

Barton Court Grammar School Longport Canterbury Kent CT1 1PH

Post-excavation assessment

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Summary

Between 1 June and 7 October 2016 Canterbury Archaeological Trust undertook a programme of archaeological geotechnical monitoring, evaluation and excavation on land at Barton Court Grammar School, Longport, Canterbury, Kent. The work was commissioned by Jenner (Contractors) Limited, in response to a proposed new school extension (planning application CA/15/01891).

The earliest deposit comprised a prehistoric or Roman soil overlying geological Head deposits, from which small assemblages of late Neolithic/Bronze Age flint tools and fragments of Roman pottery and tile, were recovered.

Two collapsed ovens, of potential late Roman or Romano-Saxon date, and a boundary ditch of probable early Anglo-Saxon date truncated the earlier soil, but no associated structural features were evident.

The main phase of activity was dated to the mid to late Anglo-Saxon period, and comprised a potential boundary ditch or sunken lane, and post-hole and stake-hole groups representing four potential structures.

Occupation of the proposed development area continued into the medieval period, represented by two intercutting pits.

Later medieval or early post-medieval activity was represented by a peg-tile hearth or oven.

Acknowledgments

Archaeological evaluation was conducted by Adrian Gollop and Damien Boden, with the assistance of George Carstairs and Dale Robertson.

Archaeological excavation was conducted by Damien Boden, with the assistance of Caitlin Godfrey and Dale Robertson.

Archaeological monitoring of geotechnical site investigation works was carried out by Simon Pratt.

Thanks are extended to Paddy O'Sullivan, site manager for Jenner (Construction) Ltd, for on-site support, and Roseanne Cummings, Canterbury City Council Archaeological Officer, who monitored the site works.

Post-excavation data processing and assessment was conducted by Damien Boden, Adrian Gollop and Simon Pratt. Finds processing was conducted by Jacqui Clifton, Jo Stephenson and Michele Johnson. Environmental processing was undertaken by Alex Vokes and managed by Enid Allison.

Specialist assessments were provided by Enid Allison (bird bone), Luke Barber (Romano-Saxon and post-Roman pottery, ceramic building material, metallurgical remains and geological material), John Giorgi (plant and wood remains), Alison Locker (fish bone), Andrew Richardson (registered finds), Ian Smith (faunal remains), Tania Wilson (prehistoric struck flint),

Quality assurance was by Jane Elder. The project was managed by Richard Helm.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Archaeological investigation works, comprising monitoring of geotechnical site investigation works, evaluation trenching, and area excavation, were conducted by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) on land at Barton Court Grammar School, Longport, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1PH between 1 June and 7 October 2016.
- 1.1.2 The work was commissioned by Jenner (Construction) Limited (Century House, Park Farm Road, Park Farm Industrial Estate, Folkestone, Kent CT19 5DW), on behalf of their client, Barton Court Grammar School, as part of preparations for the erection of a new school extension in an existing playing/sports field to the north-east of the Canterbury Christ Church University Sports Centre building. The proposed development is to comprise a new hall, dining room, kitchen, three science laboratories, science prep room, seven general classrooms, and formation of a new staff/visitor car park (on existing tennis courts) with associated landscaping and access routes.
- 1.1.3 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) undertaken by CAT identified the site as lying in an area with a potential for surviving archaeological remains of regional significance and advised that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken prior to any groundworks associated with the proposed development to inform proposal for further mitigation should it be required (Holman and Weekes 2015).

1.2 Planning background

- 1.2.1 A planning application (CA/15/01891/FUL) was submitted to Canterbury City Council as Local Planning Authority on 3 September 2015. Planning consent was granted on 21 January 2016 with the following archaeological conditions (10 and 11):

- 10 Prior to the commencement of development, the implementation of a scheme for the archaeological monitoring and recording of the site, to be undertaken for the purpose of identifying and recording any buried archaeological features and deposits and to assess the importance of the same; the following components shall each be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority:
- a) A written scheme of investigation, to be submitted a minimum of fourteen days in advance of the commencement of fieldwork.
 - b) A report summarising the results of the investigations to be submitted within 28 days of completion of the archaeological watching brief (unless otherwise agreed), to be produced in accordance with the requirements set out in the written scheme of investigation.
 - c) Any further mitigation measures considered necessary as a result of the archaeological investigations.
 - d) Where relevant, a programme of post-excavation assessment, analysis, publication and conservation. Fieldwork, including further mitigation measures and post excavation works shall be completed in accordance with approved details and programme timings unless otherwise agreed in writing with the local authority, and the local authority shall be notified in writing a minimum of fourteen days in advance of the commencement of any fieldwork

REASON: Pursuant to Articles 35 (1) and (2) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure)(England) Order 2015, the local planning authority is satisfied that the requirements of this condition (including the timing of compliance) are so fundamental to the development permitted that, if not imposed, it would have been necessary to refuse permission for the development. This is because, at the time of granting permission, full archaeological details were not yet available but this information is necessary to ensure the development complies with Canterbury District Local Plan 2006

Policy BE15 and Draft Canterbury District Local Plan 2014 Policy HE11 and otherwise to protect the environment of the site and its locality

- 11 Prior to the commencement of development, the following components of a scheme for the archaeological evaluation of the site, to be undertaken for the purpose of determining the presence or absence of any buried archaeological features and deposits and to assess the importance of the same, shall each be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority:
- a) A written scheme of investigation, to be submitted a minimum of fourteen days in advance of the commencement of fieldwork.
 - b) A report summarising the results of the investigations, to be produced on the completion of fieldwork, in accordance with the requirements set out in the written scheme of investigation.
 - c) Any further mitigation measures considered necessary as a result of the archaeological investigations, to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority.
 - d) If necessary, a programme of post-excavation assessment, analysis, publication and conservation.
 - e) Fieldwork, including further mitigation works and post-excavation work shall be completed in accordance with the approved details and programme timings unless otherwise agreed in writing with the local planning authority and the local planning authority shall be notified in writing a minimum of fourteen days in advance of the commencement of any fieldwork. Fieldwork, including further mitigation works and post-excavation work shall be completed in accordance with the approved details and programme timings unless otherwise agreed in writing with the local authority, and the local authority shall be notified in writing a minimum of fourteen days in advance of the commencement of any fieldwork.

REASON: Pursuant to Articles 35 (1) and (2) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015, the local planning authority is satisfied that the requirements of this condition (including the timing of compliance) are so fundamental to the development permitted that, if not imposed, it would have been necessary to refuse permission for the development. This is because, at the time of granting permission, full archaeological details were not yet available but this information is necessary to ensure the development complies with Canterbury District Local Plan 2006 Policy BE15 and Draft Canterbury District Local Plan 2014 Policy HE11 and otherwise to protect the environment of the site and its locality.

2 Heritage setting

2.1 Location, topography and geology

- 2.1.1 The PDA (Fig 1) is located within the grounds of Barton Court Grammar School, situated some 400m south-east of St Augustine's Abbey, a scheduled monument and part of the Canterbury World Heritage Site, and approximately 1km east of Canterbury city centre (NGR 615689 157550)
- 2.1.2 The PDA is rectangular, measuring approximately 100m long by 58m wide, and is aligned north-west to south-east, perpendicular to Pilgrims Way which forms its south-east boundary. The PDA is bounded on its south side by a sports centre, on its west side by the main school buildings and on its north side by an access road and tennis courts.
- 2.1.3 The PDA currently forms a grassed play/sports area which slopes from approximately 19m OD (Ordnance Datum) in the west to 22m OD in the east.
- 2.1.4 The British Geological Survey (BGS 2016) shows the PDA lying on Upper Chalk (part of the Margate Formation) which is overlain to the north-east by Thanet Beds (comprising sand, silt and clay siliclastic sedimentary bedrock); both of which form the Cretaceous solid geology. Overlying drift deposits are mapped as Pleistocene or recent Head clay and silt (brickearth) (Fig 6).

2.2 Archaeological potential

- 2.2.1 The PDA is situated in an area of high potential for surviving archaeological remains of local and/or regional importance (Holman and Weekes 2015, 1). These are likely to be dominated by those of Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date, most likely associated with the home farm (barton) of St Augustine's Abbey (*ibid*). However, the possibility of remains from earlier periods cannot be ruled out; a number of prehistoric artefacts are reported within the immediate vicinity, including Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flints collected during previous archaeological investigations within the grounds of Barton Court Grammar School and adjacent Canterbury College (Helm 2016a, 3). The PDA is situated immediately south of a major Roman road extending between Canterbury and Richborough. Evidence for Roman buildings has been identified to the north of the PDA, along with Roman burials. A single Roman burial has been previously recorded within the school grounds (*ibid*).
- 2.2.2 In recent years three archaeological investigations have taken place along the boundaries of the PDA, all undertaken by CAT. In 2006 an open area excavation in advance of the construction of a Food Technology Block immediately adjacent to the north-western edge of the PDA uncovered a late medieval open-fronted building constructed with chalk and flint footings with external metaled yard surfaces. Earlier features included two mid to late Anglo-Saxon pit-like features and an early medieval boundary ditch (Helm 2008a, 1).
- 2.2.3 In 2007 an evaluation comprising seven trenches was undertaken within the footprint of a new Sports Centre building along the south-western side of the PDA. This identified limited archaeological remains in two trenches, a deposit containing prehistoric pottery which was cut by two undated parallel ditches and two pits; one of which contained late medieval or early post-medieval pottery (Helm 2008b, 1).
- 2.2.4 In 2008 four evaluation trenches were excavated along the route of the access road which forms the north-eastern boundary of the PDA, two of which identified rubbish pits of mid to late Anglo-Saxon and later medieval date (Helm 2008c, 1).
- 2.2.5 An overview of known heritage assets within the immediate vicinity of the PDA as identified in the DBA (Holman and Weekes 2015, 7–12) is summarised below.

Prehistoric (c 500,000 BP–AD 43)

- 2.2.6 No prehistoric features have been recorded in the PDA. The nearest prehistoric feature has been recorded some 200m to the south-west of the PDA in Canterbury College (Newhook 2008). Assemblages of prehistoric worked flint of Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been recovered from within the school grounds (Helm, forthcoming), from below Canterbury Christ Church University

(CCCU) Sports Centre, Pilgrims Way (Helm 2009, 6), from Canterbury College (Newhook 2008) and from the Old Session's House, Longport (Hicks 2015). The assemblages are small and have largely been recovered from agricultural soil horizons that formed above the geological Head deposits.

Romano-British (c AD 43–450)

- 2.2.7 During the Romano-British period, the PDA lay immediately south of a major road that runs some 53m to the north of the site (Margary 1955, route 10). This extended from Burgate, eastwards along modern Longport and St Martin's Hill to Richborough. The road was probably established soon after the Roman conquest, most likely by the mid first century (Bennett et al 2010, 331; Millett 2007, 149). It has been observed archaeologically outside HM Prison Canterbury on the north side of Longport (Linklater 2007a).
- 2.2.8 Roman burial groups, including both inhumations and cremations, have been located along this route, with these forming Canterbury's eastern Roman cemetery (Weekes 2011, 28). The eastern cemetery would seem somewhat diffuse, with several concentrations of burials recorded over a moderately large area. Of particular relevance to this project is a significant focus that was located north-west of the PDA, between the grounds of Barton Court Grammar School (Canterbury Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) entry 0422) and the Old Session's House, Longport (UAD 1078). Other foci lay to the north-east of the PDA, along St Martin's Hill, with perhaps another to the south-west, located in the grounds of Canterbury College (Newhook 2008, 5).
- 2.2.9 The presence of Romano-British buildings in the vicinity of the PDA is evidenced by remains recorded on the opposing side of the Roman road in the CCCU campus and Canterbury Prison (Jarman 1997a, 19; Hicks 2015). While largely represented by demolition material, a substantial robber trench located within the campus and an undated masonry wall that lay directly opposite the entrance to the school may also be of this period (Linklater 2007a). Further to the north, significant quantities of 'residual' Roman brick and tile have been recorded during excavation of the 'Conduit Meadow' site that lay to the south of St Martin's Church (Rady 1987, 129). Similar material has also been noted to the north of the church, potentially utilised as a consolidation material for wet ground that surrounded an adjacent hollow or pond associated with the springs (Sparey-Green 2003, 19; forthcoming).
- 2.2.10 The longevity of these structures is uncertain, but the cemetery at least had largely fallen out of use by the mid second century AD (Hicks 2015). Subsequently a number of pits were cut at the Old Sessions House site, with these in turn succeeded in the later third century by potential field boundaries extending perpendicular to the road (Hicks 2015; UAD 1078). However, evidence for industrial activity recovered from St Augustine's Abbey (Pollard 1981, 318–24), and evidence for later quarry pits (Linklater 2007b) have also been noted.
- 2.2.11 In all likelihood, it seems probable that for most of this period, the PDA and the area to the south remained largely agricultural, with a single feature of probable Roman origin recorded within Canterbury College (Newhook 2008, 5).

Anglo-Saxon (c AD 450–1066)

- 2.2.12 The PDA is located in an area of extensive extra-mural Anglo-Saxon settlement, with St Augustine's Abbey and St Martin's Church lying to the north-west and north-east. An early seventh-century date is widely accepted for the foundation of the abbey, with at least part of the PDA, the area to the west of Spring Lane, probably forming part of a barton from this date (Kelly 1995, 9–11). On present evidence it seems unlikely that significant activity was taking place from this early date, with intensive development in the barton probably not taking place until the expansion of the abbey in the eighth and ninth centuries (Blockley 2000; Helm forthcoming).
- 2.2.13 Features relating to this development have been recorded in the school grounds to the immediate west and north of the PDA (Helm forthcoming; Helm 2008a, 10; Hicks 2015). At the site of the new technology block, two pits containing eighth- to ninth-century pottery were investigated (Helm forthcoming; 2008a, 10). A third feature was identified during evaluation in advance of the construction of the new CCCU access road (Helm forthcoming; 2009). Each contained similar sequences of fills, but with butchery waste recovered from one pit; the animal bone from the others was rather more mixed. Significant environmental assemblages, incorporating bird bone, marine fish

bone and plant remains were also recovered. In all, the recovered finds suggest that occupation was most likely associated with the barton (Helm forthcoming).

- 2.2.14 Other middle to late Anglo-Saxon features were encountered immediately to the north-west of the Food Technology block, during the installation of services. These included a further six pits and three post-holes, with the latter perhaps suggesting the presence of a timber building (Helm forthcoming; O'Shea 2007). To the south-west, pits of similar Anglo-Saxon date were recorded during works undertaken in Canterbury College in association with a possible middle to late Anglo-Saxon field boundary (Newhook 2008).
- 2.2.15 No evidence for activity during the tenth and early eleventh century has been identified in Barton Court, with this hiatus reflected in the surrounding areas (Helm forthcoming; Hicks 2015). Activity of this date is suggested some 300m further to the west, with a sequence of late Anglo-Saxon pits identified to the rear of Lower Chantry Lane (Gollop 2013, 17).
- 2.2.16 More widely, the extra-mural settlement is thought to extend from an area incorporating Longport and Church Street St Paul's (UAD 1553 and 1743) and Love Lane (Linklater 2004), extending into the Canterbury Christ Church University campus (Houlston 1999; Jarman 1997b; Hicks 2015) and further east toward St Martin's Hill (Rady 1987; Sparey-Green 2003). Elements of this settlement have been seen as atypical, its foundation associated with an early royal 'vill' focused near to St Martin's Church (UAD 0038), and the monastic institution at St Augustine's Abbey (Sparks and Tatton-Brown 1987).

