbury · Kent· CT1 2LU
Tel +44 (0)1227 462062 · Fax +44 (0)1227 784724
email: admin@canterburytrust.co.uk
www.canterburytrust.co.uk

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Project contributors

Project Manager:	Richard Helm
Project Officer:	Adrian Gollop
Field work:	Ian Anderson, Paul-Samual Armour, Damien Boden, Kirsty Bone, Devyn Caldwell, George Carstairs, Mathew Charlwood, Mark Denyer, Sonia Guerrini, Daniel Latus, Laura McArdle, Julie Martin, William Minter, Hazel Mosley, Adrian Murphy, Cameron Poole, Katie Potter, Dale Robertson, Jess Twyman
Post-excavation:	George Carstairs, Mathew Charlwood, Adrian Gollop, Richard Helm, Laura McArdle, Laura O'shea-Walker, Jess Twyman
Finds processing:	Jacqui Clifton, Marion Green, Rosalind Morcroft, Joanna Stephenson, Adelina Teoaca
Environmental processing:	Isobel Alexander, Enid Allison, Hlib Khandryha
Stratigraphic narrative:	Adrian Gollop and Richard Helm
Prehistoric worked flint	Chris Butler
Prehistoric pottery	Barbara McNee
Roman pottery	Malcolm Lyne
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber
Ceramic Building Material	Luke Barber
Clay tobacco pipe	Luke Barber
Geological material	Luke Barber
Industrial debris	David Dungworth
Registered small finds	Andrew Richardson
Glass	Rose Broadley
Animal bone	Ian Smith
Bird bone and eggshell	Enid Allison
Fish bone	Alison Locker
Plant remains	John A Giorgi
Micromorphology	Richard Macphail
Human remains	Adelina Teoaca

Summary

Archaeological investigation works were carried out at the site of the former St Mary Bredin School, Rhodaus Town (A28), Canterbury, Kent CT1 2RH (centred on NGR 614850 157315) comprising a watching brief of demolition groundworks and full excavation, conducted between 27/01/2020 and 20/11/2020. The works were commissioned on behalf of Canbury Holdings Ltd in response to a planning application (CA//17/02456, granted approval following appeal APP/J2110/W18/3209455 dated 06/01/2020) for the demolition of the existing mid to late-nineteenth century school building and the construction of a new student accommodation building.

The proposed development area is located immediately outside the Roman and medieval city wall (Historic England List Entry no 1003554), within the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance. The development footprint lies within the bounds of a known extra-mural Roman cemetery (HER ref MKE 93019) and encapsulates the remnants of an historic earthen mound (HER ref TR 15 NW 225). Various explanation of the mound includes a Roman funerary mound or part of an extra-mural rampart associated with a Norman motte and bailey castle centred on the Dane John Mound (Historic England List Entry no 1003780). A historic environment assessment (MOLA 2017) and archaeological evaluation (CAT 2016), both commissioned in support of the planning application, indicated a high potential for extant archaeology of Norman, Saxon, Roman and perhaps some prehistoric remains, surviving within the proposed development area

The investigation encapsulated an area of 1466m^2 and was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation submitted and approved by Canterbury City Council (CAT 2017a) and revealed significant archaeological evidence spanning the prehistoric, Roman, Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon, Early Medieval, Late Medieval and Post-Medieval periods.

The undisturbed surface of geological Head deposits survived between 15.88m OD and 16.84m OD. Prehistoric activity was indicated by assemblages of Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flint and Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age and Middle to Late Iron Age pottery recovered as residual material and are comparable to assemblages recovered from adjacent investigations conducted at Augustine House (CAT 2010), Petros Court (CAT 2015b), Palamon Court (CAT 2017b) and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (CAT 2021).

Remnants of a field system, pits, potential post- and stake hole structures/fences, a metalled trackway, and quarry pits reflected a mix of agricultural and industrial land use during the Early to Mid Roman periods. No evidence that the historic mound had been raised during the Roman period to form a funerary mound was identified, and with exception of a single 'token' cremation burial, there was no evidence that the ground lay within the extents of the known Roman cemetery.

A soil horizon, potentially formed during the Late Roman period, was truncated by pits and a sunken feature during occupation dating to the Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon period. A hearth constructed above the sunken feature potentially related to iron smithing, dated to the Late Anglo-Saxon to Early Medieval period, and was associated with a post-built structure and refuse pits containing domestic waste mixed with iron smithing debris.

A soil horizon formed above this activity was scoured by cultivation furrows. The cultivation furrows were all unidirectional, aligned northeast to southwest, indicating the use of a drawn plough. Refuse pits containing mainly domestic waste but also some iron smithing debris, were cut into this soil horizon. The pits were sealed by a further soil horizon, which was itself cut by a northeast to southwest aligned boundary ditch.

During the Early Medieval period, a planned settlement complex was built over the former soil horizon and boundary ditch. The complex comprised an extensive deposit of compacted gravel, forming hardstanding for a series of four building structures, with a possible gravel trackway extending to the southeast. The buildings were formed of post- and trench-built walls with wattle and daub. Buildings 1, 2 and 3 formed a northeast to southwest range, with building 4 situated perpendicular and immediately to the south. Post-holes and a clay floor potentially represented remnants of a fifth building located perpendicular to building 1 and to the southwest of building 4. A row of pits situated south and aligned roughly parallel to the buildings represented a zone of refuse/cess disposal, perhaps representing the rear of the properties. Two well-shafts were recorded, one situated adjacent to the northeast corner of building 3 within an external yard area, the other situated in a potential open yard to the southwest of building 4. Internal structural elements, including wall partitions, ovens, hearths and pits, and

associated occupation deposits, offer opportunity to analyse the range of activities conducted within each building and might reveal the social and economic status of the occupants. Evidence for craft industry such as bone working and textile production were noted, and iron smithing debris was recorded in its highest concentration.

Dating of the construction, occupation and demolition of the settlement is presently based on recovered pottery, with a general date range of between AD 1050-1150. The settlement was levelled prior to construction of a defensive rampart. The rampart was associated with an external ditch, investigated below Palamon Court (CAT 2017b), and together represent part of the outer defences of the Norman motte and bailey castle focused on the Dane John Mound. Both are presumed to have been constructed shortly after the Norman conquest of AD 1066, but prior to the construction of the later stone keep at Canterbury Castle (Historic Entry List Entry no 1005194) in c AD 1085.

The rampart material, which comprised of imported flint nodules, crushed chalk, river gravels, redeposited Head deposits and mixed 'cultural' soils, formed the makeup for the historic mound, and survived at its highest point 17.96m OD along the northeast and southeast sides of the development area. Two intercutting pits, with pottery dated AD 1125-1175, might relate to activity behind the internal rampart slope. The Norman motte and bailey is considered to have been abandoned by c AD 1125 following completion of Canterbury Castle.

The exterior face of the rampart had been truncated by later quarrying but would originally have extended to the inside edge of the external ditch. The quarrying appears to have followed the line of the external ditch. The ground defined by the outer defences was likely occupied by the Dane John manor estate (HER ref no TR 15 NW 1163) first documented in AD 1320. It is probable that the quarrying of the exterior face of the rampart was associated with the manor. Material from the quarry backfills dated from the fourteenth century AD onwards. Access around the exterior face of the former rampart to the Dane John manor estate was provided by a trackway, which appears to have followed the line of the former external ditch. A second trackway extended towards the Dane John manor estate from the northeast, the upper surfaces of which were dated between the sixteenth to nineteenth century.

The development area remained part of the Dane John Manor estate until the foundation of the former St Mary Bredin School building in 1856. The school building (HER ref TR 15 NW 2447) was subjected to a historic building survey (CAT 2018b) prior to monitoring of its demolition. Surviving below ground elements included the foundations to an external school toilet block and septic tank located to the south of the main school building, and the ground trenches for school extensions added in 1877 and 1886. The remnants of a timber-lined air raid shelter (HER ref TR 15 NW 832) commissioned for use by the school in 1939, was located to the southwest of the school building, and was found to have been upgraded to a concrete-lined structure, perhaps for public use after closure of the school in 1940. Later impacts, including those from post-1950s groundworks and utilities and from previous archaeological interventions, were also noted.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd (CAT) was commissioned by Canbury Holdings Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological site investigation works at the former St Mary Bredin school site, Rhodaus Town, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2RH (centred on NGR 614850 157315). The programme was requested in response to a planning application (CA/17/02456), dated 25 October 2017, submitted to Canterbury City Council (CCC) as Local Planning Authority for the proposed demolition of the existing building and the erection of a new student accommodation building (comprising 146 bedrooms in 17 cluster flats in a part four-storey and part five-storey building with roof terrace, associated facilities and external works).

1.1.2 An Historic Environment Assessment (Museum of London Archaeology 2017) and an archaeological evaluation (CAT 2016), commissioned in support of the application, both indicated a high potential for extant archaeology of Norman, Saxon, Roman and perhaps some prehistoric remains surviving within the Proposed Development Area (PDA).

1.1.3 In mitigation, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), setting out a proposed programme of archaeological site investigation works was also submitted in support of the application (CAT 2017a). The programme, approved by CCC heritage officer and supported by Historic England (HE), comprised of an historic building survey of the former St Mary Bredin school in accordance with a Level 2 Historic building record (HE 2016) and full excavation of the PDA to the proposed formation level of construction groundworks.

1.1.4 The planning application (CA/17/02456) was granted approval following appeal (APP/J2110/W/18/3209455), dated 6 January 2020. The approval had the following attached archaeological condition no. 3:

> 3) No development, other than demolition, shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title have secured the implementation of programme of building recording and archaeological excavation and recording (a Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI), which shall be undertaken in accordance with the approved written specification (Title: Specification for archaeological investigation works on land at the former St Mary Bredin School, Rhodaus Town A28, Canterbury Kent CT1 2RH; prepared by Canterbury Archaeological Trust; August 2017. Version: 04 Dated 22/01/2018); and following on from the excavation, any further mitigation measures considered necessary including post-excavation assessment, conservation, publication and archiving.

1.1.5 This report provides a post-excavation assessment of the recovered archaeological data from the full archaeological excavation of the proposed development area in part fulfilment of Condition 3. A historic building survey of the former St Mary Bredin school building, conducted between December 2017 and February 2018 is reported on separately (CAT 2018b).

1.1.6 The post-excavation assessment follows the principles identified in HE guidance documents on the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (HE 1991), and specifically, the MoRPHE Project Manages' Guide (HE 2015a) and MoRPHE Project Panning Note 3 Archaeological Excavations (HE 2008).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The proposed development area is located off the Rhodaus Town (A28) ring road, to the southwest of Canterbury city centre and immediately outside of the historic city wall.

1.2.2 The PDA extends to approximately 0.55ha in area, including land for access and highway works. To the northwest, the site fronts onto Rhodaus Town (A28), facing the city wall and Dane John Mound and Gardens beyond. To the northeast the site is bounded by an access road serving the adjacent Palamon Court, a newly built student accommodation building. To the southeast the site is bounded by garage units associated with residential properties on Rhodaus Close. The southwest side is bounded by Rhodaus Close and an access road leading to a vehicle windscreen depot.

1.2.3 The PDA encapsulates a prominent rise formed approximately 1.4m to up to 3m above the surrounding street level, representing the remnants of an artificial historic earthen mound. The mound has a surviving area of approximately 0.15 ha, and a maximum surviving height of 18.4m OD (Ordnance Datum), dropping in all directions towards the site perimeter. Along the north, east and south edge, the mound has been terraced and drops sharply to between 15.2m OD and 16.5m OD, while to the west the mound slopes down on a more gradual incline to between 16.2m OD and 16.8m OD.

1.2.4 The underlying solid geology within the PDA has been identified as Seaford Chalk, overlain by Second Terrace River Gravels, and sealed by Head deposits of clay and silt (brickearth) (BGS 2021). Geotechnical site investigation works previously conducted within the PDA indicate that the upper surface of Seaford Chalk varies between 9.6m OD and 11.40m OD; Second Terrace River Gravels varied between 12.70m OD and 14.31m OD; and Head deposits varied between 14.8m OD and 16.48m OD (CAT 2013; 2014; 2015a; 2018a).

2 Archaeological background

2.1 Area of Archaeological Importance

2.1.1 The PDA is situated within the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI) as designated by the Secretary of State on 30 March 1984 pursuant to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The AAI includes the walled city area and sections of the immediate suburbs which have potential for archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards.

2.1.2 Statutory Instruments 1285 and 1286 dated 17 August and 30 September 1984 detail the procedures that should be followed to comply with the Act to ensure that the potential archaeological resource is protected and preserved. CAT is the designated investigating authority within the AAI.

2.2 Conservation Area

2.2.1 The PDA is located within the Canterbury City Conservation Area (CCC 2010, 2, plan 1).

2.3 Designated Heritage Assets

2.3.1 No nationally designated heritage assets are located within the bounds of the PDA.

2.3.2 Two Scheduled Monuments: Canterbury City Walls (Historic England List Entry no 1003554) and Dane John Mound and Roman remains (Historic England List entry no 1003780) and one Historic Park and Gardens: the Dane John Garden (Historic England List entry no 1001360), are situated immediately northwest of the PDA.

2.4 Non-designated Heritage Assets

2.4.1 The following non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the PDA.

2.4.2 The PDA lies within the vicinity of a Roman cemetery (HER ref MKE93019). The true extent of the cemetery has not yet been determined but is presently shown to cover a large area of some 38ha extending between Old Dover Road and Wincheap and encapsulating the PDA.

2.4.3 The historic mound has been previously identified as the remnant of a potential Roman burial monument (HER ref TR 15 NW 225).

2.4.4 A Roman cremation burial was recorded to have been recovered from below the mound during partial levelling prior to construction of the former St Mary Bredin school building (HER ref TR 15 NW 2116).

2.4.5 The former St Mary Bredin school building (HER ref TR 15 NW 2447), which comprised of an original schoolroom constructed in 1856, with later extensions added to its western (c 1877) and eastern (c 1886) ends.

2.4.6 A timber lined Second World War school air raid shelter (HER ref TR 15 NW 832) constructed in 1939 recorded as located in the school playground at the southwest end of the PDA.

2.5 Archaeological Events

2.5.1 The following archaeological events have been conducted within the PDA.

2.5.2 In 1989 a watching brief comprising two test-pits was carried out in the northeast of the mound (HER ref EKE4628). A sequence of medieval deposits containing eleventh-century pottery were recorded, along with a small assemblage of residual Roman material and disarticulated human remains. The medieval deposits were interpreted as possible rampart material associated with an extramural defensive ditch (HER ref TR 15 NW 2311 and TR 15 NW 2344) related to a Norman motte and bailey castle focused on the Dane John Mound.

2.5.3 In 2003 a watching brief was undertaken in the northwest of the PDA within the entrance and forecourt area (HER ref EKE8214). No archaeological remains were observed during this work. An underlying geological Head deposit (brickearth) was reported to survive 0.30m below existing ground level.

2.5.4 In 2016 an evaluation comprising four trenches was carried out on the mound as part of the present application (CAT 2016). One trench, abandoned due to the presence of asbestos containing materials, exposed the location of an external toilet block associated with the former St Mary Bredin school house, and one trench located a concrete lined Second World War school air raid shelter. The remaining two trenches identified evidence of dumped soil layers creating a rampart of Norman date, overlying a pre-Norman eleventh century timber building in one trench, and a Roman trackway in the other.

2.5.5 Between 2015 and 2017 an intermittent watching brief during geotechnical SI works comprising 32 logged borehole locations was maintained as part of the present planning application (CAT 2018a). The logged results indicated the presence of potential Roman and medieval horizons. Finds recovered from geotechnical locations included a Neolithic flint blade and Roman and medieval pottery sherds.

2.6 Archaeological Potential

2.6.1 The archaeological potential of the PDA, based on the Historic Environment Records (HER) for Kent, the Canterbury City Council Urban Archaeology Database and CAT project archives, has been previously assessed as part of a Historic Environment Assessment (HEA) submitted in support of the present planning application (MOLA 2017).

2.6.2 A review of the findings by archaeological period is presented below.

Prehistoric (800,000 BC–AD 43)

2.6.3 The HEA indicated low to moderate potential for prehistoric remains of low to medium significance within the PDA (MOLA 2017).

2.6.4 Monitoring of geotechnical SI works within the PDA and surrounding area indicated the presence of northeast to southwest aligned palaeochannels formed on the upper surface of Seaford Chalk. The palaeochannels are filled by interdigitated sand and gravel deposits potentially representing lowest elements of the Second Terrace River Gravels (CAT 2013; 2014; 2015a; 2018a; 2019a).

2.6.5 Palaeolithic (c 500,000–8,300 BC) artefacts and faunal materials have been recovered from Second Terrace River Gravels during quarrying in 1890 at nearby Station Road East (Smart et al 1966, 274).

2.6.6 Late Mesolithic to early Neolithic (c 8300–3500 BC) worked flint assemblages have been recovered from the surface of Head deposits during archaeological excavation at adjacent developments at Augustine House (CAT 2010), Petros Court (CAT 2015b), Palamon Court (CAT 2017b), and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (CAT 2021).

2.6.7 Late Neolithic (c 2500–2150 BC), Bronze Age (2150–800 BC) and early Iron Age (800–300 BC) features have been identified during excavation at Petros Court (CAT 2015b). This included four cremation burials, pit and post-hole features, and boundary ditches.

2.6.8 A late Iron Age settlement at the Marlowe Car Park (HER reference ECA8625) and late Iron Age to early Roman cultivated soils and pits at Whitefriars (HER ref EKE13562) were excavated to the north of the PDA. Excavations adjacent to the PDA at Augustine House (CAT 2010), Petros Court (CAT 2015b), Palamon Court (CAT 2017b) and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (CAT 2021) have recorded late Iron Age to early Roman field ditches, pits, and potential cultivated soils all indicative of agricultural land use.

Roman (AD 43–410)

2.6.9 The HEA indicated a high potential for Roman remains of medium to high significance within the PDA (MOLA 2017).

2.6.10 The existing raised ground within the PDA has been previously identified as a potential Roman burial mound (HER ref TR 15 NW 225). The potential burial mound is one of a group of six such monuments recorded in Canterbury, all located on the southeast side of the city and within the setting of the PDA: Dane John Mound (Historic England List Entry no 1003780; TR 15 NW 264); St George's Roundabout (Salt Hill) (HER ref TR 15 NE 1494); Station Road East (Pin Hill) (HER ref TR 15 NW 1736); St George's Lane (Little Dunghill) (HER ref TR 15 NE 1495); and Oaten Hill (HER ref TR 15 NE 231). An isolated late Iron Age inhumation burial excavated at Augustine House (CAT 2010) which later became the focus of a late Roman temple (see below), might also originally have been marked by an earthen mound.

2.6.11 The PDA is located outside the bounds of the Roman town and approximately 170m southwest of Watling Street (HER ref MCA 21595 and MCA 21631), the main Roman road into Canterbury from the Roman port at Dover. During the later first and early second century AD, extensive gravel and brickearth extraction took place to the northeast of the PDA, between Canterbury Police Station (HER ref TR 15 NE 166 and TR 15 NE 1581), Augustine House (CAT 2010), Palamon Court (CAT 2017b) and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (CAT 2021); while to the southeast, at Petros Court (CAT 2015b), new field boundaries and a trackway were established.

2.6.12 Following construction of the Roman town wall (Historic England List Entry no 1003554), dated between AD 270–290, the former quarries appear to have been used as extra-mural refuse dumps. During this period Watling Street became the principal route into the Roman town through Ridingate (HER ref TR 15 NW 141 and TR 15 NW 2185), and there is evidence from adjacent sites at Canterbury Police Station (HER ref TR 15 NE 412) and 24a Old Dover Road (HER ref TR 15 NE 426) that a suburb developed along its frontage. A boundary ditch, aligned parallel to Watling Street, identified at Augustine House (CAT 2010) and Petros Court (CAT 2015b), might demarcate the southwest limit of this development.

2.6.13 The PDA lies within the projected extents of a Roman cemetery (HER ref MKE93019). Burials have been recorded, both within the PDA, comprising one potential cremation (HER ref TR 15 NW 2116), and disarticulated human remains, perhaps from a disturbed inhumation burial (HER ref EKE4628), and from previously excavated developments within the immediate setting.

2.6.14 At Augustine House, this comprised 4 inhumation burials, cut into earlier field ditches, dated to the early third to late fourth century AD (CAT 2010). At Petros Court, 21 inhumation burials were excavated, contained within a ditched enclosure and dated to the late third to early fifth century AD, and a single cremation burial, dated to the first to second century AD (CAT 2015b). At Palamon Court, 222 inhumation burials, and 1 cremation burial, had been excavated, dated to between the late third to early fifth century AD, and were arranged in formal rows, contained by boundary ditches to the north and south (CAT 2017b). At 5-5a Rhodaus Town, 215 inhumation graves were recorded, dated to between the late third and early fifth century AD, along with a probable funerary related 7.4m deep circular shaft (CAT 2021).

2.6.15 Other inhumation burials have been recorded to the northeast of the PDA at Watling Street roundabout (HER ref TR 15 NE 1528), and both inhumation and cremation burials have been recorded to the east of the PDA along the route of Watling Street (HER ref CCUAD 263; CCUAD 434), and west at Station Road East (HER ref TR 15 NW 219; TR 15 NW 464; TR 15 NW 2067; TR 15 NW 2104; TR 15 NW 2105; TR 15 NW 2117; TR 15 NW 2112; TR 15 NW 2122; TR 15 NW 2173).

2.6.16 A polygonal temple, dated to the mid fourth century AD, with its entrance facing east towards Watling Street, was constructed above a former late Iron Age burial excavated at Augustine House (HER ref 15 NE 1098; CAT 2010). It is probable that both the temple and surrounding cemetery were active at the same time. The temple was associated with deposits of coins, personal items of footwear and jewelry probably representing votive offerings, along with evidence for feasting and other ritual activities.

Early medieval (c AD 410–1066)

2.6.17 The HEA indicated a moderate potential for early medieval remains of low to medium significance within the PDA (MOLA 2017).

2.6.18 A glass bead, recorded as ‘Anglo-Saxon’, was recovered from 5-5a Rhodaus Town during unmonitored ground works during the 1960s (HER ref ECA 8952).

2.6.19 An inhumation burial dated to the seventh century AD has been excavated at 24a Old Dover Road (HER ref TR 15 NE 427; ECA 8130).

2.6.20 Evidence for occupation dated to between the eighth and early eleventh century AD has been recorded northeast of the PDA at the Canterbury Police Station (HER ref ECA 8144) and 24a Old Dover Road (HER ref ECA 8130). Activity appears to have been primarily domestic in character (including refuse pits and a cess pit containing mineralised plant remains), but with evidence of small-scale industries (including metal-working residues, cattle horn working, and pottery stained with pigment used in textile dyeing) also recorded.

2.6.21 Comparable evidence has been identified immediately northeast and west of the PDA at Palamon Court (CAT 2017b) and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (CAT 2021). At Petros Court (CAT 2015b), pottery dated between the seventh and tenth centuries was recovered from the upper fills of the former Roman trackway.

2.6.22 Evaluation within the PDA had identified an eleventh century timber building underlying the later Norman rampart (CAT 2016). The building perhaps represented a settlement cleared as part of the raising of an extra-mural bailey following the Norman conquest of AD 1066.

Later medieval (c AD 1066–1540)

2.6.23 The HEA indicated a high potential for later medieval remains of medium to high significance within the PDA (MOLA 2017).

2.6.24 The PDA may lie within an extra-mural defensive works associated with the Norman motte and bailey castle. The motte and bailey castle was established shortly after the Norman invasion in AD 1066 within the circuit of the earlier Roman town wall, focused on the Dane John Mound (Historic England List Entry no 1003780; TR 15 NW 264). Part of the intra-mural bailey ditch, which measured 17m wide by at least 3m deep, with possible remnants of a levelled rampart, had previously been investigated at 15a Dane John (HER ref TR 15 NW 2237).

2.6.25 Parts of the extra-mural defensive works have been identified at Station Road East (HER ref TR 15 NW 2344) and at Palamon Court (HER ref EKE4628; CAT 2017b), as a large V-shaped ditch over 10m wide and 4m deep. Evaluation within the PDA indicated that the historic mound was in part formed of Norman rampart materials raised above the inner face of this ditch (CAT 2016).

2.6.26 A contemporary though less substantial ditch located immediately south of the PDA, excavated at Petros Court (CAT 2015b) and Palamon Court (CAT 2017b), formed a large enclosure might be related to these defensive works.

2.6.27 The motte and bailey castle had likely gone out of use by AD 1125 following construction of a stone castle and keep (Historic England List Entry No 1005194). Investigation at Palamon Court (CAT 2017b) indicated that the extra-mural defensive ditch had been recut at some stage during the early thirteenth century AD. By the later thirteenth century onwards the infilled ditch was overlain by a sequence of consolidation and gravel deposits representing a metalled trackway constructed along its base. The former extra-mural bailey and surrounding land were incorporated into the Dane John manor, a medieval estate first documented in AD 1320, but with potential for an earlier precursor. The medieval manor house, based on later post-medieval cartographic sources, is likely to have been focused to the southwest of the PDA (HER ref TR 15 NW 1163), with the estate extending between Wincheap and Old Dover Road. Archaeological evidence for medieval activity comprising of pits, post-holes and soil deposits, recorded from adjacent developments at Augustine House (CAT 2010), Petros Court (CAT 2015b), Palamon Court (CAT 2017b), and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (CAT 2021) suggest this was relatively dispersed, and the area is likely to have been mainly open agricultural land.

2.6.28 At Augustine House (2010) and Petros Court (CAT 2015b), a sequence of intercutting ditches dated to between the late eleventh to early fourteenth centuries AD represented a boundary demarcating the eastern extent of the Dane John estate and the rear of properties held by Christ Church Priory fronting Old Dover Road (Urry 1967). Excavation at 24a Old Dover Road (HER ref TR 15 NE 428) identified rubbish pits and post- and beam-built structures dating from the eleventh century AD and likely associated with these holdings fronting Old Dover Road.

Post-medieval (c AD 1540–present)

2.6.29 The HEA indicated a high potential for post-medieval remains of low significance within the PDA (MOLA 2017).

2.6.30 The PDA remained a part of the Dane John manor (estate) until the mid-nineteenth century. The Dane John manor, which had passed to the Hale family in the sixteenth century, was purchased by the Lee family in 1680, who continued ownership until the Rev Daniel Henry Lee Warner granted the plot of land, described as a small, subrectangular field adjoining and belonging to the Dane John manor, for the construction of the St Mary Bredin school (CAT 2018b).

2.6.31 The St Mary Bredin's School building (HER ref TR 15 NW 2447) opened in 1856, and originally comprised of a single schoolroom for 150 students, with extensions later added to its western (c 1877) and eastern (c 1886) ends. The school was closed in 1940 following the outbreak of the Second World War.

2.6.32 In 1877 the Kent County Pavilion, later renamed the Canterbury Olympia Skating Rink, was constructed immediately northeast of the PDA, followed in 1878 by the Canterbury Agricultural Hall, immediately northeast of the Pavillion. The agricultural hall was used for cattle shows and horticultural events. In 1909 the agricultural hall provided a new roller-skating rink, following closure of the Olympia Skating Rink (CAT 2015d).

2.6.33 In 1902 the Pavillion was purchased by the Canterbury Motor Company, and by 1931, had also acquired the Canterbury Agricultural Hall. By 1935 the Canterbury Motor Company was taken over by the Rootes Brothers, and the frontage of both the Pavillion and Agricultural Hall were modified to provide improved facilities including space for a car showroom and offices. During the Second World War the garage was requisitioned by the War Department offering army training in mechanics and a fire-fighting unit.

2.6.34 An air raid shelter, reportedly timber-lined with room for 220 students and staff, was provided in 1939 for the St Mary Bredin School, located in the western corner of the school playground (HER ref TR 15 NW 832). At some point the shelter was relined and covered with pre-cast concrete sections. Part of the shelter was exposed during evaluation of the PDA (CAT 2016). Five further air road shelters, formed of brick and concrete, serving the former Canterbury Motor Company have been excavated at Palamon Court (CAT 2017b).

2.6.35 Following closure of the school in 1940 the building served as a restaurant during and after the Second World War, until its incorporation into the adjacent garage complex in 1951. The former school building has since been utilised as offices and storage in connection with the garage, with addition of a small staircase constructed up the northern edge of the mound opposite the main building, accompanied with a small gabled lodge, and in the erection of a gabled archway over the western entrance drive from Rhodaus Town (CAT 2018b).

3 Aims and methodology

3.1 Objectives

3.1.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were set out in accordance with CCC mitigation requirements for Strip, Map and Sample excavation, as detailed in the approved WSI (CAT 2017a, Part D). The principal objective was to identify, excavate, record and analyse any significant archaeological remains that would be disturbed by the proposed development.

3.1.2 The Strip, Map and Sample excavation sought to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the PDA;
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered;
- Sample excavate and record any archaeological remains encountered within the confines of the construction impacts;
- Assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological remains encountered and analyse the results where appropriate.

3.2 Original Research Aims

3.2.1 The Original Research Aims (ORA) were compiled in the initial project design and summarised as part of the approved WSI (CAT 2017a).

3.2.2 The ORA were determined following consideration of the results of previous archaeological investigations within the PDA and its setting (CAT 2016; MOLA 2017) and takes account of the priorities established in the South East Research Framework (SERF 2019).

ORA 1 Recover evidence for pre-Roman activity within the PDA.
ORA 2 Recover evidence for Roman activity within the PDA;
ORA 3 Understand Anglo-Saxon activity within the PDA prior to construction of the outer bailey defences;
ORA 4 Recover information on the use of the early medieval outer bailey defences;
ORA 5 Understand the construction techniques, form, dating and morphology of the early medieval outer bailey defences;
ORA 6 Understand later medieval use of the area as part of the Dane John Manor Estate;
ORA 7 Understand post-medieval use of the area as part of the Dane John Manor Estate;
ORA 8 Place and assess any archaeological remains within the context of other recent archaeological investigations in the immediate area and within the local heritage setting.

3.3 Site Investigation methodology

3.3.1 The archaeological site investigation works were conducted in accordance with the approved WSI (CAT 2017a), and to professional standards as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*CIfA*) *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2014a) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (2014b). Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (RAO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

3.3.2 All statutory bodies were informed prior to the commencement of the archaeological site investigation works and notified of any variations to the calendar for the implementation and completion.

3.3.3 The archaeological mitigation comprised a watching brief maintained during demolition of the former St Mary Bredin school building. Removal of floor slabs, ground beams, pad foundations and hardstanding was monitored by a qualified archaeologist. Where ground-level demolition had the potential to compromise underlying buried archaeology removal was suspended until after archaeological excavation had been completed. Areas of potential ground contaminants were also monitored during remediation works comprising machine removal of contaminated ground soils.

3.3.4 To enable demolition and remediation works to progress, and to facilitate temporary storage of arisings, the archaeological excavation was conducted sequentially in two stages: Area 1 comprised the southwest half of the PDA and encapsulated the existing site entrance and the location of the below

ground air raid shelter; Area 2 comprised the northeast half of the PDA, encapsulating the full footprint of the former St Mary Bredin School building.

3.3.5 The completed excavation area measured 1,466m^2.

3.3.6 Machine stripping to remove modern overburden was carried out under archaeological direction using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket in unidirectional 100–200mm thick spits to the upper surface of significant archaeology or geological Head deposits, whichever was the higher.

3.3.7 In Area 1 the backfill of the concrete lined air raid shelter was first machine excavated and the air raid shelter hand cleaned, photographed and recorded, before removal by machine.

3.3.8 In Area 2, three trial trenches were hand excavated to assess mound deposits, and where appropriate, uniform mound deposits were removed by machine under archaeological supervision.

3.3.9 All exposed significant archaeological features and deposits were hand cleaned and the stripped areas mapped using a Lecia TS16 Total Station. Survey control points were established using a GNNS Leica GS08 with Smart Net, tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

3.3.10 The surveyed plan was used in determining the excavation strategy which sought to recover stratigraphic data and associated datable materials to provide sufficient information to meet the project objectives.

3.3.11 All archaeological features and deposits were excavated in single context. Discrete cut features such as pits and post-holes were half-sectioned and recorded. Linear features were sample excavated in 1m wide interventions located at regular intervals and at intersections and terminals and all sections recorded. Larger features and deposits were sample excavated using quadrants or minimum 1m wide interventions as appropriate.

3.3.12 All structural remains and other areas of specific activity including domestic floor surfaces, ovens/hearths, and industrial remains, were fully hand excavated and recorded.

3.3.13 Registers of all records were maintained during site investigation works. Recording of contexts was undertaken using pro-forma CAT Record Sheets. All single contexts plan were hand drawn on A3 drafting film at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10.

3.3.14 A full photographic archive was maintained at all stages of excavation.

3.3.15 Artefacts were retrieved by context. Finds processing was undertaken concurrently with excavation to provide spot dating of significant contexts. Artefacts requiring conservation were stabilised during excavation.

3.3.16 Collection of soil samples to retrieve palaeoenvironmental and economic indicators was undertaken in accordance with the WSI (CAT 2017a) and followed Historic England guidance (HE 2011). On-site sampling methodology and strategy was overseen by a specialist environmental archaeologist.

3.4 Health, Safety and Welfare

3.4.1 Health, Safety and Welfare followed a Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) submitted and approved by the Client's appointed Principal Contractor (CAT 2020).

3.4.2 All CAT operatives received a Site Safety Induction and were informed of any changes to Safe Working methodology through a daily Safety Briefing and weekly Tool-box Talks.

3.5 Project Archive

3.5.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (HE 2015a), and Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer, and curation (AAF 2011).

3.5.2 The project archive is presently held by CAT (Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2LU). Upon completion of the project and with agreement of the legal landowners the project archive and all materials retained will be prepared and transferred to an approved local Archive Receiving Body as recommended by CCC.

3.5.3 A project database has been created under the project code: SMBSC EX 20 using the CAT Integrated Archaeological Database (IADB), a secure password protected online resource available at

http://iadb.canterburytrust.co.uk/portal_main.php?DB=CAT.

Documentary archive

3.5.4 All project fieldwork records have been collated, checked for consistency, and scanned for digital archiving in the IADB. All plans have been digitised using AutoCAD software. All hardcopy fieldwork records are complete and in good condition. Quantification of the documentary archive is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Fieldwork records

Record type	Quantity	Format
Context registers	125	A4
Context record sheets	3082	A4
Drawing registers	42	A4
Drawing sheets	1037	A3
Small finds registers	19	A4
Grave registers	1	A4
Environmental sample registers	22	A4
Soil sample sheets	356	A4
Photographic registers	155	A4
Digital photo images	8012	JPG file
Photogrammetry images	2633	JPG file
CAD Survey data	108	DXF file

Material archive

3.5.5 All materials (finds, environmental samples, human remains) recovered by the project have been processed, catalogued and packaged in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Guidelines (UKIC 1990).

3.5.6 Finds have been washed, dried, and marked where appropriate. Finds are contained by context in polybags and stored within 'standard' (17'×12'×9' with 4' deep lift off lid, capacity 0.03 m^3) or 'half sized' (17'×12'×4' with 4' deep lift off lid, capacity 0.015 m^3) brass wire-stitched museum boxes (1900-micron double kraft-lined, pH 6.5–8) supplied by the Ryder Box Co.

3.5.7 Registered small finds are stored in sealable plastic containers. All registered metal finds are stored with silica gel and a humidity indicator strip. Relevant conservation has been undertaken on recovered finds in accordance with specialist recommendations.

3.5.8 Environmental samples were collected from a representative sample of feature types. Bulk soil samples were collected to retrieve artefacts and palaeoenvironmental indicators. All bulk soil samples have been processed using standard methods of wet sieving with flotation. Soil micromorphology, soil chemistry and pollen samples comprising intact blocks of sediment collected from soil profiles have been retained for specialist analysis.

3.5.9 Quantification of the material archive is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of material archive

Type	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
Bulk finds	Prehistoric struck flint	107	1303
	Prehistoric pottery	20	158
	Roman pottery	190	21306
	Post-Roman pottery	12202	179108
	Ceramic Building Material	1944	143359
	Clay tobacco pipe	23	59
	Geological material	548	119294
	Metal working debris	-	211228
	Animal Bone	1426	81000

Type	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
Registered finds	Ceramic	9	736
	Copper Alloy	96	515
	Flint	3	28
	Glass	10	24
	Iron	429	18986
	Lead	5	165
	Lead Alloy	3	73
	Leather	1	24
	Organic	1	1
	Plaster	1	5
	Rubber	1	38
	Stone	12	9561
	Unidentified	1	16
	Wood	1	1768
	Worked bone	341	385
	Worked stone	19	11804
Human bone	Cremated	1	21.8
	Disarticulated	1	1
Environmental	Bulk soil sample	239	-
	Soil micromorphology	29	-
	Soil chemistry	84	-
	Pollen	4	-

4 Excavation results

4.1 Stratigraphic data

4.1.1 A total of 3082 contexts were recorded during the site investigation works. These have been checked and their stratigraphic integrity assessed. Contexts (prefixed C) have been attributed to 1235 Sets (prefixed S), representing individual archaeological features, deposits, or separate interventions. Sets have been provisionally combined into 38 Groups (prefixed G) and 12 Phases (prefixed P).

4.1.2 A digital stratigraphic matrix showing Context, Set, Group and Phase affiliation has been generated and is stored on the project database (IADB Matrix 766: EX SMBSC Context matrix). A high proportion of archaeological contexts had good stratigraphic relationships. In a few cases, stratigraphic relationships were difficult to determine with full confidence due to unclear interfaces and homogenous soil characteristics. In all cases, interpretation of stratigraphic data was supported where available by associated dating evidence derived from specialist assessment of the recovered artefacts, with due consideration to residuality (where earlier material is recovered from later contexts) and intrusion (where later material is recovered from earlier contexts).

4.1.3 Material attributable to prehistoric, Roman, early medieval, late medieval and post-medieval periods was all recorded within the PDA, although most of the material recovered was of early medieval date.

4.1.4 A summary description of each Phase and Group is presented below.

4.2 P1 Geological

G1 Head deposits

4.2.1 Geological Head deposits (S1467, S1643, S1652, S1653, S1654, S6047, S6048, S6223, S9999) comprising a light yellow to mid orange brown silty clay was encountered across the full excavation area. Where undisturbed, the surface of the Head deposit varied between 15.88m OD at the northeast end of the PDA, rising to up to 16.84m OD at the southwest end.

4.3 P2 Late prehistoric (c 6500 BC-AD 43)

4.3.1 No features attributable to prehistoric activity were recorded in the PDA.

4.3.2 The remnants of a soil horizon (G2), potentially representing late prehistoric agricultural activity across the PDA, survived in place above the undisturbed surface of the geological Head deposits (G1).

4.3.3 Residual assemblages of both prehistoric worked flint of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (c 6500-3750 BC) and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (c 1100-800 BC) date, and prehistoric pottery of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (c 1000-700 BC), and Middle to Late Iron Age (c 300 BC-AD 43) date, were recovered from a number of later features and deposits, indicating a low intensity of activity across the surrounding locality.

G2 Soil horizon

4.3.4 A soil horizon (S1116, S1220, S1639, S1720, S2080, S3296, S4241, S8576) of mid to dark yellow brown silty clay, measuring up to 0.30m thick, survived in places above the undisturbed geological Head deposits (G1). The deposit, characterized with flecks of carbon and burnt flint, was interpreted as a potential cultivated soil horizon, and would originally have extended across the full extent of the PDA.

4.3.5 The soil horizon is comparable to soil horizons previously recorded at Petros Court (CAT 2015b, G4), Palamon Court (CAT 2017b, G2), and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (CAT 2019, G2).

4.4 P3 Roman (c AD 43-410)

4.4.1 The earliest features within the PDA were attributed to the Roman period. These comprised the remnants of a field system (G3), pits (G4), a single unurned cremation burial (G5), post- and stake-hole structures (G6), a north-east to south-west aligned trackway (G7), and a series of quarry pits (G8). These features all truncated the earlier G2 soil horizon where it survived.

G3 Field system

4.4.2 Seven ditch segments (S1689, S1694, S1719, S4200, S4656, S5141, S5147, S5151, S6275, S6277) represented the remnants of a field system.

4.4.3 Ditch 1 (S6275 and S6277) and ditch 2 (S4656), both aligned northeast to southwest, and spaced approximately 30m apart, might represent an earlier field system remnant. Both ditches were broad, between 1.20m and 1.87m wide, and shallow, between 0.13m and 0.18m deep, and had slightly concave bases.

4.4.4 A single fresh everted rim sherd of Middle to Late Iron Age (c 300 BC-AD 43) pottery, and nine sherds of early Roman pottery (c AD 50-200), were recovered from ditch 1 (S6275 and 6277), along with two iron nails (SF9074 and SF9138), and a single sherd of intrusive early medieval pottery (c AD 1050-1150).

4.4.5 Ditch 1 and ditch 2 were superseded by ditches 3 (S1689), 4 (S1694), 5 (S4656), 6 (S5147) and 7 (S5141), on a slightly more north to south alignment.

4.4.6 Ditch 2 was truncated by ditch 3 (S1689), ditch 4 (S1694) and ditch 5 (S4656). Ditch 6 (S5147) might represent a continuation of ditch 5 (S4656) to the northeast. Ditch 7 (S5141 and S5151) was situated roughly parallel and 1.8m east of ditch 6 (S5147).

4.4.7 These ditches measured between 0.28m and 0.89m wide, by between 0.23m and 0.44m deep, and had rounded, concave bases. Ditch terminals were noted at the north end of ditch 3 (S1689) and ditch 4 (S1694), and the south end of ditch 5 (S4656) and ditch 7 (S5141), but none of the field ditches could be traced for any significant length.

4.4.8 No dateable finds were recovered from ditches 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

4.4.9 Comparable aligned ditch segments similarly interpreted as representing a field system have been recorded at Petros Court (CAT 2015b, G5), Palamon Court (CAT 2017b, G4) and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (CAT 2021, G5), and represent parts of an integral agricultural landscape.

G4 Pits

4.4.10 Twelve pits (S1719, S2079, S2185, S4235, S4238, S4624, S4627, S4629, S6312, S6329, S6340, S6355) were attributed to a Roman date. The pits comprised of rounded to sub-rectangular shaped cuts, measuring between 0.86m and 2.10m long by between 0.50m and 2.00m wide (Table 3). The pits had sharp, steeply cut sides and concave bases, and survived between 0.10m and 0.90m deep. The number of fills recorded within each pit broadly corresponded to depth, and generally comprised of silty clay deposits, some containing inclusions of carbon, but with very few finds.

Table 3. G4 pits

Set	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Spot-date
1719	Pit	0.71	0.58	0.34	1718	
2079	Pit	1.35	0.42+	0.55	2078	
2185	Pit	1.59	0.83	0.25	2184	
4235	Pit	1.06	0.95	0.36	4232, 4234, 4234	
4238	Pit	1.05	0.75	0.28	4236, 4237	
4624	Pit	1.74	1.49	0.80	4620, 4621, 4622, 4623	c AD 43-70
4627	Pit	1.15	0.99	0.78	4625, 4626	
4629	Pit	1.48	0.71+	0.60	4628	c AD 43-60
6312	Pit	2.10	2.00	0.10	6311	c AD 70-150
6329	Pit	0.86	0.80	0.42	6326, 6328	c AD 43-70
6340	Pit	1.72	1.64	0.90	6338, 6339, 6341, 6342, 6343	c AD 70-200
6355	Pit	1.02	0.50+	0.22	6354	

4.4.11 A small assemblage of Early Roman pottery, mainly comprising 'Belgic' grog tempered wares, was recovered from pits S4624, S4629 S6312, S6329 and S6340, indicating a mid-first century AD date for these features. A few sherds of North Kent fineware and single sherd of Thameside greyware recovered from pit S6340 might indicate at least this pit remained open into the second century AD.

4.4.12 Pit S4235 contained 2.985kg of iron-working residues, comprising slag and slag cake as well as hammerscale. Residual quantities (<100g) were recovered from pits S4238, S4624, S6312, and S6355, including fragments of vitrified clay hearth lining.

G5 Cremation burial

4.4.13 A sub-rounded pit (S6322), measuring 0.86m long by 0.77m wide and 0.60m deep, was filled by a sequence of silty clay deposits (6319, 6320, 6321, 6323) containing small quantities of human (21.8g) and animal (1.5g) calcined bone. The quantity of calcined human bone is too small to represent the remains of a complete individual and is seen as a placed cremation related deposit or 'token' burial.

4.4.14 Two circular stake-holes (S6324, S6325) were recorded as associated with the cremation, perhaps indicating some form of above ground marker. Both stake-holes cut into the base of the cremation pit S6322 and were sealed by the basal fill 6321. Stake-hole S6324 measured 0.04m in diameter by 0.09m deep. Stake-hole S6325 measured 0.04m in diameter by 0.33m deep.

4.4.15 A large fragment of Roman tile was retrieved from fill 6320 confirming a Roman date, but no other finds were retrieved.

4.4.16 A comparable cremation related deposit has been recorded at Petros Court (CAT 2015b, G6 S5340), provisionally dated to the early Roman period, and an urned cremation burial, dated to the later fourth century AD, has been recorded at Palamon Court (CAT 2019, G9 S5135).

G6 post- and stake-hole structures

4.4.17 Some 182 post- and stake-holes were associated with Roman period activity. The post-/stake-holes have been provisionally sub-grouped and might represent two potential building structure`s (G6.1 Structure 1 and G6.2 Structure 2), and three fence-alignments (G6.3 Fence 1, G6.4 Fence 2 and G6.5 Fence 3). However, both the structural and functional interpretation of these post/stake-hole subgroups should be taken as provisional, due to a lack of supporting features, deposits and associated finds (eg hearths, floor surfaces, pottery, daub etc).

4.4.18 G6.1 Structure 1 comprised 76 post-/stake-holes (S4653, S5132, S5133, S5134, S5164, S5165, S5166, S5167, S5168, S5169, S5170, S5171, S5172, S5173, S5174, S5175, S5176, S5177, S5178, S5179, S5180, S5181, S5182, S5183, S5184, S5185, S5186, S5187, S5188, S5189, S5190, S5191, S5192, S5193, S5194, S5195, S5196, S5197, S5198, S5199, S5200, S5203, S5204, S5205, S5206, S5207, S5208, S5209, S5210, S5211, S5212, S5213, S5214, S5215, S5216, S5217, S5218, S5219, S5220, S5221, S5222, S5223, S5224, S5225, S5226, S5227, S5228, S5229, S5230, S5231, S5232, S5233, S5234, S5235, S5270, S5271) and defined an approximate rectangular area measuring 6.8m long by 4.2m wide (Table 4). The structure was aligned north-east to south-west, parallel to and fronting onto the south-east side of the G7 trackway. No associated features or deposits attributable to activity within the structure was observed.

Table 4. G6.1 Structure 1

Set	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Spot-date
4653	Post-hole	0.40	0.30	0.16	4652	
5132	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.06	-	
5133	Stake-hole	0.19	0.09	0.10	-	
5134	Stake-hole	0.10	0.10	0.05	-	
5164	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.05	-	
5165	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.05	-	
5166	Stake-hole	0.09	0.09	0.05	-	
5167	Stake-hole	0.16	0.16	0.08	-	
5168	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.05	-	
5169	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
5170	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.06	-	
5171	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
5172	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
5173	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.05	-	
5174	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
5175	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
5176	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
5177	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.06	-	
5178	Stake-hole	0.10	0.10	0.09	-	

Set	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Spot-date
5179	Stake-hole	0.09	0.09	0.05	-	
5180	Stake-hole	0.09	0.09	0.05	-	
5181	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
5182	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
5183	Stake-hole	0.13	0.13	0.10	-	
5184	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
5185	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.05	-	
5186	Stake-hole	0.12	0.12	0.06	-	
5187	Stake-hole	0.05	0.05	0.04	-	
5188	Stake-hole	0.09	0.09	0.05	-	
5189	Stake-hole	0.02	0.02	0.04	-	
5190	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
5191	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.05	-	
5192	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.05	-	
5193	Stake-hole	0.05	0.05	0.04	-	
5194	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.05	-	
5195	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.05	-	
5196	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.05	-	
5197	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.05	-	
5198	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.05	-	
5199	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.05	-	
5200	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
5203	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.05	-	
5204	Stake-hole	0.12	0.12	0.08	-	
5205	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.05	-	
5206	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
5207	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.05	-	
5208	Stake-hole	0.09	0.09	0.05	-	
5209	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.05	-	
5210	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
5211	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.05	-	
5212	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.05	-	
5213	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
5214	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
5215	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
5216	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.05	-	
5217	Stake-hole	0.12	0.12	0.08	-	
5218	Stake-hole	0.12	0.12	0.08	-	
5219	Stake-hole	0.10	0.10	0.07	-	
5220	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.05	-	
5221	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.05	-	
5222	Stake-hole	0.11	0.11	0.08	-	
5223	Stake-hole	0.15	0.15	0.09	-	
5224	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.04	-	
5225	Stake-hole	0.11	0.11	0.07	-	
5226	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.05	-	
5227	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.04	-	
5228	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.04	-	
5229	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.04	-	
5230	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.04	-	
5231	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
5232	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
5233	Stake-hole	0.12	0.12	0.08	-	
5234	Stake-hole	0.12	0.12	0.08	-	
5235	Stake-hole	0.12	0.12	0.08	-	
5270	Stake-hole	0.11	0.11	0.06	-	
5271	Stake-hole	0.11	0.11	0.06	-	

4.4.19 G6.2 Structure 2 comprised 62 post-/stake-holes (S6298, S6300, S6302, S6304, S6353, S6357, S6359, S6361, S6363, S6374, S6375, S6376, S6377, S6378, S6379, S6380, S6381, S6382, S6383, S6384, S6385, S6386, S6387, S6388, S6389, S6390, S6391, S6392, S6393, S6394, S6395, S6396, S6397, S6398, S6399, S6400, S6401, S6402, S6403, S6404, S6405, S6406, S6407, S6408, S6409, S6410, S6411, S6412, S6413, S6414, S6415, S6416, S6417, S6418, S6419, S6420, S6421, S6422, S6423, S6424, S6425, S6426, S6427, S6428) forming a roughly rectangular structure approximately 6.2m long by 2.9m wide, with a potential porch projecting from its northeast frontage measuring 2m long by 1.6m wide (Table 5). The structure was situated perpendicular to and 1.8m east of the northeast end of structure 1.

4.4.20 No associated features or deposits attributable to activity within the structure was observed. A single shard of Roman glass (SF 6001) was recovered from post-hole S6302.

Table 5. G6.2 Structure 2

Set	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Spot-date
6298	Post-hole	0.22	0.18	0.15	6297	
6300	Post-hole	0.27	0.26	0.10	6299	
6302	Post-hole	0.36	0.26	0.30	6301	Roman glass (SF6001)
6304	Post-hole	0.56	0.40	0.19	6303	
6353	Post-hole	0.50	0.46	0.14	6352	
6357	Stake-hole	0.17	0.16	-	6356	
6359	Stake-hole	0.17	0.15	-	6358	
6361	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	-	6360	
6363	Stake-hole	0.12	0.09	-	6362	
6374	Stake-hole	0.09	0.08	0.15	-	
6375	Stake-hole	0.07	0.05	-	-	
6376	Stake-hole	0.16	0.15	0.12	-	
6377	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.10	-	
6378	Stake-hole	0.24	0.20	0.19	-	
6379	Stake-hole	0.09	0.09	0.19	-	
6380	Stake-hole	0.12	0.07	0.08	-	
6381	Stake-hole	0.16	0.11	0.12	-	
6382	Stake-hole	0.07	0.06	0.12	-	
6383	Stake-hole	0.05	0.04	-	-	
6384	Stake-hole	0.08	0.07	0.10	-	
6385	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.11	-	
6386	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.12	-	
6387	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.13	-	
6388	Stake-hole	0.08	0.06	0.11	-	
6389	Stake-hole	0.16	0.11	0.22	-	
6390	Stake-hole	0.07	0.06	0.10	-	
6391	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.14	-	
6392	Stake-hole	0.10	0.09	0.18	-	
6393	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.14	-	
6394	Stake-hole	0.08	0.07	0.13	-	
6395	Stake-hole	0.08	0.07	0.07	-	
6396	Stake-hole	0.07	0.06	0.09	-	
6397	Stake-hole	0.07	0.06	0.08	-	
6398	Stake-hole	0.07	0.06	0.13	-	
6399	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.12	-	
6400	Stake-hole	0.07	0.06	0.08	-	
6401	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.15	-	
6402	Stake-hole	0.05	0.05	0.08	-	
6403	Stake-hole	0.22	0.18	0.10	-	
6404	Stake-hole	0.09	0.09	0.13	-	
6405	Stake-hole	0.13	0.11	0.15	-	
6406	Stake-hole	0.09	0.07	0.15	-	
6407	Stake-hole	0.08	0.06	0.10	-	
6408	Stake-hole	0.05	0.05	0.06	-	
6409	Stake-hole	0.05	0.05	0.10	-	
6410	Stake-hole	0.07	0.06	0.15	-	
6411	Stake-hole	0.05	0.04	0.08	-	
6412	Stake-hole	0.07	0.06	0.11	-	
6413	Stake-hole	0.07	0.06	0.10	-	
6414	Stake-hole	0.09	0.09	0.15	-	
6415	Stake-hole	0.08	0.07	0.13	-	
6416	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.16	-	
6417	Stake-hole	0.08	0.70	0.13	-	
6418	Stake-hole	0.08	0.07	0.12	-	
6419	Stake-hole	0.05	0.07	0.08	-	
6420	Stake-hole	0.24	0.22	0.11	-	
6421	Stake-hole	0.19	0.17	0.10	-	
6422	Stake-hole	0.12	0.11	0.17	-	
6423	Stake-hole	0.07	0.06	0.10	-	
6424	Stake-hole	0.09	0.08	0.11	-	
6425	Stake-hole	0.08	0.07	0.09	-	
6426	Stake-hole	0.12	0.11	0.14	-	
6427	Stake-hole	0.10	0.10	0.13	-	
6428	Stake-hole	0.29	0.23	0.24	-	

4.4.21 G6.3 Fence 1 comprised of 16 post-/stake/holes (S2170, S2204, S6306, S6308, S6310, S6314, S6316, S6318, S6327, S6331, S6333, S6335, S6337, S6345, S6349, S6351) forming a roughly 'M' shaped arrangement, potentially defining two adjoining enclosures, perhaps for livestock. The fence was situated approximately 3m northeast of the G6.2 Structure 2 (Table 6).

Table 6. G6.3 post-/stake-hole fence 1

Set	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Spot-date
2170	Post-hole	0.30	0.30	0.10	2168, 2169	
2204	Post-hole	0.50	0.41	0.17	2203	
6306	Post-hole	0.22	0.20	0.24	6305	
6308	Post-hole	0.13	0.10	0.13	6307	
6310	Post-hole	0.15	0.14	0.07	6309	
6314	Post-hole	0.33	0.26	0.11	6313	
6316	Post-hole	0.34	0.26	0.13	6315	
6318	Post-hole	0.30	0.25	0.15	6317	
6327	Stake-hole	0.15	0.15	0.27	-	
6331	Post-hole	0.36	0.32	0.16	6330	
6333	Post-hole	0.70	0.40	0.15	6332	
6335	Post-hole	0.53	9.47	0.13	6334	
6337	Post-hole	0.50	0.38	0.34	6336	c AD 70-200
6345	Post-hole	0.30	0.17	0.17	6344	
6349	Post-hole	0.25	0.19	0.15	6348	
6351	Post-hole	0.25	0.17	0.20	6350	

4.4.22 G6.4 Fence 2 comprised of 11 post-/stake-holes (S6273, S6279, S6281, S6283, S6285, S6287, S6289, S6291, S6292, S6294, S6296) located approximately 13.5m northeast of G6.3 fence 1 (Table 7). The post-/stake-holes formed a rough northwest to southeast alignment, extending between post-hole S6296 and post-hole S6273, for a distance of 9.46m.

4.4.23 An abraded Transitional 'Belgic' coarse ware (c AD 70-200) pottery sherd was recovered from post-hole S6337.

Table 7. G6.4 post-/stake-hole fence 2

Set	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Spot-date
6273	Post-hole	0.70	0.54	0.16	6272	
6279	Post-hole	0.26	0.17	0.08	6278	
6281	Post-hole	0.13	0.12	0.09	6280	
6283	Post-hole	0.14	0.10	0.08	6282	
6285	Post-hole	0.10	0.10	-	6284	
6287	Post-hole	0.12	0.10	-	6286	
6289	Post-hole	0.14	0.13	-	6286	
6291	Post-hole	0.12	0.10	-	6290	
6292	Stake-hole	0.07	0.06	-	-	
6294	Post-hole	0.18	0.15	0.10	6293	
6296	Post-hole	0.35	0.29	0.06	6295	

4.4.24 G6.5 Fence 3 comprised of 15 post-/stake-holes (S2172, S2174, S2176, S2178, S2180, S2183, S2187, S2188, S2189, S2190, S2191, S2192, S2193, S2195, S4240) located perpendicular and 6m northwest of G6.4 fence 2 (Table 8). The post-/stake-holes formed a rough northeast to southwest alignment, extending between post-hole S2195 and post-hole S2178 for a distance of 18.89m. The fence alignment runs parallel to the G7 trackway along its northwest side.

Table 8. G6.5 post-/stake-hole fence 3

Set	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Spot-date
2172	Post-hole	0.30	0.30	0.35	2171	
2174	Post-hole	0.20	0.15	0.05	2173	
2176	Post-hole	0.30	0.26	0.13	2175	
2178	Post-hole	0.30	0.15	0.07	2177	
2180	Post-hole	0.68	0.65	0.70	2179	
2183	Post-hole	0.29+	0.28	0.17	2181, 2182	
2187	Post-hole	0.23	0.20	0.03	2186	

Set	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Spot-date
2188	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
2189	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.05	-	
2190	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
2191	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.05	-	
2192	Stake-hole	0.06	0.05	0.05	-	
2193	Stake-hole	0.07	0.07	0.05	-	
2195	Post-hole	0.45	0.30	0.25	2194	
4240	Post-hole	0.42	0.29	0.16	4239	

G7 trackway

4.4.25 A northeast to southwest aligned trackway extended across the PDA. The trackway was traceable for a distance of 46m, and comprised of a linear hollow (S3282, S3291, S4253, S4613, S4616, S5143, S5149, S5153, S5163, S5563), the base of which had been surfaced with gravel metalling (S2077, S3287, S4243, S4245, S4612, S4615, S5562) and marked by some six wheel ruts (S3288, S3289, S4244, S4246, S5145, S5570), and was bounded by a drainage ditch (S4249, S4252, S4169, S4619, S5159, S5163, S5566) on its south side. No trace of a drainage ditch was recorded on its north side, though this might have been truncated by later quarrying activity (see G8 Quarry pits) and modern terracing (see G37 Modern impacts).

4.4.26 The trackway had previously been recorded during evaluation (CAT 2016), during which a copper alloy coin dated to AD 315-320 had been recovered from the metaled surface. During the present investigation a further nine interventions were excavated.

4.4.27 The linear hollow (S3282, S3291, S4253, S4613, S4616, S5143, S5149, S5153, S5163, S5563) had a visible surviving width of between 2.25m and 3.49m with the sides sloping gently to a flat base between 0.13m and 0.26m deep. Layers of flint gravel mixed within a matrix of silty clay formed the remnants of a metalled surface (S2077, S3287, S4243, S4245, S4612, S4615, S55620) laid between 0.04m and 0.06m thick along the base of the hollow.

4.4.28 Six wheel-ruts (S3288, S3289, S4244, S4246, S5145, S5570) were recorded, formed as depressions or grooves worn along the route of the trackway by the passage of wheeled traffic. The wheel ruts followed the base of the hollow and measured between 0.21m and 0.30m wide by between 0.03m and 0.11m deep. Wheel-rut S5570 extended beyond the surviving extent of the hollow eastwards for an additional distance of 3.30m. Gravel metalling (S3287) was observed extending over the base of wheel-rut S3288 indicating that the hollow may have been resurfaced several times as required. Wheel-ruts S3288 and S3289, and wheel-ruts S4244 and S4246 both represented parallel pairs, spaced between 1.41m and 1.49m apart, respectively.

4.4.29 A drainage ditch (S4252, S4169, S4619, S5159, S5163, S5566) followed the south edge of the trackway. The ditch measured between 1.04m and 1.89m wide, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, between 0.44m and 0.56m deep.

4.4.30 Some evidence for the recutting of the trackway was observed, indicating a degree of meandering of the route over time. Hence primary linear hollow S4613 and metalling S4612 were truncated by formation of a later hollow S4616 and metalling S4615. Evidence for recutting of the drainage ditch was similarly observed, with drainage ditch S4252 being replaced by later ditch recut S4249 placed on a slightly different line.

4.4.31 Dateable finds comprised three abraded sherds of Roman pottery recovered from linear hollow S4613, metalling S5562 and wheel rut S4244 respectively, indicating the trackway was in active use between the later half of the first and second centuries AD. A single fresh sherd of pottery from the drainage ditch (S5159) was dated to c 25 BC-AD 70. A copper alloy radiate coin (SF451) dated c AD 270-290 was recovered from linear hollow S4616.

G8 Quarry

4.4.32 An area of intersecting pits located immediately north of the G7 trackway represented probable clay and gravel extraction. The quarried area extended beyond the limits of excavation to the north and east and was comparable to quarrying activity previously investigated immediately to the northeast of the PDA

below Palamon Court (CAT 2017b). The present investigation saw four interventions excavated across the G8 quarry.

4.4.33 The G8 quarry was accessed by a linear hollow (S3561, S5589, S8610 and S8615), forming a southwest to northeast incline down into the quarry area, with an observed drop of approximately 1.18m from the surrounding ground surface. The linear hollow extended parallel to, and potentially originally adjoined, the north side of the G7 trackway at its southwest end. The hollow extended beyond the limits of excavation with a maximum observed length of 18.20m and width of 4.78m.

4.4.34 The sloping base of the hollow was cut by three parallel features extending along its length, representing possible drainage gullies. Gully 1 (S2091, S8558, S8589, S8603) had a visible length of 11.12m and maximum width of 0.67m, with a rounded, concave base, up to 0.41m deep. Gully 2 (S8585, S8593, S8600) had a visible length of 3.4m and maximum width of 1.32m, with concave base, up to 0.45m deep. Gully 3 (S8598, S5576) had a visible length of 3.34m and maximum width of 0.88m, with a concave base, up to 0.49m deep.

4.4.35 Clay and/or gravel extraction pits were focused on the northeast end of the hollow and would appear to represent the latest stage of quarrying as the clay and gravel extraction pits would have blocked access along the hollow from the southwest. Some eight pits (S4632, S4635, S5557, S5579, S8583, S8591, S8596, S8608) were recorded, with pits varying between 0.32m and 3.78m+ length by between 0.47m and 1.20m wide, with surviving depths of between 0.18m and 1.20m (Table 9).

Table 9. G8 quarry pits

Set	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Spot-date
4632	Quarry pit	1.52+	0.16m+	1.20	4630, 4631	
4635	Quarry pit	3.78+	0.79+	0.80	4633, 4634	
5557	Quarry pit	3.05	0.60+	0.95	5577, 5585	
5579	Quarry pit	1.49	0.60+	0.66	5578, 5580, 5582, 5584	c AD 270-420
8583	Quarry pit	0.78	0.70	0.42	8581, 8582	
8591	Quarry pit	0.32	0.28	0.18	8590	
8596	Quarry pit	1.06+	1.28m	0.80	8594, 8595	
8608	Quarry pit	0.74	0.47	0.46	8607	

4.4.36 Two fresh sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the fill of hollow S5589 and quarry pit S5579, respectively, the date of which indicated activity took place during the mid to late third century AD.

4.5 P4 Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon (AD 775-950)

4.5.1 Cessation of Roman activity saw the formation of a soil horizon (G9) across the full PDA. The soil was truncated in the Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon period by some 13 refuse pits (G10) and a sunken feature (G11).

G9 Soil horizon

4.5.2 A soil horizon, recorded in seven interventions (S1326, S1430, S1747, S2305, S3295, S5552, S7503), formed presumably as a result of agricultural land use, extended across the full PDA. The soil comprised a mid grey brown to orange brown silty clay, and survived between 0.08m and 0.35m thick.

4.5.3 Late Roman pottery and a copper alloy radiate coin (SF 2000), dated c AD 270-290, were recovered from soil S1747. A single sherd of early medieval pottery was recovered from soil S1326 along with a fragment of a ceramic loom weight (SF9044).

G10 Pits

4.5.4 Seventeen pits (S1083, S1085, S1193, S1711, S2167, S3240, S3242, S3273, S3277, S4193, S4196, S4604, S5161, S7143, S7147, S7151, S7176), located approximately in the centre of the PDA, cut the surface of the G9 soil horizon. The pits comprised sub-circular shaped cuts and measured between 0.64m and 3.06m long by between 0.22m+ and 2.75m wide. Bases were concave to flat and measured between 0.11m and 1.35m deep (Table 10).

4.5.5 Pit S7143 truncated pits S7151, S7176 and S7147. Pit S3240 truncated pit S3242. Pit S7176 had indications of in situ burning at the base of the pit (7174).

Table 10. G10 Pits

Set	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Spot-date
1083	Pit	1.65	0.22+	0.80	1081, 1082	
1085	Pit	1.35	0.65+	0.68	1084	
1193	Pit	1.72	0.43+	0.75	1190, 1191	
1711	Pit	0.88	0.50	0.46	1708, 1709, 1710	
2167	Pit	2.37	1.96	0.95	2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166	c AD 775-850
3240	Pit	2.07	1.93	0.97	3237, 3238, 3238	c AD 850-1050
3242	Pit	0.75	0.30+	0.25	3241	
3273	Pit	0.79	0.73	0.58	3263, 3274	
3277	Pit	1.21	1.05	0.67	3274, 3275, 3276, 3283	c AD 775-900
4193	Pit	0.64	0.48	0.11	4191, 4192	
4196	Pit	1.18	0.52	0.20	4194, 4195, 4197	
4604	Pit	3.06	2.75	1.35	4590, 4591, 4592, 4593, 4594, 4595, 4596, 4597, 4598, 4599, 4600, 4601, 4602, 4603	c AD 775-900
5161	Pit	1.96	1.03	0.40	5160	
7143	Pit	2.48	2.14	0.85	7139, 7140, 7141, 7142	c AD 775-850 (c AD 1050-1150)
7147	Pit	1.05	0.64	0.31	7144, 7145, 7146, 7148, 7149	
7151	Pit	1.10	0.60	0.12	7150	
7176	Pit	1.30	1.10	0.50	7172, 7173, 7174, 7175	

4.5.6 Pottery of Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon date was recovered from pits S2167, S3240, S3277, S4604 and S7143 (Table 10). A number of pits also contained residual sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (S4196) and Roman (S1711, S2167, S3240, S3273, S3277, S7143) pottery. Pit S7143 contained sherds of early medieval pottery in its upper fill (7140). Registered small finds included a single piece of Roman tessera flooring (SF9134) from pit S4606, and a copper alloy radiate coin (SF3072), dated to c AD 270-290, from pit S3240.

G11 Sunken feature

4.5.7 Sunken feature (S3266) comprised a sub-rectangular cut, aligned northwest to southeast, measuring 5.65m long by between 1.05m and 1.48m wide. The feature had sharp, near vertical sides, with a flat base, 0.54m deep, and was filled by a sequence of horizontal fills (3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3278, 3279, 3284).

4.5.8 The feature truncated G10 pits S3273 and S3277.

4.5.9 No indication as to the function of this feature was apparent. A large assemblage of metal-working waste (8.8kg) recovered from the upper fill deposits indicated that the feature had been used to dispose of smithing waste, presumably associated with P5 activity once it had gone out of use.

4.5.10 Pottery of Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon date (c AD 775-900) was recovered from fill 3262. Residual sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fills 3268 and 3279.

4.6 P5 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval (c AD 850-1050/1050-1150)

4.6.1 During the Late Anglo-Saxon period, a hearth-like structure (G12) was constructed over the backfilled P4 G11 sunken feature and potential settlement activity, located along the northwest edge of the PDA, comprised the remnants of a post-built structure with clay floor (G13) and associated pits (G14).

G12 Hearth structure

4.6.2 A hearth (S3261) and two associated stake-holes (S3328 and S3329) directly overlay the P4 G11 sunken feature. The hearth comprised of a circular cut (3260), 0.89m long by 0.80m wide forming a shallow concave bowl 0.15m deep, infilled with a sequence of heat affected clay layers (3260, 3259, 3256), and flint gravel (3255). Spreads of ash and charcoal rakings surrounded the hearth (3257), and extended to its south (3258), measuring 2.5m long by 1.2m wide.

4.6.3 Two stake-holes (S3328, S3329) located either side of the hearth on its north side, spaced 1m apart, might represent some form of timber screen or superstructure. The stake-holes measured between 0.25m and 0.26m in diameter by 0.15m and 0.16m deep, respectively.

4.6.4 Pottery from the hearth structure was limited to a single sherd of intrusive early medieval pottery, dated c AD 1050-1150 (3258), and a residual sherd from a Butt beaker, in North Kent Fineware (3260). In addition, a decorated bone fragment with iron fitting, probably part of a handle or comb (SF3180), was recovered (3257). The hearth was suspected to be associated with metalworking activity, perhaps a smithing hearth. However, in contrast to a large quantity of smithing waste recovered from the fill of the underlying P4 G11 sunken feature, metalworking residues comprising hammerscale nondiagnostic iron slag and heat magnetized residues only totaled 433g, indicating that the hearth might have had some alternative domestic function. Plant remains from the same deposits comprised occasional charred barley grains (hulled) and a moderate concentration of hazelnut shell and wild plant/weed seeds.

G13 Post-hole structure

4.6.5 Eleven post-holes (S1725, S1727, S1733, S1735, S1737, S1744, S1746, S2094, S2100, S4224, S6222) and a clay floor (S1738), potentially represent the truncated remnants of a timber structure and associated fence alignment.

4.6.6 The post-holes formed a rough northwest to southeast alignment, extending for a distance of some 20.5m along the truncated northwest edge of the PDA. Post-holes S1733, S1733, S1737, and S2094 cut into clay floor remnant S1738 and might represent parts of an associated superstructure; post-holes S1725, S1727, S1744, S1746, S2100 and S4224 extended to the southwest, while post-hole S6222 was located to the northeast. The post-holes varied between 0.10m and 0.76m long by 0.09m and 0.46m wide and varied between 0.09m and 0.58m deep (Table 11).

Table 11. G13 Post-holes

Set	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Spot-date
1725	Post-hole	0.53	0.46	0.40	1724	Early Medieval?
1727	Post-hole	0.76	0.34	0.58	1726	
1733	Post-hole	0.34	0.24	0.13	1732	
1735	Post-hole	0.21	0.19	0.10	1734	
1737	Post-hole	0.18	0.16	0.10	1736	
1744	Post-hole	0.41	0.25	0.16	1743	
1746	Post-hole	0.30	0.28	0.12	1745	
2094	Post-hole	0.10	0.09	0.09	2093	
2100	Post-hole	0.23	0.10+	0.18	2099	
4224	Post-hole	0.34	0.22	0.09	4223	
6222	Post-hole	0.31+	0.34	0.20	6221	

4.6.7 Clay floor S1738 had a maximum surviving length of 5.28m and width of 0.85m and measured between 0.05m and 0.12m thick.

4.6.8 A single sherd of possible Early Medieval pottery was recovered from post-hole 1725.

G14 Pits

4.6.9 Six pits (S1749, S1752, S1754, S1756, S1758, S1760) truncated the G13 post-hole structure. The pits measured between 0.44m and 0.95m in length by between 0.37m and 0.89m in width, and had sharply cut sides and concave bases, between 0.16m and 0.62m deep (Table 12).

Table 12. G14 Pits

Set	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Spot-date
1749	Pit	0.95	0.89	0.62	1748	Early Medieval?
1752	Pit	0.92	0.38+	0.30	1751, 8561	
1754	Pit	0.44	0.37	0.20	1753	
1756	Pit	0.78	0.65	0.50	1755	
1758	Pit	0.76	0.52	0.16	1757, 2196	
1760	Pit	0.82	0.68	0.37	1759, 5124	

4.6.10 A sequence of layers (S1715, S1721 and S1750), comprising mixed silty clay deposits, between 0.09m and 0.17m thick, overlay the pits. Both layers S1721 and S1750, and pits S1749, S1752, S1758 and S1760 all contained moderate to high concentrations of iron-working residues and appear to represent

dumping of smithing waste following disuse of the G13 structure. A possible sherd of Early Medieval pottery was recovered from the fill of pit S1749. Residual sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from pits S1749, S1752 and S1760.

4.7 P6 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval (c AD 850-1050/1050-1150)

4.7.1 During P6 a soil horizon (G15) formed over the former P5 hearth structure (G12), post-hole structure (G13) and pits (G14). The upper interface of the soil horizon had been scoured by northeast to southwest cultivation furrows (G16).

G15 Soil horizon

4.7.2 A layer of light to mid grey to yellow brown silty clay extended across the full extent of the PDA. The soil survived between 0.15m and 0.50m thick. The deposit was recorded in 16 interventions (S1080, S1189, S1600, S1638, S2000, S2050, S2061, S2076, S2088, S2502, S2503, S2508, S6220, S8026, S8027, S8580).

4.7.3 Pottery dated to the Early Medieval period was recovered from interventions S1600, S1638, S2503, S2508 and S8026). Residual pottery of Roman date was recovered from S1600, S2508 and S8027. Significant registered small finds included a copper alloy crotal bell with suspension loop (SF2001) recovered from S2000.

G16 Cultivation furrows

4.7.4 The upper surface of the G15 soil horizon had evidence for past arable cultivation, in the form of linear striations or furrows cut into the upper surface. A total 33 furrows (S8025) were identified in a restricted area measuring 15.2m long by 3.5m wide. The furrows were aligned northeast to southeast and varied between 0.02m and 0.15m wide, with a V-shaped profile surviving up to 0.06m deep. No finds were recovered from the G16 cultivation furrows.

4.8 P7 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval (c AD 850-1050/1050-1150)

4.8.1 P7 was marked by the cutting of refuse pits across the northwestern half of the PDA, truncating the P6 G15 soil horizon.

G17 Pits

4.8.2 Fourteen pits (S2142, S2145, S2147, S3247, S4561, S4563, S6218, S6347, S8541, S8556, S8560, S8569, S8575, S8606) truncated the P6 G15 soil horizon across the northwest of the PDA. The pits were subrounded to subrectangular in shape and varied between 0.54m and 2.28m long by between 0.35m and 1.32m wide. The pits all had steeply cut sides, and concave to flat bases, which varied between 0.15m and 1.35m deep (Table 13).

4.8.3 Pit S8541 was truncated on its south side by pit S214. Pit S2147 was truncated on its west side by pit S2145. Pit S2145 was truncated on its southside by pit S2142.

Table 13. G17 pits

Set	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Spot-date
2142	Pit	0.91	0.70+	0.34	2141	c AD 1075-1150
2145	Pit	1.27	1.03	1.08+	2143, 2144, 2159, 2160, 2161	c AD 1075-1150
2147	Pit	1.31	0.99	0.36	2146, 2148	c AD 1050-1100
3247	Pit	2.15	2.10	1.38	3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3248	
4561	Pit	0.80	0.65	0.28	4560	c AD 1050-1150
4563	Pit	1.10	0.92	1.18	4562, 4568, 4569, 4586	c AD 1050-1150
6218	Pit	1.30	0.60+	0.75	6215, 6216, 6217	
6347	Pit	2.21	1.01	0.15	6346	
8541	Pit	1.30	1.00+	-	8540	
8556	Pit	1.80	1.42	1.35+	8548, 8549, 8550, 8551, 8552, 8553, 8554, 8555	
8560	Pit	2.28	0.80+	0.80	8559	
8569	Pit	1.49+	1.32+	0.70	8563, 8564, 8565, 8567, 8568	
8575	Pit	1.22+	1.09+	1.35	4648, 4649, 4650, 4651, 8021, 8022, 8574	c AD 1050-1100

Set	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Spot-date
8606	Pit	0.54	0.35	0.46	8599, 8609	c AD 1075-1150

4.8.4 Pottery from the G17 pits all indicated an Early Medieval date (c AD 1050-1150). Residual Roman pottery was recovered from pits S3247 and S6218. A globular-headed copper alloy pin (SF9120) of a type dated to the eight to ninth centuries AD was recovered from pit S8575.

4.9 P8 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval (c AD 850-1050/1050-1150)

4.9.1 The G17 pits were sealed by a soil horizon (G18) extending across the full extent of the PDA. A northeast to southwest aligned boundary ditch (G19) truncated the soil horizon along the northern edge of the PDA.

G18 Soil horizon

4.9.2 A layer of mid to dark grey brown silty clay loam extended across the full extent of the PDA. The soil survived between 0.15m and 0.40m thick. The deposit was recorded in 25 interventions (S1079, S1192, S1223, S1325, S1351, S1707, S2022, S2048, S2130, S2501, S2507, S4580, S5017, S5074, S6071, S6189, S6210, S6219, S7007, S7529, S8017, S8023, S8520, S8547, S8579).

4.9.3 Pottery dated to the Early Medieval period was recovered from S1325, S1351, S1707, S2022, S2501, S2507, S5017, S7007, S7529, and S8520. Residual pottery of Roman date was recovered from S1325, S1351, and S7529, and Late Anglo-Saxon date from S1223.

4.9.4 Significant registered small finds included a copper alloy radiate coin (SF3076) dated c AD 270-290 from S4580, and a copper alloy pin (SF22) from S1325.

4.9.5 Micromorphology thin sections through S1707 indicated that the soil had formed as a process of cultural activities, with numerous inclusions indicating iron-working debris and midden waste.

G19 Boundary ditch

4.9.6 A northeast to southwest aligned boundary ditch truncated the G18 soil horizon. The ditch had a visible length of 5.3m and a maximum width of 1.77m, with a V-shaped profile up to 1.10m deep. The ditch was investigated in three interventions (S1731, S2047, S6214).

4.9.7 Pottery from the ditch was Early Medieval in date (c AD 1050-1150).

4.10 P9 Early Medieval (c AD 1050-1150)

4.10.1 During P9 a layer of flint gravel was laid across the P8 G18 soil horizon and G19 boundary ditch to form an area of hardstanding (G20) and adjoining trackway (G21). A minimum of four building structures (G22, G23, G24, G25) and a group of other miscellaneous post-holes (G26) were built over the surface of the gravel hardstanding, with associated cess and/or refuse pits (G27) and two well-shafts (G28).

G20 Gravel hardstanding

4.10.2 A layer of redeposited natural flint gravel (1706, S2066, S2067, S2068, S2069, S2071, S2072, S2073, S2086, S2504, S4172, S5072, S5082, S6188, S6512, S6515, S7003, S7004, S7005, S7006) was laid over the P8 G18 soil horizon and G19 boundary ditch. The gravel comprised a compacted mixture of small to medium subangular to subrounded flints, intermixed with deposits of chalk, and bonded with a matrix of mid orange brown silty sand. The deposit was laid in a roughly rectangular shape across the northern half of the PDA, measuring approximately 45m long (NE-SW) by up to 18.8m wide (NW-SE), and varied between 0.13m and 0.50m thick.

4.10.3 An assemblage of Early Medieval pottery, dated c AD 1050-1150, was recovered from S4172, S7003, S7005 and S7006.

G21 Potential trackway

4.10.4 A flint gravel surface (S1078, S1219, S1221, S1222, S1255, S1324, S1350, S2126, S2127) extended southwest from the G20 gravel hardstanding. A wheel rut (S2129), aligned northwest to southwest cut the surface of the gravel, indicating that the surface had been used as a trackway to access the G20 gravel hardstanding.

4.10.5 Pottery dated to c AD 1050-1150 was recovered from S1731. An undated globular bead formed of light blue opaque glass (SF13) was recovered from the surface of S1078.

G22 Building 1

4.10.6 Building 1 comprised a rectangular post-built structure, aligned northeast to southwest, measuring approximately 9.7m long by at least 5.22m wide, with a potential 12m extension to the southwest, and a central clay hearth or oven.

4.10.7 The group comprised of 48 post-holes (S1701, S1703, S1705, S2044, S2063, S2065, S2085, S2096, S2115, S2117, S2119, S2121, S2123, S5064, S5066, S5068, S5070, S5086, S5088, S5090, S5092, S5094, S5127, S5129, S5137, S5501, S5503, S5505, S5536, S5538, S6225, S6227, S6227, S7525, S7531, S7534, S7536, S7538, S8519, S5526, S5528, S5530, S5532, S5534, S5540, S7540, S2113, S6503), an internal central hearth or oven (S2110), and some 10 sets of associated occupation deposits (S2008, S2017, S2083, S1523, S2101, S5001, S5071, S6500, S7501, S7502).

4.10.8 Pottery from G22 building 1 had a date range of c AD 1050-1150, with few residual Roman (S2110, S5071, S5127, S7501, S7534) and Late Anglo-Saxon (S5071) residual sherds also recovered. Significant registered small finds comprised a copper alloy pin (SF7502) from S7532, and a copper alloy stirrup terminal (SF5000) of late Anglo-Saxon type, from S5001.

G23 Building 2

4.10.9 Building 2 was located immediately northeast of, and potentially adjoining, the G22 Building 1. Building 2 comprised a rectangular post- and trench-built structure, aligned northeast to southwest, measuring approximately 14.06m long by 4.85m wide.

4.10.10 The group comprised of ground beam slots forming the north (S4579), east (S4188) and south sides (S4053, S4059, S4159, S7519, S7521) of the structure, and two parallel longitudinal internal partitions (S4155, S4188/S4190) along its north side, and some 38 associated post-holes (S2132, S2134, S2136, S2138, S2140, S3232, S3234, S3526, S3528, S3530, S3532, S3534, S3536, S3538, S4044, S4049, S4055, S4057, S4061, S4063, S4068, S4070, S4097, S4111, S4130, S4137, S4139, S4142, S4144, S4153, S4157, S4162, S4171, S4174, S4178, S4180, S4186, S4582, S7515, S7517, S7523, S8517).

4.10.11 Two internal hearth or oven structures were recorded, one centrally located (S4034), the second at the east end (S4027), along with three storage pits (S4080, S4126, S8524), some seven sets of associated occupation deposits (S4045, S4071, S4076, S4108, S5095, S8521, S8542), and ten miscellaneous internal stake-holes (S4092, S4093, S4094, S4095, S4098, S4099, S4102, S4103, S4104, S4105).

4.10.12 Two complete pottery vessels (S4166 and S5521), dated c AD 1050/75-1125/50, were buried against the structure's exterior southern face, either side of a possible entrance way, and might represent some form of protective charm or votive offering. Charred wheat, barley (hulled) and rye grains were present in both vessels, along with mammal, bird and fish bone fragments.

4.10.13 Other pottery recovered from the G23 building 2 also had a date range of c AD 1050-1150, with few residual Roman (S4034, S4045, S4137, S4157) and Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon (S57521) residual sherds also recovered. Significant registered small finds comprised an iron caltrop (SF9097) from pit S8524, and a copper alloy ring (SF9110) from occupation deposit S4071.

G24 Building 3

4.10.14 Building 3 was located immediately northeast of, and potentially adjoining the G23 building 2. Building 3 comprised a rectangular post- and trench-built structure, aligned northeast to southwest, measuring approximately 13.4m long by 5.4m wide.

4.10.15 The group comprised of ground beam slots forming the north (S5560 and S6559) and south (S3514, S3518, S4502, S7108, S7110) sides of the structure, and a longitudinal internal partition (S3198) along its south side, and some 86 associated post-holes (S3105, S3113, S3130, S3132, S3134, S3136, S3138, S3155, S3159, S3162, S3164, S3168, S3170, S3172, S3174, S3176, S3178, S3180, S3184, S3186, S3188, S3190, S3194, S3196, S3200, S3202, S3204, S3206, S3210, S3212, S3214, S3216, S3218, S3220, S3222, S3230, S3232, S3234, S3236, S3324, S3331, S3333, S3335, S3337, S3341, S3504, S3507, S3516, S3520, S3522, S3524, S3526, S3544, S3555, S3563, S4176, S4178, S4180, S4182, S4184, S4504, S4506, S4510, S4512, S6537, S6539, S6544, S6546, S6550, S6555, S6561, S6565, S6567, S7098, S7100, S7102, S8526, S8528, S8530, S8532, S7106, S8020, S6552, S6557, S6563, S6569) and seven stake-holes (S6548, S6574, S3084, S3085, S3086, S3087, S3099).