Medieval (c AD 1066–1540)

- 2.2.17 On present evidence activity would seem to resume in the early medieval period, as represented by a ditch that was recorded on the Food Technology block site (Helm forthcoming). Lying on an approximate north-east to south-west axis, this probable land boundary extends towards St Martin's Church, and almost certainly into the PDA (ibid). Pottery from this feature indicates a somewhat broad eleventh- to thirteenth-century date. Other features of this date have also been recorded to the north-east (Diack 2001; Diack 2003; Linklater 2007b), with all lying in a zone apparently demarcated by the ditch.
- 2.2.18 During the late medieval period, the ditch was backfilled, with the barton apparently expanded eastwards. A building was constructed, the south-west corner of which was investigated on the Food Technology block site (Helm forthcoming), with this structure suggested to extend into the western part of the PDA. It had masonry footings, surviving to some 0.42m in height, upon which was probably constructed a timber superstructure. The north-west side of the building was open fronted, with a timber porch represented by a post-pad and post-hole to the north-east. Most likely is that this structure formed a barn.
- 2.2.19 The backfilled ditch was latterly sealed by a metalled courtyard surface that fronted the building and was later extended to the west. A track-way was recorded to the south, surviving largely as a pair of preserved wheel ruts that ran into an approximately north-east to south-west aligned hollow-way. A row of post-holes was located where the hollow-way formed a junction/terminated with the yard forming a fence line that ran parallel to the building. Finds from these structures were uncommon, perhaps suggesting that the barton was kept clear of waste (Helm forthcoming).
- 2.2.20 More generally, the layout of the barton is suggestive of a typical courtyard plan, focussed around 'Court Sole', a substantial pond. Most likely is that this is formed by the pond that survives in the school grounds today (Helm forthcoming). Surviving remnants of the medieval layout are potentially visible on late sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century maps. Generally, however, it has proved difficult to locate archaeologically structures that are visible on the early cartographic sources (Helm forthcoming). Notable absences from the maps include both the 'Court Sole' pond and the building excavated in the Food Technology site.

Post-medieval (c AD 1540–1900)

- 2.2.21 Following the dissolution of St Augustine's Abbey in July 1538 the home farm continued to operate. Initially it was leased from the Crown, being sold by the middle of the sixteenth century when it became a privately-owned estate held by a succession of families (Sweetinburgh 2008). By the end of the nineteenth century, much of the Barton Court estate had been parcelled off and sold, particularly

for residential development along the New Dover Road during the 1860s and 1870s (Sweetinburgh 2008).

- 2.2.22 In the school grounds, the original manor house was demolished in 1750, with the barn identified in the Food Technology block excavation probably demolished at the same time (Helm forthcoming). Demolition of the earlier structures is represented archaeologically by a coin of George II dated 1757, and copious quantities of building rubble.
- 2.2.23 Subsequently, a new dwelling was constructed, with this forming the core of the modern school. The Doidge Map (1752) potentially shows this building lying on the eastern side of a large courtyard, a second far larger building is shown slightly to the south-west.
- 2.2.24 The 1752 map depicts a now lost stretch of Spring Lane to the north of the PDA. This remains the case for much of the nineteenth century, with the present line of Spring Lane marked on the 1874 Ordnance Survey at the earliest. Probably at least medieval in origin, this road formed the original route to Patricbourne which lays some 4km to the south-east.
- 2.2.25 Two ditches, a shallow gully and numerous post-holes of post-medieval date were also identified during the Food Technology block excavation, with these largely representing land boundaries. Several are thought to have remained in use until the nineteenth century. Other features of post-medieval date include a brick floor situated adjacent to the pond, perhaps representing the floor of an out-building or yard (Diack 2002; O'Shea 2007).

Modern (c AD 1900+)

- 2.2.26 During the early twentieth century, what remained of the estate was utilised for dairy farming, and after the First World War this was expanded to horticulture and flowers, fruits and vegetables. Produce was sold at a shop that lay at the entrance to the farm off the New Dover Road. After 1941 Barton Court was taken over by the city corporation and sub-let to the education authority as a Girls Technical School. Following the end of the Second World War, the city bought the premises and the property continued to function as a girls' school, becoming co-educational in 1991.
- 2.2.27 During the period that followed the establishment of the school much development has taken place in the grounds. Notable are the large group of buildings constructed to the east of the PDA, the latest of which is the Food Technology building.

3 Evaluation results

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The principal objective of the evaluation was to establish whether there are any surviving archaeological deposits or features at the site which may be affected by the proposed development, and relate them, where possible, to the known archaeological/historical background.
- 3.1.2 In doing so the evaluation would aim to ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on the site and the impact of the proposed development on them.

3.2 Methodology

- 3.2.1 The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with accepted professional standards as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* and to the methodology set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) approved by the Canterbury City Council as Local Planning Authority (Helm 2016a; 2016b). On-site health and safety followed a project specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement prepared in accordance with the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's *Health and Safety General Policy* (2016).
- 3.2.2 Six machine-cut evaluation trenches (trenches 1–6) were investigated (Fig 2). Trenches measured between 9.60m and 20.80m in length by 1.65m wide, and represented a total 240m², providing a 4.25% sample of the total PDA. Trench locations were agreed with Canterbury City Council's Archaeological Officer prior to fieldwork commencing. Trenches were surveyed to an accuracy of <5mm using a differential global positioning system (Leica Viva GS08 with Smart Net) and plotted using AutoCAD (Fig. 2).
- 3.2.3 Trenches were excavated using an 8 tonne back-acting mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.65m wide toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. All undifferentiated topsoil, made ground, and modern overburden was removed in spits of c 100mm thickness. Any underlying ploughsoil and disturbed subsoil was removed in c 50mm spits until either the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil was encountered.
- 3.2.4 Following machine clearance, the base and one long section of each trench was inspected and cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Identified archaeological deposits and features were subjected to sample excavation by hand, to ascertain their extent, depth, date, character and quality. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20, and interventions planned at a scale of 1:50. Levels above Ordnance Datum (OD) were obtained from a temporary bench mark established through GPS.
- 3.2.5 Trenches were recorded on CAT *pro forma* recording sheets following the conventions set out in the CAT site recording manual (CAT 1996). Each identified archaeological feature and deposit was recorded on CAT *pro forma* context recording sheets. Any deposit that could be distinguished from those above and below was considered as a context and recorded individually. Stratigraphic units were numbered sequentially and are shown below in brackets, e.g. (101). Where cut archaeological features have been identified, the cut is also considered a separate context or stratigraphic unit and is shown in square brackets, e.g. [100]. A full photographic record was maintained using a digital SLR camera. All artefacts retrieved from archaeological contexts were retained. Retrieval of finds from non-stratified deposits removed by machine was carried out on an opportunistic basis.
- 3.2.6 The site archive, including all the project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015), and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2011).
- 3.2.7 A digital copy of the project archive is available under the project code: BCGSC EV 16 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.

3.3 Trench descriptions

Trench 1 (Figs 2 and 3, Plates 1 and 2)

- 3.3.1 Trench 1 was aligned roughly north-east to south-west and located towards the north-western corner of PDA. The trench measured 20.80m long, 1.65m wide and was cut to a maximum depth of 0.91m (17.79m OD) towards its centre. The natural subsoil which consisted of a light yellowish brown, silty clay was encountered at a depth of 0.62m (18.08m OD) at the southern end of the trench and 0.68m (18.02m OD) at the northern end of the trench. This was seen to overlay a deposit of brecciated chalk at the southern end of the trench.

Table 1. Deposits and features as recorded in the east facing section of trench 1

Context	Interpretation	Level m OD top	Level m OD base	Max. depth/thickness (m)
100	Turf and topsoil	18.70	18.38	0.32
101	Developed soil	18.58	18.17	0.34
102	Developed soil	18.44	18.13	0.13
103	Developed soil	18.31	17.90	0.25
104	Fill of cut [105]	18.25	17.54	0.72
[105]	Cut of pit	18.25	17.54	0.72
106	Fill of cut [107]	18.24	17.44	0.80
[107]	Cut of pit	18.24	17.44	0.80
108	Fill of ditch [109]	18.17	17.66	0.51
[109]	Cut of ditch	18.17	17.66	0.51

- 3.3.2 In addition to the deposits and features recorded in section, ten further features were identified in this trench, three of which were sample excavated (Table 2).

Table 2. Features identified in trench 1

Context	Interpretation	Level m OD top	Level m OD base	Max. depth/thickness (m)
110	Fill of cut [111]	17.98	17.85	0.13
[111]	Cut of ?post-hole	17.98	17.85	0.13
112	Fill of cut [113]	18.05	17.85	0.20
[113]	Cut of ?post-hole	18.05	17.85	0.20
114	Fill of cut [115]	17.96	17.88	0.08
[115]	Cut of ?post-hole	17.96	17.88	0.08
116	Fill of cut [117]	17.96	--	--
[117]	Cut of ?post-hole	17.96	--	--
118	Fill of cut [118]	17.94	--	--
[119]	Cut of ?post-hole	17.94	--	--
120	Fill of cut [121]	17.99	--	--
[121]	Cut of ?post-hole	17.99	--	--
[122]	?Stake-hole	18.03	--	--
[123]	?Stake-hole	18.02	--	--
[124]	?Stake-hole	18.04	--	--
[125]	?Stake-hole	18.02	--	--

Trench 2 (Figs 2 and 3, Plate 3)

- 3.3.3 Trench 2 was aligned roughly north-west to south-east and located centrally to and parallel with the northern edge of the PDA and to the east of trench 1. This was c 14.50m long and cut to a maximum depth of 0.90m (18.12m OD) at its eastern end. The natural subsoil which consisted of a light yellowish brown, firm, silty clay (204) was encountered at a depth of 0.45m (8.45m OD) at the western end of the trench and 0.90m (18.12m OD) at the eastern end of the trench.
- 3.3.4 No archaeological features were identified.

Table 3. Deposits identified in trench 2

Context	Interpretation	Level m OD top	Level m OD base	Max. depth/thickness (m)
200	Turf and topsoil	19.02	18.84	0.06
201	Developed soil	18.96	18.74	0.20
202	Developed soil	18.77	18.52	0.25
203	Developed soil	18.52	18.12	0.40
204	Natural subsoil	18.45	--	0.30

Trench 3 (Figs 2 and 3, Plate 4)

- 3.3.5 Trench 3 was aligned roughly north-east to south-west and located parallel with the eastern edge of the PDA and to the east of trench TR 2. This was 14.60m long and cut to a maximum depth of 0.92m (17.51m OD) towards its northern end. The natural subsoil which consisted of a light yellowish brown, firm, silty clay with occasional flint nodule fragments (305) was encountered at a depth of 0.52m (19.26m OD) at the southern end of the trench and c 0.60m (17.84m OD) at the northern end of the trench.
- 3.3.6 No archaeological features were identified.

Table 4. Deposits identified in trench 3

Context	Interpretation	Level m OD top	Level m OD base	Max. depth/thickness (m)
300	Turf and topsoil	19.78	18.37	0.08
301	Developed soil	18.39	18.24	0.20
302	Developed soil	18.24	18.07	0.18
303	Developed soil	19.72	19.07	0.30
304	Developed soil	19.43	18.84	0.30
305	Natural subsoil	19.26	--	0.30

Trench 4 (Figs 2 and 4, Plate 5)

- 3.3.7 Trench 4 was aligned roughly east-west and located towards the south-western corner of the PDA, south of trench 1. This was 9.40m long and cut to a maximum depth of 1.41m (17.37m OD) towards its eastern end. The natural subsoil, which consisted of a light to mid, greyish, yellowish brown, silty clay (415), overlay a deposit of brecciated chalk and was encountered at a depth of c 1m (17.79m OD) along the western extent of the trench.
- 3.3.8 No significant archaeological features were identified.

Table 5. Deposits and features identified in trench 4

Context	Interpretation	Level m OD top	Level m OD base	Max. depth/thickness (m)
400	Turf and topsoil	18.78	18.57	0.21
401	Fill of modern cut [1402]	18.57	18.13	0.44
402	Cut of modern feature	18.57	18.13	0.44
403	Redeposited 'made ground'	18.60	18.52	0.06
404	Redeposited 'made ground'	18.55	18.37	0.18
405	Redeposited 'made ground'	18.38	18.18	0.21
406	Redeposited 'made ground'	18.18	18.07	0.12
407	Redeposited 'made ground'	18.07	17.94	0.14
408	Redeposited 'made ground'	18.00	17.67	0.32
409	Redeposited 'made ground'	17.99	--	0.53
410	Redeposited 'made ground'	17.98	--	0.61
411	Redeposited 'made ground'	17.77	--	0.14
412	Redeposited 'made ground'	18.08	--	0.45
413	Redeposited 'made ground'	17.74	--	0.28
414	Redeposited 'made ground'	18.08	--	0.23
415	Natural subsoil	17.79	--	0.20

Trench 5 (Figs 2 and 4, Plate 6)

- 3.3.9 Trench 5 was aligned roughly north-east to south-west and located against the western edge of the PDA. This was 0.20m long and cut to a maximum depth of 1.08m (18.67) at its southern end. The natural subsoil consisted of a light yellowish brown, firm, silty clay which was encountered at a depth of 0.84m (18.58m OD) towards the centre of the trench.
- 3.3.10 No archaeological features were identified.

Table 6. Deposits identified in trench 5

Context	Interpretation	Level m OD top	Level m OD base	Max. depth/thickness (m)
500	Turf and topsoil	19.75	19.04	0.24
501	Developed soil	19.64	18.75	0.50
502	Developed soil	19.15	18.47	0.40

Trench 6 (Figs 2 and 4, Plate 7)

- 3.3.11 Trench 6 was aligned roughly north-west to south-east and located towards the south-western corner of the PDA, to the east of trench 5 and south of trench 3. This was 19.80m long and cut to a maximum depth of 1.04m at its western end. The natural subsoil consisted of a light yellowish brown, firm, stoney, silty clay (605) and was encountered at a depth of 1m (18.83m OD) at the western end of the trench and 0.88m (19.38m OD) at the eastern end of the trench.
- 3.3.12 No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

Table 7. Deposits identified in trench 6

Context	Interpretation	Level m OD top	Level m OD base	Max. depth/thickness (m)
600	Turf and topsoil	20.26	19.75	0.16
601	Developed soil	20.16	19.68	0.27
602	Developed soil	19.76	19.61	0.13
603	Developed soil	19.89	19.19	0.50
604	Developed soil	19.48	18.84	0.51
605	Natural subsoil	19.38	--	0.12

3.4 Summary of results

Geology

- 3.4.1 The natural subsoil was exposed in all of the trenches and consisted of a light yellowish brown and, in places, mottled greyish brown, firm silty clay which contained occasional, small to large, angular, sub-angular and rounded flint pebbles and nodule fragments. Where recorded in trench 4 (415) and at the southern end of trench 1, the subsoil was seen to overlay deposits of brecciated chalk.

Archaeological features

- 3.4.2 Archaeological features were only encountered in trench 1, located in the north-western corner of the PDA. These features included post-holes, stake-holes, pits and a ditch which suggested that the later Anglo-Saxon occupation activity identified previously during excavation on the site of the Food Technology block (Helm 2008a) extended into the PDA.

4 Excavation results

4.1 Aims and objectives

- 4.1.1 The aim of the strip, map and sample excavation work was to identify, excavate, record and analyse all archaeological remains due to be disturbed by the proposed development. In particular, the character, date and extent of all identified archaeological remains was determined through sample excavation, in order to: contribute new data on the local heritage environment; ensure preservation by record of all archaeological remains that will be disturbed by the proposed development; and understand the broad development of the local landscape during the Roman and post-Roman periods, with particular emphasis on recovering further data to inform understanding of the morphology and chronology of the barton or home farm.

4.2 Methods

- 4.2.1 The archaeological excavation was conducted in accordance with accepted professional standards as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* and to the methodology set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) approved by the Canterbury City Council as Local Planning Authority (Helm 2016a; 2016b). On-site health and safety followed a project specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement prepared in accordance with the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's *Health and Safety General Policy* (2016).
- 4.2.2 The excavation area was located in the north-western corner of the PDA and was centred on evaluation trench 1 (Fig 2). The trench was L-shaped and measured c 25.10m by 10m, east to west, and c 25.30m by 10m, north to south (Fig 5, Plates 8–11). Initial ground reduction was conducted using a back-acting mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.60m wide, flat-bladed ditching bucket. Prior to machine ground reduction, the area was scanned for buried services using a hand-held cable avoidance tool. Mechanical excavation was limited to the removal of turf, topsoil and other developed soils down to the top of the natural subsoil or the significant archaeological horizon. The resulting spoil was stored in a bund to the south of the trench.
- 4.2.3 Following machine excavation, the sides and base of the trench were hand cleaned, the exposed archaeological features and deposits highlighted with aerosol marker spray and surveyed to <5mm accuracy using a differential global positioning system (Leica Viva GS08 with Smart Net) and plotted using AutoCAD. The resulting plan was digitally overlain with the proposed groundwork and foundation drawings supplied by the developer and, following on-site consultation with the contractor and the Canterbury City Council Archaeological Officer, an appropriate excavation strategy was determined.
- 4.2.4 Hand excavation was, in the first instance, limited to those features and deposits which were considered at most risk from the proposed development. Interventions were excavated at a number of points across linear features, and pits and post-holes were half sectioned although a number of features were fully excavated. All features and deposits were recorded using CAT *pro forma* recording sheets following the conventions set out in the CAT site recording manual (CAT 1996). Any deposit that could be distinguished from those above and below was considered as a context and recorded individually. Stratigraphic units were numbered sequentially and are shown below in brackets, e.g. (1001). Where cut archaeological features have been identified, the cut is also considered a separate context or stratigraphic unit and is shown in square brackets, e.g. [1000]. Site drawings were made on polyester-based drafting film at appropriate scales, typically 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections. A full photographic record was maintained using a digital SLR camera. All artefacts retrieved from archaeological contexts were retained. Retrieval of finds from non-stratified deposits removed by machine was carried out on an opportunistic basis. Bulk soil samples for environmental analysis were collected from sixteen deposits.
- 4.2.5 The site archive, including all the project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015), and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation,*

compilation, transfer and curation (AAF 2011). A digital copy of the project archive is available under the project code: BCGSC EX 16 using the CAT Integrated Archaeological Database (IADB).

4.3 Stratigraphic narrative

- 4.3.1 A total of 181 contexts representing seventy-five cut features, five interventions through linear features, a structure and four deposits, were recorded (Table 8).

Table 8. Feature types

Feature type	Number of features
Linear feature	2
Pit/post-/stake-hole	65
Oven/hearth	2
Peg-tile structure	1
Flint deposit	1

- 4.3.2 All contexts have been sorted into hierarchical levels consisting of eighty-seven sets, twelve groups and eight phases which span the later prehistoric to modern periods. Details of the context, set and group associations are available online via the Integrated Archaeological Database (IADB) under the project code: BCGSC EX 16.
- 4.3.3 The phasing presented below is based on the few stratigraphic relationships present between features, feature types and association, and dating derived from initial pottery analysis (Table 9).

Table 9. Summary of phasing

Phase	Period	Date
1	Prehistoric	c 2000 BC – 800 BC
2	Late Roman	c AD 300 – AD 410
3	Romano-Saxon	c AD 410 – AD 500?
4	Mid to late Anglo-Saxon	c AD 700 – AD 950
5	Early medieval	c AD 1075 – AD 1150
6	Post-medieval	c AD 1550 – AD 1750
7	Late post-medieval	c AD 1750 – AD 1900
8	Modern	c AD 1900 – C20th

4.4 Phase 1 Prehistoric

- 4.4.1 No features or deposits of definite prehistoric date were identified during the excavation although the small assemblage of struck flint (eleven flakes, two blades and two fragments of waste) retrieved from later deposits as residual finds would suggest activity in the area dating to the later Neolithic or Bronze Age periods

4.5 Phase 2 Late Roman

- 4.5.1 The underlying geological deposit (G12) which consisted of a light yellowish brown, firm silty clay (deposit S1150) was overlain by a 0.10m to 0.20m thick developed soil which consisted of a light yellowish, greyish brown, silty clay (deposit S1083). This was removed throughout the eastern extent of the site, though it was seen to have been cut by the earliest archaeological features. It is unclear when this deposit formed although its stratigraphic relationship with the probable Romano-Saxon dated ovens group (G1) and the possibly similarly dated ditch line G2, would suggest a later Roman date for its formation.

4.6 Phase 3 Romano-Saxon

- 4.6.1 The earliest features identified consisted of two probable ovens S1010 and S1013 and a possibly associated post-hole S1114 (Group G1). These were located towards the eastern side of the excavation and appear to be isolated features.

- 4.6.2 A ditch (Group G2) which bisected the western side of the excavation area may also be associated with this phase of the site's development.

Group G1 Ovens and post-hole (sets S1010, S1013 and S1114) (Fig 5, Plates 12–13)

- 4.6.3 Oven S1013 consisted of a sub-circular, bowl-shaped cut [1013] which was 0.70m long, 0.68m wide and cut with shallow, concave sides to a depth of 0.20m. This contained a burnt clay lining (1012) and infilled with a clayey silt (1113). Oven S1013 was cut on its south-eastern side by a more substantial oven structure S1010. This also consisted of a sub-circular, bowl-shaped cut [1010] which was 1.63m long, 0.97m wide and 0.40m deep, and contained a rough lining (1001) constructed from large fragments of Roman tile and brick, stone fragments and medium to large flint nodule fragments. The base of the cut was overlain by three fill deposits, two of which (1002 and 1008) consisted of scorched clay which may represent either linings or perhaps collapsed superstructure.
- 4.6.4 Pottery of possible Romano-Saxon date was collected from deposits (1001, 1002 and 1008). Deposit (1001) produced thirty-four fragments of Roman brick and tile weighing some 13.3kg, deposit (1002), eleven fragments weighing some 5.8kg, deposit (1003), two fragments weighing just under 0.7kg, deposit (1008), five fragments weighing some 2.4kg and deposit (1009) produced a single fragment weighing 0.15kg. Two small, rectangular fragments of Carrara marble weighing 570g were also recovered from context (1001).
- 4.6.5 Post-hole S1114 lay just to the south-west of the ovens. This was not excavated although a sub-circular cut [1114], 0.30m long and 0.26m wide which contained a flint pebble packing (1113) was recorded.

Group G2 ditch (sets S1046 and S1084) (Fig 5, Plate 17)

- 4.6.6 Ditch G2 was a roughly north-west to south-east aligned feature, some 8m long, 1m wide and 0.30m deep which bisected the western side of the excavation area. This was investigated in two slots: S1084 at its western end where it was cut by the eastern side of linear feature S1082, and as S1046 at its eastern end. Fill (1045) produced a small scrap of pottery of early to mid Anglo-Saxon date and fragments of Roman tile. This feature was also investigated during the evaluation as cut [109] where it contained a single fill (108) which produced three small fragments of burnt daub and fourteen fragments of animal bone weighing 183g.
- 4.6.7 A short length of unexcavated ditch S1176 lay on a similar alignment some 8m further to the west and may represent an eastward continuation of the ditch.

4.7 Phase 4 Mid to late Anglo-Saxon

- 4.7.1 Although a few sherds of early to mid Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered during the excavation, no features can be securely dated to this period and it can be suggested that the majority of the features represent occupation and activity on the site during the mid to late Anglo-Saxon period. The earliest of these was a broad linear feature G3, which extended along the western side of the excavation area, and was seen to cut the western side of the possible earlier Anglo-Saxon ditch G2 and was cut on its eastern side by pit S1064 (G6). Structure groups G4, G7, G8 and G9 and pit groups G5 on the site's eastern side and G6 to the west were also included in this mid to late Anglo-Saxon phase.

Group G3 linear feature (sets S1066, S1082 and S1112) (Fig 5, Plate 17)

- 4.7.2 Only the eastern side of this broad, shallow feature was exposed although an overall length of c 18m and a width in excess of 2.20m was recorded. This was investigated in three locations and possessed a shallow, concave profile and a flattish base, with a maximum depth of 0.40m where excavated towards its northern end as S1066. No pottery or other ceramic dating evidence was recovered from its fill.

Group G4 probable structure (sets S1028, S1032, S1034, S1036, S1038, S1041, S1053, S1055, S1068, S1071, S1075, S1086, S1104, S1116, S1158, S1160, S1162, S1164, S1166, S1168, S1170, S1172, S1174 and S1076) (Fig 5)

- 4.7.3 This group of twenty-three sub-circular post-settings and a discrete deposit of large flint nodules (Table 10) formed a roughly rectangular arrangement 6.4m long by 5.4m wide, set roughly south-west to north-east and to the north of the possible earlier Anglo-Saxon ditch G2. The vast majority of these

post-settings contained a single soil fill. However, a number of the features forming the eastern side of the structure contained a few large flint pebbles and nodule fragments which may represent post-packing. Feature S1053, which appeared to form the south-eastern corner of the structure, was cut on its southern side by pit S1020 (G5) and feature S1029, which may have formed an internal element, was cut on its northern side by pit S1016 (G6). Feature S1086, which may have formed the south-western corner of the structure produced a single sherd of middle to late Anglo-Saxon pottery.

Table 10. Features in group G4

Set number	Fills	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1028	(1027)	0.38	0.35	0.11
1032	(1031)	0.81	0.61	0.26
1034	(1033)	0.70	0.57	0.20
1036	(1035)	0.44	0.30	0.33
1038	(1037)	0.61	0.49	0.09
1041	(1039, 1040)	0.97	0.74	0.45
1053	(1052)	0.68	0.40	0.26
1055	(1054)	0.71	0.63	0.17
1068	(1067)	0.40	0.40	--
1071	(1070)	0.44	0.27	0.09
1075	(1074)	0.28	0.26	0.16
1086	(1085)	0.47	0.47	0.15
1104	(1103)	0.50	0.40	0.15
1116	(1115)	0.37	0.20	--
1158	(1157)	0.56	0.37	--
1160	(1159)	0.56	0.38	--
1162	(1161)	0.63	0.51	--
1164	(1163)	1.17	0.85	--
1166	(1165)	0.41	0.27	--
1168	(1167)	0.28	0.28	--
1170	(1169)	0.34	0.28	--
1172	(1171)	0.28	0.26	--
1174	(1173)	0.56	0.34	--
1076	(1076)	c 1m	0.40	--

Group G7 probable structure (sets S1128, S1130, S1132, S1134, S1136, S1138, S1140, S1142, S1144, S1146, S1148, S1152 and S1154) (Fig 5)

4.7.4 This unexcavated group comprised nine possible post-holes, seven driven stake-holes and a small pit (Table 11) potentially representing a structure located towards the south-western corner of the excavation, south of ditch G2 and immediately to the east of linear feature G3. This grouping includes four features [111, 113, 115 and 119] identified and recorded in evaluation trench 1. No secure dating evidence was recovered from these features, although features S1130 and S1144 were seen to cut the eastern side of linear feature G3.

Table 11. Features in group G7

Set number	Fills	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1128	(1127)	0.28	0.25	--
1130	(1129)	0.25	0.19	--
1132	(1131)	0.07	0.07	--
1134	(1133)	0.06	0.06	--
1136	(1135)	0.15	0.12	--
1138	(1137)	0.27	0.24	--
1140	(1139)	0.16	0.13	--
1142	(1141)	0.25	0.17	--
1144	(1143)	0.48	0.37	--
1146	(1145)	0.06	0.06	--
1148	(1147)	0.06	0.06	--

Set number	Fills	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1152	(1151)	0.45	0.32	--
1154	(1153)	0.40	0.31	--
[111]	(110)	0.40	0.28	0.13
[113]	(112)	c 1m	0.90	0.20
[115]	(114)	0.30	0.22	0.08
[119]	(118)	0.55	0.28	--

Group G8 possible structure and associated features (sets S1049, S1051, S1073, S1078, S1080, S1088, S1090, S1092, S1094, S1096, S1098, S1100, S1102 and S1156) (Fig 5)

- 4.7.5 A further grouping of fourteen, sub-circular and shallow features located to the east of feature group G7 and immediately to the south of ditch line G2 may also represent a structure or structures and associated small pits (Table 12). A small fragment of Roman tile weighing 30g was recovered from (1077), the fill of feature S1080. These features appeared to respect or were respected by a large, shallow pit S1044, the southernmost element of group G6.

Table 12. Features in group G8

Set number	Fills	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1049	(1047, 1048)	0.85	0.71	0.17
1051	(1050)	0.54	0.46	0.17
1073	(1072)	0.98	0.80	0.18
1078	(1077)	0.50	0.50	0.25
1080	(1079)	0.60	0.47	0.27
1088	(1087)	0.30	0.24	0.12
1090	(1089)	0.18	0.18	0.10
1092	(1091)	0.31	0.26	0.11
1094	(1093)	0.21	0.18	0.18
1096	(1095)	0.15	0.15	0.15
1098	(1097)	0.22	0.22	0.12
1100	(1099)	0.32	0.27	0.15
1102	(1101)	0.54	0.50	0.16
1156	(1155)	0.85	0.55	--

Group G9 possible structure and associated features (sets S1118, S1120, S1122, S1124 and S1126) (Fig 5)

- 4.7.6 A fourth group of ten probable small pits, post- and stake-holes which lay to the west of group G4 and to the north of ditch line G2, may also represent a small structure and associated features (Table 13). These features were not excavated. This grouping also includes features [121, 122, 123, 124 and 125] identified and recorded in evaluation trench 1.