4.10.16 An oven structure (S3062, S3502) was located centrally within the building's interior, with a secondary hearth/fire pit (S3148), and nine storage pits (S3208, S5554, S3125, S3143, S3182, S3192, S3226, S3061, S3327). Some 29 occupation/activity deposits (S3020, S3082, S3083, S3088, S3089, S5555, S5556, S6501, S6571, S6596, S6599, S3080, S4101, S3550, S6575, S7103, S4112, S3512, S3539, S3549, S3121, S3505, S3551, S4120, S6577, S7111, S3021) were formed on floor bedding and surfacing deposits (S4119, S5551, S3540, S3547, S3558, S4127, S4513, S7104, S3081, S3122, S3508, S3510, S3511, S3546, S3548, S3553, S6588, S6592, S6594, S6595, S6579, S6586), located both within the building's interior and extending to its north, representing an external open area or yard.

4.10.17 Pottery recovered from the G24 building 3 had a date range of c AD 1050-1150, with few residual Roman (S3216, S3502, S3539, S3551, S4120, S6575) and Early to Mid Anglo-Saxon (S3226) and Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon (S3125) sherds also recovered. Significant registered small finds included a possible iron caltrop (SF3502) and a barbed arrowhead (SF3501) from occupation deposit S3551, iron knife with worked bone handle (SF304) from pit S3125, a worked stone spindle whorl (SF3080) from beam slot S3514, a ceramic crucible (SF3074) from pit S3226, and a residual copper alloy As coin (SF3500), dated AD 70, from occupation deposit S3505. A significant assemblage of worked and decorated animal bone derived from G24 building 3 totalling some 329 individual fragments, the majority of which (314 fragments) was contained in pit S3143, the remainder derived from occupation deposit S3121, post-hole S3168 and beam slot S6575.

G25 Building 4

4.10.18 Building 4 was located perpendicular and immediately south of G22 Building 2 and G23 Building 3. Building 4 comprised a rectangular post- and trench-bult structure, aligned southeast to northwest, measuring approximately 6.9m long by 5.7m wide, with an internal partition defining two equally sized rooms.

4.10.19 The group comprised of two beam slots defining the building's north side (S4559, S4573), a northwest to southeast aligned beam slot (S6186) forming the central partition, and two short beam slots (S4559, S6145), representing the east and west sides respectively, along with some 69 associated post-holes (S4552, S3339, S3343, S3345, S3347, S4066, S4515, S4517, S4519, S4521, S4523, S4525, S4527, S4529, S4531, S4535, S4575, S4577, S5060, S5155, S5157, S6091, S6093, S6095, S6097, S6099, S6101, S6103, S6105, S6107, S6109, S6111, S6131, S6133, S6135, S6137, S6139, S6141, S6143, S6171, S6173, S6175, S6175, S6175, S6177, S6182, S6184, S6193, S6196, S6198, S6207, S6207, S6209, S6365, S6367, S6369, S6371, S7121, S7123, S7125, S7127, S7129, S7131, S7133, S7137, S7528, S8511, S8513, S8515), and 37 stake-holes (S4536, S4537, S4538, S4539, S4540, S4541, S4542, S4543, S4544, S4545, S4546, S4547, S4548, S6122, S6123, S6124, S6125, S6128, S6148, S6149, S6150, S6151, S6152, S6153, S6154, S6155, S6156, S6157, S6158, S6159, S6160, S6161, S6162, S6163, S6164, S6165, S6373).

4.10.20 A rectangular hearth (S6216) was located in the centre of the eastern-most room, and a circular oven (SS6169) located in the north of the western-most room.

4.10.21 Some 20 occupation/activity deposits (S4555, S4549, S5049, S4013, S4556, S6074, S8501, S7138, S5062, S6119, S6121, S6178, S6180, S6191, S6199, S7088, S7112, S6205, S6087, S4015), were formed on floor bedding and surfacing deposits (S7135, S4014, S4550, S6120, S5048, S6078, S6127, S6129, S6147, S6194, S6200, S5050, S6179, S4551, S8508, S4016, S6146, S6201, S6202, S6203), including an external open area or yard to the building's east.

4.10.22 Pottery recovered from the G25 building 4 again had a date range of c AD 1050-1150, with few residual Roman sherds (S4551, S6126, S6198, S6205, S7135) also recovered. Significant registered small finds included an iron blade (SF9117) from occupation layer S6119, a probable Late Iron Age or Roman quern stone (SF9155) reused as packing material in post-hole S6209, and a decorated stone spindle whorl (SF9055) from beam slot S6145. Two significant copper alloy mounts (SF4004 and SF4016), both decorated with incised zoomorphic designs in of tenth to eleventh century AD date, were recovered from the surface of the occupation deposits, recorded as metal detector finds (C4018).

G26 Potential building structure

4.10.23 A group of three post-holes (S1217, S1514, S1714), three stake-holes (S1390, S1391, S1392), and a remnant of clay floor (S1218, S1393) was located approximately 9m to the south of G22 building 1. The post- and stake-holes did not form any discernible alignments but appear to represent the poorly preserved remnants of a building structure, the footprint of which was in part defined by the extents of clay flooring. The potential structure appeared to be lie perpendicular to G22 building 1 on a southeast to northwest alignment and had visible extents measuring 10.1m long by 3m wide.

4.10.24 Pottery dated to c AD 1050-1150 was recovered from clay floor S1393. Five iron fragments (SF 7-SF11) were recovered from the surface of the clay floor (S1218), while an iron fragment (SF1944) and a small dark glass bead (SF9133), probably of Anglo-Saxon date, were recovered from post-hole S1217.

G27 Pits

4.10.25 A total 57 pits (S1699, S2012, S2506, S4205, S4220, S4222, S4231, S4565, S4607, S4610, S4639, S4644, S4647, S5019, S5027, S5028, S5029, S5030, S5047, S5053, S5056, S5075, S5084, S5099, S5524, S5546, S5550, S5568, S6068, S6212, S6231, S6232, S6243, S6245, S6247, S6271, S6507, S6541, S7060, S7071, S7075, S7082, S7087, S7090, S7092, S7094, S7096, S7508, S7513, S8006, S8008, S8012, S8535, S8539, S8571, S8573, S8578) appear to be contemporary with active use of the P9 building structures G22-G26.

4.10.26 The pits represent both cess and refuse disposal and reflect a general linear distribution parallel and immediately south (perhaps to the rear) of the building structures. The pits were subrectangular to subrounded in shape and varied between 0.60m and 3.40m long by between 0.21m and 3.03m wide. The pits all had steeply cut sides, with concave to flat bases, which varied between 0.10m and 2.67m deep (Table 14).

Table 14. G27 pits

Set	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Spot-date
1699	Pit	3.40	-	0.56	1697, 1698	c AD 1050-1100
2012	Pit	1.30	-	0.90	2010, 2011	
2506	Pit	1.14	0.64	0.51	2505	c AD 1050-1100
4205	Pit	1.40	1.30	1.55	4201, 4202, 4203, 4204, 4209, 4210, 4211, 4212, 4213, 4214	c AD 1050-1200
4220	Pit	2.24	2.18	2.67	3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 4206, 4207, 4208, 4214, 4215, 4216, 4217, 4218, 4219	c AD 1050-1150
4222	Pit	0.67	0.42	0.16	4221	
4231	Pit	0.86	0.70+	0.27	4225, 4226, 4227, 4228, 4229, 4230	c AD 1050-1100
4565	Pit	1.24	0.90	0.80	4564, 4570, 4571, 4583	c AD 1050-1100
4607	Pit	1.40	0.94	0.62	4605, 4606	c AD 1050-1150
4610	Pit	1.40	1.24	0.74+	4608, 4609	c AD 1050-1100
4639	Pit	1.10	1.04	0.58	4637, 4638	c AD 1050-1100
4644	Pit	1.30	1.04	1.14	4640, 4641, 4642, 4643	c AD 1050-1150
4647	Pit	1.30	0.35+	0.60	4645, 4646, 4647	
5019	Pit	3.34	3.03	0.29	5020, 5021, 5022, 5024	c AD 1050-1175
5027	Pit	1.68	1.37	0.47	5023, 5035, 5100, 5101, 5102, 5103, 5104, 5120	c AD 1050-1150
5028	Pit	1.24	0.77	0.45	2205, 2206, 5036, 5038	c AD 1050-1100
5029	Pit	2.91	2.61	0.64	5039, 5040, 5041, 5042	c AD 1050-1125
5030	Pit	1.51	-	0.98	5043, 5044, 5251, 5252, 5253, 5254, 5255, 5256, 5257, 5258, 5259, 5260	c AD 1050-1150
5047	Pit	1.21	-	0.83	5045, 5046	c AD 1050-1100

Set	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fills	Spot-date
5053	Pit	1.20	0.70	0.48	5051, 5052, 5058	c AD 1050-1100
5056	Pit	1.70	0.70	1.36	5054, 5055, 5057	c AD 1050-1150
5075	Pit	2.20	0.70	0.75	5073, 5076, 5077, 5078, 5079, 5080, 5081, 7164, 7165, 7166, 7167	c AD 1050-1150
5084	Pit	1.58	0.74	0.45	5083	c AD 1050-1100
5099	Pit	1.80	1.40	1.00	5033, 5099, 5117, 5118, 5119	
5524	Pit	1.13	0.81	0.61	5522, 5523	c AD 1050-1125
5546	Pit	1.61	1.47	0.70	5543, 5544, 5545	
5550	Pit	1.95	1.65	0.93	5547, 5548, 5549	c AD 1050-1125
5568	Pit	0.68	0.64	0.16	5567, 5571, 5572, 5573	c AD 1050-1150
6068	Pit	1.61	1.57	1.74	6067, 6113, 6114, 6115, 6116, 6117, 6118, 6248, 6249, 6250, 6251, 6252, 6253, 6254, 6255, 6256, 6257, 6258	c AD 1050-1150
6212	Pit	1.66	1.56	0.10	6211	
6231	Pit	1.50	0.96	1.20	6228, 6229, 6230, 6236, 6237, 6238, 6239	c AD 1050-1150
6232	Pit	1.60	1.00	1.20	6233, 6234, 6235	c AD 1050-1150
6243	Pit	1.84	1.50	0.80	6240, 6241, 6242	
6245	Pit	1.06	0.45+	0.16	6244	
6247	Pit	0.78	0.20	0.14	6246	
6271	Pit	1.61	1.45	1.21	6259, 6260, 6261, 6262, 6263, 6264, 6265, 6266, 6267, 6268, 6268, 6269, 6270	c AD 1050-1175
6507	Pit	1.62	1.30	1.73	6506, 6507, 6508, 6509, 6511, 8611, 8612, 8613, 8614	c AD 1050-1150
6541	Pit	2.40	0.92	0.50	6540, 6541, 6542	c AD 1050-1150
7060	Pit	1.88	1.40	1.27	4587, 4588, 4589, 7058, 7059, 7061, 7062, 7063	c AD 1050-1100
7071	Pit	2.24	1.46	0.65	7071	c AD 1050-1125
7075	Pit	2.03	1.81	0.65	7072, 7073, 7074	c AD 1050-1125
7082	Pit	1.45	1.37	0.71	7077, 7078, 7079, 7080, 7081	c AD 1050-1150
7087	Pit	2.40	1.75	0.55	7076, 7083, 7084, 7085, 7086	c AD 1050-1150
7090	Pit	0.29	0.21	0.12	7089	
7092	Pit	1.69	1.03	-	7091	c AD 1050-1100
7094	Pit	1.63	1.35	-	7093	
7096	Pit	0.60	0.40	-	7095	c AD 1050-1100
7508	Pit	1.64	1.28	1.35	7506, 7507, 7509, 7541, 7542, 7543, 7544, 7545, 7546, 7547, 7548, 7549, 7550	c AD 1050-1100
7513	Pit	1.37	1.29	1.67	7510, 7511, 7512, 7551, 7552, 7553	c AD 1050-1150
8006	Pit	1.24	1.20	0.75	8014, 8015	c AD 1050-1125
8008	Pit	2.10	1.70	0.83	8013, 8018, 8019	c AD 1050-1100
8012	Pit	0.99+	0.64+	0.49	8011, 8016	c AD 1050-1100
8535	Pit	0.65	0.58	0.18	8533, 8534	
8539	Pit	0.84	0.70	0.42	8536, 8537, 8538	c AD 1050-1125
8571	Pit	2.41	2.21	0.78	8570	c AD 1050-1100
8573	Pit	1.20	1.10	0.60	8572	c AD 1050-1100
8578	Pit	1.28	0.75	0.93	8577	c AD 1050-1125

4.10.27 Pottery from the pits had a general date range of c AD 1050-1150, with pottery from pits S4205, S5019, and S6271 potentially extending this range to c AD 1175/1200, and is comparable to assemblages recovered from other P9 groups. Significant registered small finds included an iron horse shoe (SF4037) of ninth to eleventh century date, from pit S4220, a ceramic gaming piece (SF9063) from pit S6507, a ceramic loom weight (SF 9063) from pit S4220, and more worked animal bone from pit S4220 (SF4036), pit S4565 (SF9058) and pit S5524 (SF9061).

G28 Well-shafts

4.10.28 Two well shafts, associated with active use of the G22-26 building structures, were identified.

4.10.29 Well-shaft S5609 was situated adjacent to the northwest corner of the G24 building 3, within an external open area or yard. The well-shaft measured 4.0m long by 3.57m wide and was hand excavated to a depth of 2.82m. Hand auguring indicated that the shaft continued to a full depth of 4.07m (9.23m OD) before reaching geological chalk.

4.10.30 Well-shaft S5034 was situated 3m south of G22 building 1 and G23 building 2 and 2m east of the open area or yard situated to the west of G25 building 4. The well-shaft measured 2.46m long by 1.89m wide and was hand excavated to a depth of 2.49m. Hand auguring indicated that the shaft continued to a full depth of 4.84m (9.05m OD) before reaching geological chalk. The well appears to have been repurposed as a refuse pit during the active use of the G22-G26 buildings, during which it was truncated by later G27 pits S5019 and S5056.

4.10.31 Pottery from the fills of well-shaft S5034 was dated to c AD 1050-1100, with Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon sherds also present in its uppermost fill (C5105). Pottery from well-shaft S5609 was dated c AD 1050-1150. Significant registered finds included an iron strap (SF3004) and worked animal bone (SF3124, SF 9116), including a bone handle or comb (SF300), all from the fills of well-shaft S5609.

4.11 P10 Early Medieval (c AD 1050-1150)

4.11.1 During P10 the settlement activity evident during P9 was abandoned and levelled off and a sequence of deposits laid across the PDA to form an earthen rampart (G29). The rampart likely relates to construction of a Norman-period extra-mural defensive ditch, previously excavated at Station Road East (HER ref TR 15 NW 2344) and at Palamon Court (HER ref EKE4628; CAT 2017b) and would have formed an outer bailey to the motte and bailey castle focused on the Dane John Mound (Historic England List Entry no 1003780; TR 15 NW 264). Two pits (G31), situated northwest of the rampart, might relate to contemporary activity within the interior of the outer bailey.

G29 Rampart

4.11.2 A sequence of deposits was laid across the former P9 settlement to consolidate the ground and form a raised earthen rampart. The rampart formed an L-shape bank, the interior slope of which survived along the northeast and southeast sides of the PDA. The front-face of the rampart had been truncated by later quarrying (P11 G31) activities and would originally have extended to the inside edge of an external ditch, located outside of the PDA. The interior slope of the rampart survived between 8m and 11.24m wide and stood up to 1.43m high

4.11.3 The rampart deposits were excavated in 19 interventions and comprised some 294 contexts combined into 43 sets (S1214, S1215, S1314, S1328, S1329, S1341, S1343, S1347, S1457, S1504, S1504, S1506, S1509, S1511, S1522, S1525, S1551, S1559, S1574, S1591, S1670, S1695, S2016, S2033, S3012, S3019, S3055, S4006, S4012, S5002, S5008, S5009, S5014, S5016, S5506, S7000, S7025, S7032, S7035, S7040, S8001, S8005, S8500).

4.11.4 The deposits comprised layers of sorted large flint nodules, crushed chalk, redeposited river gravels, redeposited head deposits, and mixed soil deposits. The deposits were used to level and entirely cover the P9 G22-26 building structures and infilled and capped the still open G27 pits (S2012, S6068, S6231, S6232, S6243, S7075, S7082, S7088, S7092, S7094, S8006, S8008, S8573) and the G28 well-shaft (S5609).

4.11.5 Pottery recovered from the rampart deposits was dated c AD 1050-1150 and was comparable to assemblages recovered from the P9 features. This is likely to represent residual materials intermixed with the rampart deposits during construction and is confirmed by micromorphological assessment of 'turf lines' forming the rampart's interior slope which appear to have comprised of 'cultural soils' collected from the earlier P9 settlement.

G30 Pits

4.11.6 Two intercutting pits (S2199, S2202) were located immediately north of the G29 rampart.

4.11.7 Both pits were square in shape. Pit S2202, measured 1.85m long by 1.70m wide, and had vertical sides and a flat base, 1.76m deep. Pit S2199 truncated the northeast corner of pit S2202 and measured 1.67m long by 1.35m wide, with steeply cut sides and a flat base, 1.67m deep.

4.11.8 Pottery recovered from the pits was dateable to c AD 1125-1175. Two iron knife blades (SF6504 and SF6505) were recovered from pit S2199. A residual Roman tessera (SF9135) and a copper alloy Radiate coin (SF6529), dated c AD 270-290, were recovered from pit S2202.

4.12 P11 Late Medieval/Post-Medieval (c AD 1150-1750)

4.12.1 The outer bailey represented by the G29 rampart would likely have gone out of use following construction of a new stone castle and keep in Canterbury at Worthgate by c AD 1125 (Historic England List Entry No 1005194). Activity within the PDA does not resume until the middle of the fourteenth century AD and was initially limited to quarrying activity (G31) robbing material from the exterior slope of the former rampart.

4.12.2 From the post-medieval period, two gravel trackways were laid, one (G32) following the edge of the truncated exterior rampart slope, along the projected line of the former rampart ditch, the other (G33) skirting the northwest corner of the PDA fronting Station Road East and Rhodaus Town. Both trackways appear to lead towards the Dane John Manor farm (HER ref TR 15 NW 1163), located southwest of the PDA.

G31 Quarrying

4.12.3 A concentration of pits recorded along the exterior slope of the P10 G29 rampart, on the northeast and southeast sides of the PDA, were interpreted as quarrying activity. The quarrying appeared to utilise the external rampart ditch to access the still extant rampart face.

4.12.4 Cuttings for some 44 quarry pits (S1047, S1077, S1115, S1127, S1130, S1186, S1188, S1197, S1208, S1247, S1249, S1264, S1268, S1279, S1285, S1288, S1290, S1300, S1302, S1304, S1312, S1323, S1356, S1369, S1427, S1428, S1429, S1431, S1432, S1463, S1466, S1475, S1478, S1543, S1570, S1610, S1610, S1618, S1637, S1655, S1661, S1665, S6002, S7018) were recorded, along with a further 69 sets of deposits potentially representing the infilling of further quarry pits (S1039, S1057, S1058, S1059, S1060, S1061, S1062, S1063, S1064, S1065, S1066, S1086, S1087, S1093, S1094, S1095, S1096, S1099, S1100, S1111, S1118, S1123, S1124, S1128, S1131, S1132, S1133, S1143, S1144, S1145, S1146, S1147, S1148, S1149, S1150, S1151, S1152, S1153, S1154, S1155, S1166, S1167, S1168, S1169, S1171, S1172, S1173, S1174, S1175, S1177, S1178, S1180, S1182, S1183, S1184, S1256, S1265, S1296, S1461, S1462, S1470, S1485, S1531, S1538, S1548, S1669, S6035, S7022). A layer of compacted gravel metaling (S1088), perhaps the remnant of a working surface, and six post-holes (S1068, S1238, S1251, S1253, S1272, S1309) were also associated with the quarrying activity. An articulated cat skeleton, placed within a shallow cut (S1038), was recorded in the backfill deposits formed within quarry pit S1115.

4.12.5 Pottery recovered from the G31 quarry pits indicated this activity started in the mid fourteenth century but was predominantly of mid sixteenth to mid eighteenth-century date.

G32 Trackway 1

4.12.6 A north-east to southwest aligned trackway extended along the southeast facing rampart's truncated exterior slope was recorded in a 2.65m wide intervention excavated through the G31 quarrying. The trackway measured 2.89m below the top of the extant rampart and followed the outer perimeter of the rampart presumably on the line of the former rampart ditch. The trackway comprised of layers of redeposited river gravels (S1663, S6004), up to 0.15m thick, forming a compacted surface at least 7.0m wide, and extending beyond the PDA to the southeast. Three wheel-ruts (S6006, S6008, S6010) were preserved on the surface of the trackway, aligned northeast to southwest. The wheel-ruts measured between 0.15m and 0.35m wide and between 0.05m and 0.10m deep.

4.12.7 No finds were recovered from the G32 trackway.

G33 Trackway 2

4.12.8 A northeast to southwest aligned trackway was exposed in the northwest corner of the PDA, in a 3.5m by 1.5m wide intervention. The trackway comprised of layers of redeposited gravels (S1212, S1640, S5243, S5247), up to 0.25m thick, forming a compacted surface at least 1.93m wide, and extending beyond the PDA to the northeast and southwest. A drainage ditch (S1210, S1657), at least 0.82m wide by 0.25m deep, demarcated the trackway's southern edge. Two possible wheel-ruts, between 0.10 and 0.20m wide and up to 0.08m deep, and an eroded hollow (S1353), were noted on the surface of the trackway.

4.12.9 Pottery recovered from the trackway was dated to the mid sixteenth to mid eighteenth centuries, with later sherds, dated to the mid eighteenth to late nineteenth centuries also recovered from the fill of the drainage ditch (S1210) and silt deposits (S1213) formed on the surface of the latest gravel metallings.

4.13 P12 Late post-medieval/modern (c AD 1750-present)

4.13.1 By 1856, the St Mary Bredin School had been opened. Remnant footings from construction of the main school building and part of the external school toilet block (G34) were recorded, along with a Second World War timber air-raid shelter (G35), replaced in concrete (G36), located to the southwest of the main school building. Miscellaneous features (G37), comprising service and utility trenches, and other recent ground impacts were also noted.

G34 St Mary Bredin building

4.13.2 Two foundation trenches, representing the later west (S1555) and east (S1766) extensions to the main St Mary Bredin school building were identified. No foundation trench for the main school building survived.

4.13.3 A septic tank (S1729) and remnants of the overlying toilet block (S1537) were located parallel and 2.3m south of the main school building. Both the septic tank and toilet block were constructed of a mix of both fogged and unfrogged red stock bricks. The septic tank measured 2.8m long by 2.5m wide and survived up to 0.76m deep.

4.13.4 Registered small finds recovered from the fill of the septic tank included three copper alloy coins, dated to AD 1860-1967 (SF32), AD 1894-1936 (SF33) and AD 1860-1894 (SF34), fragments of graphite writing styli (SF9047) and writing slates (SF9048), a white glazed porcelain gaming piece (SF9019), perhaps a draughts counter, and a golf ball (SF9049).

G35 Timber-lined air raid shelter

4.13.5 A timber-lined air raid shelter, with room for 220 students and staff, is documented to have been provided in 1939 for the St Mary Bredin School (HER ref TR 15 NW 832).

4.13.6 Remnants of this timber-lined air raid shelter were recorded in five locations (S1165, S1768, S1770< S1772, S1200), at the southwest end of the PDA; the remainder of the shelter had been removed during its replacement with a concrete-lined air raid (G36), perhaps following closure of the school in 1940. The timber lined shelter comprised of up to three parallel, rectangular shaped corridors, between 1.5m and 1.8m wide, and potentially up to 17.5m length. No evidence for an interconnecting passage between the corridors survived. The shelter would have been half-buried within the ground, with sandbags and/or upcast soil used to provide earth banking to increase blast resistance.

G36 Concrete-lined air raid shelter

4.13.7 The existing timber-lined air raid shelter was upgraded to a concrete-lined air raid shelter, perhaps following its redesignation for public usage after closure of the school in 1940. The concrete-lined air raid shelter (S1002, SS1003, SS1004, S1006, S1007, S1008, S1009, S1010, S1011, S1012, S1013, S1014, S1015, S1016, S1017, S1018, S1019, S1020, S1021, S1022, S1031, S1033, S1034, S1035, S1036, S1040, S1044, S1045, S1089, S1090, S1091, S1092, S1139, S1141, S1142, S1157, S1158, S1159, S1364), followed the same ground-plan as the previous timber-lined shelter. The main difference was the use of prefabricated reinforced concrete panels held together with reinforced concrete struts in a Stanton-type modular design. The ground plan comprised two entrances, with sloping access and protective brick-built blast walls with concrete door-jambs and brick-lined soakaways, leading to three interconnected passages. The floor was surfaced with a crushed bitumen aggregate. Two end cubicles, laid with concrete floors, and brick partition walls, provided latrine facilities, and concrete plinths to support timber benches, were provided along the lengths of two corridors.

4.13.8 Two galvanized steel buckets (SF1, SF2) were recovered in situ either side of the brick partition in one of the latrine cubicles. A copper alloy half penny of George V (SF43), dated 1917, was recovered from bitumen aggregate floor (S1018).

G37 Intrusive features

4.13.9 A series of intrusive cut features were recorded, associated with post-1950s activity across the PDA. These included construction trenches associated with the northwest (S2082, S4001) and northeast (S7012) retaining boundary walls and northwest access stairway (S1519), and utility and service trenches (S1494, S1576, S1580, S1583, S5004), miscellaneous cut features (S1030, S1346, S2002, S2004, S1519, S1578, S1740, S1742, S4005, S6505, S7043, S7050) and bedding and surface deposits (S1023, S1024, S1026, S1041, S1043, S1054, S1055, S1056, S1360, S1486, S1515, S1533, S5541).

G38 Previous archaeological interventions

4.13.10 The locations of previous archaeological interventions across the PDA were recorded where they had impacted on underlying archaeology. These comprised two test pits monitored during an archaeological watching brief in 1989 (HER ref EKE4628) and four trenches excavated during evaluation in 2016 (CAT 2016). In addition, the locations of the 32 boreholes monitored between 2015 and 2017 (CAT 2018a) were plotted to compare with the excavated archaeological record.

5 Prehistoric struck flint (Chris Butler)

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 An assemblage of 107 pieces of worked flint weighing 1.303kg was recovered during the fieldwork (Table 15). In addition, there were two pieces of un-worked fire-fractured flint, weighing 164g.

5.1.2 The assessment comprised a visual inspection of the flint by eye, or with the aid of a magnifying glass where necessary. The worked flint was counted and sorted by type, noting the technological attributes and extent of any retouch/utilisation. Details were also noted regarding the range and variety of pieces, their general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis. Non-worked flint that had been collected was discarded at this stage. An archive of the assemblage was produced, comprising a full written listing by context, together with sketched illustrations of the most interesting items, plus a digital summary on an Excel spreadsheet. Terminology follows Butler (2005).

Table 15. Summary of prehistoric flintwork

Hard Hammer-struck flakes	37
Soft Hammer-struck flakes	16
Soft Hammer-struck bladelets	3
Fragments	30
Bladelet fragment	1
Chips	4
Shattered	2
core rejuvenation flake	1
Core fragments	4
Scrapers	3
Piercer	1
Notched pieces	2
Fabricator	1
Retouched/utilised pieces	2
Total	107

5.1.3 The raw material was mixture of dark grey to black coloured flint, and lighter and mottled grey flint. There were a few pieces of blue-grey patinated flint. All had a smooth buff to light brown cortex where present. All of these appear to have derived from a Chalk Downland source. There were no pieces of Bullhead flint and no obvious pebble/gravel flint was noted.

5.1.4 The majority of the assemblage was debitage, with two thirds of the complete pieces being hard hammer-struck. There were very few bladelets and only a few blades in the assemblage, and very few of the flakes had evidence for platform preparation, these being predominantly soft hammer-struck pieces. Fragments and shattered pieces made up some 30% of the assemblage, with a few fragments possibly derived from blades, and there were not many chips.

5.1.5 No complete cores were recovered. There were however four core fragments There was little, if any, evidence for any platform preparation on the core pieces, and most of them reflect a non-systematic flaking process. There was a single core rejuvenation piece in the assemblage, from P3 G7 trackway S4252 (C4250).

5.1.6 The implements comprised a small number of scrapers, notched pieces and a piercer, with a fabricator, and two retouched/utilised pieces that do not fall into a specific implement category.

5.1.7 There was only a single formal scraper found, that being a side scraper on a rounded partly cortical hard hammer-struck flake with semi-abrupt retouch around one side, from P2 G2 subsoil S4241. Two hard hammer flakes which appeared to have been utilised as end scrapers were also found; that from P4 G9 soil horizon (C1326) had minimal retouch on the distal end, but had clearly been utilised, whilst that from P8 G18 soil horizon S1351 had been abruptly retouched along part of its broad distal end. A soft hammer-struck flake from P8 G18 soil horizon S1325 had some retouch and may also have been used as a scraper, but the classification of this piece as a scraper is less certain.

5.1.8 There were two notched pieces, a soft hammer-struck blade from P8 G18 soil horizon S1325 and a small soft hammer-struck flake from P18 G18 soil horizon S2022. Both have small notches on one lateral edge created with abrupt retouch. A large piercer on a hard hammer-struck flake from P7 G17 pit S3247 (C3243) has been abruptly retouched along its two lateral edges to form a point although the point itself has been broken off in antiquity. A fabricator on a chunky soft hammer-struck piece of almost square profile was found in P3 G4 pit S4629 (C4628). It has some cortex remaining on one side, and three of its edges are heavily abraded through use.

5.1.9 There were also two retouched/utilised pieces. The first, on a blade fragment of blue-grey patinated flint from P10 G30 pit S6518 (C6521), may have originated as a burin, but has then been abruptly retouched at a later date (the retouch cuts the patination) on alternate faces along the lateral edges. The second piece is on a soft hammer-struck flake from P8 G18 soil horizon S7529 which has a heavily utilised (crushed) edge along part of one lateral edge and around the distal end.

5.2 Significance and research potential

5.2.1 This assemblage has a mixture of different types and technologies and is likely to be multi period and most likely residual in later contexts. There is an earlier phase of flintwork, forming a small proportion of the assemblage, with the technical attributes of a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic assemblage, defined by the soft hammer-struck pieces, platform preparation and indications of a systematic flintworking technique. Although there are a few bladelets, there is nothing in this group of material that stands out as being diagnostically Mesolithic, and certainly no evidence for microlith production or other diagnostic Mesolithic tool types. It is most likely that this element of the assemblage therefore dates to the Early Neolithic, as was the case with other nearby assemblages on Rhodaus Town sites (Butler 2021; Wilson 2015; 2017).

5.2.2 The remainder of the assemblage is dominated by hard hammer-struck debitage, roughly knapped pieces, and basic scraping and other utlised/expediant implements, and could date from the Later Neolithic through to the Bronze Age. Again, there is nothing that stands out as being particularly distinctive amongst the debitage or implements that helps in assigning a closer date to the remainder of the assemblage.

5.3 Further work

5.3.1 The material should be integrated together with assemblages from the adjacent sites at Petros Court (RTC EX 13), Palamon Court (PGC EX 15) and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (RTC EX 19) for preparation of a publication report. This will take an estimated 4 days of work and will including creation of a catalogue, any additional analysis and writing of text. An estimated 20 items will be selected for illustration.

6 Prehistoric pottery (Barbara McNee)

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A total of 20 pottery sherds weighing 158g, were recovered from a small number of features. The pottery was recorded using the methodology set out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997).

6.2 Quantification

6.2.1 A breakdown of the assemblage is listed in (Table 16). Much of the dating is tentative as the assemblage contained worn featureless sherds and close dating cannot be achieved with any degree of confidence when small body sherds alone are represented. Diagnostic forms are under-represented, and consequently dating has to rely on the identification of fabric types and region-wide trends. This is problematic due to the use of certain fabrics which are long lived and can occur in several ceramic phases. The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group also suggests that a minimum of 25 sherds should be present in a context in order for a reliable estimation of phase to be carried out (PCRG 1997: 21). The pottery derived from thirteen contexts.

Table 16. Quantification and breakdown of the assemblage by context

Group	Set	Context	Count	Wt (g)	Date range	Comment
4	4624	4623	1	1	c 1000-700 BC	Body sherd, late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age
4	4629	4628	1	2	c 1000-700 BC	Body sherd, late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age
4	6340	6338	2	16	c 1000-700 BC	Body sherds, late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age
7	4249	4247	2	25	c 1000-700 BC	Body sherds, late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age
7	4252	4250	1	4	c 1000-700 BC	Body sherd, late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age
7	4253	4242	1	2	c 1000-700 BC	Body sherd, late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age
7	4619	4617	4	86	c 1000 BC-AD 50	Mixed sherds, late Bronze Age and late Iron Age
7	5159	5158	1	1	c 1000-700 BC	Body sherd, late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age
7	5566	5564	1	3	c 1000-700 BC	Body sherd, late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age
10	4196	4195	1	4	c 1000-700 BC	Body sherd, late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age
18	1351	1351	1	3	c 1000-700 BC	Body sherd, late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age
27	4220	3315	1	5	c 1000-700 BC	Body sherd, late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age
29	8005	8007	2	5	c 1000-700 BC	Body sherds, late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age

6.2.2 Four basic fabric groups have been identified during preliminary examination. This has been classified based on dominant inclusions, and further subdivided based on clay matrix type (silt or sand).

6.3 Fabric Groups

1 F/1: Calcined crushed flint temper in a silty clay matrix with rare (naturally occurring) black iron ore.
2 F/2: Calcined crushed flint temper in a silty clay matrix.
3 FG/1: Calcined crushed flint temper and sparse grog in a silty clay matrix.
4 GSa/1: Crushed grog temper in a fine sandy clay matrix.

6.3.1 The geology of the area around Canterbury comprises of Upper Chalk, River Terrace Gravels, Head Brickearth, Woolwich Beds and Thanet Beds (Geological Survey Sheet 289). The range of geological deposits would have provided suitable materials for potting in terms of both clays and added temper. Upper Chalk deposits would have provided flints, which when burnt and crushed provide suitable temper for pottery making. The assemblage is almost completely dominated by flint tempered fabrics and this is very typical of later prehistoric assemblages across Kent. One late Iron Age sherd is grog tempered, and grog was the temper in most widespread use for 'Belgic' forms both in Kent, and more generally throughout south-east Britain (Pollard 1988: 31).

6.4 Assemblage discussion

G4 Pits

6.4.1 Four sherds were recovered (contexts 4623, 4628 and 6338). Sherds from contexts (4623 and 4628) are coarse and flint tempered, and have been dated to the later Bronze Age. One sherd (C6338) has the

remains of soot on both the exterior and interior of the vessel suggesting use in a cooking activity. A late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age date is suggested. A second sherd, also from this context has been wiped/combed on the exterior. This roughened type of surface treatment is similar to earliest Iron Age sherd examples from Monkton Court Farm (Macpherson-Grant 1994, 256 Plate 111), and Ramsgate Harbour Approach Road (McNee 2019).

G7 Ditch/trackway

6.4.2 Eleven sherds were recovered from contexts C4242, C4247, C4250, C4617, C5158, C5564 and C5565. Context C4617 appears to be a mixed context, including one finely smoothed grog tempered late Iron Age body sherd, and three late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age body sherds. The remaining sherds are consistent with that of a late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age tradition. Based on fabric, firing and vessel wall thickness, one sherd (C5565), deriving from the primary silting of ditch S5566 could be post Deverel-Rimbury late Bronze Age.

G10 Pits

6.4.3 One sherd was recovered from this group (C4195), and belongs to a worn flint tempered body sherd, probably late Bronze Age-earliest Iron Age.

G18 Soil horizon

6.4.4 One body sherd, probably of late Bronze Age-earliest Iron Age date, derived from C1351.

G27 Pits

6.4.5 One worn flint tempered body sherd, probably of late Bronze Age-earliest Iron Age date, derived from C3315.

G29 Rampart

6.4.6 Two small body sherds, probably of late Bronze Age-earliest Iron Age date, derived from C8807.

6.5 Summary and research potential

6.5.1 This small pottery assemblage is important as an indicator of settlement or use within the Canterbury area during the prehistoric period, with a particular focus on the late Bronze Age and/or earliest Iron Age. An approximate date of between 1000-700 BC is suggested. One sherd can be dated to the later Iron Age, approximately first century BC to first century AD. The presence of late Bronze Age and earliest Iron Age pottery on a number of sites within this particular area, for example Shelford Quarry (McNee 2010) and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (McNee 2020), would suggest that this was an important region within Kent in terms of later prehistoric activity.

6.5.2 Pottery sherds from the St Mary Bredin School site show high levels of abrasion on all surfaces, with a low mean sherd weight of just 7.9g. This could suggest possible derivation from a rubbish collection open to weathering and trampling prior to ending up in their excavated context, or site disturbance by both human and natural intervention. The fabrics are mostly fairly coarse, suggesting a low status settlement site using the locally produced wares for domestic purposes such as storing and serving food. There is little potential for further analysis due to the condition of the pottery, and the lack of diagnostic sherds, and therefore no further work is suggested for the pottery assemblage. It is recommended that all of the prehistoric material be retained for long-term storage.

7 Roman Pottery (Malcolm Lyne)

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The site yielded 190 sherds (21306g) of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from 95 contexts. Of this total, only 38 sherds (424g) can be said to be from Late Iron Age and Roman features, with the rest being residual in later contexts. The entire period of Roman occupation is represented but nearly all of the 'Belgic' grog-tempered wares in the Late Iron Age ceramic tradition could equally well be of the period c AD 43-70 (Table 17).

7.2 Methodology

7.2.1 All of the pottery assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were identified using a x10 magnification lens with artificial light source in order to determine the natures, forms, sizes and frequencies of added filler inclusions and those naturally present in the prepared potting clay. Fabric codings are those created by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust for Late Iron Age and Roman fabrics used in East Kent (Macpherson-Grant et al 1995).

7.2.2 None of the pottery assemblages are large enough for further quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds (Orton 1975).

7.3 Assemblage description

Middle to Late Iron Age

7.3.1 Ditch S6275 (fill 6274) in the G3 field system yielded a single fresh everted jar rim sherd with sparse <1.00 mm calcined-flint filler of Middle-to-Late Iron Age date (c 300-0 BC).

Early Roman c AD43-150

7.3.2 G4 pits S4624 and S4629 yielded nine sherds (60g) and 17 sherds (148 g) of pottery respectively. In both cases, the assemblages are of mid-first century AD date, with the nine sherds from fills 4620 and 4623 in pit S4624 comprising a single abraded fragment from a combed and oxidised storage-jar in 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware (c 25BC-AD 70) and eight from jars in similar fabric fired brown/black.

7.3.3 The 17 fragments from pit S4629 include two from a closed-form in very-fine polished 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware and 12 from jars in the coarser version of the same fabric: the latter include a large rim sherd from a pedestal-urn of Thompson's Class A9 (1982, c 25 BC-AD 50). The rest of the sherds comprise one sherd each from a jar in quartz-sand tempered black fabric (c AD 50-80), a beaker in B15 fabric (c AD 1-65) and a bowl in black Stuppington Lane fabric (c AD 50-80). These give an overall date of AD 43-60 for the assemblage.

7.3.4 Elsewhere in the G4 pit complex, the fill of pit S6312 (C6311) yielded an abraded and residual fragment from a combed storage-jar in 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware.

7.3.5 Posthole S6337 was the only G6 structural feature to yield any pottery but this, unfortunately, is a single residual sherd in abraded Transitional 'Belgic'/Native Coarse Ware (c AD 70-200) and does not help in the dating of these structures.

7.3.6 The three sherds from the fills of the hollowed out G7 trackway and its metalling (contexts 4243, 4611 and 5562) comprise two in 'Belgic' grog-tempered and transitional 'Belgic' grog-tempered/Native Coarse Ware (c AD 70-200) and a fragment in Canterbury Greyware (c AD 80-175): they are all abraded, as might be expected from such a feature but suggest that the trackway remained in use well into the second century AD. The fill of trackway ditch S5159 (C5158) produced a single fresh combed fragment from a bead-rim jar of Thompson Class C3 (1982, c 25 BC-AD 70)

Mid Roman c AD 150-250

7.3.7 Pit S6340 in the G4 pit complex is later than the other pits and yielded four sherds (59g) of pottery, comprising one fragment from a jar in transitional 'Belgic' grog-tempered/Native Coarse Ware (c AD 70-

200), two joining from a necked bowl of Monaghan type 4A2.2 in North Kent Fineware (1987, c AD 110-200) and one from a jar in Thameside greyware (c AD 170-230).

Late Roman c AD 250-420

7.3.8 Contexts associated with the G8 quarry yielded a further two sherds: these comprise a complete jar base in North Kent Fineware from context C5581 (c AD 150-250) and a sherd in Late Roman Grog-tempered ware with siltstone grog from context C5580 (c AD 270-420). Both of these sherds are fresh and suggest that the quarrying took place during the mid-to-late third century AD.

7.4 Significance and research potential

7.4.1 The Roman pottery assemblage is too small to warrant further analysis on its own. It is recommended that the assemblage be integrated with the results from comparative Roman pottery assemblages recovered from adjacent sites at Petros Court (Lyne 2015), Palamon Court (Lyne 2017) and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (Lyne 2021), the results of which should be incorporated within a general discussion of the Roman period activity. No pieces from the current assemblage have been selected for illustration.

Table 17. Catalogue of Roman pottery

Group	Set	Context	Fabric	Form	Date range	Count	Wt (g)	Comments
0	0	7064	LR2.1	Jar base	c AD 150-300	2	42	Fresh
4	4624	4620	B2 OX	Storage jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	12	Abraded
4	4624	4623	B2 BL	Jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	8	48	Fresh
4	4629	4628	B1	Closed form	c 25 BC-AD70	2	19	Fresh
4	4629	4628	B2 BL	A9 pedestal urn	c 25 BC-AD 50	12	104	Fresh
4	4629	4628	B8	Jar	c AD 43-80	1	15	Fresh
4	4629	4628	B15	Beaker	c AD 1-65	1	1	Sl abraded
4	4629	4628	BER1	Bowl	c AD 50-80	1	9	Fresh
4	6312	6311	B2/R1	Combed storage jar	c AD 70-150	1	41	Abraded
4	6340	6338	B2/R1	Jar	c AD 70-200	1	10	Fresh
4	6340	6338	R16	4f6.1 jar	c AD 70-120	2	45	Fresh
4	6340	6338	LR2.3	Jar	c AD 170-230	1	4	Fresh
6	6337	6336	B2/R1 OX	Jar	c AD 70-200	1	5	Abraded
7	4253	4243	B2 BL		Residual	1	5	Abraded
7	4613	4611	B2/R1 OX	Closed form	c AD 70-200	1	8	Sl abraded
7	5159	5158	B2 BL	C3 bead-rim	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	38	Fresh
7	5563	5562	R5		c AD 80-175	1	5	Abraded
8	5579	5580	LR1.1	Jar	c AD 270-420	1	15	Fresh
8	5589	5581	R16	Jar base	c AD 150-250	1	40	Fresh
9	1430	1430	B2		c 25 BC-AD 70	2	14	Sl abraded
9	1747	1747	B2/R1 BL	Jar	c AD 70-200	1	4	Sl abraded
9	1747	1747	B2/R1 OX	Combed jar	c AD 70-150	1	5	Fresh
9	1747	1747	R43		c AD 120-200	1	2	Abraded
9	1747	1747	R98	Rilled amphora		1	5	Abraded
9	1747	1747	LR1.1		c AD 270-420	1	7	Abraded
9	1747	1747	LR10	C51 flange	c AD 240-400+	1	2	Fresh
10	1711	1708	R1	Jar	c AD 170-300	1	6	Fresh
10	2167	2163	LR2.1	Open form	c AD 150-370	1	10	Sl abraded
10	2167	2165	R42	Dr 27	c AD 43-110	1	2	Abraded
10	2167	2165	MISC			1	3	Sl abraded
10	3240	3237	LR13	Bowl	c AD 250-400	1	7	Fresh
10	3277	3276	R5	Reeded-rim bowl	c AD 80-130	1	4	Fresh
10	7143	7139	B2 BL	Pedestal base	c AD 25 BC-AD 50	1	15	Very abraded
11	3266	3268	R16		c AD 43-250	1	1	Fresh
11	3266	3279	B2/R1 BL		c AD 70-200	1	2	Fresh
12	3261	3260	R16	Butt beaker	c AD 43-70	1	1	
14	1752	8561	B2.1 BL	Storage jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	5	Very abraded
15	1600	1600	B2 BL	Jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	2	14	Fresh and abraded
15	1600	1600	B8		c AD 43-80	1	3	Fresh
15	2508	2508	B2 BL	Jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	8	Fresh
15	2508	2508	R50	Dr20	c AD 43-250	1	38	Abraded
15	8027	8027	LR10	O29.1 bowl	c AD 240-400	1	14	Fresh

Group	Set	Context	Fabric	Form	Date range	Count	Wt (g)	Comments
17	3247	3244	B2/R1 OX	Combed store jar	c AD 70-150	1	8	Abraded
17	6218	6216	B2 BL	Jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	7	Abraded
17	6218	6217	B2/R1 WT****	Jar base	c AD 70-200	1	22	Abraded
17	8556	8554	B2 OX		c 25 BC-AD 70	1	1	Abraded
18	1325	1325	B2 OX	Combed store-jar	c AD 43-150	4	24	Fresh and abraded
18	1325	1325	B2.1 BL			1	9	Abraded
18	1325	1325	R5	Jar	c AD 80-175	1	4	Fresh
18	1325	1325	R25	Rouletted beaker	c AD 130-250	1	4	Fresh
18	1325	1325	R42	Dr 27	c AD 43-110	1	2	
18	1325	1325	LR2.1	Jar	c AD 150-370	1	5	Fresh
18	1351	1351	B2/R1 BL		c AD 70-200	1	4	Abraded
18	1351	1351	R43	Dr 36	c AD 120-200	1	6	Fresh
18	1351	1351	B1	Closed form	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	4	Fresh
18	1351	1351	B2.1 BL			1	3	Fresh
18	1351	1351	B3		c 100 BC-AD 50	1	2	Fresh
18	1351	1351	R16		c AD 43-250	1	1	Fresh
18	1351	1351	MISC			3	3	
18	7529	7529	B8	Jar	c AD 50-80	1	6	Fresh
18	7529	7529	R5	Closed form	c AD 80-175	1	2	Fresh
18	7529	7529	MISC	Basal foot-ring		1	17	Abraded
19	1731	1730	B2 BL	Jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	3	22	Fresh
20	1706	1706	R5		c AD 80-175	1	2	Fresh
21	1222	1222	R61 1D	Mortarium	c AD 70-150	1	14	Abraded
21	1222	1222	MISC			1	1	
21	1350	1350	R6.1	Closed form	c AD 70-150	1	9	Fresh
21	1350	1350	R56A	Pelichet 47	c AD 60-250	1	24	Abraded
22	2110	2102	B2 BL	Necked jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	5	Fresh
22	5127	5126	B2/R1 OX	Combed storage-jar	c AD 50-150	1	16	Fresh
22	5127	5127	B2 BL	Storage jar	c AD 43-100	1	148	Abraded
22	7501	7501	B1 OX	Open form	c AD 0-70	2	8	Abraded
22	7534	7532	R1	Jar	c AD 170-300	1	9	Abraded
22	8519	8518	B2.1 BL		c 25 BC-AD 70	1	5	Abraded
23	4034	4032	LR2.1	Jar	c AD 150-300+	1	5	Fresh
23	4045	4077	LR2.1	Jar	c AD 150-300+	2	11	Fresh
23	4137	4134	LR2.1	Jar	c AD 150-300+	1	6	Fresh
24	3216	3215	LR2.1		c AD 150-300	1	4	Fresh
24	3502	3500	B2 BL	Combed jar	c 25 BC-AD 150	1	12	Sl abraded
24	3502	3501	LR2.1	Jar	c AD 150-300	2	44	Fresh
24	3539	3539	R13.1	Str-sided dish	c AD 250-350	1	18	Fresh
24	3539	3539	LR2.1	Jar	c AD 170-300	2	6	Fresh
24	3551	3551	LR10		c AD 300-400+	1	1	Fresh
24	6575	6572	R5	Jar	c AD 80-175	2	13	Fresh
25	4551	4551	MISC	Flagon or beaker		1	1	Fresh
25	4567	4566	B9		c AD 43-80	1	5	Fresh
25	4567	4566	R73			1	7	Fresh
25	4567	4566	LR2.3	Jar	c AD 270-370	3	23	Fresh
25	6198	6197	R73	Jar		2	10	Fresh. Could be medieval
25	6205	6204	B2/R1	Storage jar	c AD 70-200	1	27	Fresh
25	7135	7135	Fired daub			1	6	Abraded
27	4205	4203	R42	Dr 27	c AD 43-110	1	2	Fresh
27	5030	5044	R43	Mortarium	c AD 150-200	1	12	Abraded
27	5524	5522	B2.1	Jar	c 25 BC-AD 200	1	9	Abraded
27	5524	5522	LR2.1	Closed form	c AD 150-270	1	3	Fresh
27	5524	5522	LR5.1	Jar	c AD 270-370	1	6	Sl abraded
27	6231	6228	B2/R1	Storage-jar	c 25 BC-AD 200	1	26	Very abraded
27	6231	6230	LR2.3	Chamfered open form base	c AD 170-250	1	52	Fresh
27	6507	6509	R17		c AD 50-250	1	19	Fresh
27	6541	6542	B2 BL	Oprn form	c AD 0-120	1	5	Fresh
27	7087	7084	R1	Open form base	c AD 170-300	1	17	Fresh

Group	Set	Context	Fabric	Form	Date range	Count	Wt (g)	Comments
27	7087	7084	R16	Jar base	c AD 150-250	1	21	Fresh
27	7508	7506	R73	Storage jar	Early Roman	1	40	Sl abraded
27	7508	7541	B2/R1 BL	Combed storage jar	c AD 70-150	1	14	Sl abraded
27	7513	7510	B2.1	Combed store jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	56	Abraded
27	8010	8009	LR10	Closed form	c AD 300-400+	1	5	Abraded
27	8010	8009	LR11	Flagon	c AD 270-400	1	5	Fresh
27	8010	8010	LR11	Beaker	c AD 200-270	1	3	Sl abraded
28	3098	3090	R46	Beaker	c AD 140-230	1	10	Sl abraded
28	3098	3090	LR2.1		c AD 150-300	1	2	Abraded
28	5034	5026	LR1.1	Jar	c AD 270-420	1	5	Fresh
28	5034	5249	LR3	Closed form	c AD 300-400+	1	7	Sl abraded
28	5034	5249	LR5.1	Storage jar	c AD 270-370	1	20	Fresh
28	5034	5249	LR10	C97 mortarium	c AD 240-400+	1	25	Fresh
29	1341	1342	B2/R1 OX	Jar		1	9	Very abraded
29	1559	1568	LR2.2	3H1.3 jar	c AD 170-270	1	18	Fresh
29	2016	2015	R13	Open form	c AD 270-300	1	9	Sl abraded
29	2016	2015	LR12	Indented beaker	c AD 240-400	1	1	Fresh
29	2033	2021	R98	Amphora		1	47	Abraded
29	3019	3010	R5		c AD 80-175	1	11	Abraded
29	4006	4008	R99	Mortarium		1	72	Sl abraded
29	4006	4009	LR5	Cl 3C jar	c AD 200-400	1	5	Very abraded
29	5506	5508	R14	Open form	c AD 130-350	1	2	Fresh
29	5506	5513	B2/R1 OX	Jar	c AD 70-200	1	5	Abraded
29	7000	7001	R50	DR20 amphora	c AD 43-250	1	105	Fresh
29	7025	7026	R5		c AD 80-175	1	6	Fresh
29	8001	8001	B2 BL	Combed jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	18	Sl abraded
29	8001	8001	B2.1 BL	Storage jar	c 25 BC-AD 70	1	51	Abraded
31	1115	1110	R14.1	Open form	c AD 150-370	2	9	Fresh
31	1115	1110	R16	Closed form		1	4	Sl abraded
31	1264	1260	R14	Open form	c AD 130-350	1	3	Slightly abraded
31	1285	1281	LR2.1	3L4.1 jar	c AD 190-240	1	8	Fresh
31	1431	1623	LR13	Closed form	c AD 200-300+	1	13	Fresh
31	1637	1632	LR2.1	Closed form	c AD 150-300	2	8	Fresh
31	1655	1642	R1		c AD 170-300	1	7	Abraded
31	1655	1642	R43		c AD 120-200	1	9	Fresh
31	1655	1642	LR2.3	Jar	c AD 270-370	1	9	Fresh
31	7018	7017	R88/93 WW6	?Lagena	c AD 43-150	1	26	Fresh
33	1213	1213	LR34	Beaded and fl bowl	c AD 370-400+	9	53	Fresh all one pot
35	1200	1198	R16	2C3 beaker	c AD 250-350	1	2	
37	7012	7011	R5	Jar	c AD 80-175	2	22	Fresh

8 Post-Roman pottery (Luke Barber)

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The archaeological work recovered 12,202 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 179,108g, from 536 individually numbered contexts. These totals include 1392 pieces, weighing 4882g from 129 environmental residues. The overall assemblage is of variable condition with a great range of sherd sizes. Although there are a few small sherds (ie up to 30mm across), typically from the environmental residues, the majority consist of medium to large sherds (ie up to 150mm across). The average sherd sizes by period are shown in Table 18. Most of the pottery is in good condition and even the smaller sherds often exhibit no/relatively little abrasion. The most abraded material appears to derive from the early Saxon and post-medieval periods. However, on the whole most sherds do not appear to have been subjected to any notable reworking.

8.1.2 By far the majority of the assemblage consists of Early Medieval material (essentially of Norman date). Although all other post-Roman periods are represented they are only present in negligible quantities. The overall site assemblage is characterised at a basic level in Table 18 in order to give a rough idea of quantities by period. The exact division between periods is approximate as the CAT fabric groups, prefixed with a period letter code and used in this report, often cross the actual dates allocated.

8.1.3 The assemblage has yet to be fully quantified by fabric and form – this work will be undertaken at analysis stage. For assessment the post-Roman pottery from each context was quantified by ceramic period and a spot date allocated to that deposit based on the fabrics and forms present. Additional notes were made on the fabrics, forms and decoration. The results of this work have been input onto an excel spreadsheet (Appendix 1).

8.1.4 The aims of this assessment are to characterise the nature of the excavated assemblage, assess its potential for further analysis and to establish what additional work is needed to take it through to analysis/publication level.

Table 18. Characterisation of pottery assemblage by period/CAT fabrics (NB. Total counts and weights include all residual/intrusive and unstratified material)

Period	Date range	Count	Wt (g)	Average sherd size by weight (g)
Early/Mid Anglo-Saxon (EMS fabrics)	c AD 410-650	6	9	1.5
Mid/Late Anglo-Saxon (MLS fabrics)	c AD 650-850	30	479	16.0
Late Saxon (LS fabrics)	c AD 850-1050	5	28	5.6
Early Medieval (EM fabrics)	c AD 1050-1225	12064	176,832	14.7
High Medieval (M fabrics)	c AD 1225-1350	15	72	4.8
Late Medieval (LM fabrics)	c AD 1350-1550	9	108	12.0
Early post-medieval (PM fabrics)	c AD 1550-1750	20	268	13.4
Late post-medieval (LPM fabrics)	c AD 1750-1925	53	1312	24.8

8.2 Periods and fabrics

8.2.1 The date range of the pottery from the site spans the fifth to early twentieth centuries AD, though the peak of activity appears to be between AD 1050 and 1100.

Early/Mid Anglo-Saxon: fifth to mid seventh centuries AD

8.2.2 Six sherds of residual Early Saxon pottery were recovered from the site (9g), three apiece from the environmental residues from P9 G24 building 3 occupation layer S3089 and pit S3226. The fabrics present include fine quartz, fine quartz with chaff and chaff tempered but no feature sherds are present. The material suggests some activity in a fifth to seventh century AD date range, but this could simply be from manuring cultivated land with domestic waste.

Mid/Late Anglo-Saxon: mid seventh to mid ninth centuries AD

8.2.3 This period produced notable more pottery including many fresh sherds that appear to be in contemporary contexts, most of which consist of pits. MLS2 Canterbury-type sandy ware is the dominant fabric and although there are a number of burnished body sherds there are few feature pieces. The most notable is part of a bossed jar from P4 G11 sunken feature S3266 (C3262). Other wares include a scatter of Ipswich ware jar fragments and a few sherds of MLS4 shelly ware. Unfortunately, context groups are small and there are few feature sherds – much larger groups were recovered from the St Augustine Abbey site (Barber 2015). It would appear low-level activity was occurring in the area of the St Mary Bedin School site at this time, presumably on the fringes of a main Mid Saxon settlement that lay to the north-east.

Late Anglo-Saxon: mid ninth to mid eleventh centuries AD

8.2.4 There are only five sherds that are almost certainly of this period scattered within features attributed to phases P4 (G10 S3240), P8 (G18, S1223), P9 (G22, S5071; G28, S3098) and P11 (G33, S1212). The distinction between some and the earlier Mid Saxon material is not always straightforward but LS1 Canterbury-type sandy wares appear to make up most of the group overall with a couple of LS2/LS3 shelly wares. No feature sherds are present, but it is suspected this represents a light general background scatter of the mid ninth to tenth centuries AD.

Early Medieval: mid eleventh to early thirteenth centuries AD

8.2.5 The site produced an extraordinarily large and unusual assemblage of this period. Activity on site clearly exploded at this time with vast quantities of pottery vessels being discarded. It appears in all site phases from P3 onward. Although the small quantities from phases P3-P5 may well be intrusive, phases P6, P7, P8 and P9 produced far greater quantities of this period (324, 278, 242 and 8948 sherds respectively). Clearly phase P9 sees a major dumping event of broken ceramics prior to the phase P10 rampart construction (which itself produced 1794 sherds of this period).

8.2.6 The period is totally dominated by Canterbury Sandy Ware (EM1), which swamps the context groups. EM2 and EM3 shelly and sandy-shelly wares are present but in much smaller quantities. It is of note that the shelly wares, with one exception from phase P4 (2g – and possibly a MLS4 sherd) only appear in contexts of phases P9 to P11. This confirms earlier suspicions that shelly wares only become common after a period of total dominance by Canterbury Sandy Ware, perhaps in the twelfth century AD. The shelly wares are dominated by cooking pots, with a few bowls, that have developed rim types. They appear in a number of useful contexts groups where they were recovered alongside EM1 vessels to various increasing ratios as time progresses. Alluvial flint gritted wares, possibly from a Sussex source (eg EM33), are represented by negligible quantities of sherds from phases P9 and P10 only.

8.2.7 The EM1 assemblage consists of well-formed and fired vessels of a surprisingly consistent standard and muted range of forms/rim types. Cooking pots totally dominate the EM1 vessels though a few dishes/bowls and pitchers are present but always in negligible quantities. There is a single cresset lamp from P9 G27 pit S5028 (C2205). Decoration is rare but where present usually consists of incised horizontal or vertical wavy lines. However, some incised arced lines are present, eg on a dish from P9 G24 building 3 layer S3505, a few vessels, eg from P9 G28 well-shaft S3098 (3090), have stamped decoration (a cross within a circle, probably from a pitcher), some have applied thumbed strips and occasionally dishes or cooking pots have thumbing around their rims. The rim forms of EM1 have been classified from an early date into three chronologically progressing groups (Frere 1954). Group 1 is dated to c AD 1000-1050 and is generally characterised by very simple types often quite crudely finished. Type 2 rims, dated to c AD 1050-1100, are more uniform and certainly more developed in their finish though many are of simple form and Type 3 rims, which have a bit of a merged overlap with Type 2, are more developed, often showing thickening, and dated c AD 1080-1150. Despite its early creation this rim typology for EM1 has stood the test of time and is still considered valid today (Cotter 2001; MacPherson-Grant 1981, 1982; Wilson 1982). The current assemblage has a notable quantity of rims but very few, if any, have to be of Type 1. There are no gradually curved necks, all the rims are well/consistently finished and no vessels appear to be wiped or knife-trimmed. All of the current rims fall within the Type 2 category, dated c AD 1050-1100 or, to a lesser extent Type 3 (though as noted above there is overlap of these two types in the second half of the eleventh century AD). Previous excavations at Canterbury Castle

have identified Type 1 rims that may have been residual but numerous groups composed of Type 2 rims, including a pit group that was cut by the castle ditch (MacPherson-Grant 1982; Wilson 1982). The current assemblage has a similar stratigraphic relationship with a defensive earthwork whereby all the pottery in phases P5-P9 was sealed beneath the P10 defensive rampart that must have been constructed between c AD 1066 and 1085 (Richard Helm *pers comm*).

8.2.8 The combined Early Medieval assemblage from phase P6 was all recovered from layers and consists solely of EM1 vessels. Where rims are present (notably in the G15 soil horizon layers 2503 and 2508) all are of Frere's Type 2. The combined phase P7 assemblage is identical but includes a few decorated sherds, all coming from G17 pit fills. The combined group from phase 8 (from G18 soil horizon layers and G19 boundary ditch) also only consists of EM1 vessels and again, where present, all the rims are of the Type 2 group. The exceptionally large, combined group from P9 appears to represent a massive dumping event and was recovered from the various layers and fills associated with G20-28. However, even here EM1 vessels with Group 2 rims dominate – with just a few flinty and shelly wares making an appearance but in negligible quantities (their presence here may be due to the much larger quantities of pottery involved in phase P9 rather than a chronologically later date). One or two imported sherds appear to be present in this phase. Although detailed comparative work has yet to be undertaken, they appear to be of North French origin and include what appears to be part of a Normandy pitcher from G27 pit S4565 (fill 4564), though the sherd, coming from an environmental residue, is very small (2g).

8.2.9 The P10 assemblage equates to the rampart and on the whole the EM1 vessels are similar to those noted before though to what extent they are now residual is uncertain. However, the known chronology of the rampart means Type 2 rims would be expected within its construction. This is certainly the case with the layers that make up G29. The P10 pits that make up G30 are notably different in their ceramic make-up as these, alongside EM1 vessels with Type 2 rims, have some Type 3 rims and, for the first time, a significant proportion of EM2/EM3 shelly wares. Taken together this would suggest the G30 pits be of around the mid twelfth century AD.

8.2.10 The very close dating of pottery is often not possible with any precision, but it is clear that the vast majority of the Early Medieval assemblage from the current site pre-dates the rampart that is thought to have been constructed sometime between c AD 1066 and 1085. Looking at the pre-rampart assemblage itself it consists of an amazingly ubiquitous group, totally dominated by EM1 with a limited range of rim forms that can all be placed into Frere's Type 2 group (c AD 1050-1100). The vessels themselves do not appear to have seen any prolonged use prior to discard beyond some light sooting and there is no notable difference between the assemblages from phases P5 to P9 (though detailed analysis of the rim types may show some). All the vessels are well formed and there are no wasters to suggest a production site. As such the assemblage would appear to represent a single short-lived period of occupation that, based on our current knowledge of EM1 forms, must fall within a c AD 1050-1085 date range. The presence of the few suspected French imports would hint at a post-1066 date and the virtual complete absence of Group 1 rims and Late Saxon traits would be in keeping with this. To generate such a large assemblage over a relatively short chronological timespan would suggest a densely occupied area. If Frere's types are valid (and there is no reason at present to believe otherwise), either domestic occupation suddenly appeared on the site shortly before the Conquest or the occupation was involved with the Conquest itself, perhaps forming part of a temporary construction camp for the motte and, subsequently, the bailey. Such close dating of pottery is virtually impossible in isolation and further detailed analysis of the pottery, stratigraphy, feature/structure morphology and other artefact classes will hopefully provide a more definite answer.

High Medieval: early/mid thirteenth to mid fourteenth centuries AD

8.2.11 There is virtually no pottery of the later twelfth to early thirteenth century AD in the assemblage – the absence of EM.M1 shell-dusted Canterbury sandy ware is quite notable. The assemblage from this period is totally composed of Tyler Hill sandy wares (M1). The two sherds from phase P9 are stratigraphically the earliest but are almost certainly intrusive. They include an M1 cooking pot with internally beaded rim from G22 building 1 post-hole S7538 (C7537). The four sherds from phase P10 G29 rampart S5506 (C5516) are small and relatively low fired suggesting if they are not intrusive they are in fact undiagnostic EM1 sherds. The remaining nine sherds are from phase P11 and include cooking pots, a pipkin and glazed jugs though all are slightly abraded and presumably represent a background scatter.

Late Medieval: Early/mid fourteenth to fifteenth centuries AD

8.2.12 Only nine sherds of this period were recovered, all but one of which were recovered from phase P11 deposits (the sherd from phase P10 undoubtedly being intrusive). No forms are discernible, bar the intrusive dish in phase P10, but LM1 Late Tyler Hill ware and LM2 Canterbury-type fine earthenware are present suggesting a background scatter spanning the late fourteenth/early fifteenth to mid sixteenth century AD.

Early Post-medieval: Mid sixteenth to mid eighteenth centuries AD

8.2.13 The 20 sherds of early post-medieval pottery were recovered from deposits of phase P9 (x1 small intrusive), P10 (x1 small intrusive) and P11. The vast majority of sherds are of the local glazed red earthenware, including an example with white trailed slip decoration from G33 trackway 2 metalled surface S1640 (C1471). Other wares include a London stoneware tankard (also C1471) an intrusive Surrey-Hampshire Border Ware dish sherd (P9, G27 pit S1699 (C1697) and an imported Westerwald stoneware mug decorated with cobalt blue and the arms of George I/II (P11, G31 quarry pit S1475 (C1327). Few feature sherds are present and the whole suggests a background scatter spanning the later seventeenth to mid eighteenth centuries AD.

Late Post-medieval: Mid eighteenth to mid twentieth centuries AD

8.2.14 The 53 sherds of late post-medieval pottery include the normal domestic spread of coarse and fine wares though the absence of creamware suggests the assemblage as a whole does not predate c AD 1800-1825. Local unglazed (flowerpots) and glazed red earthenwares are well represented along with Sunderland-type slipware, English stoneware and Yellow ware. The finewares are dominated by transfer-printed pearlware (including a side plate from G31 quarry layer S1087, decorated with the Wild Rose pattern) and a sprinkling of blue transfer-printed whiteware and bone china. All can be placed within the nineteenth century, but the assemblage is too small to pass meaningful comment on.

8.3 The assemblage

8.3.1 The majority of the ceramic assemblage was derived from layers, the quantities of unabraded sherds within some of which suggest them to be middens. Cut features, notably pits, account for some other large groups but these, proportionally, appear to hold less than the layers. The overall site assemblage has a great range of context group sizes. Many deposits produced less than 20 sherds apiece but most produced more and there is a notable quantity of context groups that produced large pottery assemblages. All those producing 100 or more sherds are summarised in Table 19.

Table 19. Summary of context groups containing over 100 sherds

Context	Count	Wt (g)	Phase	Group	Feature	Comment
1000	124	1538	12	0	Unstratified	All EM
1325	145	2519	8	8	Layer	All EM1
2503	121	1737	6	15	Layer	All EM1
2508	181	814	6	15	Layer	All EM1
3021	494	5932	9	24	Occupation layer	All EM1
3090	160	3386	9	28	Pit 3098	Most EM1, low resid MLS
3091	176	2948	9	28	Pit 3098	Most EM1, low resid MLS
3107	128	860	9	24	Pit 3125	All EM1
4206	105	1330	9	27	Pit 4220	All EM1
4208	128	3870	9	27	Pit 4220	All EM1
4549	206	1520	9	25	Layer	All EM1
4550	190	2976	9	25	Layer	All EM1
4562	152	2654	9	25	Pit 4563	All EM1
4564	146	2568	9	27	Pit 4565	All EM1, plus poss import
5509	107	1096	10	29	Layer	All EM1
5520	152	1284	9	23	Vessel in pit 5521	Most x1 EM1 vessel
6074	170	1564	9	25	Layer	All EM1
6119	224	2798	9	25	Layer	All EM1
6500	136	1528	9	22	Layer	Most EM1 but x1 EM2, x1 EM3
6517	220	3042	10	30	Pit 6518	EM2 and EM3 shelly wares

Context	Count	Wt (g)	Phase	Group	Feature	Comment
6519	170	2042	10	30	Pit 6518	Most EM3, some EM2
6527	195	2192	10	30	Pit 6529	Late EM1, EM3
7501	166	1800	9	22	Layer	All EM1
8502	514	6030	9	25	Layer	All EM1
8504	231	4238	9	25	Layer	All EM1 (inc x51 rims)
8523	133	2482	9	23	Pit 8524	All EM1

8.3.2 The degree of residuality in contexts of phase P5 to P10 is difficult to gauge due to the apparent short time span of the activity and the similarity of the fabrics and forms in all. There is clearly a little residual and intrusiveness in some deposits which is more easily recognised by the presence of pre or post Early Medieval types but these are easily isolated. Overall, it is suspected that, at least in phases P5 to P9, residuality is either absent or very low and the contexts groups can be considered clean.

8.3.3 In addition to the abundance of large clean context groups there are numerous feature sherds for the Early Medieval assemblage and overall the assemblage provides enough drawable sherds to show the range of types and decoration used by the Canterbury Sandy Ware industry between c AD 1050 and 1085.

8.4 Potential of the ceramic assemblage

8.4.1 The ceramic assemblage from the current site is considered to hold mixed potential for further analysis and publication. The Early/Middle Saxon assemblage represents a background scatter of types already well known of at Canterbury and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The same situation is met with the small Late Saxon, High Medieval, Late Medieval, Early post-medieval and Late post-medieval assemblages. The Mid/Late Saxon assemblage is of a little more interest in demonstrating the out-lying limits of the main *wic* settlement, but all the types are well known and there are no new forms present that have not been published previously. Beyond a brief summary for the publication report no further detailed analysis is proposed beyond fully listing for archive.

8.4.2 The Early Medieval assemblage stands out from those of all the other periods in both its size and importance. It is perhaps the largest excavated group of early EM1 vessels from Canterbury to date and provides the opportunity to closely study the forms, rims and decoration from a site with a close chronological range. This will provide not only a check on currently held thoughts on dating but may allow a refinement of the rim type dating and shed more light on the nature of the dense but relatively short-lived occupation at the site. The Early Medieval assemblage also contains a few useful groups that demonstrate the arrival and increase in use of the shelly wares and the associated EM1 forms of the time.

8.5 Post-Roman pottery analysis: methodology of further work

8.5.1 It is proposed that the pottery assemblage be subjected to further recording and, in the case of the Early Medieval assemblage, detailed analysis and publication.

8.5.2 The final report will give a brief overview of the whole assemblage, outlining its size, periods represented and range of fabrics. However, detail will be reserved for the publication of the Early Medieval assemblage which will be fully published. This will include fabrics, forms, rim types and quantifications of each for each phase and/or key contexts within them. Comparison will also be made to similar assemblages recovered from excavations at Canterbury Castle and elsewhere in Canterbury (Table 20). An estimated 70-80 sherds/vessels may be selected for illustration.

Table 20. Post-Roman pottery task list

Task no	Description	Days
1	Full listing of whole assemblage for archive (in detail for the Early Medieval assemblage – to include fabric, form rim type, decoration and quantification by sherd count/weight and EVEs)	20
2	Data entry (into Excel)	6
3	Adding final site phasing/groupings	1
4	Checking selected imported sherds/parallels	1
5	Analysis of key stratigraphic sequences/spatial distribution	3
6	Production of publication tables	1
7	Report writing and looking for parallels	4

9 Ceramic Building Material (Luke Barber)

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The excavations at the site recovered 1944 pieces of ceramic building material and mortar, weighing just over 143kg, from 375 individually numbered contexts. The whole assemblage has been fully recorded on pro forma sheets for archive during the assessment stage. Where material was clearly residual, based on the pottery spot dating, and/or not diagnostic of form it was recorded by date and form only. Fabric was only recorded where there was a possibility of the brick and tile being in a contemporary deposit. The resultant data has been used to create an excel spreadsheet as part of the digital archive (Appendix 2).

9.1.2 The assemblage is composed of a wide mix of material, both in terms of types and chronological spread. The assemblage is characterised at a basic level in Table 21. The aim of this assessment is to give a brief overview of the assemblage and establish its potential for further analysis and publication.

Table 21. Breakdown of the ceramic building material assemblage

Type	Count	Wt (g)
Daub/Burnt Clay	823	25,141
Roman brick	300	71,076
Roman tile	563	29,442
Roman tessera	5	97
Medieval roof tile	37	1535
Post-medieval brick	108	10,934
Post-medieval roof tile	86	2942
Post-medieval misc	3	794
Mortar (all periods)	19	1398

9.2 Daub and burnt clay

9.2.1 The site produced quite a large assemblage of burnt clay most of which can be classed as daub. Although six different fabrics are present the vast majority are in fabrics 2a and 2b (silty clay and silty clay with occasional flint inclusions) that derive from the local natural subsoil. The diversity of the lesser fabrics, particularly as they are only represented by minimal quantities, is very much in keeping with some material being residual.

9.2.2 The earliest material stratigraphically derives from deposits of phase P4 (4/89g) but only one of these has any form – a flat sooted face from G10 pit S2167 (C2162). Phase P5 produced just two pieces, both of which are amorphous and phase P6 just six pieces (all D2a), two of which have flat faces. Three further pieces were recovered from phase P7 deposits, again all in D2a but that from G17 pit S8575 (C8021) has a 14mm diameter wattle impression. Phase P8 deposits produced just seven pieces in three different fabrics (61g) suggesting some residuality though all are amorphous.

9.2.3 Phase P9 deposits see a massive increase in the quantity of burnt clay/daub – 728 pieces weighing 23,769g. Although five different fabrics are present the vast majority are in D2a/D2b and the assemblage consists mainly of fresh unabraded pieces. A significant proportion of these have flat faces and/or wattle impressions. The latter range from under 10mm to over 20mm in diameter though the majority fall within the 15mm to 20mm diameter range. Many pieces have multiple wattle impressions that show the spacing between the wattle and both parallel, gridded and criss-cross 'weave' though no pieces are large enough to deduce the greater form of the structure to which they belonged. There are some notable concentrations of daub in this phase's assemblage. For example, G24 building 3 layer S3062 (C3062) produced 46 pieces (1011g), G24 layer S3083 (C3083) 60 pieces (1316g) and G24 layer S3088 (C3088) 38 pieces (1668g). G24 building 3 and G23 building 2 produced 272/7783g and 103/3250g pieces of daub respectively and presumably relate to the fabric of these structures. The assemblages from G22 building 1 and G25 building 4 are notable but much smaller. The largest single group of daub (113/4464g) was recovered from G27 pit S7060 (C7062) that produced just fresh D2a daub with many wattle impressions.

9.2.4 Phase P10 deposits produced a much smaller assemblage of burnt clay/daub (52/653g) most of which undoubtedly derives from P9 activity though feature pieces are quite scarce. The small assemblage from P11 deposits (13 pieces) is quite probably residual.

9.3 Roman brick and tile

9.3.1 Roman material constitutes the majority of the assemblage (Table 21) but the vast majority of it is clearly residual in later deposits. This would be very much in keeping with the generally small size and slightly abraded nature of the Roman brick and tile. Actual Roman (P3) deposits account for just 51 pieces (3094g) with a general range of forms being represented (brick 12/2199g; tegula 1/19g; probable tegula 1/55g; imbrex 6/172g; box flue 1/73g and undiagnostic of form 30/576g). This, together with the wide range of different fabrics represented would suggest the material relates to a background scatter derived with waste from the city.

9.3.2 The assemblages of Roman brick and tile from the later phases may be larger but the assemblage make-up is very similar. There is not an obvious concentration of brick fragments to suggest deliberate collection for constructional use in the Norman period as is often seen from the twelfth century on in Canterbury deposits but considering the early date of the eleventh century activity and the constructional techniques at the time this is hardly surprising. The scatter of roofing tile, hypocaust tile and even tesserae all point to the material simply being residual parts of the earlier Roman background scatter. There are no pieces of Roman tile of particular note or intrinsic interest.

9.4 Post-Roman brick and tile

9.4.1 A relatively small assemblage of post-Roman brick and tile is present. The earliest material consists of a scatter (27/1246g) of Early/High Medieval roofing tile recovered from phases P8, P9 and P11 (the first two consisting of intrusive pieces). The majority of pieces are in typical sandy fabrics of the Tyler Hill industry. All consist of plain peg tiles with the exception of the small 'tegula'-type tile with green glazed upper face intrusive in P9 G17 pit S4563 (C4569) that could be of the late twelfth or early/mid thirteenth century. There is a further scatter of Late Medieval peg tile (10/289g) all deriving from phase P11 deposits that appears to span the fourteenth to mid sixteenth centuries but there are no notable groups and all the fabrics are well known.

9.4.2 The earliest post-medieval material is represented by 44 pieces (1360g) that span the later sixteenth/seventeenth to eighteenth centuries that were all recovered from P11 deposits. The scattered group is dominated by brick fragments (41/1253g), but two peg tiles and a plain white tin-glazed wall tile are also present. The Late post-medieval period (essentially mid eighteenth to early twentieth centuries) constitutes 155 pieces (14,114g) that includes brick (67/9681g), peg tile (82/2763g), ridge tile (1/25g), pan tile (1/55g) and a few more obscure forms such as drains and nineteenth-century path edging. Although the majority of this assemblage was recovered from phases P11 and P12 there is a scatter of intrusive material in P4, P8, P9 and P10 deposits. Once again there are no context groups of note though a few fabrics are present that have not been noted before in Canterbury by the writer and which have duly been added to the Canterbury fabric reference collection.

9.5 Mortar

9.5.1 The assemblage only contains 19 pieces of mortar. Stratigraphically the earliest are from P9 deposits (8/97g). Two of these are clearly residual pieces of Roman *opus signinum* but the others are not intrinsically datable and could be residual Roman or intrusive medieval pieces. A similar situation is met with the six pieces (372g) from P10 deposits. The remainder of the mortar was recovered from phases P11 (again types that are not particularly datable in their own right) and P12 (a single piece of Late Post-medieval cement mortar). The diversity of the mortar types would be very much in keeping with a background scatter of residual and intrusive pieces spanning a period of time.

9.6 Significance and research potential

9.6.1 The ceramic building material assemblage is relatively large and covers quite a wide chronological range. Most however consists of small and slightly abraded pieces and overall there is a very high degree of residuality with lesser quantities of intrusive material. There are few large groups and virtually all the types are already well known of from Canterbury. As such the vast majority of the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment and its related archive. The exceptions to this are the daub that appears to relate to the P9 structures and sheds some light on their construction and the small 'tegula'-type Early/High Medieval tile that is of unusual

form. A little more analysis is proposed on these elements of the assemblage including a comparison of the daub assemblages from the P9 buildings.

9.7 Resources

9.7.1 It is proposed to undertake some limited further work on the daub assemblage from the phase 9 structures and attempt to find a parallel for the 'tegula'-like medieval tile following which a concise summary of the whole assemblage, drawing heavily from the current assessment, can be produced for the final publication (Table 22).

9.7.2 An estimated 6 pieces (daub and tile) will be required for illustration (by drawing or photography) – allowance for this should be included in the analysis costings

Table 22. Ceramic Building material task list

Task no.	Description	Days
1	Analysis of the daub from P9 buildings (G22, G23, G24, G25)	1
2	Identification of parallels	1
3	Integration with other assemblages from the immediate area (if required)	1
4	Summary publication report (with catalogue of illustrated pieces)	1

10 Clay tobacco pipe (Luke Barber)

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 The excavations recovered just 23 pieces of clay pipe, weighing 59g, from 12 individually numbered contexts. The material is in good condition with either no, or slight, signs of abrasion. Despite the good condition of the majority of pieces, residuality and, to a lesser extent, intrusiveness appears to be moderate to high in a number of deposits. This may be in part due the unsealed nature of many of the layers the pipes were recovered from. No maker's mark or decorated pieces are present. The assemblage spans the mid seventeenth to nineteenth centuries and is characterized in Table 23. The material has been fully listed on pro forma recording sheets and as an excel spreadsheet for the archive during the assessment.

Table 23. Characterization of clay pipe assemblage

Date Range	Stems (count/wt)	Bowls/fragments of (count/wt)	Totals (count/wt)
c AD 1640/50-1700/10	3/6g	1/8g	4/14g
c AD 1700-1750	3/4g	1/8g	4/12g
c AD 1750-1900	13/28g	2/5g	15/33g

10.2 Assemblage description

10.2.1 The earliest pieces consist of quite fresh fragments of the second half of the seventeenth century from three P11 deposits (G33, S1210, C1209; G31, S1475, C1293 and G31, S1475, C1327) though only C1209 produced a fragment of bowl (AO10 type, Atkinson and Oswald 1969).

10.2.2 There are a similar number of pieces that can be dated to the first half of the eighteenth century, again all being recovered from three different P11 deposits (G31, S1111, C1111; G31, S1188, C1119 and G31, S1169, C1169). Again, only a single bowl fragment is present, an AO25 type from layer C1169]. The quantities suggest a low-level background spread as per the earlier period.

10.2.3 There is an increase in quantities for the period c AD 1750-1900 (Table 23). On the whole this material is in a fresher condition but it has a wider chronological spread, being found in phases P10 (x1 clearly intrusive), P11 (12/25g) and P12 (2/4g). Only two bowl fragments are present. One is too small to discern its form but the other is an AO28 type from G33 S1210, C1209. Although there is an increase of pipes for this period the quantity is still small and can be viewed as a background scatter.

10.3 Significance and research potential

10.3.1 The clay pipe assemblage is of low significance and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis: the context groups are too small and lacking in decorated and marked pieces and the degree of residuality/intrusiveness is either uncertain or moderate to high.

10.3.2 The material has been used, in conjunction with the pottery, to help date different contexts and assess the degree of residuality/intrusiveness during the assessment stage.

10.3.3 No further work is proposed.

11 Geological material (Luke Barber)

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 The excavations at the site produced 548 pieces of stone, weighing 119,294g, from 146 individually numbered contexts. These totals include nine pieces that had been allocated a small finds number (most of which were in fact unworked) but no material from any environmental residues. The assemblage has been fully listed on geological record sheets for the archive, with the resultant information being used to create an excel spreadsheet as part of the current assessment. Each main stone type was allocated a code number for archive though many of these have variations that have been kept separate by the addition of a letter to the type number. These variations could simply represent different strata in a single exposure or have more significant implications of geographical source. As such these variations were recorded separately to facilitate any work that may be undertaken on specific sources in the future. The assemblage is characterised in Table 24 by type and probable source.

11.2 Periods and material

11.2.1 The assemblage is considered by preliminary site phasing. Although some deposits may shift phase following detailed stratigraphic analysis this is unlikely to be on a significant scale. As such the preliminary phasing is considered adequate to give a reliable framework for the assessment of the stone assemblage.

P3 Roman

11.2.2 The earliest phased material is of the Roman period but the associated assemblage is somewhat limited in types. The group is dominated by fire-cracked flint which could be contemporary and/or residual prehistoric material. Most is of downland flint but there are flint gravels amongst these. The remaining stone appears to derive from building material rubble though only the 54b Lower Greensand from G8 quarry layer S3561 (C3559) appears to be from an ashlar block.

P4 Mid/Late Anglo-Saxon

11.2.3 The 37 pieces of stone allocated to this phase are again dominated by fire-cracked flint, presumably all residual by this time. The only other stone of note is the 50a Thanet sandstone piece from G10 pit S2167 (C2163). This appears to be water-worn fragment from a 55mm thick bed that has had its upper face worn/polished further having been used as a sharpening stone. The worn face includes two 'point sharpening' grooves.

P5-P8 Early Medieval

11.2.4 The combined stone assemblage from these phases is once again dominated by fire-cracked flint. The other main stone type represented is Thanet Sandstone which is present in a number of variants, most of which are water-worn suggesting collection from the beach/foreshore. None of these pieces show any modification/working and it is uncertain if they are residual earlier pieces. Certainly, the single piece of 7g oolitic limestone is likely to be a residual piece of Roman building material (G15 soil horizon, S8026).

P9 Early Medieval

11.2.5 This single phase produced a notably large collection of stone though many of the types are as in previous phases. There is a scatter of residual fire-cracked flint and a number of pieces of water-worn Thanet sandstone. The latter include two examples that may have been utilised as sharpening stones (G23 building 2 pit S4080, C4079, and G28 well-shaft S5609, C3092), though it is not always easy to differentiate natural water-wear on these pieces. There is a range of Folkestone and Kentish Ragstone Lower Greensands most of which are irregular though some of the former are clearly water-worn beach cobbles/boulders. A 1596g fragment of 54a Folkestone stone from G23 building 2 beam slot 4159 (C4158) is 58mm thick with water-wear on all its original surfaces but the exterior edge has an even curve with finer wear suggesting it may be part of a millstone blank unintentionally brought in from the quern shop waste on the beach at Folkestone and subsequently used for sharpening. Certainly there is an 11,350g boulder fragment in 54c Folkestone stone from G17 pit S4563 (C4586) that has a curved edge

with pecking that is likely to be a millstone rough-out from the same source. A finished rotary quern/millstone fragment in 54c Folkestone stone, with a diameter in excess of 400mm from an upper stone, was recovered from G25 building 4 post-hole S6209 (C6208). Whether these grinding stones were brought in during phase 9 or represent re-used/residual earlier Roman material is uncertain though the presence of a 54a Folkestone stone fragment with adhering mortar from G25 building 4 post-hole S7121 (C7120) demonstrates the presence of re-used/residual Roman stone in this phase as does the presence of the 55b tufa and 7f oolitic limestone. As such, despite the large ceramic assemblage, there are no definite associated hand querns in the phase 9 assemblage. The four pieces of Caen stone from G22 building 1 post-hole S7534 (C7532) include one with adhering gritty mortar and all clearly represent building material that is most likely intrusive within this context.