Table 13. Features in group G9

Set number	Fills	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1118	(1117)	0.40	0.36	--
1120	(1119)	0.34	0.27	--
1122	(1121)	0.18	0.12	--
1124	(1123)	0.17	0.10	--
1126	(1125)	0.11	0.11	--
[121]	(120)	1.15	0.37	--
[122]	--	0.38	0.25	--
[123]	--	0.80	0.77	--
[124]	--	0.10	0.10	--
[125]	--	0.09	0.09	--

Group G5 pits (sets S1004, S1007, S1020 and S1026) (Fig 5, Plate 14–15)

- 4.7.7 These pits were located on or towards the eastern side of excavation area. Feature S1004, a probable sub-circular or sub-rectangular, shallow and bowl-shaped pit which lay on the northern limit of the excavation and was only partially exposed. This was c 1.86m long, in excess of 0.90m wide and 0.41m deep and contained a single fill (1003) which produced two sherds of a mid to late Anglo-Saxon jar, two fragments of Roman brick weighing 666g and small fragments of burnt daub. Pit S1007 was a sub-circular feature, 1.44m long, 1.40m wide and cut with very steep and in places, undercut sides and a rounded base to a depth of 0.70m. This contained an upper fill (1005) and a primary fill (1006) which produced a single sherd of mid to late Anglo-Saxon pottery. Pit S1026 lay on the eastern side of pit S1007 and was a sub-rectangular feature, 1.68m long, 0.90m wide and cut with steep and in places undercut sides and a rounded base to a depth of 0.90m. This contained five fills (1021, 1022, 1023, 1024 and 1025). Its upper fill (1021) yielded three, small sherds of mid to late Anglo-Saxon pottery weighing just 3g and two small fragments of Roman brick or tile. A fourth feature, S1020 lay further to the west and was only partially exposed against the southern limit of the excavation. This was probably sub-circular in shape, 1.67m long, in excess of 0.62m wide and cut with steep, smooth sides and a rounded base to a depth of 0.87m. This contained three fills (1017, 1018 and 1019). Its middle fill (1018) yielded two pottery sherds of a mid to late Anglo-Saxon fabric and its upper fill (1017) yielded a single sherd of an early to mid Anglo-Saxon fabric in association with fragments of Roman brick or tile. This feature was seen to cut the southern edge of post-hole S1053 which formed the south-eastern corner of the putative structure group G4.

Group G6 pits (sets S1016, S1044, S1064 and S1107) (Fig 5, Plate 16 and 18)

- 4.7.8 These pits were located on the western side of the excavation area and may be contemporary with or perhaps post-date the structure groups in this area of the site. S1107 lay towards the northern edge of the excavation area and was sub-circular, 1.82m long, 1.58m wide and cut with very steep and places undercut sides to a depth in excess of 1.30m. This contained a thick, homogenous lower fill (1106) which produced a single sherd of an early medieval fabric dated to c AD 1075–1150, two small fragments of Roman brick or tile and three small scraps of burnt daub. Pit S1016 was somewhat larger and lay just to the south of pit S1107 and within the northern end of the putative structure group G4 where it cut the northern edge of post-hole S1028. This was of a similar sub-rectangular shape to pit S1026 (G5) and was 2.11m long, 1.67m wide and cut with steep, slightly concave sides and a flattish base to a depth of just 0.37m. This contained a primary fill (1015) and an upper fill (1014) which produced a residual sherd of third- to fourth-century Roman pottery and four fragments of residual Roman brick and tile. Pit S1064 was a fairly regular, rectangular feature which cut across the western side of linear feature G3 on the western side of the excavation area. This was 1.56m long, 1.49m wide and cut with steep sides and a flattish base to a depth of 0.70m. This contained nine fills (1056–59, 1061–64 and 1069). No pottery was recovered from this feature although its upper fill (1056) produced a single fragment of residual Roman brick weighing some 0.25kg and six fragments of burnt daub. Pit S1044 was a large, shallow, sub-circular feature located amongst the post-holes of structure group G8, towards the southern side of the excavation area. This was 2.67m long, 1.40m wide and cut with steep, concave sides and a flattish, slightly concave base to a depth of 0.42m and contained four fills (1029, 1030, 1042 and 1043). A secondary fill (1030) yielded three sherds of a mid to late or late Anglo-Saxon fabric and a fragment of burnt daub while its upper fill (1029) yielded six sherds of a mid to late Anglo-Saxon fabric representing two separate vessels (jars) and a small fragment of daub.

4.8 Phase 5 Early medieval

- 4.8.1 Two intercutting pits located in the north-western corner of the excavation may be of medieval date. These were sample excavated during the evaluation stage of the project although were not investigated further during the excavation phase. Two sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from pit S107, although the presence of medieval peg-tile in both features would suggest a later date for their infilling.

Group G13 pits (sets S105 and S107) (Fig 3)

- 4.8.2 The earliest pit S107 was sub-rectangular or sub-circular, 3.7m long by 3m wide, and where excavated at its southern end, was cut with steep, concave sides to a depth of 0.77m. This contained a single fill

(106) which produced a small fragment of peg-tile, and small fragments of animal bone, burnt daub and calcined flint. Pit S107 was cut at its northern end by pit S105. This was a sub-circular feature, 2.70m long, in excess of 1.54m wide and cut with steep, concave sides to a depth of 0.71m. This contained a single fill (104) which produced two sherds of mid to late Anglo-Saxon pottery, five small fragments of peg-tile and scraps of animal bone, daub and metal slag or hearth lining.

4.9 Phase 6 post-medieval

- 4.9.1 Evidence of post-medieval activity is limited to a small section of a peg-tile structure (G14) partly exposed in the north-western corner of the excavation area and a layer of developed soil (G16) which sealed the earlier archaeological horizon.

Group G14 (set S1108) (Fig 5, Plate 19)

- 4.9.2 A rectilinear peg-tile structure, possibly a kiln or oven, was located in the north-western corner of the excavation area. This feature was aligned roughly east to west and measured 0.90m long by 0.30m wide and 0.30m thick, and was constructed of whole and half peg-tiles bonded with a light yellowish brown, sandy, chalky mortar.

Group G16 (set S1184) (Fig 3)

- 4.9.3 The features and deposits which formed the earlier archaeological horizon (medieval and earlier) were overlain by a c 0.15–0.20 layer of developed soil (1184). This was recorded in the east facing section of evaluation trench 1 as deposit (102).

4.10 Phase 7 Late post-medieval

- 4.10.1 Late post-medieval, probably Victorian, activity on the site is represented by a single pit (G10) which cut the eastern side of linear group G3 towards the south-eastern corner of the excavation.

Group G10 (set S1110) (Fig 5, Plate 20)

- 4.10.2 Pit S1110 was a sub-circular or sub-rectangular feature, 1.74m long, 1.26m wide and cut with steep sides and a flat base to a depth of c 0.25m. This contained a single, mid greyish brown, loose, clayey silt (1109) which contained fragments of coal and clinker and produced two clay pipe stems.

4.11 Phase 8 Modern

- 4.11.1 Modern (twentieth century) activity on the site is represented by two G15 features: S1178, a large disturbance located in the south-western corner of the excavation area and S1180, a sewer trench which crossed the north-western corner of the site. Turf, topsoil and other overburden (G11) formed the modern ground surface across the PDA.

Group G15 (sets S1178 and S1180) (Fig 5)

- 4.11.2 A large, modern disturbance S1178 was present in the south-western corner of the excavation area and had removed the south-western side of linear feature G3. This was in excess of 8.5m long, 1.5m wide and contained a mixed fill (1177) of topsoil, chalk, concrete, brick rubble, plastic, metal, glass and other modern material. In the north-western corner of the excavation, the western side of pit group G13 and the northern end of linear feature G3 were cut by a roughly south-west to north-east aligned service trench S1180. This measured 7.7m long by 0.60m wide, and was not excavated.

Group G11 (set S1000)

- 4.11.3 Modern features S1178 and S1180 were overlain by a 0.30m thick deposit of turf, topsoil and other developed or recently deposited soils (1000). This deposit or deposits was recorded as (100 and 101) in evaluation trench 1.

5 Geotechnical monitoring

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 An archaeological watching brief on geotechnical test-pitting carried out by Mike Williams of MLM Group was maintained by CAT on 1 June 2016 in accordance a written scheme of investigation (Pratt 2012).
- 5.1.2 The geotechnical investigation involved the mechanical excavation, using a 0.45m wide toothed bucket mounted on the back-actor of a wheeled JCB, of nine pits (Fig 8, TP1–TP9) in the grassed southern half of the site (the northern half being largely occupied by hard-surfaced tennis courts). Trench centres were taped in from nearby buildings and fences and, in the absence of a recent topographic or lidar survey, ground levels were estimated using a 5m horizontal resolution digital terrain model (DTM) based upon airborne radar taking readings on a 2.5m grid in 2007 (Figs 7–8). Each pit was taken down into the top of clean, usually structured, natural chalk and measured 0.45m by 1.7–2.8m.
- 5.1.3 On completion of fieldwork, the detailed archaeological field logs from the watching brief were transcribed into a standard CAT borehole/test-pit database and general interpretative colour codes were added for each entry. This database was used to generate standardised logs for the new positions and to draft pseudo-sections along five nominal transect lines TX1–TX5 (Figs 9 and 11–13) to which interpretative background colours (Fig 10) and other annotations were added manually. Each context was assigned to a stratigraphic group and to a phase.
- 5.1.4 An overall description of each group was then prepared, the superficial morphology of selected phases modelled (Figs 14–17) and a general account of the stratigraphic sequence was prepared. Overall conclusions were also drawn and an assessment made of the methodology employed. The current report should not be used for the identification of contamination, nor as evidence for its absence: the geotechnical site investigation report should be consulted instead.

5.2 Position logs

- 5.2.1 In the following logs, approximate National Grid References (NGR), depths (below ground level) and estimated elevations (above Ordnance Datum) are given in metres. Soil descriptions use the following frequency and size codes for inclusions: V = Very, R = Rare, C = Common, A = Abundant, S = Small (<10mm in every dimension), M = Medium, L = Large (>100mm in any dimension).

TP1 (NGR 615839.821E 157548.102N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	Group	Description	Interpretation
0.00–0.10	18.70–18.60	10080	G10001	Grass and brownish grey slightly clayey loam.	Modern turf and topsoil
0.10–0.25	18.60–18.45	10081	G10001	Fairly compact grey brown clayey loam, RSM flint, CS chalk.	?Cultivated old ground ?surface or modern bedding/levelling
0.25–0.60	18.45–18.10	10082	G10002	Fairly compact greyish brown clayey loam.	?Cultivated old ground ?surface
0.60–0.70	18.10–18.00	10083	G10083	Compact greyish orangebrown loamy clay.	?Weathered ?loessic brickearth.]
0.70–1.00	18.00–17.70	10084	G10084	Compact greyish yellow brown slightly clayey gravel, AM subrounded to very rounded flint.	Head gravel, probably derived from basal pebble layer in Palaeogene (Tertiary) Oldhaven Beds
1.00–1.50	17.70–17.20	10085	(G10005)	Compact pale grey clay silt, ASM chalk, RL subangular/nodular flint.	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk

1.50–1.70	17.20–17.00	10086	(G10005)	Compact pale grey clay silt with pockets of compact grey clay silt with little or no chalk, RM flint, CSM chalk, RM flint subangular flint.	Coombe deposit, head, fill or periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk, perhaps with solution hollows.
1.70–2.25	17.00–16.45	10087	(G10006)	Structured chalk.	Natural

TP2 (NGR 615815.955E 157566.384N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	Group	Description	Interpretation
0.00–0.05	18.70–18.65	10000	(G10001)	Grass and fairly compact greyish brown slightly clayey loam.	Modern turf and topsoil.
0.05–0.18	18.65–18.52	10001	(G10001)	Fairly compact slightly greyish brown clayey loam, RS flint, CS chalk, RS mortar, RSM brick, RS charcoal.	?Cultivated topsoil/levelling
0.18–0.85	18.52–17.85	10002	G10002	Fairly compact slightly greyish brown clayey loam, RS tile, RS charcoal	?Cultivated old ground ?surface
0.85–1.20	17.85–17.50	10003	G10003	Compact yellow brown slightly sandy loamy clay	?Loessic brickearth
1.20–1.50	17.50–17.20	10004	(G10003)	Compact yellow brown slightly sandy loamy clay, ASCM chalk, RM very rounded, RL subangular to subrounded flint	Head brickearth or loessic brickearth mixed with head chalk
1.50–2.30	17.20–16.40	10005	G10005	Compact very pale slightly yellowish grey clay silt, AS chalk, RL subangular flint	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk
2.30–2.40	16.40–16.30	10006	G10006	Structured chalk	Natural

TP3 (NGR 615790.652E 157577.457N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	Group	Description	Interpretation
0.00–0.12	18.70–18.58	10010	G10001	Grass and fairly compact greyish brown slightly clayey loam, RS chalk.	Modern turf and topsoil
0.12–0.60	18.58–18.10	10011	G10002	Fairly compact fairly pale slightly greyish brown clayey loam, RS flint, RS chalk, RSM peg-tile	?Cultivated old ground ?surface
0.60–1.00	18.10–17.70	10012	G10003	Compact slightly orangey yellow brown loamy clay	?Loessic brickearth
1.00–1.23	17.70–17.47	10013	G10003	Compact yellow brown slightly sandy loamy clay	?Loessic brickearth
1.23–1.50	17.47–17.20	10014	G10003	Compact yellow brown slightly sandy loamy clay, RMCL subangular flint	?Loessic brickearth enveloping eroded/head flints
1.50–1.70	17.20–17.00	10015	G10005	Compact pale slightly greenish grey slightly sandy loamy clay, CSRM chalk, RL subangular flint	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk
1.70–1.90	17.00–16.80	10016	G10005	Compact pale greenish grey slightly sandy clay, ASCM chalk	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk
1.90–2.60	16.80–16.10	10017	G10006	Structured chalk	Natural