P10 Early Medieval (rampart)

11.2.6 The smaller assemblage from this phase is essentially similar to earlier ones in having a scattering of residual fire-cracked flint alongside water-worn Thanet sandstones and Lower Greensand. None show signs of having been modified/worked. The only different stone is the irregular piece of black ?microgranite that is most probably an intrusive piece of modern aggregate.

P11 High Medieval to Post-medieval

11.2.7 The 14 pieces of stone from contexts dated to this phase show a relatively diverse mix of types considering the small size of the assemblage. There is a scatter of flint, including fire-cracked pieces and a single irregular but worn piece of Kentish Ragstone (G33 trackway 2 S1640, C1528). The fragment of 29mm thick slab in 7d oolitic limestone from G33 trackway 2 S1640 (C1528) is almost certainly a residual Roman piece. The Caen stone pieces are both from ashlar blocks (G31 quarry S1088 and G33 trackway 2 S1640, C1528) the former of which shows heat damage. Their presence in this phase is not unexpected and suggests this may have been the source of the intrusion into the phase 9 deposit. The German lava from layer G33 S1640 (C1357) is from a 45mm thick hand rotary quern but whether this is medieval or a residual Saxon or Roman quern is uncertain.

P12 Modern and unphased

11.2.8 This grouping produced a very small assemblage of stone but include parts from a York stone paving slab G37 intrusive feature S1030 (C1029) and part of an 18mm Carara marble slab from a probable wash stand fill G35 timber air raid shelter S1203 (C1201). Both are typical for the nineteenth to early twentieth centuries.

11.3 Potential of the Assemblage

11.3.1 The stone assemblage is relatively large but the vast majority consists of unworked pieces that can be considered natural to the site or were locally available in the vicinity of Canterbury. There is clearly a significant proportion of residual and/or re-used Roman material within the post-Roman deposits which makes the date/origin of many pieces uncertain. The scatter of Roman material mirrors the presence of Roman ceramic building material and all can be considered as a background scatter from the Roman city. To what extent this was deliberately collected for re-use or was a naturally incorporated background scatter during the Norman activity is uncertain. All of the worked pieces could be residual and there are no definite contemporary worked items such as hand querns or whetstones in the phase P5-P10 assemblages. The later material has the same issues but the quantities are so low that even possible worked contemporary pieces have little potential to shed light on the later phases of activity on the site.

11.3.2 Taken as a whole the current assemblage does not hold any potential for further detailed analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment. No further work is proposed and no separate report is needed for publication.

Table 24. Characterisation of the geological material type/probable source area by object count and weight (g)

Phase	P3	P4	P5-P8	P9	P10	P11	P12/unphased
No. of contexts	*25*	*10*	*18*	*65*	*15*	*9*	*4*
Thanet/Canterbury							
16a Downland flint	-	-	-	5/160g	-	1/36g	-
16b Tertiary flint/gravels	-	-	-	9/83g	-	1/2g	-
16c Flint pebbles/cobbles	-	-	-	1/89g	-	1/615g	-
16f Fire-cracked flint	271/5666g	35/1221g	64/2876g	34/2882g	28/1158g	6/265g	-
16g Tabular flint	-	1/34g	-	-	-	-	-
17a Chalk	1/400g	-	-	2/102g	1/253g	-	-
Iron concretion	-	-	-	1/35g	-	-	-
50a Glauconitic fine-grained sast (grey-greenish) Thanet	-	1/1960g	5/904g	14/6407g	5/2274g	-	1/14g
50b Thanet Sast (with shell)	-	-	-	1/135g	1/72g	-	-
50d Thanet Sast (browns)	-	-	-	10/24,860g	-	-	-
50e Sparse glauconitic fine-grained sast (Thanet)	-	-	1/52g	-	-	-	-
55b Tufa (soft)	-	-	-	1/186g	-	-	-
56b ?Tertiary quartzose sast	-	-	-	1/3600g	-	-	-
Other Wealden							
53a Greensand chert	-	-	-	-	2/42g	-	1/32g
54a Lower Greensand (Folkestone stone)	-	-	-	6/4893g	-	-	-
54b Lower Greensand (Folkestone stone)	4/1476g	-	1/10g	3/886g	1/257g	-	-
54c Lower Greensand (Folkestone stone)	-	-	-	2/14,850g	-	-	-
54d Lower Greensand (Kentish Ragstone)	1/1846g	-	-	3/18,530g	-	1/461g	-
54h Slightly shelly ?Lower Greensand	-	-	-	3/3000g	-	-	-
59b Ferruginous sandstone				1/8g	2/23g		
59e Ferruginous carstone				1/4650g			
Other English							
21a York stone	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/656g
24b Black ?microgranite	-	-	-	-	1/79g	-	-
Imported							
5a German lava	-	-	-	-	-	1/189g	-
6a Caen stone	-	-	-	3/517g	-	2/672g	-
6b Caen stone (crystalline type)	-	-	-	1/1092g	-	-	-
7d Oolitic lmst	-	-	-	-	-	1/359g	-
7g Oolitic lmst	-	-	1/2116g	-	-	-	-
7f Oolitic lmst	-	-	-	1/6300g	-	-	-
8a Carara marble	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/9g
Totals	277/9388g	37/3215g	72/5958g	103/93,265g	41/4158g	14/2599g	4/711g

12 Metal working debris (David Dungworth)

12.1 Introduction

12.1.1 The industrial debris submitted for analysis was recovered during archaeological recording undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust at St Mary Bredin School, Canterbury (centred on NGR 6149 1573; site code SMBSC EX 20).

12.2 Methods

12.2.1 All of the material submitted was examined visually and recorded following standard guidance (HE 2015). The following categories of material were recognized (Table 25).

Table 25. Metal working material categories

Slag cake (SC)	Plano-convex (or concave convex) accumulations of fayalitic (Fe_2SiO_4) slag that are approximately circular in plan (McDonnell 1991; Serneels and Perret 2003). Smaller examples are usually associated with iron smithing — smithing hearth cakes (SHC).
Non-diagnostic ironworking slag (NDFe)	Most ironworking slag assemblages include a significant proportion of fayalitic slag which lacks a diagnostic surface morphology that would allow the identification of the process(es) which produced them. In many cases, this is simply because the lumps of slag are small fragments of a larger whole; however, in some cases the lumps of slag are essentially complete but amorphous (cf HE 2015b, fig 18).
Cinder	Amorphous vitreous material which resembles non-diagnostic ironworking slag but which is noticeably less dense than most fayalitic slag (McDonnell 1983; Starley 1993). Cinder is hypothesised to form as a result of the partial melting of ceramic hearth lining (or possibly the use of a sand flux).
Vitrified ceramic lining (VCL)	Fragments of highly fired (and often vitrified) ceramic are interpreted as fragments of a clay-built hearth (HE 2015b, fig 11).
Tap slag	Lumps or sheets of fayalitic (Fe_2SiO_4) slag with a characteristic ropey, flowed upper surface; and a lower surface which retains impressions of the ground surface over which it ran while molten (HE 2015b, fig 16).
Hammerscale (HS)	Fragments of slag and oxidised iron that are produced during the smithing of iron (including the initial consolidation of an iron bloom). Hammerscale can be present as small flakes or as small spheres (Dungworth and Wilkes 2009).
Heat-magnetised residues (HMR)	A category to cover non-metallurgical waste that has been recovered from environmental soil samples with a magnet (cf HE 2015b, 61).
Iron objects (Fe Obj)	Small fragments of corroded iron, largely obscured by corrosion products and cemented soil.
Concretion	Concretions formed of soil and/or iron salts

12.3 Results

12.3.1 Just over 211kg of metalworking slag and related materials were recovered from the archaeological excavation at St Mary Bredin School, Canterbury (Table 26; Appendix 3). Slightly more than half of this material was recovered as bulk finds, with the remainder recovered from wet sieving environmental soil samples (including magnetic and non-magnetic material).

Table 26. Summary of material recovered by weight (kg)

	Bulk	Sample	Combined
Hammerscale (HS-HMR)		17.761	17.761
Hammerscale (HS-HMR-NDFe-Cinder)		4.596	4.596
Cinder	0.886		0.886
Non diagnostic ironworking slag (NDFe)	38.370	72.762	111.132
Vitrified Ceramic Lining (VCL)	2.184	0.515	2.699
Smithing Hearth Cake (SHC)	63.406	4.455	67.861
Tap slag	5.508	0.785	6.293
All	110.354	100.874	211.228

12.3.2 The slag and related material from the bulk finds comprises mainly smithing hearth cakes (67.9kg), non-diagnostic ironworking slags (111kg), and hammerscale samples (22.4kg), although the latter include a proportion of heat-magnetised residues (as well as some hammerscale). The quantity of smithing hearth cakes and hammerscale suggest that smithing was a major activity. Given the abundance of smithing

slags, the non-diagnostic ironworking slags can largely be regarded as waste from smithing as well. The non-diagnostic ironworking slags lack any distinctive morphology; however, the examples from St Mary Bredin include numerous very small (though frequently whole) pieces. Ordinarily, hand excavation and bulk finds recovery favours the larger fragments of slag. At this site, the processing of environmental samples has enabled the recovery of what appears to be a comprehensive assemblage of smithing slag.

12.3.3 The proportion of vitrified ceramic lining (1.3%) is rather low, and this could be a product of re-working and deposition in secondary contexts (vitrified ceramic lining is rather friable and can quite quickly be reduced to dust). The very small amounts of smelting slags (tap) represent less than half of the slag that would be generated by a single smelt: it is unlikely that any regular smelting took place within the area excavated.

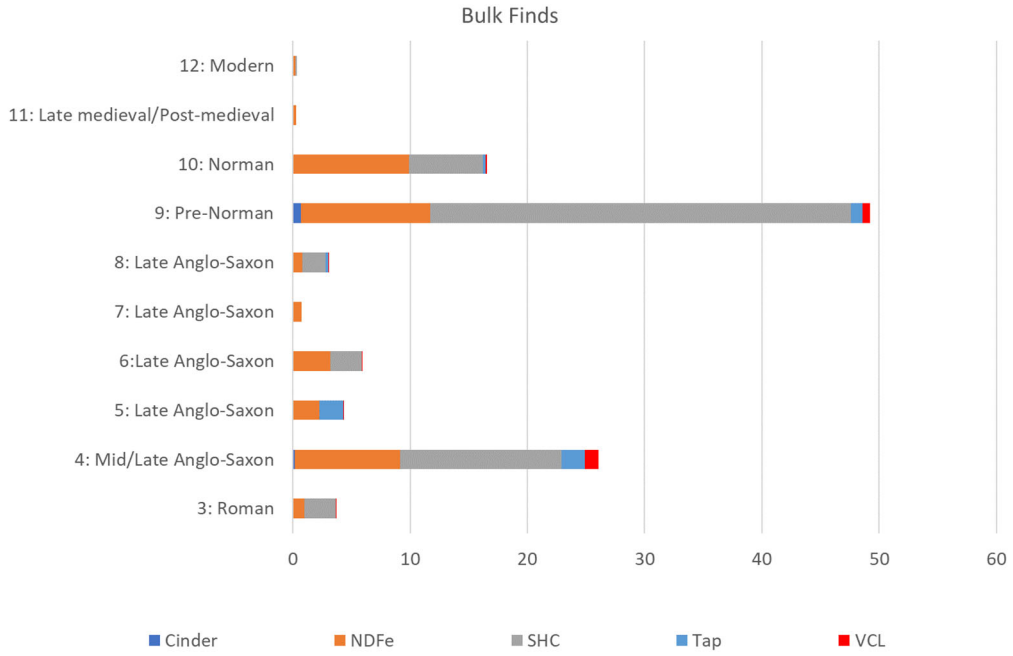

Table 27. Proportions of slag by phase (bulk finds)

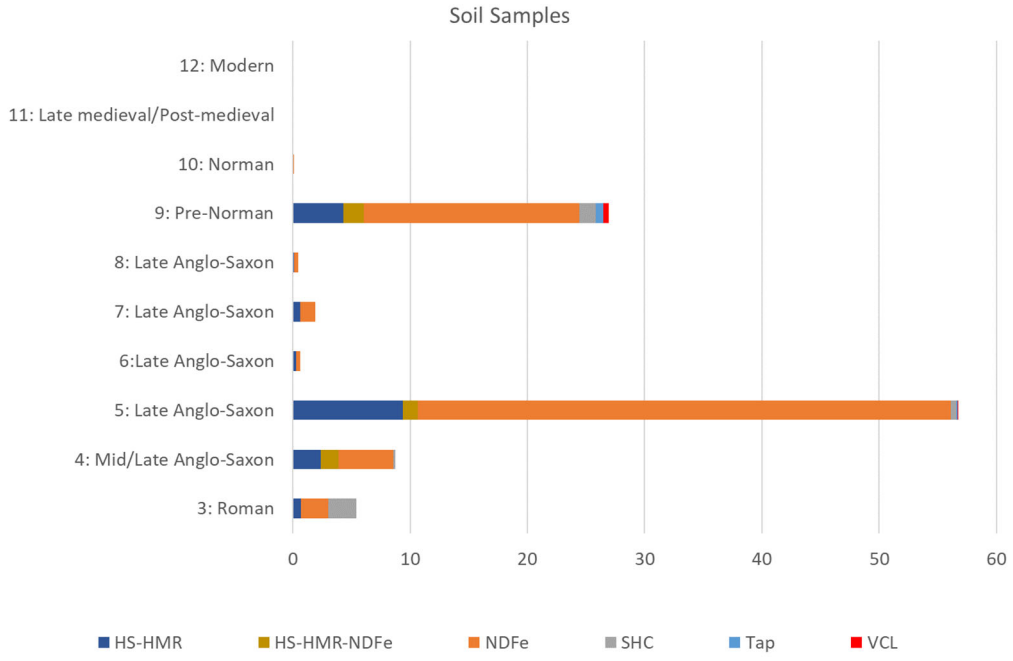

Table 28. Proportions of slag by phase (samples)

12.3.4 There are numerous differences between the material collected by hand (bulk finds) and that recovered from soil samples (Tables 26-28). Some of these differences reflect the nature of the material: hammerscale is too small to usually be recovered as a bulk find, large lumps of slag (eg SHC) are perhaps more likely to be separated from a soil sample taken to recover environmental evidence. Some of differences in the overall proportions of material by phase are less easy to explain.

12.4 Discussion

12.4.1 The assemblage of industrial debris from St Mary Bredin School, Canterbury contains positive evidence for the smithing of iron. This includes the estimated 70 smithing hearth cakes and the hammerscale. There is some tap slag present, which indicates that some smelting occurred, but it may have been on a very small scale or located away from the area of excavation. Tap slag is found in small quantities in a wide range of contexts and it is possible that much of this is residual in secondary contexts. It is also likely that the majority of the non-diagnostic ironworking (NDFe) slag derives from iron smithing rather than iron smelting. The quantity of iron smithing slag suggests that smithing was a regular activity in the immediate vicinity of the excavations.

12.4.2 The vast majority of the evidence for iron smithing was recovered from contexts dated to the Late Anglo-Saxon to Norman phases (Tables 27 and 28). The large quantity of ironworking slag from P5 (Late Anglo-Saxon) environmental samples contrasts with the more modest quantities recovered by hand. Three P5 pits (S1748, S1759, and S5125) illustrate this well. Bulk NDFe slag amounted to 0.5kg, 0.5kg, and 0.0kg, respectively; while that from environmental samples came to 10kg, 17kg, and 10.5kg, respectively. The reasons for this apparent discrepancy are unclear at this time. Other Late Anglo-Saxon phases contained rather modest amounts of slag, although these phases must cover quite short periods of time. It is also noteworthy that just over 76kg of iron smithing debris was recovered from (the presumably short) pre-Norman phase P9, suggesting a period of intense deposition of slag (and possibly also of iron smithing).

12.4.3 This assemblage includes significant evidence for late Anglo-Saxon iron smithing in Canterbury and contributes an increasingly detailed picture of the location of extra-mural areas of industry in Anglo-Saxon Canterbury. This material has the potential to contribute to an understanding of Anglo-Saxon smithing through a study of smithing hearth cakes. The author's work (in progress) on smithing slag from the A14 road scheme appears to show that smithing declined as a rural activity at this time.

12.5 Project Design for Analysis

12.5.1 The assessment demonstrates that this is an assemblage Anglo-Saxon iron smithing slag. While no blacksmith's workshop has been identified, it is possible that this has been truncated. Nevertheless, the systematic collection and processing of environmental soil samples provide an assemblage with a rare comprehensive character. Further investigation of this assemblage is warranted: it will allow the full potential of this assemblage to be achieved. Anglo-Saxon iron smithing slags (and the information they can provide on smithing) are poorly understood. The following tasks are required for post-excavation analysis and publication (Table 29).

Table 29. Metalworking debris task list

Task no	Description	Days
1	Examination of selected residues from environmental soil samples to confirm the presence of hammerscale. The proportions of hammerscale and heat-magnetised residue will need to be estimated visually. A selection of samples (<10%) will be sorted by hand to separate these two and verify the estimates made.	6
2	Metrical analysis of 70 smithing slag cakes (weight, density, length, width, thickness, shape, etc)	3
3	Photography and drawing of 20 smithing slag cakes	10
4	Scientific analysis (microstructure and chemistry) of selected samples of smithing slag cakes (10), non-diagnostic ironworking slags (10), and hammerscale (40)	8
5	Revision and updating of the assessment report, incorporating new data from Tasks 1-4, to provide a characterisation of urban (sub-urban?) blacksmithing in the later Anglo-Saxon period.	5

13 Registered small finds (Andrew Richardson with Ian Anderson)

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 The registered finds from the 2020 excavation (SMBSC-EX-20), along with a small number from the 2016 evaluation (SMBSC-EV-16), represent an important part of the material culture assemblage retrieved from the project area. Over 1000 individual objects or fragments were registered as 459 individual find records, either during fieldwork or during subsequent post-excavation processing. These finds, often referred to as 'small finds', include objects of iron, copper alloy, lead, glass, worked stone, worked flint, ceramics, and worked bone, as well as a small number of other or currently unidentified materials. These finds range in date from the prehistoric to modern periods, although very little of the material pre-dates the Roman period, with the most significant assemblages dating to the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. All finds have been appropriately bagged and labelled and recorded with the prefix 'SF' in the Integrated Archaeological Database (IADB) used by CAT (Appendix 4).

13.1.2 In preparing this assessment, the finds were examined individually (where available), preliminarily identified, and then considered by material type. The assessment is intended to provide both a quantification of the assemblage and a qualitative overview of its potential for further analysis. The assessment is primarily ordered according to material type (eg 'finds of iron') and within those material groups by functional category where possible. A brief statement on the condition and conservation requirement of items in each material group is also included. During any subsequent analysis and publication of the assemblage, it is recommended that as far as possible it should be organised by functional category (eg 'dress accessories and personal ornaments') and should include full catalogue entries for significant finds accompanied by a full list of the other registered finds. Guidance as to which finds are likely to merit full cataloguing is provided below.

13.1.3 The assessment concludes with recommendations for further analysis on the assemblage.

13.2 Quantification

13.2.1 A quantification of the registered finds assemblage by material type is presented in Table 30 below. Finds of iron accounted for about half the assemblage in terms of records and actual objects or fragments, whereas objects of worked stone accounted for well over half of the assemblage in terms of weight. Significant numbers of copper alloy and worked bone objects and fragments were also recovered, along with small numbers of finds of other materials. These are discussed by material in the following section.

Table 30. Quantification of registered finds by material

Material	Records	Objects or fragments	Weight (g)	Notable finds
Iron	246	429+	18986+	Arrowhead, buckets, caltrops, horseshoe, knives, nails
Copper alloy	55	96	515	Coins, mounts, pins, stirrup terminal, thimble
Lead or lead alloy	7	8	238	Pot repair(?), fragments
Glass	9	10	24	Beads, vessels(?), window(?)
Worked stone (non-flint)	28	39	25298	Hones, querns, spindlewhorls, styli, tesserae, writing slates
Worked flint	3	3	28	Waste flakes
Ceramic	7	9	736	Crucible(?), gaming pieces, loomweights, tobacco pipe
Worked bone	98	441+	385+	Multiple decorated fragments
Other	6	6	1852	Golf ball, organic material, leather shoe, painted plaster, wood
Total	459	1041+	48062+	

13.3 Discussion of finds by material type

Finds of iron

13.3.1 Objects of iron account for approximately half of the registered finds assemblage in terms of records and number of individual objects or fragments. Most (154 records) are objects, whose function are yet unidentified, due to encrustation, corrosion or fragmentation. It may be possible to identify the function of some of these objects following X-radiography and, where appropriate, conservation cleaning, though

some are likely to be too fragmentary or corroded for this. It is recommended that X-radiography and/or conservation cleaning is carried out on a sample of ironwork selected from stratigraphically significant contexts. Some of the modern iron fragments and other undiagnostic pieces could be discarded once analysed and listed.

13.3.2 Of those iron objects whose function can currently be identified, many (46 records) are nails of various sizes and types. Most of these were recovered from contexts assigned to site phases P3 to P11 (Roman to Late Medieval/Early post-medieval) and will merit individual cataloguing and analysis. The assemblage also includes several small knives and blades (SF304, SF450, SF6504-5, SF9067 and SF9117, plus SF8 from the evaluation). Most are from site phases P9-P10 and thus represent a significant group from the late Anglo-Saxon to Norman periods.

13.3.3 An iron caltrop (SF9097) and a large, barbed, arrowhead (SF3501) was recovered from phase P9 G23 building 2 and G24 building 3 respectively. A second possible caltrop (SF3502) was also associated with G24 building 3. Weapons such as these might have been expected to be related to the defensive nature of the site following the construction of the castle and its rampart in the late eleventh century. However, these finds appear to predate the construction of the castle rampart. Further analysis of them, along with careful consideration of their stratigraphic context, will hopefully enable them to be placed firmly within the chronology of the site, and in particular whether they pre- or post-date the Norman conquest of AD 1066.

13.3.4 Also recovered from a phase P9 G27 pit S4220 (C4206) was part of a horseshoe, SF4037. This shoe is of 'wavy-rimmed' type, with six round nail holes set in oval depressions, and is of late Anglo-Saxon (ninth to eleventh century AD) date (Sparkes 1976, 8-11). Such a horseshoe, in a well-stratified context, represents an important find, and provides evidence at equestrian activity on the site potentially ahead of the Norman Conquest. It is incomplete (just over half present) but appears to be in a stable condition. It certainly merits full conservation cleaning.

13.3.5 Two unusual iron finds from the modern period were a pair of large iron buckets (SF1 and SF2). These are in relatively good condition, apart from some decay to the bases, with intact handles. These buckets were recovered from within the Second World War G36 concrete lined air raid shelter. It appears they had been used as latrine buckets and had been left *in situ* when the shelter ceased to be used. As such, they represent an unusual and interesting survival, and provide insight into the conditions endured by those using the air raid shelter.

13.3.6 Overall, the iron finds appear stable, although many are heavily encrusted and/or corroded. Some of the iron finds from Anglo-Saxon or medieval contexts will require and merit X-radiography and/or conservation cleaning before being subjected to further analysis.

Finds of copper alloy

13.3.7 The 96 copper alloy finds in the assemblage (represented by 55 registered find records) comprise a range of different functional types. The assemblage includes 13 coins (discussed separately below), a modern button (SF4), and several small pins or pin fragments. Of the latter, pins SF39 and SF40 were recorded as coming from context C1716, which is a void context, so their phasing is uncertain at the time of writing. They are not intrinsically diagnostic and could be of medieval or post-medieval date as well as earlier. Pins SF22 and SF7502 are from apparently late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval contexts (P8 G18 soil horizon S1325 and P9 G22 building 2 post-hole S7534, respectively) but again are not of diagnostic forms. In contrast, pin SF9120, recovered from an environmental sample from a fill of P7 G17 pit S8575, is a globular-headed pin with 'hot-air balloon' type head surmounting a collar. Pins of this type date to the eighth to ninth centuries AD (Richardson 2015, 246; Ross 1995, 1045).

13.3.8 Copper alloy dress pins tend to be common finds from mid-Anglo-Saxon sites; the fact that so few were recovered on the project site might suggest that occupation was not intensive during the eighth to ninth centuries AD, compared to the tenth and eleventh centuries AD. This is supported by a lack of contemporary finds from phases P4-P5, the only copper alloy finds being recovered from contexts of this period being two residual Roman coins from P4 (see below). A small copper alloy bell, SF2001, was recovered from a P6 G15 soil horizon S2000, but the majority of copper alloy finds were recovered from phases P8 and P9. Most are undiagnostic fragments or components of various fittings, mostly sheet metal or wire, though some fittings such as rivets or nails are present. However, a few more significant

copper alloy finds are present. These include SF5000, a decorated stirrup terminal of late Anglo-Saxon type, from P9 G23 building 2 occupation layer S5001.

13.3.9 More significant still are a pair of sub-rectangular mounts, SF4004 and SF4016. Unfortunately, both were recovered by metal detector and currently are assigned to an unstratified context (C4018). However, both are decorated with incised zoomorphic designs in Ringerike Style, and are clearly of tenth to eleventh century AD date. SF4016 is damaged and incomplete, but SF4004 is complete, and retains three of four copper alloy rivets at the corner. The design incised on its upper surface depicts a horned and hooved quadruped, possibly a stag, facing left. The mounts are of the same shape and size, and were probably mounted, or intended to be mounted, on the same object, perhaps a box. Despite their context, they indicate late Anglo-Saxon activity on the site, and represent an important addition to the corpus of decorative metalwork of this period from Canterbury. SF4004 has been cleaned and conserved. SF4016, albeit incomplete, should be conserved to the same standard, and both should be illustrated by means of both drawings and high-resolution photographs.

13.3.10 Of later copper alloy finds, the most notable is a copper alloy thimble, SF5, recovered from a P11 G33 trackway 2 layer S1213. The thimble is complete, though has been flattened. It is a 'beehive' shaped example, of probable sixteenth to seventeenth century AD date.

The Coins

13.3.11 The only numismatic finds from the site are twelve copper alloy coins. These are summarised in Table 31 below, based on identifications provided by Ian Anderson.

Table 31. Summary of the coins (all of copper alloy)

Find No.	Type	Dating	Context	Set	Group	Phase
SF3500	As of Vespasian	AD 70	3505	3505	24	9
SF3022	Radiate of Claudius II	AD 268-70	3018	3019	29	10
SF451	Radiate	AD 270-90	4614	4616	7	3
SF2000	Radiate	AD 270-90	1747	1747	9	4
SF3072	Radiate	AD 270-90	3237	3240	10	4
SF3076	Radiate, copy of Claudius II	AD 270-90	4580	4580	18	8
SF4011	Radiate	AD 270-90	4018	4018	37	12
SF6514	Radiate	AD 270-90	6531	6529	30	10
SF34	Penny of Victoria	AD 1860-1894	1722	1729	34	12
SF33	Half penny	AD 1894-1936	1722	1729	34	12
SF32	Penny	AD 1860-1967	1722	1729	34	12
SF43	Half penny, George V	AD 1917	1018	1018	36	12

13.3.12 As can be seen, there were a number of residual Roman coins from Anglo-Saxon, medieval and modern contexts, with only one, an illegible radiate (SF451) from a Roman context. It is notable, however, that with the exception of the As of Vespasian (SF3500), minted in AD 70, that the remaining seven Roman coins were all radiates of the late third century (AD 268-90). This is a surprisingly narrow chronological range, with the absence of any coins of the fourth century particularly striking, especially given the close proximity of a large late Roman cemetery that continued in use into the fifth century. This coin distribution implies activity on the project site during the late third century (perhaps associated with the construction of the city walls?) but very little before or after this during the Roman period.

13.3.13 In general, the copper alloy finds are in fair to good condition, and all appear stable, though some may benefit from light conservation cleaning. All should be retained within the project archive. A minority warrant illustration.

Finds of lead and lead alloy

13.3.14 The assemblage includes a small number (8 objects or fragments recorded as 7 registered find records) of finds of lead or lead alloy. Only one, SF4009, is diagnostic, possibly being a pot repair. However, this is an unstratified metal detector find. The remaining fragments are undiagnostic fragments and lumps, although three (SF3000, SF3077 and SF9130) were recovered from deposits associated with Building 3, assigned to phase P9.

13.3.15 The lead and lead alloy objects are in a stable condition and require little if any conservation. The finds from phase P9 should be catalogued, but none merit illustration. All should be retained within the project archive.

Finds of glass

13.3.16 The small assemblage of glass from the site includes seven fragments of vessel or window glass (reported on below by Rose Broadley) and three beads. Two of the beads come from phase P9 (Early Medieval) deposits. SF13 is a globular bead of very light blue opaque glass, recovered from G21 trackway S1078. Its dating is uncertain, though it is not obviously of Roman or early Anglo-Saxon date. SF9133 is a very small dark glass bead recovered from an environmental sample from a fill of G26 post-hole S1217. It is probably of Anglo-Saxon date.

13.3.17 Fragments of a third bead, of very pale green glass, were recovered from the P12 G34 toilet block (1722). This bead is in a very poor condition and is not diagnostic or closely dateable.

13.3.18 All the glass finds should be retained within the project archive. The beads are in a stable condition and do not require any additional conservation.

Finds of worked stone (non-flint)

13.3.19 Worked stone (excluding worked flint, discussed separately below) accounted for over 50% of the registered finds assemblage by weight, but totalled only 39 objects or fragments recorded as 28 individual finds records. Of these, a number (SFs 194, 4025, 4035, 7003, 9008, 9040-3) were not seen by the author and have probably been discarded as unworked or undiagnostic stone fragments. Of the remainder, seven finds (SFs 3079, 4005, 4010, 9017, 9018, 9064 and 9066) can be identified as hones. Most are from late Anglo-Saxon (phase P9) contexts. Their petrology varies, and it would be beneficial to get them thin sectioned to determine their geological origins.

13.3.20 Also recovered from phase P9 contexts, namely beam slots associated with G24 building 3 and G25 building 4, were two spindlewhorls, SF3080 and SF6000. Their presence suggests textile working on site during this period. SF3080 is dark brown and is probably made of fine-grained ferruginous clay ironstone (sometimes referred to as 'siltstone', probably from the Lower Greensand strata. SF6000 is made of a cream-coloured stone that may be limestone. Both are of plano-convex form with lathe-turned grooves in their surfaces. Typologically, they are of form A (Walton Rogers 1997, 1736-41). They could date from the eighth to eleventh centuries, given their form (Richardson 2015, 265).

13.3.21 Two small stone tesserae, SF9134 and SF9135, are probably of Roman date but, if so, were residual finds from phase P4 and P10 pit fills respectively. Another possibly residual find is an incomplete upper stone from a rotary quern, SF9155, recovered from a fill of post-hole [6209], part of G25 Building 4, where it had presumably been used as post packing. This quern, which has a heavily worn lower surface indicating use, is probably of late Iron Age or Roman date, is of Greensand. It would have been quarried from the exposed Lower Greensand strata on the coast at Folkestone, and manufactured nearby, probably on the site overlooking East Wear Bay where a late Iron Age quern production site has been identified. Another large piece of worked Greensand, SF9154, was found recovered from the fill of G17 pit S4563. The function of this stone is not immediately apparent, it has clearly been dressed, but appears to be too large and not quite of the right shape to be part of a quern. Further study of this object will be needed to try to determine its function, though it could be a structural fragment.

13.3.22 A small number of graphite styli (SFs 9045-7) and writing slates (SF9048) presumably relate to St Mary Bredin school, although styli SF9045 was recovered from P8 G18 soil horizon S1325 and must be regarded as intrusive. Together, these objects provide a tangible reminder of the site's use as a school.

13.3.23 All of the worked stone is stable and requires no further conservation work. All of the extant finds should be individually catalogued, and the spindlewhorls and some of the hones may merit thin-section analysis to determine their petrological source. Several of the finds merit illustration.

Finds of worked flint

13.3.24 Three finds of worked flint, SF5508, SF6508 and SF9107, were recorded as registered finds. These have been reported on elsewhere along with the other flint recovered from the site.

Ceramic finds

13.3.25 A small number of ceramic objects were registered. SF3074, retrieved from the fill of pit S3226, associated with P9 G24 building 3 appears to be the fragmentary remains of a crucible or furnace. This should be further examined by a suitable specialist along with other industrial waste material from the site during the analysis phase of the project.

13.3.26 Loomweights, all fragmentary and incomplete, further hint at textile production taking place on the site during the late Anglo-Saxon period. SF9044 is probably a piece of loomweight, and was recovered from a P4 G9 soil horizon S1326, whilst SF9072 and SF9063 came from contexts assigned to phases P8 and P9 respectively.

13.3.27 SF9086 is a sherd from a large pottery vessel, which appears to have been deliberately cut into a disc. It was found in the fill of G27 pit S6507, assigned to phase P9. It may have been intended for use as a gaming piece. It appears to be of a sandy fabric, and should be examined by a pottery specialist during further analysis to see if it can be more closely dated. Another possible ceramic gaming piece, in white porcelain (SF9019), is clearly modern, perhaps a draughts counter, and was recovered from G34 context C1722, a fill of the construction phase of the school toilet block. From the same context came the bowl and part of the stem of a clay tobacco pipe, SF9033. The bowl is decorated with a floral design, and the pipe is probably of nineteenth century date.

13.3.28 The ceramic registered finds are in stable condition and do not require any conservation work. They should all be catalogued during the analysis phase and illustrated where appropriate. All should be retained as part of the site archive.

Finds of worked bone

13.3.29 A significant assemblage of worked bone was recovered from the project site, totalling over 440 individual fragments, recorded as separate registered find records. Many, probably most, of these finds carry some form of incised decoration, but none have been firmly identified to a functional class at this stage. Instead, most seem to represent components, perhaps including parts of such things as bone combs, box mounts and handles. Not all, perhaps few, necessarily represent finished objects. Instead, they probably indicate bone working on the site. Most significant in this regard is a large group (well over 300 objects or fragments) of worked bone pieces recovered from contexts associated with the P9 G24 building 3. It is likely some of these many fragments can be fitted to each other, and certainly a range of common forms and decorative schemes (characterised mainly by linear and ring-and-dot incised work) are apparent within this assemblage. It is recommended that these pieces be marked with ink, which will then allow them to be more easily compared to find similar and fitting pieces, including across different contexts, during further analysis. This will help improve understanding of the contents of this assemblage, which certainly has the potential to shed light on craft working outside the walls of late Anglo-Saxon Canterbury.

13.3.30 No conservation work is required on the worked bone objects. All should be fully catalogued during analysis, and all should be retained as part of the project archive. Many of the pieces should be marked with ink to assist their study and, following analysis, many will merit illustration.

Other finds

13.3.31 A small number of registered finds of other materials, or at present unidentified materials, are also present in the assemblage. These include a fragment of wood (SF236) and painted plaster (SF9113) not seen by the author, as well as a modern golf ball (SF9049). The most significant find within this category are the remains of a leather shoe, SF42, recovered from the fill of pit S1475, which was associated with late medieval or post-medieval G31 quarrying. With the exception of leather shoe SF42, which may merit stabilisation, no conservation work is recommended on these finds and most if not all could be discarded once analysis and cataloguing or listing of them is complete.

13.4 Research potential

13.4.1 This assemblage of registered finds does include several intrinsically significant finds (most notably the Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy mounts decorated in Ringerike Style), as well as an important sub-

assemblage of late Anglo-Saxon or early Norman worked bone, indicative of the presence of bone working on site during this period. The research potential of the assemblage is greatly enhanced by the detailed stratigraphic sequence at the site; this holds the potential in some cases to refine our understanding of the dating of certain artefact types, especially in relation to the period immediately pre- and post the Norman Conquest of AD 1066. Thus, further analysis of this finds assemblage, paying close attention to the stratigraphic sequence from which the finds are derived, and the dating of that sequence, is certainly merited. Overall, the registered finds have an important contribution to make to understanding human activity on the site, especially during the tenth to eleventh centuries AD, as well as the potential to contribute to wider questions relating to a range of artefact types and their dating.

13.5 Recommendations for further work

13.5.1 It is recommended that this assemblage of registered finds be catalogued or listed as described above, and that it be reported on primarily by functional class (for example, 'dress accessories and personal ornaments' or 'textile and sewing equipment').

13.5.2 It is also recommended that as part of the cataloguing and analysis, the entries for the finds in the IADB be updated, in order to provide an accurate digital archive of the assemblage (especially where misidentification of material or type is noted). Finds suitable for discard should be noted in the IADB before any discard takes place.

13.5.3 Some items, mainly of iron, will require x-radiography to properly identify them, and some finds will require conservation cleaning and/or stabilisation. Finally, some finds will require illustration, either by drawing or photography or in a few cases both.

13.5.4 A summary of proposed task is shown in Table 32.

Table 32. Registered finds task list

Task no	Description	Days
1	Analyse, report on, and archive registered finds	8
2	Conservation	4
3	Illustration	10

14 Glass (Rose Broadley)

14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 Twenty-five fragments of glass were found on the former St Mary Bredin School site, which weighed a total of 431g and included 11 fragments recovered from soil samples (Table 33). The assemblage features at least two diagnostic fragments of Roman glass, one a ribbon handle and the other from a prismatic bottle or cast window pane; one disintegrating fragment of medieval potash vessel glass; and the lower half of an embossed post-medieval to modern bottle that originally contained cough syrup for babies and children.

14.1.2 The remainder of the glass fragments are mainly tiny Roman or early medieval fragments from sampling of early medieval pit fills or plain late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century fragments that are probably all from bottles.

14.2 Roman and Early Medieval

14.2.1 A fragment from the ribbon-handle of a blue-green prismatic bottle (SF6001) dating to c AD 43-200, was the only artefact in the fill of a Roman-period post hole (P3 G6 structure 2 S6302). A second Roman fragment is a blue-green fragment of cast window or bottle glass (SF20) dating to between the mid-first and mid-third centuries AD. It was redeposited in the metalled surface of P9 early medieval G21 trackway S1324, alongside post-Roman pottery, two Roman tile fragments, daub, animal bone, shell and slag. Both date to between the first and third centuries AD.

14.2.2 An olive-green base fragment (SF5009) could be from a fourth century Roman vessel, perhaps a small jug or beaker. The fragment is small, and its main surviving feature is an unusual, folded base ring without a central cavity, which has an estimated diameter of 5cm. However, unfortunately, none of the vessel wall remains. The fragment was found in the fill of a P9 early medieval G27 pit S5075.

14.2.3 A small fragment of fully laminated potash vessel glass (SF26) was found in a P6 Late Anglo-Saxon to Early Medieval G15 soil horizon layer S1600 (C1600) and may well be consistent with the context date. Potash glass first appeared in England around the later ninth century and remained in use throughout the medieval period.

14.2.4 A third fragment of blue-green glass from sample 5001 is probably Roman cast glass. It is very small and has no original edges, but does have characteristic parallel flat, textured surfaces. It is from a P9 Early Medieval G27 pit S5019, which also contained a copper alloy object. A similar pale green fragment (sample 3027) was found in the fill of a P4 G11 sunken-feature S3260 (C3270). A thin, olive-green vessel fragment featuring an elongated bubble, which is from a fill of a P4 Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon G10 pit S2167 (sample 2040, C2166), is consistent with a date of between approximately the sixth and ninth centuries. Two colourless fragments from a P7 Late Anglo-Saxon to Early Medieval G17 pit S8560 (sample 8506, C8559) and one colourless fragment with very unusual weathering from P9 Early Medieval G27 pit S4205 (sample 4043, C4201) look to be Roman or early Medieval, up to the ninth century AD. Tiny, flat olive-green and colourless fragments were found in the occupation deposits of P9 Early Medieval G24 building 3 (sample 3502, C3551) and appear to be from the same period or possibly earlier in the case of the colourless fragment. Finally, one tiny amber fragment was found in P5 Late Anglo-Saxon to Early Medieval G12 hearth structure S3261 (sample 3020, C3260).

14.3 Late post-medieval to modern

14.3.1 Of most interest amongst the late post-medieval to modern glass is one lower section of an embossed pale blue-green bottle (BF250, C1722, from the fill of G34 toilet block associated with St Mary Bredin School). The embossing reads '…SLOWS'/'…NG SYRUP' on one side and '…ERKINS'/'…IETORS' on the other. The likely scenario is that this bottle contained 'Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup', which was marketed as a cure-all medicine for fussy babies who were crying, teething or had dysentery. It was produced in the USA for sale in both North America and the United Kingdom between 1849 and the 1930s, with this bottle probably dating to around the turn of the twentieth century. Unfortunately, the medicine had a high morphine content and contained alcohol, leading to the syrup being nicknamed 'the baby killer' (Museum of Health Care 2017).

14.3.2 The earliest post-medieval fragment is a small body fragment from a utility bottle dating approximately to the eighteenth century (no find number). This fragment was embedded in the metalled surface of a G33 trackway 2 (S1640, C1357). A small 'black' base fragment (BF161) from an eighteenth to nineteenth century utility bottle was also found in a similar context (S1640, C1471). The 'kick-up' of a pale blue-green utility bottle (BF34) was found in a levelling layer associated with P11 late medieval to post-medieval G31 quarry pits (S1111, C1111). Unfortunately, no part of the bottle walls survived, so this fragment can only be broadly dated to the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries. Four other featureless body fragments from post-medieval to modern utility bottles were found in fills of pits associated with the G31 quarrying (BF87, S1475, C1292; BF99, S1475, C1293) and G37 intrusive features (BF4, S1030, C1027).

14.3.3 In addition, the base of an olive-green utility bottle (BF54) was found in a pit related to the G35 timber air raid shelter (S1200, C1198). Diagnostic features are limited to the uneven shape of the 'kick-up', so this bottle base can only be dated to around the nineteenth or early twentieth centuries.

14.4 Significance and research potential

14.4.1 The glass assemblage comprises two Roman bottle and bottle or window fragments, one possible Roman vessel base, one small medieval vessel fragment in poor condition, nine tiny Roman or early medieval fragments from early medieval pit samples, and a larger quantity of late post-medieval to modern bottle glass dominated by the lower section of an embossed bottle of cough syrup.

14.4.2 Amongst the post-medieval to modern glass, the medicine bottle fragment is particularly interesting because the embossing links it to a specific manufacturer, which illustrates an aspect of the social history or the area around the turn of the twentieth century.

14.4.3 Both the Roman glass and post-medieval to modern glass should be placed in their context of similar assemblages from three surrounding sites (RTC EX 13; PGC EX 15; RTC EX 19). It would be very worthwhile to integrate the glass from this site with the adjoining sites for final publication, because both glass groups will have greater meaning and potential as part of a broader view of Roman and post-medieval Canterbury in this immediately extramural area. Whether or not any further work with the SMBSC EX 20 glass itself would be necessary would emerge during a review of the collective reports and data. The principal possibility is that may turn out to be useful to physically compare a couple of the Roman vessel fragments with similar fragments from the other sites, although it is also possible that a thorough synthesis could be produced without doing so.

14.4.4 The Roman and early medieval fragments and the embossed post-medieval to modern bottle base should be retained. However, modern vessel fragments without embossing or other diagnostic features could be discarded if necessary.

Table 33. Catalogue of glass objects

Find	Type	Context	Set	Group	Phase	Sample	Dating	Count	Wt (g)	Description
BF4	Vessel	1027	1030	37	12		19th-20th century	1	41	Pale blue-green utility bottle body fragment; no features
BF34	Vessel	1111	1111	31	11		18th-19th century	1	66	Pale green-laminated, no part of the bottle walls preserved
BF54	Vessel	1198	1200	35	12		19th-early 20th century	1	206	Bottle kick-up. green laminated
BF87	Vessel	1292	1475	31	11		Post-medieval/Modern	1	28	Colourless utility bottle body fragment; no features
BF99	Vessel	1293	1475	31	11		Modern	2	3	Olive green utility bottle body fragments; no features
BF161	Vessel	1471	1640	33	11		18th-early 20th century	1	20	Dark green bottle, base section
BF250	Vessel	1722	1729	34	12		1849-1930	1	35	From a pale blue-green bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup; embossed with '…SLOWS'/'…NG SYRUP' on one side and '…ERKINS'/'…IETORS' on the other
SF20	Unidentified	1324	1324	21	9		Roman, 1st-3rd century	1	3	From prismatic bottle or cast window pane
SF26	Unidentified	1600	1600	15	6		Late 9th century to late Medieval	1	0	Small fragment, fully laminated and very fragile
SF5009	Unidentified	5073	5075	27	9		?Roman (otherwise Post-medieval)	1	2	Olive-green base fragment, folded base ring with no cavity
SF6001	Vessel	6301	6302	6	3		Roman, 1st-3rd century	1	15	Ribbon handle from a bottle or jug
	Vessel	1357	1640	33	11		18th century	1	8.7	Body fragment from a straight-sided utility bottle
SF9136	Unidentified	5020	5019	27	9	5001	?Roman	1	1	Pale blue-green, two flat surfaces, probably Roman cast glass
SF9148	Unidentified	8559	8560	17	7	8506	?Roman or Early Medieval	2	1	Two similar, both colourless
-	Vessel	2166	2167	10	4	2040	?Early Medieval	1	<1	Olive green, curved, medium elongated bubble. Vessel
-	Unidentified	3260	3261	12	5	3020		1	<1	Originally colourless
-	Unidentified	3270	3266	11	4	3027	?Roman or Early Medieval	1	<1	Pale blue-green, two flat parallel surfaces
-	Unidentified	3551	3551	24	9	3502	?Early Medieval or Roman	2	<1	One olive green, one colourless; both tiny. Appear flat. The olive green fragment appears to be laminating potash glass, while the colourless fragment could be Roman
-	Unidentified	4201	4205	27	9	4043		1	<1	Colourless
-	Unidentified	8559	8560	17	7	8506	?Roman or Early Medieval	2	<1	Colourless

15 Animal bone (Ian Smith)

15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) North was commissioned by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) to undertake an assessment of an animal-bone assemblage recovered during an excavation at St Mary Bredin School, Rhodaus Town, Canterbury. The animal bone came from deposits which span the Roman to modern periods (P3-P12). Within the assemblage, the largest group derives from P9 early medieval deposits and accounts for over three-quarters of the countable bones. The species recorded within the complete assemblage are primarily cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep (*Ovis aries*), goat (*Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus* sp), horse (*Equus* sp), roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), cat (*Felis catus*), rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), and hare (*Lepus* sp). The sieved remains include the bones of rodents (Rodentia), shrews (Soricidae), reptiles (including *cf Anguis fragilis*) and amphibians (*Rana* sp and *Bufo* sp). Several associated or articulated bone groups (ABGs) are present, and of particular interest, amongst the sieved remains, are numerous tiny (neonatal-sized) pig bones.

15.1.2 The P9 Early Medieval group holds particular value as it is stratigraphically secure (having been sealed by a Norman rampart) and potentially comprises valuable zooarchaeological evidence for this part of Canterbury prior to the Norman invasion. The P9 assemblage therefore holds the greatest potential, although the bone groups that precede and post-date this will also be of interest. Specifically, each of these earlier and later phase groups, although in some cases relatively small, are relevant to any synthesis of the multi-period faunal data from Rhodaus Town. It is therefore recommended that a phase of animal-bone analysis is undertaken. Such an analysis would consider proportions amongst the main domesticates, the proportions of wild and domesticated fauna, and the body-part representations of each species. A method statement for the analysis is therefore presented in this report, along with details of the resources required to perform the analysis and produce a technical report.

15.2 Methodology

15.2.1 The assemblage is stored in nine museum boxes and was recovered by hand collection and sieving, its assessment being undertaken following guidelines in Baker and Worley (2014). Counts were made, amongst the main domesticates, of bones (horncore, occipital, mandible, atlas, axis, scapula, humerus, radius, ulna, pelvis, femur, tibia, astragalus, calcaneus metapodia, and first and second phalanx) bearing a countable zone, as defined by Serjeantson (1996). Numbers of mandibular rows and the total of mandibular teeth (between deciduous fourth premolar (dp4)/or permanent fourth premolar (P4) to mandibular third molar, M3), of maxillae (with two or more molars), measurable bones (mainly following von den Driesch 1976), and specimens that demonstrated a fusion state, were totalled. In each context group, the condition of the bones was classified as either good, moderate, poor, or variable. Modern comparative material was consulted where necessary and reference was made to Halstead and Collins (1995), Schmid (1972), and Sisson and Grossman (1938). The classification 'horse' is used to encompass all Equid species; therefore, no species differentiation has been undertaken amongst disarticulated *Equus* sp remains. Some goat remains were identified, but it is plausible that analysis will reveal further such specimens amongst those presently grouped as 'sheep' for the assessment.

15.3 Results

15.3.1 The assemblage (weighing 81kg) comprises 1426 specimens (excludes loose teeth) bearing countable zones (inclusive of one specimen from P12). Of these, 1068 specimens were hand collected and 358 were recovered during sieving of bulk samples. The assemblage is multiperiod, spanning the Roman to modern periods, though by far the largest and most significant phase group, by number of identified specimens (NISP), is that from P9 Early Medieval deposits (Table 34).

15.3.2 It is worth noting that contexts C124 to C324 derive from the evaluation stage of works (CAT 2016) and, although these have been assessed, they do not appear in any of the tables. However, these contexts largely produced fragmentary bone that will not yield robust identifications, although small numbers of cattle and sheep, pig, dog, and amphibian bones are present.

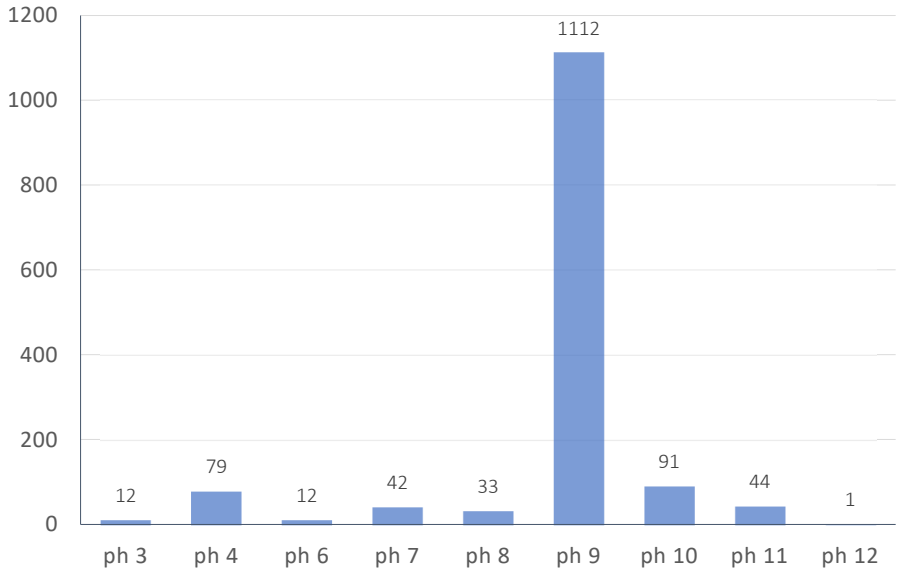

Table 34. Countable bones (all species) by phase

Condition

15.3.3 Within the assemblage, the state of bone-surface texture is generally good corresponding approximately to the 'good' stage of Harland et al (2003). Amongst the cattle bones from the combined phases, 85% were in a good state and amongst all countable bones (loose teeth excluded) 90% were also judged to be in a good state (Table 35). The surface preservation is such that fine cut marks associated with butchery and gnawing marks (caused by carnivores), are clearly visible in many specimens.

Table 35. Condition of countable bones by phase

Phase	Provisional date	Good	Moderate	Poor	Variable	Total
3	Roman	7	4	0	1	12
4	Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon	78	1		0	79
5	Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval	0			0	0
6	Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval	11	1		0	12
7	Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval	40			2	42
8	Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval	27	2		4	33
9	Early Medieval	1006	27	2	77	1112
10	Early Medieval	85			6	91
11	Late Medieval/post-medieval	32	6	2	4	44
12	Modern	1				1
Total		1287	41	4	94	1426

15.3.4 Distribution of taxa by phase: most of the countable bones (Table 36) are from cattle, sheep and pigs, and they largely originate from early medieval (P9), deposits. The next greatest amounts are from early medieval/Norman (P10) contexts, with slightly lesser amounts from mid/late Anglo-Saxon (P4) deposits, whilst the amounts of bone from the other phases are rather small. Context sets 4205, 4220, and 3098, and context groups G22, G24, G25, G27, G28, and G30, produced significant groups of bone (all with more than 50 countable bones).

Table 36. Countable bones (bearing zones from Serjeantson 1996) by phase, largely hand collected (numbers in parentheses are the sub-totals showing specimens recovered from sieved samples)

Phase	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Cat	Deer	Hare	Rabbit
3	6	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
4	38	27 (1)	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
7	24	11	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
8	9	9	1	10 (4)	0	3	1 (1)	0	0	0
9	269 (6)	276 (23)	5	240 (107)	14	39	38 (7)	1	0	0

Phase	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Cat	Deer	Hare	Rabbit
10	32	28	0	10	3	3	14	0	1	0
11	18	13	0	0	3	3	2	1	0	4
12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	404	367	7	277	27	50	55	2	2	5

Associated bone groups (ABGs)

15.3.5 Several ABGs were recovered from context groups P9 G23, G27, and P11 G31. These included multiple (>50 anatomical elements) neonatal or perinatal pig bones from phase P9 G27 pit S4205. Within this group, approximately eight tiny pigs appear to be represented in a single fill (C4211), although further work is needed to identify and side all of the anatomical elements that will ultimately allow the minimum number of individuals (MNI) to be calculated. The bones from a single sub-adult cat were also recovered from phase P9 G27 pit S7060 (C7063), whilst from P9 G23 building 2 pit S8524 (C8523) there are two dog femora that are probably associated, which have both been gnawed (by another carnivore) to a similar extent at their distal ends. Another group of dog bones, recognised to be in articulation, were recovered from P9 G27 pit S4231 (C4227). These are in a good state, and they will produce at least 12 standard (von den Driesch 1976) measurements.

15.3.6 In addition to the P9 ABGs, an articulated cat, comprising mainly vertebrae, was present in phase P11 G31 quarry S1038 (C1037). A dog ABG, similarly represented by a group of vertebrae, was also recovered from P11 G31 quarry S1655 (C1642).

Horncores and antler

15.3.7 Goat horncores were recovered from P3 deposits (S3561, C3559), as well as P8 (S5017, C5017), and P9 (S5034, C5025, and S6575, C6572). Goat horncores have previously been recorded from an Anglo-Saxon pit fill at the adjacent Palamon Court site (OA 2018), whilst Tourigny (2016) reported a sawn goat horncore from an early medieval context from Petros Court. Small numbers of deer parts are also present in the St Mary Bredin School assemblage, including antler from two P9 contexts (S5550, C5547, and S6546, C6545).

Small vertebrates (or microfauna):

15.3.8 Small vertebrates were recovered from P9 groups G22, G25, G27, and G28, mainly from sieved samples (Table 37). This material included large numbers of small bones from amphibians, reptiles, and rodents (and also pig bones) within G27 pit S4205 (C4204), with smaller numbers from several other deposits. The presence and distribution of these smaller vertebrates by feature type may, with additional analysis, provide some evidence for environmental conditions that existed during the early medieval period.

Table 37. Small vertebrates from phase P9 contexts (numbers in parentheses are sub-totals showing specimens recovered by hand collection)

Context	Set	Group	Amphibian	Reptile	Shrew	Mole	Rodent
2111	2113	22	3 (3)	0	0	0	0
3300	4220	27	0	0	0	1	0
4201	4205	27	2	0	0	0	0
4204	4205	27	41 (14)	80	0	0	4 (4)
4206	4220	27	0	0	0	0	1
4211	4205	27	34	0	0	0	8
4212	4205	27	20	0	0	0	13
4215	4220	27	1	0	0	0	0
4254	4205	27	0	0	3	0	0
4564	4565	27	3	0	0	0	0
4586	4563	25	0	0	5	0	0
5055	5056	27	0	0	0	1	0
5057	5056	27	3	0	0	0	0
5549	5550	27	5	0	0	0	1
5598	3098	28	0	0	0	0	1
Total			112	80	8	2	28

Measurable bones

15.3.9 Most (c 245) of the potential standard measurements (including a majority from von den Driesch 1976) are within the P9 assemblage. Other measurable specimens are present within phases P3, P4, P6, P7, P8, P10, and P11. In total, there are some 329 specimens that will yield biometrical data. Most measurable specimens are from the cattle and sheep, although there are also measurable parts amongst the pigs, dogs, and cats.

Age-related data

15.3.10 The P9 assemblage includes a good group of specimens possessing age-related data (Table 38). There is a minimum of 15 complete sheep or goat mandibular rows (dp4/P4 to M3) from P9 deposits; five from P4 deposits; three from P8 deposits; and one from a P10 deposit. There are also four complete cattle mandibular rows from P9 deposits, and one from a P7 context, whilst there are five pig rows and a further two from P9 and P10 deposits respectively. However, these totals may well increase after the refitting of various groups of possibly associated teeth and mandibular fragments. There are good totals of cattle, sheep/goat, and pig epiphyseal data, mainly from P9 contexts.

Table 38. Counts of ageable mandibular teeth (dp4/P4 to M3) and counts of bones bearing at least one fusion state

Phase	Cattle teeth	Pig teeth	Sheep teeth	Cattle fusion	Pig fusion	Sheep fusion
3	0	0	0	3	0	0
4	3	2	21	17	1	6
5	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	0	0	4	0	0
7	4	0	4	14	2	4
8	0	0	8	2	3	4
9	42	48	74	128	103	84
10	0	5	8	14	2	12
11	1	0	4	11	0	4
12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	52	55	119	193	111	114

15.4 Potential

15.4.1 The animal-bone assemblage is, in general, well preserved and there is good potential to record butchery and other taphonomic evidence. The generally good state of preservation means that age-related and biometrical data can be recorded. Based on the numbers of countable bones (Table 34), most of the potential, by taxa, relates to the cattle, sheep, pigs, and by phase, to P9, followed by P10 and P4, dating respectively to the early medieval and Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon periods. The amounts of bone from the other phases are rather small. Sets S4205, S4220, and S3098, and groups G22, G24, G25, G27, G28 and G30, produced significant assemblages of bone (all with more than 50 countable bones).

15.4.2 Whilst most of the phase groups (other than P9) have less potential in isolation, several other assemblages have been recovered from adjacent areas, which span the Roman through to later medieval periods, and synthesis of these multiple reports is planned (R Helm pers comm). Thus, the small phase groups from St Mary Bredin School might be considered with data from the adjacent sites (and thus there is the potential for synthesis).

15.4.3 The interpretation of the neonatal-sized pig ABGs from P9 is a priority amongst the sieved assemblage. Although more recent in date, consideration should also be given to the possible relevance (if any) of the evidence of buried piglets recorded by Kausmally (2014, 7; CAT 2015b) and Tourigny (2016, 24) at adjacent sites in Rhodaus Town.

15.4.4 The presence of the goat horncores and of antler fragments may suggest some small-scale craft work. A synthesis of such evidence with that from adjacent sites is therefore desirable.

15.4.5 More generally, there is a large body of existing animal-bone data from adjacent areas, which is directly relevant to the assemblage from St Mary Bredin School, and that raises the potential of the assemblage. This data is contained in a series of reports/papers (Helm 2014; Kausmally 2014; CAT 2015b; 2015c; 2017b; 2017c; Tourigny 2016; OA 2018), which when considered in conjunction with the St Mary Bredin School assemblage, and also the data from a forthcoming analysis of the animal bone from a

complementary site at 5-5a Rhodaus Town (CAT 2021; OA North 2021), will allow significant insights into the apparently large differences in species proportions between contemporary areas, and by feature type, and also to a greater understanding of: animal husbandry; the stature of the stock; kill-off patterns (or ages at death); pathologies relating to age; physical stresses or trauma; butchery and the supply of meat; possibly the supply and management of stock for secondary products, such as wool and milk; and of probable non-food animals (in particular the cat and dog ABGs).

15.5 Recommendations

Analysis

15.5.1 Based on the assessment, it is evident that the assemblage has good potential for analysis, though the P12 bone can be excluded from this as there is too little material to be significant. Analysis could also consider the contexts from evaluation trenches (C124-C324) if these are integrated into the excavation results during stratigraphic analysis.

15.5.2 The overall research aims for such work principally relate to the distributions and disposal of anatomical elements by species. In particular, analysis would enable characterisation of the P9 Early Medieval zooarchaeological evidence and allow comparison with the proportions of the main early medieval domesticates and wild fauna from other parts of Canterbury (Holmes 2018, 268). The number of pig bones within the St Mary Bredin School assemblage also appears relatively high (including the number of pig-fusion states that can be recorded, compared to those of the sheep). Therefore, issues raised by O'Connor (2013) regarding the proportions of the main domesticates could be considered through analysis, and in particular the proportion of pigs in early medieval England. The presence of all ABGs (including those of sampled/sieved pig remains) would also be taken into consideration during analysis, in terms of species proportions. In addition, many late Saxon/pre-Norman-period sites show a striking increase in the proportion of sheep (Holmes 2018, 26) and hence analysis could determine if this trend is replicated in the P9 assemblage, or if, instead, the assemblage is more comparable to those sites with high pig proportions (cf O'Connor 2013), and, in turn, the implications this has for understanding the early medieval economy/husbandry at Rhodaus Town.

Method statement

15.5.3 It is recommended that individual mandibular bones and teeth and appendicular elements should be identified to element, side, species, diagnostic zone (following the zonation system of Mahoney 2015, which is based on Dobney and Rielly 1988). Bone identifications will be made using modern-reference material and with the aid of reference literature (eg Sisson and Grossman 1938; Schmid 1972; Halstead and Collins 1995; Cohen and Serjeantson 1996; Hillson 2005). Sheep and goat mandibles will be differentiated following Payne (1985) and Halstead et al (2002), with other sheep or goat identifications aided by Boessneck (1969). Amphibians and reptiles will be identified with the aid of modern comparatives and with reference to Böhme (1977) and Holman (1998). Tooth-wear states will be recorded following Grant (1982) for cattle and pigs, and Payne (1973; 1987) for sheep. Bone-fusion states amongst the cattle, sheep, and pigs will be ordered into early, middle and late fusing elements, following Reitz and Wing (1999, 76). Butchery will be recorded following existing codes, such as Lauwerier (1988) and Binford (1981), and, if necessary, additional butchery will be described and illustrated. Bone-surface texture will be recorded approximating to the manner recommended by Harland et al (2003). Bone measurements will be taken, where appropriate, following von den Driesch (1976), Payne and Bull (1988), and Davis (1992; 1996). Where possible, sex amongst the cattle will be recorded following Grigson (1982). Relatively few pathological states are expected, but any such will be noted with possible reference to Baker and Brothwell (1980) or Bartosiewicz and Gal (2013).

Dissemination

15.5.4 Following the analysis, a technical report will be produced. This will contain an introduction, method statement, the result of the analyses, and a discussion of the findings in relation to the animal bone recovered from other excavated sites at Rhodaus Town.

Retention and disposal

15.5.5 It is recommended that all material be retained at present until the analysis work has been completed. Additional recommendations regarding retention and disposal will then be provided following the analysis.

Project Team and Tasks

15.5.6 The project team required to complete the analysis of the animal bone is set out in Table 39, whilst Table 40 sets out the task list for completing the analysis and producing a technical report.

Table 39. Animal bone project team

Name	Organisation/Position	Role
Rachel Newman	OA North – Senior Executive Officer: Research and Publication	Quality assurance and academic editing
Richard Gregory	OA North – Post-Excavation Project Manager	Project management and report editing
Ian Smith	OA North – Project Officer	Animal-bone analysis and reporting

Table 40. Animal bone task list

Task no	Description	Performed by	Days
1	Project management	Richard Gregory	0.25
2	Animal-bone recording and data analysis	Ian Smith	15
4	Report writing	Ian Smith	5
5	Report editing	Richard Gregory	1.75
6	Quality assurance	Rachel Newman	0.5

16 Bird bone (Enid Allison)

16.1 Introduction

16.1.1 Bird remains were recovered by hand-collection from 55 stratified contexts (826 fragments) representing phases P3 (Roman) to P10 (Early Medieval) and from 50 bulk samples representing a similar date range.

16.2 Methods

16.2.1 The hand-collected assemblage has been counted and at least provisionally identified. Re-fitting fragments of the same bone have been counted as '1'. Tracheal rings were recorded semi-quantitatively. Fragments that were not immediately identifiable were separated into size categories, eg large (goose-size), medium (domestic fowl/large duck size) and small bird (teal/pigeon size), and some of these are potentially identifiable on further examination. Only clearly associated bone groups (ABG) have been identified at this stage. No attempt has been made to distinguish species of geese but relatively small specimens in some deposits that are potentially of a wild species were recorded as 'small goose'. The developmental stage of bones was recorded as mature (completely ossified) or immature (incompletely ossified and porous). Remains have only been cursorily examined by eye for knife marks and pathological features. A few bones showed signs of rodent gnawing, and a single fragment was possibly burnt.

16.3 The hand-collected assemblage

16.3.1 The bird remains are generally in an excellent state of preservation. Fragmentation is low throughout the assemblage and many of the bones are complete. Almost all of the assemblage relates to pits provisionally dated to phases P9 and P10 (see Table 41).

16.3.2 A limited range of taxa are present. Birds provisionally identified are:

Goose (cf *Anser*)
Small goose
Teal (*Anas crecca* Linnaeus)
Large duck, cf mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos* Linnaeus)
Large raptor (Falconiformes sp.)
Domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus* Linnaeus)
Partridge (*Perdix perdix* Linnaeus)
Curlew (*Numenius arquata* (Linnaeus))

16.3.3 The majority of the identifiable elements from P9 and P10 are of goose which is unusual in comparison with bird bone assemblages of Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval date in Canterbury (eg Allison 2015a, 2018) and elsewhere. The remains are notable since much of the material consists of associated bone groups (ABG), particularly in P9 G27 pit S4205, where clearly articulated sections of goose wings and heads were observed during excavation. In most cases the observed ABGs consist of the lower parts of the wings (ulna, radius, carpometacarpus, anterior phalanges) and the head and upper neck (including the hyoid apparatus and tracheal rings from the tongue and windpipe respectively). These are parts of the carcass that are likely to have been discarded during the initial stage of butchery since they provide little useful meat. Knife marks were observed on the proximal ends of some ulnae and radii, and consistent damage to the olecranon process might perhaps have been caused by snapping off the lower wing at the joint, possibly after initial use of a knife for cutting tendons associated with the joint, and this is something that requires further investigation. Pathological features, chiefly healed fractures of the ulna, are quite common. Small numbers of bones, provisionally identified as being from goslings and larger but still immature geese, suggest the breeding of geese on site.

16.3.4 Rearing of domestic fowl was probably also taking place on site since immature domestic fowls are represented by ABGs consisting of significant parts of the whole skeleton in the same pits, including a chick-size specimen, suggesting casualties from a local flock rather than food or butchery waste. One of the ABGs from P10 G30 pit S2199 (C6517) consists of the major bones of a juvenile fowl with the 'creeper' condition which is caused by a mutation that causes the shortening of all the limb bones, especially of

the legs. Bones of skeletally mature fowl with the same condition have been recorded from several sites in Canterbury (Allison 2015b), but this is the only definite example of a juvenile.

16.3.5 In comparison to P9, a wider range of wild species is represented in the P10 G30 pits, indicating wildfowling activity or purchase from local markets. Partridge is a particular indicator of high social status on many sites, and curlew and teal were also recorded. Probable ABGs among the P10 material include a wing of a large duck and the lower wing of a curlew. Bones of notably small geese recorded from the later phase and might perhaps be of a wild species that visits Britain during the winter months. Measurement of the goose bones could help to shed light on which species is represented. The difference in composition of the assemblages from the two phases might simply relate to the disposal of more varied types of waste in P10 but could also reflect changes in occupation in the local area.

16.4 The sampled material

16.4.1 The material obtained from the samples has not been examined in detail at this stage. The largest groups of bones are from samples from P9 pit S4205 and the majority of these would have been associated with the butchery waste of geese.

16.5 Recommendations

16.5.1 Further examination of the assemblage will provide data on poultry husbandry and butchery during P9 and P10 and add to existing evidence for the exploitation of wild birds during the Early Medieval period.

16.5.2 It is recommended that the bird remains from the samples are fully identified, together with any among the hand-collected material that are currently only provisionally identified or assigned to size categories. AGBs have so far only been identified where obvious, and further work is necessary to identify other possible groups among the remaining bones. Knife marks and pathologies also require further work which will provide details of butchery techniques and animal care.

16.5.3 The information that can be obtained from the goose remains will be of particular value. Most of the geese represented in P9 and P10 are comparable in size with domestic geese, but small geese represented in P10 may well be of a wild species. Species separation of goose bones on morphological grounds is problematic, but selected measurements can be used to aid identification. Since many of the bones from both phases are complete, measurement will be carried out following the system of von den Driesch (1976) and comparison will be made with the data of Bacher (1967), Boessneck et al (1979) and Allison (1985). Data obtained from domestic geese from the site will form a useful body of information with which to compare goose assemblages from elsewhere in Canterbury and further afield.

Table 41. Distribution of bird remains by phase and group (hand-collected material only)

Phase	3	4		6	7	8	9							10
Group	6	10	11	15	17	18	21	22	23	24	25	27	28	30
Goose	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	370*	-	144*
Small goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
?Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1
Goose imm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
?Goose imm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
?Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Large duck	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6*
?Small duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Large raptor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Domestic fowl	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	2	2	4	1	7	1	66*
Domestic fowl imm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	48*	-	40*
?Domestic fowl imm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Partridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Curlew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11*
Large bird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	24
Medium-large bird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Medium bird	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Total	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	7	2	431*	1	368*

** Total includes associated bone groups (ABG)*

17 Fish bone (Alison Locker)

17.1 Assemblage description

17.1.1 Fish remains were recovered by hand collection (recorded separately) and from sieved samples. The SMBSC EX 20 assemblage from Roman (P3) to late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval deposits (P8) was small. The majority of the remains were recovered from Early Medieval deposits (P9) from G22 building 1, G23 building 2, G24 building 3 and G25 building 4, and in particular from G27 pits.

17.1.2 All the fish bones have been identified and results from selected contexts are included below and in Table 42 to demonstrate the range of species recovered.

17.1.3 The following species/groups were present; Elasmobranch indet., roker (*Raja clavata*), ray indet., eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), conger eel (*Conger conger*), ?moray eel (*Muraena helena*), herring (*Clupea harengus*), shad *(Alosa* sp.), Clupeid, smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*), cod (*Gadus morhua*), haddock (*Merlanogrammus aeglefinus*), whiting (*Merlangius merlangus*), large gadid indet., small gadid indet., garfish (*Belone belone*), garfish/skipper (*Belone belone/Scomberesox saurus*), gurnard indet. (Triglidae), lumpsucker (*Cyclopterus lumpus*), Percoid indet. (Percidae), scad (*Trachurus trachurus*), sea bream indet. (Sparidae), turbot/brill (*Scophthalmus maximus/Scophthalmus rhombus*), plaice/flounder (*Pleuronectes platessa/Platichthys flesus*), dab (*Limanda limanda*), ?halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*), sole (*Solea solea*) and flatfish indet.

17.1.4 Although the list is long and varied, the main species present were herring, whiting and plaice/flounder. Larger gadids such as cod and haddock were also common, as was eel. The elasmobranchs, largely rays here, and also lumpsucker (identified occasionally at other Canterbury sites), are under-represented owing to the poor survival of their bones and were largely identified from dermal structures.

17.1.5 Few fish were recovered from four sieved Romano-British (P3) deposits. Herring, whiting and plaice/flounder were identified.

17.1.6 P4 also produced few fish, from four G10 pit fills and four deposits from G11 sunken feature. Gadids were dominant, including large cod (both hand collected and sieved), haddock and whiting. Plaice/flounder, eel, mackerel and lumpsucker were also present, and brill was hand collected. No herring was identified.

17.1.7 P5-P8 (late Saxon to early Medieval) produced fish from a limited number of contexts, largely unrelated fills. Gadids were most common in G11, especially cod and whiting but also haddock. Herring only was present in three of 20 samples and best represented in P8. Mackerel, plaice/flounder, eel and lumpsucker were also present.

17.1.8 The largest number of samples and the greatest amounts of fish bones come from P9. Fish were recovered from G22-25 buildings 1-4, but the majority of samples and fish were from the G27 pit fills (57 samples). In G25 building 4 herring was most numerous, with other species poorly represented. In G27 pit S4205 herring and eel were most common in fill 4211, and a single large cod and likely associated large gadid fragments made up the whole fish assemblage from pit S4220 fill 4215 except for two herring vertebrae. These examples suggest that other deposits are likely to show similar concentrations relating to particular disposal episodes of fish bone waste. G28 well-shaft (five fills from S5609) yielded more evidence for large cod, and also sole, along with whiting, herring, plaice/flounder and some eel.

17.1.9 In P10 a single sample from a pit fill produced few bones; herring and plaice/flounder, with more cod skull bones among the hand collected material.

17.1.10 A small sample of fish recovered from seven contexts during the previous evaluation works on the site (SMBSC EV 16) were also assessed. The same species/families were represented as in the much larger assemblage from SMBSC EX 20. Most of the identified material was from Trench 1, context 130, a fill of pit 131, and Trench 2, context 219, the fill of a post-pit.

17.1.11 Full reporting of the assemblages from the St Mary Bredin School site would require a further 3 days work. The final report would compare the samples of fish with those from contemporary deposits from adjacent sites at Petros Court (RTC EX 13), Palamon Court (PGC EX 15), and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (RTC EX 19).

Table 42. Fish identified from selected samples

Phase	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Group	17	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Set	4563	4545	5049	6074	6087	6119	6126	6169	4205	4205	4205	4205	4205	4220	4220	4220	4220
Context	4586	4545	5049	6074	6088	6119	6126	6167	4201	4204	4211	4212	4254	4206	4207	4208	4215
Elasmobranch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ray	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roker	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Common eel	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	45	0	5	4	0	0	0
Conger eel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
?Moray eel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Herring	68	0	0	0	19	9	1	5	1	2	21	2	0	9	4	2	2
Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26*
Clupeid	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large Gadid	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	300 +
Whiting	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	1	5	5
Small Gadid	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mackerel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Plaice/Flounder	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	0	3	0
Sole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	76	2	1	0†	22	17	1	7	3	6	70	2	5	29	7	14	33

† *only indeterminate fragments present*
* *ABG representing one individual ~106 cms*
\+ *probably part of the same cod; these bones excluded from total for this context*

18 Plant remains (Jon Giorgi)

18.1 Introduction

18.1.1 During excavations at St Mary Bredin School, Canterbury, environmental bulk soil samples were collected for the potential recovery of biological materials including charred plant remains for information on economic and human activities in this area of the city mainly during the Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval period. The results may be compared with good assemblages of charred plant remains recovered from several excavations close-by including sites at Augustine House (Carruthers 2014), Petros Court (Carruthers 2016), Palamon Court (Carruthers 2019), and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (Giorgi 2020).

18.1.2 A total of 208 samples were collected from a range of features, largely from the fills of pits (124 samples) as well as oven/hearth fills (22 samples), ditch/linear fills (13 samples), occupation/floor deposits (including charcoal spreads) (28 samples), post-hole fills (12 samples) and cremation (2 samples); another seven samples were from unspecified fills. The bulk (144) of the samples were from P9 Early Medieval contexts, another 28 from P5-P8 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval features, and 15 from P4 Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon features. Twelve samples were from P3 Roman contexts and three samples from P10 Early Medieval deposits. Six samples are from currently undated deposits.

18.1.3 The size of the samples ranged from less than one to 53 litres; 206 of the 208 samples were processed using a combination of wet-sieving and flotation with both the wash-over and heavier residue retained on a 0.3mm sieve. All but three of the processed samples produced flots which were dried and scanned using a binocular microscope, the presence and approximate abundance of identifiable charred plant remains (grains, chaff, other plants) along with other biological remains being recorded using the following scale: 1=1-10; 2=11-50; 3= 51-150; 4=151-250; 5=>250 items.

18.1.4 Provisional identification of the charred botanical remains was carried out during assessment although without direct comparison to reference material and seed reference manuals. Nomenclature used for these identifications followed Stace (2005). Very large flots were sub-sampled with fractions of different sieve sizes being scanned for the purpose of assessment.

18.2 Results

18.2.1 The assessment results are shown in Appendix 4. Charred plant remains were recorded in 190 of the 203 flots with preservation ranging from very poor to very good; the charred remains mainly consisted of cereal grains recorded in 183 samples with fairly good to rich grain assemblages in 44 flots. There were only occasional to small amounts of charred cereal chaff in 29 samples. Other charred remains, consisting largely of wild plant/weed seeds, hazel nut shell and other cultivars (mainly legumes) were noted in 154 flots with very good assemblages in eight samples and moderate to good amounts in another eight samples. Variable amounts of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (greater than 2mm) were present in all 203 flots. Occasional to small numbers of uncharred seeds were recorded in 40 flots.

18.2.2 Other biological remains in the flots included fragmented (including small mammal, bird, fish) bone in 150 samples with large amounts in 13 flots and moderate to good amounts in another 17 samples. Fragments of molluscs were noted in 69 samples but mainly in only small amounts, with moderate to large amounts in six samples consisting largely of fragmented oyster shell. Four samples also produced a few insect (beetle) remains. The results will be discussed by phase.

18.3 P3 Roman (12 assessed samples)

18.3.1 Twelve samples were assessed from this phase; five from three ditch fills (G3), three from pit fills (G4), two from a cremation (G5) and single samples from a post hole (G6) and a trackway fill (G7).

18.3.2 Charred plant remains were present in 11 of the 12 samples, cereal grains being the main component in all 11 flots with cereal chaff in three and other remains (wild plant/weed seeds and hazel nut shell) in seven samples. Ten of these samples, however, only contained occasional to small amounts of material with only one moderate-sized assemblage (grain, chaff and weed seeds) in G4 pit S4264 (sample 4505).

18.3.3 The cereals in this phase were mainly wheat (*Triticum*) in six samples, largely free-threshing species (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* type) but less evidence for hulled wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) (also

identified by chaff fragments in two samples), and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) present in four samples and also represented by rachis fragments in one sample. Oat (*Avena*) was identified in one sample. There was also a small range of weed seeds including *Persicaria* (knotweed), *Chenopodium* (goosefoot) and wild grasses including *Bromus* (brome) while a few leguminous seeds may include the residues of cultivated pulses. *Corylus avellana* (hazel nut) shell fragments were recorded in several samples along with *Prunus* (plum, cherry, sloe/blackthorn) fruit stones in one flot.

18.3.4 Potentially identifiable charcoal fragments (>2mm) were present in all 12 samples with rich assemblages in four samples from G5 cremation S6322 (samples 6038, 6039), G6 post-hole S6302 (sample 6037) and G4 pit S4235 (sample 4035), and good amounts in G3 ditch S6275 (samples 6035, 6036) and G4 pit S4264 (sample 4505).

18.3.5 There was very little other environmental material in these samples except for occasional to small amounts of fragmented bone in three samples (including burnt bone in G5 cremation S6322 sample 6039), occasional snails (including oyster shell) in three flots and a few insect (beetle) fragments in one sample.

18.4 P4 Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon (15 assessed samples)

18.4.1 Fifteen samples were assessed from this phase; eight from pit fills (G10) and seven from the fills of sunken feature S3266 (G11).

18.4.2 Charred plant remains were recorded in 13 of the 15 samples with grains the dominant component in all the productive flots; other charred remains in 11 samples consisted mainly of wild plant/weed and leguminous seeds with only a trace of cereal chaff in just one sample. There were very good charred plant assemblages (mainly grains) in G10 pits S2167 (sample 2039) and S7147 (sample 7048), a fairly good-sized assemblage in pit S7143 (sample 7047) and a moderate amount of charred plant remains in sample 3027 from G11 sunken feature S3266. Sample 4504 from G10 pit S4604 contained a small/modest charred plant assemblage but the other eight samples produced only traces or occasional charred plant remains.

18.4.3 Free-threshing wheat and hulled barley were the main grains in this phase, in six and eight samples respectively, one sample also containing occasional free-threshing wheat rachis fragments. Oat grains were present in three samples. Other charred plant remains included large legume fragments in several samples with evidence of cultivated pulses including broad bean (*Vicia faba*) while a small range of wild plant/weed seeds included remains of *Galium aparine* (cleaver), *Persicaria, Sherardia arvensis* (field madder), *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain), *Eleocharis* (spike-rush) and wild grasses including *Bromus.* A tuber fragment of *Arrhenatherum elatius var bulbosus* (onion couch) was recorded in one sample. Nine samples contained charred hazelnut shell fragments while occasional uncharred seeds of *Betula* (bitch) and *Atriplex* (orache) were present in two samples.

18.4.4 Identifiable charcoal was present in all 15 samples from this phase with good or very good amounts in virtually all the samples particularly in G10 pits S4604 (sample 4505), S2167 (samples 2039, 2040), S3277 (sample 3023) and S7143 (sample 7047) and in samples 3021, 3027, 3028 and 3029 from G11 sunken feature S3266.

18.4.5 Other biological remains consisted of fragmented small mammal/bird and fish bone in 11 flots with a large amount in G11 sunken feature S3266 (sample 3027) and good amounts in G10 pits S7143 (sample 7047) and S4604 (sample 4504). Molluscan remains in 12 samples consisted largely of fragmented oyster shell with a good amount in G10 pit S2167 (sample 2039) but with only occasional or small numbers in the other 11 flots including evidence for the terrestrial burrowing species *Cecelioides acicula*.

18.5 P5 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval (13 assessed samples)

18.5.1 Thirteen samples were assessed from this phase; from three fills of a hearth structure (G12), a post-hole (G13), eight pit fills (G14) and an associated charcoal levelling deposit.

18.5.2 Charred plant remains were present in ten samples but only in very low amounts with just one moderate-sized assemblage in G12 hearth deposit S3261 (sample 3019) which contained mainly hazelnut shell and wild plant/weed seeds. There were occasional charred grains of (free-threshing) wheat and (hulled) barley in nine samples with other charred remains in ten samples consisting mostly of legumes, some of

the larger ones perhaps being from cultivated pulses including possibly pea (cf *Pisum*) in one sample and *Vicia* (vetch) in two samples. There was a small range of wild plant/weed seeds including evidence for *Rumex* (dock), *Galium aparine*, *Plantago lanceolata* and wild grasses (Poaceae). Charred hazelnut shell was present in five samples.

18.5.3 Identifiable charcoal was present in all 13 samples with good or very large amounts in virtually all the samples including particularly rich charcoal assemblages in G14 pits S5124 (sample 5011), S1749 (sample 15), S1750 (sample 16), S1760 (sample 19) and very large amounts in pits S1711 (samples 11 and 12) , S1752 (sample 17) and S2197 (sample 2041). There was also a good amount of identifiable charcoal in G13 post hole S1725 (sample 14) and good amounts in two sampled fills (3019 and 3020) of G12 hearth structure S3261.

18.5.4 Other biological remains in the 13 flots included snails but mostly as only occasional remains or in small amounts although there was a moderate number of snails in G14 pit S5124 (sample 5011); burrowing species were present in most of these samples. There were also a few very small fragmented (fish and small mammal/bird) bones in two samples.

18.6 P6 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval Period (2 assessed samples)

18.6.1 Two samples (6 and 7) were assessed from this phase, both from soil layer S1600 (G15), the charred plant remains consisting of occasional and small numbers of grains including hulled barley and free-threshing wheat and traces of hazelnut shell. There were also very good amounts of identifiable charcoal in both samples with other biological remains consisting of a few snails (including oyster shell) also in both samples and a small number of small mammal/bird and fish bone fragments in sample 6.

18.7 P7 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval (9 assessed samples)

18.7.1 Nine samples were assessed from this phase, all from the fills of six pits (G17). Charred plant remains were noted in all nine samples with a very good assemblage in pit S8556 (sample 8505) and good-sized assemblages in three other samples from pits S5019 (sample 5002), S8560 (sample 8506) and S8575 (sample 8010) with grains being the main component of these assemblages. There were occasional or small amounts of charred plant remains in the other five pit fill samples.