TP4 (NGR 615762.538E 157576.967N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	Group	Description	Interpretation
0.00–0.13	18.70–18.57	10020	G10001	Grass and brownish grey slightly clayey loam, RSM flint, RS chalk, RS tile, RS charcoal	Modern turf and topsoil
0.13/0.25	18.57/18.45	10021	G10001	Fairly compact mottled yellow brown loamy clay and grey brown clayey loam, only in northern 0.9m of pit, peters out to south, RSM flint	?Modern levelling
0.13/0.25–0.42	18.57/18.45–18.28	10022	G10002	Fairly compact slightly brownish grey slightly clayey loam, RSM flint, RSM peg-tile, RL ?seventeenth- to nineteenth-century brick	?Modern levelling or ?cultivated old ground ?surface
0.42–0.70	18.28–18.00	10023	G10002	Fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam, RS flint	?Cultivated old ground ?surface
0.70–1.30	18.00–17.40	10024	G10003	Compact orange brown loamy clay, RL subangular flint towards base	?Loessic brickearth, base enveloping eroded/head flints
1.30–1.70	17.40–17.00	10025	G10005	Compact pale slightly yellowish grey clay silt, ASCM chalk, RL subangular flint	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk
1.70–2.00	17.00–16.70	10026	G10006	Structureless chalk	?Weathered natural

TP5 (NGR 615758.644E 157558.750N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	Group	Description	Interpretation
0.00–0.13	18.70–18.57	10030	G10001	Grass and grey clayey loam	Modern turf and topsoil
0.13–0.18	18.57–18.52	10031	G10001	Fairly compact fairly pale brownish grey slightly clayey loam, RSM flint, ASCM chalk	?Modern levelling
0.18–0.44	18.52–18.26	10032	G10002	Fairly compact fairly pale grey slightly clayey loam, RM flint, RSM chalk	?Cultivated old ground ?surface
0.44–0.75/0.90	18.26–17.95/17.80	10033	G10003	Compact slightly orangey yellow brown loamy clay	?Loessic brickearth filling and overflowing shallow channel in surface of 10034
0.75/0.90–0.90	17.95/17.80–17.80	10034	G10005	Compact pale grey clay silt, upper surface dipping in northern third of pit, ASCM chalk	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk with shallow channel in surface
0.90–1.50	17.80–17.20	10035	G10005	Compact very pale grey clay silt, ASM chalk	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk
1.50–1.90	17.20–16.80	10036	G10005	Pale yellow slightly sandy clay, CSML chalk	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk
1.90–2.40	16.80–16.30	10037	G10006	Structured chalk	Natural

TP6 (NGR 615769.897E 157536.815N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	Group	Description	Interpretation
0.00–0.16	19.10–18.94	10040	G10001	Grass and fairly compact grey slightly clayey loam	Modern turf and topsoil
0.16–0.70	18.94–18.40	10041	G10001	Fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam, RSM flint, CSRSM chalk, RM modern brick, RL rubberised plastic window screen seal	Modern levelling
0.70–0.90	18.40–18.20	10042	G10052	Compact grey silty clayey loam	?Modern ?construction ?tread
0.90–1.75/2.10	18.20–17.35/17.00	10043	G10003	Compact orange brown loamy clay, RML angular flint, mostly with white patina	?Loessic brickearth enveloping or mixed with eroded/head flints, overlying and filling fissure in 10044
1.75/2.10–2.10	17.35/17.00–17.00	10044	G10005	Very pale grey clay silt, cut through by tapering fissure about 0.2m across at top, ASM chalk	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk cut by solution hollow or ?secondary periglacial feature
2.10–2.50	17.00–16.60	10045	G10006	Structured chalk	Natural

TP7 (NGR 615798.179E 157516.642N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	Group	Description	Interpretation
0.00–0.15	19.80–19.65	10050	G10001	Grass and fairly compact slightly clayey loam	Modern turf and topsoil
0.15–0.55	19.65–19.25	10051	G10001	Fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam, RSM flint, RL geotextile membrane	Modern levelling
0.55–0.70	19.25–19.10	10052	G10052	Compact grey silty clayey loam with brownish orange mottle, RM brick	Modern ?construction ?tread/levelling
0.70–1.40	19.10–18.40	10053	G10003	Compact orange brown loamy clay	?Loessic brickearth
1.40–1.55	18.40–18.25	10054	G10003	Compact orange brown loamy clay, RL subangular flint	?Loessic brickearth enveloping eroded/head flints
1.55–2.10	18.25–17.70	10055	G10005	Compact pale grey clay silt, ASM chalk	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk
2.10–2.65	17.70–17.15	10056	G10006	Structured chalk	Natural

TP8 (NGR 615805.713E 157540.976N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	Group	Description	Interpretation
0.00–0.10	19.10–19.00	10060	G10001	Grass and fairly compact grey brown slightly clayey loam	Modern turf and topsoil
0.10–0.35	19.00–18.75	10061	G10001	Fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam	?Modern bedding/levelling or ?cultivated old ground

0.35/0.40	18.75/18.70	10062	G10001	Fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam, in western 0.5m of pit only, ASCM chalk	?surface ?Modern levelling
0.35/0.40– 0.60	18.75/18.70– 18.50	10063	G10002	Fairly compact grey brown clayey loam, RM flint, RM clay tobacco pipe stem	?Cultivated old ground ?surface
0.60–1.00	18.50–18.10	10064	G10003	Compact orange brown loamy clay, RL subangular flint	?Loessic brickearth enveloping or mixed with head/eroded flints
1.00–2.00	18.10–17.10	10065	G10005	Compact pale yellow(becoming pale grey with depth) clay silt, ASM chalk, RM subangular to subrounded, RL subangular flint	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk
2.00–2.30	17.10–16.80	10066	G10006	Structured chalk	Natural

TP9 (NGR 615822.948E 157511.414N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	Group	Description	Interpretation
0.00–0.12	19.80–19.68	10070	G10001	Grass and fairly compact greyish brown slightly clayey loam	Modern turf and topsoil
0.12–0.40	19.68–19.40	10071	G10001	Fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam, RSM flint, RS tile	Modern bedding/levelling or ?cultivated old ground ?surface
0.40–0.65	19.40–19.15	10072	G10052	Fairly compact brownish grey clay silt, RSM flint, RS tile, RS charcoal	Old ground ?surface or ?modern ?construction ?tread/levelling
0.65–0.80	19.15–19.00	10073	G10003	Compact orange brown loamy clay	?Loessic brickearth
0.80–1.40	19.00–18.40	10074	G10003	Compact greyish orange brown loamy clay	?Loessic brickearth
1.40–1.70	18.40–18.10	10075	G10003	Compact orange brown loamy clay, RL subangular flint	?Loessic brickearth enveloping eroded/head flints
1.70–2.30	18.10–17.50	10076	G10005	Compact pale yellow clay silt, ASM chalk	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk
2.30–2.55	17.50–17.25	10077	G10006	Structured chalk	Natural

5.3 Group descriptions

5.3.1 Soil descriptions use the following frequency and size codes for inclusions: V = Very, R = Rare, C = Common, A = Abundant, S = Small (<10mm in every dimension), M = Medium, L = Large (>100mm in any dimension). Groups are listed in numerical order. The following Phases have been defined:

A	No archaeological potential
B1	Possible geoarchaeological potential
B2	Geoarchaeological potential (may be cut by features of archaeological interest)
C	Probably no archaeological potential
D	No archaeological potential

Group G10001, Phase D

5.3.2 General number for existing turf, superficial topsoils and modern bedding/levelling deposits (excluding members of G10052).

5.3.3 Probably all contemporary with or postdating the recent construction of the sports hall to the south-west.

Transects: TX01, TX02, TX03, TX04, TX05, TX06
 Boreholes: TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4, TP5, TP6, TP7, TP8, TP9
 Contexts: 10000, 10001, 10010, 10020, 10021, 10030, 10031, 10040, 10041, 10050, 10051, 10060, 10061, 10062, 10070, 10071, 10080, 10081

Trench	Context	Description	Interpretation
TP1	10080	Grass and brownish grey slightly clayey loam.	Modern turf and topsoil
TP1	10081	Fairly compact grey brown clayey loam, RSM flint, CS chalk	?Cultivated old ground ?surface or modern bedding/levelling
TP2	10000	Grass and fairly compact greyish brown slightly clayey loam	Modern turf and topsoil
TP2	10001	Fairly compact slightly greyish brown clayey loam, RS flint, CS chalk, RS mortar, RSM brick, RS charcoal.?Cultivated topsoil/levelling	
TP3	10010	Grass and fairly compact greyish brown slightly clayey loam, RS chalk	Modern turf and topsoil
TP4	10020	Grass and brownish grey slightly clayey loam, RSM flint, RS chalk, RS tile, RS charcoal	Modern turf and topsoil
TP4	10021	Fairly compact mottled yellow brown loamy clay and grey brown clayey loam, only in northern 0.9m of pit, peters out to south, RSM flint	?Modern levelling
TP5	10030	Grass and grey clayey loam	Modern turf and topsoil.
TP5	10031	Fairly compact fairly pale brownish grey slightly clayey loam, RSM flint, ASCM chalk	?Modern levelling
TP6	10040	Grass and fairly compact grey slightly clayey loam.	Modern turf and topsoil.
TP6	10041	Fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam, RSM flint, CSRSM chalk, RM modern brick, RL rubberised plastic window screen seal	Modern levelling
TP7	10050	Grass and fairly compact slightly clayey loam	Modern turf and topsoil.
TP7	10051	Fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam, RSM flint, RL geotextile membrane	Modern levelling
TP8	10060	Grass and fairly compact grey brown slightly clayey loam	Modern turf and topsoil
TP8	10061	Fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam	?Modern bedding/levelling or ?cultivated ground surface
TP8	10062	Fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam, in western 0.5m of pit only, ASCM chalk	?Modern levelling
TP9	10070	Grass and fairly compact greyish brown slightly clayey loam	Modern turf and topsoil
TP9	10071	Fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam, RSM flint, RS tile	.Modern bedding/levelling or ?cultivated old ground ?surface

Group G10002, Phase C

- 5.3.4 Fairly compact, generally greyish brown clayey loams identified in the northern, central and south-western parts of the site (fairly pale grey and less clayey in the last of these), beneath modern deposits G10001 and overlying brickearths G10003 and G10083.
- 5.3.5 Probably buried ploughsoil(s) of post-medieval to modern date, although some may be earlier. The slightly different colour and nature in the south-western corner (10032 in TP5) may relate to the process which formed G10052.

Transects: TX01, TX02, TX03, TX04, TX05, TX06
 Boreholes: TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4, TP5, TP8
 Contexts: 10002, 10011, 10022, 10023, 10032, 10063, 10082

Trench	Context	Description	Interpretation
TP1	10082	Fairly compact greyish brown clayey loam	?Cultivated ground surface
TP2	10002	Fairly compact slightly greyish brown clayey loam, RS tile, RS charcoal	?Cultivated ground surface
TP3	10011	Fairly compact fairly pale slightly greyish brown clayey loam, RS flint, RS chalk, RSM peg-tile	?Cultivated ground surface
TP4	10022	Fairly compact slightly brownish grey slightly clayey loam, RSM flint, RSM peg-tile, RL ?seventeenth- to nineteenth-century brick	?Modern levelling or ?cultivated ground surface
TP4	10023	Fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam, RS flin	?Cultivated ground surface
TP5	10032	Fairly compact fairly pale grey slightly clayey loam, RM flint, RSM chalk	?Cultivated ground surface
TP8	10063	Fairly compact grey brown clayey loam, RM flint, RM clay tobacco pipe stem	?Cultivated ground ?surface

Group G10003, Phase B2

5.3.6 Compact yellow brown to orange brown loamy clays found in every position save in the north-eastern corner (but see G10083). Beneath ?ploughsoils G10002 and ?modern deposits G10052, overlying coombe-like deposits or cryoturbated chalk G10005, also filling a possible shallow channel (in TP5) and a fissure (in TP6) in the latter. At one position the lower half (10004 in TP2) included abundant chalk clasts and rare very rounded flint pebbles but otherwise the only inclusions noted were medium to large, usually subangular flints, usually identified only towards or at the base of the deposits, though they may have been higher up in TP6 and TP8. In TP6 the flints were more angular and had a white patina not seen elsewhere.

5.3.7 Probably mostly loessic (windblown) brickearths which have enveloped a layer of flints lying on the surface of and eroded from G10005. The pebbles in 10004 are likely to derive from Palaeogene (Tertiary) deposits, most probably the layer of pebbles which, locally, often marks the base of the Oldhaven Beds: their presence and that of the chalk clasts suggests that this context may represent an isolated occurrence of head deposition (perhaps run-off from a flash flood) within the earlier part of a period dominated by the loess and thus presumed to be very cold and very dry.

Transects: TX01, TX02, TX03, TX04, TX05, TX06

Boreholes: TP2, TP3, TP4, TP5, TP6, TP7, TP8, TP9

Contexts: 10003, 10004, 10012, 10013, 10014, 10024, 10033, 10043, 10053, 10054, 10064, 10073, 10074, 10075

Trench	Context	Description	Interpretation
TP2	10003	Compact yellow brown slightly sandy loamy clay	?Loessic brickearth
TP2	10004	Compact yellow brown slightly sandy loamy clay, ASCM chalk, RM very rounded, RL subangular to subrounded flint	Head brickearth or loessic brickearth mixed with head chalk
TP3	10012	Compact slightly orangey yellow brown loamy clay	?Loessic brickearth
TP3	10013	Compact yellow brown slightly sandy loamy clay	?Loessic brickearth
TP3	10014	Compact yellow brown slightly sandy loamy clay, RMCL subangular flint	?Loessic brickearth enveloping eroded/head flints
TP4	10024	Compact orange brown loamy clay, RL subangular flint towards base	?Loessic brickearth, base enveloping eroded/head flints
TP5	10033	Compact slightly orangey yellow brown loamy clay	?Loessic brickearth filling and overflowing shallow channel in surface of 10034
TP6	10043	Compact orange brown loamy clay, RML angular flint, mostly with white patina?	Loessic brickearth enveloping or mixed with eroded/head flints, overlying and filling fissure in 10044
TP7	10053	Compact orange brown loamy clay	?Loessic brickearth
TP7	10054	Compact orange brown loamy clay, RL subangular flint	?Loessic brickearth enveloping eroded/head flints
TP8	10064	Compact orange brown loamy clay, RL	?Loessic brickearth enveloping or mixed

		subangular flint	with head/eroded flints
TP9	10073	Compact orange brown loamy clay	?Loessic brickearth
TP9	10074	Compact greyish orange brown loamy clay	?Loessic brickearth
TP9	10075	Compact orange brown loamy clay, RL subangular flint	?Loessic brickearth enveloping eroded/head flints

Group G10005, Phase B1

5.3.8 Compact, generally pale grey clay silts with abundant chalk clasts, sometimes with large (up to 0.3) pockets of similar but more or less clast free clay silts towards the bottom. Base follows the top of the underlying structured chalk G10006 (ie, dipping from around 17.5–17.9m OD near the southern part of the site to 16.4–16.8m OD near the centre). In TP1 the uppermost 0.02m of G10005 was formed of fine grained redeposited chalk. Overall the deposit is 0.35–1.15m thick, with the upper surface generally dipping gently from about 18.1–18.2 near the southern part of the site to 17.2–17.4m OD in the centre, in general conformity with G10006, but perhaps cut by a shallow channel running south-west to north-east in the vicinity of TP6 and TP3 (unless these are more localised low spots). Surface also cut away a little in southern two thirds of TP5. G10005 also cut through by a tapering fissure (about 0.2m across at top) in TP6 and filled by brickearths from G10003, which also seal the rest of G10005.