18.7.2 The charred grains in eight samples consisted mainly of (six-row) hulled barley and free-threshing wheat with cereal chaff in two samples including traces of barley and wheat rachis fragments. Oat grains were noted in five samples and rye (*Secale cereale*) in two. Occasional and small numbers of wild plant/weed seeds included evidence for *Agrostemma githago* (corn cockle), *Fallopia convolvulus* (black bindweed), *Persicaria*, *Rumex*, *Vicia /Lathyrus* (vetch/tare/vetchling), *Galium aparine* and wild grasses including *Bromus*. There were also a few charred hazelnut shell fragments in two samples. A small number of uncharred seeds from a small range of wild plants were also noted in pit S8560 (sample 8506) including *Urtica dioica* (nettle), *Chenopodium* (goosefoot), *Hyoscyamus niger* (henbane), *Rubus* (bramble) and *Sambucus* (elder).

18.7.3 There were moderately good to very large amounts of identifiable charcoal in the nine samples including a rich charcoal assemblage in pit S3247 (sample 3017), very good amounts in pit S8556 (samples 8504, 8505) and good amounts in pits S5019 (sample 5002) and S8575 (sample 8010).

18.7.4 Other biological remains in the nine flots included molluscan remains in three samples with a large amount of oyster shell in pit S8575 (sample 8010) and also small bone fragments in eight flots including two good assemblages with fish and small mammal/bird bone from pits S5019 (sample 5002) and S8575 (sample 8010). There were also a few insect (beetle) fragments in one sample.

18.8 P8 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval (3 assessed samples)

18.8.1 Three samples were assessed from this phase from soil layers (G18). Charred plant remains were noted in all three samples with a fairly good-sized assemblage in soil layer S1325 (sample 4) containing largely grains and weed seeds. There were occasional or small amounts of charred plant remains in the other two samples.

18.8.2 The charred grains in the samples consisted mainly of free-threshing wheat with hulled barley and oats in two samples and rye in one; hulled wheat grain was also noted in one sample. The wild plant/weed

seeds included evidence for *Agrostemma githago*, *Galium aparine* and *Sambucus* and broad bean in soil layer S1325 (sample 5). Charred hazelnut shell was recorded in two samples. There were also a few uncharred *Betula* seeds in one sample. Other charred remains included very large amounts of identifiable charcoal in all three samples.

18.8.3 Other biological remains in the flots included small amounts of both snails (including burrowing species) and small mammal/bird and fish bones in the two samples (4 and 5) from soil layer S1325 and a few small bone fragments in soil layer S1325 (sample 3).

18.9 P9 Early Medieval (139 assessed samples)

18.9.1 This phase contained the largest number (144) of samples from the site, 139 of the samples being assessed, largely from pit fills (86 samples) followed by occupation deposits (24), oven/hearth fills (18), post-holes (10) and an undefined feature (one sample). The samples were associated with seven different groups (G22 to G28), the largest number (64) coming from G27 pits followed by G23 building 2 (26 samples), G24 building 3 (24 samples), G25 building 4 (10 samples) and G22 building 1 (7 samples); seven samples were from deposits associated with a well shaft (G28) and one sample from miscellaneous post-hole structure (G26).

18.9.2 Charred plant remains were recorded in 134 of the 139 samples; cereal grains in 129 flots were the dominant component which included 32 good-sized to rich grain assemblages; the condition of the charred grains in the samples was very variable from very poor to very good. There were occasional or small amounts of cereal chaff in 23 samples. Other charred remains in 111 samples consisted mainly of wild plant/weed seeds, hazel nut shell and legumes (including cultivated species) with good or very large assemblages in 13 samples.

18.9.3 There were four very rich and eight rich charred plant assemblages; from G23 oven S4024 (samples 4006, 4012, 4016) and hearth S4034 (sample 4015); G24 oven S3088 (sample 3004) and pit S3125 (sample 3009); G25 occupation deposit S6119 (sample 6008); G27 pits S5019 (sample 5003), S6232 (sample 6026) and S7082 (sample 7046); and G28 well-shaft S3098 (samples 5512 and 5514). Another five samples produced very good-sized assemblages; also from G23 oven S4024 (samples 4005 and 4009) and a charcoal layer S4108 (sample 4026); and from G27 pits S5019 (sample 5001) and S5056 (sample 5009), the last sample consisting mainly of mineralised seeds. There were also 21 fairly good or good-sized assemblages, 13 moderate sized assemblages, 37 small to modest sized assemblages and 46 samples with only traces or occasional charred plant remains.

18.9.4 Hulled barley and free-threshing wheat were the main grains in the samples in 110 and 84 samples respectively, both cereals also represented by occasional rachis fragments in 11 samples (including evidence for hexaploid bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*)). Hulled barley was the dominant grain in 12 samples including rich assemblages from oven S4027 and hearth S4034 within building 2 (G23), in two pits from building 3 (G24) and a pit in G27. There were also a few hulled wheat grains in three samples. Other less well represented cereals were oats in 68 samples (also represented by occasional floret bases), and rye grains in 37 samples, also identified from occasional rachis fragments in six samples.

18.9.5 Legumes were also fairly well represented with good-sized assemblages in samples from G23 oven S4024 (sample 4016), G24 oven S3088 (sample 3004) and pit S3125 (sample 3009), G24 pit S3143 (sample 3012), G25 occupation deposit S6119 (sample 6008), G27 pit S5019 (samples 5001, 5003) and S6232 (sample 6026) and G28 well-shaft S3098 (sample 5514). There was evidence for broad bean and pea in a small number of samples while a good number of larger legume seeds, including *Vicia/Pisum* (bean/pea) seeds, may also be from cultivated pulses.

18.9.6 The remains of wild foodstuffs included charred hazel nut shell fragments in 64 samples, occasionally in large amounts, for example in G23 hearth S4034 (sample 4015), while charred *Prunus* fruit stones in a few samples may also be from gathered wild fruit (see also mineralized plant remains below).

18.9.7 There was a good range of wild plant/weed seeds including a number of typical cereal weeds, for example *Agrostemma githago, Fallopia convolvulus*, *Rapahanus raphanistrum* (wild radish), *Lithospermum arvense* (corn gromwell), *Galium aparine, Valerianella dentata* (common corn salad), *Anthemis cotula* (stinking chamomile), *Lolium temulentum* (darnel) and *Bromus*. There were rich weed seed assemblages in G23 oven S4024 (sample 4016) and hearth S4034 (sample 4015); G24 pit S3125 (sample 3009); G25 occupation deposit S6119 (sample 6008); G27 pits S5019 (sample 5003), S6232

(sample 6026) and S7082 (sample 7046) and also good or very good sized weed seed assemblages in another eight samples. Other charred remains included culm node fragments, possibly from cereal straw, in a small number of samples.

18.9.8 Occasional and small numbers of uncharred seeds from a small range of wild plant/weed species, mainly associated with disturbed ground/waste places, were noted in 30 samples with *Sambucus* and *Betula* seeds being the most frequently recurring in 16 and ten samples respectively and *Chenopodium*/*Atriplex* and *Rubus* seeds recorded in several samples; other species, however, were only found in single samples.

18.9.9 Mineralized plant remains were present in 27 samples but again mostly as only occasional remains or in small amounts, the exceptions being a very large number of mineralized seeds in G27 pit S5056 (sample 5009) and moderate amounts in two samples (4048 and 4056) from G27 pit S4205. Most of the mineralized material consisted of fruit remains of small-seeded fruits including apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus*), elderberry (*Sambucus*), and also *Prunus* fruit stones plus possibly leguminous seeds, wild grasses (Poaceae), sedges (Cyperaceae) and stem fragments.

18.9.10 Varying amounts of identifiable charcoal was present in all but one of the 139 processed samples from this phase, 95 samples producing particularly large or rich assemblages of identifiable charcoal; from 61 sampled fills of 33 pits (S8524, S3125, S3143, S3226, S3327, S4563, S4205, S4220, S4565, S4644, S5019, S5028, S5030, S5056, S5524, S5546, S5550, S6068, S6231, S6245, S6247, S6271, S6507, S7060, S7071, S7082, S7164, S8006, S8008, S8012, S3066, S3098 and S5034); 21 samples from 14 occupation layers (S4045, S4071, S4108, S3088, S3550, S3551, S4101, S4210, S6599, S5049, S6074,S6119, S6126, and S8010); nine samples from four ovens/hearths (S2110, S4024, S6087, S6169), and four samples from four post-holes (S4126, S4157, S4171, S3230). These rich charcoal assemblages were from features associated with six groups in this phase; G22 (2 samples), G23 (15 samples), G24 (20 samples), G25 (eight samples), G27 (44 samples) and G28 (six samples).

18.9.11 Other biological remains included fragmented small mammal/bird and fish bone in 112 samples mostly as only occasional remains or in small amounts. There were, however, good amounts in 25 samples, the best assemblages in G24 pit S3143 (sample 3012), G25 pit S4563 (sample 4502) and G27 pits S4205 (samples 4044, 4048) and S8006 (sample 8004); fairly good amounts were present in G23 charcoal layer S4108 (sample 4026), G24 pit S3125 (sample 3032), G27 pits S4565 (sample 4501) and S7082 (sample 7046); and moderate to good amounts in G22 oven S2110 (sample 2034), G25 occupation deposit S6074 (sample 6000), oven/hearths S6087 (sample 6002) and S6189 (sample 6020), G27 pits S4220 (samples 3034 and 4050), S4365 (sample 5503), S5019 (samples 5003 and 5004), S5056 (sample 5008), S5546 (sample 5505), S6068 (sample 6032), S7060 (sample 7041), S7071 (sample 7045) and S7167 (sample 7050), and G28 well-shaft S5034 (sample 5005).

18.9.12 Molluscs were present in 35 samples but again mostly as only occasional remains or in small amounts except for a very large quantity of fragmented oyster shell in G28 well-shaft S3066 (sample 3002), good amounts of oyster shell in G27 pits S4220 (sample 4049), S8006 (sample 8004) and S8010 (sample 8001), and a fairly good number of terrestrial snails (including *Cecelioides acicula*) in G27 pit S6245 (sample 6029). There were also a few insect (beetle) fragments in three samples.

18.10 P10 Early Medieval (3 assessed samples)

18.10.1 Three samples were assessed from this phase, samples 6513 and 6514 from G30 pit S6529 and sample 6512 from G30 pit S6518. Charred plant remains consisted of just a few charred grains including barley in samples 6512 and 6513 and very good amounts of identifiable charcoal in all three samples. There was also a small number of mineralized seeds (possibly legumes) in pit S6529 (sample 6514) and a few uncharred *Betula* seeds in two flots.

18.10.2 Other biological remains consisted of occasional snails (including burrowing species) and small mammal/bird bone fragments in pit S6529 (sample 6514) and a few small mammal/bird bone fragments in the other sample (6513) from this pit.

18.11 Undated deposits (6 assessed samples)

18.11.1 There were six assessed samples from undated deposits; from feature S5568 (four samples), ditch fill 1232 (sample 2) and floor layer 7064 (sample 7044). There was a little charred plant material in four of

these samples from feature S5568 and ditch fill 1232, consisting of traces of charred grain (hulled barley, possible free-threshing wheat and oats) and weed seeds (*Rumex, Bromus*) but a fairly good charred plant assemblage in floor layer 7064 (sample 7044) which contained a moderate number of charred grains including hulled barley and possibly free-threshing wheat and rye, a few hazel nut shell fragments and weed seeds including *Rumex, Vicia/Lathyrus* and small leguminous seeds. There were also occasional mineralized remains (including *Prunus* stones and possibly apple/pear seeds) in feature S5568 (sample 5509) and a few uncharred seeds (*Sambucus, Chenopodium*) in one sample. There was identifiable charcoal in all six samples with good amounts in feature S5568 (sample 5508) and very good amounts in floor layer 7064 (sample 7044).

18.11.2 Other biological remains consisted of small mammal/bird and fish bone fragments in all six samples with good assemblages in samples 5508 and 5511 from feature S5568 consisting largely of fish bones, with also a good amount of small mammal/bird and fish bones in floor layer 7064 (sample 7044). There were also a small number of snails (including burrowing species) in ditch fill 1232 (sample 2).

18.12 Summary and recommendations for the analysis of the botanical remains (by phase)

18.12.1 The discussion of the plant remains from the St Mary Bredin School excavations may be compared to archaeobotanical results from other excavations in the vicinity, covering the late prehistoric through to the post-medieval period; at Augustine House (Carruthers 2014), Petros Court (Carruthers 2016), Palamon Court (Carruthers 2019), and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (Giorgi 2020).

18.12.2 These other sites all showed evidence of recent widespread contamination of archaeological deposits by heat affected slaggy material (HAM), coal/clinker and metalworking waste with intrusive activity supported by the radiocarbon dating of cereal grains, particularly (hulled) barley at some of these sites (Carruthers 2014, 104); for example, three sprouted barley grains from late Iron Age/early Roman, Roman and Anglo-Saxon samples at Palamon Court all returned modern dates (Carruthers 2019). The source of the sprouted barley grains (indicative of brewing activities) may be a late post-medieval malting house or agricultural hall close-by (Carruthers 2014, 105). Hulled barley also dominated a number of the rich charred plant assemblages from the early medieval period (P9) at the St Mary Bredin School excavations although no evidence of germinated grains was noted during the assessment; moreover, there did not appear to be such a high level of slag, coal/clinker and metalworking waste across the site, the deposits perhaps less disturbed from having been buried beneath a Norman rampart and mound (Enid Allison, pers. comm.). It may, however, be advisable to select a few charred barley grains from several of the rich cereal assemblages in P9 for radiocarbon dating to confirm the provenance of these remains.

P3 Roman

18.12.3 The charred plant remains in ten of the 11 assessed samples from this phase consisted of only occasional or very small amounts of identifiable material (mainly grains) for which no further work is recommended although the assessment data from these samples may be used in the general discussion of the results from this phase. The one modest sized assemblage from G4 pit S4264 (sample 4505), on the other hand, containing grains, chaff and weed seeds, may provide some information on crop husbandry and human activities at the site and therefore these charred remains should be sorted, quantified and identified.

18.12.4 Initial results show the presence of free-threshing, hulled wheat, and hulled barley, similar to previous results from this period showing hulled (spelt) wheat and hulled barley to have been the main cereals in Roman Britain with occasional records for free-threshing wheat (Greig 1991, 309). It is possible, however, that the free-threshing wheat grains may be intrusive given that past radiocarbon dating of such grains from Roman Canterbury have often returned later post-Roman dates (Carruthers 2014, 104); therefore, it may be advisable to select one or two free-threshing wheat grains for radiocarbon dating from pit sample 4505. Other potential foodstuffs in the Roman samples were represented by charred hazelnut shell and charred *Prunus* fruit stones.

18.12.5 There were rich assemblages of identifiable charcoal in two fills of G5 cremation S6322 which is recommended for analysis for potential information on the woods used as fuel for this ritual. The other good-sized charcoal assemblages from two pits, a post-hole and ditch, however, probably represents re-

deposited material which cannot be related to any specific activity or activities and therefore no further work is recommended on the charcoal from these samples.

18.12.6 Other environmental materials in these samples were only present in very small amounts and do not merit further analysis.

P4 Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon

18.12.7 The 13 samples containing charred plant remains from this phase included very good-sized assemblages in G10 pits S2167 (sample 2039) and S7147 (sample 7048), a fairly good-sized assemblage in G10 pit S7143 (sample 7047) and a moderate amount of charred plant remains in sample 3027 from G11 sunken feature S3266; all four samples are recommended for analysis for potential information on crop husbandry and human activities at the site. The other nine samples only contained occasional or small amounts of charred plant remains and no further work is required on these samples although the assessment data may be used in the general discussion of the results from this phase.

18.12.8 The assessment results suggest that free-threshing wheat and hulled barley was the main grains in this phase with occasional evidence for oats, all three cereals being common grains at this time (Greig 1991, 315). There was charred plant evidence for other foodstuffs including cultivated pulses (broad bean) and hazelnuts. The weed seeds in these samples, some of which were identified during assessment, may provide evidence on different aspects of crop husbandry, for example *Galium aparine* suggesting autumn-sowing of cereals, and *Sherardia arvensis* suggesting the cultivation of calcareous soils. The few uncharred seeds in two samples probably represent intrusive material.

18.12.9 There were good to very large amounts of identifiable charcoal fragments in all 15 samples from this phase but these remains were from pits and a linear feature and therefore probably represent re-deposited material and as such can only provide general data on the range of woods being used as fuel at the time. On this basis, no further work is recommended on the charcoal from these samples.

18.12.10 Other environmental materials in these samples included molluscs and bone fragments in 12 and 11 samples respectively but with only significant and large amounts of fragmented bone (small mammal/bird and fish) in three samples; from G11 sunken feature S3266 (sample 3027) and G10 pits S7143 (sample 7047) and S4604 (sample 4504); the faunal remains in these three samples may provide information on the local environment and diet at the time.

P5 Late Anglo-Saxon to Early Medieval

18.12.11 Ten of the 13 samples produced charred plant remains from this phase although only one sample (3019) from G12 hearth structure S3261 contained a moderately good-sized assemblage consisting mainly of hazelnut shell and wild plant/weed seeds and is recommended for further study. The other nine samples only produced occasional charred plant remains and no further work is required although the assessment data from these samples may be used in the general discussion of the results from this phase. The assessment results were similar to P4 with occasional charred remains of free-threshing wheat and hulled barley, legumes (including possible pea), hazelnut shell and a small range of wild plant/weed seeds including *Galium aparine*.

18.12.12 There were good to rich assemblages of identifiable charcoal in virtually all 13 assessed samples from this phase although most of these samples were from pits, a post-hole and a charcoal levelling deposit and probably represent re-deposited material and as such no further work is recommended on this material. Good amounts of identifiable charcoal in two sampled fills (3019 and 3020) of G12 hearth structure S3261, however, may provide information on the range of woods used as fuel and therefore is recommended for further analysis.

18.12.13 Other environmental remains in these samples included molluscs in 13 samples and bone fragments in two, but only as occasional remains or in small amounts, a possible exception being a moderate number of snails in G14 pit S5124 (sample 5011) which may perhaps shed some light on the character of the environment within and in the vicinity of this feature.

P6 Late Anglo-Saxon to Early Medieval

18.12.14 No further work is recommended on the very small amounts of charred plant remains in the two samples (6 and 7) from this phase from soil layer S1600 (G15) which included hulled barley and free-threshing wheat grains and traces of charred hazelnut shell although the assessment data may be used in any general discussion. No further work is also recommended on the very good amounts of identifiable charcoal in both samples because this material is likely to have been redeposited. The occasional and small amounts of snails (including oyster shell) and small mammal/bird and fish bone fragments in these samples is unlikely to provide any significant information on the local environment or diet.

P7 Late Anglo-Saxon to Early Medieval

18.12.15 The nine samples from this phase that contained charred plant remains included a very good-sized assemblage in G17 pit S8556 (sample 8505) and good-sized assemblages in three other samples from pits S5019 (sample 5002), S8560 (sample 8506) and S8575 (sample 8010); all four samples are recommended for further analysis for potential information on crop husbandry and human activities at the site. No further work, however, is required on the occasional remains or small amounts of charred plant remains in the other five samples although the assessment data from these samples may be used in the general discussion of the results from this phase.

18.12.16 The assessment results suggest that free-threshing wheat and hulled barley was the main grains in this phase with occasional evidence for oats and rye, all four cereals being common grains during the late Saxon and Early Medieval periods (Greig 1991, 315, 321). There was again charred plant evidence for hazelnuts. The weed seeds in these samples included *Galium aparine* and *Fallopia convolvulus*, suggesting autumn and spring-sowing of cereals respectively, while other weeds also may shed light on soils used for cultivation, for instance *Agrostemma githago*, perhaps indicative of the use of sandy loams for growing crops. The small number of uncharred seeds in G17 pit S8560 (sample 8506) are probably intrusive.

18.12.17 There were moderately good to very large amounts and rich assemblages of identifiable charcoal in all nine pit fill samples although the charcoal probably represents re-deposited material and as such no further work is recommended on this material.

18.12.18 With regard to other biological remains in the nine flots, no further work is recommended on the molluscan remains in three samples which included a good amount of oyster shell in G17 pit S8575 (sample 8010) although good bone assemblages including fish and small mammal/bird bone in two samples from G17 pits S5019 (sample 5002) and S8575 (sample 8010) may provide evidence on the local environment and diet. A few insect (beetle) fragments in one sample are probably intrusive.

P8 Late Anglo-Saxon to Early Medieval

18.12.19 The charred plant remains in the three assessed samples from this phase included a fairly good-sized assemblage in G18 soil layer S1325 (sample 4) containing largely grains and weed seeds, both of which are recommended for further study for information on crop husbandry and human activities. No further work is required on the very small amounts of charred plant remains in the other two samples although the assessment data from these samples may be used in the general discussion of the results from this phase.

18.12.20 The charred grains in the samples consisted mainly of free-threshing wheat with less evidence for hulled barley, rye and oats. Hulled wheat grain in one sample may represent residual material. There were also evidence for pulses (including broad bean) and hazelnut shell while weed seeds again included *Agrostemma githago*, perhaps indicative of the cultivation of sandy soils, and *Galium aparine* suggesting autumn sowing of crops. A few uncharred *Betula* seeds in one sample are probably intrusive.

18.12.21 Very large amounts of identifiable charcoal were present in all three samples; however, the charcoal is probably redeposited and cannot be related to any particular activity.

18.12.22 No further work is recommended on the other biological remains in these samples which included only occasional and small amounts of snails and small mammal/bird and fish bones in two and three samples respectively.

P9 Early Medieval

18.12.23 This phase contained the bulk of the charred plant remains from the site, 134 of the 139 samples producing variable amounts of identifiable material. On the basis of the assessment results, it is recommended that the charred plant remains in the 12 rich assemblages, 26 good or very good-sized assemblages and 13 moderate sized assemblages should be analyzed; details of individual samples are listed above. The four very rich assemblages from this phase should be sub-sampled, part of the flot being sorted and quantified and the remaining fraction scanned for additional species. The assessment data from the 37 samples containing small to modest sized assemblages and the occasional remains in 46 samples may be used in the general discussion of the charred plant remains from this phase.

18.12.24 These charred plant remains may provide a good amount of information on diet and crop husbandry during this phase; the main grains were hulled barley and free-threshing (including bread) with oats and rye being less well represented all four cereals typical of this period. A few hulled wheat grains in three samples may represent residual material or relics growing as weeds from past harvests. Legumes were also fairly well represented and included evidence for broad bean and pea while the remains of wild foodstuffs included charred hazel nut shell fragments in 64 samples and possibly charred *Prunus* fruit stones in a few samples. Mineralized fruit remains in 27 samples may also provide evidence on diet at the site and included one large assemblage and moderate amounts in two samples with remains of apple/pear, elderberry, *Prunus* fruit stones and also legumes.

18.12.25 There was a good range of cereal weeds represented in the samples which may provide information on different aspects of crop husbandry including sowing with evidence for both spring (*Fallopia convuluvulus, Rapahanus raphanistrum Valerianella dentata*) and winter sowing (*Galium aparine, Bromus)*, and the range of soils being cultivated with potential evidence for the use of both sandy soils (*Agrostemma githago*, *Rapahanus raphanistrum*) and calcareous loams (*Lithospermum arvense, Valerianella dentata* and *Anthemis cotula*). Other weed seeds may provide evidence on harvesting methods.

18.12.26 The charred plant remains from this phase may also be used to investigate the nature of activities (for example crop-processing, food preparation, refuse disposal) and the different uses of areas/features across the site, the samples being recovered from seven groups (G22 to G28) from across the site with good numbers of samples from G27 pits (64 samples), from G23 building 2 (26 samples), G24 building 3 (24 samples) and G25 building 4 (10 samples) (in the north eastern end of the excavations) and a G28 well-shaft, all of which included good, very good or rich charred plant assemblages. For example, features within the buildings included rich plant assemblages in ovens/hearths in G23 building 2 and an oven within G24 building 3 where hulled barley was the dominant cereal (along with good amounts of legumes).

18.12.27 There were occasional and small numbers of uncharred seeds in 30 samples from a small range of wild plant/weed species but these remains are probably intrusive.

18.12.28 Virtually all the samples produced identifiable charcoal with 95 samples producing particularly large or rich assemblages; 61 of these samples were from pit fills, 21 from occupation layers and four from post-holes, the material in these samples, however, probably representing redeposited charcoal which therefore is not recommended for further study unless the charcoal in these samples can be linked with activities taking place close-by. The very good or rich charcoal assemblages in nine samples from four ovens/hearths (S2110, S4024, S6087, S6169), however, may provide information on the range of woods used as fuel in these features.

18.12.29 Other biological remains included good amounts of (small mammal/bird and fish) bone in 25 samples which may provide information on the character of the local environment and diet while molluscs in 35 samples included a fairly good number of terrestrial snails (including *Cecelioides acicula*) in G27 pit S6245 (sample 6029) which may provide evidence on the nature of the local environment within and in the vicinity of the pit. A few insect (beetle) fragments in three samples are probably intrusive.

P10 Early Medieval

18.12.30 No further work is recommended on the few charred grains in two of the three samples from this phase and the small number of mineralized remains in one sample although the assessment data may be used

in any general discussion. Also, no further work is advised on the very good amounts of identifiable charcoal in all three samples given that this material in the two pits is probably redeposited. The few uncharred seeds in two samples are probably intrusive. The few other biological remains consisting of occasional snails and small mammal/bird bone fragments also merit no further work.

Undated deposits (6 samples)

18.12.31 One of six assessed samples from undated deposits, from floor layer 7064 (sample 7044), contained a fairly good charred plant assemblage (including hulled barley and possibly free-threshing wheat and rye grains, a few hazel nut shell fragments and weed seeds) and should be analysed if it is possible to date this deposit. The use of the assessment data from four other samples with occasional charred remains and one sample with occasional mineralized fruit remains may also be used in any general discussion of the site if these other sampled features can be dated. Two of the six samples from an unspecified feature and a floor layer contained good amounts of charcoal but probably represent redeposited material which is of limited use.

18.12.32 Other biological remains included good assemblages of small mammal/bird and fish bone fragments in two samples 5508 and 5511 from feature S5568, particularly fish bones, and a good amount of small mammal/bird and fish bones in floor layer 7064 (sample 7044); these remains may provide information on diet and environmental conditions close-by. There were only a small number of snails (including burrowing species) in ditch fill 1232 (sample 2).

18.13 Further analysis

18.13.1 The 64 samples containing fairly good to very rich charred plant assemblages and recommended for analysis should be sorted, identified and quantified; four very rich assemblages require sub-sampling. Another 126 samples containing occasional small or modest-sized assemblages should be scanned and a record made of the species and their approximate individual frequencies. This may involve a rapid scan of the charred remains in the modest sized assemblages. The charred plant remains will then be tabulated by period/phase and a report prepared on the findings taking into consideration charred plant remains from similar dated sites close-by (Table 43).

18.13.2 A very large number of samples from all phases of the site produced very good amounts of identifiable charcoal including two samples from P3 G5 cremation S6322, two from P5 G12 hearth structure S3261, one from P9 G24 ashy oven deposit S3089 and nine from four hearths/ovens S2110 (G22), S4027 (G23), S6087 (G25) and S6169 (G25), all of which may provide information on the range of woods used as fuel for these features. The great majority of the very large assemblages of identifiable charcoal, however, were from other features, mainly pits and layers, which probably represent redeposited materials; a charcoal specialist, however, should be consulted with regard to the possible selection of other charcoal samples from these features for analysis. Recommendations were also made regarding the larger faunal assemblages in the flots although again an appropriate specialist should be consulted before any such work is carried out.

Table 43. Charred plant remains task list

Task no	Description	Days
1	Sort, quantify & identify CPR (12 rich/very rich assemblages, including sub-sampling of 4 very rich assemblages)	12
2	Sort, quantify & identify CPR (9 very good-sized assemblages)	6.75
3	Sort, quantify & identify CPR (27 good-sized assemblages)	11
4	Sort, quantify & identify CPR (16 moderate-sized assemblages)	4
5	Extraction of assessment data from 126 samples (occasional, small, modest CPR) (this may include scanning & recording of CPR)	2
6	Tables & report	5

Table 44. Proposed grains selected for C14 dating

No	Description
1	Free-threshing wheat grains from P3 G4 pit S4624 sample 4505
2	Barley grains from P9 G23 building 2 oven S4027 (sample 4012 or 4016)
3	Barley grains from P9 G23 building 2 hearth S4034 (sample 4015)
4	P9 G24 building 3 pit S3125 (sample 3009)

19 Micromorphology (Richard Macphail)

19.1 Summary

19.1.1 A two-thin section assessment was carried out.

19.1.2 M7004 context 1707 (P8 G18 S1707) is clearly a cultural soil, with numerous inclusions indicating inputs of fire installation waste associated with metal working (iron slag, burnt rock, burnt fine mineral material, probable furnace aerosols, charcoal, and iron splinters). Additions of bone and possible faecal waste alongside contamination with phosphate were also noted. The layer may also have functioned as garden soil, but more work is required to improve this interpretation.

19.1.3 M2002 context 2030 (P10 G29 S2033) this rampart example records use of unconsolidated subsoils and a 'turf' layer of cultural soil, somewhat similar to context 1707 and also including iron working and fire installation debris.

19.1.4 Full analysis of these two samples is advised alongside additional samples from associated contexts, as these two samples (M2002 and M7004) provide such good evidence of past soils and cultural activities. It is suggested therefore that a further six thin sections studies should be carried out. The report is supported by 1 tables and 16 images.

19.2 Introduction

19.2.1 Two monoliths from Late Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval contexts excavated at the former St Mary Bredin School, Canterbury, were forwarded to *Terrascope* for thin section manufacture, by Enid Allison (Canterbury Archaeological Trust). A soil micromorphology assessment was carried out (below).

19.3 Methods

19.3.1 The undisturbed monolith subsamples (Image 1; Table 45) were impregnated with a clear polyester resin-acetone mixture; samples were then topped up with resin, ahead of curing and slabbing for 75mm-size thin section manufacture by *Terrascope,* Troyes, France (Goldberg and Macphail 2006; Murphy 1986) (Image 1). The thin sections were further polished with 1,000 grit papers and analysed using a petrological microscope under plane polarised light (PPL), crossed polarised light (XPL), and oblique incident light (OIL), at magnifications ranging from x1 to x200/400. Thin sections were described, ascribed soil microfabric types (MFTs) and microfacies types (MFTs) and counted according to established methods (Bullock et al 1985; Courty 2001; Courty et al 1989; Macphail and Cruise 2001; Macphail and Goldberg 2018a; Stoops 2003; Stoops et al 2018).

19.4 Results

M7004 context 1707 (P8 G18 S1707)

19.4.1 This is a cultural soil accumulation clearly recording a spread of iron working debris – iron slag, burnt rock, burnt fine mineral material, probable furnace aerosols, charcoal, and iron splinters (Images 1-9) (cf. hammerscale) (Angelini et al 2017; Macphail and Goldberg 2018a, 240-244, 267). Increasingly upwards, bone and likely human coprolites, and secondary phosphate staining, occur (Images 8-9), suggesting inputs of middening waste (Brönnimann et al 2017; Karkanas and Goldberg 2018). The soil is much burrowed, and could represent a 'garden' soil (Deák et al 2017), although upper inputs of phosphate have not been worked into the soil; this secondary phosphate may record occupation inwash through the overlying gravel surface, however. Possible analogue soils occur at Medieval Whitefriars, Canterbury, Saxon-Medieval Pevensey Castle, Late Saxon No 1 Poultry, London and Late Saxon-Norman Bedford Castle (Burch et al 2011; Fulford and Rippon 2011; Hicks 2015; Macphail and Crowther 2009).

M2002 context 2030 (P10 G29 S2033)

19.4.2 Here the rampart make is composed of subsoil layers sandwiching a dark weakly humic cultural soil (Image 10). Natural loessic subsoils (Eb and Bt horizons?) have been employed (Catt 1978) (eg Hamble soil association; Jarvis et al 1983, 185; cf. Canterbury; Macphail and Crowther 2002). Constructions

employing poorly cohesive subsoil and wet conditions often leads to structural collapse and internal soil slaking forming and clayey void infills (Images 10-12) (cf. Macphail and Goldberg 2018b; Romans and Robertson 1983). The cultural 'topsoil' was probably employed as a 'turf' layer as found in soil mounds (cf. Folly Lane, St Albans) and ramparts (cf. four locations through mainly Saxon ramparts at Oxford), and forms a record of different land uses in the local area (Macphail et al 1998; Macphail et al 2020). The cultural soil seems to be recording fire installation debris (charcoal, burnt flint; Images 10, 13-14) and an iron nodule embedding a possible fragment of steel suggests possible connections to the iron working debris found in context 1707 (Images 10, 15-16).

19.5 Conclusion

19.5.1 In both assessed samples, full analysis would provide detailed information on the industrial residues and middening waste, including the possible use of microchemical assays (SEM/EDS), as well as fully recording the biological and other pedological features of possible garden soil 1707. Findings would be compared to the above-listed examples and other analogues. There are also a series of samples from lateral and lower elevations which should provide more information on site formation and allow a more fine-tuned interpretation of the histories at the two locations.

19.5.2 Three further thin section studies (6 in total) from the two locations are recommended for the reconstruction of the palaeoenvironment, land use and artisan activities at the former St Mary Bredin School site.

19.6 Acknowledgements

19.6.1 The author thanks Enid Allison (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) for supplying background information and for forwarding the sample to *Terrascope* for thin section manufacture (Sabrina Save), which is also kindly acknowledged.

Table 45. Soil micromorphology results

Context	Sample No.	Approximate relative depth Soil Micromorphology (SM) – features of note	Preliminary Interpretation and Comments
2030	M2002	0-90 mm SM: Massive structured (with fissures) and markedly heterogeneous pale to reddish brown loamy silt and silt loam including concentrated argillic (clayey) and iron staining features, and sharply contrasting weakly humic and very fine charcoal-rich moderately stony silt loam characterised by included burnt flint, trace of iron stained fine bone, nodular iron embedding a metal fragment, with amorphous coating and with relict possible phosphatic void infills.	*2030* *Rampart composed of loamy silt subsoils with construction under wet conditions leading to soil slaking and partial soil collapse, forming major clayey infills. Rampart also includes layer of cultural topsoil, which is weakly humic, containing a very fine and fine charcoal content, along with a fine bone fragment, burnt flints and an iron nodule embedding a metal fragment – evidencing artisan/metal working activity as found in context 1707 (M7004), Additionally similar are presumed phosphatic coatings and infills.*
1707	M7004	0-90 mm SM: Massive structured (with developing prismatic structures), moderately poorly sorted pale brown silt loam, with frequent gravel including both flints and anthropogenic inclusions, such as burnt rock, coarse vesicular iron slag (9mm size, with fayalite – iron silicate – crystals); many fine charcoal occur, including charcoal embedded in 'industrial' nodules, where iron flakes can also be present. Rare trace of iron flakes and spherules (furnace aerosols) were additionally noted. Small amounts of very fine and fine bone (max 2.5mm) and possible human coprolites, increase upwards, alongside amorphous infills, some of which could be phosphatic. The mainly biologically homogenised soil, which includes many very fine burnt mineral inclusions) is much-burrowed, and although decalcified silt loam soils are dominant, calcareous silt loam soil has been burrowed-in. Very thin and thin organo-mineral excrements are present.	*1707* *This is a cultural soil accumulation clearly recording a spread of iron working debris – iron slag, burnt rock, burnt fine mineral material, probable furnace aerosols, charcoal, and iron splinters (cf. hammerscal). Increasingly upwards, bone and likely human coprolites, and secondary phosphate staining, occur, suggesting inputs of middening waste. The soil is much burrowed, and could represent a 'garden' soil, although upper inputs of phosphate have not been worked into the soil; this secondary phosphate may record occupation inwash through the overlying gravel surface.*

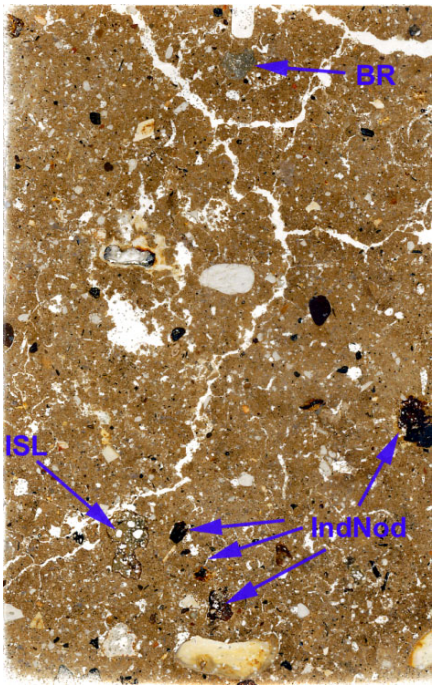

Image 1. Scan of M7004 (1707); silt loam soil accumulation with coarse inclusions of iron slag (Images 2-5) , 'industrial' iron nodules (IndNod) and burnt rock (BR). Frame height is ~90mm.

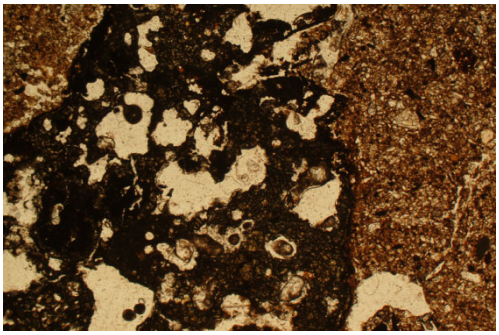

Image 2. Photomicrograph of M7004 (1707); with vesicular iron slag within silt loam soil. Plane polarised light (PPL). Frame width is ~4.62mm.

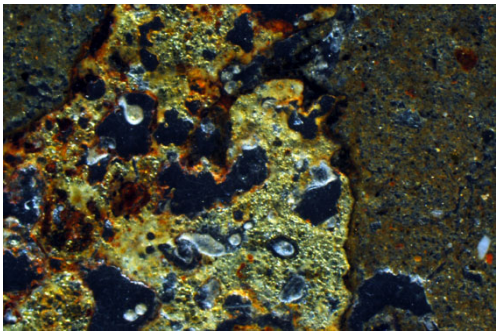

Image 3. As Image 2, under oblique incident light (OIL).

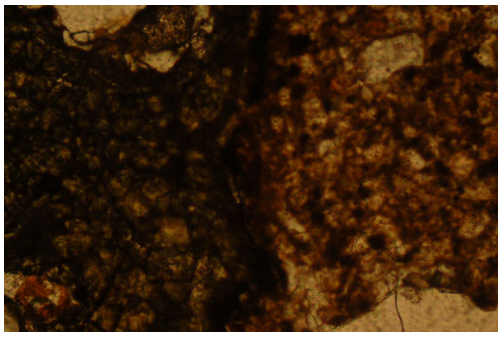

Image 4. Detail of iron slag and silt loam in Image 2. PPL, frame width is ~0.90mm.

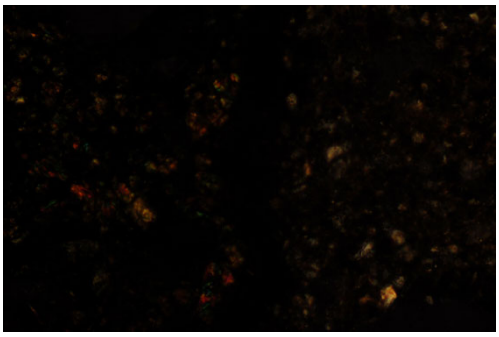

Image 5. As Image 4, under crossed polarised light (XPL); natural silts on the right are quartz rich; iron slag includes probable iron silicates (fayalite?).

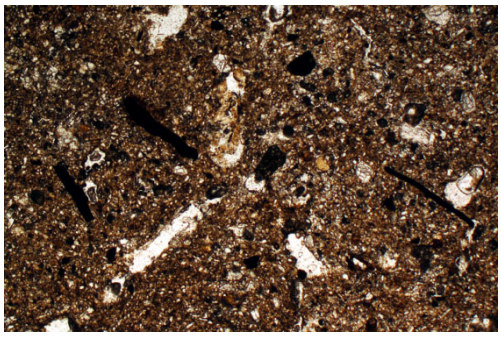

Image 6. Photomicrograph of M7004 (1707); three iron splinters, one showing iron staining into the soil. PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

Image 7. As Image 6, under OIL; iron splinters can be interpreted as hammerscale from iron working, as found around industrial hearths elsewhere.

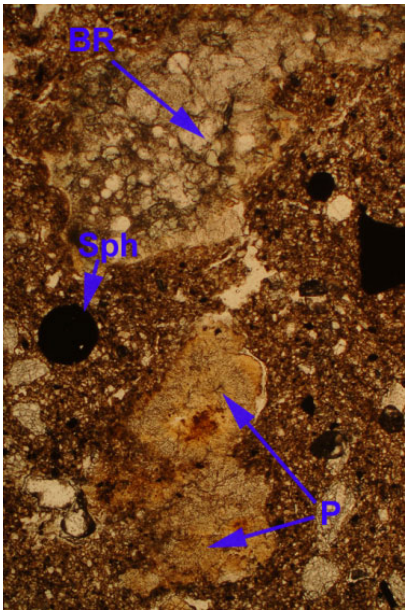

Image 8. Photomicrograph of M7004 (1707); silt loam soil with burnt rock (BR), a spherule (probable furnace aerosol) and secondary phosphate infilling (P). Frame height is ~4.62mm.

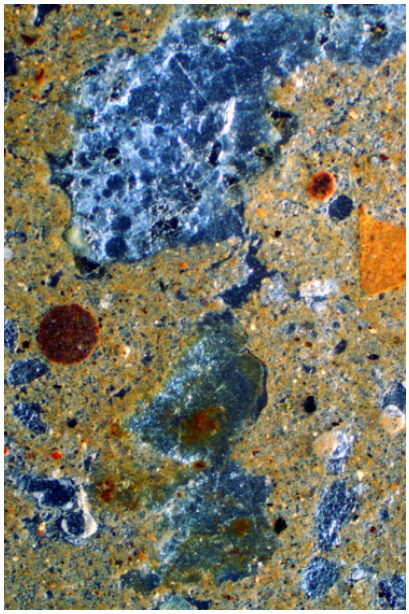

Image 9. As Image 8, under OIL.

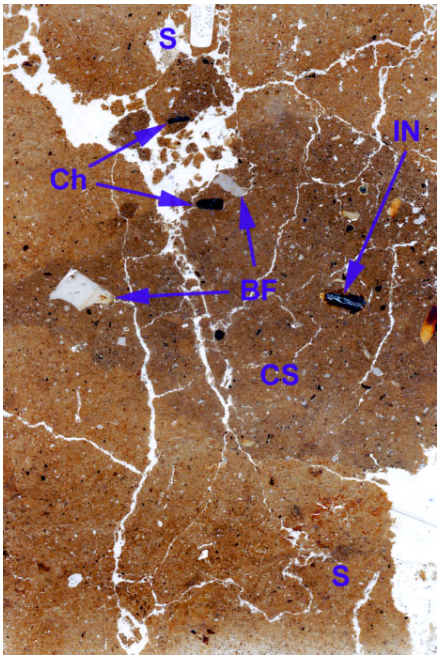

Image 10. Scan of M2002 (Layer 2030); layered earth-based constructed rampart with subsoils (S Images 11-12) sandwiching a weakly humic cultural 'topsoil', which includes charcoal (Ch), burnt flint and an iron nodule embedding a metal fragment (IN; Images 15-16). Frame height is ~90mm.

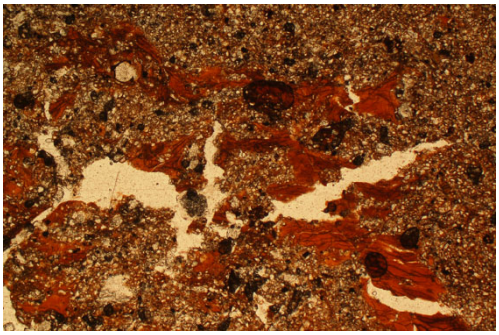

Image 11. Photomicrograph of lower soil layer in M2002 (Layer 2030); note disturbance of poorly cohesive soil led to structural collapse and slaking producing microlaminated fine dusty clay void infills. PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

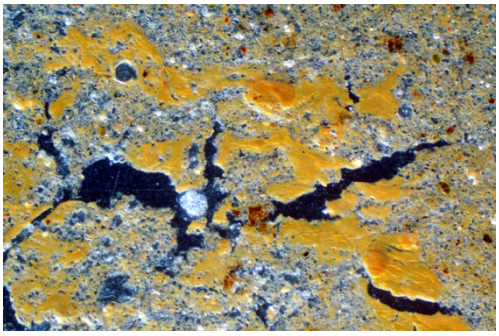

Image 12. As Image 11, under OIL; note weakly iron stained clayey infills.

20 Human remains (Adelina Teoaca)

20.1 Introduction

20.1.1 Human remains were recovered from a P3 Roman G5 cremation burial S6322 (C6319, C6320, C6321, C6323, sample 6039). A single human tooth was recovered from P10 Early Medieval G29 rampart deposit S5506 (C5512, sample 5510).

20.2 Cremation burial (P3 G5 S6322)

20.2.1 Human calcinated bone was recovered from sample 6039. The unurned cremation burial was placed in a shallow pit and was not recognized as a cremation until after excavation. As a result, the sample was recovered as a mix of contexts: C6319, C6320, C6321, C6323.

20.2.2 The total weight of cremated material was 23.3g, of which 21.8g was identified as human bone (Table 46). This falls well below the average weight range of archaeologically recovered cremations (600-900g, McKinley 2013). The weight of the recovered cremated material suggests that the deposits contained only partial remains of an individual.

20.2.3 Five (1.5) bone fragments were identified as animal bone, the rest of the bone appear to be human in structure, but the average size of the bone (less than 5mm) might affect the identification and cataloguing. Some of the small fragments might be of animal provenience.

20.2.4 The material was recorded and classified by three sieve fractions: 2mm, 5mm and 10mm. The analysis suggested that more than 50% of the cremated bone was between 2mm and 5mm, suggesting a high degree of fragmentation. Only one skull fragment was identified, measuring 17.08mm which was the largest fragment within the sample.

20.2.5 Efficiency of the cremation process was evaluated by the colour of the bone. All fragments in the sample were white, which represents the fully oxidizing stage with temperature over 600° for an extended period of time suggesting a complete cremation. Observation of dehydration of the bone was noted. Light crazed pattern was present on a few fragments including the skull fragment and moderate curvilinear patterns were noted on one fragment. These patterns usually suggests that the bone contained a high amount of collagen at the time of the cremation, therefore the process probably took place soon after death.

Table 46. Summary of cremated human remains

Group	5
Set	6322
Context nos	6319, 6320, 6321, 6323
Sample no.	6038, 6039
Date	Roman
Disturbance	None reported
Total weight of cremated materials (g)	23.3
Total weight of cremated human bone (g)	21.8
>10mm weight	4.5
% from total weight	21%
>5mm weight	5.5
% from total weight	25%
>2mm weight	13.3
% from total weight	61%
Maximum bone fragment size (mm)	17.08
Average bone fragment size (mm)	5mm
Total weight of identifiable human fragments (g)	1
% of total weight	5%
Skull fragments (g)	1
Teeth fragments (g)	0
Torso Fragments (g)	0
Appendages (upper/lower limbs) (g)	0
Extremities (hands and feet) (g)	0
Demographic data:Age	unobservable
Demographic data: Sex	unobservable
Pathology data	unobservable
Minimum number of individuals	?1

Bone colour	white (100%)
Bone dehydration/fissuring	light crazed pattern on a few fragments including the skull fragment; curvilinear moderate on one fragment
Animal bone(g)	1.5
Pyre goods	not observable
Pyre debris	not observable
Notes	fragments are too small to identify human bone

20.3 Human tooth (P10 G29 S5506)

20.3.1 A single human tooth was recovered from rampart deposit S5506 (C5512, sample 5510). The tooth was from an adult, and represented the ?left lower first molar, though the root was broken. The level of wear on the occlusal surface was minimal, suggesting an individual of between 17-25 years of age.

20.4 Significance and recommendations

20.4.1 No further work on this material is recommended. However, the cremation burial should be integrated with analysis of both cremation and inhumation burials recovered from adjoining sites at Petros Court (RTC EX 13), Palamon Court (PGC EX 15) and 5-5a Rhodaus Town.

21 Updated Project Design

21.1 Statement of research potential

21.1.1 Evidence for activity within the PDA spanned the prehistoric through to the post-medieval periods, with the greatest concentration of activity evident during the Late Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval periods. The stratigraphic, finds and environmental assessments have demonstrated the data has a good potential to address the original research aims (section 3.2).

P1 Geology and topography

21.1.2 The undisturbed surface of a geological Head deposit (G10) was recorded during the excavation to lie between 16.84m OD in the southwest of the PDA, dropping to 15.88m OD in the northeast.

21.1.3 Comparable levels have been recorded during monitoring of geotechnical boreholes (CAT 2013; 2014; 1015a; 2018a) and excavation of the adjoining sites at Petros Court (CAT 2015b), Palamon Court (2017b), and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (CAT 2021).

21.1.4 Modelling of these levels indicated a general incline on the surface of the Head deposit from the southwest to northeast reflecting the topography of the Stour valley, with a slight rise within the PDA itself representing a natural undulation that perhaps influenced later land use (CAT 2018a).

21.1.5 The excavation did not extend to sufficient depth to provide significant new data on the depth and character of the underlying geology comprising Second Terrace River Gravels and Seaford Chalk Formation.

P2 Late Prehistoric (c 6500 BC-AD 43)

21.1.6 No archaeological features attributable to pre-Roman activity were identified within the PDA. However, the remnants of a soil horizon (G2) which formed above the Head deposit was indicative of agricultural activity across the PDA, but its formation could not be attributed to a specific prehistoric period.

21.1.7 Mixed assemblages of prehistoric struck flint, of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (c 6500-3750 BC) and Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date (c 1100-800 BC); and pottery of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (c 1000-700 BC) and Middle to Late Iron Age (c 300 BC-AD 43), were recovered as residual material from later features and deposits.

21.1.8 Comparable assemblages have been recovered from Augustine House (CAT 2010), Palamon Court (CAT 2017b), and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (CAT 2021).

21.1.9 Evidence of Late Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Early Iron Age features have been identified at Petros Court (CAT 2015b) and might indicate that related occupation activity during these periods overlooked the PDA from the south, located above the 20m OD contour.

P3 Roman (c AD 43-410)

21.1.10 Roman period features comprised remnants of a field system (G3), pits (G4), a single unurned cremation burial (G5) potential post- and stake-hole structures (G6), a northeast to southwest aligned trackway (G7), and an area of quarrying (G8).

21.1.11 The G3 field system perhaps originated in the Late Iron Age, but continued in use into the second century AD, and is part of a wider agricultural landscape represented by comparable field ditches recorded at Augustine House (CAT 2010, G7), Petros Court (CAT 2015b, G5), Palamon Court (CAT 2017b, G4) and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (CAT 2021, G5).

21.1.12 Pits (G4) and potential post- and stake-hole structures (G6) appear to be contemporary to this agricultural landscape and are likely to reflect associated activity. Comparable pits were recorded at Palamon Court (CAT 2017b, G8) and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (CAT 2021, G3). Two concentrated areas of post- and stake-holes (G6.1 and G6.2) might represent the remnants of two rectilinear structures, while linear alignments were posited to reflect possible enclosures/livestock pens (G6.3) and fence lines (G6.4, G6.5). Finds from these features indicated a mid first century to second century AD date.

21.1.13 A northeast to southwest aligned trackway (G7) appears to traverse the former field system (G3) and might be contemporary with quarrying (G8) activity identified in the northeast corner of the PDA. Both indicate a change in land use, dating from the mid second century AD onwards. Pottery and a coin from the G7 trackway indicated that the trackway continued in use into the late third century AD, while backfill of the G8 quarry pits appeared to date from the late third century into the early fifth century AD, indicating that the quarries were in active use during the mid to late third century AD.

21.1.14 The G7 trackway extended parallel with a Late Iron Age and Roman sunken lane, situated approximately 112m to the south of the PDA, recorded at Petros Court (CAT 2015b, G11) and Palamon Court (CAT 2017b, G3).

21.1.15 The G8 quarrying activity is comparable with quarrying recorded at Augustine House (CAT 2010, G8, G9), Petros Court (CAT 2015b, G18), Palamon Court (CAT 2017b, G7), and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (CAT 2021, G4), and represent part of a wider industry active until construction of the Roman town wall between c AD 270-290 (Historic England List Entry no 1003554.

21.1.16 No evidence that the ground within the PDA had been raised to form a Late Iron Age or Early Roman burial mound (HER ref TR 15 NW 225) was identified, and with exception of the single unurned cremation burial (G5), there was no evidence that the PDA lay within the extents of a Roman cemetery (HER ref MKE93019). The cremation burial, dated by a large fragment of Roman tile placed within its backfill, contained small quantities of human (21.8g) and animal (1.5g) calcined bone, and might represent a 'token' burial.

21.1.17 The Roman cemetery as identified below Petros Court (CAT 2015b), Palamon Court (CAT 2017b) and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (CAT 2021), was contained by boundary ditches, the alignment of which would appear to extend south of the PDA, and was principally for inhumation burial, dated to the late third to early fifth century AD. No evidence for clear activity or land use contemporary to the Late Roman cemetery was recorded within the PDA. It would seem likely that the ground was left as an open area, which may have led to the formation of soil horizon (G9).

P4 Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon (c AD 775-950)

21.1.18 The formation of soil horizon (G9) potentially started in the Late Roman period but clearly continued to be worked through to the late eighth century AD and which time it was truncated by a series of pits (G10) and a subrectangular sunken feature (G11).

21.1.19 The function of the G11 sunken feature remains uncertain. No associated post- or stake-holes indicative of aboveground superstructure were recorded, and the size and form does not conform to the characteristics of a more 'typical' sunken featured building (SFB).

21.1.20 Both the G10 pits and G11 sunken feature contained both domestic refuse, comprising animal bone (mainly cattle, sheep/goat and pig) and charred plant remains (mainly grains of free-threshing wheat and hulled barley, but also oat and cultivated pulses), and iron smithing waste (30.445kg and 8.807kg respectively).

21.1.21 Comparable Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon pits were identified at both Palamon Court (CAT 2017b, G10) and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (CAT 2021, G12).

P5 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval (c AD 950-1050/1050-1150)

21.1.22 P5 was represented by a hearth-like structure (G12), the truncated remnants of a post-built structure (G13), and refuse pits (G14). High concentrations of iron smithing waste were recovered from the G13 post-built structure (1.860kg) and G14 pits (52.842kg) and would seem to reflect continuity of the earlier P4 activity. The G12 hearth, constructed above the backfilled G11 sunken feature, was tentatively attributed to this activity, and might represent a smithing hearth, though relatively small quantities of iron smithing waste (433g) were recorded from its fills.

P6 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval (c AD 950-1050/1050-1150)

21.1.23 Land use changed during P6, represented by formation of an agricultural soil horizon (G15), scoured by cultivation furrows (G16). The cultivation furrows were all unidirectional, aligned northeast to southwest, indicating the use of a drawn plough.

P7 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval (c AD 950-1050/1050-1150)

21.1.24 During P7 cultivation within the PDA stopped and a series of pits (G17) were cut into the agricultural soil horizon. The pits again contained a mix of domestic refuse, comprising animal bone (mainly cattle, sheep/goat and pig, but also horse), and charred plant remains (mainly grains of free-threshing wheat and hulled barley, but also oat and rye), and iron smithing waste, though on a more modest scale (2.622kg) and perhaps residual, derived from previous P4-P5 activity.

P8 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval (c AD 950-1050/1050-1150)

21.1.25 The P7 activity appears to have been relatively short-lived, as during P8 another soil horizon (G18) formed over the backfilled G17 pits. A northeast to southwest aligned ditch (G19), perhaps representing a boundary, truncated this soil horizon along the northwest edge of the PDA.

21.1.26 Micromorphological assessment of this soil profile demonstrated that the soil comprised a cultural accumulation, possibly a 'garden' soil, containing residual iron smithing waste, charcoal, bone and likely human coprolites indicative of nearby settlement activity.

P9 Early Medieval (c AD 1050-1150)

21.1.27 During P9 the P8 soil horizon was partly sealed by an extensive deposit of gravel, laid to form a compact area of hardstanding (G20), with an extension extending to the southeast, perhaps representing a trackway (G21). The gravel hardstanding (G20) was laid as a single event to form a surface upon which buildings structures G22, G23, G24, G25 and potential building structure G26 were constructed.

21.1.28 Buildings 1 (G22), 2(G23) and 3 (G24) formed a northeast to southwest row, with building 1 (G22) adjoining the southwest gable end of building 2 (G23) and building 2 (G23) adjoining the southwest gable end of building 3 (G23). Building 4 (G25) was located perpendicular and immediately south of buildings 2 (G23) and 3 (G24). All four buildings appear on preliminary assessment to have been set out together as a single construction event.

21.1.29 Potential building (G26), represented by remnant post-holes and clay floor surfacing, might have extended perpendicular to building 1 (G22) and to the southwest of building 4 (G25), but was not sufficiently preserved to define its extents.

21.1.30 Immediately south of the buildings, a zone of pits (G27) formed a rough northeast to southwest alignment and represent an area of refuse/cess disposal situated to the rear of the properties. Two G28 well-shafts were also identified, one situated adjacent to the northeast corner of building 3 (G24) within an external yard area, the other situated south of building 1 (G22) and building 2 (G23), east of an open yard located immediately to the southwest of building 4 (G25).

21.1.31 The building walls are of post- (G22 and G26) and post- and trench-built (G23, G24, G25) construction, and would have supported a wattle and daub lined timber frame as indicated by the 23.769kg of recovered daub. It is possible that wall trenches were also utilised as part of the structure in building 1 (G22) and potential building G26 but have been lost by later truncation. Certainly, truncation had removed much of the internal features and surface deposits within these buildings in contrast to those surviving in building 2 (G23), building 3 (G24) and building 4 (G25).

21.1.32 The buildings provide a significant, though not complete, ground plan of a planned Early Medieval settlement. In this regard, it would be particularly useful to differentiate between construction, occupation and demolition activity associated with each building and for more detailed stratigraphic and spatial analysis of the structural elements, such as trench ground beams and post- and stake-holes to be undertaken for comparative analysis with contemporary building structures both locally and wider afield.

21.1.33 Similarly, without further detailed analysis of floor levels, hearths/oven structures, internal pit features, and other superficial deposits it is not yet possible to make precise statements on the function of individual buildings or of the overall settlement.

21.1.34 Elements such as internal ovens/hearths, might indicate a range of domestic or industrial functions. The well-preserved ovens (G23 building 2 S4027; G24 building 3 S3502), constructed on a base of flint with external clay walls formed into a dome with a single access point or stoke-hole and presumably a flue or vent at the apex, appear characteristic of cooking/food production, while the rectilinear hearth in G25 building 4 (S6126), with associated post-and stake-hole structure might be associated with some industrial/craft production. Certainly, industry such as bone working was indicated in G24 building 3 (pit S3143), along with evidence of textile production, indicated by finds of ceramic loomweights and stone spindlewhorls, and iron smithing waste was recorded in its highest concentration in P9, particularly from the fills of the G27 pits. Better definition of the associated external service structures, notably the G27 pits and G28 well-shafts, will also require the integration of detailed stratigraphic analysis with the finds and environmental data.

21.1.35 The dating for the construction and occupation of the building structures is presently unclear. All of the P9 pottery indicated a general date range of between c AD 1050-1150. Tighter dating of the pottery assemblage is not presently possible, but it is clear that the P9 settlement complex should pre-date construction of the P10 G29 rampart which overlies it. The rampart is believed to have been constructed shortly following the Norman conquest of AD 1066 and associated with the early Norman motte and bailey focused on the Dane John Mound (Historic England List Entry no 1003780; HER ref TR 15 NW 264). This structure would presumably have been completed before construction started on the stone keep of Canterbury Castle (Historic England List Entry no 1005194; Renn 1982, 70-71) in c AD 1085 as a direct replacement. The occupation as represented would therefore have been short lived but intensive. The pottery assemblage seems to indicate that the P9 occupation would have started either immediately before the Norman conquest, or shortly after. If the latter, then it is possible that the settlement represents activity associated with the Norman occupation itself, perhaps as part of a 'temporary' camp associated with the construction of the Norman defences which replaced it.

P10 Early Medieval (c AD 1050-1150)

21.1.36 During P10 the former P9 settlement complex was levelled immediately prior to construction of the G29 defensive rampart.

21.1.37 The G29 rampart comprised of successive layers of imported flint nodules, crushed chalk, redeposited river gravels, redeposited Head deposits, and mixed 'cultural' soils. Initially deposits were laid to level and entirely cover the G22-G26 building structures, and to infill and close the, in some cases, still open G27 pits and G28 well-shafts.

21.1.38 The rampart survived as an L-shaped earthen bank, the interior slope of which survived along the northeast and southeast sides of the PDA to a maximum height of 1.43m (17.96m OD). The front-face of the rampart had been truncated by later quarrying (P11 G31) and would originally have extended to the inside edge of an external ditch. The external ditch had previously been investigated below Palamon Court (CAT 2017b, G11), where it cut into the underlying chalk bedrock to a depth of 7.98m OD, and measured at least 3.4m wide, and at Station Road East (HER ref TR 15 NW 2344) where it was recorded to be over 4m depth and up to 10m wide (Anderson and Rady 1990, 8). The projected line of the external ditch would indicate that the ditch passed to the southeast of the PDA. Both the rampart and external ditch represent part of an extra-mural defensive circuit that would have abutted the former Roman town wall to the south of the Norman motte and bailey (Historic England List Entry no 1003780; HER ref TR 15 NW 264).

21.1.39 Dating of the rampart was comparable with the P9 settlement complex, with recovered pottery indicating a general c AD 1050-1150 date range. Much of this material might be residual, derived from the P9 settlement complex, with 'cultural' soils utilised as 'turf' lines in the construction of the rampart likely deriving from the former occupation deposits.

21.1.40 Two intercutting pits (G30), located to the north of the G29 rampart, dated to AD 1125-1175, might relate to activity within the outer bailey. It has previously been suggested that the Norman motte and

bailey had been abandoned by c AD 1125 following completion of the stone keep of Canterbury Castle (Historic England List Entry no 1005194).

21.1.41 These features on their own are insufficient to characterise activity within the outer bailey and given that the PDA is located in what would have been the inner southeast corner, it is probable that this would have been marginal to any focus of occupation that might have been situated within its centre.

P11 Late Medieval/Post-medieval (c AD 1150-1750)

21.1.42 Archaeologically visible activity across the PDA did not resume until the fourteenth century AD, marked by extensive quarrying (G31) of the former rampart along the rampart's exterior slope. Evidence from the external ditch excavated at Palamon Court (CAT 2017b, G13) indicated that the ditch had been recut during the thirteenth century AD. The recut ditch was significantly reduced in scale, with a maximum depth of 10.78m OD and visible width of 8m. No evidence that the rampart had been similarly reinforced at this time was observed within the PDA.

21.1.43 The ground defined by the extra-mural defensive circuit was likely occupied by the Dane John manor estate (HER ref no TR 15 NW 1163), first documented in AD 1320. It is probable that a sequence of gravel metallings and silty deposits laid above the recut external ditch recorded at Palamon Court (CAT 2017b, G16-G21) and similarly observed at Station Road East (Anderson and Rady 1990, 9) represent the use of the ditch as a trackway providing access to the Dane John manor. It is proposed that the maintenance of this trackway along the line of the former external ditch might explain the G31 quarrying activity along the rampart's exterior slope. The upper surfaces of comparable trackways (G32 and G33) were recorded in the southeast corner and northwest corner of the PDA respectively. The G33 trackway continued in use through the mid sixteenth century to the late nineteenth century.

P12 Modern

21.1.44 Modern events recorded within the PDA comprised construction of the former St Mary Bredin School building (G34), the installation of a Second World War timber-lined school air raid shelter (G35), to be shortly replaced by a concrete-lined public air raid shelter (G36), intrusive features associated with post-1950s groundworks and utilities (G37), and the locations of previous archaeological interventions (G38).

21.1.45 Modern events were recorded to measure their impacts on the underlying significant archaeology. In the case of the former St Mary Bredin School (G34) this comprised foundation trenches for the west and east extensions to the main school building, and an external toilet block with septic tank. The former school building has been sufficiently recorded by historic building survey (CAT 2018b) to warrant no further analysis.

21.1.46 The sequence of air-raid shelters from initial timber-lined structure (G34) replaced by concrete-lined structure (G35) was previously undocumented and is of local historic interest.

21.2 Archaeological significance of the data

21.2.1 The archaeological excavation has successfully met the principal objective as detailed in the approved WSI to identify, excavate, record, and analyse any significant archaeological remains that would be disturbed by the proposed development (CAT 2017a). Post-excavation assessment of this record has demonstrated that the archaeological data is sufficient to understand the character, form, extent and date of the archaeological deposits and features revealed, and to recover evidence for past environmental change.

21.2.2 The data complement the results of previous investigations conducted at Rhodaus Town (CAT 2010; 2015b; 2017b; 2021) and contributes to our understanding of the past land use and human activity within the local setting.

21.2.3 The level of significance of the data, where significance refers to the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest (NPPF 2012), has been assessed in accordance with Appendix 5.

21.2.4 The archaeological significance for the excavated features and deposits is summarised in Table 47.

Table 47. Summary of archaeological significance by phase

Phase	Period	Summary	Significance
1	Geological	Surface of Head deposit (G1) recorded at 15.88m OD and 16.84m OD.	Negligible
2	Prehistoric	Pre-Roman soil horizon (G2) Residual Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flint assemblage Residual Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery assemblage	Low
3	Roman	Field system (G3), pits (G4), post- and stake-hole structures (G6), metalled trackway (G7) and quarry pits (G8) represent integrated elements of Roman extra-mural agricultural and industrial land use. Isolated cremation (G5) represents early Roman burial pre-dating development of late Roman inhumation cemetery	Medium
4	Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon	Open area with developed soil horizon (G9) truncated by later pits (G10) and a sunken feature (G11) representing low-intensity activity, associated with nearby iron smithing	Medium
5	Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval	Hearth structure (G12) constructed over former G11 sunken feature potentially associated with iron smithing. Adjacent post-built structure (G13) and pits (G14) backfilled with iron smithing debris	Medium
6	Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval	Soil horizon (G15) with cultivation furrows (G16) representing agricultural land use	Medium
7	Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval	Refuse pits (G17) containing domestic refuse and iron smithing waste (though on more modest scale)	Medium
8	Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval	Soil horizon (G18) and boundary ditch (G19).	Medium
9	Early Medieval	Gravel hardstanding (G20) and trackway (G21), building 1 (G22), building 2 (G23), building 3 (G24) building 5 (G25), potential structure (G26), pits (G27) and well-shafts (G28) comprise elements of planned settlement complex following linear northeast to southwest alignment	High
10	Early Medieval	Earthen rampart (G29) representing southeast corner of extra-mural defensive circuit – probable outer bailey of early Norman motte and bailey castle (Historic England ref no 1003780) Pits (G30), located north of the rampart, likely represent activity within the interior of the defensive circuit	High
11	Late Medieval/Post-medieval	Systematic quarrying (G31) of rampart construction materials along rampart's exterior slope, perhaps by the holder of the Dane John manor estate. Access either side of the extant rampart was provided via metalled trackways (G32 and G33) leading towards the Dane John manor estate	Low
12	Modern	Former St Mary Bredin School (G34), timber-lined air raid shelter (G35), concrete-lined air raid shelter (G36), post-1950s intrusions (G37) and previous archaeological interventions (G38)	Low

21.2.5 The potential archaeological significance of the excavated materials and recommended requirements for further analysis is summarised in Table 48.

Table 48. Summary of potential archaeological significance of excavated materials and recommended further work

Material class	Principal specialist	Significance	Recommended analysis
Prehistoric struck flint	Chris Butler	Low	Catalogue assemblage, selected analysis, and illustration of c 20 items
Prehistoric pottery	Barbara McNee	Low	None
Roman pottery	Malcolm Lyne	Low	None

Material class	Principal specialist	Significance	Recommended analysis
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber	Medium	Produce full assemblage catalogue (to include fabric form, rim type, decoration and quantification by sherd count/weight and EVEs). Integration with stratigraphic sequence/spatial distribution .
Ceramic building material	Luke Barber	Medium	Detailed analysis of P9 daub assemblage, and identification of parallels.
Clay tobacco pipes	Luke Barber	Negligible	None
Geological material	Luke Barber	Negligible	None
Metalworking debris	David Dungworth	Moderate	Examination of selected residues from environmental soil samples to confirm presence of hammerscale. The proportions of hammerscale and heat-magnetised residue will need to be estimated visually. A selection of samples (<10%) will be sorted by hand to separate these two and verify the estimates made. Metrical analysis of 70 smithing slag cakes (weight, density, length, width, thickness, shape, etc). Photography and drawing of 20 smithing slag cakes Scientific analysis (microstructure and chemistry) of selected samples of smithing slag cakes (10), non-diagnostic ironworking slags (10), and hammerscale (40).
Registered finds	Andrew Richardson	High	Production of full catalogue of registered finds by functional class. x-radiography of selected items (mainly iron). Conservation cleaning/stablisation of selected items. Illustration (either drawn or photographic) of selected items.
Glass	Rose Broadley	Low	None
Animal bone	Ian Smith	Moderate	Recording of element, side, species and diagnostic zone for individual bones. Recording of bone fusion, butchery, burning, fragmentation and gnawing data. Recording of sex, pathology and tooth wear data.
Bird bone	Enid Allison	Moderate	Full identification of species from environmental samples and unidentified bone from hand-collected assemblage. Detailed recording of P9 and P10 assemblages to obtain data on poultry husbandry and butchery.
Fish bone	Alison Locker	Moderate	Complete record of the full fish bone assemblage.
Plant remains	Jon Giorgi	High	Sort, quantify and identify charred plant remains from 12 rich/very rich assemblages (including sub-sampling of 4 very rich assemblages); 9 very good-sized assemblages; 27 good-sized assemblages; and 16 moderate-sized assemblages. Extraction of assessment data from 126 samples (with occasional, small, modest CPR). Selection and submission of CPR for radiocarbon dating.
Micromorphology	Richard Mcphail	Moderate	Full analysis of samples M2002 and M7004. Process and analysis of 6 further samples related to M2002 and M7004 collected from lateral and lower elevations.
Human remains	Adelina Teoaca	Low	None

21.3 Updated Research Aims

21.3.1 Based on the findings of the post-excavation assessment, the following updated research aims (URAs) to be considered during data analysis are proposed:

URA 1 What evidence for later prehistoric activity is known from the immediate and wider landscape and what can be inferred, if anything, from the recovery of residual late Mesolithic to early Neolithic, Late Neolithic to Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age material from within the PDA?

URA 2 What does the data contribute to our understanding of non-funerary related Roman activity and land use outside of the town? Is there a correlation between the cessation of non-funerary related activities and the establishment of the town wall and formal extra-mural cemetery in the late third century AD?

URA 3 How does evidence for occupation and iron smithing during the Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon period relate to contemporary activity recorded elsewhere within Canterbury and its immediate environs and is there any differentiation between so-called intra-mural and extra-mural sites?

URA 4 What might fluctuations between occupation/industrial related activities (P4, P5 P7) and agriculture (P6 and P8) over the Late Anglo-Saxon to Early Medieval period mean and have comparable shifts in land use been observed elsewhere?

URA 5 How might the construction, occupation and demolition of the P9 settlement complex be more closely dated? Detailed analysis of the stratigraphy, feature/structure morphology and dateable finds should enable a more refined relative chronology to be established. Is there justification for the selection of further radiocarbon samples from short-lived material (eg charred grains, animal bone) from key stratigraphic contexts to initiate a programme of absolute dating utilising Bayesian modelling (Buck et al 1996)?

URA 6 How does the layout and spatial morphology of the P9 settlement complex compare with contemporary settlement data?

URA 7 What can the surviving structural elements (post-holes, beam slots, ovens, hearths) and demolition debris (daub) tell us about the construction technology of the built environment?

URA 8 What can be said about the occupation and economic and social status of the residents of the P9 settlement complex from data such as food waste (charred plant remains, animal bone) and production (iron smithing, bone working, textile production)? Is there evidence for variability in the internal use of buildings and can such data support a functional interpretation?

URA 9 Does the earthen rampart at St Mary Bredin School and its associated outer ditch previously excavated at Palamon Court represent an outer bailey, contemporary and integral with Canterbury's adjacent early Norman motte and bailey? Can dating of the rampart and ditch, and of the potential associated pits, help us to understand its foundation and active use?

URA 10 What factors might have influenced the location of the outer bailey and what factors might have influenced the replacement of the early Norman motte and bailey by the construction of a new stone keep at Canterbury Castle?

URA 11 What can the excavated data tell us about the techniques of construction of the early Norman rampart?

URA 12 What can be said of post-Norman land use and can this data be related to the establishment of the documented medieval manor of Dane John within the circuit of the former outer bailey?

URA 13 Can evidence for post-medieval and early modern land use and activity help understand the development of Rhodaus Town as a Canterbury suburb?

21.4 Publication proposal

21.4.1 The data sets recovered from the PDA have the potential to contribute to both regional and national research agendas. On this basis analysis and publication of the results is recommended.

21.4.2 It is proposed that all of the data recovered from the former St Mary Bredin School site be fully integrated with unpublished data recovered from the following adjoining developments:

Petros Court (CAT Project code: RTC EX 13, Planning ref: CA//12/02140/FUL)
Palamon Court (CAT Project code: PGC EX 15, Planning ref: CA//15/00602/FUL)
5-5a Rhodaus Town (CAT Project code: RTC EX 19, Planning ref: CA//19/01858/FUL)

21.4.3 In addition, it is recommended that the data from all four sites be considered within the known archaeological setting, with specific reference to published data from surrounding archaeological investigations, including but not limited to excavations at Augustine House (Helm 2014), the Canterbury

Police Station (Diack 2005), 24a Old Dover Road (Hicks 1999), and Station Road East (Anderson and Rady 1990).

21.4.4 All of the adjoining projects have had post-excavation works completed to assessment level (CAT 2015b; CAT 2017b; CAT 2021).

21.4.5 Following completion of post-excavation assessment of the former St Mary Bredin site, a revised publication proposal should be submitted for approval. The revised publication proposal will set out how the data from all four investigations should be integrated and outline a proposal for final publication.

21.4.6 As a minimum, the final publication will comprise of a fully integrated report, with associated data tables. It is recommended that this report be made available online via the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) at https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/.

21.4.7 It is proposed that the Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval activity from the former St Mary Bredin site be published as a standalone synthesis report in an appropriate academic journal. The journal publication will act as a signpost to the online full integrated analysis report and associated data tables. The publication will normally comprise of no more than 10000 words with accompanying figures and will focus on high-impact research themes determined through the post-excavation analysis.

21.5 OASIS Record

21.5.1 An OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) record has been created for this project (http://oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?oid=canterbu3-503914).

21.5.2 The OASIS record will be updated following completion of the proposed analysis tasks and will be submitted to the Kent Historic Environment Record. This will include a digital .pdf version of the full archive report (Appendix 4).

21.6 Archive storage and curation

21.6.1 On completion of the project objectives and in accordance with the project specification (MOLA 2019), Canterbury Archaeological Trust will arrange transfer of the full documentary and material archive to Canterbury City Museums for long term storage.

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Appendix 1. Catalogue of post-Roman pottery

Group	Set	Context	Ceramic Period	Date-range	Count	Wt (g)	Comments
0	0	1716	EM	1050-1150	3	30	All EM1
0	0	1717	EM	1050-1150	6	78	All EM1
0	0	1761	EM	1050-1150	4	22	All EM1
0	0	6062	EM	1050-1100	33	642	All EM1. Type 2 rims
0	0	7024	EM	1050-1150	7	56	All EM1
0	0	7064	EM	1050-1100	41	434	All EM1. Type 2 rims
0	0	7064	EM		28	46	EM1
0	0	U/S	EM	1050-1100	61	958	All EM1
3	6275	6274	EM	1050-1150	1	8	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
6	6302	6301	EM		2	8	?EM1 (poss RB)
9	1326	1326	EM	1050-1200	1	2	EM2
10	2167	2162	M/LS	775-850	1	36	IPS
10	3240	3238	?LS	850-1050?	1	2	LS1? Burnished. Poss MLS2
10	3277	3274	M/LS	775-900	2	48	Burnished MLS2
10	3277	3275	M/LS	775-900	1	18	Part burnished, MLS2
10	3277	3276	MLS		5	10	MLS2
10	4604	4595	MLS		1	2	MLS2 or LS1 blaxk sandy, ext burnish
10	7143	7140	EM	1050-1150	3	30	All EM1
10	7143	7140	M/LS	1050-1150	1	10	IPS greyware
10	7143	7141	M/LS	775-850	4	50	Fresh MLS2
10	7143	7142	EM	1050-1200	1	6	ox, later EM1?
11	3266	3262	M/LS	775-900	3	104	Bossed jar, burnished MLS2
12	3261	3258	EM	1050-1150	1	10	All EM1
13	1725	1724	EM		1	1	?EM1 (poss RB)
14	1749	1748	EM		1	2	?EM1 (poss RB)
15	1600	1600	EM	1050-1100	3	30	All EM1. Type 2 rims
15	1600	1600	EM		1	4	EM1
15	1600	1600	EM		4	2	EM1
15	1600	1600	EM		10	22	EM1
15	1638	1638	EM	1050-1200	1	22	later EM1
15	2503	2503	EM	1050-1100	115	1446	All EM1. Type 2 rims
15	2508	2508	EM	1050-1100	181	814	All EM1. Type 2 rims
15	8026	8026	EM	1050-1100	9	278	All EM1. Type 2 rims
17	2142	2141	EM	1075-1150	54	1366	x1 INCW all EM1. Type 2/3 rims
17	2145	2143	EM	1075-1150	53	1232	x1 dish, x1 fing tip on rim. all EM1. Type 2/3 rims
17	2145	2160	EM	1050-1150	12	218	All EM1
17	2147	2146	EM	1050-1100	19	250	All EM1. Type 2 rims
17	4561	4560	EM	1050-1150	5	72	All EM1
17	4563	4562	EM	1050-1100	152	2654	All EM1. Type 2 rims
17	8556	8554	MLS		1	2	?MLS4 shelly
17	8569	8565	EM	1050-1100	15	440	All EM1. Type 2 rims
17	8575	8021	EM	1050-1100	10	188	All EM1. Type 2 rims
17	8575	8022	EM	1050-1100	10	234	All EM1. Type 2 rims
17	8575	8022	EM		33	144	EM1
18	1223	1223	?LS	950-1100?	1	2	Redu, poss LS1
18	1325	1325	EM	1050-1125	115	1664	x1 INCW vertical, all EM1 type 2 rims
18	1325	1325	EM		12	110	All EM1. Type 2 rims
18	1325	1325	EM		8	32	late EM1
18	1351	1351	EM		6	8	?EM1 (poss RB)
18	1707	1707	EM	1050-1150	1	6	All EM1
18	2022	2022	EM	1050-1150	9	108	All EM1
18	2501	2501	EM	1050-1100	8	242	All EM1. Type 2 rims
18	2507	2507	EM	1050-1125	29	332	All EM1. Type 2 rims
18	5017	5017	EM	1050-1100	26	300	All EM1. Type 2 rims
18	7007	7007	EM	1050-1200	1	4	Better fired EM1
18	7529	7529	EM	1075-1150	9	164	All EM1
18	8520	8520	EM	1050-1100	12	480	All EM1. Type 2 rims
19	1731	1730	EM	1050-1150	6	72	All EM1
20	4172	4172	EM	1050-1100	2	80	All EM1. Type 2 rims
20	7003	7003	EM	1050-1150	4	70	All EM1
20	7005	7005	EM	1050-1100	17	352	All EM1. Type 2 rims
20	7006	7006	EM	1050-1150	4	108	All EM1
21	1219	1219	EM	1200-1300 (Hi resid C11th)	1	6	Redu. Poss LM1
21	1219	1219	HM	1200-1300 (Hi resid C11th)	1	2	M1, ox
21	1222	1222	EM	1050-1200	6	34	All EM1
21	1324	1324	EM	1075-1150	13	140	x1 INCW, all EM1
21	1350	1350	EM	1050-1150	5	34	All EM1
21	2126	2126	EM	1050-1125	28	456	All EM1. Type 2 rims
21	2126	7504	EM	1050-1200	4	40	All EM1
22	2008	2009	EM	1050-1100	77	744	X1 flinty, rest EM1. Type 2 rims
22	2017	2017	EM	1050-1150	32	274	All EM1
22	2101	2101	EM	1050-1150	2	34	All EM1
22	2110	2102	EM	1050-1125	8	44	All EM1. Type 2 rims
22	2110	2105	EM		1	2	EM1
22	2110	2106	EM		2	2	?EM1 (poss RB)
22	2110	2108	EM		1	24	EM1
22	2113	2111	EM	1050-1100	3	26	All EM1. Type 2 rims
22	2119	2118	EM	1050-1150	1	10	All EM1
22	2121	2120	EM	1050-1125	2	120	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
22	2123	2122	EM	1050-1150	2	28	All EM1
22	5071	5071	?LS	1050-1100	1	4	?LS3
22	5071	5071	EM	1050-1100	60	950	All EM1. Type 2 rims
22	5503	5502	EM	1050-1150	1	10	Redu EM1
22	5528	5527	EM	1050-1100	5	82	All EM1. Type 2 rims
22	6500	6500	EM	1050-1125	136	1528	Near all EM1. Type 2 rims but x1 EM2, x1 EM3
22	6500	6502	EM	1050-1150	1	4	All EM1
22	7501	7501	EM	1050-1150	166	1800	MLS2/LS1. Ext burnished
22	7502	7502	EM	1050-1200	1	4	All EM1. Type 2 rims
22	7534	7533	EM	1075-1150	2	20	x1 EM1 beaded necked rim, x1 EM3
22	7536	7535	EM	1050-1150	1	8	Ox, EM1

Group	Set	Context	Ceramic Period	Date-range	Count	Wt (g)	Comments
22	7538	7537	HM	1225-1325	1	8	M1 int beaded rect club rim
22	8519	8518	EM	1050-1100	11	246	All EM1. Type 2 rims
22	8519	8518	EM		3	8	EM1
23	2140	2140	EM	1050-1125	10	116	All EM1. Type 2 rims
23	4027	4026	EM	1050-1150	6	106	All EM1
23	4027	4037	EM	1075-1175	5	44	later EM1?
23	4034	4029	EM	1050-1125	1	6	All EM1. Type 2 rims
23	4045	4045	EM	1075-1175	7	58	later EM1
23	4045	4045	EM		16	20	?EM1 (poss RB)
23	4045	4047	EM	1075-1150	12	118	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
23	4045	4047	EM		13	24	EM1
23	4045	4064	EM	1050-1150	1	10	All EM1
23	4045	4085	EM	1050-1125	17	176	All EM1. Type 2 rims
23	4049	4048	EM	1125-1200?	1	6	quite well fired - late EM1
23	4053	4050	EM	1050-1100	2	42	All EM1. Type 2 rims
23	4053	4051	EM	1050/75-1125	11	112	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
23	4053	4052	EM	1050-1150	1	14	All EM1
23	4055	4054	EM	1050-1150	1	10	All EM1
23	4057	4056	EM	1050-1100	8	114	All EM1. Type 2 rims
23	4068	4067	EM	1050-1100	2	32	All EM1. Type 2 rims
23	4071	4071	EM	1050-1150	16	66	All EM1
23	4071	4071	EM		16	18	EM1
23	4071	4072	EM	1050-1100	1	14	All EM1. Type 2 rims
23	4071	4082	EM	1050-1150	9	94	All EM1
23	4071	4083	EM	1050-1150	1	18	All EM1
23	4071	4084	EM	1050-1150	8	30	All EM1
23	4071	4084	EM		35	62	EM1
23	4071	4086	EM	1050-1125	21	220	x1 dish. All EM1, type 2 rims
23	4071	4089	EM	1050-1100	2	28	All EM1. Type 2 rims
23	4071	4091	EM	1050-1150	12	182	All EM1
23	4071	4114	EM	1050-1150	1	8	All EM1
23	4071	4116	EM	1050-1150	2	22	All EM1
23	4071	4167	EM	1050-1150	7	102	All EM1
23	4076	4076	EM	1050-1100	2	38	All EM1. Type 2 rims
23	4097	4096	EM	1050-1125	3	38	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
23	4108	4108	EM	1050-1150	1	8	All EM1
23	4108	4108	EM		2	1	EM1
23	4108	4133	EM	1050-1150	7	48	All EM1
23	4111	4110	EM	1050-1150	1	28	All EM1
23	4126	4123	EM	1050-1150	2	8	All EM1
23	4130	4129	EM	1050-1125	7	100	All EM1. Type 2 rims
23	4137	4135	EM	1050-1150	2	16	All EM1
23	4139	4138	EM	1050-1125	4	42	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
23	4142	4140	EM	1050-1100	16	190	All EM1. Type 2 rims
23	4142	4141	EM	1050-1150	1	4	All EM1
23	4144	4143	EM	1050-1150	2	14	All EM1
23	4155	4154	EM	1050-1150	2	22	All EM1
23	4157	4145	EM	1050-1150	1	54	All EM1
23	4157	4146	EM	1050-1125	11	334	x1 dish. All EM1, type 2 rims
23	4157	4150	EM	1050-1100	6	88	All EM1. Type 2 rims
23	4157	4150	EM		6	56	All EM1. Type 2 rims
23	4157	4156	EM		3	4	?EM1 (poss RB)
23	4159	4158	EM	1050-1100	8	110	All EM1. Type 2 rims
23	4166	4164	EM		15	22	EM1
23	4166	4165	EM	1050/75-1125	66	410	most x1 vessel. EM1, type 2 rim
23	4171	4169	EM	1050-1100	4	78	All EM1
23	4171	4170	EM	1050-1125	7	236	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
23	4186	4185	EM	1050-1100	1	74	All EM1. Type 2 rims
23	5521	5519	EM	1050-1125	72	1000	All EM1. Type 2 rims
23	5521	5519	EM		9	14	EM1
23	5521	5520	EM	1075-1150	152	1284	Most x1 vessel. all EM1. Type 2/3 rims
23	7517	7516	EM	1050-1150	24	216	IPS
23	7519	7518	EM	1050-1150	11	84	All EM1
23	7521	7520	EM	1050-1150	3	20	prob IPS. Conjoin
23	7521	7520	M/LS	1050-1150	2	18	Ox. All EM1 Type 2 rims
23	8517	8516	EM	1050-1100	24	528	All EM1. Type 2 rims
23	8521	8521	EM	1050-1100	9	162	All EM1. Type 2 rims
23	8524	8522	EM	1050-1100	24	578	All EM1. Type 2 rims
23	8524	8522	EM		12	30	EM1
23	8524	8523	EM	1050-1100	90	2332	Large/fresh, bowl, Type 2 rims. All EM1
23	8524	8523	EM		43	150	EM1
23	8542	8544	EM	1050-1150	1	24	All EM1
24	3021	3021	EM	1050-1100	494	5932	All EM1. Type 2 rims
24	3062	3062	EM	1050-1150	2	48	All EM1
24	3082	3082	EM	1050-1150	2	74	All EM1
24	3088	3088	EM	1050/75-1125	9	176	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
24	3088	3088	EM		1	1	?EM1 (poss RB)
24	3088	3088	EM		31	96	All EM1. Type 2 rims
24	3089	3089	EMS		3	3	x1 chaff, x1 fine quartz
24	3089	3089	EM		14	108	EM1
24	3125	3106	MLS		1	2	?MLS4 shelly
24	3125	3107	EM	1050-1100	41	672	All EM1. Type 2 rims
24	3125	3107	EM		87	188	EM1
24	3125	3110	EM	1050-1150	7	110	All EM1
24	3125	3110	EM		47	108	EM1, some poss N French greyware
24	3125	3120	EM		3	4	EM1
24	3125	3286	EM		3	6	EM1
24	3138	3137	EM	1050-1100	4	114	All EM1. Type 2 rims
24	3143	3142	EM		1	1	?EM1 (poss RB)
24	3146	3145	EM	1050-1125	16	118	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
24	3159	3157	EM	1050-1100	4	66	All EM1. Type 2 rims
24	3208	3207	EM	1050-1125	6	110	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
24	3226	3223	EM	1050-1150	1	96	All EM1
24	3226	3223	EM		13	32	EM1

Group	Set	Context	Ceramic Period	Date-range	Count	Wt (g)	Comments
24	3226	3224	EMS		3	6	fine quartz & chaff
24	3226	3224	EM		2	2	?EM1 (poss RB)
24	3230	3227	EM		5	6	EM1
24	3232	3231	EM	1050-1150	2	18	All EM1
24	3236	3235	EM	1050-1150	4	16	All EM1
24	3327	3063	EM	1050-1100	11	240	All EM1. Type 2 rims
24	3327	3063	EM		22	86	EM1
24	3502	3500	EM	1050-1100	2	32	All EM1. Type 2 rims
24	3502	3500	EM		1	1	?EM1 (poss RB)
24	3502	3501	EM	1050-1100	3	32	All EM1. Type 2 rims
24	3504	3503	EM	1050-1150	1	4	All EM1
24	3505	3505	EM	1050-1100	75	968	x1 INC arcs on dish. All EM1.Type 2 rims
24	3508	3508	EM	1050-1150	8	60	All EM1
24	3539	3539	EM	1050-1100	58	936	x1 circular stp with cross & APTS from ?pitcher. All EM1, Type 2 rims
24	3540	3541	EM	1050-1100	16	164	All EM1. Type 2 rims
24	3540	3545	EM	1050-1100	7	100	All EM1. Type 2 rims
24	3549	3549	EM	1050-1100	13	192	All EM1. Type 2 rims
24	3550	3550	EM	1050-1125	44	494	All EM1. Type 2 rims
24	3550	3550	EM		26	84	EM1
24	3551	3551	EM	1050-1100	77	1036	All EM1. Type 2 rims
24	3551	3551	EM		17	44	EM1
24	3551	3552	EM	1050-1100	23	262	All EM1
24	3551	3556	EM	1050-1150	6	270	?all EM1. x1 poss N French
24	3553	3553	EM	1050-1100	4	126	All EM1. Type 2 rims
24	3555	3554	EM	1050-1100	3	108	All EM1
24	4101	4101	EM	1050-1125	45	376	All EM1. Type 2 rims
24	4101	4101	EM		11	20	EM1
24	4101	4107	EM	1050-1150	2	46	All EM1
24	4101	4107	EM		25	102	All EM1. Type 2 rims
24	4112	4113	EM	1050-1100	45	442	All EM1
24	4112	4115	EM	1050-1150	5	32	All EM1
24	4119	4119	EM	1050-1150	3	40	All EM1
24	4120	4120	EM	1050-1100	17	170	All EM1
24	4120	4120	EM		24	66	EM1
24	4120	4122	EM	1050-1150	15	68	All EM1
24	4120	4122	EM		22	50	EM1
24	4127	4127	EM	1050-1150	13	178	All EM1
24	4180	4179	EM	1050-1150	1	36	All EM1
24	4502	4501	EM	1050-1100	30	276	All EM1. Type 2 rims
24	6501	6581	EM	1050-1150	5	88	All EM1
24	6546	6545	EM	1050-1150	1	4	All EM1
24	6550	6549	EM	1050-1175	1	6	All EM1
24	6555	6554	EM	1050-1150	1	6	All EM1
24	6557	6556	EM	1050-1150	1	8	All EM1
24	6559	6558	EM	1050-1175	4	36	All EM1
24	6563	6562	EM	1050-1150	2	16	All EM1
24	6565	6564	EM	1050-1150	2	26	All EM1
24	6569	6568	EM	1075-1175	4	28	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
24	6575	6570	EM	1050-1175	1	10	All EM1
24	6575	6572	EM	1050-1150	3	20	All EM1
24	6575	6576	EM	1050-1150	3	26	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
24	6579	6580	EM	1050-1150	1	10	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
24	6592	6591	EM	1050-1150	1	26	All EM1
24	6595	6595	EM	1050-1150	8	100	All EM1
24	6596	6596	EM	1050-1150	3	102	All EM1
24	6599	6599	EM	1050-1150	15	228	x1 APTS all EM1
24	6599	6599	EM		3	2	EM1
24	7106	7105	EM	1050-1150	15	190	All EM1
24	7108	7107	EM	1050-1150	2	18	All EM1
24	7111	7111	EM	1050-1125	25	308	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
25	4013	4013	EM	1050-1100	3	50	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	4015	4015	EM	1050-1100	1	40	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	4016	4016	EM	1050-1125	4	48	All EM1
25	4549	4549	EM	1050-1100	206	1520	INCW, all EM1, type 2 rims
25	4550	4550	EM	1050-1100	190	2976	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	4551	4551	EM	1050-1100	9	154	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	4552	4552	EM	1050-1100	18	216	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	4555	4555	EM	1050-1100	98	1742	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	4563	4569	EM	1050-1100	48	1168	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	4563	4586	EM		11	70	EM1
25	4567	4566	EM	1050-1150	4	62	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	4573	4572	EM	1050-1100	5	114	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	5049	5049	EM	1050-1100	43	980	x1 pie crust rim. All EM1, type 2 rims
25	5060	5059	EM	1050-1125	8	100	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	6074	6074	EM	1050-1100	119	1456	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	6074	6074	EM		51	108	EM1
25	6074	6077	EM	1050-1150	11	120	All EM1
25	6074	6077	EM		27	106	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	6078	6078	EM	1050-1100	19	332	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	6087	6087	EM	1050-1125	2	36	x1 ?EM4, x1 EM1, type 2 rims
25	6087	6088	EM	1050-1150	14	390	All EM1
25	6087	6088	EM		10	22	EM1
25	6087	6089	EM	1050-1125	27	418	x1 poss N French. Check/ Rest EM1 Type 2 rim
25	6101	6100	EM	1050-1200	1	6	All EM1
25	6107	6106	EM	1050-1100	9	344	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	6111	6110	EM	1050-1150	10	258	All EM1
25	6119	6119	EM	1050-1100	187	2642	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	6119	6119	EM		24	96	EM1
25	6119	6119	EM		13	60	EM1
25	6121	6121	EM	1050-1100	56	886	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	6126	6126	EM		5	26	EM1
25	6129	6129	EM	1050-1100	8	182	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	6131	6130	EM	1050-1150	1	12	All EM1

Group	Set	Context	Ceramic Period	Date-range	Count	Wt (g)	Comments
25	6145	6144	EM	1050-1100	6	170	Most EM1 inc dish. X1 poss RB jar
25	6146	6146	EM	1050-1150	4	42	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
25	6169	6166	EM	1050-1125	2	62	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	6169	6167	EM		5	34	EM1
25	6169	6168	EM		1	4	?EM1 (poss RB)
25	6178	6178	EM	1050-1150	28	336	All EM1
25	6179	6179	EM	1050-1100	10	194	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	6180	6180	EM	1050-1100	72	1868	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	6186	6185	EM	1050-1100	46	1084	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	6199	6199	EM	1050-1125	21	254	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	6200	6200	EM	1050-1100	17	256	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	6201	6201	EM	1050-1100	5	122	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	6203	6203	EM	1050-1100	6	88	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	6205	6204	EM	1050-1100	16	206	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	6209	6208	EM	1050-1150	2	66	x1 INC wavy on shoulder, all EM1
25	7088	7088	EM	1050-1100	12	294	X1 flinty, rest EM1. Type 2 rims
25	7112	7112	EM	1050-1100	7	366	All EM1. Type 2 rims
25	7121	7120	EM	1050-1150	1	18	All EM1
25	7135	7135	EM	1050-1150	5	88	All EM1
25	8501	8501	EM	1050-1150	6	62	All EM1
25	8501	8502	EM	1050-1100	514	6030	x1 fing tip rim, lots Type 2 rims. All EM1
25	8501	8503	EM	1050-1150	25	330	All EM1
25	8501	8504	EM	1050-1100	231	4238	x51 rims! All EM1, type 2 rims
25	8501	8505	EM	1050-1150	3	18	All EM1
26	1393	1472	EM	1050-1150	4	22	All EM1
27	1699	1697	EPM	1050-1100 (intru C17th)	1	6	Dish. BORD type, bulbous club
27	1699	1697	EM	1050-1100 (intru C17th)	27	588	x1 spouted pitcher. All EM1 type 2 rims
27	2506	2505	EM	1050-1100	14	234	Most EM1, Type 2 rims. X2 EM4/RB silty greyware
27	4205	4201	EM		3	2	EM1
27	4205	4202	EM	1075-1200	3	72	x1 pie crust rim. EM1 type 2/3 rim
27	4205	4203	EM	1050-1150	1	6	All EM1
27	4205	4204	EM	1050-1150	1	22	All EM1
27	4205	4204	EM		3	4	EM1
27	4205	4210	EM	1050-1175	2	36	well fired EM1
27	4205	4211	EM	1050-1175	1	8	well fired EM1
27	4205	4211	EM		2	2	EM1
27	4205	4215	EM	1050-1100	32	842	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	4205	4215	EM		28	198	EM1
27	4205	4216	EM	1050-1150	2	92	All EM1
27	4205	4217	EM	1050-1150	5	134	All EM1
27	4220	3297	EM	1050-1100	27	790	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	4220	3298	EM	1050-1100	4	154	All EM1
27	4220	3298	EM		7	44	EM3 & EM1
27	4220	3299	EM		9	24	EM1
27	4220	3300	EM	1050-1100	17	468	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	4220	3300	EM		7	16	EM1
27	4220	3303	EM	1050-1100	7	300	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	4220	3309	EM	1050-1150	1	46	All EM1
27	4220	4206	EM	1050-1100	80	1234	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	4220	4206	EM		25	96	Most EM1, type 2 rims. Also EM3
27	4220	4207	EM		2	8	EM1
27	4220	4208	EM	1050-1100	109	3814	x1 fing tipped rim on stor jar. All EM1, type 2 rims
27	4220	4208	EM		19	56	EM1
27	4231	4229	EM	1050-1100	1	52	All EM1
27	4565	4564	EM	1050-1100	105	2446	x1 circular with cross stamped pitcher with APTS, x1 poss N French greyware, all EM1 type 2 rims
27	4565	4564	EM		40	120	EM1
27	4565	4564	EM		1	2	IMP buff, cl gl Normandy pitcher
27	4565	4571	EM		15	78	EM1
27	4565	4571	EM		10	50	EM1
27	4565	4583	EM	1050-1100	20	958	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	4565	4583	EM		3	10	EM1
27	4607	4605	EM	1050-1150	7	82	All EM1
27	4610	4608	EM	1050-1100	18	552	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	4639	4637	EM	1050-1100	14	544	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	4639	4637	EM		17	260	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	4644	4643	EM	1050-1150	3	58	All EM1
27	4644	4643	EM		12	70	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	5019	5020	EM	1050-1100	14	166	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	5019	5020	EM		11	24	?EM1 (poss RB)
27	5019	5021	EM	1050-1175	7	42	All EM1
27	5019	5021	EM		25	42	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	5019	5022	EM		25	66	EM1
27	5019	5024	EM	1050-1100	78	1380	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	5027	5103	EM	1050-1150	13	308	All EM1
27	5027	5104	EM		1	2	later EM1 (poss RB)
27	5028	2205	EM	1050-1100	27	1624	Lamp, CP full profile. All EM1, type 2 rims
27	5028	2205	EM		25	110	EM1
27	5029	5039	EM	1050-1100	96	2564	Spouted pitcher, all EM1 Type 2 rims
27	5029	5042	EM	1050-1125	39	784	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	5030	5043	EM	1050-1150	11	192	All EM1
27	5030	5043	EM		10	56	EM1
27	5030	5044	EPM		1	10	fresh***
27	5030	5044	EM	1050-1125	41	988	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	5030	5044	EM		2	6	EM1
27	5030	5258	EM	1050-1100	5	154	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	5030	5258	EM		1	4	EM1
27	5030	5260	EM	1050-1150	1	8	Ox EM1
27	5030	5260	EM		3	2	?EM1 (poss RB)
27	5047	5045	EM	1050-1100	30	402	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	5053	5051	EM	1050-1100	74	1760	x1 pie crust rim. All EM1, type 2 rims
27	5056	5054	EM	1050-1100	28	1034	inc dish. All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	5056	5055	EM	1050-1150	3	18	All EM1
27	5056	5055	EM		2	2	EM1

Group	Set	Context	Ceramic Period	Date-range	Count	Wt (g)	Comments
27	5056	5057	EM	1050-1150	2	66	All EM1
27	5075	5073	EM	1050-1150	12	302	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	5075	5073	EM	1050-1150	1	24	Cl gl pitcher with APTS. Ox. IMP - Normandy? Check
27	5084	5083	EM	1050-1100	4	54	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	5524	5522	EM	1050-1125	42	780	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	5524	5523	EM		6	58	EM1
27	5550	5547	EM	1050-1125	33	994	x1 pie crust rim. All EM1, type 2 rims
27	5550	5547	EM		7	20	EM1
27	5568	5567	EM	1050-1150	2	12	All EM1
27	5568	5567	EM		1	1	?EM1
27	5568	5567	MLS		1	1	Fine quartz
27	5568	5572	EM	1050-1150	1	4	All EM1
27	5568	5572	EM		2	28	EM1
27	6061	6059	EM	1050-1100	33	748	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	6065	6069	EM	1050-1150	8	142	All EM1
27	6065	6070	EM	1050-1100	31	626	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	6068	6066	EM	1050-1100	2	136	x1 dish inturned rim, all EM1, type 2 rim
27	6068	6248	EM	1050-1150	5	134	All EM1
27	6068	6251	EM		9	30	EM1
27	6068	6255	EM		15	50	[6255/6256]. All EM1
27	6068	6256	EM	1050-1150	5	92	All EM1
27	6068	6257	EM	1050-1150	3	74	All EM1
27	6068	6257	EM		10	40	EM1
27	6073	6072	EM	1050-1100	40	770	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	6086	6085	EM	1050-1100	14	334	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	6231	6228	EM	1050-1150	7	72	All EM1
27	6231	6229	EM	1050-1150	3	84	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	6231	6236	EM	1075-1200	1	12	later EM1
27	6231	6237	EM	1050-1150	4	62	All EM1
27	6231	6237	EM		2	36	EM1
27	6232	6234	EM	1050-1125	1	36	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	6232	6234	EM		12	90	EM1
27	6232	6235	EM	1050-1150	5	78	All EM1
27	6232	6235	EM		16	50	EM1
27	6271	6259	EM	1050-1125	44	1014	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	6271	6260	EM	1050-1100	10	280	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	6271	6262	EM	1050-1175	2	38	x1 poss N. French (check), rest EM1
27	6507	6506	EM	1050-1100	20	282	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	6507	6508	EM	1050-1100	4	64	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	6507	6510	EM	1050-1100	44	440	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	6507	6510	EM		5	20	
27	6507	6511	EM	1050-1100	19	306	x1 INC on rim. Not typical. Poss imp. Rest EM1
27	6507	6511	EM		2	2	?EM1 (poss RB)
27	6541	6540	EM	1050-1100	22	320	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	6541	6542	EM	1050-1150	6	88	All EM1
27	7060	7058	EM	1050-1100	3	76	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	7060	7059	EM	1050-1100	5	96	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	7060	7061	EM	1050-1100	9	320	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	7060	7062	EM	1050-1100	27	482	x1 APTS. All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	7060	7062	EM		7	10	EM1
27	7060	7063	EM		10	44	EM1
27	7067	7066	EM	1050-1100	24	394	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	7069	7068	EM	1050-1100	9	228	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	7069	7068	EM	1050-1100	1	18	Glazed whiteware. Fine Normandy or Ardenne
27	7071	7070	EM	1050-1125	20	266	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	7071	7070	EM	1050-1125	1	8	Glazed whiteware. Fine Normandy or Ardenne
27	7071	7070	EM		27	88	EM1
27	7071	7070	EM		30	148	EM1
27	7075	7072	EM	1050-1125	9	178	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	7075	7073	EM	1050-1125	13	308	x1 pitcher bunghole. All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	7082	7079	EM	1050-1100	95	1678	INCW on spouted pitcher, all EM1 Type 2 rims
27	7082	7080	EM	1050-1100	63	1512	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	7082	7080	EM		28	144	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	7082	7081	EM	1050-1100	36	746	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	7082	7083	EM	1050-1150	7	232	All EM1
27	7087	7076	EM	1050-1150	1	18	All EM1
27	7087	7083	EM	1050-1150	1	24	Check. N. French greyware pitcher?. Thumbed rim
27	7087	7084	EM	1050-1125	1	12	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
27	7087	7085	EM	1050-1100	9	176	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	7092	7091	EM	1050-1100	29	576	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	7096	7095	EM	1050-1100	37	904	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	7167	7152	EM	1050-1200	1	10	MLS2/LS1. Ext burnished
27	7167	7152	M/LS	1050-1200	1	32	IPS furrowed jar
27	7167	7154	M/LS	775-850	1	26	ox, later EM1?
27	7167	7156	M/LS	800-950?	1	12	IPS furrowed jar
27	7508	7506	EM	1050-1100	70	878	All EM1
27	7508	7506	EM	1050-1100	1	14	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	7508	7507	EM	1050-1100	16	154	?EM4
27	7508	7541	EM	1050-1100	5	104	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	7508	7546	EM	1050-1100	6	122	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	7513	7510	EM	1050-1150	4	40	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	7513	7511	M/LS	775-850	1	16	All EM1
27	7513	7551	EM	1050-1150	4	50	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
27	8006	8015	EM	1050-1125	3	36	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
27	8008	8013	EM	1050-1100	25	286	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	8008	8013	EM		11	32	EM1
27	8010	8009	EM	1050-1100	83	934	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	8010	8010	EM	1050-1100	58	1102	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	8010	8010	EM		5	12	EM1
27	8012	8011	EM	1050-1100	13	226	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	8012	8011	EM		1	2	?EM1 (poss RB)
27	8539	8536	EM	1050-1125	3	108	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	8571	8570	EM	1050-1100	63	2150	x1 APTS. All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	8573	8572	EM	1050-1100	9	330	All EM1. Type 2 rims

Group	Set	Context	Ceramic Period	Date-range	Count	Wt (g)	Comments
27	8578	8577	EM	1050-1125	1	72	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
27	8614	8611	EM	1050-1100	1	244	All EM1. Type 2 rims
27	8614	8612	EM	1050-1150	4	118	All EM1
28	3066	3067	EM	1050-1150	4	88	All EM1
28	3066	3068	EM	1050-1150	1	32	All EM1
28	3066	3069	EM	1050-1100	3	70	All EM1. Type 2 rims
28	3066	3070	EM	1050-1100	40	920	x1 dish, all EM1. Type 2 rims
28	3066	3070	EM		3	2	?EM1 (poss RB)
28	3066	3071	EM	1050-1100	24	438	All EM1. Type 2 rims
28	3066	3071	EM		1	8	All EM1. Type 2 rims
28	3066	3074	EM	1050-1150	11	114	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
28	3066	3076	EM	1050-1100	18	388	All EM1. Type 2 rims
28	3066	3077	EM	1050-1100	65	1094	x1 pierced. All EM1 type 2 rims
28	3098	3090	?LS	1050-1100	1	10	x1 LS2? - poss MLS4?
28	3098	3090	EM	1050-1100	140	3300	x1 circular stp with cross, x1 APTS. All EM1, type 2 rims
28	3098	3090	EM		9	28	EM1
28	3098	3090	EM		10	48	EM1
28	3098	3091	EM	1050-1100	176	2948	x1 pie crust close LS1. Rest EM1 type 2 rims
28	3098	3092	EM	1050-1150	4	46	All EM1
28	3098	3095	EM	1050-1100	27	846	All EM1. Type 2 rims
28	3098	3096	EM	1050-1125	89	1352	x1 EM3, rest EM1, type 2 rims
28	3098	3128	EM	1050-1150	5	98	All EM1
28	3098	5590	EM	1050-1100	82	2566	x1 prob EM2 rather than LS2. Rest EM1, type 2 rims
28	3098	5594	EM	1050-1100	2	60	All EM1. Type 2 rims
28	3098	5595	EM	1050-1100	3	72	All EM1. Type 2 rims
28	3098	5595	EM		13	24	EM1
28	3098	5597	EM	1050-1150	3	110	All EM1
28	3098	5598	EM	1050-1150	5	224	All EM1
28	3098	5598	EM		5	8	EM3 & EM1
28	3098	5599	EM	1050-1150	7	166	x1 EM2, rest all EM1
28	3098	5599	EM		10	32	EM1
28	5034	5025	EM	1050-1100	12	294	All EM1. Type 2 rims
28	5034	5025	EM		6	36	EM1
28	5034	5026	EM	1050-1100	21	586	All EM1. Type 2 rims
28	5034	5105	EM	mixed 775-850 & 1050-1100	1	14	worn EM1
28	5034	5105	M/LS	mixed 775-850 & 1050-1100	2	80	MLS2 & IPS
28	5609	5591	EM	1050-1100	23	554	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	1314	1314	LM	1475-1550	1	20	LM2 dish, cl gl int
29	1314	1333	EM	1050-1150	4	62	All EM1
29	1314	1335	EM	1050-1150	4	30	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	1314	1338	EM	1050-1150	1	16	All EM1
29	1328	1328	EM	1050-1100	8	420	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	1329	1329	EM	1050-1100	1	26	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	1347	1348	EPM	1600-1750	1	2	GRE
29	1559	1588	EM	1075-1200	1	2	later EM1
29	2016	2015	EM	1050-1100	41	768	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	2016	2016	EM	1050-1175	13	348	All EM1
29	2033	2018	EM	1050-1125	3	44	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	2033	2020	EM	1050-1150	2	38	All EM1
29	2033	2021	EM	1050-1100 (resid RB)	38	510	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	2033	2030	EM	1050-1150	1	8	All EM1
29	2033	5000	EM	1050-1100	21	152	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	3012	1254	EM	1050-1150	1	6	All EM1
29	3012	3025	EM	1050-1150	10	218	All EM1
29	3019	3004	EM	1050-1150	1	6	All EM1
29	3019	3008	EM	1050-1150	1	8	All EM1
29	3019	3009	EM	1050-1150	4	94	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
29	3019	3011	EM	1050-1150	6	206	All EM1
29	3019	3015	EM	1050-1150	6	70	All EM1
29	3019	3019	EM	1050-1100	17	260	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	3019	3038	M/LS	775-850	1	12	IPSF
29	3019	3045	EM	1050-1150	1	20	All EM1
29	3055	6019	EM	1050-1125	4	42	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	4006	4008	EM	1050-1100	8	110	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	4006	4009	EM	1050-1125	2	46	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	4006	4009	EM		1	6	?EM33 alluvial flint
29	5506	5506	EM	1050-1125	34	286	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	5506	5507	EM	1050-1125	60	752	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	5506	5508	EM	1050-1100	82	848	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	5506	5509	EM	1050-1100	106	1094	x1 APTS. All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	5506	5509	EM	1050-1100	1	2	Fine reduced sherd with ROUL and cl gl
29	5506	5510	EM	1050-1100	29	254	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	5506	5511	EM	1050-1100	14	220	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	5506	5512	EM	1050-1150	12	70	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
29	5506	5513	EM	1050-1100	2	26	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	5506	5514	EM	1050-1150	9	56	All EM1
29	5506	5515	EM	1050-1125	48	380	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	5506	5516	EM	1050-1100 (low intru C12th/13th)	81	870	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	5506	5516	HM	1050-1100 (low intru C12th/13th)	4	14	EM1/M1, ox
29	5506	5517	EM	1050-1150	3	60	All EM1
29	5506	5518	EM	1050-1100	8	106	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	7000	7001	EM	1050-1100	5	86	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	7000	7002	EM	1050-1100	10	138	x1 LS3/EM3. Rest EM1. Type 2 rim
29	7025	7026	EM	1050-1100	7	74	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	7025	7029	EM	1050-1150	7	42	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	7025	7037	EM	1050-1100	3	78	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	7032	7033	EM	1050-1125	9	158	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	7035	7035	EM	1050-1175	2	16	All EM1
29	7040	7039	EM	1050-1100	5	122	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	8001	8001	EM	1050-1150	11	84	All EM1
29	8001	8003	EM	1050-1150	56	442	most x1 ox vessel. All EM1
29	8005	8005	EM	1050-1125	30	264	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims

Group	Set	Context	Ceramic Period	Date-range	Count	Wt (g)	Comments
29	8005	8007	EM	1050-1100	52	638	All EM1. Type 2 rims
29	8500	8500	EM	1050-1100	58	1092	x1 dish, all EM1 type 2 rims
30	2199	2198	EM	1050-1200	1	12	EM1 later?
30	2202	2200	EM	1075-1150	4	74	All EM1. Type 2 rims
30	6518	6517	EM	1125-1175	130	1992	EM1, inc pitcher. Type 3 bulbous rims
30	6518	6517	EM	1125-1175	90	1050	EM2 & EM3 cp club rims
30	6518	6519	EM	1125-1175	93	1022	Most EM3, some EM2, x3 club rim cps
30	6518	6519	EM	1125-1175	77	1020	x1 thumbed rim. All EM1, type 3 rims
30	6518	6520	EM	1125-1175	18	150	EM3 simple rim
30	6518	6520	EM	1125-1175	37	694	EM1, Type 3 rims
30	6518	6521	EM	1100-1150	10	186	Most EM1, Type 2/3 rims, some EM2
30	6518	6522	EM	1100-1175	8	84	EM1 7 EM3
30	6518	6522	EM		5	4	EM3 & EM1
30	6518	6523	EM	1100-1150	13	168	EM1 Type 2/3 rim & EM3
30	6529	6526	EM	1125-1175	92	1252	EM1 bulbous type 3 rims & EM3 x2 rims
30	6529	6527	EM	1125-1175	115	1210	EM3, x3 club cp rims
30	6529	6527	EM	1125-1175	80	982	EM1 only, Type 3 rims
30	6529	6528	EM	1125-1175	18	168	EM3, x2 cp rims
30	6529	6528	EM	1125-1175	15	202	EM1 bulbous Type 3 rims
30	6529	6530	EM	1125-1175	7	66	x1 EM3, rest EM1
30	6529	6531	EM	1100-1150	18	788	EM3
30	6529	6531	EM	1100-1150	13	250	EM1 Type 3 rim
30	6529	6532	EM	1125-1175	3	60	EM1 flaring rim & EM3
30	6529	6534	EM	1100-1200	1	2	All EM1
30	6529	6535	EM	1100-1200	2	20	EM2 & EM3 only
31	1087	1087	LPM	1825-1875	5	40	Pear tr (wild rose side plate), bone (Chelsea sprigged)
31	1088	1088	EPM	1700-1800 (Hi resid)	2	4	LOND?
31	1088	1088	LM	1700-1800 (Hi resid)	1	12	HFE/LM2
31	1088	1088	EM	1700-1800 (Hi resid)	3	14	All EM1
31	1111	1111	EM	1800-1830	1	10	All EM1
31	1111	1111	LPM	1800-1830	10	206	PEAR TR (willow plate), SUND, WHST, GRE, UE
31	1115	1112	HM	1225-1325	2	12	M1 cp & gr gl jug
31	1173	1173	EM	1800-1830 (Hi resid)	1	18	All EM1
31	1173	1173	LPM	1800-1830 (Hi resid)	2	38	GRE late, PEAR TR (wild rose side plate)
31	1188	1120	LM	1350-1450	4	14	M1/LM1 Ox
31	1208	1206	HM	1225-1325	1	2	M1 pip, ox, simple tapering everted rim
31	1247	1228	EM	1175-1250 (Hi resid C11th)	2	50	All EM1
31	1247	1228	HM	1175-1250 (Hi resid C11th)	1	10	M1 early gr gl jug
31	1256	1256	EM	1050-1125	16	212	All EM1. Type 2 rims
31	1256	1257	EM	1200-1275 (Hi rsid C11th/12th)	3	72	EM1 & EM3
31	1256	1257	HM	1200-1275 (Hi rsid C11th/12th)	4	10	M1 gr gl jug
31	1264	1259	EM	1175-1250 (Hi resid C11th)	4	78	All EM1. Type 2 rims
31	1264	1259	HM	1175-1250 (Hi resid C11th)	1	14	M1 early gr gl jug INCH
31	1264	1260	EM	1100-1200	3	24	All EM1. Type 2/3 rims
31	1272	1270	EM	1050-1150	6	150	Pitcher, collared rim. All EM1
31	1279	1273	EM	1050-1150	13	112	All EM1
31	1285	1281	EM	1050-1150	4	110	All EM1
31	1309	1306	EM	1150-1200	15	196	later EM1 bulbous rim & pitcher, EM2 everted cp, EM3 tapering cp rim
31	1356	1354	EM	1075-1175	1	10	All EM1
31	1431	1623	EM	1050-1100	6	46	All EM1. Type 2 rims
31	1475	1292	EPM	1600-1750	1	4	GRE
31	1475	1293	LPM	1825-1900	3	46	late TGW, GRE, BONE
31	1475	1327	EPM	1800-1900 (resid C18th)	1	16	WEST GI/II arms, cobalt blue
31	1475	1327	LPM	1800-1900 (resid C18th)	2	6	SUND, BONE
31	1478	1477	LPM	1800-1830	1	2	PEAR TR willow plate
31	1610	1604	EM	1050-1150	3	24	All EM1
31	1637	1629	EM	1125-1225	1	6	EM3
31	1655	1642	EM	1050-1100	6	150	All EM1. Type 2 rims
31	1655	1644	EM	1050-1100	5	66	All EM1
31	1655	1649	EM	1050-1150	2	70	All EM1
31	6035	6021	EM	1050-1100	14	304	All EM1. Type 2 rims
31	6035	6024	EM		13	58	EM1
31	6035	6026	LM	1450-1550 (resid C11th/12th)	3	62	Mixed labels in bag. HFE slightly gritty, ox, gr gl spotsEM1
31	6035	6026	EM	1450-1550 (resid C11th/12th)	1	10	Mixed labels in bag. EM1
31	7018	7016	EM	1050-1100	4	36	All EM1
31	7018	7017	EM	1050-1150	7	76	All EM1
31	7022	7020	EM	1050-1150	4	116	All EM1
31	7022	7048	EM	1050-1150	3	68	All EM1
33	1210	1209	LPM	1750-1850	2	76	GRE late Bowl with roul dec
33	1212	1211	?LS	950-1100?	1	10	Shelly LS3? Reduced
33	1213	1213	LPM	1825-1900	2	86	Blue TPW, GRE late
33	1640	1357	EPM	1600-1750	7	64	GRE dish INCW
33	1640	1471	EPM	1700-1750	5	132	GRE, GRE slip, LONS tank
33	1640	1528	EPM	1550-1750	2	40	GRE
35	1200	1198	LPM	1825-1875	11	186	late PEAR, UE, ENGS, YELL
35	1203	1201	LPM	1750-1850	4	116	GRE late, UE large flp
37	1000	1000	EM	1050-1100	124	1538	All EM1
37	1030	1027	LPM	1800-1830	3	104	Pear tr bowl
37	1030	1028	LPM	1800-1850	2	40	Pear tr late
37	1030	1029	LPM	1800-1850	6	366	GRE late (cream bowl), pear tr, bone plate
37	4005	4002	EM	1050-1125	3	54	All EM1. Type 2 rims
37	7043	7031	EM	1050-1150	1	20	All EM1
37	7526	7526	EM	1050-1150	6	56	Ox, all EM1

Appendix 2. Catalogue of ceramic building material

Group	Set	Context	Type	Fabric	Ceramic period	Count	Wt (g)	Thickness	Dimensions	Fixings	Decoration	Comments
4	4624	4620	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	18	17mm				
4	4624	4623	Imbrex	R4b	RB	1	82	17mm				
4	4624	4623	Tegula	R4b	RB	1	19	22mm				
4	4629	4628	?Tegula	R1a	RB	1	55	20mm				
4	4629	4628	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	5	41	nsd				
4	6340	6338	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	73	nsd				
6	2187	2187	Brick	R4b	RB	1	68	41mm				
6	2204	2203	Brick	R1d	RB	1	148	46mm				
7	4613	4611	Imbrex	R4b	RB	4	51	20mm				
8	3561	3559	Box flue	R1e	RB	1	73	20mm				
8	3561	3559	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	8	146	nsd				
8	3561	3560	Brick	R1a	RB	3	843	33-36mm				
8	3561	3560	Brick	R4b	RB	2	358	33 & 40mm				
8	3561	3560	Imbrex	R1a	RB	1	39	16mm				
8	3561	3560	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	4	88	nsd				
8	5576	5558	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	55	nsd				
8	5579	5578	Brick	R7a	RB	1	44	30mm				
8	5579	5578	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	4	116	nsd				
8	5589	5581	Brick	R4b	RB	1	169	40+mm				
8	5589	5581	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	7	nsd				
8	5589	5606	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	25	nsd				
8	8589	8588	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	7	nsd				
8	8598	8597	Brick	R1b	RB	1	220	42mm				
8	8600	8599	Brick	R4b	RB	2	349	33 & 35mm				
9	1326	1326	Brick	B1a	LPM	5	908	53 & 60+mm	W = 108mm			
9	1326	1326	Brick	B10a	LPM	5	155	nsd				
9	1326	1326	Daub	D5a	?	1	8	n/a				
9	1747	1747	Misc/undiagnostic	R7a	RB	1	51	22mm				
9	5552	5552	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	5	119	nsd				
10	2167	2162	Daub	D2b	?	1	43	n/a		x1 flat sooted face		
10	2167	2163	Daub	D2a	?	1	25	n/a				
10	2167	2163	Imbrex	R1d	RB	1	129	15mm				
10	2167	2163	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	3	68	nsd				
10	2167	2163	Tegula	R7a	RB	1	193	18mm			x1 finger furrow	
10	3240	3237	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	3	78	nsd				
10	3240	3238	Brick	nwr	RB	1	268	35mm				
10	3240	3238	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	50	22mm				
10	3240	3238	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	122	nsd		FT 15/FH 38+mm		
10	3277	3274	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	29	24mm				
10	3277	3275	Brick	nwr	RB	1	107	40mm				
10	4604	4595	Tegula	nwr	RB	3	136	18-20mm				
10	7143	7139	Brick	R4b	RB	2	649	35mm				
10	7143	7140	Brick	nwr	RB	1	142	30mm				
10	7143	7140	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	61	11mm				
10	7143	7141	Daub	D2a	?	1	13	n/a				
10	7143	7141	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	227	nsd				
10	7143	7142	Imbrex	nwr	RB	2	78	15mm				
11	3266	3262	Brick	nwr	RB	1	67	nsd				
11	3266	3265	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	53	24mm				
11	3266	3270	Brick	R4b	RB	1	138	32m				
11	3266	3270	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	16	nsd				
12	3261	3258	Daub	D2a	?	1	20	n/a				
14	1749	1748	Daub	D2a	?	1	47	n/a				
14	1749	1748	Misc/undiagnostic	R4b	RB	1	25	nsd				
15	1600	1600	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	105	16mm				

Group	Set	Context	Type	Fabric	Ceramic period	Count	Wt (g)	Thickness	Dimensions	Fixings	Decoration	Comments
15	1600	1600	Brick	nwr	RB	3	501	30 & 34mm				
15	1600	1600	Daub	D2a	?	4	79	n/a		x1 flat face		
15	1600	1600	Imbrex	nwr	RB	2	171	15 & 20mm				
15	1600	1600	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	11	123	nsd				
15	2503	2503	Daub	D2a	?	2	18	n/a		x1 flat face		
15	2503	2503	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	13	359	nsd				
15	2503	2503	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	301	24mm		FT 12/FH 57mm		
15	2508	2508	Brick	nwr	RB	2	179	34mm				
15	2508	2508	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	5	66	nsd				
16	8025	8024	Imbrex	R1a	RB	1	59	16mm				Worn
16	8025	8024	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	25	nsd				
17	2142	2141	Daub	D2a	?	1	51	n/a				
17	2145	2143	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	3	80	nsd				
17	3247	3243	Brick	R4b	RB	1	519	45mm				
17	3247	3243	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	4	85	18mm				
17	8556	8548	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	20	nsd				
17	8560	8559	?Tegula	R4b	RB	1	256	28mm				
17	8560	8559	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	70	nsd				
17	8569	8565	Brick	nwr	RB	1	363	30mm				Stack mark
17	8569	8565	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	196	15mm				
17	8571	8570	Brick	nwr	RB	2	681	32-37mm				
17	8571	8570	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	17	nsd				
17	8573	8572	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	34	nsd				
17	8575	8021	Daub	D2a	?	1	11	n/a		14mm di wattle		
17	8575	8022	Brick	nwr	RB	1	74	30mm				
17	8575	8022	Daub	D2a	?	1	5	n/a				
18	1223	1223	Brick	nwr	RB	1	243	35mm				possible edge of paw print
18	1325	1325	Tessera	nwr	RB	1	19	21mm	22x19			
18	1325	1325	Daub	D2a	?	4	15	n/a				
18	1325	1325	Daub	D6a	?	2	17	n/a				Hearth lining - vitrified
18	1325	1325	Imbrex	nwr	RB	3	286	16-22mm				
18	1325	1325	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	8	326	nsd				
18	1325	1325	Peg tile	T2aii	HM	3	45	11mm				
18	1325	1325	Tegula	nwr	RB	2	136	15-22mm				
18	1351	1351	Box flue	R4b	RB	1	135	17mm		Edge cut out	x6 toothed comb (straight)	
18	1351	1351	Brick	R1a	RB	1	80	30mm				
18	1351	1351	Misc/undiagnostic	R4b	RB	1	29	nsd				
18	1707	1707	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	12	nsd				
18	1707	1707	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	86	nsd				Worn
18	2022	2022	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	4	nsd				
18	2501	2501	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	119	22mm		FT 1/FH 42mm		
18	2507	2507	Brick	nwr	RB	1	72	35mm				
18	5017	5017	Brick	nwr	RB	2	224	38mm				
18	7529	7529	Daub	D2b	?	1	29	n/a				
18	7529	7529	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	40	14mm				
18	7529	7529	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	3	156	nsd				
18	8023	8023	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	149	nsd				
18	8520	8520	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	56	23mm				
18	8520	8520	Brick	nwr	RB	1	69	39mm				
18	8520	8520	Drain	T5g	LPM	1	552	15mm				
19	1731	1730	Brick	nwr	RB	2	271	35mm				Worn
20	1706	1706	Brick	T4b	RB	1	46	35+mm				
20	1706	1706	Mortar	M3c	?	2	1	n/a				
20	4172	4172	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	34	nsd				
20	4172	4172	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	169	24mm		FT 3; FH - 50mm		
20	7005	7005	Daub	D2a	?	1	10	n/a		x1 flat face		
21	1219	1219	Daub	D2a	?	1	1	n/a				
21	1222	1222	Brick	B2a	LPM	1	68	nsd				
21	1222	1222	Daub	D1a	?	1	7	n/a				

Group	Set	Context	Type	Fabric	Ceramic period	Count	Wt (g)	Thickness	Dimensions	Fixings	Decoration	Comments
21	1222	1222	Daub	D5a	?	1	1	n/a				
21	1222	1222	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	7	nsd				
21	1324	1324	Daub	D1a	?	1	21	n/a				
21	1324	1324	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	202	18mm				
21	2126	2126	Brick	nwr	RB	1	226	55mm				Sloped/uneven (poss voss)
21	2126	2126	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	163	16mm				
21	2126	2126	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	3	167	18-23mm				
21	2126	2126	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	109	16mm				part flange cut away
21	2126	7504	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	26	nsd				
22	2008	2008	?Tegula	R1c	RB	1	127	20mm				
22	2008	2008	Misc/undiagnostic	R4b	RB	2	47	nsd				
22	2008	2008	Misc/undiagnostic	R6a	RB	1	15	nsd				
22	2008	2009	Brick	nwr	RB	1	53	nsd				
22	2008	2009	Daub	D2b	?	1	2	n/a				
22	2008	2014	Mortar	M10a	?	2	3	n/a				
22	2110	2102	Daub	D2a	?	1	6	n/a				
22	2123	2122	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	10	nsd				
22	5071	5071	Brick	nwr	RB	1	150	32mm				
22	5071	5071	Daub	D2a	?	3	35	n/a		x1 flat face		
22	5071	5071	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	9	166	nsd				
22	5071	5071	Tegula	nwr	RB	3	246	19-20mm				x1 arced batch mark
22	6500	6500	?Tegula	nwr	RB	4	414	19-25mm				
22	6500	6500	Brick	nwr	RB	4	552	30-41mm				
22	6500	6500	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	3	96	nsd				
22	6500	6500	Mortar	M1b	RB	1	2	n/a				
22	6500	6500	Tegula	nwr	RB	2	115	18mm				
22	7501	7501	?Tegula	nwr	RB	2	204	23-26mm				x1 arced batch mark
22	7501	7501	Brick	nwr	RB	1	54	35mm				
22	7501	7501	Daub	D2a	?	21	185	n/a		x2 flat faces		
22	7501	7501	Imbrex	nwr	RB	3	126	14-15mm				
22	7501	7501	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	9	324	nsd				
22	7501	7501	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	34	nsd				part flange
22	7534	7532	Brick	B1a	LPM	7	660	58mm				Adhering off-white fine sandy mortar
22	7534	7533	Daub	D2a	?	1	7	n/a				
22	7536	7535	Brick	B1a	LPM	2	26	nsd				
22	8519	8518	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	92	18mm				
23	2134	2133	Daub	D2a	?	1	11	n/a				
23	2140	2140	Brick	nwr	RB	2	179	38mm				
23	2140	2140	Daub	D2a	?	7	143	n/a		x1 wattle marks 13 & 17mm spaced 10mm apart		
23	2140	2140	Daub	D2b	?	1	31	n/a				
23	4027	4022	?Tegula	R4b	RB	1	47	17mm				
23	4027	4026	Brick	nwr	RB	2	280	30 & 36mm				
23	4027	4026	Daub	D2a	?	1	10	n/a		wattle traces		
23	4027	4037	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	65	18mm				
23	4027	4046	Brick	R8a	RB	1	109	34mm				
23	4045	4047	Brick	nwr	RB	1	168	33mm				
23	4045	4085	Brick	nwr	RB	1	94	31mm				
23	4053	4051	Daub	D2a	?	41	823	n/a		wattle marks 10-15mm spaced 20-25mm apart. Some flat faces		
23	4068	4067	Brick	nwr	RB	1	242	35mm				
23	4071	4086	Daub	D2a	?	1	15	n/a		Flat face		
23	4071	4086	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	99	nsd				
23	4071	4091	Brick	nwr	RB	1	267	36mm				
23	4071	4091	Daub	D2a	?	1	36	n/a		wattle traces		
23	4071	4167	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	78	15mm				
23	4076	4076	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	33	21mm				
23	4076	4076	Brick	nwr	RB	2	572	38mm				

Group	Set	Context	Type	Fabric	Ceramic period	Count	Wt (g)	Thickness	Dimensions	Fixings	Decoration	Comments
23	4097	4096	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	102	20mm				
23	4118	4117	Daub	D2a	?	17	735	n/a		wattle marks 8-18mm di. Several flat faces		
23	4137	4135	Brick	nwr	RB	1	414	36mm				
23	4142	4140	Daub	D2a	?	5	105	n/a		wattle traces, x1 flat face		
23	4157	4145	Daub	D2a	?	5	266	n/a		wattle traces, x4 flat faces		
23	4157	4146	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	27	20mm				
23	4157	4146	Brick	nwr	RB	1	88	39mm				
23	4157	4146	Daub	D2a	?	2	53	n/a		x2 flat faces		
23	4157	4147	Daub	D2a	?	4	137	n/a		wattle traces, x1 flat face		
23	4157	4147	Daub	D2b	?	3	339	n/a		wattle marks 7-13mm di. X2 flat faces		
23	4157	4150	Daub	D2a	?	8	355	n/a		wattle marks 12-15mm di. X1 flat, x2 curving faces		
23	4159	4158	Daub	D2b	?	2	94	n/a		wattle traces. X2 flat faces		
23	4171	4169	Daub	D2a	?	2	40	n/a		x1 flat face		
23	4171	4169	Daub	D2b	?	2	57	n/a		x2 flat faces		
23	7517	7516	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	46	23mm				
23	7517	7516	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	58	16mm				
23	7523	7522	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	82	nsd				
23	8524	8522	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	217	18mm				
23	8524	8522	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	54	nsd				
23	8524	8523	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	233	25mm				
23	8524	8523	Brick	R1a	RB	1	67	32mm				Worm
23	8524	8523	Brick	nwr	RB	1	192	42mm				
23	8524	8523	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	30	nsd				
23	8542	8544	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	70	15mm				
23	8542	8544	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	97	nsd				
23	8542	8544	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	222	25mm		FT 8; FH 50mm		
24	3021	3021	Daub	D2a	?	2	62	n/a				
24	3021	3021	Daub	D8b	?	1	10	n/a				
24	3062	3062	Brick	nwr	RB	2	984	38 & 40mm				
24	3062	3062	Daub	D2a	?	46	1011	n/a		x1 with 16mm di wattle at 90 degrees to 20mm di wattle spaced 25mm apart. X1 with 15mm di wattle spaced 25mm apart. A number with flat faces & wattle marks - most 15-17mm di		
24	3083	3083	Daub	D2a	?	60	1316	n/a		10-20mm di wattle occ at 90 degrees. A number with flat faces and wattle marks 10-20mm di		
24	3083	3083	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	119	nsd				Worn
24	3088	3088	Brick	nwr	RB	3	478	32-35mm				
24	3088	3088	Daub	D2a	?	38	1668	n/a		x1 with 11mmm di wattle at 90 degrees to 17mm di wattle; x1 with 10 & 11mm di wattle spaced 24mm apart. A number with flat faces & wattle marks 8-16mm di		
24	3125	3110	Daub	D2b	?	3	238	n/a		Flat faces with light grey face		
24	3226	3223	Brick	nwr	RB	7	936	32-40mm				
24	3236	3235	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	65	20mm				
24	3327	3063	Daub	D2a	?	27	1743	n/a		x1 with 10 & 20mm di wattle at 40mm spacing;		

Group	Set	Context	Type	Fabric	Ceramic period	Count	Wt (g)	Thickness	Dimensions	Fixings	Decoration	Comments
										x1 with 17 & 18mm di wattle at 28mm spacing. A number with flat faces and wattle marks. Most wattle 15-17mm di but full range 10-20mm		
24	3502	3500	Daub	D2a	?	5	121	n/a		wattle marks 12-21mm di. Some flat faces		
24	3502	3501	Brick	nwr	RB	1	369	39mm				
24	3504	3503	Daub	D2a	?	21	276	n/a		x1 with wattle marks at 45 degrees to eachother, 14-16mm di. Some flat faces		
24	3505	3505	Daub	D2a	?	1	20	n/a		wattle mark 18mm di		Burnt/overfired. Red
24	3508	3508	Daub	D2a	?	1	10	n/a				
24	3539	3539	Brick	nwr	RB	2	438	38mm				
24	3539	3539	Daub	D2a	?	26	614	n/a		wattle marks 10-18mm di. Some flat faces		
24	3539	3539	Daub	D2b	?	5	121	n/a		trace of wattle mark. X1 flat face		
24	3539	3539	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	48	28mm				
24	3540	3541	Daub	D2a	?	1	68	n/a		x1 flat face		
24	3540	3545	Tegula	nwr	RB	2	169	20mm		FT - 1; FH 42mm		
24	3549	3549	Daub	D2a	?	11	152	n/a		x1 16mmm di wattle mark		
24	3549	3549	Daub	D2b	?	2	25	n/a				Burnt
24	3550	3550	Daub	D2a	?	4	33	n/a		x1 flat face		
24	3551	3552	Brick	nwr	RB	1	126	33mm				
24	3551	3557	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	4	135	nsd				
24	3553	3553	Brick	nwr	RB	1	77	30mm				Worn
24	3553	3553	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	40	nsd				
24	3555	3554	Brick	nwr	RB	1	832	35mm				
24	3555	3554	Daub	D2a	?	2	20	n/a		wattle traces		
24	3558	3558	Brick	R4b	RB	2	171	30-35mm				
24	3558	3558	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	6	nsd				
24	4101	4101	Brick	nwr	RB	2	597	33mm				
24	4101	4101	Daub	D2a	?	5	92	n/a		wattle traces, x1 flat face		
24	4101	4101	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	46	nsd				
24	4112	4113	Daub	D2a	?	3	42	n/a		12mm wattle mark, x1 flat face		
24	4112	4115	Daub	D2a	?	1	18	n/a		wattle trace		
24	4120	4120	Brick	nwr	RB	1	450	35mm				
24	4120	4122	Daub	D2a	?	2	6	n/a				
24	4127	4127	Brick	nwr	RB	1	284	32mm				
24	4127	4127	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	7	nsd				
24	4176	4175	Daub	D2a	?	1	38	n/a				
24	4180	4179	Daub	D2b	?	1	9	n/a		wattle traces		
24	5560	5559	Brick	R1a	RB	1	1064	40mm				
24	5560	5559	Brick	R1a	RB	1	636	50mm				
24	6501	6581	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	13	12mm				
24	6501	6581	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	17	nsd				
24	6575	6572	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	26	nsd				
24	6575	6576	Brick	nwr	RB	1	75	32mm				
24	6594	6594	?Tegula	R1a	RB	2	134	19mm				
24	6594	6594	Brick	R4b	RB	1	85	32mm				
24	6594	6594	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	77	nsd				
24	6594	6597	?Tegula	R1a	RB	2	228	18 & 23mm				
24	6594	6597	?Tegula	R4b	RB	1	94	18mm				
24	6594	6597	Brick	R1a	RB	1	96	34mm				
24	6594	6597	Brick	R4b	RB	4	294	37mm				some re-used - mortar on breaks
24	6594	6597	Brick	R8a	RB	1	55	34mm				

Group	Set	Context	Type	Fabric	Ceramic period	Count	Wt (g)	Thickness	Dimensions	Fixings	Decoration	Comments
24	6595	6595	Tessera	nwr	RB	1	16	17mm	25x19mm			
24	6595	6595	?Tegula	nwr	RB	2	191	18-20mm				
24	6595	6595	Brick	nwr	RB	5	638	36-40mm				
24	6595	6595	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	6	177	nsd				
24	6596	6596	Brick	nwr	RB	2	407	35mm				x1 mamata
24	6596	6596	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	49	21mm				
24	6596	6596	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	15	nsd				
24	7111	7111	Daub	D2a	?	1	16	n/a		wattle traces		
24	8528	8527	Daub	D2a	?	2	54	n/a		wattle traces. X1 flat face		
25	4549	4549	Daub	D2a	?	7	89	n/a		wattle traces. X3 flat faces		
25	4549	4549	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	58	nsd				
25	4550	4550	Brick	nwr	RB	1	404	40mm				
25	4550	4550	Daub	D2a	?	5	160	n/a		wattle traces		
25	4550	4550	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	73	nsd				
25	4551	4551	Brick	nwr	RB	1	189	32mm				
25	4555	4555	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	167	18mm				
25	4555	4555	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	3	129	nsd				
25	4555	4555	Mortar	M1g	?	1	59	n/a				
25	4563	4562	Brick	nwr	RB	2	665	38 & 43mm				
25	4563	4562	Daub	D2a	?	1	11	n/a		x1 flat face		
25	4563	4569	Brick	nwr	RB	1	156	35mm				
25	4563	4569	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	462	20mm				
25	4563	4569	Tegula	T1aii	EM/HM	1	281	12mm	93mm wide	FH - 25mm	Cl/gr gl upper face	Like a mini tegula with rounded-topped flanges the ends of which are cut away
25	4567	4566	Daub	D2a	?	1	10	n/a		wattle traces		
25	4573	4572	Daub	D2b	?	2	352	n/a		x1 12mm di wattle. X2 flat faces		
25	5049	5049	Brick	nwr	RB	2	237	41mm				
25	5049	5049	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	108	18mm				
25	5060	5059	Daub	D2a	?	1	5	n/a				
25	6087	6087	Daub	D2a	?	5	76	n/a		14mm di wattle. X2 flat faces		
25	6087	6089	Daub	D2b	?	1	48	n/a		15mm di wattle		
25	6091	6090	Daub	D2a	?	17	783	n/a		20mm di wattle. Some flat faces and misc wattle impressions		
25	6095	6094	Daub	D2a	?	5	131	n/a		wattle traces. X1 flat face		
25	6103	6102	Daub	D2b	?	1	34	n/a		x1 flat face		
25	6107	6106	Daub	D2a	?	24	1026	n/a		10-16mm di wattle. Some flat faces, several partial wattle marks		
25	6119	6119	Brick	nwr	RB	1	550	35mm				
25	6119	6119	Daub	D2a	?	8	140	n/a		wattle traces. X3 flat faces		
25	6121	6121	Daub	D2a	?	1	161	n/a		12 & 14mm wattle at 45 degrees. X1 flat face		
25	6131	6130	Daub	D2a	?	3	42	n/a		wattle tracs. X1 flat face		
25	6169	6168	Brick	R8a	RB	1	1143	35-42mm				
25	6169	6168	Brick	R1b	RB	1	1165	35mm				Re-used - mortar on break
25	6169	6168	Brick	R4b	RB	1	547	40mm				
25	6169	6168	Brick	R8a	RB	1	690	34mm				Re-used - mortar on break
25	6169	6168	Brick	R8a	RB	2	3160	38mm				Re-used - mortar on break
25	6169	6168	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	246	22mm				
25	6180	6180	Brick	nwr	RB	1	119	34mm				
25	6180	6180	Daub	D2a	?	2	61	n/a		10 & 18mm di wattle set 20mm apart		
25	6186	6185	Brick	nwr	RB	1	270	31mm				
25	6186	6185	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	125	22mm				
25	7088	7088	Brick	nwr	RB	2	403	35mm				
25	7088	7088	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	7	nsd				

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25	7112	7112	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	57	19mm				
25	8501	8502	Daub	D2a	?	2	9	n/a				
25	8501	8504	?Tegula	nwr	RB	2	211	18-19mm				
25	8501	8504	Brick	nwr	RB	1	323	38mm				
25	8501	8504	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	98	nsd				
26	1392	1392	Peg tile	T6b	LPM	1	23	10mm				
26	1393	1472	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	106	nsd				Worn
26	1714	1713	Peg tile	T2aii	HM	1	17	9mm				
26	1714	1713	Peg tile	T2c	HM	1	15	nsd				
27	1699	1697	Brick	nwr	RB	2	303	42mm				x1 v worn
27	1699	1697	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	340	22mm		FT 3a/FH 50mm		
27	2506	2505	Brick	nwr	RB	2	202	35mm				
27	4205	4203	Brick	nwr	RB	1	73	30mm				
27	4205	4211	Brick	nwr	RB	1	183	30mm				
27	4205	4254	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	55	15mm				
27	4205	4254	Mortar	M10b	?	1	5	n/a				?Render - white-washed face
27	4220	3297	Box flue	nwr	RB	1	126	17mm			x4 toothed comb (straight)	
27	4220	3297	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	16	nsd				
27	4220	3300	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	149	19mm				
27	4220	3305	Brick	R4b	RB	2	1043	35mm				
27	4220	3311	Brick	R2a	RB	1	79	38mm				
27	4220	4206	?Tegula	nwr	RB	2	153	20mm				
27	4220	4206	Daub	D2a	?	7	391	n/a		x1 flat face		
27	4220	4206	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	35	15mm				
27	4220	4208	Brick	nwr	RB	5	705	42mm				
27	4220	4208	Daub	D2a	?	3	207	n/a		wattle traces. X2 flat faces		
27	4220	4208	Daub	D2b	?	1	52	n/a		x1 flat face		
27	4220	4208	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	87	17mm				
27	4220	4215	Brick	nwr	RB	6	2080	37-46mm				
27	4220	4220	Daub	D2a	?	1	25	n/a		x1 flat face		
27	4231	4229	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	401	25mm				
27	4565	4564	Brick	nwr	RB	1	936	38mm				
27	4565	4564	Daub	D2a	?	4	82	n/a		x3 flat faces		
27	4565	4564	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	13	nsd				
27	4565	4564	Tegula	nwr	RB	3	127	23mm				
27	4607	4605	Daub	D2a	?	4	208	n/a		15 & 16mm di wattle marks at 90 degrees. Flat faces		
27	4610	4608	Brick	nwr	RB	1	315	34mm				
27	4610	4608	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	131	12mm				
27	4639	4637	Brick	nwr	RB	2	324	37mm				
27	4644	4643	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	43	17mm				
27	5019	5020	Box flue	nwr	RB	1	56	18mm				Criss-cross combing
27	5019	5020	Daub	D2a	?	4	22	n/a				
27	5019	5020	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	18	nsd				
27	5019	5021	Daub	D2a	?	1	8	n/a				
27	5019	5021	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	12	13mm				R11a black sand
27	5019	5024	Brick	nwr	RB	2	321	40mm				
27	5019	5024	Daub	D2a	?	1	44	n/a		x1 flat face		
27	5019	5024	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	46	15mm				
27	5019	5024	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	103	20mm		FT 6; FH 47mm		
27	5028	2205	Daub	D2a	?	1	35	n/a		Wattle mark trace		
27	5029	5039	Daub	D2b	?	3	30	n/a		x1 flat face		Dried mud really..
27	5029	5042	Brick	nwr	RB	1	100	38mm				
27	5029	5042	Daub	D2a	?	2	33	n/a				
27	5029	5042	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	3	178	nsd				
27	5030	5043	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	20	17mm				
27	5030	5043	Brick	nwr	RB	2	168	30 & 40mm				
27	5030	5044	Brick	nwr	RB	3	861	28-34mm				

Group	Set	Context	Type	Fabric	Ceramic period	Count	Wt (g)	Thickness	Dimensions	Fixings	Decoration	Comments
27	5030	5044	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	59	nsd				
27	5047	5045	Brick	nwr	RB	1	55	40mm				
27	5047	5045	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	3	70	nsd				
27	5053	5051	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	39	20mm				
27	5053	5051	Brick	nwr	RB	1	183	30mm				
27	5053	5051	Daub	D2a	?	1	10	n/a				
27	5056	5054	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	5	135	nsd				
27	5075	5073	Tessera	nwr	RB	1	30	24mm	30x27mm			
27	5075	5073	Brick	nwr	RB	3	539	30-53mm				
27	5075	5073	Daub	D2a	?	1	53	n/a		x1 flat face		
27	5075	5073	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	171	14mm				
27	5075	5073	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	5	91	nsd				
27	5524	5522	Daub	D2a	?	1	10	n/a				
27	5546	5545	Brick	R1a	RB	1	438	41mm				
27	5546	5545	Brick	R1a	RB	1	1260	38mm				Lots of ?random incised/scratched lines on upper face
27	5550	5547	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	189	20mm				
27	5550	5547	Brick	nwr	RB	3	820	33-37mm				
27	6068	6066	Brick	nwr	RB	1	96	45mm				
27	6073	6072	Daub	D2a	?	2	40	n/a		11mm di wattle		
27	6086	6085	Daub	D2a	?	4	366	n/a		16 & 20mm di wattle spaced 26mm apart		
27	6231	6228	Brick	nwr	RB	1	91	35mm				
27	6231	6236	Daub	D2a	?	1	28	n/a				
27	6271	6259	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	84	22mm				
27	6271	6260	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	80	nsd				
27	6507	6506	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	11	nsd				
27	6507	6509	?Tegula	R1a	RB	2	144	18-22mm				
27	6507	6509	Brick	R1a	RB	1	250	38mm				
27	6507	6509	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	15	nsd				
27	6507	6509	Tegula	R1a	RB	1	32	19mm				
27	6507	6511	Brick	nwr	RB	1	1602	38mm				
27	6507	6511	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	453	27mm				
27	6541	6540	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	80	19mm				c1 straight batch mark
27	6541	6540	Brick	nwr	RB	5	676	33-35mm				
27	6541	6540	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	3	39	nsd				
27	6541	6542	Brick	nwr	RB	2	477	30mm				Worn
27	6541	6542	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	67	18mm		FH - 30+mm		Part flange cut away
27	7060	7058	Brick	nwr	RB	1	102	42mm				
27	7060	7058	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	21	nsd				
27	7060	7061	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	49	20mm				
27	7060	7061	Daub	D2a	?	29	662	n/a		18-20mm di wattle. A few flat faces		
27	7060	7062	Daub	D2a	?	113	4464	n/a		12-22mm di wattle set 30-35mm apart, some set 15mm apart. X1 with 10 & 12mm di wattle set 15 & 20mm apasrt at 90 degrees. Several flat faces & wattle traces. X1 ?corner frag		
27	7060	7062	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	30	nsd				
27	7067	7066	Daub	D2a	?	1	26	n/a				
27	7067	7067	Daub	D2a	?	2	90	n/a		wattle traces		
27	7069	7068	Daub	D2a	?	1	47	n/a		x1 curving face		
27	7075	7072	Daub	D2a	?	1	29	n/a		x1 flat face		
27	7082	7081	Daub	D2b	?	4	499	n/a		x1 flat face		
27	7082	7081	Daub	D2a	?	4	191	n/a		8 & 16mm di wattle set 18mm apart. X1 flat face		

Group	Set	Context	Type	Fabric	Ceramic period	Count	Wt (g)	Thickness	Dimensions	Fixings	Decoration	Comments
27	7087	7083	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	13	24mm				
27	7087	7083	Daub	D2b	?	1	12	n/a		x1 flat face		
27	7167	7152	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	179	20mm		FT 1; FH 42mm		
27	7167	7156	Brick	nwr	RB	3	144	35+mm				
27	7508	7506	Imbrex	nwr	RB	2	120	16 & 26mm				
27	7508	7506	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	10	122	nsd				
27	7508	7507	Brick	nwr	RB	1	36	32mm				
27	7508	7507	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	20	nsd				
27	7508	7507	Peg tile	T2aii	HM	1	22	11mm				poss a R1a imb
27	7513	7510	Box flue	nwr	RB	1	17	16mm				x2 paralel straight line batch marks
27	7513	7510	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	65	26mm				
27	7513	7510	Brick	nwr	RB	1	294	30mm				
27	7513	7510	Daub	D1a	?	1	5	n/a				
27	7513	7510	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	39	nsd				
27	7513	7511	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	10	nsd				
27	8006	8015	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	6	98	nsd				
27	8008	8013	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	88	25mm				
27	8008	8013	Brick	nwr	RB	1	63	30mm				
27	8008	8013	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	3	26	nsd				
27	8010	8009	Brick	nwr	RB	1	52	32mm				
27	8010	8009	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	6	125	nsd				
27	8010	8010	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	55	22mm				
27	8010	8010	Brick	nwr	RB	1	65	31mm				
27	8010	8010	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	223	21mm				
27	8010	8010	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	25	nsd				
27	8012	8011	Brick	nwr	RB	1	70	30mm				
27	8012	8011	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	23	nsd				
27	8614	8611	Brick	nwr	RB	1	215	40mm				
28	3066	3067	Daub	D2b	?	1	13	n/a				
28	3066	3067	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	266	18 & 22mm				
28	3066	3070	Brick	nwr	RB	5	1412	38-40mm				
28	3066	3070	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	114	18mm				
28	3066	3070	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	6	508	22-24mm				
28	3066	3071	Brick	nwr	RB	1	232	38mm				
28	3066	3071	Daub	?	?	14	16	n/a				Vitrified material/glassy black/grey banded. Not crucible
28	3066	3072	Brick	R1g	RB	1	604	38mm				
28	3066	3076	Brick	nwr	RB	1	177	35mm				Worn
28	3066	3077	Brick	nwr	RB	4	1181	32-42mm				
28	3066	3077	Daub	D2b	?	2	133	n/a		x1 flat face, 12mm di wattle		
28	3066	3077	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	4	272	18-25mm				
28	3098	3090	Box flue	nwr	RB	2	118	17 & 20mm			x1 simple single line incised cross; x1 criss-cross combed	
28	3098	3090	Brick	nwr	RB	5	1136	30-36mm				
28	3098	3090	Daub	D2a	?	10	966	n/a		wattle marks 12-20mm di. A number with flat faces & wattle marks 12-20mm di		
28	3098	3091	Daub	D2a	?	3	190	n/a		wattle marks 12-14mm. Some flat faces		
28	3098	3091	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	17	nsd				
28	3098	3092	Brick	nwr	RB	2	390	32 & 41mm				
28	3098	3092	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	5	248	17-20mm				
28	3098	3095	Brick	nwr	RB	2	459	31-35mm				
28	3098	3095	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	52	18mm				
28	3098	3096	Brick	nwr	RB	2	750	36-40mm		x1 mamata nipple		
28	3098	3096	Daub	D2a	?	1	152	n/a		wattle mark 12mm di. Flat face		
28	3098	5590	Brick	nwr	RB	1	166	38mm				

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28	3098	5590	Daub	D2a	?	2	75	n/a		14mm di wattle, x1 flat face		
28	3098	5590	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	4	42	nsd				
28	3098	5598	Brick	nwr	RB	1	162	35mm				
28	5034	5025	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	26	nsd				
28	5034	5026	Brick	nwr	RB	1	75	35mm				
28	5034	5026	Daub	D2b	?	1	23	n/a		x1 flat face		
28	5034	5026	Imbrex	nwr	RB	2	210	20mm				
28	5034	5105	Box flue	nwr	RB	1	45	21mm				Criss-cross combing
28	5034	5105	?Tegula	nwr	RB	3	259	20-24mm				
28	5034	5105	Brick	nwr	RB	3	915	37-40mm				
28	5034	5105	Daub	D2a	?	1	16	n/a		Flat face sooted		
28	5034	5105	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	42	nsd				
28	5034	5249	Brick	R7a	RB	1	528	30mm				
28	5034	5249	Brick	R4b	RB	1	280	36mm				
28	5034	5249	Brick	R2a	RB	1	174	43mm				
28	5034	5249	Brick	R1a	RB	1	686	35mm				
28	5034	5249	Brick	R4a	RB	1	1065	40mm				
28	5034	5249	Brick	R6a	RB	2	820	35mm				
28	5034	5249	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	3	61	nsd				
28	5034	5249	Mortar	M1f	RB	1	27	n/a				
28	5034	5250	Daub	D8b	?	1	70	n/a		wattle traces		close to D2a - v rare organics
28	5609	5591	Brick	nwr	RB	5	1509	37-38mm				
28	5609	5591	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	3	295	nsd				
29	1215	1215	Daub	D2a	?	1	6	n/a				
29	1215	1215	Daub	D5a	?	2	18	n/a				
29	1314	1314	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	117	22mm				
29	1314	1314	Brick	B1a	LPM	1	497	65mm		shallow erog		
29	1314	1314	Brick	B10a	LPM	1	433	66mm	W - 110mm	shallow crude frog		
29	1314	1314	Peg tile	T6a	LPM	1	13	9mm				
29	1314	1315	Brick	B1a	LPM	1	9	nsd				
29	1314	1316	Peg tile	T6a	LPM	2	41	10mm				
29	1314	1331	Peg tile	T6b	LPM	2	81	10mm				
29	1314	1331	Peg tile	T7b	LPM	1	44	11mm				
29	1314	1337	Brick	R4b	RB	2	135	32+mm				
29	1328	1328	Daub	D2a	?	1	31	n/a		x2 wattle marks c. 9mm di, 8mm spacing		Ox/redu
29	1328	1328	Daub	D5a	?	2	12	n/a				
29	1329	1329	Peg tile	T6a	LPM	1	15	10mm				
29	1341	1342	?Tegula	R1a	RB	1	99	23mm				
29	1341	1342	Brick	R4b	RB	1	265	35mm				
29	1457	1436	Mortar		?	1	45					Irregular Pale grey abundant quartz with coarser quartz grits
29	1591	1588	Brick	nwr	RB	1	43	30mm				
29	2016	2015	Brick	nwr	RB	1	40	45mm				
29	2016	2015	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	71	15mm				
29	2016	2015	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	9	149	nsd				
29	2016	2015	Tegula	nwr	RB	2	106	20mm		FT 5/FH 45mm		
29	2033	2005	Brick	R3a	RB	1	386	45mm				
29	2033	2018	Brick	nwr	RB	1	123	30mm				
29	2033	2018	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	90	15mm				
29	2033	2021	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	190	22mm				
29	2033	2021	Brick	nwr	RB	8	976	30-40mm				
29	2033	2021	Daub	D2a	?	1	2	n/a				
29	2033	2021	Daub	D2b	?	1	21	n/a				
29	2033	2021	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	77	15mm				
29	2033	2021	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	18	700	15-22mm				
29	2033	2027	Brick	R8b	RB	1	242	40mm				
29	2033	5000	?Ridge	Granular	LPM	1	25	10mm			Br gl ext	

Group	Set	Context	Type	Fabric	Ceramic period	Count	Wt (g)	Thickness	Dimensions	Fixings	Decoration	Comments
29	2033	5000	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	71	25mm				
29	3019	3019	Brick	nwr	RB	2	448	40mm				
29	3019	3019	Daub	D2a	?	1	17	n/a		x1 flat face		
29	3019	3045	Brick	nwr	RB	1	191	36mm				
29	3019	3045	Daub	D2a	?	1	67	n/a				
29	3019	3045	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	105	17mm				
29	3019	3045	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	93	18 & 22mm				
29	3019	5018	Brick	R1c	RB	1	545	45mm				
29	3055	6016	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	67	25mm				
29	3055	6016	Brick	R4b	RB	1	650	35mm				
29	3055	6018	?Tegula	R1b	RB	1	188	22-24mm				
29	3055	6018	Imbrex	R1a	RB	1	151	20mm				
29	3055	6018	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	3	109	nsd				
29	4006	4008	Brick	nwr	RB	1	68	39mm				
29	4006	4008	Daub	D5a	?	1	17	n/a				Adhering mortar
29	4006	4008	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	20	12mm				
29	4006	4008	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	10	301	nsd				
29	4006	4008	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	60	nsd		FT 10; FH 35+mm		
29	4006	4009	Brick	nwr	RB	5	901	39-40mm				
29	4006	4009	Daub	D2a	?	1	70	n/a		x1 flat face		
29	4006	4009	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	9	329	nsd				
29	4006	4009	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	87	nsd		FT 3; FH 42+mm		
29	4006	4010	Brick	R8b	RB	1	124	41mm				
29	4006	4010	Imbrex	R7a	RB	1	63	16mm				
29	4006	4011	Brick	R8a	RB	2	133	32mm				
29	5506	5506	Daub	D2a	?	1	18	n/a				
29	5506	5506	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	13	nsd				
29	5506	5507	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	98	17mm				
29	5506	5507	Brick	nwr	RB	1	144	40mm				
29	5506	5507	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	4	90	nsd				
29	5506	5508	Tessera	nwr	RB	1	8	16mm	22x17mm			
29	5506	5508	Daub	D2a	?	4	66	n/a		x1 flat face		
29	5506	5508	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	61	nsd				
29	5506	5509	Brick	nwr	RB	1	163	35+mm				
29	5506	5509	Daub	D2a	?	1	5	n/a				
29	5506	5509	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	54	20mm		FT 4; FH 35mm		
29	5506	5510	Daub	D2b	?	1	14	n/a				
29	5506	5510	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	9	nsd				
29	5506	5512	Daub	D2a	?	1	27	n/a		x1 flat face		
29	5506	5512	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	73	nsd		FT 11; FH 39+mm		
29	5506	5515	Daub	D2a	?	1	36	n/a		wattle traces		
29	5506	5515	Daub	D1a	?	19	77	n/a				more iron pan really
29	5506	5515	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	7	nsd				
29	5506	5516	Brick	nwr	RB	2	93	30mm				
29	5506	5516	Daub	D2a	?	5	66	n/a				
29	5506	5516	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	7	nsd				
29	5506	5517	Daub	D2a	?	2	23	n/a		x1 flat face		
29	7000	7002	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	100	22mm				
29	7025	7026	Brick	nwr	RB	1	100	36mm				
29	7025	7029	Daub	D2a	?	1	9	n/a				
29	7025	7037	Daub	D2a	?	1	8	n/a				
29	8001	8001	?Tegula	nwr	RB	2	237	25mm				
29	8001	8001	Brick	nwr	RB	4	310	32mm				
29	8001	8001	Daub	D2a	?	1	5	n/a				
29	8001	8001	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	3	52	nsd				
29	8001	8001	Mortar	M3a	?	2	67	n/a				
29	8005	8007	Brick	nwr	RB	1	46	30mm				
29	8005	8007	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	4	52	nsd				
29	8005	8007	Mortar	M5b	?	1	7	n/a				

Group	Set	Context	Type	Fabric	Ceramic period	Count	Wt (g)	Thickness	Dimensions	Fixings	Decoration	Comments
30	6518	6517	Brick	nwr	RB	10	2902	35-55mm				
30	6518	6517	Daub	D2a	?	1	23	n/a		x1 flat face		
30	6518	6517	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	6	249	nsd				
30	6518	6517	Mortar	M1g	?	1	45	n/a				
30	6518	6517	Mortar	M1g	?	1	208	n/a				
30	6518	6517	Tegula	nwr	RB	2	174	nsd				
30	6518	6519	Brick	nwr	RB	2	393	40mm				
30	6518	6519	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	97	27mm		FT 7c; FH 45mm		Slight stacking imprint
30	6518	6520	Brick	nwr	RB	1	291	32mm				x1 arced batch mark, x2 overfired. Some re-used
30	6518	6520	Daub	D2a	?	1	15	n/a				
30	6518	6520	Imbrex	nwr	RB	1	20	15mm				Part of underside cutaway
30	6518	6520	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	4	52	nsd				
30	6518	6521	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	15	nsd				
30	6529	6526	Brick	nwr	RB	3	1276	33-48mm				
30	6529	6526	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	5	174	nsd				
30	6529	6526	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	149	24mm				
30	6529	6527	?Tegula	nwr	RB	2	330	20-22mm				
30	6529	6527	Brick	nwr	RB	3	423	30-35mm				
30	6529	6527	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	39	nsd				
30	6529	6531	?Tegula	nwr	RB	2	161	25mm				
30	6529	6531	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	16	nsd				
30	6529	6532	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	32	nsd				
31	1038	1037	Brick	B5a	EPM	1	37	nsd				
31	1086	1086	Brick	B5a	LPM	5	1484	65mm	W - 110mm	U-frog		Medium-hard fired
31	1086	1086	Mortar		?	1	45					Irregular Pale yellow fine quartz
31	1086	1086	Peg tile	T6a	LPM	2	38	11mm				Adhering bitumen
31	1087	1087	Brick	B14a	LPM	2	26	nsd				
31	1087	1087	Mortar	M10a	?	1	24	13mm				Flat face/render
31	1087	1087	Peg tile	T5f	LPM	1	71	10mm				New fabric. Well formed & fired. pot c. 1825-75
31	1087	1117	Brick	B1b	EPM	1	9	nsd				
31	1088	1088	Brick	B1b	EPM	1	15	nsd				
31	1088	1088	Brick	B2a	EPM	2	33	nsd				
31	1088	1088	Brick	B5a	LPM	12	693	63mm (x1)				x1 used in flooring
31	1088	1088	Daub	D2a	?	2	26	n/a				
31	1088	1088	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	3	147	nsd				
31	1088	1088	Peg tile	T6a	LPM	10	194	10-13mm		x1 diamond peg hole 10x10mm		
31	1088	1088	Peg tile	T5f	LPM	1	9	10mm				
31	1088	1088	Peg tile	T3a	LM	1	28	11mm				Possibly later
31	1099	1099	Peg tile	T1aii	HM	1	65	11mm				Worn
31	1099	1099	Peg tile	T2ai	HM	1	23	12mm				
31	1100	1100	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	12	nsd				
31	1111	1111	Brick	B5a	LPM	3	661	59mm	W - 107mm			
31	1111	1111	Mortar	M10a	LPM	1	709	n/a				Render with chamfered corner (door/window)
31	1111	1111	Peg tile	T1aii	HM	1	7	nsd				
31	1111	1111	Peg tile	T6b	LPM	3	245	10-12mm				
31	1111	1111	Peg tile	T5f	LPM	1	31	10mm				
31	1111	1111	Peg tile	T5g	LPM	2	39	10-11mm				
31	1115	1110	Daub	D5a	?	1	8	n/a				
31	1115	1112	Brick	nwr	RB	1	100	31mm				
31	1115	1112	Peg tile	T1aii	HM	1	14	12mm				
31	1115	1112	Peg tile	T5b	LM	1	10	9mm				
31	1115	1112	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	191	25mm		FH 51mm		Worn
31	1118	1118	Brick	B1b	EPM	2	32	nsd				
31	1124	1124	Peg tile	T6a	LPM	5	107	10-11mm				
31	1127	1127	Brick	B1b	EPM	2	35	nsd				
31	1127	1127	Brick	nwr	RB	1	92	40mm				Overfired
31	1149	1149	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	28	18mm				
31	1149	1149	Peg tile	T2aii	HM	1	33	11mm				

Group	Set	Context	Type	Fabric	Ceramic period	Count	Wt (g)	Thickness	Dimensions	Fixings	Decoration	Comments
31	1173	1173	Peg tile	T2aii	HM	1	29	11mm				
31	1173	1173	Peg tile	T6a	LPM	3	83	11mm				
31	1183	1183	Peg tile	T2aii	HM	1	52	12mm				
31	1188	1119	Brick	B1b	EPM	1	175	50mm				
31	1188	1119	Brick	B5a	LPM	8	553	nsd				
31	1188	1119	Brick	B6a	LPM	2	116	nsd				
31	1188	1119	Mortar	M5b	?	1	56	30mm				Flat face/render
31	1188	1119	Peg tile	T1aii	HM	1	110	12mm				Worn
31	1188	1119	Peg tile	T5f	LPM	2	49	11mm				
31	1188	1119	Peg tile	T5g	LPM	4	113	10-12mm		x1 diamond peg hole		Well formed & fired
31	1188	1119	Peg tile	T6a	LPM	1	21	12mm				
31	1188	1122	Peg tile	T2b	LM	1	48	10mm				
31	1188	1122	Peg tile	T3a	LM	1	28	11mm				
31	1208	1206	Brick	B1a	EPM	4	15	nsd				
31	1208	1208	Brick	B1b	LPM	1	119	nsd				
31	1208	1208	Brick	B2a	LPM	1	288	65mm				Laid on edge of floor - heavy wear
31	1247	1228	Brick	nwr	RB	3	108	36+mm				
31	1247	1229	Brick	R12a	RB	1	242	35mm				
31	1249	1248	Peg tile	T1aii	HM	1	41	11mm				
31	1256	1256	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	153	nsd		FT 14/FH 35mm+		
31	1279	1273	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	45	23mm				
31	1279	1274	Brick	R4b	RB	1	147	40mm				Overfired
31	1309	1306	Tessera	nwr	RB	1	24	22mm	29x16			Possibly
31	1309	1306	Daub	D2a	?	1	13	n/a				
31	1309	1306	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	63	nsd				
31	1356	1354	Brick	nwr	RB	1	62	30+mm				
31	1432	1419	Brick	nwr	RB	1	134	34mm				Worn
31	1432	1419	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	61	nsd				
31	1432	1419	Peg tile	T2aii	HM	1	163	10mm		O peg (14>7mm) set 15mm down from top, 50mm in from side		
31	1475	1292	Brick	B1a	EPM	2	10	nsd				
31	1475	1292	Peg tile	T1aii	HM	2	51	10-12mm				
31	1475	1292	Peg tile	T3c	EPM	1	29	14mm				
31	1475	1292	Peg tile	T6a	LPM	1	17	11mm				
31	1475	1293	Brick	B1b	EPM	20	587	52mm				
31	1475	1293	Brick	B10a	LPM	5	498	66mm				
31	1475	1293	Daub	D5a	?	2	5	n/a				
31	1475	1293	Peg tile	T1aii	HM	1	35	12mm				
31	1475	1293	Peg tile	T2ai	HM	3	76	10-11mm				
31	1475	1293	Peg tile	T3a	LM	1	34	12mm				
31	1475	1293	Peg tile	T5f	LPM	3	35	10-11mm				
31	1475	1293	Peg tile	T6a	LPM	10	170	10-11mm				
31	1475	1293	Peg tile	T6b	LPM	2	53	11-12mm				
31	1475	1293	Peg tile	T7b	LPM	4	88	10-11mm				
31	1475	1327	Peg tile	T2aii	HM	1	26	12mm				
31	1475	1327	Peg tile	T5f	LPM	1	135	11mm		Diamond peg hole (1x10>10x7mm) set 25mm down from top & 37mm in from side		
31	1475	1327	Peg tile	T6a	LPM	2	101	10mm				
31	1610	1604	Daub	D2b	?	1	21	n/a		x1 flat face		Rare flint
31	1637	1633	Peg tile	T2ai	HM	1	15	12mm				
31	1637	1636	?Tegula	T4b	RB	1	34	nsd				
31	1655	1642	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	148	28mm				
31	1655	1642	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	38	nsd				
31	6035	6021	Daub	D2a	?	6	127	n/a		14mm di wattle, x2 flat faces		
31	6035	6021	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	3	nsd				