5.3.9 The material of G10005 resembles coombe-deposits, which may be head that has been transported downslope to the current position by one or more processes (solifluction, soil creep etc). Alternatively, they may be in situ chalks degraded by weathering, most probably cryoturbation, perhaps being formed as permafrost or as only seasonally frozen ground. In either case they are likely to have been formed during a very cold but perhaps not entirely dry period. The fine grained material at the top of the group in TP1 presumably represents a sludge created by run-off during a partial melt and/or precipitation or by solifluction: a similar process may have formed the probable channel(s) in TP5 and around TP3 and TP6. That such erosion of the surface was a more prolonged and widespread phenomenon is suggested by the near ubiquity of medium to large flints in the lowest part of G10003. The crevice in TP6, however, seems more likely to have been formed by cracking due to temperature variation and/or drying out either just before or during the deposition of brickearths G10003.

Transects: TX01, TX02, TX03, TX04, TX05, TX06

Boreholes: TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4, TP5, TP6, TP7, TP8, TP9

Contexts: 10005, 10015, 10016, 10025, 10034, 10035, 10036, 10044, 10055, 10065, 10076, 10085, 10086

Trench	Context	Description	Interpretation
TP1	10085	Compact pale grey clay silt, ASM chalk, RL subangular/nodular flint	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk
TP1	10086	Compact pale grey clay silt with pockets of compact grey clay silt with little or no chalk, RM flint, CSM chalk, RM flint subangular flint	Coombe deposit, head, fill or periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk, perhaps with solution hollows
TP2	10005	Compact very pale slightly yellowish grey clay silt, AS chalk, RL subangular flint	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk
TP3	10015	Compact pale slightly greenish grey slightly sandy loamy clay, CSRSM chalk, RL subangular flint	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk
TP3	10016	Compact pale greenish grey slightly sandy clay, ASCM chalk	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk
TP4	10025	Compact pale slightly yellowish grey clay silt, ASCM chalk, RL subangular flint	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk
TP5	10034	Compact pale grey clay silt, upper surface dipping in northern third of pit, ASCM chalk	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk with shallow channel in surface
TP5	10035	Compact very pale grey clay silt, ASM chalk	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk
TP5	10036	Pale yellow slightly sandy clay, CSML chalk	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk
TP6	10044	Very pale grey clay silt, cut through by	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial

		tapering fissure about 0.2m across at top, ASM chalk	feature or cryoturbated chalk cut by solution hollow or ?secondary periglacial feature
TP7	10055	Compact pale grey clay silt, ASM chalk	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk
TP8	10065	Compact pale yellow (becoming pale grey with depth) clay silt, ASM chalk, RM subangular to subrounded, RL subangular flint	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk
TP9	10076	Compact pale yellow clay silt, ASM chalk	Coombe deposit, head, fill of periglacial feature or cryoturbated chalk

Group G10006, Phase A

- 5.3.10 Generally structured chalks with an upper surface dipping from around 17.5–17.9m OD near the southern part of the site to 16.4–16.8m OD near the centre (ie, the north-eastern limit of the sampled area). Rather than structured, in TP4 the chalk was putty-like in texture for a depth of at least 0.3m.
- 5.3.11 Cretaceous chalk, probably belonging to the Margate Chalk Member (formed 71–86 million years ago) but possibly Seaford Chalk Formation (84–89 million years ago).

Transects: TX01, TX02, TX03, TX04, TX05, TX06

Boreholes: TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4, TP5, TP6, TP7, TP8, TP9

Contexts: 10006, 10017, 10026, 10037, 10045, 10056, 10066, 10077, 10087

Trench	Context	Description	Interpretation
TP1	10087	Structured chalk	Natural
TP2	10006	Structured chalk	Natural
TP3	10017	Structured chalk	Natural
TP4	10026	Structureless chalk	?Weathered natural
TP5	10037	Structured chalk	Natural
TP6	10045	Structured chalk	Natural
TP7	10056	Structured chalk	Natural
TP8	10066	Structured chalk	Natural
TP9	10077	Structured chalk	Natural

Group G10052, Phase D

- 5.3.12 Compact grey silty clayey loam or fairly compact brownish grey clay silt, 0.15–0.25m thick, found along most of the south-western margin of the site beneath clearly modern deposits G10001 and directly over brickearths G10003.
- 5.3.13 Possibly old ploughsoil stained/denatured by contamination from construction activity for the adjacent sports hall but more probably tread and/or levelling associated with its construction.

Transects: TX02, TX04, TX05, TX06

Boreholes: TP6, TP7, TP9

Contexts: 10042, 10052, 10072

Trench	Context	Description	Interpretation
TP6	10042	Compact grey silty clayey loam	?Modern construction/tread
TP7	10052	Compact grey silty clayey loam with brownish orange mottle, RM brick	?Modern ?construction ?tread/levelling
TP9	10072	Fairly compact brownish grey clay silt, RSM flint, RS tile, RS charcoal	Old ground ?surface or ?modern ?construction ?tread/levelling

Group G10083, Phase B2

- 5.3.14 Compact greyish orange brown loamy clay identified overlying ?head gravel G10084 in TP1.
- 5.3.15 Probably loessic brickearth either (if G10084 predates brickearths G10003) equivalent to, though thinner than, G10003 or (if G10084 postdates G10003) a later, possibly head, deposit.

Transects: TX01, TX06

Borehole: TP1

Context: 10083

Trench	Context	Description	Interpretation
TP1	10083	Compact greyish orange brown loamy clay.?	Weathered ?loessic brickearth.

Group G10084, Phase B2

5.3.16 Compact greyish yellow brown slightly clayey gravel with abundant medium subrounded to very rounded flints. Found only in TP1, where it was 0.3m thick, directly overlay ?coombe deposits G10005 and was sealed by brickearth G10083.

5.3.17 Head gravel, probably derived from the basal pebble layer in Palaeogene (Tertiary) Oldhaven Beds.

Transects: TX01, TX06

Borehole: TP1

Context: 10084

Trench	Context	Description	Interpretation
TP110084	Compact greyish yellow brown slightly clayey gravel, AM subrounded to very rounded flint.	Head gravel, probably derived from basal pebble layer in Palaeogene (Tertiary) Oldhaven Beds.	

5.4 Conclusion

5.4.1 Late Pleistocene deposits of geoarchaeological and Palaeolithic potential (Phases B1–B2) underlie the site. Should any further groundworks impact them to any significant degree, it is recommended that they be inspected by a specialist geoarchaeologist.

5.4.2 No other significant archaeological features or deposits were identified, though such might potentially exist within or, more probably, below the buried ploughsoils (Phase C).

6 Prehistoric struck flint (Tania Wilson)

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The 2016 archaeological fieldwork at Barton Court Grammar School, Canterbury produced an assemblage of fifteen pieces of struck flint and sixty-two pieces of natural unmodified flint, weighing a total of 1.2kg. Two pieces of burnt unmodified flint weighing 30g, were also recovered. The struck flint assemblage was recovered from five individual contexts.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The assemblage was hand-retrieved and bagged by context. A quantity of small material recovered from environmental samples is not included in this assessment. The artefacts have been quantified and a basic catalogue has been produced. The catalogue is held with the site archive.

6.2.2 The burnt unmodified flint is not considered within the scope of this assessment.

6.3 The prehistoric struck flint assemblage

6.3.1 A preliminary summary of the assemblage composition is presented in Table 14.

Table 14. Assemblage composition

	Total
Blade	2
Flake	11
Irregular waste	2
Total	15

6.3.2 Initial inspection of the assemblage shows that the raw material selected for use varies. Black, grey and brown semi-translucent flint are all represented. The cortex, where present, is invariably hard and weathered. On this basis, it is likely that readily available raw material such as that in surface deposits, acted as the principal source.

6.3.3 The condition of the assemblage varies; two pieces are patinated, whilst the remainder is fresh. However at least one piece appears very fresh, perhaps indicating that it is not of any great antiquity. Edge damage is visible on almost all of the struck pieces.

6.3.4 As Table 14 shows, the assemblage comprises flake and blade debitage. No cores were recovered. No retouched pieces were recovered.

6.3.5 None of the struck flint recovered is diagnostic in terms of date. However flakes form the majority of the group. During the Neolithic period and into the Bronze Age there is a shift from blade production to that of flake production, leading to blades being less-well represented in later assemblages (Ford *et al* 1984). Hence, it is suggested that this assemblage dates to the later Neolithic or Bronze Age period.

6.4 Conclusions

6.4.1 The struck flint assemblage recovered during the archaeological fieldwork at Barton Court Grammar School, Canterbury provides evidence for prehistoric activity in the area possibly dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age period. Given the limited area of excavation, it is not possible to gauge the intensity or the types of activities represented.

6.5 Recommendations for future work

6.5.1 This assemblage adds to the growing corpus of prehistoric struck flint within and around the city. These findings enhance our understanding of activity in this area during the prehistoric period. Publication of this class of artefact, drawing on data from excavations across the area, would be an appropriate means of dissemination. For the purposes of this excavation report, no further work is recommended for this assemblage.

7 Romano-Saxon and post-Roman pottery (Luke Barber)

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The evaluation and subsequent excavation at Barton Court Grammar School, Canterbury recovered seventy-seven sherds of pottery, weighing some 400g, from fifteen individually numbered contexts, fifty-three of which were collected from three contexts associated with a single oven feature S1010 which are slightly ambiguous and for the purposes of this report have been given a Romano-Saxon date.

7.2 Romano-Saxon pottery

7.2.1 The fifty-three sherds collected from oven feature S1010 were initially allocated a Roman date by specialists at CAT and were duly sent to Malcolm Lyne for assessment. Although some definite Roman material is present, the vast majority are in a fabric that Malcolm Lyne has not seen in Canterbury before. The sherds were duly sent to the current writer to establish if they could be Saxon. However, the fabrics do not comfortably match any Saxon types and the date of these sherds have yet to be ascertained beyond doubt. Three contexts are involved.

7.2.2 Context [1001] produced a definite sherd of Dr 20 amphora (164g), with slight signs of abrasion as well as a 6g sherd in a well-fired fabric with silty/groggy matrix and sparse/moderate ill-sorted medium/coarse well-rounded quartz and sparse iron oxide grains/ferruginous stone granules (fabric 1a). Context [1002] produced a further sherd in the same fabric (26g), possibly from the same vessel. However, this context also produced 44 sherds (330g) from an oxidised wheel-turned jar with everted rim and flat base. The fabric is similar to F1a, but is notably lower fired and thus feels softer/more groggy (Fabric 1b). A single piece from the same F1b jar (10g) was recovered from context [1008] and two sherds in F1a, probably from the same vessel as in [1002], were also recovered. These appear to be from a bowl with simple pulled spout. The final sherds from context [1008] consist of three pieces (14g) of fine/silty greyware with moderate iron oxide inclusions to 1mm.

7.2.3 Overall the general form and finish of the material is more related to Roman types than Saxon ones. However, sandy wares with Roman traits are well-known in middle Saxon Southampton (eg Timby 1988, Fabric 9). Despite this, one could argue that if the vessels were not of local origin one may expect some of the more common locally-produced sherds in association. The complete absence of these more typical local sherds, whether Roman or Saxon, is problematic (the amphora sherd could be residual/collected with the Roman tile for building). It is possible that the vessels may represent a very short-lived production site producing Romano-Saxon wares but until further research for parallels is carried out the date will remain inconclusive.

7.2.4 It is proposed to undertake further research on the vessels in F1a/b in an attempt to find fabric/form parallels in an attempt to clarify the date. This will go hand in hand with further detailed study of the stratigraphy of the associated oven and any other finds from the feature. Both vessels ought to be illustrated as whatever the final period agreed upon, they are not common types.

7.3 Post-Roman pottery

7.3.1 The post-Roman assemblage has been fully listed by context for the archive with the data being entered into an Excel spreadsheet (Table 15). Fabric codes are from the CAT medieval Kent pottery reference series. Despite sherd sizes generally being small (8.3g average) the vast majority of the material exhibits little sign of abrasion suggesting the assemblage has not been subjected to reworking. The small sherd size can be seen more as the result of the low-fired nature of much of the pottery. Although the pottery potentially spans the fifth to mid fourteenth centuries by far the majority is of mid Saxon date.

7.3.2 The individual feature assemblages are very small and certainly too small for meaningful fabric quantifications, particularly considering the largest (pit [1044], G6) contains just nine sherds from five different vessels. The dominance of isolated sherds or tiny groups, frequently with no features or simple long-lived rim forms, makes close feature dating difficult.

- 7.3.3 The earliest material consists of four reduced sandy ware sherds of EMS 1D, typically placed between c AD 400 and AD 700. Although the 2g sherd from ditch [1045] is heavily worn and clearly residual, the three from pit [1026] (fill [1021], G5) are much fresher but their size (4g combined) makes firm attribution impossible, particularly as they appear in isolation. The only other sherd potentially of this period consists of a 2g scrap of EMS 3 chalky ware from a vessel with light external burnishing (pit [1020], fill [1017], G5). However, this sherd appears alongside larger mid Saxon sherds so could be residual.
- 7.3.4 The majority of the assemblage can be placed within the mid Saxon period, though in the light of the few sherds present and the types of fabric represented there is a little elasticity in the beginning and end dates for the activity. The most common fabric consists of Canterbury-type sandy ware (MLS 2) that accounts for eight sherds (85g) from six different vessels (pits [105], [1004], [1007], [1020] and [1044], G5 and G6). This ware is generally dated c AD 775–850/75. All these sherds are fresh and, with the exception of the sherd from pit [1020], all are reduced. Where discernable all appear to come from jars with simple everted rims, often with light burnishing on the bodies. The sherd from pit [1044] is from a simple tapering everted rim that has similarities to mid ninth- and tenth-century types and indeed this pit also produced a further three sherds which have attributes of both the mid Saxon MLS2 and the late Saxon sandy fabric LS1. The latter gradually emerges from the former during the ninth century and exact dating, particularly in the absence of diagnostic pieces or dated imports, is notoriously difficult. Other mid Saxon sherds are limited to a 2g scrap of MLS 4 (shelly ware) from post-hole [1086] and five sherds of MLS 5 (65g: sandy with sparse shell) from pits [1020] and [1044]. The latter includes a reduced jar with simple everted rim. The absence of Ipswich ware is notable, as this type is not an uncommon find on sites in Canterbury of this period. Whether this has a chronological or social reason is uncertain as it may simply be the result of the small assemblage size. Taken together the pottery would suggest mid Saxon activity spanning the mid eighth to ninth centuries.
- 7.3.5 Later pottery is very rare at the site and consists of a single sherd of Canterbury-type Sandy Ware EM1 from an oxidised cooking pot with beaded flaring rim (pit [1107]), likely to be of later eleventh- to mid twelfth-century date, and a Tyler Hill M1 bodysherd from context [304] of the evaluation. The latter is likely to be of mid thirteenth- to mid fourteenth-century date.