Group	Set	Context	Type	Fabric	Ceramic period	Count	Wt (g)	Thickness	Dimensions	Fixings	Decoration	Comments
31	7018	7016	Brick	nwr	RB	1	114	51mm				
31	7022	7020	Brick	nwr	RB	1	77	34+mm				
33	1210	1209	Peg tile	T5a	LM	1	36	10mm				
33	1210	1209	Peg tile	T5f	LPM	1	49	10mm				
33	1210	1209	Peg tile	T2ai	HM	1	50	12mm				
33	1210	1209	Peg tile	T9a	EPM	1	70	10mm				Possibly later
33	1210	1209	Peg tile	T6a	LPM	3	62	9-10mm				
33	1210	1209	Peg tile	T6b	LPM	2	73	11mm				
33	1212	1211	Brick	B1b	EPM	2	91	nsd				
33	1212	1211	Peg tile	T1aii	HM	1	76	12mm				
33	1212	1211	Peg tile	T2aii	LM	1	32	12mm				
33	1212	1211	Peg tile	T3a	LM	1	29	11mm				
33	1212	1211	Peg tile	T7b	LPM	1	141	10mm				Stacking mark
33	1213	1213	Peg tile	T2ai	LM	1	27	10mm				Worn
33	1213	1213	Peg tile	T6a	LPM	1	16	11mm				
33	1213	1213	Peg tile	T6b	LPM	1	27	11mm				
33	1353	1352	Brick	B1a	LPM	1	896	60mm	W - 95mm			Hard/overfired
33	1353	1352	Brick	B1a	LPM	2	877	55 & 60mm				
33	1640	1528	Wall tile	TGW	EPM	1	8	8mm			White glaze	
35	1200	1199	Brick	B6b	LPM	1	546	45mm				Worn - paver
35	1200	1199	Peg tile	T8a	LPM	1	474	13mm	W - 150mm	Sq peg hole (7x7mm) set 25mm down from top, 25mm in from edge (to centre of peg hole)	STP (illeg) between peg holes	Well formed & fired
35	1203	1201	Pan tile	T6c	LPM	1	55	13mm				
35	1203	1201	Path edging	T8b	LPM	1	234	20mm				T profile with 31mm wide base and sloped/triangular profile
35	1203	1201	Brick	B1a	LPM	1	168	nsd				
35	1203	1201	Mortar	M8a	LPM	1	95	30mm				Slab/doorstep
35	1203	1201	Peg tile	T6a	LPM	1	50	11mm				
36	1021	1021	Brick	nwr	RB	1	56	43mm				
36	1021	1021	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	47	nsd				not PR tile as bagged
37	1000	1000	Brick	nwr	RB	1	618	35mm				
37	1030	1028	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	284	21mm				
37	6505	6504	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	54	nsd				
37	7526	7526	Brick	nwr	RB	1	212	46mm				
0	0	4367	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	95	24mm				
0	0	6062	?Tegula	nwr	RB	1	101	20mm				6062-6064
0	0	8000	Daub	D2a	?	7	118	n/a		10-12mm di wattle marks		
0	0	7064	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	25	17mm				
0	0	1232	Brick	R1a	RB	1	49	40mm				
0	0	1716	Peg tile	T3a	LM	1	17	14mm				
0	0	1716	Peg tile	T6a	LPM	5	55	10-11mm				
0	0	1716	Tegula	nwr	RB	2	138	24mm				Worn
0	0	U/S	Box flue	nwr	RB	1	88	22mm			x5 toothed combe (straight)	
0	0	U/S	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	25	nsd				
0	0	U/S	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	1	47	nsd				
0	0	U/S	Tegula	nwr	RB	1	200	15mm		FH 45mm		
0	0	U/S	Brick	B1a	EPM	3	214	nsd				
0	0	U/S	Daub	D2b	?	1	20	n/a		Curved		Almost rim-like
0	0	U/S	Misc/undiagnostic	nwr	RB	2	233	20mm				

Appendix 3. Catalogue of metalworking debris

Phase	Group	Set	Context	Type	Comments	Wt (g)	Collection
3	3	1689	1686	HS-HMR		3	Sample
3	3	1689	1687	HS-HMR		1	Sample
3	3	1694	1690	HS-HMR		1	Sample
3	3	4200	4198	NDFe		61	Bulk
3	3	6275	6274	HS-HMR		27	Sample
3	3	6275	6274	NDFe		157	Sample
3	3	6275	6276	HS-HMR		17	Sample
3	3	6275	6276	NDFe		10	Bulk
3	3	6275	6276	NDFe		38	Sample
3	4	4235	4232	HS-HMR		549	Sample
3	4	4235	4232	NDFe		2143	Sample
3	4	4235	4232	SC	irregular	293	Bulk
3	4	4238	4236	HS-HMR		4	Sample
3	4	4624	4623	HS-HMR		1	Sample
3	4	6312	6311	NDFe		38	Bulk
3	4	6355	6354	VCL		75	Bulk
3	5	6322	6320	HS-HMR		7	Sample
3	5	6322	6320	NDFe		2	Sample
3	5	6322	6319/6320/6321/6323	HS-HMR		11	Sample
3	5	6322	6319/6320/6321/6323	NDFe		4	Sample
3	6	2172	2171	NDFe		557	Bulk
3	6	2172	2171	VCL		37	Bulk
3	6	2183	2181	NDFe		35	Bulk
3	6	6302	6301	HS-HMR		53	Sample
3	6	6302	6301	NDFe		1652	Sample
3	6	6302	6301	SC	x10	2411	Sample
3	7	3288	3287	HS-HMR		3	Sample
3	7	4613	4611	SC	incomplete	911	Bulk
3	8	3561	3560	NDFe		67	Bulk
3	8	3561	3560	Soil concretion		28	Bulk
3	8	5579	5578	SC		1033	Bulk
3	8	5579	5580	SC		448	Bulk
3	8	5579	5582	NDFe		185	Bulk
4	10	2167	2162	NDFe		991	Bulk
4	10	2167	2162	NDFe	rod-like?	151	Bulk
4	10	2167	2162	SC		493	Bulk
4	10	2167	2162	Tap		88	Bulk
4	10	2167	2162	VCL		192	Bulk
4	10	2167	2163	HS-HMR		81	Sample
4	10	2167	2163	NDFe		1575	Bulk
4	10	2167	2163	NDFe		854	Sample
4	10	2167	2163	SC		2335	Bulk
4	10	2167	2163	Tap		37	Bulk
4	10	2167	2163	VCL		131	Bulk
4	10	2167	2164	HS-HMR		3	Sample
4	10	2167	2165	SC		990	Bulk
4	10	2167	2165	Tap		118	Bulk
4	10	2167	2166	HS-HMR		8	Sample
4	10	2167	2166	NDFe		880	Bulk
4	10	2167	2166	NDFe		149	Sample
4	10	2167	2166	VCL		15	Bulk
4	10	3240	3237	NDFe		386	Bulk
4	10	3240	3237	SC		1019	Bulk
4	10	3240	3237	Tap		19	Bulk
4	10	3240	3237	VCL		87	Bulk
4	10	3240	3238	SC		292	Bulk
4	10	3273	3272	HS-HMR		52	Sample
4	10	3273	3272	NDFe		75	Sample
4	10	3273	3272	SC		644	Bulk
4	10	3277	3274	NDFe		376	Bulk
4	10	3277	3274	SC		259	Bulk
4	10	3277	3275	NDFe		81	Bulk
4	10	3277	3276	HS-HMR		23	Sample
4	10	3277	3276	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		636	Sample
4	10	3277	3276	NDFe		24	Bulk
4	10	4193	4191	NDFe		45	Bulk
4	10	4193	4191	Tap		66	Bulk
4	10	4196	4194	HS-HMR		43	Sample
4	10	4196	4194	NDFe		945	Sample
4	10	4604	4595	HS-HMR		512	Sample
4	10	4604	4595	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		867	Sample
4	10	4604	4595	NDFe		2035	Bulk
4	10	4604	4595	NDFe		1684	Sample
4	10	4604	4595	Tap		99	Bulk
4	10	7143	7139	NDFe		461	Bulk
4	10	7143	7139	SC		754	Bulk
4	10	7143	7139	VCL		54	Bulk
4	10	7143	7140	Cinder		44	Bulk
4	10	7143	7140	NDFe		274	Bulk
4	10	7143	7140	VCL		310	Bulk
4	10	7143	7141	NDFe		469	Bulk
4	10	7143	7141	SC		449	Bulk
4	10	7143	7141	SC		2988	Bulk
4	10	7143	7141	VCL		355	Bulk
4	10	7143	7142	HS-HMR		84	Sample
4	10	7143	7142	NDFe		153	Bulk
4	10	7143	7142	NDFe		208	Sample
4	10	7143	7142	VCL		38	Bulk
4	10	7147	7145	NDFe		31	Bulk
4	10	7147	7146	HS-HMR		6	Sample

Phase	Group	Set	Context	Type	Comments	Wt (g)	Collection
4	10	7147	7146	NDFe		20	Sample
4	11	3266	3262	Cinder		118	Bulk
4	11	3266	3262	NDFe		198	Bulk
4	11	3266	3262	NDFe	rod-like?	107	Bulk
4	11	3266	3262	Tap		68	Bulk
4	11	3266	3263	HS-HMR		1358	Sample
4	11	3266	3263	NDFe		227	Bulk
4	11	3266	3264	HS-HMR		40	Sample
4	11	3266	3264	NDFe		52	Bulk
4	11	3266	3264	NDFe		22	Sample
4	11	3266	3265	SC	smelt?	2635	Bulk
4	11	3266	3268	HS-HMR		20	Sample
4	11	3266	3268	NDFe		62	Sample
4	11	3266	3269	HS-HMR		8	Sample
4	11	3266	3269	NDFe		85	Sample
4	11	3266	3270	HS-HMR		95	Sample
4	11	3266	3270	NDFe		416	Bulk
4	11	3266	3270	NDFe		272	Sample
4	11	3266	3270	SC		914	Bulk
4	11	3266	3278	Tap		962	Bulk
4	11	3266	3279	HS-HMR		10	Sample
4	11	3266	3279	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		19	Sample
4	11	3266	3279	NDFe		30	Sample
4	11	3266	3279	Tap		554	Bulk
4	11	3266	3284	HS-HMR		50	Sample
4	11	3266	3284	NDFe		35	Bulk
4	11	3266	3284	NDFe		265	Sample
4	11	3266	3284	SC		185	Sample
5	10	1711	1708	HS-HMR		352	Sample
5	10	1711	1708	HS-HMR		584	Sample
5	10	1711	1708	NDFe		1868	Sample
5	10	1711	1708	SC		489	Sample
5	10	1711	1708	Tap		132	Sample
5	10	1711	1709	HS-HMR		192	Sample
5	10	1711	1709	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		198	Sample
5	10	1711	1709	NDFe		536	Sample
5	10	1711	1709	VCL		36	Sample
5	12	3261	3256	HS-HMR		26	Sample
5	12	3261	3258	NDFe		32	Bulk
5	12	3261	3258	Tap		52	Bulk
5	12	3261	3259	HS-HMR		93	Sample
5	12	3261	3259	NDFe		123	Sample
5	12	3261	3260	HS-HMR		23	Sample
5	12	3261	3260	NDFe		84	Sample
5	13	1725	1724	HS-HMR		282	Sample
5	13	1725	1724	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		1058	Sample
5	13	1726	1726	NDFe		373	Bulk
5	13	1726	1726	Tap		58	Bulk
5	13	1745	1745	NDFe		89	Bulk
5	14	1721	1721	NDFe		800	Bulk
5	14	1721	1721	Tap		74	Bulk
5	14	1721	1721	VCL		67	Bulk
5	14	1749	1748	HS-HMR		3365	Sample
5	14	1749	1748	NDFe		456	Bulk
5	14	1749	1748	NDFe		10068	Sample
5	14	1749	1748	Tap		80	Bulk
5	14	1750	1750	HS-HMR		1195	Sample
5	14	1750	1750	NDFe		2454	Sample
5	14	1752	1751	HS-HMR		243	Sample
5	14	1752	1751	NDFe		941	Sample
5	14	1758	2196	HS-HMR		370	Sample
5	14	1758	2196	NDFe		1782	Sample
5	14	1760	1759	HS-HMR		1083	Sample
5	14	1760	1759	NDFe	some poss SC?	530	Bulk
5	14	1760	1759	NDFe		17068	Sample
5	14	1760	1759	Tap		173	Bulk
5	14	1760	5125	HS-HMR		1580	Sample
5	14	1760	5125	NDFe		10513	Sample
6	15	1600	1600	HS-HMR		265	Sample
6	15	1600	1600	NDFe		622	Bulk
6	15	1600	1600	NDFe		368	Sample
6	15	1600	1600	VCL		16	Bulk
6	15	2503	2503	Cinder		26	Bulk
6	15	2503	2503	Fe Object		72	Bulk
6	15	2503	2503	NDFe		1654	Bulk
6	15	2503	2503	SC		207	Bulk
6	15	2508	2508	NDFe		820	Bulk
6	15	2508	2508	SC		473	Bulk
6	15	8026	8026	SC		2047	Bulk
6	16	8025	8024	NDFe		48	Bulk
7	17	2142	2141	NDFe		17	Bulk
7	17	2142	2141	VCL		21	Bulk
7	17	3247	3243	NDFe		197	Bulk
7	17	3247	3244	NDFe		368	Bulk
7	17	3247	3248	HS-HMR		1	Sample
7	17	3247	3248	NDFe		13	Sample
7	17	6218	6215	HS-HMR		239	Sample
7	17	6218	6215	NDFe		311	Sample
7	17	6218	6216	HS-HMR		64	Sample
7	17	6218	6216	NDFe		30	Bulk
7	17	6218	6216	NDFe		407	Sample
7	17	6218	6217	HS-HMR		121	Sample
7	17	6218	6217	NDFe		138	Sample
7	17	8556	8550	HS-HMR		44	Sample

Phase	Group	Set	Context	Type	Comments	Wt (g)	Collection
7	17	8556	8550	NDFe		37	Sample
7	17	8556	8554	HS-HMR		13	Sample
7	17	8556	8554	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		21	Sample
7	17	8556	8554	NDFe		56	Sample
7	17	8560	8559	HS-HMR		27	Sample
7	17	8560	8559	NDFe		91	Sample
7	17	8575	8022	HS-HMR		129	Sample
7	17	8575	8022	NDFe		99	Bulk
7	17	8575	8022	NDFe		178	Sample
7	27	8571	8570	NDFe		23	Bulk
8	18	1325	1325	HS-HMR		28	Sample
8	18	1325	1325	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		55	Sample
8	18	1325	1325	NDFe		101	Bulk
8	18	1325	1325	NDFe		40	Sample
8	18	1351	1351	HS-HMR		48	Sample
8	18	1351	1351	NDFe		287	Sample
8	18	1351	1351	Tap		192	Bulk
8	18	1707	1707	NDFe		139	Bulk
8	18	1707	1707	SC	x2 one dense, one slic	662	Bulk
8	18	1707	1707	VCL		31	Bulk
8	18	7007	7007	NDFe	SC? V small?	54	Bulk
8	18	7529	7529	NDFe		403	Bulk
8	18	7529	7529	Tap		33	Bulk
8	18	8579	8579	SC		1340	Bulk
8	19	1730	1730	NDFe		81	Bulk
9	20	1706	1706	VCL		16	Bulk
9	20	6515	6514	NDFe		1	Sample
9	21	1222	1222	Cinder	flow?	5	Bulk
9	21	1324	1324	NDFe		61	Bulk
9	21	1350	1350	NDFe	rod-like?	112	Bulk
9	22	1701	1701	NDFe		47	Sample
9	22	2110	2102	HS-HMR		8	Sample
9	22	2110	2102	NDFe		1	Bulk
9	22	2110	2102	NDFe		22	Sample
9	22	2110	2105	HS-HMR		1	Sample
9	22	2110	2106	HS-HMR		1	Sample
9	22	2110	2106	NDFe		12	Sample
9	22	2110	2108	HS-HMR		11	Sample
9	22	5071	5071	NDFe		45	Bulk
9	22	5071	5071	Tap		10	Bulk
9	22	5127	5127	Cinder		340	Bulk
9	22	5127	5127	NDFe		633	Bulk
9	22	5129	5128	NDFe		574	Bulk
9	22	5129	5128	VCL		29	Bulk
9	22	6225	6224	HS-HMR		16	Sample
9	22	6225	6224	NDFe		15	Sample
9	22	6500	6500	Tap		49	Bulk
9	22	7501	7501	NDCu		40	Bulk
9	22	7501	7501	NDFe		498	Bulk
9	22	7534	7532	NDFe		58	Bulk
9	22	7534	7533	NDFe		35	Bulk
9	22	8519	8518	HS-HMR		19	Sample
9	22	8519	8518	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		21	Sample
9	22	8519	8518	NDFe		79	Sample
9	23	2140	2140	Tap		59	Bulk
9	23	2140	2140	VCL		14	Bulk
9	23	4027	4017	HS-HMR		8	Sample
9	23	4027	4017	NDFe		9	Sample
9	23	4027	4021	HS-HMR		10	Sample
9	23	4027	4021	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		2	Sample
9	23	4027	4025	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		2	Sample
9	23	4027	4037	HS-HMR		6	Sample
9	23	4027	4037	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		7	Sample
9	23	4027	4037	NDFe		1	Sample
9	23	4034	4031	HS-HMR		1	Sample
9	23	4034	4033	HS-HMR		8	Sample
9	23	4045	4045	HS-HMR		11	Sample
9	23	4045	4047	HS-HMR		11	Sample
9	23	4045	4047	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		25	Sample
9	23	4045	4047	NDFe		4	Sample
9	23	4071	4071	HS-HMR		5	Sample
9	23	4071	4071	NDFe		3	Sample
9	23	4071	4083	HS-HMR		5	Sample
9	23	4071	4084	HS-HMR		11	Sample
9	23	4071	4084	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		32	Sample
9	23	4076	4076	NDFe		29	Bulk
9	23	4092	4098	NDFe		260	Bulk
9	23	4108	4108	HS-HMR		7	Sample
9	23	4108	4108	NDFe		1	Sample
9	23	4108	4133	HS-HMR		4	Sample
9	23	4111	4110	NDFe		14	Bulk
9	23	4126	4123	NDFe		18	Bulk
9	23	4126	4124	HS-HMR		221	Sample
9	23	4126	4124	NDFe		97	Sample
9	23	4157	4149	HS-HMR		4	Sample
9	23	4157	4150	HS-HMR		29	Sample
9	23	4157	4156	HS-HMR		5	Sample
9	23	4157	4156	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		7	Sample
9	23	4159	4158	Tap		142	Bulk
9	23	4166	4164	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		3	Sample
9	23	4166	4164	NDFe		2	Sample
9	23	4171	4170	HS-HMR		11	Sample
9	23	4171	4170	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		19	Sample
9	23	4171	4170	NDFe		14	Sample

Phase	Group	Set	Context	Type	Comments	Wt (g)	Collection
9	23	4186	4185	NDFe		55	Bulk
9	23	5521	5519	HS-HMR		1	Sample
9	23	8524	8522	HS-HMR		15	Sample
9	23	8524	8522	HS-HMR		8	Sample
9	23	8524	8522	NDFe		6	Sample
9	23	8524	8523	HS-HMR		9	Sample
9	23	8524	8523	NDFe		27	Sample
9	24	3021	3021	NDFe		9101	Sample
9	24	3021	3021	SC	x4	1370	Sample
9	24	3021	3021	Tap		653	Sample
9	24	3088	3088	HS-HMR		49	Sample
9	24	3088	3088	NDFe		3	Sample
9	24	3089	3089	HS-HMR		16	Sample
9	24	3125	3106	HS-HMR		6	Sample
9	24	3125	3107	HS-HMR		41	Sample
9	24	3125	3107	NDFe		8	Sample
9	24	3125	3110	HS-HMR		18	Sample
9	24	3125	3120	HS-HMR		3	Sample
9	24	3125	3285	HS-HMR		34	Sample
9	24	3125	3286	HS-HMR		8	Sample
9	24	3125	3286	NDFe		1	Sample
9	24	3143	3142	HS-HMR		44	Sample
9	24	3143	3142	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		36	Sample
9	24	3143	3142	NDFe		5	Sample
9	24	3168	3168	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		23	Sample
9	24	3226	3223	HS-HMR		13	Sample
9	24	3226	3223	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		470	Sample
9	24	3226	3223	VCL		470	Sample
9	24	3226	3224	HS-HMR		25	Sample
9	24	3226	3224	NDFe		27	Sample
9	24	3226	3225	HS-HMR		3	Sample
9	24	3230	3227	HS-HMR		382	Sample
9	24	3230	3227	NDFe		263	Sample
9	24	3230	3227	Soil concretion	Disposed	532	Bulk
9	24	3236	3235	NDFe		3	Bulk
9	24	3327	3063	HS-HMR		36	Sample
9	24	3502	3500	HS-HMR		7	Sample
9	24	3502	3500	NDFe		7	Sample
9	24	3502	3501	NDFe		42	Bulk
9	24	3539	3539	Cinder		14	Bulk
9	24	3539	3539	NDFe		113	Bulk
9	24	3539	3539	SC		539	Bulk
9	24	3550	3550	HS-HMR		11	Sample
9	24	3551	3551	HS-HMR		11	Sample
9	24	3551	3551	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		21	Sample
9	24	3551	3557	NDFe		412	Bulk
9	24	3551	3557	Tap		44	Bulk
9	24	3553	3553	NDFe		153	Bulk
9	24	4101	4101	HS-HMR		22	Sample
9	24	4101	4101	NDFe		7	Sample
9	24	4101	4107	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		53	Sample
9	24	4101	4107	NDFe		64	Sample
9	24	4120	4120	HS-HMR		55	Sample
9	24	4120	4120	NDFe		3	Sample
9	24	4120	4122	HS-HMR		42	Sample
9	24	4120	4122	NDFe		3	Sample
9	24	4182	4181	Tap		5	Bulk
9	24	6599	6599	HS-HMR		15	Sample
9	24	6599	6599	NDFe		18	Bulk
9	24	6599	6599	NDFe		3	Sample
9	24	6599	6599	Tap		95	Bulk
9	25	4563	4586	HS-HMR		19	Sample
9	25	4563	4586	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		43	Sample
9	25	4563	4586	NDFe		69	Sample
9	25	5049	5049	HS-HMR		412	Sample
9	25	5049	5049	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		151	Sample
9	25	5049	5049	NDFe		1363	Sample
9	25	6074	6074	HS-HMR		6	Sample
9	25	6074	6074	NDFe		15	Sample
9	25	6074	6077	HS-HMR		17	Sample
9	25	6074	6077	NDFe		4	Sample
9	25	6087	6088	HS-HMR		16	Sample
9	25	6097	6096	HS-HMR		3	Sample
9	25	6119	6119	HS-HMR		100	Sample
9	25	6119	6119	NDFe		6	Sample
9	25	6126	6126	HS-HMR		9	Sample
9	25	6126	6126	NDFe		1	Sample
9	25	6169	6167	HS-HMR		6	Sample
9	25	6169	6168	HS-HMR		10	Sample
9	25	6180	6180	VCL		12	Bulk
9	25	7088	7088	NDFe		209	Bulk
9	25	7137	7136	NDFe		45	Bulk
9	25	8501	8502	NDFe	SF 8500	380	Bulk
9	25	8501	8502	NDFe		12	Bulk
9	25	8501	8504	NDFe		101	Bulk
9	26	1217	1216	HS-HMR		14	Sample
9	26	1514	1513	NDFe		11	Bulk
9	27	1699	1697	NDFe		29	Bulk
9	27	4205	4201	HS-HMR		21	Sample
9	27	4205	4201	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		40	Sample
9	27	4205	4201	NDFe		72	Sample
9	27	4205	4203	NDFe		19	Bulk
9	27	4205	4204	HS-HMR		20	Sample
9	27	4205	4204	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		15	Sample

Phase	Group	Set	Context	Type	Comments	Wt (g)	Collection
9	27	4205	4204	NDFe		12	Sample
9	27	4205	4210	Cinder		165	Bulk
9	27	4205	4210	HS-HMR		6	Sample
9	27	4205	4210	NDFe		6	Sample
9	27	4205	4211	HS-HMR		12	Sample
9	27	4205	4211	NDFe		4	Sample
9	27	4205	4212	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		2	Sample
9	27	4205	4212	NDFe		2	Sample
9	27	4205	4254	HS-HMR		3	Sample
9	27	4220	3298	HS-HMR		9	Sample
9	27	4220	3298	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		6	Sample
9	27	4220	3299	HS-HMR		5	Sample
9	27	4220	3299	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		3	Sample
9	27	4220	3299	NDFe		12	Sample
9	27	4220	3300	HS-HMR		5	Sample
9	27	4220	3300	NDFe		18	Sample
9	27	4220	3312	HS-HMR		18	Sample
9	27	4220	4206	HS-HMR		17	Sample
9	27	4220	4207	HS-HMR		4	Sample
9	27	4220	4208	NDFe		245	Bulk
9	27	4220	4208	NDFe		11	Sample
9	27	4220	4215	NDFe		6	Sample
9	27	4231	4225	HS-HMR		5	Sample
9	27	4231	4225	NDFe		18	Sample
9	27	4231	4228	HS-HMR		1	Sample
9	27	4565	4564	HS-HMR		50	Sample
9	27	4565	4564	NDFe		76	Sample
9	27	4565	4571	HS-HMR		44	Sample
9	27	4565	4571	NDFe		62	Sample
9	27	4565	4583	HS-HMR		53	Sample
9	27	4565	4583	NDFe		62	Sample
9	27	4639	4637	HS-HMR		6	Sample
9	27	4639	4637	NDFe		26	Sample
9	27	4644	4643	HS-HMR		15	Sample
9	27	4644	4643	NDFe		577	Sample
9	27	5019	5020	HS-HMR		12	Sample
9	27	5019	5020	NDFe		3	Bulk
9	27	5019	5020	NDFe		165	Sample
9	27	5019	5021	HS-HMR		96	Sample
9	27	5019	5021	NDFe		56	Bulk
9	27	5019	5021	NDFe		133	Sample
9	27	5019	5022	HS-HMR		94	Sample
9	27	5019	5022	NDFe		307	Sample
9	27	5019	5024	HS-HMR		6	Sample
9	27	5019	5024	NDFe		120	Bulk
9	27	5019	5024	NDFe		30	Sample
9	27	5019	5024	Tap		36	Bulk
9	27	5019	5024	VCL		16	Bulk
9	27	5027	5104	HS-HMR		13	Sample
9	27	5027	5104	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		46	Sample
9	27	5027	5104	NDFe		219	Sample
9	27	5028	2205	HS-HMR		14	Sample
9	27	5028	2205	NDFe		286	Sample
9	27	5029	5042	NDFe		53	Bulk
9	27	5030	5043	HS-HMR		17	Sample
9	27	5030	5043	NDFe		299	Bulk
9	27	5030	5043	NDFe		151	Sample
9	27	5030	5044	HS-HMR		8	Sample
9	27	5030	5044	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		48	Sample
9	27	5030	5044	NDFe		317	Bulk
9	27	5030	5044	NDFe		16	Sample
9	27	5030	5044	Tap		44	Bulk
9	27	5030	5258	HS-HMR		12	Sample
9	27	5030	5258	NDFe		22	Sample
9	27	5030	5260	HS-HMR		1	Sample
9	27	5053	5051	NDFe		210	Bulk
9	27	5056	5055	HS-HMR		83	Sample
9	27	5056	5057	HS-HMR		180	Sample
9	27	5056	5057	NDFe		655	Sample
9	27	5075	5073	NDFe		1070	Bulk
9	27	5075	5073	NDFe	rod-like?	113	Bulk
9	27	5075	5073	SC		210	Bulk
9	27	5524	5523	HS-HMR		25	Sample
9	27	5524	5523	NDFe		11	Sample
9	27	5546	5543	HS-HMR		43	Sample
9	27	5546	5543	NDFe		676	Sample
9	27	5546	5545	HS-HMR		33	Sample
9	27	5546	5545	HS-HMR		17	Sample
9	27	5546	5545	NDFe		132	Sample
9	27	5550	5547	HS-HMR		12	Sample
9	27	5550	5547	NDFe		30	Sample
9	27	5550	5549	HS-HMR		34	Sample
9	27	5550	5549	NDFe		9	Sample
9	27	5568	5567	HS-HMR		7	Sample
9	27	5568	5567	NDFe		20	Sample
9	27	5568	5571	HS-HMR		2	Sample
9	27	5568	5571	NDFe		2	Sample
9	27	5568	5572	HS-HMR		16	Sample
9	27	5568	5573	HS-HMR		25	Sample
9	27	5568	5573	NDFe		37	Sample
9	27	6065	6069	NDFe		126	Bulk
9	27	6068	6066	Soil concretion		340	Bulk
9	27	6068	6251	HS-HMR		1	Sample
9	27	6068	6251	NDFe		45	Sample

Phase	Group	Set	Context	Type	Comments	Wt (g)	Collection
9	27	6068	6257	HS-HMR		5	Sample
9	27	6068	6257	NDFe		59	Sample
9	27	6068	6255/6256	HS-HMR		7	Sample
9	27	6068	6255/6256	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		63	Sample
9	27	6068	6255/6256	NDFe		54	Sample
9	27	6231	6237	HS-HMR		5	Sample
9	27	6231	6237	NDFe		10	Sample
9	27	6232	6234	HS-HMR		31	Sample
9	27	6232	6234	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		131	Sample
9	27	6232	6234	NDFe		98	Sample
9	27	6232	6235	HS-HMR		93	Sample
9	27	6232	6235	NDFe		111	Sample
9	27	6245	6244	HS-HMR		278	Sample
9	27	6245	6244	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		393	Sample
9	27	6245	6244	NDFe		761	Sample
9	27	6247	6246	HS-HMR		158	Sample
9	27	6247	6246	NDFe		162	Sample
9	27	6271	6266/6267	HS-HMR		9	Sample
9	27	6507	6506	NDFe	rod-like?	124	Bulk
9	27	6507	6510	HS-HMR		33	Sample
9	27	6507	6510	NDFe		18	Sample
9	27	6507	6511	HS-HMR		13	Sample
9	27	6507	6511	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		15	Sample
9	27	6507	6511	NDFe		18	Sample
9	27	6541	6540	SC		305	Bulk
9	27	7060	7062	HS-HMR		18	Sample
9	27	7060	7062	NDFe		54	Sample
9	27	7060	7063	HS-HMR		17	Sample
9	27	7060	7063	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		30	Sample
9	27	7060	7063	NDFe		31	Sample
9	27	7060	7064	HS-HMR		50	Sample
9	27	7060	7064	NDFe		46	Sample
9	27	7071	7070	HS-HMR		58	Sample
9	27	7071	7070	NDFe		15	Sample
9	27	7071	7070	VCL		9	Sample
9	27	7082	7080	Concretion		208	Sample
9	27	7082	7080	HS-HMR		100	Sample
9	27	7092	7091	NDFe		35	Bulk
9	27	7092	7091	SC		401	Bulk
9	27	7167	7152	SC	+ VCL	887	Bulk
9	27	7167	7154	HS-HMR		223	Sample
9	27	7167	7154	NDFe		65	Bulk
9	27	7167	7154	NDFe		835	Sample
9	27	7167	7156	HS-HMR		42	Sample
9	27	7167	7156	NDFe		507	Sample
9	27	7167	7156	SC		386	Bulk
9	27	7508	7506	NDFe		44	Bulk
9	27	7508	7506	Tap		56	Bulk
9	27	7508	7506	VCL		2	Bulk
9	27	7508	7507	NDFe		150	Bulk
9	27	7508	7507	Tap		63	Bulk
9	27	7513	7510	NDFe		167	Bulk
9	27	7513	7511	VCL		4	Bulk
9	27	7513	7551	NDFe		128	Bulk
9	27	8006	8015	HS-HMR		87	Sample
9	27	8006	8015	NDFe		57	Sample
9	27	8008	8013	HS-HMR		54	Sample
9	27	8008	8013	NDFe		25	Bulk
9	27	8008	8013	NDFe		175	Sample
9	27	8010	8009	SC		1186	Bulk
9	27	8010	8010	HS-HMR		29	Sample
9	27	8010	8010	NDFe		84	Bulk
9	27	8010	8010	NDFe		52	Sample
9	27	8012	8011	HS-HMR		31	Sample
9	27	8012	8011	NDFe		12	Bulk
9	27	8012	8011	NDFe		100	Sample
9	28	3066	3070	HS-HMR		77	Sample
9	28	3066	3070	NDFe		87	Sample
9	28	3066	3071	HS-HMR		7	Sample
9	28	3066	3077	NDFe		989	Bulk
9	28	3098	3090	HS-HMR		17	Sample
9	28	3098	3090	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		16	Sample
9	28	3098	3090	NDFe		11	Sample
9	28	3098	3096	NDFe		854	Bulk
9	28	3098	3096	SC		802	Bulk
9	28	3098	5595	HS-HMR		3	Sample
9	28	3098	5598	HS-HMR		5	Sample
9	28	3098	5599	HS-HMR		5	Sample
9	28	5034	5025	HS-HMR		8	Sample
9	28	5034	5026	NDFe		472	Bulk
9	28	5034	5105	Cinder		161	Bulk
9	28	5034	5105	NDFe		116	Bulk
9	28	5034	5105	SC		4678	Bulk
9	28	5034	5105	Tap		282	Bulk
9	28	5034	5105	VCL		265	Bulk
9	28	5034	5250	NDFe		1215	Bulk
9	28	5034	5250	SC	+ VCL	3809	Bulk
9	28	5034	5250	SC		22661	Bulk
9	28	5034	5250	Tap		115	Bulk
9	28	5034	5250	VCL		308	Bulk
10	29	1588	1588	NDFe		25	Bulk
10	29	2033	2018	NDFe		148	Bulk
10	29	2033	2018	SC	dense, big, deep	988	Bulk
10	29	2033	2021	NDFe		759	Bulk

Phase	Group	Set	Context	Type	Comments	Wt (g)	Collection
10	29	3019	3015	NDFe		20	Bulk
10	29	3019	3038	NDFe		1491	Bulk
10	29	3055	6018	NDFe		122	Bulk
10	29	3055	6018	SC		507	Bulk
10	29	3055	6018	VCL		20	Bulk
10	29	3055	6019	NDFe		1614	Bulk
10	29	3055	6019	SC		491	Bulk
10	29	3055	6019	VCL		16	Bulk
10	29	4006	4008	NDFe		260	Bulk
10	29	4006	4008	SC		504	Bulk
10	29	4006	4008	Tap		78	Bulk
10	29	4006	4009	NDFe		1564	Bulk
10	29	4006	4009	SC		1813	Bulk
10	29	4006	4009	Tap		160	Bulk
10	29	4006	4010	SC		1195	Bulk
10	29	4006	4011	NDFe	ODD MATERIAL, SMOOTH OUTSIDE, SLIC INSIDE	3441	Bulk
10	29	4006	4011	VCL		25	Bulk
10	29	5506	5508	Tap		23	Bulk
10	29	5506	5512	SC		204	Bulk
10	29	5506	5514	NDFe		29	Bulk
10	29	5506	5515	NDFe		8	Bulk
10	29	5506	5515	VCL		26	Bulk
10	29	8001	8001	NDFe		334	Bulk
10	29	8001	8001	SC		428	Bulk
10	29	8001	8001	VCL		23	Bulk
10	29	8005	8007	Cinder		7	Bulk
10	30	6518	6519	SC		140	Bulk
10	30	6518	6522	HS-HMR		7	Sample
10	30	6518	6522	NDFe		2	Sample
10	30	6529	6527	NDFe	flow?	28	Bulk
10	30	6529	6530	NDFe		12	Bulk
10	30	6529	6534	Mixed (NDFe-HS-HMR?)		19	Sample
10	30	6529	6534	NDFe		33	Sample
10	30	6529	6535	HS-HMR		4	Sample
10	30	6529	6535	NDFe	tap? Abraded	66	Bulk
11	31	1038	1037	NDFe		1	Bulk
11	31	1088	1088	Fe Object		246	Bulk
11	31	1188	1119	NDFe		132	Bulk
11	31	1208	1206	NDFe		7	Bulk
11	31	1309	1306	NDFe		98	Bulk
11	31	1309	1306	VCL		155	Bulk
11	31	1356	1354	Cinder	flow?	3	Bulk
11	31	1475	1327	NDFe		20	Bulk
11	31	1610	1604	Cinder	flow?	3	Bulk
11	31	1655	1642	NDFe		10	Bulk
11	33	1210	1209	NDFe		28	Bulk
12	35	1203	1201	SC	clinker w PBC incs	86	Bulk
12	37	1030	1027	Cinder	flow?	16	Bulk
12	37	7526	7526	NDFe		244	Bulk
0	0	0	1232	HS-HMR		3	Sample
0	0	0	1232	NDFe		59	Bulk
0	0	0	1232	NDFe		18	Sample
0	0	0	4263	HS-HMR		1	Sample
0	0	0	7024	Tap		67	Bulk
0	0	0	u/s	Fe Concretion		132	Bulk
0	0	0	u/s	SC	??	745	Bulk

Appendix 4. Catalogue of registered small finds

Group	Set	Context	Find No	Material	Type	Count	Wt (g)	Sample	Dating	Description
0	0	1716	39	Copper Alloy	Pin	1	0			Complete copper alloy pin, bent
0	0	1716	40	Copper Alloy	Pin	1	0			Copper alloy pin fragment
0	0	1716	41	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	2	4			Copper alloy fragments
0	0	3644	9022	Iron	Unidentified	1	15			Iron fragment
3	5141	5140	5010	Iron	Unidentified	1	8			Iron object, ?nail
3	6275	6276	9074	Iron	Unidentified	1	14			Iron fragment, ?nail
3	6275	6276	9138	Iron	Nail	2	6			
6	6302	6301	6001	Glass	Vessel?	1	15			Glass ?handle fragment
7	3288	3287	3181	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	3	0			Very small copper alloy fragments
7	3288	3287	3182	Iron	Unidentified	1	22			Iron object, ?fitting
7	3288	3287	3183	Iron	Unidentified	1	1			Iron fragment
7	3288	3287	3184	Iron	Unidentified	1	7			Iron nail fragment
7	3288	3287	3185	Iron	Unidentified	1	2			Iron fragment
7	3288	3287	3186	Iron	Unidentified	1	7			Iron fragment
7	3289	3292	9024	Iron	Nail	1	4			Iron nail
7	3291	3290	9081	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	1	9			Copper alloy lump, might be a coin, or multiple coins mixed with soil, too fragile to take apart
7	4253	4245	4046	Iron	Nail	1	20			Iron nail
7	4253	4245	4047	Iron	Unidentified	1	10			Iron fragment, ?hobnail, piece of flint attached to it
7	4616	4614	451	Copper Alloy	Coin	1	2		c AD 270-90	Copper alloy coin
7	4616	4614	452	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	1	0			Copper alloy fragment
7	5143	5142	5011	Iron	Unidentified	2	8			Iron fragments, one might be a nail fragment
7	5145	5144	5012	Iron	Unidentified	1	2			Iron fragment
8	5589	5581	5507	Iron	Unidentified	1	8			Iron fragment
8	5589	5606	5508	Flint	Worked	1	14			Struck flint flake
9	1326	1326	9044	Ceramic	Loomweight?	1	21			Possible loomweight fragment?
9	1747	1747	2000	Copper Alloy	Coin	1	1		c AD 270-90	Copper alloy coin, nothing visible on the surface
10	3240	3237	3072	Copper Alloy	Coin	1	1		c AD 270-90	Copper alloy coin, ?roman
10	3273	3272	9147	Iron	Unidentified	1	3	SA3022		
10	3277	3275	9080	Iron	Nail	1	7			Iron nail
10	4604	4595	9134	Worked stone	Tessera	1	1	SA4504		
11	3266	3270	9091	Iron	Nail	2	23			Iron nail frags
11	3266	3270	9106	Iron	Hobnail? Nail?	1	2	SA3027		
11	3266	3284	9069	Iron	Nail	1	19			Iron ?nail
12	3261	3257	3180	Worked Bone	Handle or comb?	1	4			Worked, decorated bone fragment with iron fitting attached, probably knife handle fragment
14	5124	5125	9124	Iron	Nail	1	12	SA5011		Iron nail
15	1600	1600	26	Glass	Unidentified	1	0			Small glass fragment
15	1600	1600	29	Iron	Unidentified	6	69			Iron fragments, maybe nail fragments
15	1600	1600	9152	Iron	Unidentified	1	1	SA7		?Iron nail
15	2000	2000	2001	Copper Alloy	Bell	1	4			Small copper alloy bell (rumbler or crotal bell) with a suspension loop.
17	4563	4562	450	Iron	Blade	1	14			Iron blade
17	4563	4562	9067	Iron	Knife?	1	20			Iron ?blade
17	4563	4586	9114	Iron	Unidentified	1	11	SA4502		Fragments and section of flattened, curved strip? Corroded.
17	4563	4586	9154	Worked stone	Quern?	1	11250			Large piece of worked Greensand, possibly part of a quern? Or Structural fragment?
17	8556	8550	9123	Iron	Nail	1	6	SA8504		
17	8560	8559	9148	Glass	Unidentified	2	1	SA8506		
17	8569	8565	8508	Iron	Nail	1	28			Large iron nail
17	8569	8565	9038	Iron	Unidentified	1	83			Iron object
17	8571	8570	8510	Iron	Unidentified	1	256			L-shaped iron object
17	8571	8570	9059	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	4			Worked bone fragment, has a round hole at one end, ?needle used for fishing nets
17	8575	8022	9120	Copper Alloy	Pin	1	2	SA8010		Head and shaft fragment.
18	1223	1223	6	Iron	Unidentified	1	29			Iron object
18	1325	1325	22	Copper Alloy	Pin	1	0			Copper alloy pin fragment
18	1325	1325	23	Iron	Unidentified	2	37			Iron fragments, ?nail
18	1325	1325	25	Iron	Unidentified	3	60			Iron fragments
18	1325	1325	9007	Iron	Unidentified	2	8			Iron fragments, possible nail fragments
18	1325	1325	9045	Worked stone	Stylus	1	4			Slate stylus fragment
18	1325	1325	9098	Iron	Nail	1	10	SA4		
18	1325	1325	9099	Iron	Unidentified	1	5	SA5		
18	1351	1351	9002	Iron	Unidentified	1	16			Iron ? Slag lump
18	1351	1351	9039	Iron	Unidentified	1	24			Iron fragment, has a piece of flint attached to it
18	1351	1351	9043	Stone	Worked	1	53			Worked stone fragment
18	2507	2507	2501	Iron	Nail	1	34			Large iron nail
18	4580	4580	3076	Copper Alloy	Coin	1	2		c AD 270-90	Copper alloy coin, ?roman
18	8023	8023	9065	Iron	Unidentified	5	153			?Iron fragments, ?slag
18	8520	8520	9072	Ceramic	Loomweight	1	54			?Loomweight fragment
20	1706	1706	9077	Iron	Unidentified	1	10			Iron fragment
21	1078	1078	13	Glass	Bead	1	0			Pale blue glass bead
21	1222	1222	15	Iron	Unidentified	1	118			Iron object
21	1222	1222	9005	Iron	Unidentified	1	3			Small iron fragment
21	1324	1324	20	Glass	Vessel?	1	3			Roman glass fragment, ?vessel
22	2008	2009	9052	Iron	Nail	1	10			Iron nail fragment
22	5001	5001	5000	Copper Alloy	Stirrup terminal	1	14			Cast copper alloy fitting. Possibily a strap-fitting or terminal, possibly harness or stirrup-related?
22	5001	5001	5001	Iron	Fitting	1	39			Iron object, L-shaped, possibly a bracket or large nail.
22	5127	5126	9079	Iron	Nail	2	27			Iron fragments, ?nail
22	7501	7501	9068	iron	Unidentified	3	120			Iron fragments, ?fittings
22	7501	7501	9073	Iron	Unidentified	1	23			Iron fragment, ?nail
22	7534	7532	7502	Copper Alloy	Pin	1	0			Copper alloy pin, probably from a brooch
22	7536	7535	9092	Iron	Unidentified	1	10			Iron fragment, ?nail

22	8519	8518	9121	Iron	Nail	1	2	SA8501	Corroded.
23	4027	4017	9131	Iron	Unidentified	3	6	SA4000	Iron frags, maybe nail frags
23	4027	4037	4018	Copper Alloy	Waste	9	110		Fragments of slag? Copper alloy, found attached to a base of a large flint
23	4045	4045	4021	Iron	Unidentified	1	5		Iron fragment
23	4045	4047	4019	Iron	Unidentified	1	10		Iron fragment
23	4045	4047	4020	Iron	Unidentified	1	20		Iron fragment
23	4045	4047	9109	Iron	Nail	1	10	SA4018	Numerous fragments. Corroded.
23	4045	4085	4026	Iron	Unidentified	1	36		Iron rod, ?nail
23	4053	4051	4022	Iron	Nail	1	24		Large iron nail
23	4070	4069	4024	Iron	Nail	1	11		Iron nail fragment
23	4071	4072	4023	Iron	Unidentified	1	32		Iron object, ?nail
23	4071	4084	9110	Copper Alloy	Ring	1	2	SA4023	Fragment ring/fitting?
23	4071	4091	4027	Iron	Unidentified	1	25		Iron fragment
23	4080	4079	4025	Stone	Worked	1	645		Worked stone fragment
23	4126	4124	4030	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	1	5		Rounded copper alloy object
23	4126	4124	9093	Iron	Unidentified	1	13		Iron fragment
23	4126	4125	4031	Iron	Unidentified	1	53		Iron object
23	4126	4125	4032	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	3	52		Copper alloy fragment, ?slag
23	4137	4135	4034	Iron	Nail	1	4		Iron nail fragment
23	4142	4140	9088	Iron	Nail	1	21		Iron nail
23	4142	4142	236	Wood	Unidentified	1	1768		Wood/root fragment
23	4159	4158	4035	Stone	Worked	1	1604		?Worked stone frag
23	4171	4170	9112	Iron	Nail	2	8	SA4041	Nail? Fragments. Corroded.
23	7517	7516	9075	Iron	Nail	4	8		Iron nail fragments
23	8524	8522	9097	Iron	Caltrop	1	15		Iron caltrop
24	3021	3021	3000	Lead	Unidentified	1	60		Lead fragment.
24	3021	3021	9020	Iron	Unidentified	1	19		Iron object, ?nail, broken in 2 fragments
24	3021	3060	3005	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	4	13		Copper alloy sheet metal fragments. Heavily encrusted in soil, not clear if they relate to a single fragmentary object or several.
24	3121	3121	305	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	2		Decorated bone fragment
24	3125	3106	9146	Iron	Unidentified	1	4		
24	3125	3107	301	Iron	Unidentified	1	52		Iron object
24	3125	3107	302	Iron	Unidentified	1	37		Iron fragment
24	3125	3107	9127	Iron	Unidentified	1	1		
24	3125	3107	9128	Organic	Unidentified	1	1	SA3009	Small bag with felt-like fibres, ??Moss roots
24	3125	3107	9130	Lead Alloy	Unidentified	1	71	SA3009	
24	3125	3110	9101	Iron	Unidentified	1	40	SA3010	Horseshoe fragment?
24	3125	3117	303	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	1	4		Copper alloy object, probably a brooch broken in 2 fragments plus 4 copper alloy fragments probably fittings associeted with the brooch
24	3125	3117	304	Iron	Knife	1	26		Iron knife. Also possibly worked bone fragments, ?Bone handle knife, too fragile to wash
24	3134	3133	9021	Iron	Unidentified	1	25		Iron object, ?nail
24	3143	3142	3087	Iron	Unidentified	1	1		Iron fragment, found with the worked bone
24	3143	3142	3088	Iron	Unidentified	2	1		Iron fragments, ?fittings, found with the worked bone
24	3143	3142	3089	Iron	Unidentified	1	1		Iron fragment, found with the worked bone
24	3143	3142	3090	Iron	Unidentified	1	2		Iron fragment, ?nail, found with the worked bone
24	3143	3142	3091	Iron	Unidentified	2	1		Iron fragments, found with the worked bone
24	3143	3142	3092	Iron	Unidentified	1	2		Iron fragment, found with the worked bone
24	3143	3142	3093	Iron	Unidentified	2	3		Iron fragments, ?fittings, found with the worked bone
24	3143	3142	3094	Iron	Unidentified	1	2		Iron fragment, ?nail, with worked bone fragment attached to it, found with the worked bone
24	3143	3142	3095	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	2	1		Copper alloy fragments
24	3143	3142	3096	Iron	Unidentified	1	1		Iron fragment, ?nail, found with the worked bone
24	3143	3142	3097	Iron	Unidentified	3	4		Iron fragment, ?fittings, found with the worked bone
24	3143	3142	3098	Iron	Unidentified	1	2		Iron fragment, ?nail, found with the worked bone
24	3143	3142	3099	Iron	Unidentified	3	2		Iron fragments, ?nails, found with the worked bone
24	3143	3142	3100	Worked Bone	Unidentified	3	1		Worked, decorated bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3101	Worked Bone	Unidentified	4	6		Worked, decorated bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3102	Worked Bone	Unidentified	3	3		Decorated bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3104	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	5		Possibly worked bone fragment, not decorated
24	3143	3142	3105	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	4		Possibly worked bone frament, not decorated
24	3143	3142	3106	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	4		Decorated bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3107	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	5		Decorated bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3108	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	2		Worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3109	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1		Possibly worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3110	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1		Worked bone fragment, not decorated
24	3143	3142	3111	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	2		X decorated bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3112	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1		Decorated bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3113	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	2		Possibly worked bone fragment, not decorated
24	3143	3142	3114	Worked Bone	Unidentified	2	2		Decorated bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3115	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1		Possibly worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3116	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	3		Possibly worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3117	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1		Decorated bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3118	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	0		Possibly worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3119	Worked Bone	Unidentified	2	2		Possibly worked bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3120	Worked Bone	Unidentified	4	10		Possibly worked bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3121	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	2		Decorated bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3122	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1		Possibly worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3123	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	2		Decorated bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3125	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1		Decorated bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3126	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	2		Possibly worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3127	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	3		Decorated bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3128	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1		Possibly worked bone fragment

24	3143	3142	3129	Worked Bone	Unidentified	3	4			Possibly worked bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3130	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	2			Possibly worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3131	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1			Decorated bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3132	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	2			Worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3133	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1			Possibly worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3134	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	2			Decorated bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3135	Worked Bone	Unidentified	2	1			Decorated bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3136	Worked Bone	Unidentified	2	4			Possibly worked bone fragments (on label: continued into Fe bump)
24	3143	3142	3137	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1			Decorated bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3138	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1			Possibly worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3139	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	2			Possibly worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3140	Worked Bone	Unidentified	7	7			Un-worked bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3141	Worked Bone	Unidentified	3	1			Decorated bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3142	Worked Bone	Unidentified	12	6			Decorated bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3143	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1			Possibly worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3144	Worked Bone	Unidentified	4	2			Possibly worked bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3145	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	2			Possibly worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3146	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1			Possibly worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3147	Worked Bone	Unidentified	2	4			Decorated bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3148	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	2			Possibly worked bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3149	Worked Bone	Unidentified	2	2			Worked bone fragments, one of the pieces have a hole (broken) drilled at one end
24	3143	3142	3150	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	2			Possibly worked bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3151	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	3			Possibly worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3152	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	3			Possibly worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3153	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	3			Possibly worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3154	Worked Bone	Unidentified	2	1			Possibly worked bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3155	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	0			Decorated bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3156	Worked Bone	Unidentified	2	1			Possibly worked bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3157	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1			Possibly worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3158	Worked Bone	Unidentified	5	3			Decorated bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3159	Iron	Unidentified	9	311			Large lump of soil (7 loose fragments) which has iron object (fragmets, maybe something 'blade' resemblance) mixed with bone fragments, too fragile to take apart, loose decorated bone fragments came out of it [ADE
24	3143	3142	3160	Worked Bone	Unidentified	3	6			Possibly worked bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3161	Worked Bone	Unidentified	9	0			Very small bone fragments, they don't look worked
24	3143	3142	3162	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	6			Possibly work bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3163	Worked Bone	Unidentified	5	4			Worked, decorated bone fragments, possibly worked, not decorated bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3164	Worked Bone	Unidentified	3	1			Decorated bone fragments
24	3143	3142	3165	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1			Decorated bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3166	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1			Decorated bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3167	Worked Bone	Unidentified	2	1			Bone fragments, it doesn't seem worked
24	3143	3142	3168	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	4			Possibly worked bone fragment
24	3143	3142	3169	Worked Bone	Unidentified	28	12			Possibly worked bone fragments
24	3143	3142	9009	Worked Bone	Unidentified	4	1			Decorated bone fragments
24	3143	3142	9010	Worked Bone	Unidentified	57	20			Bone fragments, possibly some worked bone fragments
24	3143	3142	9011	Worked Bone	Unidentified	6	8			Decorated bone fragments
24	3143	3142	9012	Worked Bone	Unidentified	12	21			Possibly worked bone fragments
24	3143	3142	9013	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1			Possibly worked bone fragment with iron fragment attached to it
24	3143	3142	9014	Worked Bone	Unidentified	3	1			Decorated bone fragments
24	3143	3142	9015	Worked Bone	Unidentified	74	36			Fragments of bone, some of them might be worked
24	3143	3142	9102	Iron	Nail	22	16	SA3012		Numerous small fragments. Corroded.
24	3143	3142	9103	Worked Bone	Unidentified	100+	57	SA3012		Large quantity of very small fragments of bone working waste and off cuts.
24	3159	3157	3077	Lead Alloy	Unidentified	2	2			Lead alloy fragments, ?slag
24	3168	3165	3078	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	2			Worked bone fragment, rectangular shape, one small hole drilled at each end
24	3192	3192	3086	Iron	Unidentified	1				Bag with small soil fragments, label says Fe bits
24	3226	3223	3074	Ceramic	Crucible?	1	398			? Crucible, ?ceramic
24	3226	3223	9057	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	1	148			Copper alloy ?slag fragments
24	3226	3223	9129	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	1	1			
24	3226	3224	9149	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	6	1	SA3015		
24	3226	3225	3073	Copper Alloy	Wire	5	0			Small copper alloy wire fragments
24	3226	3225	9153	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	5	2	SA3016		
24	3230	3227	3075	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	15	3			Copper alloy fragments
24	3230	3227	9104	Copper Alloy	Mixed Finds	1	6	SA3013		Several fragments of pins, and worked waste?
24	3230	3227	9105	Iron	Nail	28	27	SA3013		Numerous fragments. Corroded.
24	3236	3235	9084	Iron	Nail	1	6			Iron nail fragment
24	3505	3505	3500	Copper Alloy	Coin	1	10		AD 70	Copper alloy coin, ?2-3rd century ?roman, label: grey silt, charcoal layer
24	3505	3505	9087	Iron	Nail	1	12			Iron ?nail fragment
24	3514	3160	3080	Worked stone	Spindlewhorl	1	26			Complete, decorated, ceramic spindlewhorl
24	3546	3546	6527	Iron	Unidentified	1	13			Iron object, ?blade fragment
24	3551	3551	9108	Iron	Wire	2	1	SA3502		Fragments
24	3551	3557	3501	Iron	Arrowhead	1	26			Possible iron arrowhead
24	3551	3557	3502	Iron	Caltrop?	1	13			Iron object, ?two iron nails fused together
24	4101	4101	4028	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	1	14			Copper alloy fragment, ?slag
24	4101	4101	9139	Iron	Unidentified	1	29	SA4024		Iron object
24	4101	4107	4029	Iron	Unidentified	1	4			Iron fragment, ?nail fragment
24	4101	4107	9111	Iron	Nail	3	6	SA4025		Fragments. Corroded.
24	4120	4120	9122	Iron	Nail	1	17	SA4028		
24	4127	4127	4033	Iron	Unidentified	1	44			Iron object, ?fitting
24	6548	6547	5504	Iron	Unidentified	1	1			Iron object, ?nail, ?pin, broken in 2 fragments
24	6575	6576	6516	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	3			Decorated bone fragment
24	6575	6576	6517	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1			Decorated bone fragment
24	6575	6576	6518	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1			Possibly worked bone fragment
24	6575	6576	6519	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1			Worked bone fragment

24	6575	6576	6520	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	2		Possibly worked bone fragment
24	6575	6576	6521	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	0		Possibly worked bone fragment
24	6575	6576	6522	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	3		Decorated bone fragment
24	6575	6576	6523	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	2		Decorated bone fragment
24	6575	6576	6524	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1		Decorated bone fragment
24	6575	6576	6525	Iron	Unidentified	1	3		Iron object, ?nail, ?pin
24	6575	6576	6526	Iron	Unidentified	1	2		Iron ?wire fragment
24	6575	6576	9060	Worked Bone	Unidentified	4	5		Worked and decorated bone fragments
25	4013	4013	4002	Iron	Nail	1	44		Iron object, possibly a nail, with one detached minor fragment.
25	4013	4013	4003	Copper Alloy	Sheet	1	1		Fragments of copper alloy sheet, probably parts of the same object.
25	4525	4524	9113	Plaster	Painted	1	5	SA4060	White painted.
25	4549	4549	9055	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	4		Burnt bone fragment, label says worked but the 2 grooves on the srface are probably cracks from high temperature
25	4555	4555	9062	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	3		Worked bone fragment, has a small iron rivet at one end
25	6074	6074	9095	Iron	Unidentified	1	11		Iron fragment, ?nail
25	6074	6077	9151	Iron	Unidentified	2	7	SA6001	
25	6119	6119	9117	Iron	Blade	1	23	SA6008	Section of blade? Corroded.
25	6119	6119	9118	Iron	Nail	1	2	SA6008	Rectangular shaft, tip intact, head missing. Good condition.
25	6119	6119	9150	Iron	Nail	3	16	SA6008	
25	6121	6121	9056	Iron	Nail	1	19		Iron nail
25	6145	6144	6000	Worked stone	Spindlewhorl	1	17		Complete, decorated, ceramic spindlewhorl
25	6145	6144	9094	Iron	Nail	1	10		Iron nail
25	8501	8502	8500	Iron	Slag	1	385		Slag fragment
25	8501	8502	8501	Iron	Unidentified	1	7		Iron fragment, ?nail
25	8501	8502	8502	Iron	Unidentified	1	34		Iron ?nail fragment
25	8501	8502	8503	Iron	Unidentified	1	34		Iron fragment, ?nail fragment
25	8501	8502	8504	Iron	Unidentified	1	24		Iron object
25	8501	8502	8505	Iron	Unidentified	1	59		Iron object
25	8501	8504	8506	Iron	Unidentified	1	56		Iron fragment
25	8501	8504	8507	Iron	Unidentified	1	40		Iron object, ?nail
26	1217	1216	9133	Glass	Bead	1	1		Very small bead, unidentified material
26	1217	1216	9144	Iron	Unidentified	1	2	SA1	
26	1218	1218	7	Iron	Unidentified	1	2		Iron fragment
26	1218	1218	8	Iron	Unidentified	1	6		Small iron fragment
26	1218	1218	9	Iron	Unidentified	1	0		Small iron fragment
26	1218	1218	10	Iron	Unidentified	1	1		Small iron fragment
26	1218	1218	11	Iron	Unidentified	1	3		Iron fragment
27	4205	4203	4040	Iron	Unidentified	1	26		Iron object
27	4205	4204	9078	Iron	Nail	1	13		Iron nail
27	4205	4210	4048	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	1	6		Copper alloy object, probably a coin, label says organic material, but it does not look organic 'found with deposit of bird- skulls and necks'
27	4205	4210	4052	iron	Unidentified	1	26		Iron object
27	4205	4210	4053	Iron	Nail	1	27		Iron object, ?nail/fitting
27	4205	4210	4054	Iron	Unidentified	1	10		Iron fragment, ?nail fragment
27	4205	4210	9070	Iron	Unidentified	1	7		Iron fragment
27	4205	4211	9076	Iron	Nail	1	13		Iron nail
27	4205	4211	9132	Iron	Unidentified	1	0	SA4058	Iron nail?
27	4205	4212	4049	Iron	Unidentified	1	58		Iron object, ?fitting
27	4205	4212	4050	Iron	Unidentified	1	26		Iron fragment with wood atached to it
27	4205	4212	4051	Iron	Nail	1	21		Iron nail with some wood attached, broken in 2 fragments
27	4205	4213	4055	Iron	Nail	1	22		Iron nail
27	4205	4213	4056	Iron	Unidentified	2	19		Iron fragments
27	4220	3299	9107	Flint	Worked	1	5	SA3013	
27	4220	3300	9143	Iron	Unidentified	1	4	SA3034	
27	4220	4206	4036	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	3		Possibly worked bone fragment
27	4220	4206	4037	Iron	Horseshoe	1	95		Iron object
27	4220	4206	4038	Iron	Nail	1	15		Iron nail
27	4220	4206	4039	Iron	Unidentified	1	18		Iron object, ?nail head fragment
27	4220	4206	9140	Iron	Unidentified	3	5		
27	4220	4208	4041	Iron	Nail	2	50		Large iron nails, one is broken in 2 pieces
27	4220	4208	4042	Iron	Unidentified	1	33		Iron fragment
27	4220	4208	4043	Iron	Nail	1	33		Iron nail
27	4220	4208	4044	Iron	Unidentified	1	10		Iron fragment
27	4220	4215	9063	Ceramic	Loomweight	3	229		Ceramic loom weight, all 3 fragments might be from the same piece
27	4565	4564	5503	Iron	Unidentified	1	1		Iron ?wire fragment
27	4565	4564	9058	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	2		Decorated bone fragment
27	4565	4564	9142	Iron	Pin	1	1	SA5503	
27	4565	4571	9141	Iron	Unidentified	1	1	SA4500	Iron frag
27	5019	5020	9136	Glass	Unidentified	1	1	SA5001	
27	5019	5020	9137	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	1	1	SA5001	
27	5019	5021	9051	Iron	Unidentified	1	9		Iron fragment, ?nail frag
27	5019	5024	9032	Iron	Nail	3	64		Iron fragments, ?nails fragments
27	5030	5043	9027	Iron	Unidentified	2	35		Iron fragments, one might be a nail
27	5030	5044	5003	Iron	Unidentified	3	27		Iron fragments
27	5030	5044	5004	Iron	Unidentified	1	4		Iron fragment
27	5030	5044	5005	Iron	Unidentified	1	3		Iron fragment
27	5030	5044	9004	Iron	Unidentified	1	3		Iron fragment
27	5056	5054	9083	Iron	Unidentified	1	15		Iron fragment
27	5056	5055	5007	Iron	Unidentified	7	39		Iron fragments, ?slag
27	5056	5057	9145	Iron	Unidentified	1	0	SA5008	
27	5075	5073	5009	Glass	Unidentified	1	2		Glass fragment
27	5524	5522	9061	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	0		Decorated bone fragment
27	5550	5549	5505	Iron	Nail	1	27		Iron nail
27	5550	5549	5506	Iron	Nail	1	23		Iron nail
27	6232	6234	9119	Iron	Nail	1	14	SA6026	Fragments. Corroded.
27	6232	6235	9126	Iron	Nail	2	5	SA6027	
27	6507	6506	6501	Iron	Nail	1	34		Large iron nail

27	6507	6509	9086	Ceramic	Gaming piece?	1	21			Re-shaped pottery fragment
27	6507	6510	6502	Iron	Nail	1	6			Iron nail fragment
27	6541	6540	6515	Iron	Unidentified	1	47			Iron object
27	7060	7058	9025	Iron	Nail	1	26			Iron nail
27	7060	7061	7001	Iron	Nail	1	27			Iron nail
27	7075	7073	9053	Iron	Nail	1	7			Iron nail
27	7082	7080	7003	Stone	Worked	1	339			Honing stone fragment
27	7082	7081	7004	Iron	Unidentified	1	86			Iron object
27	7087	7076	7002	Iron	Nail	1	7			Iron ?nail fragment
27	7508	7507	7501	Iron	Unidentified	1	11			Iron fragment
27	8008	8013	8005	Iron	Unidentified	1	19			Iron object
27	8010	8009	8002	Iron	Nail	1	21			Iron nail fragment
27	8010	8009	8003	Iron	Unidentified	1	10			Iron fragment
27	8010	8009	8004	Copper Alloy	Sheet	1	0			Small copper alloy sheet fragment
28	3066	3077	6528	Iron	Unidentified	1	33			Iron object, ?nail fragment
28	3098	3090	3003	Iron	Nail	1	13			Large iron nail
28	3098	3090	3004	Iron	Strap	1	48			Rectangular iron strap
28	3098	3090	9100	Iron	Unidentified	1	6	SA3006		
28	3098	3090	9125	Iron	Nail	1	1	SA3006		?Nail frag
28	3098	3091	9071	Iron	Unidentified	1	11			Iron object
28	3098	3095	300	Worked Bone	Handle or comb?	1	10			Bone handle, broken in 3 pieces
28	3098	3124	3124	Worked Bone	Unidentified	2	14			Possibly worked bone fragments
28	3098	5595	9115	Iron	Nail	2	1	SA5513		Fragments. Corroded.
28	3098	5595	9116	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	1	SA5513		
28	5034	5026	9037	Iron	Unidentified	1	2			Iron fragment, ?nail fragment
29	1314	1337	9096	Iron	Unidentified	1	15			Iron fragment
29	1551	1552	24	Iron	Unidentified	1	7			Iron fragment
29	1591	1588	9030	Iron	Unidentified	1	12			Iron fragment
29	2033	2018	9028	iron	Unidentified	2	18			Iron fragments, ?nail fragments
29	3012	3025	9023	Iron	Unidentified	2	6			Iron fragments
29	3019	3004	3002	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	1	13			Length of cast copper alloy object, broken at both ends, oval cross-section.
29	3019	3014	3016	Iron	Nail	1	17			Iron nail, fragmented and heavily corroded.
29	3019	3014	3017	Copper Alloy	Rivet	1	1			Dome-headed copper alloy rivet, with bent spike.
29	3019	3018	3022	Copper Alloy	Coin	1	2		AD 268-70	Copper alloy Roman coin. Radiate bust. Incomplete, but fragments may be detached from it.
29	3019	3056	194	Stone	Worked	1	4800			Large worked/drilled stone fragment
29	4006	4008	9026	Iron	Unidentified	2	28			Iron fragments
29	4006	4009	4000	Iron	Nail	1	28			Iron nail or nails, fragments, including one with a lozenge-shaped head.
29	4006	4009	4001	Iron	Unidentified	1	10			Iron object, with one minor detached fragment.
29	5506	5508	5501	Iron	Unidentified	1	19			Iron object, ?nail
29	5506	5509	5502	Iron	Unidentified	1	26			Iron object, ?nail fragment
29	7000	7001	9029	Iron	Unidentified	1	10			Iron fragment, ?nail
29	8001	8001	8001	Iron	Unidentified	1	16			Iron object or fragment.
30	6518	6517	6503	Iron	Unidentified	2	64			Iron object, ?nails
30	6518	6517	9082	Iron	Unidentified	1	6			Iron object
30	6518	6519	6504	Iron	Knife	2	43			Iron fragments, one looks like an iron blade fragment
30	6518	6519	6507	Iron	Nail	1	12			Iron nail
30	6518	6519	6509	Iron	Nail	1	17			Iron nail
30	6518	6519	9089	Iron	Unidentified	1	3			Iron fragment
30	6518	6519	9090	Iron	Unidentified	1	4			Iron fragment, ?fiting, ?buckle frag.
30	6518	6520	6505	Iron	Knife	1	27			Iron object, ?nail
30	6518	6520	6506	Iron	Unidentified	1	17			Iron fragment
30	6518	6520	6510	Iron	Nail	1	13			Iron nail
30	6518	6521	6508	Flint	Worked	1	9			Possibly worked flint
30	6529	6528	6511	Iron	Nail	1	7			Iron nail
30	6529	6528	6512	Iron	Unidentified	1	8			Iron object
30	6529	6528	9085	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	1	1			Copper alloy object
30	6529	6531	6513	Iron	Unidentified	1	15			Iron object, ?nail
30	6529	6531	6514	Copper Alloy	Coin	1	1		c AD 270-90	Copper alloy coin, nothing visible on the surface
30	6529	6534	9135	Worked stone	Tessera	1	3	SA6513		
31	1086	1086	9042	Stone	Worked	1	46			Possibly worked stone fragment
31	1087	1087	9000	Iron	Nail	1	14			Iron nail, flat head, not complete
31	1088	1088	9041	Stone	Worked	1	95			Worked stone fragment
31	1115	1112	12	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	1	2			Rectangular cooper alloy sheet fragment
31	1115	1112	9006	iron	Unidentified	2	18			Iron fragments, possible nail fragments
31	1173	1173	9036	Iron	Nail	1	10			Iron nail fragment
31	1188	1122	3	Iron	Unidentified	1	125			Large rod, circular in section tappered at one end
31	1309	1306	37	Iron	Unidentified	1	51			Iron fragment
31	1309	1306	38	Iron	Unidentified	1	6			Iron fragment, nail fragment
31	1309	1306	9016	Worked Bone	Unidentified	1	2			Worked? Bone fragment, cut mark on it
31	1356	1354	17	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	1	2			Copper alloy fragment, decorated
31	1356	1354	9050	Iron	Unidentified	1	53			Iron fragment
31	1475	1292	9035	Iron	Unidentified	5	16			Iron fragments
31	1475	1293	9003	Iron	Unidentified	11	85			Iron nails, iron fragments, possible nail fragments
31	1475	1293	9046	Worked stone	Stylus	1	3			Slate stylus fragment
31	1475	1327	42	Leather	Shoe	1	24			Shoe leather and eyelets, packed in black plastic
31	1475	1327	9034	Iron	Unidentified	2	17			Iron fragments
31	1475	1327	9054	Iron	Nail	1	14			Iron nail, broken in 2 pieces
33	1210	1209	9031	Iron	Hobnail	1	4			Iron hobnail
33	1212	1339	16	Iron	Unidentified	2	25			Iron fragments/objects
33	1213	1213	4	Copper Alloy	Button	1	1			Copper alloy button, four holes, decorated on the edge
33	1213	1213	5	Copper Alloy	Thimble	1	2			Copper alloy thimble, flattened
33	1213	1213	9001	Iron	Unidentified	1	19			Iron fragment, possible nail fragment

33	1476	1476	21	Iron	Unidentified	48	793		Iron fragments
33	1476	1476	30	Iron	Unidentified	2	64		Iron fragments
33	1640	1357	18	Iron	Unidentified	1	88		Iron object
33	1640	1357	19	Iron	Purse loop?	1	9		Iron object, ring shaped with fitting to mount, probably a handle, ?drawer handle
33	1640	1471	31	Iron	Unidentified	1	7		Iron fragment
33	1640	1528	28	Iron	Unidentified	1	67		Iron object/ rod
33	1640	1528	9008	Stone	Worked	2	948		Worked stone fragments, caen stone
34	1556	1556	9049	Rubber	Golf Ball	1	38		Old golf ball
34	1729	1722	32	Copper Alloy	Coin	1	10	AD 1860-1967	Large copper alloy coin, nothing visible on the surface
34	1729	1722	33	Copper Alloy	Coin	1	9	AD 1894-1936	Large copper alloy coin, nothing visible on the surface
34	1729	1722	34	Copper Alloy	coin	1	6	AD 1860-94	Large copper alloy coin, nothing visible on the surface
34	1729	1722	35	Copper Alloy	Unidentified	1	1		Copper alloy fragment, ?slag
34	1729	1722	36	Glass	Bead	1	1		Glass bead, broken in 2 fragments
34	1729	1722	9019	Ceramic	Gaming piece	1	5	Modern	Modern 'draughts' piece, ?ceramic white glazed
34	1729	1722	9033	Ceramic	Tobacco Pipe	1	8		Decorated clay pipe bowl
34	1729	1722	9047	Worked stone	Stylus	6	20		Slate stylus fragments
34	1729	1722	9048	Worked stone	Writing Tablet	6	480		Writing slate tablet fragments
36	1002	1001	1	Iron	Bucket	1	5700		Large iron bucket
36	1002	1001	2	Iron	Bucket	1	6350		Large iron bucket
36	1018	1018	43	Copper Alloy	Coin	1	5	AD 1917	Copper alloy coin
37	1030	1029	9040	Stone	Worked	1	663		Worked stone fragment
37	4018	4018	4004	Copper Alloy	Mount	1	11	c AD 1000-1100	Sub-rectangular copper alloy mount with incised zoomorphic decoration in Ringerike style.
37	4018	4018	4006	Lead	Unidentified	1	43		Lead object.
37	4018	4018	4007	Copper Alloy	Fitting	1	8		Rectangular piece of sheet copper alloy, folded over in itself.
37	4018	4018	4008	Iron	Waste	1	273		Irregularly-shaped iron object, possibly a piece of slag or waste.
37	4018	4018	4009	Lead	Fitting	1	21		Lead fitting, possibly a pot repair.
37	4018	4018	4011	Copper Alloy	Coin	1	1	c AD 270-90	Copper alloy Roman coin, probably a radiate or nummus.
37	4018	4018	4012	Lead	Unidentified	1	16		Lead fragment.
37	4018	4018	4013	Lead	Unidentified	1	25		Lead object.
37	4018	4018	4014	Iron	Unidentified	1	129		Iron object, with one detached joining fragment.
37	4018	4018	4015	Copper Alloy	Nail	1	8		Copper alloy(? White metal?) Nail with flat sub-rectangular head with rounded corners. Shaft is square-sectioned and bent .
37	4018	4018	4016	Copper Alloy	Mount	1	10		Sub-rectangular copper alloy mount. Incomplete, copper alloy rivet at three corners. With six detached fragments. Similar shape and size to mount SF4004.
37	4018	4018	4017	Iron	Nail	1	24		Complet iron nail, flat head

Appendix 5. Catalogue of flots and residue from bulk soil samples

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
0	5568	5567	<5508>	10	280	4,5	1							4	Traces of charred grains (cf *Avena*, indet); good nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); good nos fish bones & occ small mammal/bird bone fragments; flot mainly fine sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	0.83	CBM 3g; heat-affected clay 2g; burnt flint 4g; pot <1g; slag 22g; mammal fragments (10g); bird +; fish +++	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept - contains tiny fish bones
0	5568	5571	<5509>	10	9	2,3					1			1	NO CPR; mod nos id'ble charcoal fragments (13 >4mm); traces min fruit seeds (?*Malus/Pyrus, Prunus*); occ small bone fragments; min concretions	0.07	Slag 3g; mammal fragments 4g; fish +++	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains fish bones ++
0	5568	5572	<5510>	7	31	3,5	1		1					2	Traces of CPR - grain (cf *Hordeum*) & weed seeds (*Rumex*); mod nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (c 15 >4mm); mod nos (c 30) fish, small mamm/bird bones; mineralised concretions;sediment crumb	0.8	Pot 29g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 9g; human tooth (x1); mammal fragemnts 11g; ?bird +; fish +++	Trace h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept - contains tiny bones
0	5568	5573	<5511>	10	159	3,5	1		1					4	Traces of CPR - grain (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)) & weed seeds (*Bromus*); mod good nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (c 25 >4mm); good nos mainly fish, also small mamm/bird bones; mineralised concretions; >fine sediment crumb	1	Slag 37g, magnetic material including trace hammerscale 16g; mammal fragments 7g; fish +++	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains fish bones ++
0	-	1232	<2>	0.75	2	2,5	1					2		1	Trace charred grain (cf *Triticum aestivum/turgidum*); occ/small nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments; occ small bone fragments; small nos snails (including burrowers); little clinker; >fine sediment crumb	0.3	CBM <1g; heat-affected clay <1g; pot <1g; slag and magnetic material 19g; indeterminate mammal fragments 2g	2.4g h/s etc removed; 100% remainder kept
0	-	7064	<7044>	36	350	5,5	3		2	1				4	Mod nos (c 40) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), cf *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum,* cf *Secale cereale*); occ charred *Corylus avellana* shell & occ charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus*, Fabaceae (small), *Rumex*); very good nos id'ble charcoal frgaments (including very good nos >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Sambucus, Chenopodium*);good nos id'ble small mammal/bird & fish bones; some hammerscale; >fine sediment crumb; 50% 1-2mm flot & 12.5% <1mm flot scanned	4.1	CBM fragments 9g; heat-affected clay 51g; pot 50g; burnt flint 23g; slag 46g; magnetic material incldluing slag and hammerscale 31g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 38g; bird +; fish ++	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
3	1689	1686	<10>	13	28	3,5	1		1			2			Occ charred grain (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Hordeum vulgare*); trace charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; mod nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 30 >4mm); small nos snails(including burrowers); occ hammerscale;good amount of fine sediment crumb			3g h/s etc removed; 100% remainder kept
3	1689	1687	<9>	7	2	2,4									NO CPR; small nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments; roots/rootlets	0.05	Tiny fragments burnt flint 3g; tiny trace heat-affected clay, tiny trace indeterminate burnt and unburnt bone	1.3g h/s etc removed; 100% remainder kept
3	1694	1690	<8>	9	2	2,2	1					1			Trace charred grain fragments;occ potentially id'ble charcoal fragments; occ snails (burrowers); some roots & fine sediment crumb	0.05	Tiny fragments burnt flint 1g; tiny trace heat-affected clay, tiny trace indeterminate burnt and unburnt bone; tiny trace ?faecal concretiions	1.3g h/s etc removed; 100% remainder kept
3	6275	6274	<6036>	42	94	4,5	2		1					2	Small nos (10-15) very fragmented charred grain (*Hordeum, Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) & occ charred other (*Corylus avellana* shell, *Prunus* fragments); good nos id'ble charcoal frgaments (including good nos >4mm); small nos fish, small mamm/bird bone; occ hammerscale; sediment crumb	1.1	CBM fragments 1g; heat-affected clay 22g; pot 9g; slag etc 158g; mammal fragments 13g; fish +	Moderate h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
3	6275	6276	<6035>	20	39	3,5	1								Occ (5-10) charred charred grain (*Hordeum, vulgare* (hulled)); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 20 >4mm); trace hammerscale; roots/rootlets	0.42	Small fragments heat-affected clay 10g; pot 3g; burnt flint 2g; Fe ?nail fragments 5g; slag 39g; hammerscale <1g; mammal fragments 7g; fish +	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
4	4235	4232	<4053>	12	193	5,5	1		1						Very occ charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)); traces of charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* >2mm); >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including very good nos >4mm); hammerscale; 50% flot <1mm scanned	3.2	Heat-affected clay 99g; burnt flint (1 piece) 9g; slag 2512g; magnetic material (slag and hammerscale) 364g; mammal fragments (trace burnt) 10g; fish +; oyster fragments 2g	Significant amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
4	4238	4236	<4054>	12	2	2,5	1	1	1						Traces charred grain (fragments), chaff (*Triticum* rachis) & seeds (Poaceae); small nos id'ble charcoal fragments; roots/rootlets	1.6	Tiny CBM/heat-affected clay fragments 2g	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
4	4624	4623	<4505>	33	54	4,5	2	2	2						Small/mod nos (20-30) charred grains (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, T. dicoccum/spelta, Secale/Triticum*); small nos charred chaff fragments (*Triticum* glume base, *Triticum* rachis, *Hordeum* rachis) & small nos charred weed seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum, Vicia/Lathyrus* (small), Fabaceae (small), *Persicaria, Chenopodi*um, *Bromus*, Poaceae (small)); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 20 >4mm)	0.74	Burnt flint 49g; heat-affected clay 6g; pot 142g	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
5	6322	6320	<6038>	11	86	5,5	1								very occ charred charred grain (*Hordeum/Triticum*); virtually all charcoal (very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 30 >4mm); 50% flot <1mm scanned	0.15	Slag 3g; magnetic material including hammerscale 4g; burnt mammal fragments 3g	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
5	6322	6319/ 6320/ 6321/ 6323	<6039>	41	c 300	5,5	1		1			1		2	Trace poorly preserved charred indet grain & seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* >2mm); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including occ oyster shell fragments; small nos small indet burnt bone fragments; <5% flot <1mm scanned	0.47	Burnt flint 8g; CBM fragments 2g; slag 4g; calcined bone fragments 23g; fish +	Moderate h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
6	6302	6301	<6037>	18	150	5,5	1		1					1	Very occ charred grain (cf *Triticum, Avena*) & traces charred other (*Corylus avellana* shell, Poaceae (large)); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including very good nos >4mm); occ small bone fragments; 50% flot <1mm scanned			Significant h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
7	3288	3287	<3033>	12	2	2,5	1	1							Trace charred grain (cf *Triticum*); trace charred chaff (*Triticum* glume base); small nos id'ble charcoal fragments; roots/rootlets	4	NO ARTEFACTS OR BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL RECOVERED	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
10	2167	2163	<2039>	9	c 200	5,5	4		3			3		2	Very good nos (150+) but poorly preserved charred grains (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*, *Triticum, Avena*); trace of charred *Corylus avellana* shell & culm nodes; good nos legume seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum, Vicia/lathyrus*, mainly small <2mm); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); good nos very fragmented oyster shell fragments; small nos small mammal/bird & fish bone; >fine sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	1	Heat-affected clay 22g; slag (hammerscale among magnetic materal) 864g; mammal fragments 14g; fish +	Significant h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains small bones +
10	2167	2166	<2040>	6	60	5,5	1		1						Occ charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)); occ charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including 6 very large fragments)	0.35	Trace CBM; trace glass; slag 151g; indet mammal fragments (trace burnt) 2g; fish +	Small amount h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
10	3273	3272	<3022>	27	170	4,5	1					1		1	Occ charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum*); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ snails; occ small mamm/bird bone; >min concretions; little hammerscale; roots/rootlets	2.5	Burnt flint 113g; pot 10g; Fe ?nail fragment 2g; slag 77g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 34g; mammal fragments 4g	Significant h/s removed; 100% remainder kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
10	3277	3276	<3023>	34	c 400	4,5	1		1			2		2	Very occ charred grain (*Hordeum/Triticum*) & trace of *Corylus avellana* shell; very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); small nos oyster shell fragments & small nos small mammal/bird & fish bone; flot consists largely of fine sediment crumb; <5% <1mm flot scanned	2.5	Burnt flint 23g; heat-affected clay 5g; pot 13g; slag 567g; magnetic slag 75g; mammal fragments 14g; oyster valves and fragments 26g; clay lumps +++	Moderate h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
10	4196	4194	<4042>	4	26	3,5				1		1			NO CPR; fairly good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 30 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Betula*); occ snails; some hammerscale	0.952	Slag and metalworking waste 952g (all bagged together)	Significant amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
10	4604	4595	<4504>	33	350	5,5	2		1			1		3	Small nos (c 20) charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum, Avena*); occ charred *Corylus avellana* shell; occ charred seeds (*Vicia faba, Galium aparine*); >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm)mod good nos bone fragments (small mammal/bird & fish); occ oyster shell fragments; occ hammerscale; 25% flot 1-2mm sieve scanned; <5% flot <1mm scanned	7.1	Heat-affected clay 34g; pot 2g; ?tessera 1g; slag 1690g; magnetic material including slag and hammerscale 865g; mammal fragments 29g; amphibian +; fish +	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
10	7143	7142	<7047>	40	200	5,5	3	1	2			1		4	Fairly good nos (60-80) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Avena*); trace of charred chaff (*Triticum* free-threshing wheat rachis); occ charred *Corylus avellana* shell & small/mod nos charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus*, Fabaceae (small), *Galium aparine, Persicaria, Sherardia arvensis, Bromus*, Poaceae (small)); very good nos id'ble charcoal frgaments (including mod good nos >4mm); good nos id'ble small mammal/bird & fish bones; occ oyster shell fragments & snails; occ hammerscale; >fine sediment crumb; 5% flot <1mm scanned	2.1	Burnt flint 18g; CBM fragment 7g; heat-affected clay 39g; pot 20g; slag 212g; hammerscale 3g; mammal fragments 112g; fish (large fish) +++; oyster fragments 1g	Significant h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
10	7147	7146	<7048>	17	120	4,5	4		2	1					Good nos (c 150) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Avena*); small nos charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus, Plantago lanceolata, Bromus*, Poaceae (small), *Eleocharis*); trace of *Corylus avellana* shell; good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Atriplex*)	0.25	CBM fragments 1g; slag etc 20g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 13g; fish (some burnt) ++	Small amount h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains fish bones ++
11	3266	3263	<3021>	20	350	5,5	1		1			2			Very occ charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)); trace of charred *Corylus avellana* shell; >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including very good nos >4mm); small nos snails (including burrowers); good amount of hammer scale; <5% flot <1mm scanned			All of residue bagged as magnetic material
11	3266	3264	<3024>	4	3	3,5						1		1	NO CPR; mod good nos id'ble charcoal fragments; occ snails (burrowers) & oyster shell fragments; occ small mamm/bird bone; occ hammerscale; roots/rootlets	0.7	Slag 23g; magnetic material inclduing hammerscale 19g; mammal fragments (1) 2g; fish +; oyster valves and fragments 418g; barnacle plates +	Significant h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
11	3266	3268	<3026>	6	12	3,5	1			1		1		1	Traces charred grain (fragments); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 10 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Betula*);occ snails (burrowers); occ small bone fragments; little hammerscale; roots/rootlets	0.8	Pot sherds <1g; slag 64g; magnetic material including hammerscale 22g; mammal fragments 9g	Significant h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
11	3266	3269	<3025>	8	50	3,5	1		1			1		2	Occ poorly preserved charred grain (cf *Hordeum,* indet) & seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus*); fairly good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 15 >4mm); occ snails; small nos fish, small mamm/bird bone fragments; trace hammerscale; occ roots/rootlets; >fine sediment crumb	0.75	Burnt flint 3g; heat-affected clay 5g; slag etc 86g; mammal fragments 2g	Moderate h/s removed; 100% remainder kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
11	3266	3270	<3027>	29	320	4,5	3		1					5	Mod nos charred grain (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum*) & occ charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus >2mm*) & hazelnut shell; good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including small nos >4mm); large nos of small mamm/bird & fish bone fragments; some clinker; >fine sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	2.15	Burnt flint 13g; trace glass; Fe nail head 2g; slag 271g; magnetic material including hammerscale 60g; mammal fragments 12g; indet fish +; oyster fragments 20g	Significant h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
11	3266	3279	<3029>	9	92	3,5	1		1			1		2	Trace charred grain (fragments), seeds & onion couch tuber fragment; very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 30 >4mm); occ oyster shell fragments; mod nos small bone (including fish) fragments; >fine sediment crumb	0.8	Pot sherds 2 g; slag 32g; magnetic materal including hammerscale 18g; mammal fragments 3g	Moderate h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
11	3266	3284	<3028>	5	103	5,5	1		1			1		1	Trace charred grain (cf *Hordeum*) & *Corylus avellana* shell; virtually all charcoal (>nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occ snails (burrowers); occ fish, small mamm/bird bone	0.9	Heat-affected clay (1 piece) 5g; slag 453g; magnetic material including slag and hammerscale 34g; mammal fragments 17g; fish +; oyster valve and fragments 12g	Moderate h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains fish bones
12	3261	3256	<3018>	11	12	2,2						1			NO CPR; small nos id'ble charcoal frgaments; occ snails (Burrowers): trace hammerscale; good amount roots/rootlets; >fine sediment crumb	7.05	Heat-affected clay 6400g; heat-affected and burnt flint 361g;	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
12	3261	3259	<3019>	1	175	5,5	1		3			2			Occ charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)); mod nos charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments & other seeds (30-40) (mainly small Fabaceae, also *Vicia/Lathyrus, Plantago lanceolata, Galium aparine, Rumex,* Polygonaceae; very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including 50+ fragments >4mm); small nos snails (including burrowers); roots/rootlets; 25% flot <1mm scanned	1	Heat-affected clay 850g; burnt flint 2g; slag 124g; mammal fragments 4g	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
12	3261	3260	<3020>	11	c 200	3,4	1		1						Trace charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)(1)), seed (*Vicia/Lathyrus* <2mm) & *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; mod good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including small nos >4mm); occ snails;roots; flot mainly sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	1.33	Heat-affected (reddened) flint 150g; burnt flint 5g; CBM fragments 1g; pot 1g; tiny trace glass; slag 84g, mammal fragments 7g; fish +; oyster fragments <1g	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains fish bones ++
13	1725	1724	<14>	20	175	5,5	1		1			2		1	Very occ charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)*)* & traces charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including mod good nos >4mm); occ snails (including burrowers); small nos snails;occ small bone fragments; occ worm eggs; good hammer scale & clinker; roots/rootlets;<5% <1mm flot scanned	3	Burnt flint 20g; heat-affected clay 3g; ?pot 2g; slag 715g; magnetic slag and hammerscale 346g; indeterminate mammal fragments 1g	283g h/s etc removed; 100% of remainder kept
14	1711	1708	<11>	24	150	5,5	1		1			2			Very occ charred grains (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum)* & charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus*); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including mod good nos >4mm); small nos snails (including burrowers); some hammerscale & clinker; burnt sediment; >roots; <5% flot <1mm scanned	5	Burnt flint 22g; heat-affected clay 23g; pot 2g; slag 2348g; magnetic slag and hammerscale 354g; mammal fragments 20g; fish +	293g h/s etc removed; 100% remainder kept
14	1711	1709	<12>	16	130	5,5	1		1			1			Traces of charred grains (cf *Triticum)* & traces charred seeds (cf *Vicia*); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ snails; little hammerscale; roots/rootlets	3.3	Burnt flint 34g; heat-affected clay with slag-like material 58g; slag 540g; magnetic slag and hammerscale 200g; mammal fragments 4g; trace indeterminate fish	147g h/s etc removed; 100% remainder kept
14	1711	1710	<13>	5	16	2,5	1		1			1			Very occ charred grains (cf *Hordeum vulgare, Triticum)* & traces charred seeds (*Vicia*); small nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including occ >4mm); occ snails; little hammerscale; roots/rootlets; >fine sediment crumb	0.58	Slag 48g; magnetic material including hammerscale 24g	22g h/s etc removed; 100% remainder kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
14	1749	1748	<15>	46	c 500	5,5	1		1			2		1	Trace poorly preserved charred grains (*Hordeum/Triticum)* & seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* <2mm); >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); small nos snails (including burrowers); occ small mammal/bird & fish bone fragments; occ worm eggs; good amount of hammer scale & clinker; >roots; 25% flot 1-2mm sieve scanned; <5% flot <1mm sieve scanned			Whole fraction bagged as magnetic material
14	1750	1750	<16>	18	c 800	5,5	1		1			1			Very occ poorly preserved charred grains (cf *Triticum)* & seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* >2mm); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ snails; mod amount of hammer scale & clinker; roots; 12.5% flot 1-2mm sieve scanned; <5% flot <1mm sieve scanned			h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains fish bones ++
14	1752	1751	<17>	7	105	5,5						1			NO CPR; very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ snails; good amount of hammerscale & clinker; roots/rootlets; 25% flot <1mm scanned			244g h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
14	1760	1759	<19>	33	c 1000	5,5			1			1			Trace *Corylus avellana* shell; >nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occ snails; some hammer scale; heated sediment; roots; 50% 2-4mm, 12.5% 1-2mm, <5% <1mm flot scanned	11.84	Residue almost entirely metalworking waste; BAGGED IN ITS ENTIRETY	Whole fraction bagged as magnetic material
14	2197	2196	<2041>	16	155	5,5									NO CPR; very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); hammerscale & sediment crumb	2.4	Heat-affected clay 7g; slag 1191g; magnetic slag and hammerscale 577g	Significant h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
14	5124	5125	<5011>	48	700	5,5	1		1			3			Occ charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare*, *Triticum,* cf *Secale cereale/Triticum*) & occ charred seeds (cf *Pisum, Vicia/Lathyrus* >2mm, Poaceae (large)*) & Corylus avellana* shell; >nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); mod nos snails; good amount of hammerscale; roots/rootlets; 50% 1-2mm sieve scanned; 25% flot <1mm scanned; 2 FLOTS			Huge amount h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
15	1600	1600	<6>	26	100	5,5	2		1			1		2	Small nos (c 20) charred grain (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Hordeum vulgare*) & trace charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; very good nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (including mod good nos >4mm); occ snails; small nos small mamm/bird & fish bones; mod good clinker & hammerscale;	2	Burnt flint 29g; CBM fragments 5g; heat-affected clay 31g; pot 22g; slag 261g; magnetic material including slag and hammerscale 116g; mammal fragments 25g; fish +; oyster fragments 2g; trace mussel	42g h/s etc removed; 100% remainder kept
15	1600	1600	<7>	22	105	5,5	1		1			1			Occ (c 10) charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)); trace charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; very good nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ snails & oyster shell fragments; occ small mammal/bird & fish bone; clinker	1.7	Burnt flint 42g; CBM fragments 5g; pot 21g; Fe ?Fe hob nail 0.8g; slag 113g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 75g; mammal fragments 18g; fish +	35g h/s etc removed; 100% remainder kept
9	5019	5021	<5002>	34	c 600	4,5	3		2					3	Fairly good nos (c 100) charred grains (mainly *Triticum aestivum/turgidum*, also cf *Hordeum vulgare, Triticum, Avena*); small nos of charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus, Galium aparine, Fallopia convulvulus*); trace of charred *Corylus avellana* shell; good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including mod good nos >4mm); good nos of small mammal/bird & fish bone fragments; >> fine sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	7.63	Heat-affected (reddened) flint 132g; burnt flint 24g, pot 42g; slag 135g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 74g; mammal fragments 5g; fish +	Small amount h/s removed; 50% remainder kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
17	3247	3248	<3017>	0.8	105	5,5			1					1	Trace charred *Corylus avellana* shell; virtually all charcoal (>nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 200 fragments >4mm); occ small (burnt) bone fragments	0.05	Slag (including slaggy crust) 15g ; mammal fragments (trace burnt) 1g; trace oyster [1.5g hammerscale etc from >1mm fraction]]	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains fish bones ++
17	6218	6215	<6022>	24	39	3,5	1					1		1	Occ (5-10) charred grains (*Hordeum, Triticum*, cf *Avena*); mod good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 35 >4mm); occ snails; occ small mammal/bird bone; some hammerscale; roots/rootlets	2.2	Burnt flint 12g; pot 2g; slag 313g; magnetic material including hammerscale 142g; mammal fragments 3g	Significant h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
17	6218	6216	<6023>	22	c 200	3,5	2					2	1	1	Very small nos (10-20) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum*); mod good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including small nos >4mm); occ snails (including burrowers) & small nos oyster shell fragments; occ beetle fragments; occ small (including fish) bone fragments; flot mainly fine sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	1.7	Heat-affected clay 10g; pot 2g; slag 410g; mammal fragments 4g	Significant h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
17	6218	6217	<6024>	24	200	3,5	1		1					1	Occ charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)) & traces charred seeds (Polygonaceae); mod good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 20 >4mm); occ small bone fragments (including fish); occ hammerscale; flot mainly fine sediment crumb	1.6	Heat-affected clay 5g; slag 139g; magnetic material including slag and hammerscale 79g; small fragments indeterminate mmmal bone 3g; trace indeterminate fish	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
17	8556	8550	<8504>	26	185	4,5	1							1	Occ/small nos (10-15) charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare, Hordeum/Triticum, Avena*); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including small nos >4mm); occ small bone fragments; roots;12.5% flot <1mm scanned	1.8	Heat-affected clay 135g; burnt flint 18g; Fe nail 6g; slag 39g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 25g; mammal fragments 18g;	Moderate h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
17	8556	8554	<8505>	22	205	5,5	4	1	2					1	Very good nos (poorly preserved) charred grains (mainly *Hordeum vulgare* (hulled, twisted), also *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Avena*); small nos charred seeds (*Galium aparine*, *Rumex, Bromus*); trace charred chaff (*Hordeum* rachis fragments); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ small bone fragments; 50% flot <1mm scanned	0.9	Burnt flint 13g; pot 4g; slag 50g; magnetic material and trace hammerscale 20g; mammal fragments (1 burnt) 9g; fish +	Moderate h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
17	8560	8559	<8506>	20	30	3,5	3	1	2	2					mod nos (c 50) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled, twisted), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Avena, Secale cereale*); small nos charred seeds (*Agrostemma githago, Rumex, Persicaria, Vicia/Lathyrus, Bromus*); trace charred chaff (*Triticum* free-threshing & *Hordeum* rachis fragments); trace charred culm nodes; mod good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 20 >4mm); small nos uncharred seeds (*Sambucus, Rubus, Hyoscyamus niger, Urtica dioica, Chenopodium*)	1.7	Burnt flint 5g; pot 8g; trace glass; slag 93g; crusty rust-coloured material (??slag-related), 27g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 16g; mammal fragments 2g;	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
17	8575	8022	<8010>	38	1800	4,4	3		1			4		3	Mod good nos (50-100) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare, Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum,* cf *Secale cereale)*; occ charred *Corylus avellana* shell & charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* >2mm); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); good nos small oyster shell fragments; mod good nos of small mammal/bird & fish (including burnt) bone fragments; flot consists mainly of fine sediment crumb (c 1400ml); 50% flot 1-2mm sieve scanned; <5% flot <1mm scanned	5.4	Burnt flint 23g; heat-affected clay 47g; pot 141g; Cu alloy spherical headed pin fragments 2g; slag 180g; magnetic material including small amount hammerscale 110g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 35g; fish ++	Moderate h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
18	1325	1325	<4>	26	145	5,5	2		2			2		2	Mod nos (30+) charred grain (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, T. dicoccum/spelta,* cf *Secale cereale,* cf *Avena*); trace charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; small nos charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus, Agrostemma githago, Sambucus*); >nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); small nos snails (including burrowers); small nos small mamm/bird & fish bones; occ hammerscale; 12.5% flot <1mm scanned	3	Pot 117g; Fe ?nail 9g; slag 11g; magnetic material 26g; mammal fragments 95g; micromammal +; bird +; fish ++; oyster fragments 13g; eroded fossil sponge	14g h/s etc removed; 100% remainder kept
18	1325	1325	<5>	24	169	5,5	2		1	1		2		2	Occ (c 10) charred grain (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum) & occ* charred seeds (cf *Vicia faba, Fabaceae (small), Agrostemma githago,* Poaceae (small)); charred bud fragments; >nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Betula*); small nos snails (including burrowers); small nos small mamm/bird & fish bones; little clinker	4	Pot 38g; Fe ?nail fragments 5g; slag 31g; magnetic material 29g; mammal fragments 29g; bird +; fish ++; oyster fragments 3g; marine annelid tube fragment +; eroded fossil sponges (x2)	14g h/s etc removed; 100% remainder kept
18	1352	1351	<3>	33	112	5,5	2		1					1	Small nos (c 20) charred grains (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)) & trace charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; very good nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ small mamm/bird & fish bones; little clinker	4	Pot 24g; slag 289g; mammal fragments 34g; fish +; fibula-brooch-shaped piece of flint ??	49g h/s etc removed; 100% remainder kept
22	2110	2102	<2034	6	163	4,5	1		1			1		3	Occ charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare*, *Triticum)* & traces charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ snails (including burrowers); occ oyster shell fragments; mod good nos small mammal/bird & fish bone; roots/rootlets; >fine sediment crumb; 6.25% flot <1mm scanned	1.06	Trace heat-affected clay; burnt flint 1g; slag 24g; indeterminate mammal fragments (some burnt) 2g; trace oyster	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
22	2110	2104	<2035>	6	75	0,3			1					1	Trace charred seed (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* <2mm);NO id'ble charcoal; occ small bone fragments; virtually all fine sediment crumb; 12.5% flot <1mm scanned	0.57	Heat-affected flint 454g; heat-affected clay 52g; trace indeterminate mammal bone	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
22	2110	2105	<2036>	7	37	2,5	1							1	Trace charred grain (*Triticum*); small/mod nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (including occ >4mm); small nos small mamm/bird & fish bone; >fine sediment crumb; roots/rootlets	1.05	Heat-affected flint 300g; heat-affected clay 1g; pot 3g; indeterminate mammal fragments 2g; fish +	Magnetic material including h/s 1g; 50% remainder kept
22	2110	2106	<2037>	4	8	1,2	1							1	Trace charred grain (cf *Triticum*); trace of id'ble charcoal; occ very small bone fragments; >fine sediment crumb; roots/rootlets	0.75	Heat-affected (reddened) flint 300g; heat-affected clay >1g; ?pot 1g; slag 11g; indeterminate mammal fragments <1g	H/S 1.6g; 100% remainder kept
22	2110	2108	<2038>	8	186	5,5	2		1			1		1	Small nos (10-20) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum*, cf *Triticum*) & traces charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments & seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum*); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including mod nos >4mm); occ snails; occ small mammal/bird & fish bone; roots/rootlets; >fine sediment crumb; 12.5% flot <1mm scanned	1.3	Heat-affected flint ++' tiny trace CBM/heat-affected clay; pot (1 sherd) 25g; small fragments indeterminate mammal bone (some burnt) <1g; oyster fragments 4g; trace ?Scrobicularia	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
22	6225	6224	<6025>	1	c 1	1,5									NO CPR; trace poss id'ble charcoal; some roots/rootlets	0.16	Slag 16g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
22	8519	8518	<8501>	22	44	3,5	1		1					1	very occ charred grain (cf *Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) & charred seeds (*Bromus*); mod good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 40 >4mm); occ small mamm/bird bone fragments; trace hammerscale; good amount of roots/rootlets	6.2	CBM fragments 9g; pot 13g; Fe nail fragment 2g; slag 81g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 21g; mammal fragments 10g; fish +; natural flint (odd shape) 15.6g KEPT IN CASE IT HAS BEEN USED FOR SOMETHING	Moderate h/s removed; 50% remainder kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
23	4027	4017	<4000>	1.5	120	5,5	1		1						Occ charred grain (*Triticum, Hordeum vulgare, Avena)* & weed seeds (*Anthemis cotula*); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); little hammerscale; 50% flot <1mm scanned	0.23	Heat-affected clay 5g; Fe fragments 6g; slag 10g; hammerscale 3g; small fragments mammal bone (trace burnt) 2g; fish +	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
23	4027	4021	<4005>	2	68	4,5	4	1	2						Good nos (150+) poorly preserved charred grains (mostly *Hordeum vulgare* (6x hulled), also *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, T. spelta, Avena*); occ charred chaff fragments (*Hordeum* rachis, *Avena* floret fragments); occ *Corylus avellana* shell; small nos charred weed seeds (*Atriplex/Chenopodium, Rumex*, small Fabaceae, small Poaceae); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including 50+ >4mm)	0.41	Heat-affected clay fragments 350g; calcined bone fragments 1g	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
23	4027	4021	<4006>	4	72	5,5	5		2						Rich grain assemblage (poorly preserved charred grains) (mostly *Hordeum vulgare* (6x hulled), also *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Avena*); occ charred *Corylus avellana* shell; small nos charred weed seeds (*Rumex*, *Plantago lanceolata, Bromus*); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including 50-100 >4mm)	0.4	Heat-affected clay fragments 344g; trace indeterminate mammal bone; fish vertebra (x1) +	
23	4027	4021	<4009>	3	42	5,5	4		2						Good nos (150+) poorly preserved charred grains (mostly *Hordeum vulgare* (6x hulled), also *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Secale cereale,* cf *Avena*); traces charred *Corylus avellana* shell; small nos charred weed seeds (*Rumex*, *Vicia/Lathyrus*, small Fabaceae); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 100 >4mm)	0.5	Heat affected clay 490g	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
23	4027	4021	<4012>	4	46	5,5	5	1	2						Very good grain assemblage (several 100 grains) (mostly *Hordeum vulgare* (6x hulled), also *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Secale cereale, Avena*); occ charred chaff fragments (*Hordeum* rachis), occ charred *Corylus avellana* shell; small nos charred weed seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus* >2mm, *Rumex*, *Bromus*); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 50 >4mm)	0.19	Heat-affected clay 73g; small fragments indeterminate mammal bone <1g; micromammal +; trace indeterminate fish	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
23	4027	4025	<4013>	4	3	1,4	2		1						Mod nos (c 40) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum,* cf *Secale cereale)*; traces charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus*); occ id'ble charcoal fragments; roots/rootlets	0.04	Trace magnetic material	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
23	4027	4037	<4016>	8	136	3,3	5		5			1		2	Very rich grain assemblage (good preservation) (flot virtually all grains) (mostly *Hordeum vulgare* (6x hulled), also *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Secale cereale, Avena*); good nos other charred seeds especailly legumes & large weed seeds (*Vicia/Pisum, Agrostemma githago, Galium aparine, Bromus, Rumex, Centaurea, Atriplex/Chenopodium, Lolium temulentum*, Poaceae); mod nos id'ble charcoal fragments; small nos small mammal/bird bone fragments; occ snails; ?burnt virtually cleaned grain deposit; 50% flot <1mm scanned; SUB-SAMPLE	2.2	Heat-affected clay 38g; burnt flint 8g; slag 1g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 8g; mammal fragments 2g; fish +	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
23	4034	4031	<4014>	0.5	17	3,5									NO CPR; mod good nos id'ble charcoal fragments; roots/rootlets	0.01	Trace magnetic material	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
23	4034	4033	<4015>	2	115	2,4	5		5					1	Very rich grain assemblage (very good preservation) (mainly *Hordeum vulgare* (6x hulled), also *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Secale cereale, Avena*); very rich in *Corylus avellana* shell; rich charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus, Agrostemma githago, Galium aparine, Bromus, Rumex, Persicaria, Atriplex/Chenopodium, Stellaria media, Anthemis cotula, Carex*); small/mod nos id'ble charcoal fragments; occ small mammal/bird & fish bone fragments; 12.5% flot <1mm scanned; SUB-SAMPLE	0.31	Heat-affected (reddened) flint 250g; trace ?slag; tiny trace indet mammal bone	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept; contains fish bones
23	4045	4045	<4017>	10	370	5,5	2		1					1	Very small nos (10-20) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled),*Triticum, Triticum/Secale cereale)*; traces charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* >2mm, *Galium aparine*) & *Corylus avellana* shell); >nos id'ble fragments including >nos >4mm); occ small (fish) bone fragments; 50% flot 1-2mm sieve scanned; <5% flot <1mm scanned	0.57	Small fragments heat-affected clay 21g; mortar 8g; burnt flint (1 piece) 19g; pot 24g; small fragments mammal bone (trace burnt); fish ++	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
23	4045	4047	<4018>	9	420	5,5	3		2			1			Fairly good nos (c 100) charred grains) (mostly well preserved *Hordeum vulgare* (6x hulled), also *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Secale cereale, Avena*); small nos charred legumes (cf *Vicia faba, Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* >2mm); traces charred *Corylus avellana* fragments; > nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occ snails; occ hammerscale; 50% flot 1-2mm sieve scanned; 5% <1mm flot scanned	1.3	Heat-affected clay 15g; burnt flint 50g; pot 25g; Fe nails fragments 10g; slag 5g; magnetic material including trsace hammerscale 25g; mammal fragments 14g; fish +	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
23	4053	4051	<4058>	19	1	1,3			1					1	Traces charred seeds (*Anthemis cotula*); trace potentially id'ble charcoal; occ small bone fragments; sediment crumb	2.3	Small CBM fragments 1g; mortar fragments 3g; heat-affected clay 5g; pot 2g; Fe ?hob nail 2g; small fragments mammal bone 12g; micromammal ++, bird +++; amphiban +++; ?reptile +; fish +	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains microvertebrate bones ++
23	4071	4071	<4021>	3	89	3,5	2		1					1	Small nos (20-30) poorly preserved & fragmented charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled),cf *Triticum, Secale cereale,* cf *Avena)*; traces charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus* & *Corylus avellana* shell); virtually all charcoal (good nos id'ble fragments including >50 >4mm); occ small mammal/bird bones	0.37	Burnt flint 3g; heat-affected clay 3g; pot 20g; slag 4g; small fragments mammal bone 1g; fish ++	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - small bones present +
23	4071	4083	<4022>	8	330	5,5	2		2	2				2	Small nos (10-20) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled),*Triticum/Secale cereale, Avena)* & weed seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus, Persicaria, Rumex*) & traces charred *Corylus avellana* shell; good nos id'ble charcoal fragments including 50+ >4mm); small nos uncharred seeds (*Corylus avellana* shell, *Raphanus raphanistrum, Sambucus, Ranunculus, Chenopodium*); small nos small mammal/bird & fish bones ; 5% flot <1mm scanned	0.29	Burnt flint 7g; trace heat-affected clay; fish +++; oyster fragments 5g	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains small bones +
23	4071	4084	<4023>	23	825	5,5	2		1	1				1	Small nos (15-20) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled),*Triticum,* cf *Avena)* & occ seeds (cf *Pisum sativum, Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum,* Polygonaceae) & *Corylus avellana* shell; >nos id'ble charcoal fragments including >nos >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Rubus, Sambucus,Chenopodium, Conium maculatum*); occ nos small mammal/bird & fish bones ; roots; 50% flot 2-4mm flot scanned; 6.25% 1-2mm flot scanned; <5: <1mm flot scanned	1.2	Heat-affected clay 8g; pot 62g; Cu alloy object fragment (?ring) 1.6g; magnetic materal including trace hammerscale 32g; mammal fragments 27g; fish +++	Small amount h/s removed; 75% of remainder kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
23	4108	4108	<4026>	5	110	3,5	3		3					4	Good nos (100-150) well preserved charred grains (mostly *Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), also *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Secale cereale, Avena*) & mod good nos charred seeds (good number of *Persicaria lapathifolia* also *Agrostemma githago, Chenopodium, Rumex*, Fabaceae (small), Poaceae (small)); mod nos of *Corylus avellana* shell; mod good nos id'ble charcoal fragments; good nos small bone fragments; 50% flot <1mm scanned	0.7	Heat-affected clay (1 piece) 6g; pot 1g; slag and Fe fragments 2g; small fragments indeterminate mammal bone 1g; fish +	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
23	4108	4133	<4035>	5	130	5,5	2	1	2	1		1		2	Small nos (c 20) charred grains (*Triticum/Secale cereale, Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Avena);* occ charred chaff fragments (hexaploid free-threshing wheat rachis); occ charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; small nos (20-30) charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* (>2mm),*Rumex, Bromus*); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments(including mod nos >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Betula*); occ snails; small nos small mammal/bird & fish bone fragments; >fine sediment crumb; 50% flot <1mm scanned	0.81	Mammal fragment 1g; fish +	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
23	4126	4124	<4031>	4	150	5,5	3		2					1	Mod good nos (c 100) charred grains (mainly *Hordeum vulgare* (hulled),also *Triticum aestivum/turgidum*,cf *Secale cereale*); small nos charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum*, Fabaceae (small), *Rumex, Bromus*); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ small mammal/bird & fish bone; occ hammerscale; 5% flot <1mm scanned	0.35	Sag 100g; hammerscale and magnetic slag 64g; heat-affected clay 3g; indeterminate mammal fragments (trace burnt) 1g; indeterminate fish +	Small amount h/s removed; 50% of remainder kept
23	4157	4149	<4037>	1	78	5,5			1						Traces charred seeds (*Ranunculus*); virtually all charcoal (very good nos id'ble fragments including 100+ >4mm and c 10 very large fragments)	0.38	Heat-affected clay 114g; trace mammal bone	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
23	4157	4150	<4040>	7	30	3,5	2		2						Small charred plant assemblage - grains (10-20) (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), cf *Avena,* cf *Secale cereale*) & 10-20 weed seeds (*Galium aparine, Rumex, Persicaria, Vicia/Lathyrus*, Poaceae (small), *Corylus avellana* shell)	2.4	Heat-affected clay 1210g; pot 62g; magnetic material including small amount hammerscale 21g; mammal bone 1g	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains fish fragments +
23	4157	4156	<4038>	2.5	16	2,5	1	1	1						Occ charred grains (*Triticum* fragments*);* occ charred chaff fragments (hexaploid free-threshing wheat & *Secale cereale* rachis); occ charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; occ charred seeds (Fabaceae (small), *Bromus,* Poaceae (small)); small nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including occ >4mm)	0.4	Heat-affected clay 40g; pot 4g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 6g; mammal fragments (1 burnt) 3g	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
23	4166	4164	<4039>	1.5	5	2,5	1		1						Traces of CPR - grain (cf *Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) & weed seeds (*Rumex, Valerianella dentata*); mod nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (c 8 >4mm); roots/rootlets	1.07	Heat-affected clay 7g; pot 27g; slag and magnetic material 2g; mammal fragments 3g; fish +	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
23	4171	4170	<4041>	12	83	5,5	2							1	Small nos charred grains (c 10) (cf *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occ small bone fragments; traces hammerscale	1.7	Heat-affected clay 31g; Fe object (2 joining fragments, possibly part of a ?chain link or similar) 7.7g; slag 15g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 20g; mammal fragments 23g; fish +	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept - fish bones +

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
23	5521	5519	<5501>	4	45	3,5	2		2	1				2	Mod nos (c 40) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Secale cereale, Triticum*) & small nos (20-30) charred weed seeds (*Galium aparine, Vicia/Lathyrus,* Fabaceae, *Rumex, Bromus*); occ charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; mod good nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (c 15 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Sonchus*); small/mod nos fish, small mamm/bird bones (including traces burnt bone); >fine sediment crumb	1.59	Pot 17g; mammal fragments 4g; bird +; fish +	Trace h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
23	8524	8522	<8502>	22	77	5,5	2		1					1	small nos (10-20) poorly preserved charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare*, indet); trace charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus*) & *Corylus avellana* shell; very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ small bone fragments; occ roots/rootlets	4.2	Pot 33g; Fe caltrop 14.7g; slag 6g; magnetic material including small amount hammerscale 15g; mammal fragments 5g; fish +; oyster fragments 2g	Small amount h/s removed; 50% of remainder kept
23	8524	8523	<8503>	28	c 700	5,5	2		2		2	2		2	small nos charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare, Avena*); trace charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus*) & small nos mineralised seeds; >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including very good nos >4mm); small nos oyster shell fragments; small nos small (including fish) bone fragments; >fine sediment crumb; 50% flot 1-2mm sieve scanned; <5% flot <1mm sieve scanned	10.3	Heat-affected clay 18g; pot 154g; slag 27g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 50g; bird +; fish ++; oyster valaves and fragments 31g;	Moderate h/s removed; 50% remainder kept
24	3088	3088	<3004>	47	780	5,5	5	1	3					1	Very good nos well preserved charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled 6x), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum,* cf *Secale cereale,* cf *Avena*); trace charred chaff (*Secale cereale* rachis); occ charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; good nos charred seeds especially legumes (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* >2mm*, Rumex, Bromus*); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ small mamm/bird & fish bones (including burnt fragments); <5% flot <1mm scanned	15.4	Heat-affected clay and daub with wattle impressions 14350g; Burnt flint 38g; pot 97g; small fragments mammal bone 14g; fish +	Small amount h/s removed; 50% remainder kept
24	3088	3088	<3007>	12	280	4,5	3		1						Good nos (100+) well preserved charred grains (mainly *Hordeum vulgare* (hulled) & *Triticum aestivum/turgidum,* also *Triticum, Secale cereale, Avena*); occ charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments & seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus* >2mm*,* Poaceae (large)); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); burnt?sediment crumb/industrial debris; >fine sediment crumb	4.55	Heat-affected clay/daub (many pieces with wattle impressions) 4100g; burnt flint 21g; heat-affected flint 44g; pot 1g; slag (1 piece) 4g; mammal fragments 4g; fish (1 burnt) +	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains fish bones ++
24	3089	3089	<3005>	10	c 400	5,5	3		3						Fairly good nos (c 100) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled 6x), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Avena*) & charred seeds especially legumes (*Vicia/Lathyrus, Vicia >2mm,* Fabaceae (<2mm)) & *Galium aparine;* trace of charred *Corylus avellana* shell; very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including very good nos >4mm); <5% flot <1mm scanned	1.36	Heat-affected clay 201g; pot 114g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 9g; fish +	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
24	3125	3106	<3008>	6	105	3,3	1		1					1	Occ charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)); occ charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; occ charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum*, Fabaceae (small)); mod nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including occ >4mm); occ small mamm/bird & fish bones (including burnt fragments); >roots/moss; flot virtually all fine sediment crumb	1.6	Heat-affected clay 1350g; burnt flint 2g; pot 2g; Fe ?nail fragments 4g; mammal fragments (several burnt) 4g	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
24	3125	3107	<3009>	41	c 1400	5,5	5		5					2	Very good nos of charred grains (mainly *Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), also *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Secale cereale, Avena*); very good nos charred legume seeds (*Vicia, Vicia/Lathyrus, Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* >2mm); mod good nos charred weed seeds *(Galium aparine, Rumex, Centaurea, Bromus,* Poaceae (large))) & mod nos *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including very good nos >4mm); small nos small mamm/bird & fish bones; good amount of roots/rootlets/moss; >sediment crumb; 50% 1-2mm flot scanned; <5% flot <1mm scanned	2.5	Heat-affected clay 259g; pot 190g; Fe ?nail fragment 1g; folded piece(s) of Pb 70g; felt-like fibres (???moss roots) ++; slag 9g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 18g; fish +++; eggshell +; oyster valaves and fragments 41g; tiny trace mussel	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
24	3125	3110	<3010>	24	800	5,5	3		2					2	Mod nos of charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare, Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Avena*); small/mod nos charred seeds (cf *Vicia faba,* Fabaceae (small), Poaceae (small)) & *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); small nos small mamm/bird & fish bones; 50% 2-4mm flot scanned; 12.5% flot 1-2mm flot scanned; <5% flot <1mm scanned	1.1	Heat-affected clay 60g; pot sherds 121g; curved Fe object 39g; burnt flint 1g; mammal fragments 8g; fish ++++; eggshell (2 thicknesses) +; oyster fragments 7g; trace mussel; faecal concretions +	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
24	3125	3117	<3011>	0.1											NO FLOT FOUND	0.002	Traces burnt flint, heat-affected clay and charcoal	No h/s; 100% kept
24	3125	3120	<3030>	9	304	4,5	3	1	1		1			2	Mod good nos (80-100) of charred grains (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Hordeum vulgare (*hulled), *Secale cereale*); trace charred *Secale cereale* rachis; trace *Corylus avellana* shell; occ charred seeds (*Agrostemma githago, Carex, Bromus*); trace mineralised seeds (Rosaceae); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); small nos bone fragments (including fish); 25% flot <1mm scanned	1.1	Daub with wattle and plant impressions 109g; other heat-affected clay 85g; pot 5g; slag and trace spheroidal hammerscale 2g; mammal fragments (trace burnt) 6g; fish +; oyster fragments 2g; faecal concretions ++	No h/s; 100% kept
24	3125	3285	<3031>	1	3	1,3	1				1			1	Trace charred grain (*Avena*, indet); trace charred thorney twigs;occ id'ble charcoal fragments; occ fish bones; mineralised concretions & mineralised Rosaceae (*Prunus*) in residue	0.19	Heat-affected clay 10g; mammal fragments 4g; amphibian +; fish +; mineralised seeds +	No hammerscale; 100% kept
24	3125	3286	<3032>	19	c 700	5,5	2		1		2	1		4	Small nos (c 20) charred grain (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Hordeum vulgare*) & traces of charred seeds (Fabcaeae) & *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ mineralised seeds (*Malus/Pyrus*) & small nos mineralised seeds (Fabaceae, *Prunus,* stems) in residue; good nos small bone fragments (particularly fish bone); occ oyster shell fragments; flot mainly consists of fine sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	1.9	Traces CBM and heat-affected clay; pot 8g; trace slag and clinker; mammal fragments 21g; micromammal +; amphibian +; fish ++; oyster fragments 4g; mineralised woodlouse +; mineralised plant remains +	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
24	3143	3142	<3012>	18	312	5,5	2	1	3					5	Mod nos (30-40) of charred grains (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Secale cereale*); trace charred *Triticum* rachis; mod good nos charred seeds especially legumes (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum >2mm,* Fabaceae (small), *Plantago lanceolata, Lolium temulentum, Bromus*); trace charred culm nodes; very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including mod good nos >4mm); good nos small mamm/bird & fish bones; <5% flot <1mm scanned	1.9	Worked bone fragments and offcuts 56g; heat-affected clay 162g; burnt flint 18g; pot 1g; Fe nails and fragments 14g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale; mammal fragments (some burnt) 7g; micromammal +; fish +	h/s removed; 50% remainder kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
24	3226	3223	<3014>	2	240	5,5	1			1				1	Trace charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Sambucus*); occ small bone (including fish) fragments; >fine sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	3.3	Heat-affected (reddened) flint ++; CBM fragment 5g; heat-affected clay 59g; mortar fragment 2g; pot 33g; Cu alloy object 1.3g; indeterminate mammal fragments 2g; fish +; oyster fragments 1g	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
24	3226	3224	<3015>	6	45	4,5	1		1					1	Trace charred grain (cf *Hordeum*) & seeds (Polygonaceae); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 100 >4mm); occ small bone fragments	1.1	Pot 10g; small fragments Cu/Cu alloy +; slag 28g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 14g; indeterminate mammal fragments (one stained green) <1g; fish (all stained green) ++	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains small fish bones +
24	3226	3225	<3016>	3	39	5,5			1	1					Trace charred seeds (Poaceae (small)); trace *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including mod nos >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Carex*)			h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
24	3230	3227	<3013>	15	223	5,5	1		1					1	Very occ charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *cf Triticum*) & seeds (*Bromus*); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ small mammal/bird bone fragments; little hammerscale; >sediment crumb	1.4	Pot sherds 7g; Cu/Cu alloy fragments 4.6g; Fe ?nail fragments 27g; slag 262g; magnetic material incldluing much hammerscale 185g; mammal fragments (some stainded green) 5g; fish +	Significant h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
24	3327	3063	<3000>	22	305	5,5	3		2					1	Good nos (50-100) charred grains (mainly well-preserved *Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), also *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Secale cereale, Avena*); mod nos charred legume seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* >2mm) & other charred seeds (*Bromus, Rumex*) & trace of charred *Corylus avellana* shell; very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ small bone fragments; heat effected sediment; good amount of fine sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	12.8	Heat-affected clay/daub (many pieces with wattle impressions) 12,150g; burnt flint 21g; heat-affected flint 14g; pot 87g; indeterminate mammal fragments (some burnt) 7g; ?melted ash concretions +	Trace h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
24	3502	3500	<3500>	15	44	3,5	1		1	1				1	Trace charred grain (cf *Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) & *Corylus avellana* fragments; mod good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 30 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Betula*); occ small bone fragments	0.32	Heat-affected clay 25g; pot <1g; slag 7g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 5g	Small amount h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
24	3550	3550	<3502>	10	325	5,5	2		2						Very small nos charred grains (cf *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Avena*) & mod nos (c 30) charred legumes & weed seeds (*Galium aparine, Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum, Chenopodium, Bromus*); trace charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including very good nos >4mm); 50% flot 1-2mm sieve scanned; <5% flot <1mm scanned	1.34	Heat-affected clay 29g; pot sherds 85g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 22g; bird +; fish +++	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - small bones present +
24	3551	3551	<3502>	8	240	5,5	2		1			1		1	Mod nos (c 30) charred grain (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Hordeum,* cf *Avena*) & very occ charred seeds (*Galium aparine, Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* (small)); trace charred culm node fragments; >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occ oyster shell fragments; occ small mammal/bird bone fragments; 6.25% flot <1mm scanned	1.1	Heat-affected clay 51g; pot 44g; glass 0.3g; small Fe nails (x2) 0.5g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 42g; fish ++	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains small bones +
24	4101	4101	<4024>	21	325	5,5	2		2					1	Small nos charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled),*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Avena*) & charred legume seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus, Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum*) & small nos of charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments including good nos >4mm); occ small (including burnt)bone fragments; >sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	6.6	Heat-affected clay/daub 3200g; burnt and heat-affected flint 391g; pot 20g; Fe ?bar 30g; slag 8g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 9g; fish +	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains fish bones ++

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
24	4101	4107	<4025>	9	130	5,5	2		1					1	Occ/small nos charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled),*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Avena)* & occ charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus, Galium aparine*, Poaceae (large, small)); occ charred *Corylus avellana* shell; >nos id'ble charcoal fragments including >nos >4mm); occ small mammal/bird & fish bones ; 12.5% flot <1mm flot scanned	2.5	Heat-affected clay 538g; pot sherds 105g; Fe ?nail fragment 6g; slag 64g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 38g; mammal fragments 82g; fish +; oyster fragments 24g;	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains small bones +
24	4120	4120	<4028>	23	380	5,5	3		1						Fairly good nos (c 100) charred grains (mostly *Hordeum vulgare* (hulled) & *Avena*, also *Secale cereale*) & traces of charred seeds (*Lithospermum arvense, Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum*, Poaceae (large))& *Corylus avellana* shell; very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good amount >4mm); burnt mineral sediment; 5% flot <1mm scanned	3	Burnt flinb 65g; heat-affected clay 632g; heat-affected clay with chalk inclusions 20g; pot 70g; F3 nail 17g; slag 4g; burnt mammal fragments 22g; burnt ?bird fragments +; indeterminate fish +	h/s removed; 50% remainder kept
24	4120	4122	<3501>	1	225	5,5	2		2					2	Small nos (c 20) charred grains (cf *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Secale cereale, Avena*) & *Corylus avellana* shell fragments (also *Galium aparine*); >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); small nos small mammal/bird bone; occ hammerscale; 50% flot 1-2mm & 5% flot <1mm flot scanned	0.58	Heat-affected clay 12g; pot 18g; hammerscale and magnetic material 1g; mammal fragments 17g; fish ++; trace mussel	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
24	4120	4122	<4029>	11	312	5,5	1		3						Very occ charred grains (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)) & mod nos charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments (also in residue) (also *Fallopia convulvulus*);>nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); 50% flot 1-2mm & <10% <1mm flot scanned	1.1	Heat-affected clay 11g; pot 50g; slag 3g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 14g; mammal fragments 4g; bird +; fish +; charred hazelnut shell fragments +	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains fish fragments ++
24	4120	4122	<4032>	2.5	7	2,5	2		2	1					Occ (c 10) charred grains (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Avena);* trace charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; small/mod nos (20-30) charred seeds (*Plantago lanceolata, Ranunculus, Chenopodium, Rumex, Anthemis cotula, Carex*, Poaceae (small)); occ id'ble charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds (*Prunus* fragments; roots/rootlets	0.25	Heat-affected clay 4g; small fragments indeterminate mammal bone 2g	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains fish bones ++
24	6599	6599	<6515>	9	c 500	5,5	1					1		2	Trace charred grain (*Hordeum/Triticum*); >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); small nos small oyster shell fragments; small nos fish, small mamm/bird bone fragments	1	Heat-affected clay 45g; pot 4g; slag 4g; mammal fragments 24g; bird ; fish ++; oyster valves and fragments 168g; trace mussel	Significant h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
25	4563	4586	<4502>	35	177	4,5	1		1					5	Occ charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum./turgidum, Avena*); occ charred *Corylus avellana* shell & *Prunus* shell fragments; good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >50 >4mm; flot dominated by very good nos bone fragments (mainly small mammal also bird & occ fish bone); >mineralised concretions; 50% flot <1mm scanned	3.2	CBM fragments 17g; burnt flint 20g; pot 73g; Fe fragments 11g; slag 70g; magnetic material including small amount hammerscale 42g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 28g; micromammal (shrew) ++; bird +; fish +++	h/s removed; 50% remainder kept
25	5049	5049	<5012>	33	130	5,5	2		1					2	Very small nos (10-20) charred grains (*Triticum, Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)); trace of charred *Corylus avellana* shell & seeds (*Galium aparine*); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); small nos of small mammal/bird & fish bone fragments; hammerscale; <5% flot <1mm scanned	7.7	Heat-affected clay 131g; slag 1369g; magnetic material including small amount hammerscale 291g; mammal fragments (small amount burnt) 14g; amphibian +; indet fish +	Significant h/s removed; 75% of remainder kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
25	6074	6074	<6000>	5	390	5,5	3		2					3	Mod good nos (c 50) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (6x hulled), *Triticum*); small nos charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* >2mm, Poaceae (large)); trace of charred *Corylus avellana shell;* >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); mod good nos small nos small mammal/bird & fish bone (including occ burnt fragments); <5% flot <1mm flot scanned	1.5	Burnt flint 5g; heat-affected clay 19g; pot 117g; slag 14g; mammal fragments (trace burnt) 18g; fish +	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
25	6074	6077	<6001>	9	328	5,5	3		2			1		2	Fairly good nos charred grains (not > preservation) (*Hordeum vulgare* (6x hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Avena, Triticum, Secale cereale*); small nos charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* >2mm*, Persicaria, Rumex);* traces of charred *Corylus avellana shell;* good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ oyster shell fragments; small nos small mammal/bird & fish bone (including occ burnt fragments); traces oyster shell fragments; <5% flot <1mm flot scanned	1.8	Pot 108g; Fe nails 7g; slag 5g; magnetic material including hammerscale 11g; mammal fragments 8g; bird +; fish ++, oyster fragments 15g;	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
25	6087	6088	<6002>	6	250	5,5	3		2			1		3	Mod nos (c 50) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (6x hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Avena, Triticum, Secale cereale*); mod nos (c 30) charred seeds (cf *Vicia faba,* Fabaceae (small), *Vicia/Lathyrus, Agrostemma githago, Bromus Rumex, Poaceae (small)*); >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); mod nos small mammal/bird & fish bone (including occ burnt fragments); traces oyster shell fragments; 5% flot <1mm flot scanned	0.25	Heat-affected clay 1g; burnt flint 2g; pot 22g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 10g; mammal fragments (trace burnt) 8g; bird +; fish ++; oyster fragments 32g	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
25	6097	6096	<6007>	2.5	7	2,5	1	1	1	1					Traces of CPR - grain (indet), chaff (*Hordeum* rachis) & weed seeds (*Anthemis cotula*); small/mod nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (c 6 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Sambucus*)	0.66	Heat-affected clay 380g; burnt flint 2g; mammal fragments 4g; oyster fragments 2g; very hard clay fragments +++	Small amount h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
25	6119	6119	<6008>	45	c 380	5,5	4	1	4	1		1		1	Good nos (150+) well preserved charred grains (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Secale cereale*, *Hordeum vulgare* (hulled 6x), *Avena*) & traces charred chaff (*Triticum* rachis); good nos charred legumes (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* >2mm) & weed seeds (*Agrostemma githago, Malva*, *Rumex, Centaurea*); trace charred *Corylus avellana* shell; >nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Chenopodium*); occ snails & small oyster shell fragments & small bone fragments; 50% flot 1-2mm scanned; <5% flot <1mm scanned	5.82	Heat-affected (reddened) flint 142g; daub/heat-affected clay 363g; pot 156g; Fe ?'pig' fragments 24g; Fe nails and fragments 18g; slag 8g; magnetic material inclduing trace hammerscale 50g; mammal fragments (most charred) 140g; fish ++; oyster fragments <1g; trace mussel	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
25	6126	6126	<6015>	12	222	5,5	2	1	1	1				2	Small nos of charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Avena*) & traces charred chaff (*Triticum* free-threshing rachis) & seeds (*Rumex*); very good nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (including very good nos >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Betula*); small nos small mammal/bird (including burnt) bone fragments; >sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	1.15	Heat-affected clay 53g; burnt flint 2g; pot 32g; slag (1 piece) 2g; mammal fragments (trace burnt) 18g; trace indeterminate bird; fish +; crusty clay fragments 90g	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
25	6169	6167	<6020>	21	240	5,5	1		1	1		1		3	Occ charred grain (Hordeum vulgare (hulled)) & traces charred weed seeds (*Malva*) & *Corylus avellana* shell; very good nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Hyosyamus niger*); occ oyster shell fragments; mod good nos small mamm/bird & fish bone; >fine sediment crumb	1.5	Yellowish hard ?heat-affected clay ~1000g; other heat-affetced clay 22g; CBM fragment with mortar adhering 36g; pot 35g; small fragments indeterminate mammal bone (trace burnt) 2g; fish +; oyster fragments 1g	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
25	6169	6168	<6021>	4	58	3,5	3	1	2					1	Mod nos (c 50) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Secale cereale, Avena*); small nos charred seeds (Fabaceae (small), *Galium aparine, Rumex, Bromus)*; trace charred chaff fragments (*Triticum* rachis); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 30 >4mm); occ small bone fragments; occoyster shell fragments; roots/rootlets; >fine sediemnt crumb	0.36	CBM fragments 5g; heat-affected clay 10g; pot 5g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 5g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 3g	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
26	1217	1216	<1>	1	4	2,5	1					1		1	Trace charred grain fragments; small nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments; occ small bone fragments; occ snails; some clinker	0.35	Tiny bead (x1); Fe ?nail fragment 2g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 7g; small indeterminate fragments mammal bone (trace burnt) 2g; trace oyster; terrestrial snail +	5g h/s etc removed; 100% remainder kept
27	4205	4201	<4043>	18	130	5,5	1		1		1	2		1	Traces charred grain (cf *Avena, Hordeum vulgare*) & seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus*); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occ min seeds; small nos snails & occ oyster shell fragments; occ small mamm/bird bones; 25% flot <1mm scanned	3.1	Heat-affected flint fragments 11g; pot 4g; glass fragment 0.3g; slag 73g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 41g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 12g; micromammal +; amphibian +; fish +; oyster fragments 56g	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
27	4205	4204	<4044>	33	140	3,5	1		1		2	1		5	Occ charred grain (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)) & *Corylus avellana* shell; small nos (?undiagnostic) min seeds (?Fabaceae); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >4mm); occ snails; >nos small mammal/bird bones; >small min concretions	9.6	Pot 5g; slag 13g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 14g; mammal fragments 7g; micromammal +; bird (goose) +++, ?reptile/slow worm +++; amphibian ++++; fish +	h/s removed; 25% remainder kept
27	4205	4210	<4047>	7	8	2,5	1	1		1	1			1	Occ charred grain (*Avena, Triticum*); trace charred chaff (cereal rachis); trace min seeds (Cyperaceae, Poaceae); small/mod nos id'ble charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds (*Sambucus*); small nos small mamm/bird & fish bones; occ min puparia		[Small bones present in >1mm fraction]	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains fish bones ++
27	4205	4210	<4055>	3.5	<1	1,4			1	1		1		1	Traces charred seeds (*Anthemis cotula*); trace potentially id'ble charcoal; occ uncharred seeds (*Betula*); occ small bone fragments; occ snails	0.5	Slag 7g; mammal fragments 2g; micromammal +; bird ++; amphibian +; small oyster valve 9g	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains small bones + and goose tracheal ring fragments +
27	4205	4211	<4048>	10	19	2,3	1		1	1	3			3	Traces charred grain (cf *Avena*) & seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus*); small nos id'ble charcoal fragments; small nos min seeds (*Sambucus, Prunus,* Poaceae (small) & Rosaceae in residue); occ uncharred seeds (*Sambucus*); good nos id'ble fish, small mamm/bird bones; >small min concretions	1.4	Bird (goose including gosling) ++; micromammal +; amphibian ++; fish ++; mineralised seeds ++; faecal concretions ++; cess-related 'bobbles' ++	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains fish bones + and microvertebrate bones +
27	4205	4211	<4056>	14	9	2,4	2		1	1	3			2	Small nos (c 20) charred grain (*Hordeum*) & occ charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus, Bromus, Corylus avellana shell*); small nos id'ble charcoal fragments; small nos min seeds (*Sambucus, Prunus,* Poaceae (small), stems) & mod nos Rosaceae seeds etc in residue; occ uncharred seeds (*Sambucus, Betula*); small nos small mamm/bird bones; small nos min puparia	1.8	Trace pot; mammal fragments including neonatal pigs ++++; micrommammal ++; amphibian ++ (all bagged together, total weight 132g); brd (mainly goose) +++; fish ++; poorly preserved oyster fragments (stained orange) 4g; mineralised seeds etc ++; faecal concretions ++++	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains small bones ++
27	4205	4211	<4057>	9	9	2,5				1	1				NO CPR; small nos id'ble charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds (*Sambucus*); occ min seeds (Cyperaceae) & stems in residue; small nos small mamm/bird bones; >fine sediment crumb	3.2	CBM fragments 5g; pot 1g; slag 4g; mammal fragments 21g; micromammal +++; bird +++; amphibian ++; fish ++; oyster fragments 2g; faecal concretions ++; mineralised pant stalks +	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains small bones ++

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
27	4205	4212	<4059>	7	32	3,5	1		1	1	1			1	Occ charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare, Triticum, Avena*) & trace charred *Corylus avellana* shell; trace mineralised seeds (cf Cyperaceae) & wood fragments; good nos id'ble charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds (*Sambucus, Betula*); occ small mamm/bird & fish bones; occ snails; CONTEXT NO ON BAG 4211	1.2	Slag 3g; large mammal fragments 13g; micromammal ++++; bird ++++; amphibian +++; fish +; oyster fragments 2g; faecal concretions +++; oyster valves and fragments (some stained orange or encrusted) 4g	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains small bones ++
27	4205	4254	<4060>	9	6	3,5	1			1	1	1		2	Trace charred grain fragments & occ min fruit seeds (*Malus/Pyrus*) & Rosaceae seed in residue; mod good nos id'ble charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds (*Sambucus*);occ snails; small nos small mamm/bird bones; little hammerscale	1.43	CBM fragment <1g; ?plastered or lime-washed daub/clay (1 piece) 5g; pot 1g; mammal fragments +; micromammal ++; bird +; fish +; mineralised fruit pip +; faecal concretions ++	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
27	4220	3298	<3038>	10	450	5,5	2		1					1	Small/mod nos (c 30) charred grain (cf *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Avena, Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)); traces charred *Corylus avellana* shell & seeds (*Galium aparine*); >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occ small ammmal/bird bone fragments; 5% flot <1mm scanned	1.1	Pot 45g; magnetic material including small amount hammerscale 9g; mammal fragments 9g; trace bird; fish ++; oyster fragments 9g	Small amount h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
27	4220	3299	<3037>	10	90	5,5	2								Occ (c 10) charred grain (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)); virtually all charcoal (>nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); sediment crumb	2.6	Possible struck flint flake 5g; heat-affected clay 3g; pot 25g; slag 12g; magnetic material 3g; mammal fragments 15g; fish +; oyster fragments 4g;	Small amount h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
27	4220	3300	<3034>	19	430	4,5	2		1		2		1	3	Small nos (c 20) charred grain (cf *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Hordeum vulgare*) & trace charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments; good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including mod good nos >4mm); occ mineralised stems & small nos mineralised Rosaceae & stems in residue; occ mineralised pupae; fairly good nos small mammal/bird & fish bone; occ mineralised pupae; >fine (burnt) sediment crumb; <5% <1mm sieve scanned	3.5	Tile fragment 142g; pot 18g; Fe nail 5g; slag 20g; mammal fragments 30g; mole bones (3) +; bird +; oyster valve and fragments (stained orange) 23g; terrestrial snail (stained brown) +; faecal concretions +++	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
27	4220	3312	<3035>	21	c 400	5,5	1								Very occ charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), cf *Avena*); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including mod good nos >4mm); flot dominated by fine sedimemnt crumb; <5% <1mm flot scanned	2	Burnt flint (1 piece) 22g;	Moderate h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
27	4220	3320	<3036>	23	<1	1,2									NO CPR; trace poss id'ble charcoal; little sediment crumb; >roots/rootlets	2.7	Fish +	No h/s; 100% kept
27	4220	4206	<4045>	36	179	5,5	2		1			1		1	Small/mod nos (20-30) charred grains (*Avena, Hordeum vulgare, Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) & occ charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus, Rumex*); >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occ snails; occ small mamm/bird & fish bones; 12.5% flot <1mm scanned	10.65	Heat-affected clay 24g; pot 99g; Fe 5g; mammal fragments 98g; micromammal ++; fish ++; oyster valve and fragments 41g	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
27	4220	4207	<4046>	5	120	5,5	1							1	Occasional charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare*); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occc small mamm/bird bones	0.71	Heat-affected clay 4g; small fragments mammal bone 7g; fish ++; oyster fragment 1g; small, dark charcoaly concretions ++	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
27	4220	4208	<4050>	20	340	5,5	3		2					3	Mod nos (c 50) charred grains (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Secale cereale, Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)); traces charred *Corylus avellana* shell; small nos charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus*, Fabaceae, Poaceae); >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including very good nos >4mm); mod nos small mammal/bird & fish bones; occ hammerscale; 12.5% flot <1mm scanned	6	Daub/heat-affected clay 97g; pot 58g; dark crumbly concretions ++ SAMPLE KEPT; slag 12g; mammal fragments 92g; bird +; fish ++; oyster valves and fragments 16g; mussel fragments 1g	No h/s; 50% kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
27	4220	4215	<4049>	21	c 450	5,5	2		1	1		3		2	Mod nos (c 50) charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare, Triticum, Avena*); very occ charred legumes (*Vicia/Lathyrus* >2mm) & traces charred *Corylus avellana* shell; >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Sambucus, Chenopodium*); small nos small mammal/bird & fish bone fragments; good nos very fragmented oyster shell; <5% flot <1mm scanned	6.9	CBM fragments 16g; mortar 6g; pot 203g; slag 8g; mammal fragments 52g; micromammal +; fish +++; oyster valves and fragments 678g; mussel fragments 4g	NO h/s; 100% kept
27	4231	4225	<4051>	6	3	3,5	1		1	1		1	1		Occ charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare, Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) & trace charred seeds (Fabaceae (small)); mod nos (c 50) id'ble charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds (*Betula*); occ beetle fragments; occ (fish) bone; occ snails; roots	1.1	Burnt flint 2g; slag and magnetic material 19g; mostly small fragments mammal bone 14g; traces oyster and indeterminate marine shell	Small amount h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - tiny fish bones ++
27	4231	4226	-	0.1											NO FLOT FOUND	n/r	Mammal (juvenile) fragments 3g; fish (including parts of head) ++	
27	4231	4228	<4052>	0.4											NO FLOT FOUND	0.04	Fish bones +++ (many indeterminate but remains include very small vertebae)	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
27	4565	4564	<5503>	36	c 500	5,5	3		1	1				3	Mod good nos (50+) charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare, Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Secale cereale, Avena*); traces of charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus* >2mm) & *Corylus avellana* shell; >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Sambucus*); mod good nos small mammal/bird & fish bone (including burnt) fragments; mod amount of fine sediment crumb; 50% flot 1-2mm scanned; 12.5% flot <1mm scanned	5.6	Heat-affected clay 57g; CBM fragmentts 13g; pot 130g; slag 78g; Fe pin/?wire 0.5g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 96g; micromammal +; bird (some burnt) ++; amphibian +; fish ++	Significant h/s removed; 25% of remainder kept
27	4565	4571	<4500>	41	335	5,5	3		1		1			2	Mod nos (c 50) charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled 6x), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum,* cf *Avena*); occ charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus* >2mm) & min seeds (*Malus/Pyrus*); >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); small nos small mammal/bird bone fragments; >fine sediment crumb; 25% flot 1-2mm scanned; 5% flot <1mm scanned	6.8	Heat-affected clay 38g; burnt flint 9g; pot 134g; fragment of Fe object (?pin); slag 63g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 89g; bird +; fish +++	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains small fish bones +
27	4565	4583	<4501>	17	150	5,5	2		1		1		1	4	Small nos charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled 6x), *Triticum aestivum./turgidum, Avena*); occ charred seeds (*Prunus, Vicia/Lathyrus*) & min seeds; good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >50 >4mm);occ pupae; good nos bone fragments (small mammal also bird & fish bone); >mineralised concretions & fine sediment crumb; 50% flot <1mm scanned	1.7	CBM fragments 6g; pot 10g; slag 64g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 35g; mammal (three burnt fragments) 9g; fish ++	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains microvertebrate bones ++
27	4639	4637	<4507>	16	250	3,5	2		1		1			2	Small nos (c 20) charred grains (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum*); trace charred weed seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus*) & culm nodes; good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including mod nos >4mm); occ min seeds (*Malus/Pyrus*); small nos small mammal/bird & fish bone fragments; occ worm eggs; mainly fine sediment crumb; 5% flot <1mm scanned	2.8	CBM 68g; pot 263g; slag/metalworking waste 27g; mammal fragments (trace burnt) 146g; fish ++; oyster fragments <1g; mussel fragments <1g; poorly preserved ?faecal concretions +++	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept - contains tiny fish bones ++

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
27	4644	4643	<4506>	36	152	5,5	2	1	1	1	1			1	Small/mod nos (20-30) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Secale/Triticum*); trace charred chaff (*Hordeum* rachis) & weed seeds (*Bromus*, Poaceae (small)); trace mineralised wood; >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occ uncharred *Prunus domestica* fruit stone; occ small mammal/bird bone fragments; > fine sediment crumb	3.5	Burnt flint 1g; CBM fragments 2g; pot 74g; slag 514g; magnetic slag 71g; mammal fragments 15g; bird +; fish ++; mineralised wood +; mineralised plant stem fragment +; faecal concretions ++	Trace h/s removed; 50% of remainder kept
27	5019	5020	<5001>	47	c 600	5,5	3	1	3					1	Mod good nos (50-100) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Secale cereale, Avena*); trace charred chaff (*Hordeum* rachis); mod good nos charred seeds especially legumes (*Vicia/Lathyrus*, also *Agrostemma githago*); trace charred *Corylus avellana* shell; very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including very good nos >4mm); occ small bone fragments (including burnt); little hammerscale; 50% flot 1-2mm sieve scanned; <5% <1mm flot scanned	8.8	Heat-affected clay 4g; pot 36g; slag 167g; Cu alloy object 1g; glass fragment +; mammal fragments (trace burnt) 29g; bird +; fish +; oyster fragments 3g; compacted clay fragments ++	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
27	5019	5022	<5003>	37	1100	5,5	4	2	4					3	Very good nos of charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Secale cereale, Avena*); small nos charred chaff fragments (*Secale cereale* & *Hordeum* rachis fragments); very good nos charred legume seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* >2mm) & weed seeds (*Agrostemma githago, Rumex, Centaurea, Bromus,* Poaceae (large)); trace charred *Corylus avellana* shell; >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including very good nos >4mm); mod good nos small mammal/bird & fish bone (including burnt) fragments; >fine sediment crumb; 50% 2-4mm sieve scanned; 12.5% 1-2mm sieve scanned; <5% flot <1mm flot scanned	7.7	Heat-affetced clay 11g; burnt flint 13g; pot 96g; slag 309g; magnetic slag etc 68g; mammal fragments 42g; fish ++; oyster fragments 2g; clay concretions +++	Small amount h/s removed; 50% of remainder kept
27	5019	5024	<5004>	30	c 400	5,5	3		2			1		3	Mod good nos (c 50) charred grains (cf *Triticum aestivum/turgidum*, *Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum*); occ charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus, Galium aparine);* trace of charred *Corylus avellana* shell; good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including mod good nos >4mm); occ small oyster shell fragments; good nos of small mammal/bird & fish bone fragments; >fine sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	5.6	CBM fragments 6g; pot 58g; slag 31g; mammal fragments 11g; micromammal +; oyster fragments 1g	50% kept
27	5027	5104	<5010>	11	32	3,5	1							1	Occ charred grain (cf *Secale cereale*); mod good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (incluidng c 20 >4mm); trace small (fish) bone; >fine sediment crumb	0.8	Pot sherd (x1); slag 39g; magnetic material including slag and hammerscale 45g;; clay concretions possibly associated with slag/metalworking waste 170g; mammal fragments 2g;	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
27	5028	2205	<2042>	29	420	5,5	2	1	2					2	Mod nos (c 30) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum*, *Triticum*, *Avena*); trace of charred chaff *(Triticum* free-threshing rachis, *Hordeum* rachis); mod nos (c 20) charred legume seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* >2mm) & occ other charred seeds (*Agrostemma githago*, *Bromus*); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); small nos small (including fish) bone fragments; flot consisted mainly of fine sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	6.5	Trace CBM trace heat-affected clay; pot 118g; slag 92g; slag and ?slag-related sediment concretions 196g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 90g; fish +; trace poorly preserved oyster	Small amount h/s removed; 50% of remainder kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
27	5028	2206	<2043>	6	23	1,2								1	NO CPR; very occ id'ble charcoal fragments; occ fish bone; virtually all fine sediment crumb	0.1	Trace burnt flint; roots casts +++	H/S negligible; 100% kept
27	5030	5043	<5006>	29	c 600	4,5	2		1		1	1		2	Very small nos (10-20) charred grains (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*, cf *Hordeum vulgare*, *Triticum*); trace of charred *Corylus avellana* shell; mod good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including mod nos >4mm); occ mineralised seeds (*Prunus*); occ small oyster shell fragments; small nos of small mammal/bird & fish bone fragments; flot minaly consists of fine sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	4	Heat-affected clay 29g; pot 58g; slag and slag-related concretions 154g; clay concretions (some with slight ferrous content) ++++; mammal fragments 28g; bird +; fish +	Small amount h/s removed; 50% remainder kept
27	5030	5044	<5007>	19	110	3,4	2							1	Small/mod nos (c20-25) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum,* cf *Avena*); mod good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including small nos >4mm); occ small mammal/bird & fish bone fragments; flot mainly fine sediment crumb	1.8	Pot 6g; slag 17g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 48g; mammal fragments 10g; fish ++	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
27	5030	5258	<5013>	24	80	3,5	2			1				2	Small/mod nos (20-30) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Avena, Triticum*); mod good nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments; occ uncharred seeds (*Sonchus*); small nos small mammal/bird & fish bone; occ hammer scale; >fine sediment crumb			Trace h/s removed; 75% of remainder kept
27	5030	5260	<5014>	43	550	3,3	1				1			2	Occ charred grains (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum,* cf *Secale cereale*); occ mineralised Rosaceae seeds; mod nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments; small nos small mammal/bird & fish bone; flot consists mainly of fine sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	4.8	Clay concretions ++++; faecal concretions ++; pot 2g; mammal fragments 10g; fish +; woodlice +; mineralised plant remains +	Trace h/s removed; 50% of remainder kept
27	5056	5055	<5009>	47	380	5,5	2		1	2	4			2	Small/mod nos (c 30) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Avena*); occ charred seeds (*Bromus*) & culm node fragments; occ min seeds (*Prunus*) in flot & >mineralised seeds (*Malus/Pyrus*, Rosaceae, small fruit seeds, Fabaceae, weed seeds, stems in residue (part sorted only); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); small nos uncharred seeds (*Rubus, Sambucus*); mod nos small mammal/bird & fish bone fragments (also in residue); flot mainly fine sediment crumb	5.6	Clay concretions ++++; clay concretions with possible slag context ++ NOT KEPT; magnetic material 49g; faecal concretions ++; burnt flint 8g; heat-affected clay 12g; mortar fragments 9g; pot 4g; mammal fragments 22g; micromammal +; fish +++; mineralised plant remains +	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
27	5056	5055	<5009>	1	250	4,5	1		1		1			2	Occ charred grains (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Avena*); occ charred *Corylus avellana* shell; occ min seeds (*Prunus/Malus/Pyrus*); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); small nos small mammal/bird & fish bone fragments; mineralised concretions; flot mainly fine sediment crumb; <5% fot <1mm scanned	0.09	0.5mm residue roughly sorted REMAINDER KEPT; fine faecal concretions ++; mammal fragments 1g; fish (predominantly tiny species) +++; mineralised woodlouse +, mineralised millipede segments +; mineralised pincer of tiny crustacean; mineralised bryozoan fragments; mineralised/waterlogged seeds +++; other mineralised plant material +	Small amount h/s removed; 50% of remainder kept - contains small bones ++
27	5056	5057	<5008>	46	c 700	4,5	2		1		1			3	Small nos (c 20) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Avena*); trace of charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum*) & occ mineralised seeds (*Prunus*); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); mod good nos small mammal/bird & fish bone fragments; flot mainly fine sediment crumb; 5% flot <1mm scanned	4.5	Heat-affected clay 25g; slag 52g; slag/metalworking related soil concretions 608g; lump possibly containg Fe objects 64g; magnetic sediment concnretions 162g; mammal fragments 22g; amphibian ++; fish +	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
27	5524	5523	<5502>	28	210	5,5	2	2	1					2	Mod nos (c 30) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Secale cereale, Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum*) & small nos charred chaff fragments (*Triticum* free-threshing rachis) & occ charred seeds (*Vicia/Pisum* >4mm, *Galium aparine, Fallopia convulvulus*); very good nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (including very good nos >4mm); small nos small mamm/bird bones; >fine sediment crumb; 5% flot <1mm scanned	3.6	Heat-affected clay 28g; pot 59g; slag 13g; mammal fragments (trace burnt) 30g; fish ++	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept - contains tiny fish bones ++
27	5546	5543	<5504>	29	164	5,5	2		1			1		2	Small/mod nos (c 30) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum,* cf *T. dicoccum/spelta, Triticum, Avena*) & occ charred seeds (*Vicia/Pisum, Bromus) & Corylus avellana* shell; >nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occ oyster shell fragments; small nos small mammal/bird bone fragments; occ hammerscale	1.5	CBM 2g; heat-affected clay 4g; pot 5g; slag 681g; mammal fragments (trace burnt) 43g; fish +; oyster fragment <1g	Moderate h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
27	5546	5545	<5505>	11	180	3,5	1		1			1		3	Occ charred grain (*Hordeum, Avena*) & *Corylus avellana* shell;mod good nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (including mod good nos >4mm); occ oyster shell fragments; good nos bone fragments (but mostly indet); occ hammerscale; flot mostly fine sediment crumb	0.5	Heat-affected clay 23g; pot 3g; slag 133g; magnetic material incldiuing slag and hammerscale 33g; mammal fragments (trace burnt) 16g; fish +; oyster fragments 1g	
27	5550	5547	<5506>	39	c 300	5,5	2							1	Occ (c 10) charred grains (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta, Triticum*); very good nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ small mammal/bird & fish bone fragments; occ hammerscale; flot mainly fine sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	19.13	CBM fragments 12g; mortar fragments 7g; pot 23g; slag 31g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 16g; bird +; fish ++; trace oyster	Moderate h/s removed; 25% remainder kept
27	5550	5549	<5507>	45	c 420	5,5	2		1			1		2	Small nos (10-20) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum*); traces of charred legumes (<2mm); >nos potentially id'ble charcoal fragments (including very good nos >4mm); occ snails (including burrowers); small nos small mammal/bird & fish bone fragments; 50% flot 1-2mm sieve scanned; <5% flot <1mm scannedocc hammerscale; flot mostly fine sediment crumb	5	Heat-affected clay 202g; slag 9g; burnt flint 1g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 117g; micromammal ++; bird (some burnt) ++; amphibian ++; fish ++; oyster fragments encrusted and stained orange 34g; mineralised ?faecal concretions +	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept - contains tiny fish bones
27	6068	6251	<6031>	12	40	3,5	1				1			1	Occ charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare, Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum*) & mod good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 25 >4mm); small nos mineralised seeds; occ small bone fragments; > fine sediment crumb	0.59	Burnt flint 10g; pot 32g; slag 47g; mammal fragments (trace burnt) 4g; fish +	Trace h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
27	6068	6257	<6033>	21	475	3,5	2							1	Very small nos (10-15) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum,* cf *Avena*);mod good nos id'ble charcoal frgaments (including small nos >4mm); small nos fish bone fragments; flot consists mainly of fine sediment crumb	2.13	Pot 40g; slag 59g; mammal fragments 7g; fish +; oyster <1g; trace ?faecal concretions	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
27	6068	6255/ 6256	<6032>	53	1150	4,5	2		1					3	Small nos (10-20) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Avena*) & traces of charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathrus/Pisum* >2mm) & culm node fragments; good nos id'ble charcoal frgaments (including good nos >4mm); mod good nos fish, small mamm/bird bone; flot consists mainly of fine sediment crumb; <5% <1mm scanned	3	Pot 49g; slag 55g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 63g; mammal fragments 21g; fish ++	Small amount h/s removed; 50% of remainder kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
27	6231	6237	<6028>	44	300	5,5	2		1		1			2	Small nos (10-20) charred grain (*Hordeum, Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) & occ charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus*); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including very good nos >4mm); occ min seeds (Fabaceae, Rosaceae) (also in residue); small nos small bone fragments; >fine sediment/mineralised crumb; 5% flot <1mm scanned	1.7	Heat-affected clay 26g; pot 38g; spag 11g; mammal fragments (trace burnt) 12g; amphibian +; fish +++; mineralised plant remains +	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
27	6232	6234	<6026>	43	925	5,5	5	2	5					1	Very good nos charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Secale cereale, Avena*) & charred seeds (*Vicia faba, Vicia/Pisum* (>4mm), *Vicia/Lathyrus,* Fabaceae (large & small), *Raphanus raphanistrum, Rumex, Anthemis cotula, Lolium temulentum, Bromus)*; small nos charred chaff fragments (*Hordeum* & *Secale cereale* rachis); occ charrred *Corylus avellana* shell & culm nodes >>nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occ fish bones; 25% 2-4mm flot scannned; 12.5% 1-2mm flot scanned; <5% flot <1mm scanned; SUB-SAMPLE; another bag (4000ml flot) NOT assessed	2.4	Heat-affected clay 162g; burnt flint 151g; pot 94g; Fe nail fragments 14g; slag 100g; magnetic material including hammerscale 131g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 25g; fish +; unidentified material 9g	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
27	6232	6235	<6027>	41	29	3,5	3	1	2		1			1	Mod nos (c 50) charred grain (*Hordeum vulgare, Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Avena*) & occ charred chaff fragments (*Hordeum, Secale cereale* rachis); small nos charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus, Rumex, Stellaria, Bromus*); occ mineralised Rosaceae seeds in residue; good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including mod nos >4mm); occ small bone fragments; occ worm eggs; >fine sediment crumb	3	Heat-affected clay 21g; burnt flint 11g; pot 51g; Fe nails (x2) 4g; slag 112g; magnetic material and trace hammerscale 76g; mammal fragments 16g; fish ++; mineralised seed +	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains fish bones ++
27	6245	6244	<6029>	29	c 500	5,5	2			1		3		2	Small nos (10-20) charred grains (*Hordeum, Triticum aestivum/turgidum*); >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Betula*); small nos small bone fragments; mod good nos snails (including burrowers); occ hammerscale; roots/rootlets; 25% flot 1-2mm scanned; 5% flot <1mm scanned	3.4	Heat-affected clay 11g; slag 762g; magnetic material including significant amount slag and hammerscale 492g; mammal fragments 3g; bird +; fish +	Significant h/s removed; 50% of remainder kept
27	6247	6246	<6030>	8	170	5,5	1		1	1		1			Very occ charred grains (T*riticum aestivum/turgidum*) & charred seeds (Poaceae (large & small)); >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Sambucus*); occ snails (including burrowers); occ hammerscale; 12.5% flot <1mm scanned	0.9	Slag 163g; magnetic material including hammerscale 97g; mammal fragments 2g	Moderate h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
27	6271	6266/ 6267	<6034>	20	c 500	5,5	2		1		2			2	Small/mod nos (c 30) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum*); occ charred legumes (*Vicia/Lathyrus*); small nos mineralised seeds (*Prunus, Malus/Pyrus*, stems) (also in residue); very good nos id'ble charcoal frgaments (including good nos >4mm); small nos fish & small mamm/bird bone; flot virtually all fine sediment crumb	1.66	Heat-affected clay 2g; mammal fragments 20g; micromammal +; fish +++; oyster fragments <1g; trace mussel; mineralised plant remains +	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept - contains tiny fish bones
27	6507	6510	<6510>	11	29	4,5	1					1		1	Occasional charred grain (*Hordeum, Avena*); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 35 >4mm); occ fish, small mamm/bird bone; occ snails (burrowers)	1.9	Pot 18g; slag 20g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 21g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 9g; fish ++; oyster fragments 3g	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - small bones present +

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
27	6507	6511	<6511>	10	79	4,5	2		1					1	Small nos (10-20) very fragmented charred grain (*Hordeum,* cf *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Avena*) & occ charred other (*Corylus avellana* shell,*Vicia/Lathyrus*, small Fabacaea); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 50 + >4mm); occ fish bone; occ hammerscale; sediment crumb	1.3	Pot 5g; slag 19g; magnetic materal including trace hammerscale 14g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 6g; bird +; fish +++	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept - contains small bones +
27	7060	7062	<7041>	18	316	5,5	2		2					3	Mod nos (c 30) charred grains (*Hordeum, Triticum aestivum/turgidum,* cf *Avena*) & occ charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* >2mm) & small nos charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments (also fragment in residue); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including very good nos >4mm); mod nos of small mammal/bird & fish bone; <5% <1mm flot scanned	2.98	Heat-affected clay 482g; pot 15g; slag 54g; hammerscale <1g; highly fragmented mammal bone (trace burnt) 15g; micromammal +; bird +; fish ++; oyster <1g	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
27	7060	7062	<7042>												NOT PROCESSED		Small bag with charcoal fragments; NOT PROCESSED	
27	7060	7063	<4503>	27	c 300	5,5	1		1					1	Occ charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare, Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) & occ charred seeds (*Rumex*); flot mostly charcoal (very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments including very good nos >4mm); occ small mammal/bird bone; 50% <1mm flot scanned	2.8	Burnt flint 60g; heat-affected clay 1500g; pot 47g; slag 33g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 30g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 52g; fish +	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
27	7060	7063	<7043>	27	c 800	5,5	2		1					1	Small nos (c 10) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare, Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Secale cereale*) & occ charred seeds (Fabaceae <2mm); flot mostly charcoal (>nos id'ble charcoal fragments including >nos >4mm); occ small mammal/bird bone; 50% flot >4mm scanned; 50% flot 2-4mm sieve scanned; 12.5% flot 1-2mm sieve scanned; <5% flot <1mm scanned; SAMPLE NO ON BAG 4503			h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
27	7060	7063	<7043a>												NOT PROCESSED		Small bag with charcoal fragments; NOT PROCESSED	
27	7071	7070	<7045>	36	c 400	5,5	3		3					3	Mod good nos (c 50+) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Avena*); mod nos charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments & small/mod nos charred legumes (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* >2mm); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including very good nos >4mm); small nos id'ble small mammal/bird & fish bones; <5% <1mm flot scanned	3.8	Heat-affected clay 58g; burnt flint 3g; pot 237g; slag 26g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 39g; mammal fragments (a few burnt) 36g; fish ++	Small amount h/s removed; 50% of remainder kept
27	7082	7080	<7046>	44	c 1000	5,5	3		5	1				4	Mod nos charred grains (mainly *Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), also *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Avena*); very good nos charred seeds mainly Poaceae (1-2mm in size) also *Agrostemma githago*, *Vicia/Lathyrus*, Fabaceae (>2mm); very good nos id'ble charcoal frgaments (including very good nos >4mm); good nos id'ble small mammal/bird & fish bones (occasionally burnt); occ uncharred seeds (*Rubus*); >fine sediment crumb; 50% flot 1-2mm sieve scanned; <5% flot <1mm scanned; SUB-SAMPLE	7.7	Burnt flint 119g; heat-affected clay 54g; clay concretions ++++; clay concretions with ?slag content 212g; magnetic material 49g; pot 148g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 34g; indet bird +; fish ++; trace oyster	Trace h/s removed; 50% remainder kept
27	7167	7154	<7049>	45	205	5,5	1					1			Very small nos (c 10) charred grains (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Secale cereale*); >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including very good nos >4mm); small nos oyster shell fragments; 50% flot <1mm scanned	10.5	Heat-affected clay 22g; slag 839g; magnetic material including hammerscale 126g; mammal fragments (a few burnt) 148g; bird +; fish +; oyster fragments 6g	Moderate h/s removed; 50% remainder kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
27	7167	7156	<7050>	37	c 500	5,5	2		1			1		3	Very small nos (10-15) charred grain (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)) & trace of charred *Corylus avellana* shell; very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including very good nos >4mm); good nos small mamm/bird & fish bone fragments (including burnt fragments); occ small oyster shell fragments; some hammerscale; >fine sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	8.55	Burnt flint (1 piece) 60g; heat-affected clay 56g; pot 3g; slag 514g; mammal fragments (some burnt) 43g; bird +; fish ++; oyster fragments 6g	Significant h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
27	8006	8015	<8004>	28	c 500	4,5	2		1			3		5	Very small nos (20) charred grain (*Avena* (also floret bases), *Hordeum vulgare* (hulled)) & trace of charred *Corylus avellana* shell & charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus* >2mm, Poaceae (small)); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); good nos small oyster shell fragments; good nos of small mammal/bird & especially fish bone fragments; flot consists mainly of fine sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	3.4	Burnt flint 17g; heat-affected clay 10g; pot 2g; slag 58g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 57g; mammal fragments 10g; fish +++	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
27	8008	8013	<8003>	24	c 400	4,5	2		1					2	Small nos (10-20) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled 6x)) & trace of charred *Corylus avellana* shell; good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including mod good nos >4mm); small nos small mamm/bird & fish bone fragments; >fine sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	7	Heat-affected clay 5g; burnt flint 6g; pot 34g; slag 178g; magnetic slag etc 38g; mammal fragments 15g; bird +; fish +; trace oyster	Trace h/s removed; 50% remainder kept
27	8010	8010	<8001>	24	385	5,5	2			1		3		2	Occ (c 10) charred grains (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum*); very good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Fumaria*); small nos small (including fish)bone fragments; mod good nos small oyster shell fragments; >fine sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	6.2	Burnt flint 6g; heat-affected clay 10g; pot 13g; slag 53g; magnetic material including small amount hammerscale 17g; mammal fragments 12g; fish +; root casts (2 - 10mm diameter) ++	Small amount h/s removed; 50% of remainder kept
27	8012	8011	<8002>	26	152	4,5	1		1					2	Occ (c 10) charred grain (*Triticum, Hordeum vulgare*) & traces of charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus*); mod good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including mod good nos >4mm); small nos small mamm/bird & fish bone fragments; trace hammerscale; >fine sediment crumb	8.2	CBM fragments 6g; burnt flint 20g; pot 6g; slag 100g; magnetic material including hammerscale 17g; mammal fragments 9g	Small amount h/s removed; 50% of remainder kept
28	3066	3070	<3001>	31	280	3,5	2		1			1		1	Very small nos (10-20) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum*, *Avena*) & traces charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus*); mod good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including mod nos >4mm); small nos small oyster shell fragments; occ (fish) bone fragments; flot consists mainly of fine sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	4.4	Burnt flint 9g; CBM fragments 18g; pot 7g; slag 87g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 56g; mammal fragments 23g; oyster fragments 20g; root casts (diameter 0.5 - 2cm) ++	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept
28	3066	3071	<3002>	23	207	5,5	1		1	1		5		1	Occ charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare*, *Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) & charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* >2mm); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including mod good nos >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Fumaria*); >nos small oyster shell fragments; occ small mammal/bird & fish bone fragments; little hammerscale; >sediment crumb; <5% flot <1mm scanned	7.8	Heat-affected clay 42g; pot 9g; mammal fragments 5g; fish +; eggshell +; oyster valves and fragments 165g; Scrobicularia fragments 1g; trace mussel	Magnetic material including h/sremoved; 50% remainder kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
28	3098	3090	<3006>	20	352	5,5	2	1	1					2	Small/mod nos (20-30) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare, Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Avena*); trace charred chaff (*Hordeum* rachis); occ charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments & seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus, Bromus,* Polygonaceae); occ charred culm node fragments; >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); small nos small mamm/bird & fish bones (including burnt fragments); 50% flot 1-2mm flot scanned; 12.5% flot <0.5mm scanned	5.7	Burnt flint 5g; CBM fragment <1g; heat-affected clay 60g; pot 91g; Fe ?nail fragments 6g; slag 12g; magnetic material including trace hammerscale 18g; mammal fragments372g; indeterminate medium bird +; fish bones and scale +;	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
28	3098	5595	<5513>	5	69	5,5	2		1					1	Small nos (20-25) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Avena*) & very occ charred weed seeds (*Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus*); >nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ small mamm/bird & fish bones	1.3	Pot sherds 25g; bone working offcut 1g; Fe ??nail fragment 1g; mammal fragments 49g; fish +; eggshell fragments ++; oyster valves and fragments 402g; barnacle plates (x4)	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
28	3098	5598	<5512>	4	95	4,5	5	1	2	1	1			1	Rich (250+) grain assemblage (poorly preserved) (mix of mainly *Hordeum vulgare* (6x hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum & Avena,* also *Triticum, Secale cereale*); traces charred chaff (*Triticum* free-threshing & *Hordeum* rachis fragments); small nos charred seeds (*Vicia faba,, Vicia/Pisum, Vicia/Lathyrus, Rumex*); occ min seeds (*Lithospermum arvense*); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 70 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Atriplex, Sambucus*); occ small mammal/bird bone	0.43	Heat-affected clay 6g; pot 9g; trace hammerscale; mammal fragments 10g; micromammal ++; fish ++,; oyster valve and fragments 13g; trace mussel	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept - fish bones +
28	3098	5599	<5514>	6	235	5,5	5	1	4	1				1	Very rich (1000s) charred grains (variable preservation) (*Hordeum vulgare* (6x hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Triticum, Avena, Secale cereale*); occ charred chaff fragments (*Triticum* hexaploid free-threshing rachis fragments); good nos charred seeds (*Vicia faba, Pisum sativum, Vicia/Pisum, Vicia/Lathyrus,* Fabaceae (small),*Galium aparine, Anthemis cotula, Valerianella dentata, Centaurea, Rumex, Lapsana communis, Bromus*); occ charred *Corylus avellana* shell fragments (also in residue); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Sambucus*); occ small mammal/bird & fish bone; 50% 1-2mm flot scanned; 25% flot <1mm scanned; SUB-SAMPLE	0.49	Heat-affected clay 19g; pot 33g; mammal fragments 6g; micromammal +; amphibian +, fish ++; eggshell fragments ++'; oyster fragments 1g; mussel fragments <1g; trace charred plant remains	Small amount h/s removed; 100% of remainder kept - contains tiny fish bones
28	5034	5025	<5005>	38	220	4,5	2	1	1					3	Small/mod good nos (c 30) charred grains (*Hordeum vulgare* (hulled), *Triticum aestivum/turgidum, Avena*); trace charred chaff (*Triticum* free-threshing rachis); very occ charred seeds (*Vicia/Lathyrus*); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including good nos >4mm); mod good nos small mammal/bird & fish bone fragments; flot minaly consists of fine sediment crumb; <5% <1mm flot scanned	7.1	CBM fragments 3g; heat-affected clay/daub 42g; pot 42g; mammal fragments 7g; fish +; clay concretions (some with slight ferrous stains) ++++	Significant h/s removed; 50% of remainder kept
30	6518	6522	<6512>	9	172	5,5	1				1			2	Trace charred grain (*Hordeum*); virtually all charcoal (>nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including >nos >4mm); occ mineralised seeds (?Fabaceae); small nos fish, small mamm/bird bone; fine sediment crumb; 25% flot <1mm scanned	0.57	Pot 5g; slag 2g; trace hammerscale; mammal fragments (some burnt) 8g; micromammal +; bird ++; ?amphibian +; fish ++	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept
30	6529	6534	<6513>	8	79	4,5	1			1				1	Occasional charred grain (indet); good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 80 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Betula*); occ small mamm/bird bone; >fine sediment crumb	0.7	CBM fragments 11g; tessera (x1) 2g; pot 4g; s;ag 35g; indeterminate mammal fragments 6g; fish +; oyster fragment <1g	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept

Group	Set	Context	Sample	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	Snails	Insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover	>2mm Residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue	>1mm residue
30	6529	6535	<6514>	5	26	5,5				1	1	1		1	NO CPR; good nos id'ble charcoal fragments (including c 50 >4mm); occ uncharred seeds (*Betula*); small nos min seeds (?legumes); occ snails (burrowers); occ small mamm/bird bone; roots/rootlets	0.85	Slag 1g; mammal fragments 5g; bird ++; amphibian +	h/s removed; 100% remainder kept

Appendix 5. Significance criteria

Value	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or can contribute to international research objectives. Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality. Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, or extremely well-preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
High	Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or that can contribute to national research objectives. Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives. Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association. Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s). Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.
Low	Undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic landscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note. Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.