Table 15. The post-Roman pottery assemblage

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Suggested date	Fabric	Form	Rim	Comments
104	2	9	AD 775–850	MLS2	?		Reduced. Fresh
304	1	3	AD 1225–1325	M1	?		
1003	2	28	AD 775–875	MLS2	JAR		Reduced. Fresh
1005	1	8	AD 775–875	MLS2	?		Reduced. Fresh
1017	1	2	AD 450–650	EMS3	?		Reduced, Chalk tempered
1018	1	24	AD 775–875	MLS2	?		Oxidised
1018	1	1	AD 700–800	MLS5	?		Reduced. Fresh
1021	3	4	AD 450–700	EMS1D	?	Simple	Reduced
1029	3	16	AD 775–875	MLS2	JAR	Simple, tapering, everted	Reduced – close to LS1
1029	4	64	AD 700–800	MLS5	JAR	Simple, everted	Reduced
1030	3	32	AD 800–950	MLS2/LS1	?		Reduced
1045	1	2	AD 450–700	EMS1D	?		Reduced, worn
1085	1	2	AD 750–875	MLS4	?		Reduced, worn
1106	1	5	AD 1075–1150	EM1	CP	Out-turned flaring	Oxidised

7.4 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

- 7.4.1 The post-Roman pottery assemblage is very small and is limited in the range of fabrics/forms represented. Much larger groups have been published from Canterbury before, including the adjacent site (Barber 2008; 2015). As such no further analysis is suggested, the above summary being sufficient for the published report. No sherds are proposed for illustration.

8 Registered finds (Andrew Richardson)

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 An assemblage of 12 registered finds were recovered from the 2016 evaluation and excavation at Barton Court Grammar School. These were registered as 10 separate records. Four of these were registered on site (SF1 from the evaluation, and SF1–3 from the excavation). The remaining finds were recovered from environmental samples and registered during processing (SF900–905). This small assemblage includes objects made of metal (silver, copper alloy and iron), glass, worked bone and worked stone. All but one of the finds are not intrinsically datable. The silver object, part of an ornate shoe buckle (SF1 from the evaluation) dates to the later seventeenth century.
- 8.1.2 All small finds from the site were examined individually, preliminarily identified, and then assessed by material group. The assessment was undertaken in cognisance of the procedures of assessment as set out in MAP 2 (English Heritage 1991), to provide both a quantification of the assemblage and a qualitative overview of its potential for further analysis.
- 8.1.3 This report is ordered according to material (e.g. ‘copper alloy objects’ or ‘iron objects’) and within those material groups by functional category where possible. A statement on the conservation of items in each material group is also included.

8.2 Quantification of the assemblage

- 8.2.1 A summary of the registered finds is presented in Table 16 below.

Table 16. Summary of Registered Finds

Find	Material	Object Type	Context	Sample	Quantity	Weight (g)	Notes
SF1 (EV)	Silver	Shoe Buckle	104		1	3	Potential Treasure
SF1	Worked Stone	Structural Fragment	1001		1	195	
SF2	Worked Stone	Structural Fragment	1001		1	482	
SF3	Iron	Unidentified	1014		1		Missing
SF900	Worked Bone	Comb	1029	8	1	<0.1	
SF901	Copper alloy	Unidentified	1056	13	1	<0.1	
SF902	Iron	Nail	1002	3	1	4.5	
SF903	Iron	Nails	1029	8	3	4.2	
SF904	Glass	Unidentified	1009	4	1	<0.1	
SF905	Iron	Ring	1045	10	1	0.6	
Total					12	689.6	

8.3 Discussion of finds by material

Metal

- 8.3.1 The metal finds recovered from the evaluation and excavation comprised a silver shoe buckle (SF1 from the evaluation), a very small fragment of copper alloy sheet (SF901), and some iron objects and nails (SF3, 902–3 and 905). Of these, only the silver shoe buckle is intrinsically datable. It comprises part of a curved rectilinear frame, pierced to hold a central shank to which a separate hinged stud chape would have been attached (these are not present). Shoe buckles of this type became fashionable during the latter part of the seventeenth century (for comparable examples see Basford 2007; Thornton 2008).
- 8.3.2 The remaining metal finds include a small iron ring (SF905), and some nails (SF902–3). SF3 was recorded in the excavation finds register as an iron object, but this is now missing. SF901 is a small fragment of undiagnostic copper alloy sheet.

- 8.3.3 The shoe buckle should be reported as a find of potential Treasure under the terms of the Treasure Act (1996). A brief report on it should be prepared for the coroner, and a full catalogue entry prepared for it in the final project report. It should be photographed and if possible drawn.
- 8.3.4 The remaining metal finds should be listed in the final project report, but do not merit full cataloguing or illustration.
- 8.3.5 All of the finds are in a stable condition. None merit further conservation work, although if the shoe buckle were to be displayed it would benefit from light conservation cleaning.

Worked stone

- 8.3.6 Two pieces of worked stone were registered during the excavation (SF1–2). These are sub-rectangular structural fragments of what appears to be Carrara marble. They were recovered from context (1001), a hearth structure. They should be catalogued in the final project report, but do not appear to have any distinctive features that would merit illustration.
- 8.3.7 They are in a stable condition and do not require any conservation work.

Worked antler or bone

- 8.3.8 A single tooth from a bone or antler comb (SF900) was retrieved from environmental sample <8>, from context (1029), a fill of pit [1044]. This comb is likely to be of Roman, Anglo-Saxon or medieval date and should be catalogued and drawn in the final project report.
- 8.3.9 It is in a stable condition and does not require any further conservation work.

Glass

- 8.3.10 A single small fragment of translucent green glass (SF904) was recovered from environmental sample <4>, from context (1009), the fill of oven [1010]. It is too small to easily tell if it is window or vessel glass, although the latter seems more probable. It should be catalogued in the final report, but no further work is recommended.
- 8.3.11 The glass is stable and does not require any additional conservation work.

8.4 Research potential

- 8.4.1 The research potential of this small and largely undiagnostic assemblage is limited. The silver shoe buckle, although incomplete, makes a nice addition to the corpus of seventeenth century material culture from Canterbury, as well as providing a *terminus post quem* for its context. The remaining finds however add little to our understanding of the site, or material culture in Canterbury.

8.5 Recommendations for further work

- 8.5.1 The silver shoe buckle (SF1) should be reported on fully as part of the Treasure process under the terms of the Treasure Act (1996). Up to two days finds specialist time should be allowed for completing this.
- 8.5.2 Preparation of a report covering all the registered finds should take up to 0.5 days. Additional time should be allowed for illustration of the buckle (SF1) and antler or bone comb tooth (SF900).

9 Faunal remains (Ian Smith)

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 An assemblage of animal bones including the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), pig (*Sus* sp) and horse (*Equus* sp) was recovered by hand collection and from sieved samples. A small number of other remains are present including some from rodents (Rodentia), and shrew (Soricidae). The assemblage is stored in one museum (43x24x15cm) box. In total 321 hand collected fragments were counted and 1320 from sieved soil samples. The potential of this assemblage is assessed here.

9.2 Methodology

9.2.1 The aim was to assess the potential in a manner guided by principles in Baker and Worley (2014) taking into account the assemblage recorded by Jones (2010).

9.2.2 Counts were made, amongst the main domesticates, of numbers of total bone fragments, of mandibular rows, measurable bones (von den Driesch 1976; Davis 1992) and specimens that demonstrated a fusion state. Counts were also made of appendicular elements that would count following the methodology and zones of Serjeantson (1996). The latter were divided into 'forelimb' (scapula, humerus, radius, ulna), 'hindlimb' (pelvis, femur, tibia, fibula, astragalus, calcaneus, navicular-cuboid) and 'feet' (metapodials and phalanges). Modern comparative material was consulted where necessary and reference was made to Halstead and Collins (1995), Schmid (1972), Sisson and Grossman (1938), Boessneck (1969) and Zeder and Lapham (2010). References to 'large mammal' relate to cattle sized fragments, 'medium mammal' to sheep/goat or pig sized fragments. 'horse' is here used to encompass all Equid species, no species differentiation has been undertaken amongst disarticulated *Equus* remains. States of preservation amongst hand collected and sieved bones were compared to the erosion grades of Brickley and McKinley (2004). Some sheep/goat species distinction was undertaken following Rowley-Conwy (1998). Withers heights calculations were made from a small number of sheep bones using the factors of Teichert (1975).

9.3 Results

9.3.1 The state of bone surface preservation is considered generally good amongst the larger and more complete specimens corresponding approximately to the erosion Grades 1 or 2 of Brickley and McKinley (2004). The smaller fragments include highly fragmented and occasional burnt bones from medium and large mammals and surface preservation is variable (from good to poor) amongst this fraction.

9.3.2 A majority of the assemblage was recovered from areas G5 and G6 (Table 17).

Table 17. Distribution of hand collected remains across the site

Group	G2	G4	G5	G6	G8	Grand Total
cattle			11	14	1	26
sheep	1		11	2	17	31
sheep/goat			25	17	1	43
pig			4	14	1	19
horse			15	1		16
large mammal	2	1	93	41	3	140
medium mammal			14	26	8	48
Grand Total	3	1	173	115	31	323

9.3.3 The hand collected material is dominated by the remains of cattle sheep/goat and pig. Sheep/goat outnumber cattle at a ratio of 2:1 according to the numbers of mandibular rows (which are few in number; Table 18), and countable Serjeantson (1996) zones from forelimb, hindlimb and feet (Table 19). Regarding the hand collected material an overview of fragments by context is included to facilitate an assessment of the impact of any refinements to the phasing (Table 23).

Table 18. Frequency of hand collected cattle, sheep, sheep/goat, pig mandibular rows by period

	Early Med	Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon	Grand Total
cattle	0	1	1
sheep	0	2	2
sheep/goat	0	2	2
pig	0	1	1
Grand Total	0	6	6

Table 19. Hand collected specimens that are countable according to the presence of Serjeantson (1996) zones grouped by forelimb, hindlimb and feet amongst the principal fauna by phase

	forelimb	hindlimb	feet
Early Med	6	2	0
cattle	4	2	0
sheep/goat	1	0	0
pig	1	0	0
Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon	6	16	27
cattle	4	7	1
sheep	0	0	8
sheep/goat	2	5	18
horse	0	1	0
pig	0	3	0
Grand Total	12	18	27

- 9.3.4 The soil sampled/sieved bones are dominated by fragments from large and medium sized mammals and medium/large mammal (together these groups comprise 92% of the fragments). Further sorting of these groups could be undertaken and further proportions would be assigned to either medium mammal or large mammal but very few secure countable identifications to species are likely from this material. Sheep/goat elements are most frequent amongst the main domesticates (and comprise just under 50% of the securely identified cattle/sheep/pig 'main domesticates' group). As with the hand collected material, the largest group of sheep/goat is mid to late Saxon in date (Table 20). The material is also presented by context and sample number (Table 21) in order that the importance of any refinements to the phasing can be assessed at a later date.

Table 20. Identified specimens (NISP) recovered from soil samples by phase

	cattle	sheep/goat	pig	medium/large mammal	large mammal	medium mammal	rodent	shrew	vertebrate	small fish	Grand Total
Romano-Saxon				17	1	1					19
Mid/late Anglo-Saxon	15	39	26	1093	32	66	17	2	7	4	1301
Grand Total	15	39	26	1110	33	67	17	2	7	4	1320

- 9.3.5 The sieved material includes fish remains (NISP=4) but in low numbers and in a poor (fragmented) state. There is relatively poor potential for the identification of fish species.
- 9.3.6 Some rodent remains are present including loose incisors and appendicular elements although there are no intact mandibles. The work that Jones (2010) undertook on the rodents from the site appears unlikely to be advanced greatly by work on the present group.

Table 21. Sampled fauna by taxa and context number

Context number	1002	1005	1006	1009	1017	1018	1024	1029	1030	1040	1045	1054	1056	1059	1069	1103	Total
Sample number /taxa																	
<1>		55															55
cattle		1															1
pig		4															4
large mammal		1															1
medium mammal		1															1
medium/large mammal		48															48
<2>			16														16
pig			1														1
medium/large mammal			13														13
rodent			2														2
<3>	9																9
medium mammal	1																1
medium/large mammal	8																8
<4>				10													10
large mammal				1													1
medium/large mammal				9													9
<5>					50												50
medium mammal					3												3
medium/large mammal					46												46
fish					1												1
<6>						33											33
pig						1											1
medium mammal						1											1
medium/large mammal						31											31
<7>							79										79
sheep/goat							27										27
medium mammal							30										30
rodent							13										13
small vertebrate							7										7
shrew							2										2
<8>								319									319
cattle								2									2
sheep/goat								5									5
large mammal								15									15
medium mammal								11									11
medium/large mammal								285									285
rodent								1									1
<9>									42								42
sheep/goat									1								1
medium/large mammal									40								40
fish									1								1
<10>											41						41
sheep/goat											1						1

Context number	1002	1005	1006	1009	1017	1018	1024	1029	1030	1040	1045	1054	1056	1059	1069	1103	Total
medium/large mammal											40						40
<11>										8							8
medium/large mammal										8							8
<12>												32					32
medium/large mammal												32					32
<13>													168				168
cattle													2				2
sheep/goat													4				4
pig													10				10
large mammal													8				8
medium mammal													12				12
medium/large mammal													132				132
<14>														299			299
cattle													10				10
large mammal													5				5
medium mammal													4				4
medium/large mammal													276				276
pig													3				3
sheep/goat													1				1
<15>															126		126
large mammal															3		3
medium mammal															4		4
medium/large mammal															111		111
pig															7		7
rodent															1		1
<16>																33	33
fish																2	2
medium/large mammal																31	31
Grand Total	9	55	16	10	50	33	79	319	42	8	41	32	168	299	126	33	1320

- 9.3.7 A member of the shrew family (Soricidae) is present within context (1024), represented by parts of two mandibles. Common shrew (*Sorex araneus*) was also identified by Jones (2010) from a late medieval pit.
- 9.3.8 Evidence for butchery includes a sheep/goat distal humerus from <13> (1056) with cut marks that correspond precisely to Binford (1981) 'Hd-1' and undoubtedly indicate dismemberment.
- 9.3.9 No articulating partial (or whole) skeletons amongst the main domesticates were noted although there is a strong probability that there are matching pairs of sheep/goat foot bones within Group 5 (1024).
- 9.3.10 Measurable bones are present (Table 22), mainly from amongst the sheep/goat and from the mid to late Saxon period (G5). Arguably the utility of this data is enhanced by the fact that it is dominated by foot bones that lend themselves to sheep/goat species distinctions. This must be tempered slightly by the fact that some left and right elements might be pairs from the same sheep. However, together with the data from previous excavations at the site (Jones 2010), this is a valuable if small additional archive. Such data is useful nationally with regard to issues of breed improvement and imported stock and to changes in animal husbandry and economic goals.
- 9.3.11 The age-related data from mandibles (Table 18) and epiphyseal fusion (Table 22) is small and it is judged that significant age structures cannot be established by phase.