Appendix 6. OASIS Record

OASIS ID (UID)	canterbu3-503914
Project Name	Excavation at St Mary Bredin School, Rhodaus Town, Canterbury
Activity type	Excavation
Project Identifier(s)	SMBSC EX 20
Planning Id	CA//17/02456/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	27-Jan-2020 - 20-Nov-2020
Location	St Mary Bredin School, Rhodaus Town, Canterbury NGR : TR 14850 57315 LL : 51.274458246199, 1.07892097998567 12 Fig : 614850,157315
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Kent District : Canterbury Parish : Canterbury, unparished area
Project Methodology	Full excavation
Project Results	Archaeological investigation works were carried out at the site of the former St Mary Bredin School, Rhodaus Town (A28), Canterbury, Kent CT1 2RH (centred on NGR 614850 157315) comprising a watching brief of demolition groundworks and full excavation, conducted between 27/01/2020 and 20/11/2020. The works were commissioned on behalf of Canbury Holdings Ltd in response to a planning application (CA//17/02456, granted approval following appeal APP/J2110/W18/3209455 dated 06/01/2020) for the demolition of the existing mid to late-nineteenth century school building and the construction of a new student accommodation building. The proposed development area is located immediately outside the Roman and medieval city wall (Historic England List Entry no 1003554), within the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance. The development footprint lies within the bounds of a known extra-mural Roman cemetery (HER ref MKE 93019) and encapsulates the remnants of an historic earthen mound (HER ref TR 15 NW 225). Various explanation of the mound include a Roman funerary mound or part of an extra-mural rampart associated with a Norman motte and bailey castle centred on the Dane John Mound (Historic England List Entry no 1003780). A historic environment assessment (MOLA 2017) and archaeological evaluation (CAT 2016), both commissioned in support of the planning application, indicated a high potential for extant archaeology of Norman, Saxon, Roman and perhaps some prehistoric remains, surviving within the proposed development area The investigation encapsulated an area of 1466m^2 and was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation submitted and approved by Canterbury City Council (CAT 2017a) and revealed significant archaeological evidence spanning the prehistoric, Roman, Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon, Early Medieval, Late Medieval and Post-Medieval periods. The undisturbed surface of geological Head deposits survived between 15.88m OD and 16.84m OD. Prehistoric activity was indicated by assemblages of Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flint and Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age and Middle to Late Iron Age pottery recovered as residual material and are comparable to assemblages recovered from adjacent investigations

conducted at Augustine House (CAT 2010), Petros Court (CAT 2015b), Palamon Court (CAT 2017b) and 5-5a Rhodaus Town (CAT 2021).

Remnants of a field system, pits, potential post- and stake hole structures/fences, a metalled trackway, and quarry pits reflected a mix of agricultural and industrial land use during the Early to Mid Roman periods. No evidence that the historic mound had been raised during the Roman period to form a funerary mound was identified, and with exception of a single 'token' cremation burial, there was no evidence that the ground lay within the extents of the known Roman cemetery.

A soil horizon, potentially formed during the Late Roman period, was truncated by pits and a sunken feature during occupation dating to the Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon period. A hearth constructed above the sunken feature potentially related to iron smithing, dated to the Late Anglo-Saxon to Early Medieval period, and was associated with a post-built structure and refuse pits containing domestic waste mixed with iron smithing debris.

A soil horizon formed above this activity was scoured by cultivation furrows. The cultivation furrows were all unidirectional, aligned northeast to southwest, indicating the use of a drawn plough. Refuse pits containing mainly domestic waste but also some iron smithing debris, were cut into this soil horizon. The pits were sealed by a further soil horizon, which was itself cut by a northeast to southwest aligned boundary ditch.

During the Early Medieval period, a planned settlement complex was built over the former soil horizon and boundary ditch. The complex comprised an extensive deposit of compacted gravel, forming hardstanding for a series of four building structures, with a possible gravel trackway extending to the southeast. The buildings were formed of post- and trench-built walls with wattle and daub. Buildings 1, 2 and 3 formed a northeast to southwest range, with building 4 situated perpendicular and immediately to the south. Post-holes and a clay floor potentially represented remnants of a fifth building located perpendicular to building 1 and to the southwest of building 4. A row of pits situated south and aligned roughly parallel to the buildings represented a zone of refuse/cess disposal, perhaps representing the rear of the properties. Two well-shafts were recorded, one situated adjacent to the northeast corner of building 3 within an external yard area, the other situated in a potential open yard to the southwest of building 4. Internal structural elements, including wall partitions, ovens, hearths and pits, and associated occupation deposits, offer opportunity to analyse the range of activities conducted within each building and might reveal the social and economic status of the occupants. Evidence for craft industry such as bone working and textile production were noted, and iron smithing debris was recorded in its highest concentration.

Dating of the construction, occupation and demolition of the settlement is presently based on recovered pottery, with a general date range of between AD 1050-1150. The settlement was levelled prior to construction of a defensive rampart. The rampart was associated with an external ditch, investigated below Palamon Court (CAT 2017b), and together represent part of the outer defences of the Norman motte and bailey castle focused on the Dane John Mound. Both are presumed to have been constructed shortly after the Norman conquest of AD 1066, but prior to the construction of the later stone keep at Canterbury Castle (Historic Entry List Entry no 1005194) in c AD 1085.

The rampart material, which comprised of imported flint nodules, crushed chalk, river gravels, redeposited Head deposits and mixed 'cultural' soils, formed the makeup for the historic mound, and survived at its highest point 17.96m OD along the northeast and southeast sides of the development area. Two intercutting pits, with pottery dated AD 1125-1175, might relate to activity behind the internal rampart slope. The Norman motte and bailey is considered to have been abandoned by c AD 1125 following completion of Canterbury Castle.

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	The exterior face of the rampart had been truncated by later quarrying but would originally have extended to the inside edge of the external ditch. The quarrying appears to have followed the line of the external ditch. The ground defined by the outer defences was likely occupied by the Dane John manor estate (HER ref no TR 15 NW 1163) first documented in AD 1320. It is probable that the quarrying of the exterior face of the rampart was associated with the manor. Material from the quarry backfills dated from the fourteenth century AD onwards. Access around the exterior face of the former rampart to the Dane John manor estate was provided by a trackway, which appears to have followed the line of the former external ditch. A second trackway extended towards the Dane John manor estate from the northeast, the upper surfaces of which were dated between the sixteenth to nineteenth century. The development area remained part of the Dane John Manor estate until the foundation of the former St Mary Bredin School building in 1856. The school building (HER ref TR 15 NW 2447) was subjected to a historic building survey (CAT 2018b) prior to monitoring of its demolition. Surviving below ground elements included the foundations to an external school toilet block and septic tank located to the south of the main school building, and the ground trenches for school extensions added in 1877 and 1886. The remnants of a timber-lined air raid shelter (HER ref TR 15 NW 832) commissioned for use by the school in 1939, was located to the southwest of the school building, and was found to have been upgraded to a concrete-lined structure, perhaps for public use after closure of the school in 1940. Later impacts, including those from post-1950s groundworks and utilities and from previous archaeological interventions, were also noted.
Keywords	Field System - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Trackway - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Quarry - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Cremation Burial - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Building - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Plough Marks - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Buried Soil Horizon - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Hearth - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Building - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rampart - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Quarry - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Quarry - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Air Raid Shelter - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
HER	Canterbury UAD - unRev – STANDARD
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archives: no repository
Reports in OASIS:	Helm, R., (2022). Former St Mary Bredin School, Rhodaus Town, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2RH. Post excavation assessment and updated project design. Canterbury: Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 2022/07.

Photo 1. Aerial view of PDA showing G36 concrete-lined air raid shelter prior to demolition of former St Mary Bredin School building, looking northwest (no scale)

Photo 2. G3 field ditch, showing intervention through ditches S1689, S1694 and S4656, looking north (scale 1m)

Photo 3. G4 pit S6340, looking southwest (scale 0.5m)

Photo 4. G5 cremation burial, looking northwest (scale 0.2m)

Photo 5. G6 post and stake-hole structure 1, looking southeast (scale 1m)

Photo 6. G6 post and stake-hole structure 2, looking southeast (scale 1m)

Photo 7. G5 cremation burial during excavation, looking southeast (no scale)

Photo 8. G7 trackway, detail showing wheel rut, looking southeast (scale 0.5m)

Photo 9. G7 trackway, looking north-east (no scale)

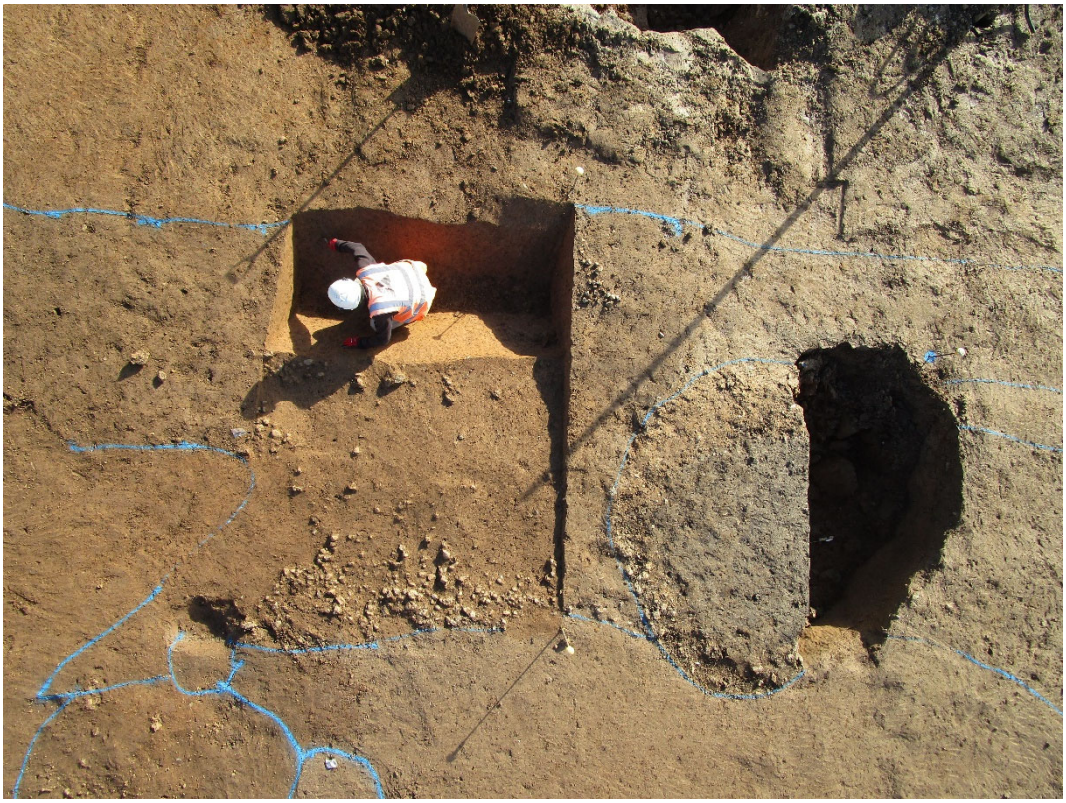

Photo 10. G7 trackway intervention through trackway S4613 and bounding ditch S4619

Photo 11. G7 trackway and G8 quarry pits, looking southwest (no scale)

Photo 12. G8 quarry pits, looking northwest (no scale)

Photo 13. Machine removal of G9 soil horizon in progress, looking northeast (no scale)

Photo 14. G10 Pit S4604, looking north (scale 1m)

Photo 15. G10 Pit S3240 and S3242, looking south (scale 1m)

Photo 16. G10 pit S7143, S7147, S7151, and S7176, looking north (scale 1m)

Photo 17. G11 sunken feature S3266 and underlying G10 pits S3273 and S3277, looking west (scale 1m)

Photo 18. G12 hearth structure, looking southeast (scale 0.5m)

Photo 19. G13 post-hole structure and G14 pits, sealed by G15 and G18 soil horizons and G20 gravel hardstanding, looking east (scale 0.5m)

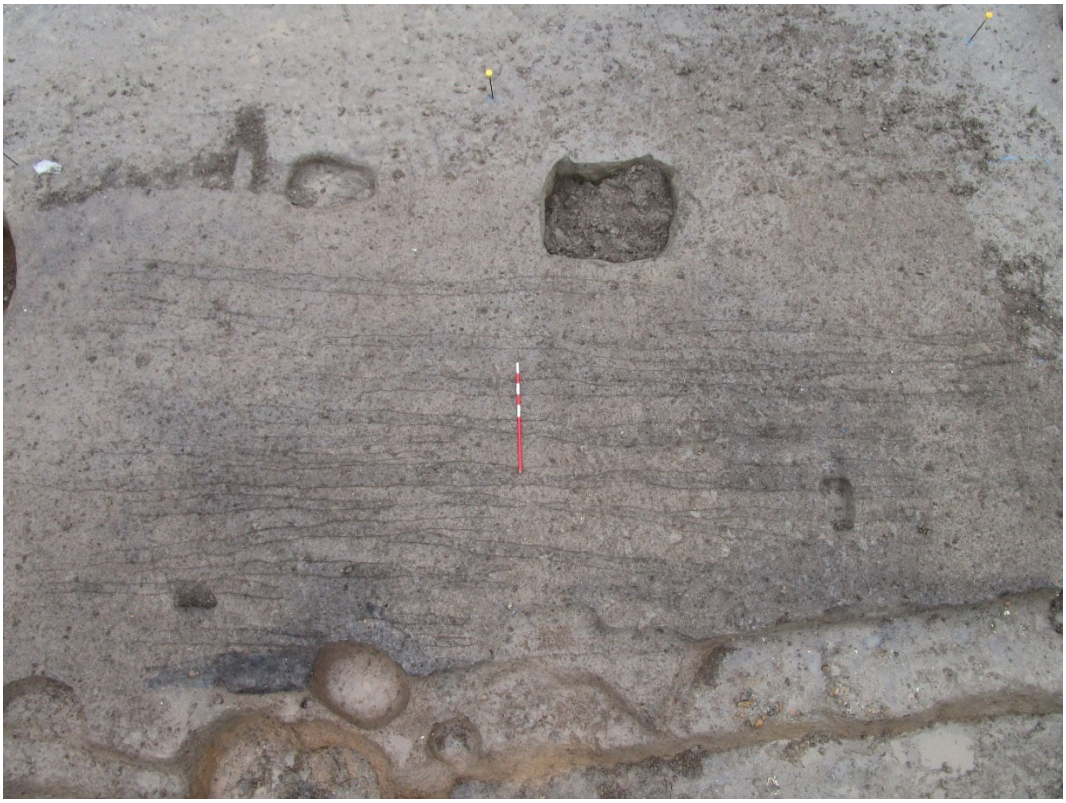

Photo 20. G15 soil horizon and G16 agricultural furrows, looking southeast (scale 1m)

Photo 21. G17 pit S3247

Photo 22. G17 pit S8556

Photo 23. G19 boundary ditch, looking northeast (scale 0.5m)

Photo 24. G21 potential trackway, looking northwest (no scale)

Photo 25. P9 general view of excavation in progress, looking southwest (no scale)

Photo 26. P9 buildings 1, 2, 3 and 4 (G22-25) and pits (G27), looking northeast (scale 1m)

Photo 27. G24 building 3 and F28 well shaft, looking northeast (scale 1m)

Photo 28. G25 building 4, looking southeast (scale 1m)

Photo 29. G23 building 2 oven S4027, looking southwest (scale 0.5m)

Photo 30. G27 pits during hand excavation, looking north (no scale)

Photo 31. G27 pit S4220, lookingnorth (scale 1m)

Photo 32. G27 pit S4205, looking west (scale 1m)

Photo 33. G27 pit S4205 showing goose ABG in basal fill, looking southwest (scale 0.2m)

Photo 34. G27 pit S5028, looking north (scale 0.5m)

Photo 35. G27 pits S6232, S6086 and S6231, looking northeast (scale 0.5m)

Photo 36. G27 pit S6068 showing upper fill formed of G29 rampart material, looking west (scale 1m)

Photo 37. G27 pits S8571, S5028, S5029, S2012 and S5019 during excavation, looking southeast (no scale)

Photo 38. G28 well-shaft S5609, looking north (scale 1m)

Photo 39. G29 rampart surviving external face, looking northeast (no scale)

Photo 40. G29 rampart, showing interior slope, looking east (scale 1m)

Photo 41. G29 rampart. Hand excavated section through northeast rampart material showing underlying occupation debris, looking east (scale 0.5m)

Photo 42. G29 rampart. Hand excavated section through rampart material showing underlying P9 occupation deposits, looking northeast (scale 1m)

Photo 43. G29 rampart. Sampling of rampart material for micromorphology and pollen, looking northwest (no scale)

Photo 44. G30 pits S2199 and S2202, looking northwest (scale 1m)

Photo 45. G31 quarry pits truncating southeast exterior face oif G29 rampart during sample hand excavation, looking east (scale 1m)

Photo 46. G31 quarry pit showing sample hand excavated intervention on southeast exterior face of G29 rampart, looking northwest (scale 1m)

Photo 47. G31 quarry pit cut into southeast exterior face of G29 rampart, looking southwest (scale 1m)

Photo 48. G32 trackway 1, following external face of quarried G29 rampart, looking west (scale 1m)

Photo 49. G33 trackway 2, looking south (scale 1m)

Photo 50. G34 St Mary Bredin School brick cistern S1729, looking northeast (scale 1m)

Photo 51 G35 timber-lined air raid shelter S1200, looking southeast (no scale)

Photo 52. G36 concrete-lined air raid shelter, vertical photogrammetric model, looking southeast (scale 2m)

Photo 53. G36 concrete-lined air raid shelter, detail of latrine cubicle with in situ galvanised steel buckets (SF 1 and SF2), looking southeast (scale 0.5m

Photo 54. G36 concrete-lined air raid shelter showing northeast entrance with brick soakaway, looking southeast (no scale)

Photo 56. G36 concrete-lined air raid shelter construction trench cutting fills of G31 quarry pits, looking southwest (scale 2m)

Photo 57. G37 modern intrusions and G38 previous archaeolgical intervention (SMBSC EV 16 Tr 3) at northeast end of PDA, looking northeast (scale 2m)

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Fig1_Location.dwg

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Figure 1. Site location

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Fig 2_Arch_Setting.dwg

Figure 2. Archaeological setting

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Fig 3_P2_G2 Subsoil.dwg

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Figure 3. P2 Late Prehistoric G2 Soil horizon

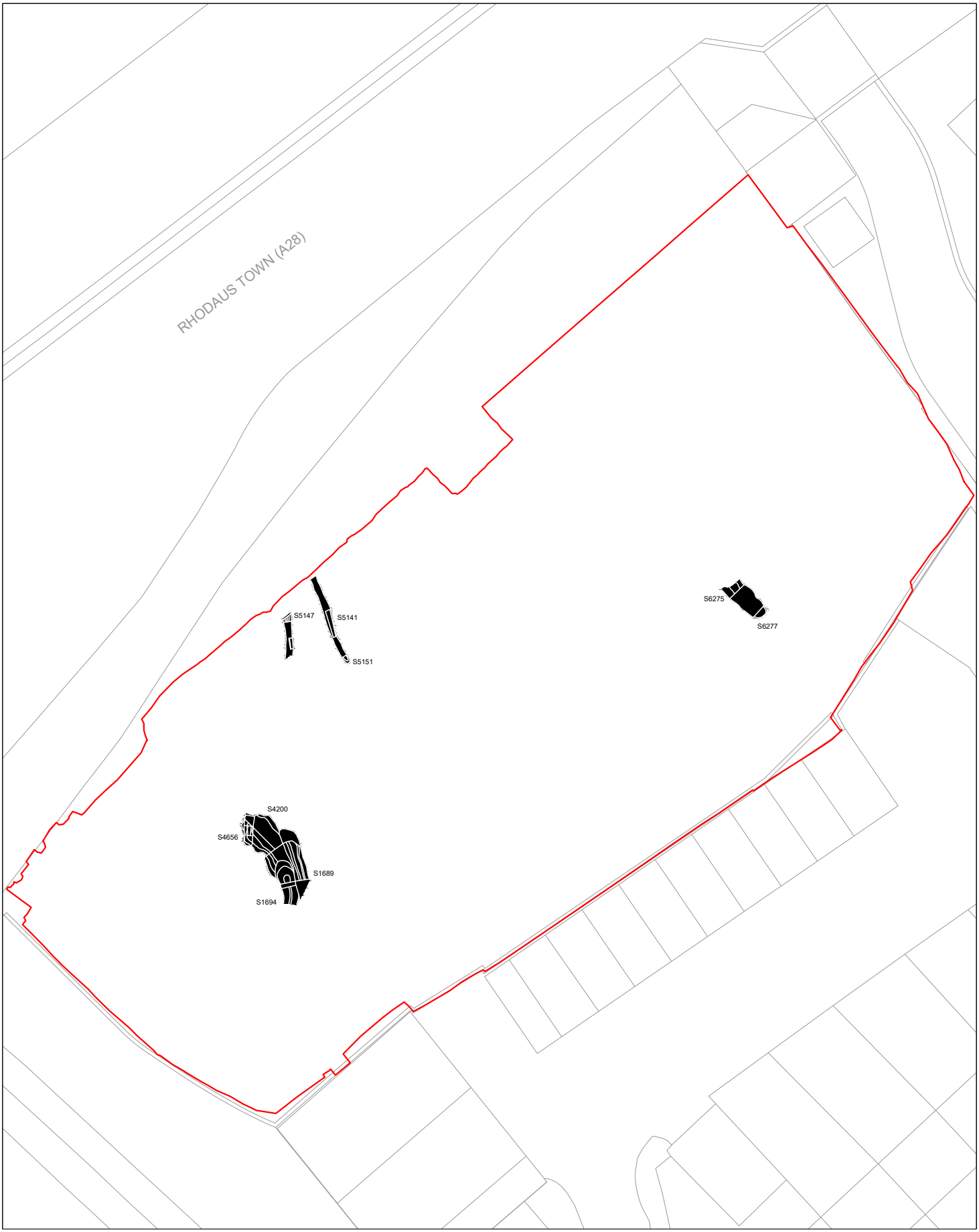

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Fig 4_P3_G3 Field system.dwg

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Figure 4. P3 Roman G3 Field system

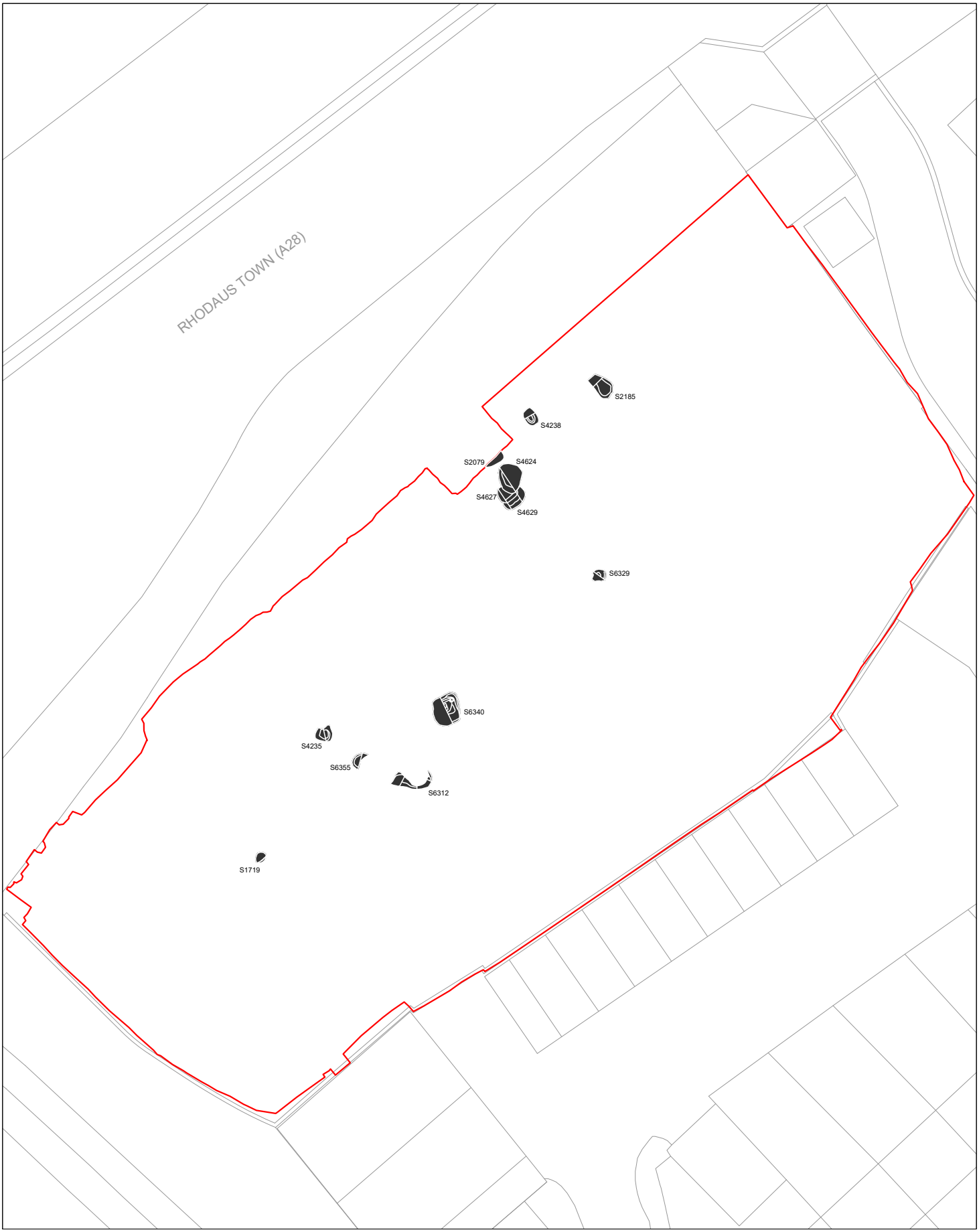

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Fig 5_P3_G4 Pits.dwg

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Figure 5. P3 Roman G4 Pits

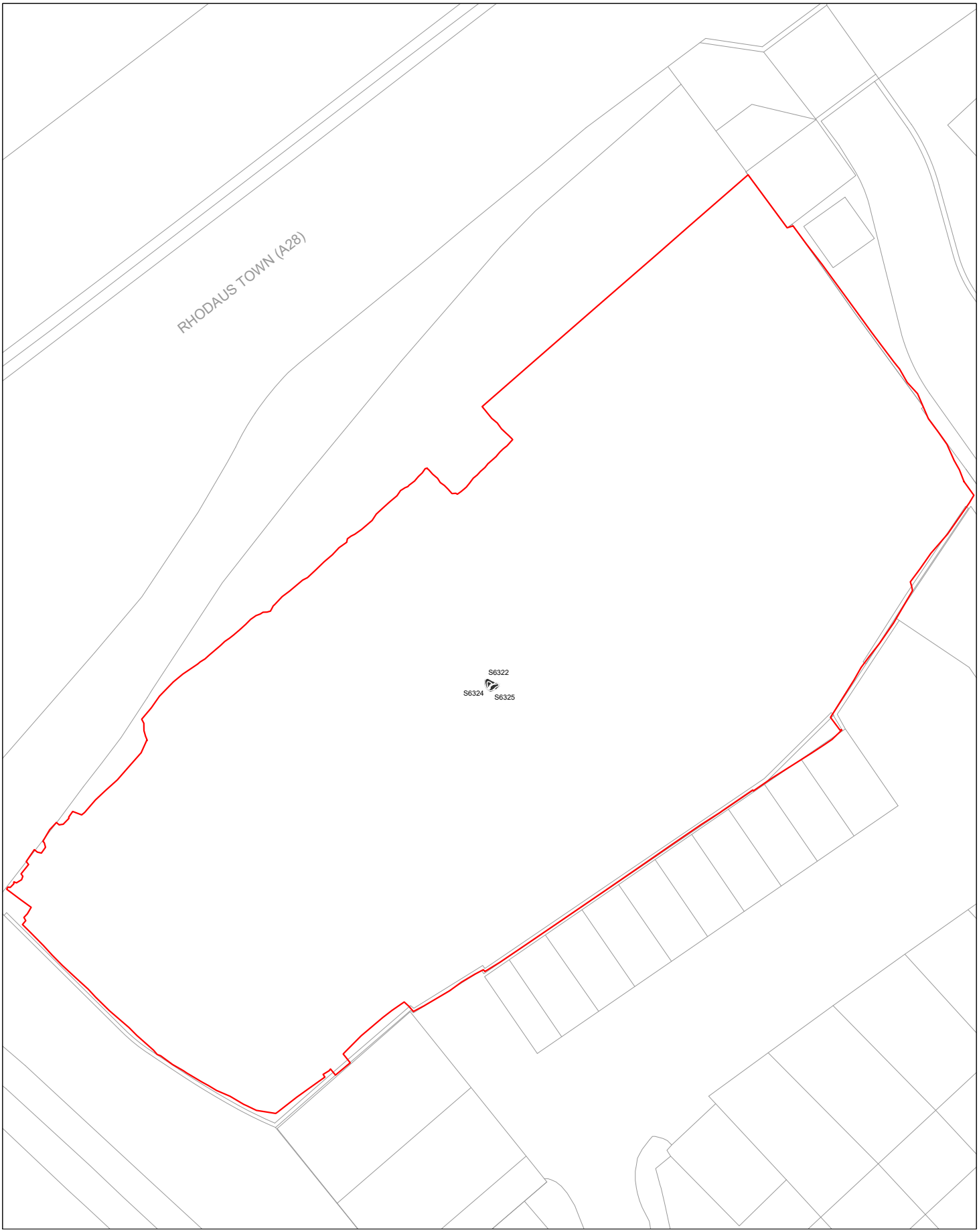

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Fig 6_P3_G5 Cremation.dwg

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Figure 6. P3 Roman G5 Cremation burial

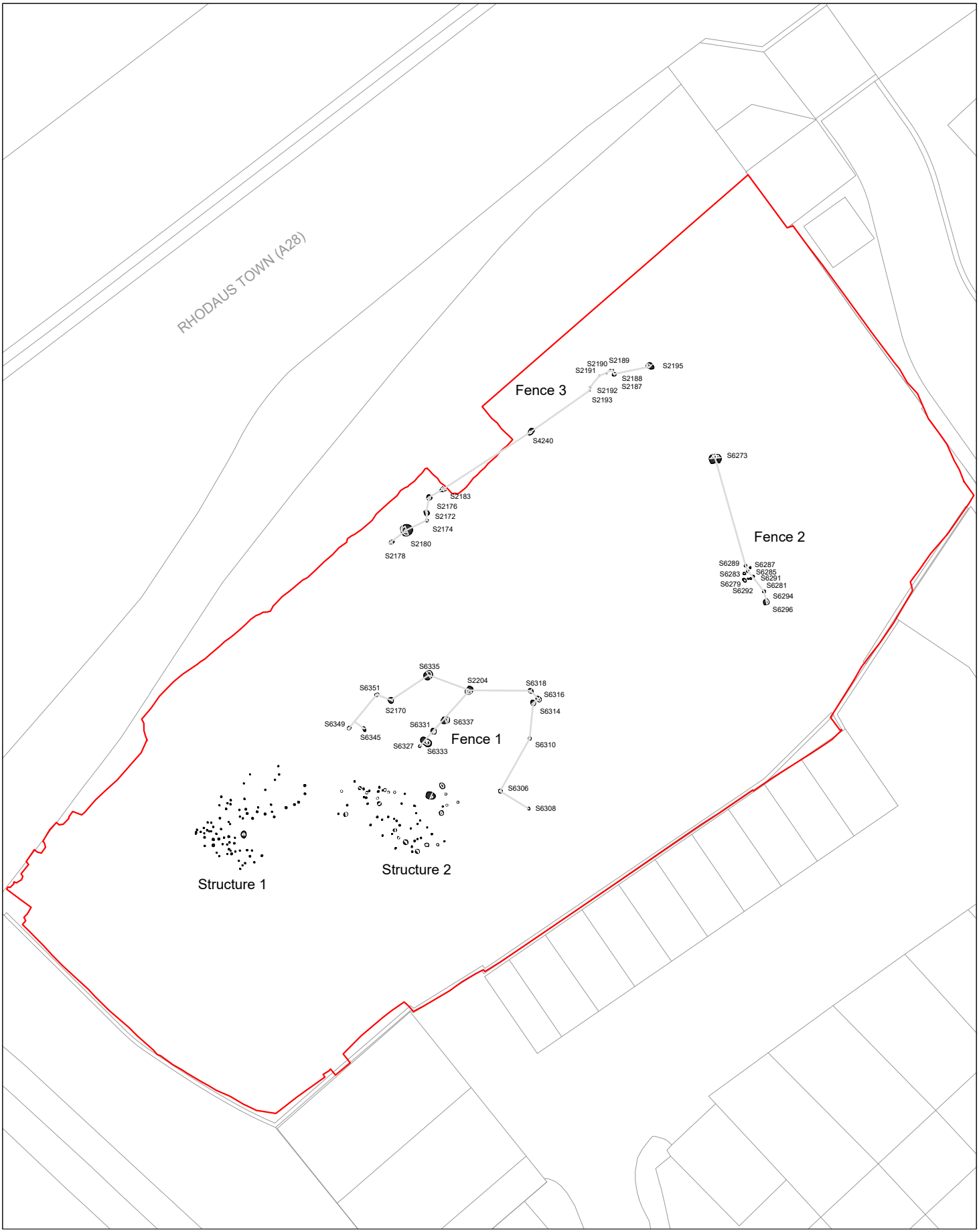

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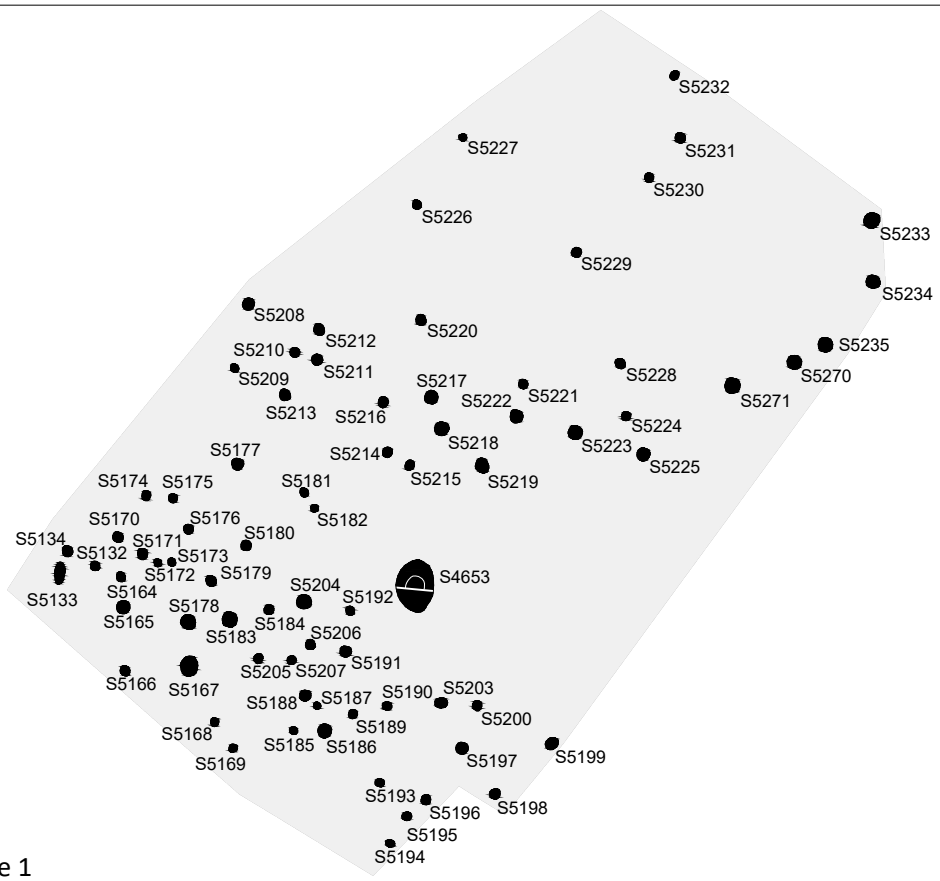
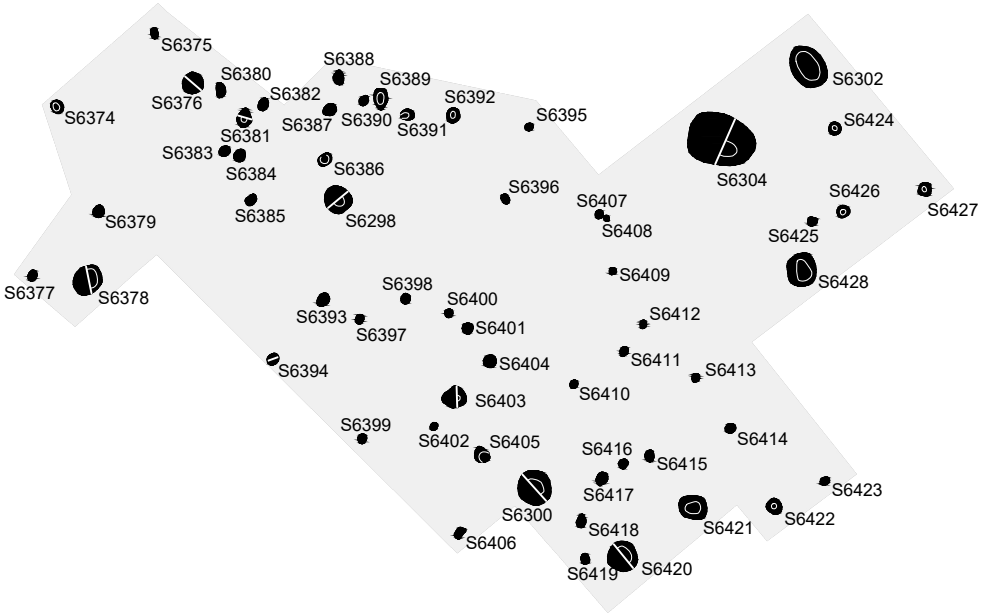
Fig 7_P3_G6 Structures.dwg

Figure 7. P3 Roman G6 Post- and Stake-hole structures



G6.1 Structure 1



G6.2 Structure 2

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		REF/DRG NO. Fig 8_P3_G6 Detail.dwg	

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Figure 8. P3 Roman G6 Structures 1 and 2 detail

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Fig 9_P3_G7 Trackway.dwg

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Figure 9. P3 Roman G7 Trackway

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Fig 10_P3_G8 Quarry.dwg

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Figure 10. P3 Roman G8 Quarry

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Fig 11_P4_G9 Soil horizon.dwg

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Figure 11. P4 Mid to late Anglo-Saxon G9 Soil horizon

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Fig 12_P4_G10 Pits.dwg

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Figure 12. P4 Mid to late Anglo-Saxon G10 Pits

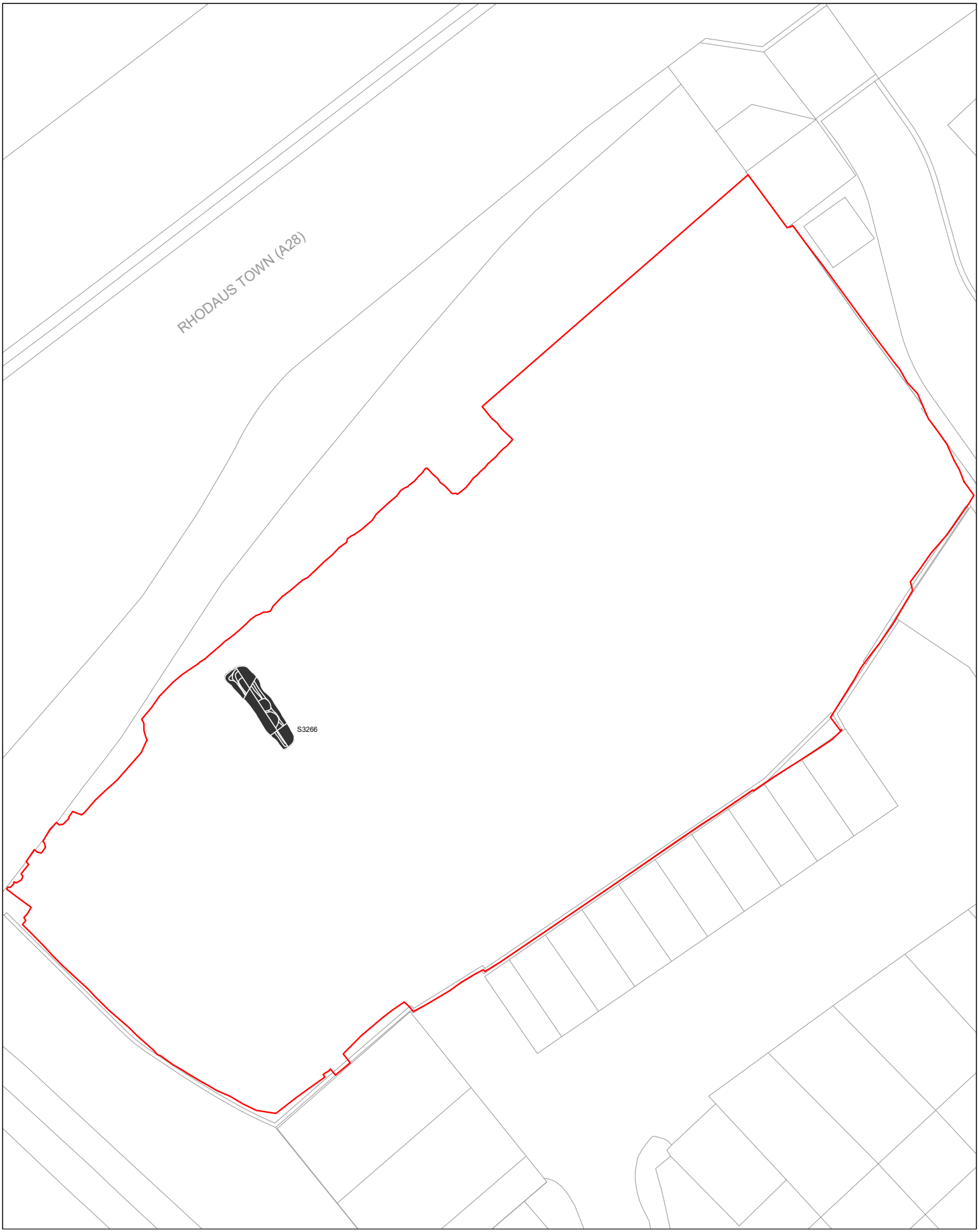

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Fig 13_P4_G11 Sunken feature.dwg

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Figure 13. P4 Mid to late Anglo-Saxon G11 Sunken feature

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Fig 14_P5_G12 Hearth structure.dwg

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Figure 14. P5 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval G12 Hearth structure

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Fig 15_P5_G13 Post-holes.dwg

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Figure 15. P5 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval G13 Post-hole structure

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Fig 16_P5_G14 Pits.dwg

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Figure 16. P5 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval G14 Pits

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Fig 17_P6_G15 Soil horizon.dwg

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Figure 17. P6 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval G15 soil horizon

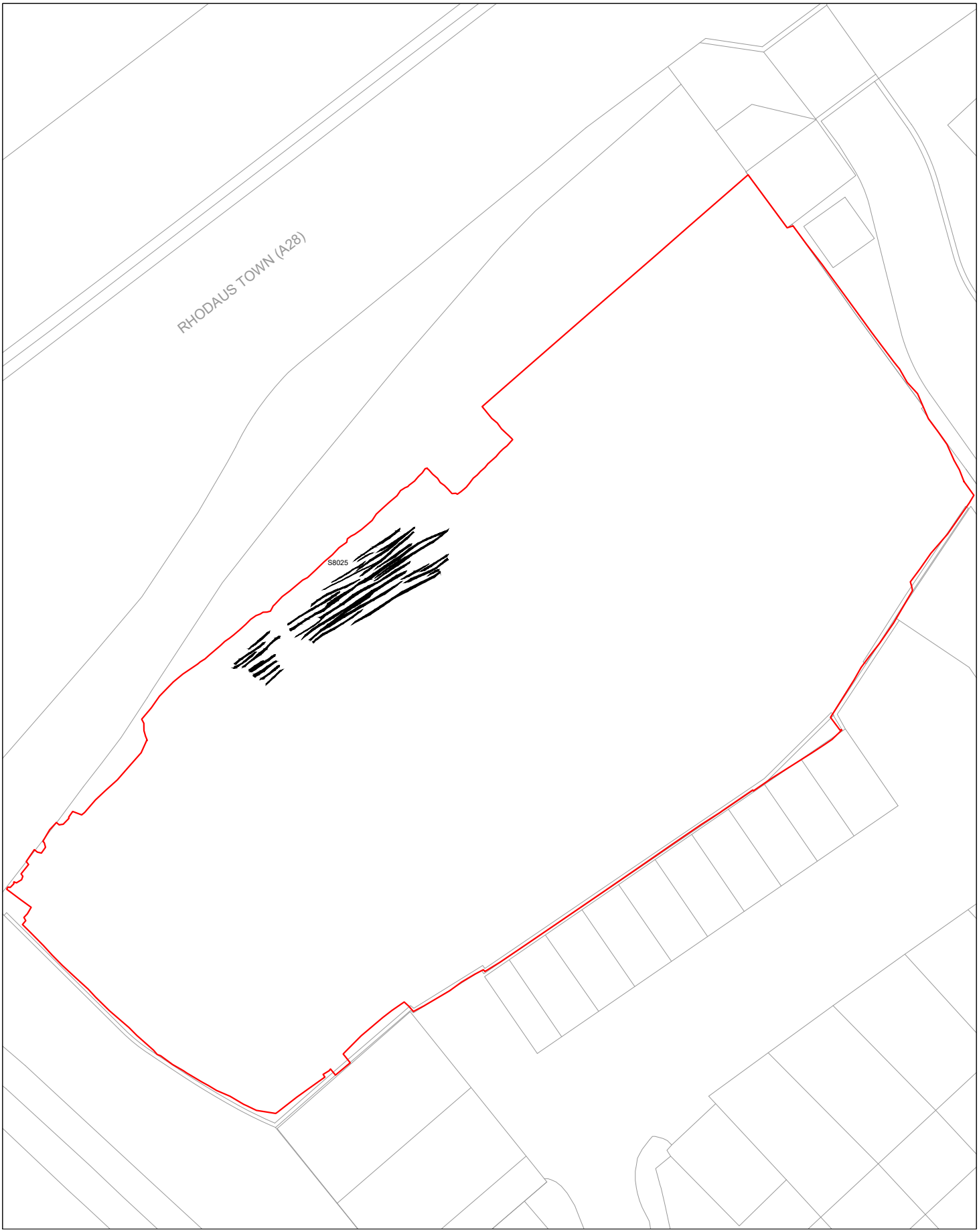

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Fig 18_P6_G16 Agricultural furrows.dwg

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Figure 18. P6 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval G16 Agricultural furrows

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Fig 19_P7_G17 Pits.dwg

5m

Figure 19. P7 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval G17 Pits

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Fig 20_P8_G18 Soil horizon.dwg

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Figure 20. P8 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval G18 Soil horizon

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Fig 21_P8_G19 Boundary ditch.dwg

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Figure 21. P8 Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval G19 Boundary ditch

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Fig 22_P9_G20 Gravel hardstanding.dwg

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Figure 22. P9 Early Medieval G20 Gravel hardstanding

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Fig 23_P9_G21 Trackway.dwg

5m

Figure 23. P9 Early Medieval G21 Trackway

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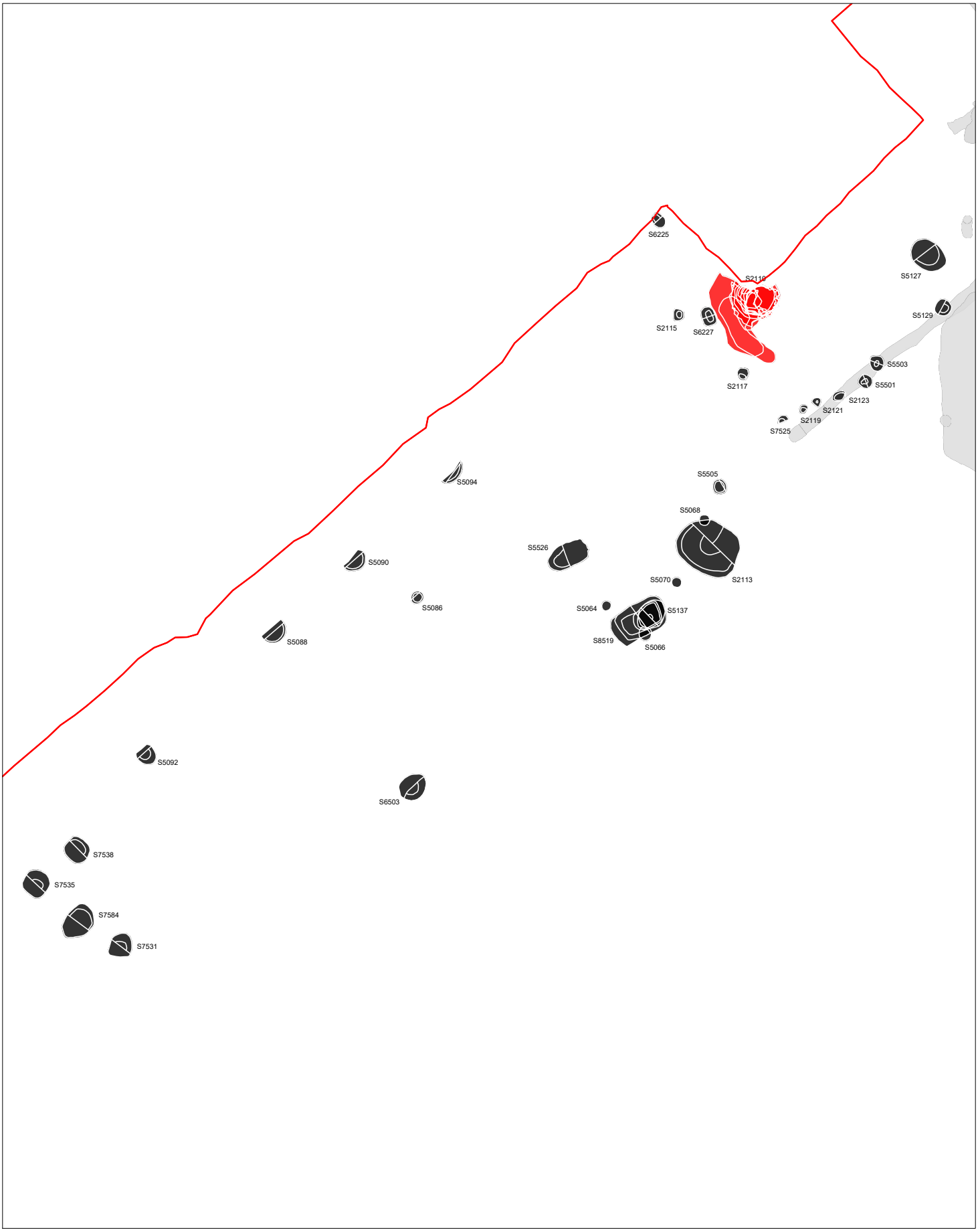
Fig 24_P9_G22_G26 Buildings.dwg

5m

Figure 24. P9 Early Medieval G22, G23, G24, G25, G26 Buildings



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		REF/DRG NO. Fig 25_P9_G22 Building 1.dwg	

2m

Figure 25. P9 Early Medieval G22 Building 1

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Fig 26_P9_G23 Building 2.dwg

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Figure 26. P9 Early Medieval G23 Building 2

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Fig 27_P9_G24 Building 3.dwg

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Figure 27. P9 Early Medieval G24 Building 3

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Fig 28_P9_G25 Building 4.dwg

2m

Figure 28. P9 Early Medieval G25 Building 4

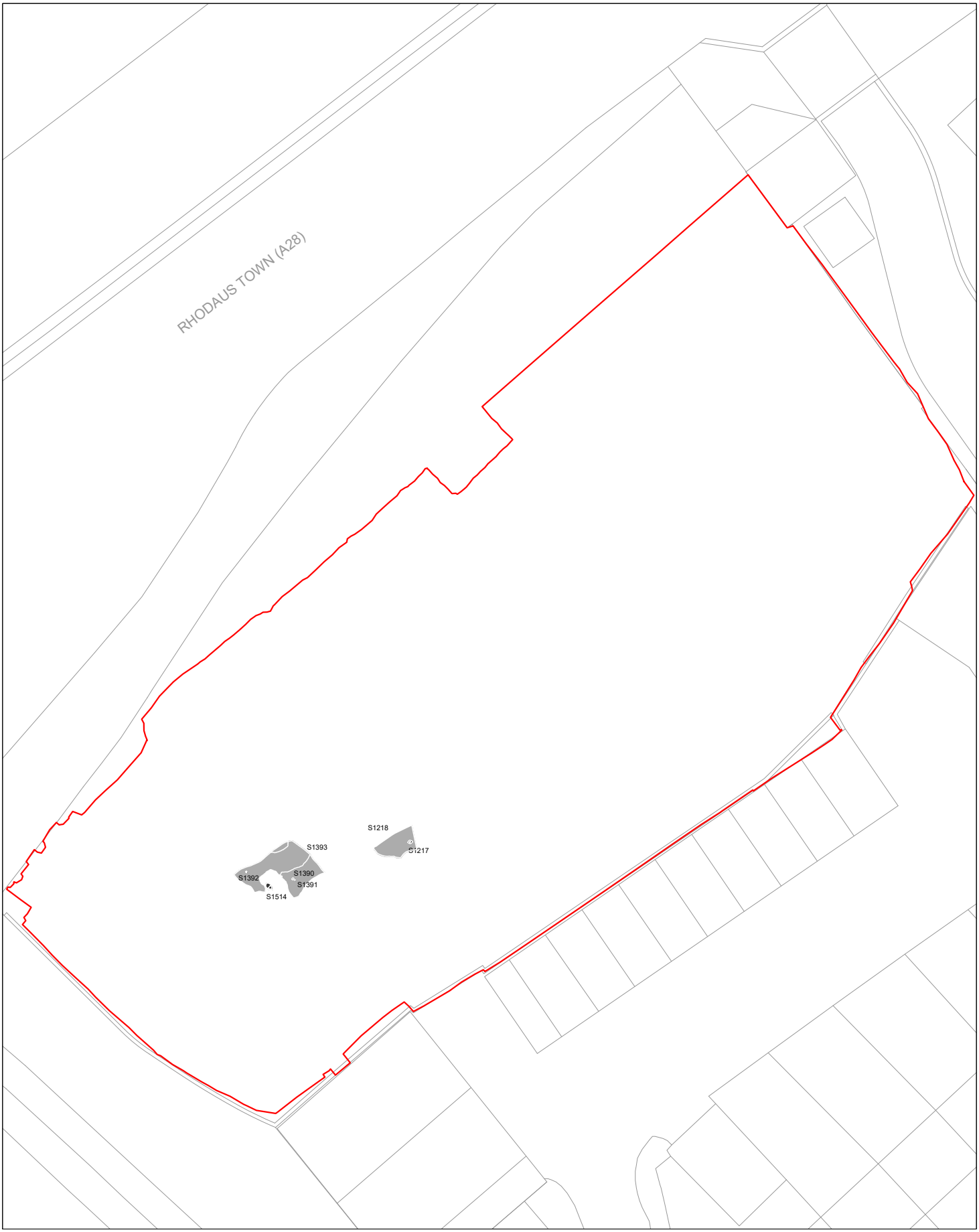

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Fig 29_P9_G26 Potential structure.dwg

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Figure 29. P9 Early Medieval G26 Potential building structure

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Fig 30_P9_G27 Pits.dwg

5m

Figure 30. P9 Early Medieval G27 Pits

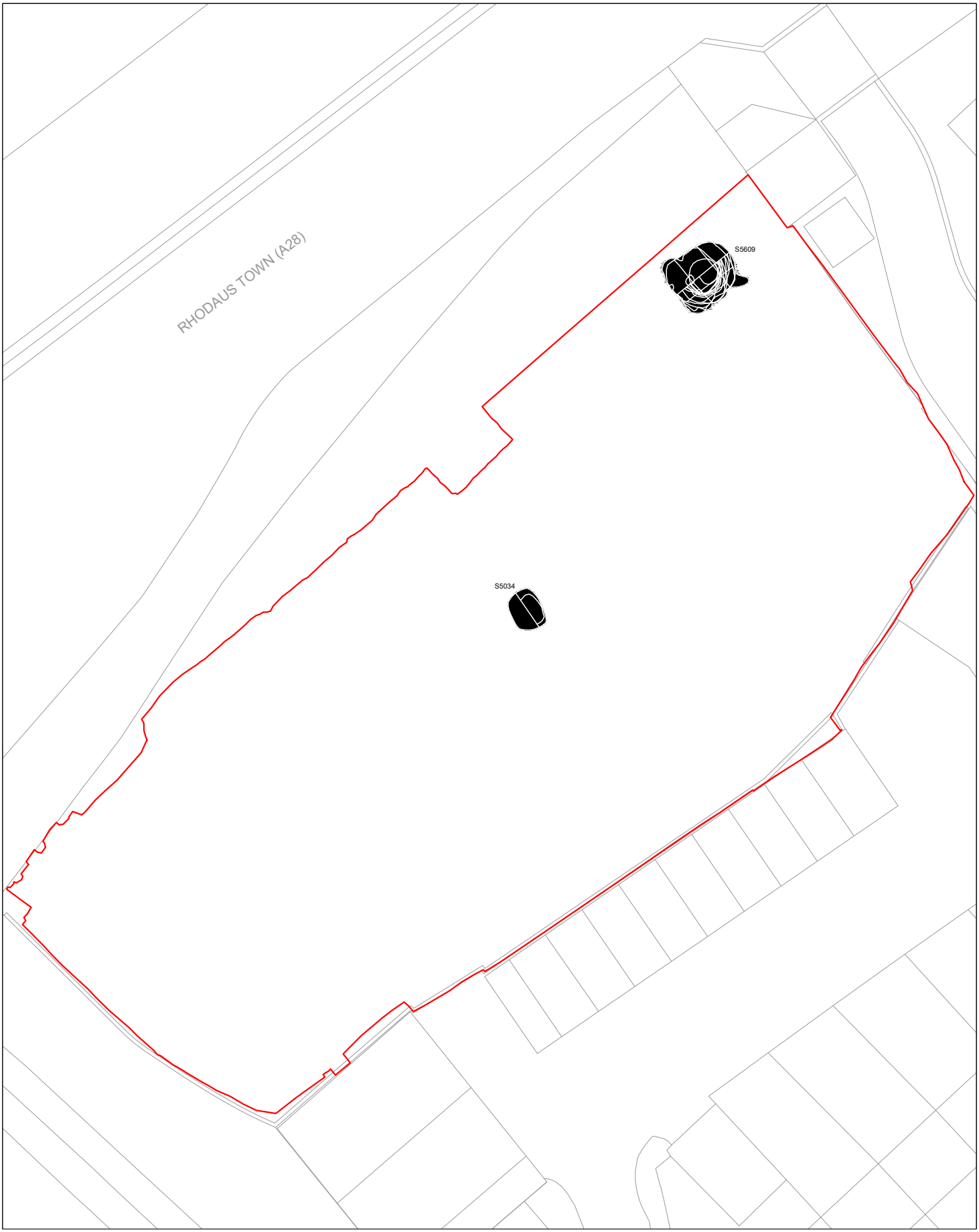

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Fig 31_P9_G28 Well-shafts.dwg

5m

Figure 31. P9 Early Medieval G28 Well-shafts

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Fig 32_P10_G29 Rampart.dwg

5m

Figure 32. P10 Early Medieval G29 Rampart

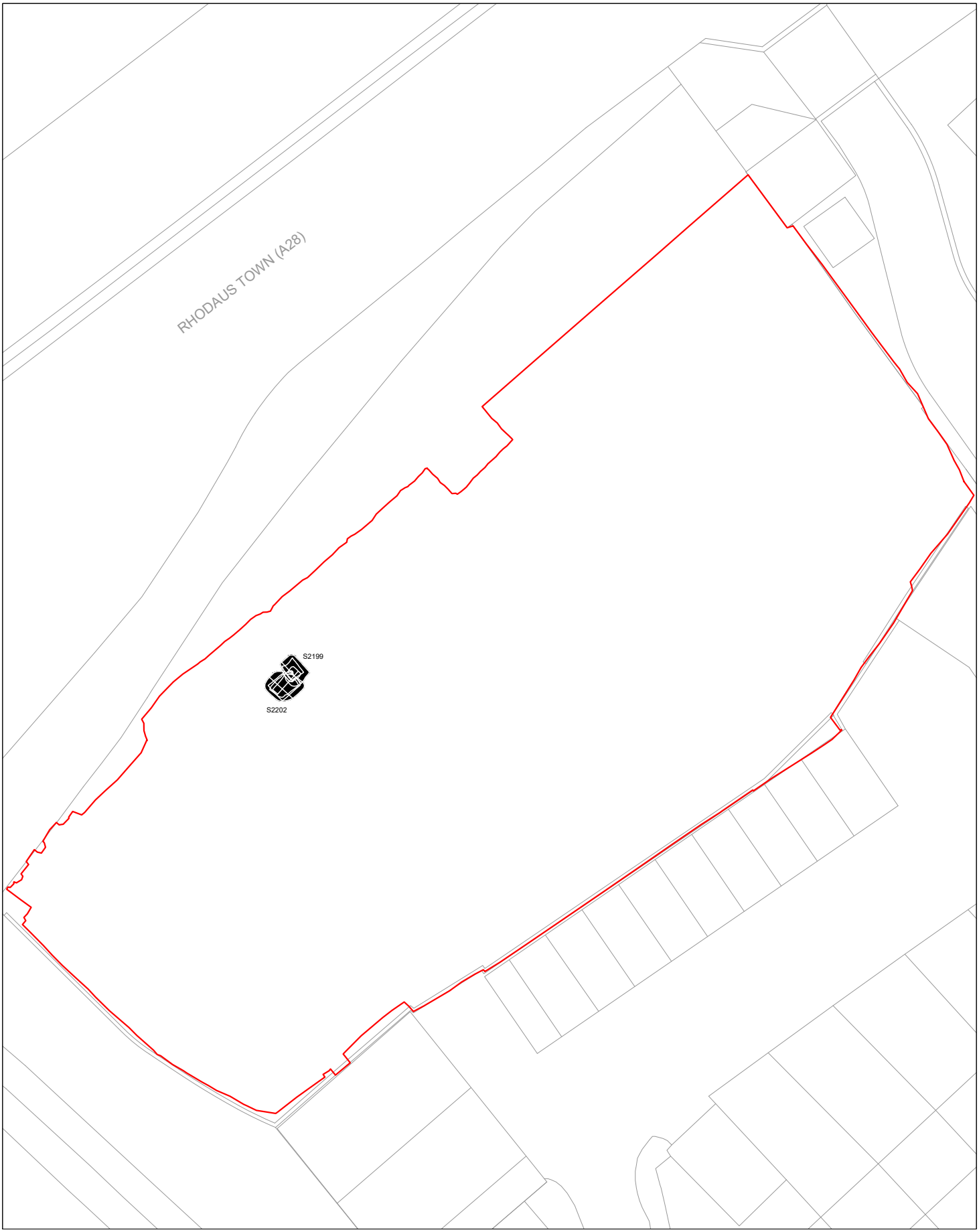

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Fig 33_P10_G30 Pits.dwg

5m

Figure 33. P10 Early Medieval G30 Pits

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Fig 34_P11_G31 Quarrying.dwg

5m

Figure 34. P11 Late Medieval/Post-Medieval G31 Quarrying

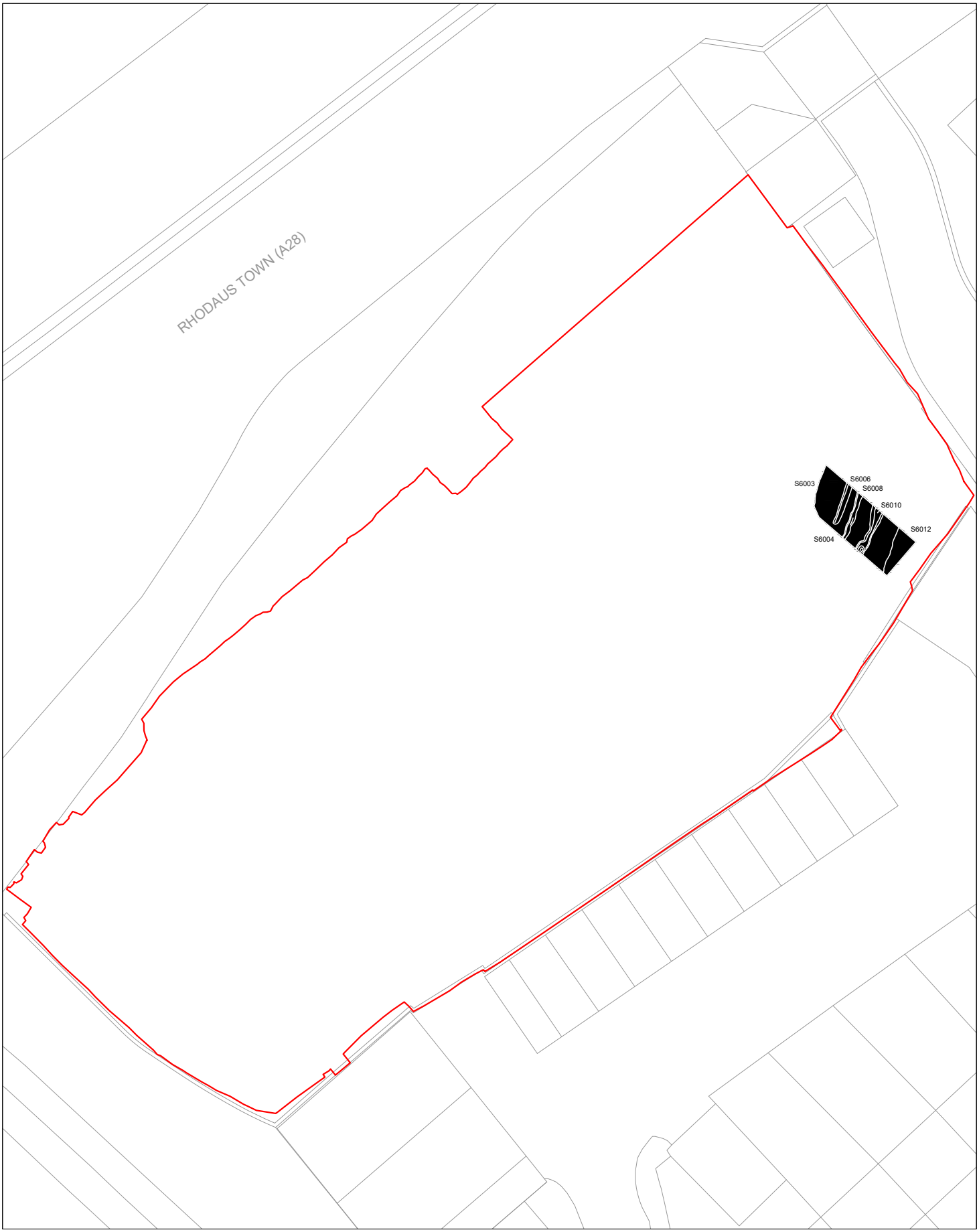

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Fig 35_P11_G32 Trackway 1.dwg

5m

Figure 35. P11 Late Medieval/Post-medieval G32 Trackway 1

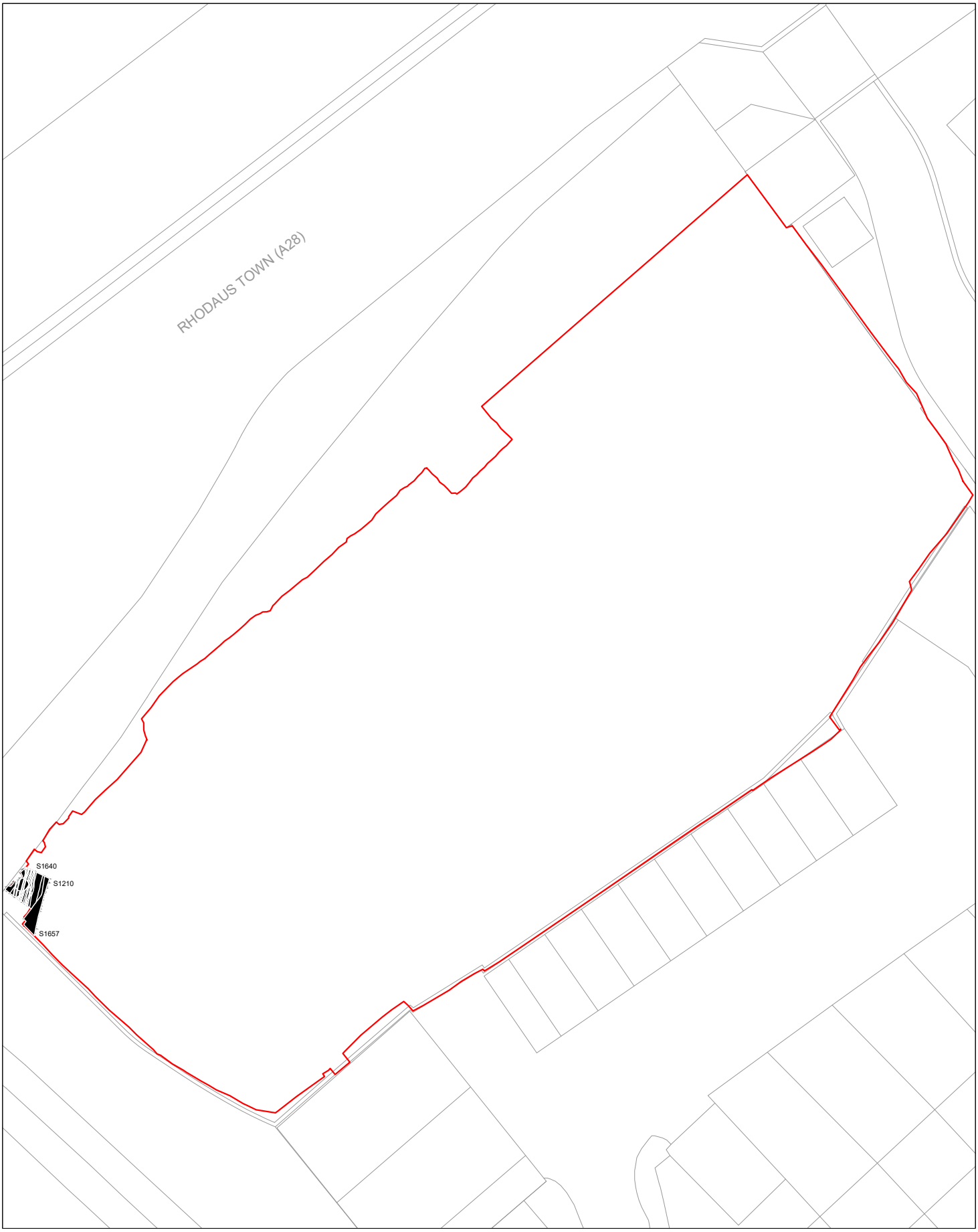

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Fig 36_P11_G33 Trackway 2.dwg

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Figure 36. P11 Late Medieval/Post-medieval G33 Trackway 2

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Fig 37_P12_G34 St Mary Bredin School.dwg

5m

Figure 37. P12 Late Post-medieval/Modern G34 St Mary Bredin School building

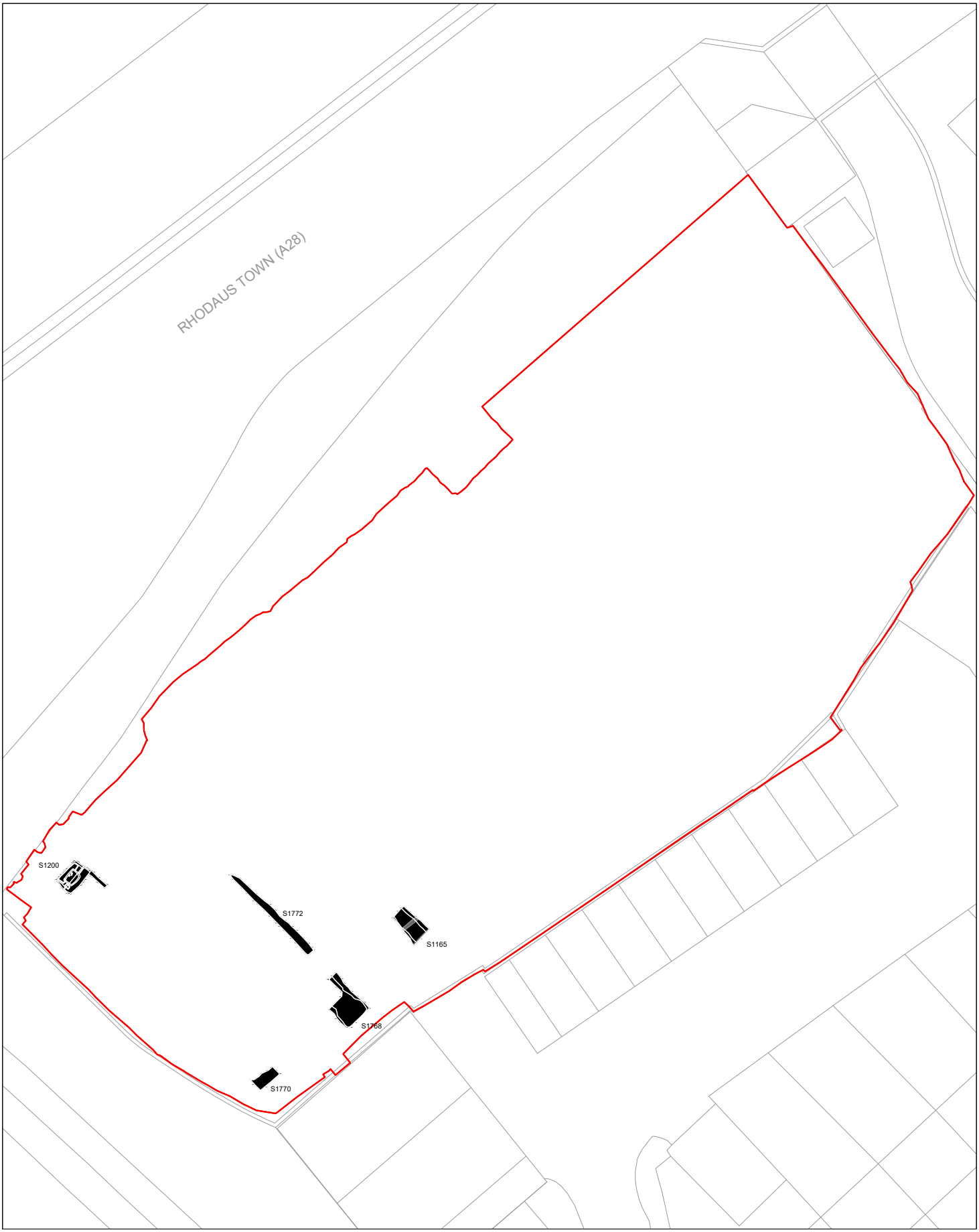

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Fig 38_P12_G35 Timber air raid shelter.dwg

5m

Figure 38. P12 Modern G35 Timber-lined air raid shelter

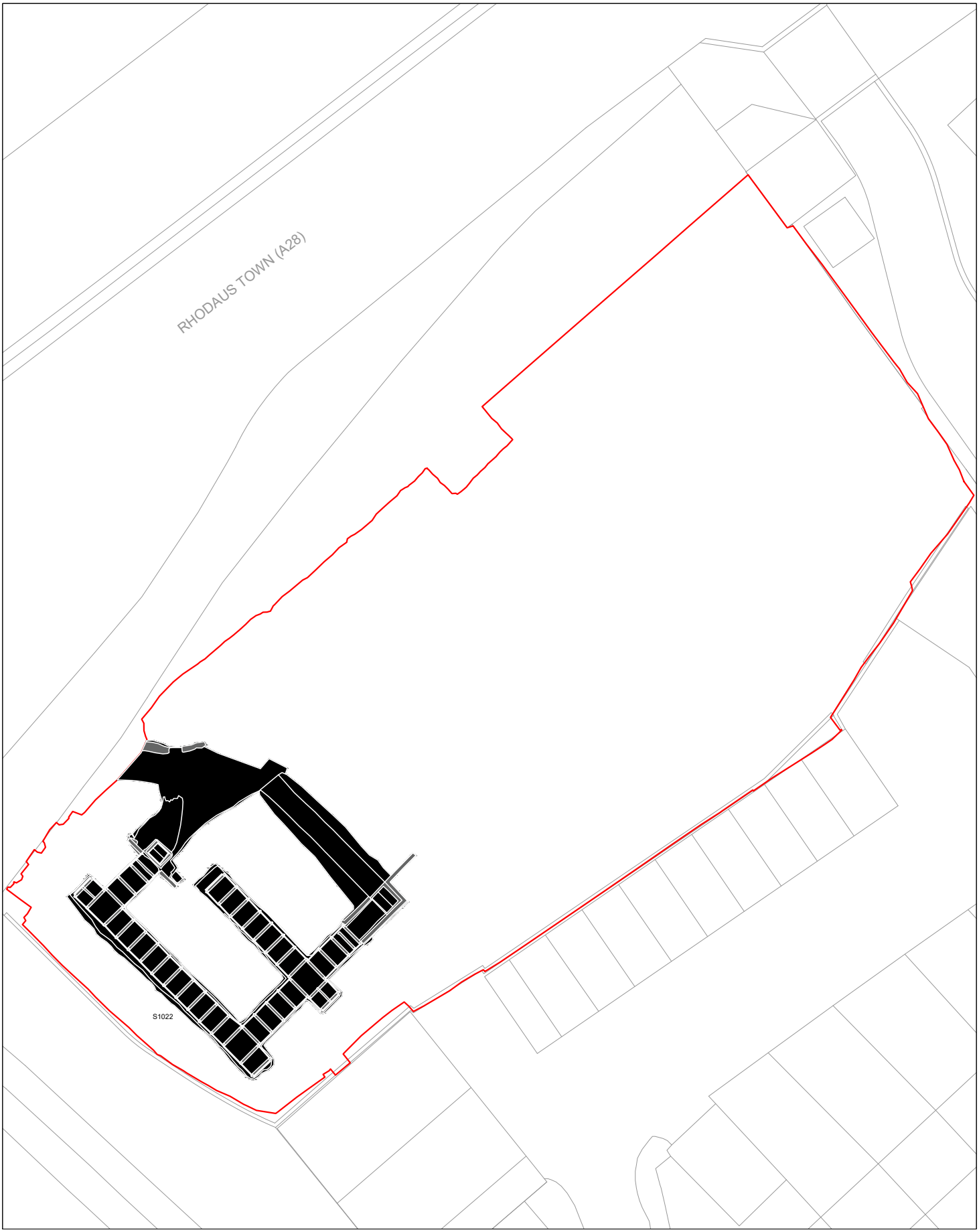

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Fig 39_P12_G36 Concrete air raid shelter.dwg

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Figure 39. P12 Modern G36 Concrete-lined air raid shelter

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Fig 40_P12_G37 Intrusive features.dwg

5m

Figure 40. P12 Modern G37 Intrusive features

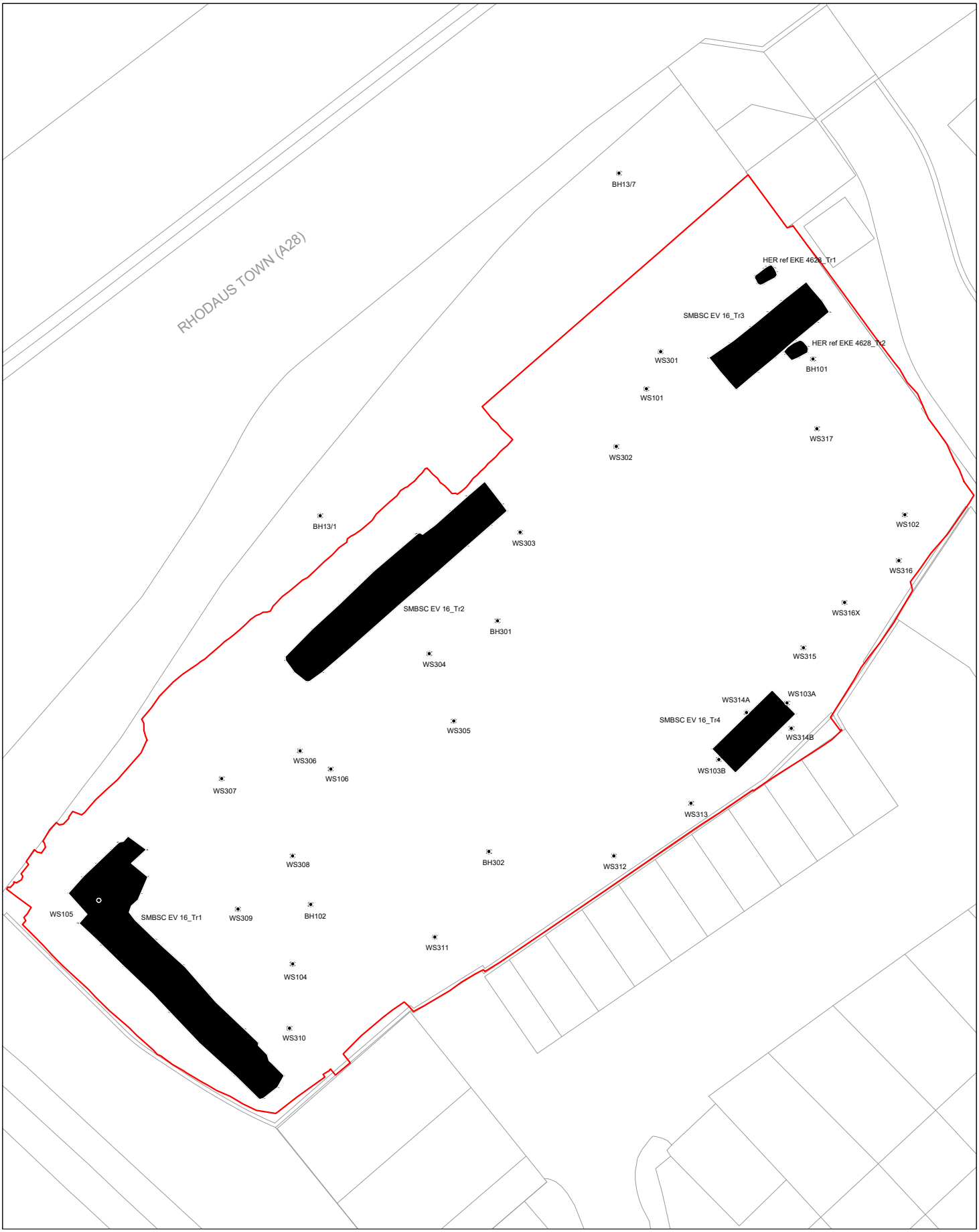

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Fig 41_P12_G38 Interventions.dwg

Figure 41. P12 Modern G38 Previous archaeological interventions