Table 22. Frequency amongst the hand collected material of specimens where epiphyseal fusion states can be assessed and frequency of measurable specimens

	Fusion	Measurable specimens
Early Medieval		
cattle	2	0
sheep/goat	1	0
pig	1	1
Mid to Late Saxon		
cattle	5	4
sheep	8	10
sheep/goat	15	5
horse	1	0
pig	0	1
Grand Total	33	21

- 9.3.12 Jones (2010) identified both sheep and goat from the earlier excavation and established that sheep predominated in the Saxon period. Measurement data was however sparse and only one withers height could be calculated. The present assemblage is useful in this respect in that it can be used to further explore the conclusions reached by Jones (2010). Based on the measurements taken here, and following the methods outlined by Rowley-Conwy (1998), it is clear that the metacarpals and metatarsals measured (Table 24 and Table 25) from mid to late Saxon context (1024) are all within the ranges expected for sheep (and not goat). Although there is damage to some of these specimens it is superficial amongst the measured specimens. Additionally, following the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and with reference to Zeder (*et al* 2010), the presence of two unfused first phalanges indicate the presence of a young goat. An unfused but broad and robust (unmeasured), metacarpal may well be associated with these unfused phalanges. It is possible either that the small group of sheep and goat metapodials, phalanges and some horncore parts from (1024) most probably relate to the disposal of primary butchery waste, but alternatively they could plausibly relate to the activities of a tawyer (dealing with fine light skins) on the site. The fused metapodials most probably relate to adult ewes and at least one sub-adult goat is certainly represented.
- 9.3.13 The assemblage has relatively small potential in isolation and no further detailed work is recommended. This is however a valuable addition to the material recorded by Jones (2010). The measurements of the sheep group (1024) are of some value as archival material (and more so the specimens themselves) as are any possible refinements to their dating.

Table 23. Hand collected identified fragment totals by context (* includes multiple refitting and fragments judged associated from a single mandible).

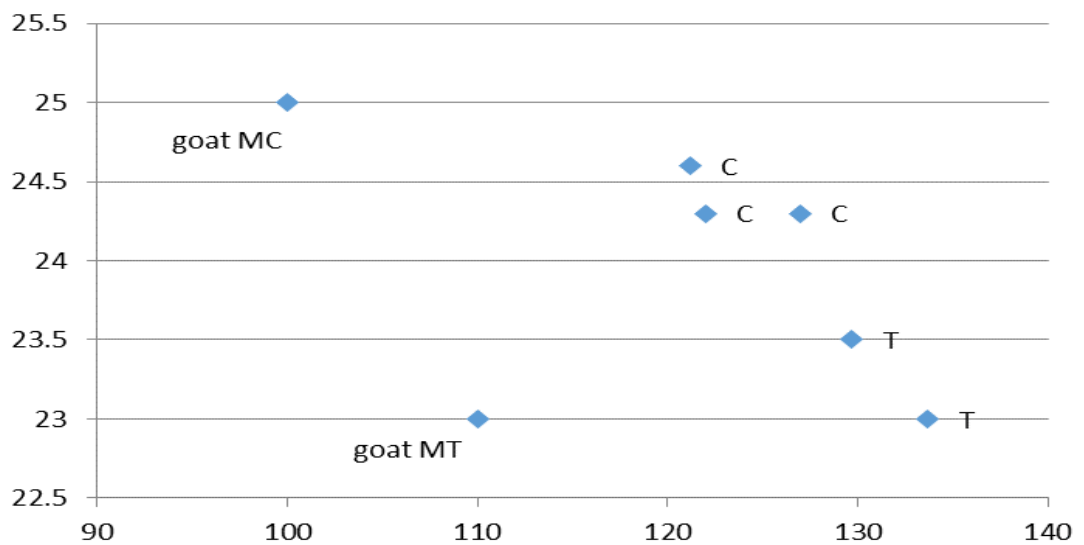
Context	cattle	sheep/goat	sheep	pig	horse	large mammal	medium mammal	Grand Total
1003	1					13	1	15
1005	1	1		2		41		45
1014	6	1		1		9	1	18
1017	2	1				9	9	21
1021	3	1		2	15	30	3	54
1024	4	22	11				1	38
1029	1	8		1		7	9	26
1030		2				5	9	16
1042						3		3
1045			1			2		3
1047		1		1			3	5
1056	3	5		11		12	4	35
1069	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	11
1072			17*			3	1	21
1077	1							1
1079							4	4
1085						1		1

Context	cattle	sheep/goat	sheep	pig	horse	large mammal	medium mammal	Grand Total
1106	3					2	1	6
Grand Total	26	43	31	19	16	140	48	323

Table 24. Measurements, and estimated withers heights amongst fused bones identified as sheep (*Ovis aries*) by context

Context	Sample	Element	Side	GL/ Glpe	Bp	Bd	BT	BFd	WCM	DEM	Withers heights Teichert (1975)
1056	13	humerus	right			29.6	26.5				
1024		tibia	right			27.5					
1024		m'carpal	right	c121.2		c24.6		damaged	10.6	10.5	593
1024		m'carpal	left	122		24.3		24.2	10.8	10.4	597
1024		m'carpal	left	c127		24.3		24.3	10.5	9.5	621
1024		m'tarsal	left	129.7		23.5		22.8	10	9.7	589
1024		m'tarsal	left	c133.7		23		22.7	10.1	9	607
1024		m'tarsal	right	c136.6		damage		damage	damage	damage	620
1024		m'tarsal	left	c136.7		damage		damage	damage	damage	621
1024	7	phalanx 1	indet	33.5	11.4	11					
1024	7	phalanx 1	indet	33.3	11.8	11.3					
1024	7	phalanx 1	indet	33.8	11.5	11.2					
1024	7	phalanx 1	indet	33.6	12.2	11.3					
1024	7	phalanx 1	indet	33.2	11.3	11.5					

Table 25. Sheep/goat metacarpals 'C' and metatarsals 'T' from mid to late Saxon context (1024) compared to values expected amongst goats



Note: expected values derived from Rowley Conwy 1998. Key: Y axis = 'Bd' breadth at distal, X axis = 'GL' greatest length (both taken following Rowley Conwy (1998) where 'Bd' equates to 'BFd' of Davis (1992))

10 Fish remains (Alison Locker)

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 Fish bones were recovered from samples from deposits of possibly early Anglo-Saxon to early medieval date that were sieved to 2mm. This assessment includes all the fish recovered (Table 26).

10.2 The fish bone assemblage

10.2.1 The following species were identified; eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), herring (*Clupea harengus*), Clupeidae indet., smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*), cod (*Gadus morhua*), Gadidae indet., ?Mugilidae indet. and plaice/flounder (*Pleuronectes platessa/Platichthys flesus*). The presence of eel, clupeid (herring family) and flatfishes confirm inshore or estuarine fishing along the Kent coast.

Table 26. Fish bones collected from samples

Context	1005	1006	1017	1018	1024	1029	1030	1045	1056	1059	1069	1103
Sample	1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15	16
Eel	1	2	0	0	9	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Herring	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	1	0
Clupeid	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Smelt	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	0
Lge Gadid	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Sm Gadid	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plaice/Flounder	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	1	2	0	0	21	9	18	1	1	3	2	1
Indeterminate	0	1	1	3	4	12	c 400	0	5	33	23	2

10.2.2 With a total of 59 identified bones from 12 samples representing a total of c 240 litres of sediment sieved, the density of fish remains is low. The evidence from the mid to late Anglo-Saxon samples with identifiable bones continues the theme of estuarine, coastal fishing with eel, smelt, herring and flatfish plus three large Gadid (probably cod) vertebral fragments.

10.2.3 Most of the fish from context 1024 <7> came from the 'wash over' from a 0.5 mm mesh, which caught very small fish bones. Of the later pits, 1030 <9> was of most interest as in addition to eel and herring, a number of cod vertebrae were recovered, probably from the same fish. A precaudal vertebra had been chopped across the articular surface, a caudal vertebra was burnt (black) as were two other vertebral fragments. In this fill there were also approximately 400 indeterminate fragments, mostly of

10.2.4 A single vertebra of cod was also identified from 1069 <13>. Also in this sample was a large scale fragment, most similar to mullet (Mugilidae), a fish that was also identified from a Saxon pit in the earlier excavations.

10.2.5 This collection of bones is an impoverished version of those identified from the earlier excavations. Estuarine, coastal and inshore fishing are represented, and even cod could be caught closer to shore in the winter months. Apart from eel, which could have been caught in freshwater, there is no evidence for the cultivation of freshwater fish, though it is known that a pond was constructed in later years on land currently occupied by Barton Court School.

10.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

10.3.1 The small size of the assemblage does not warrant further study other than to integrate the results with the fish assemblage reports from other excavations in the area of the school in 2006 and 2008, from contexts of Saxon to medieval date (Locker 2009), associated with the home farm of St Augustine's Abbey.

11 Bird remains (Enid Allison)

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 Excavations carried out at Barton Court Grammar School between August and October in 2016 recovered a small assemblage of bird bones. All the fragments were examined and identified, where possible, by comparison with the author's modern reference collection. Unidentifiable fragments were separated into size categories, e.g. large, medium and small bird. The developmental stage of bones was recorded as mature (completely ossified) or immature (incompletely ossified and porous), and all fragments were briefly examined by eye for knife marks, pathological features, and signs of carnivore or rodent gnawing.

11.1.2 Eggshell fragments were recovered from the >2mm fraction of the heavy residues from three bulk samples. A proportion (one petri dish full) of each of the fine heavy residue fractions (>1mm) from the bulk samples was briefly scanned for the presence of eggshell. No attempt was made to quantify this more precisely.

11.2 The bird bone assemblage

11.2.1 Sixteen fragments of bird bone were recovered from five contexts by hand-recovery and from three bulk samples, all from pits provisionally dated on pottery evidence to the Anglo-Saxon to early medieval periods. Limb bones in the assemblage are fragmented but bone is generally uneroded with surface features readily visible on the larger fragments. None of the bone is burnt and there are no signs of carnivore or rodent damage.

11.2.2 Taxa identified were:

Goose, cf *Branta* sp. (either barnacle or brent goose)

Goose, indeterminate

Domestic fowl, *Gallus gallus* Linnaeus

Small passerine sp. (size of starling or blackbird)

Medium-sized bird fragments

Group 5 pits

11.2.3 This group of pits lay in the east of the excavated area. Bird bones were recovered from pits S1020 and S1026. Two bones of small domestic fowl were identified. One was a tibiotarsus fragment with medullary bone filling the entire marrow cavity which indicates a hen in laying condition. A goose furcula lacking a pneumatic foramen was recorded. Identification of goose species on morphological grounds is especially problematic when dealing with fragmentary material, but the presence or absence of a pneumatic foramen was identified by Bacher (1967) as a way of separating the furculae of *Anser* and *Branta* (the two genera of geese that occur in north-west Europe). This bone is therefore most likely from a *Branta* species, either barnacle (*B. leucopsis*) or brent goose (*B. bernicla*). Both species are autumn and winter visitors to the British Isles. Two domestic fowl bones were recovered from pit S1026.

Group 6 pits

11.2.4 This group of pits lay to the west of the excavated area. Bird remains were recovered from pits S1044 and S1064. Pot sherds in pit S1044 indicated a mid Anglo-Saxon to early medieval date. The only identifiable bones were of domestic fowl, one of which was an immature tibiotarsus (unfused both proximally and distally) from an individual probably of a few months old. A humerus fragment of a small passerine bird was too incomplete to identify further but it was of the size of a blackbird or starling. Eggshell fragments were present in context 1029.

11.2.5 Single bones of domestic fowl and an indeterminate goose were recovered from pit S1064. Eggshell fragments were recovered from the >2mm and/or >1mm heavy residue fraction of samples from contexts 1056, 1059 and 1069. Some fragments in 1059 were burnt.

Table 27. The bird bone assemblage

Group	Context	Sample	Species	Count
G5	1017		Domestic fowl	1
G5	1017		Goose, cf barnacle or brent	1
G5	1018		Domestic fowl	1
G5	1018	6	Medium bird	1
G5	1024	7	Domestic fowl	2
G6	1029	8	Medium bird	6
G6	1029	8	cf Domestic fowl	1
G6	1029	8	Small passerine	1
G6	1030		Domestic fowl (immature)	1
G6	1056		Goose, indeterminate	1
G6	1069		Domestic fowl	1

11.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

- 11.3.1 No further work is required on the assemblage. The domestic fowl bones recovered were from small birds, one of which was confirmed as a hen from the presence of medullary bone. Few measurements are possible due to fragmentation.

12 Ceramic building material (Luke Barber)

12.1 Introduction

12.1.1 The archaeological work undertaken at Barton Court Grammar School, Canterbury recovered 109 pieces of ceramic building material, weighing just over 24.1kg, from 20 individually numbered contexts. These totals include a moderate quantity of burnt clay/daub fragments. All of the material was collected by hand – none has come from environmental residues.

12.2 Methodology

12.2.1 The whole assemblage has been fully recorded on pro forma for archive. The resultant data has been used to create an excel database as part of the current assessment and digital archive. Fabric codes relate to the author's currently developing Canterbury type series which will be tied into earlier types in due course.

12.3 The assemblage

12.3.1 The assemblage is composed of a wide mix of material, both in terms of types and chronological spread, but by far the majority is of the Roman period. The assemblage is characterised in Table 28.

Table 28. Ceramic building material assemblage

Type	Count	Weight (g)
Daub/burnt clay	29	507
Roman brick	42	19,312
Roman box flue tile	1	214
Roman tegula tile	9	3230
Roman tile (undiagnostic)	14	529
Post-Roman roof tile	14	368

Daub and burnt clay

12.3.2 A relatively small assemblage of burnt clay/daub is present in one of just two different fabrics (Table 29).

Table 29. Summary of burnt clay/daub fabrics

Fabric Code	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Associated dating
D1	Fine sandy/silty	26	471	All periods
D2	Fine sandy/silty with rare white flint to 0.25mm	3	36	Undated

12.3.3 The D2 type daub was only recovered from ditch [109] (fill 108) of the evaluation but the pieces are all amorphous. The remaining material, all in D1, was recovered from a range of features of different periods, the earliest of which was from oven [1010] (G1). This produced just five pieces though those from context [1008] are of a larger than average size (4/218g). One of these pieces has a deliberately flattened face but there are no wattle imprints on any.

12.3.4 The bulk of the daub was recovered from the scatter of mid Saxon pits. On the whole the pieces are totally amorphous, occasionally having a deliberately flattened face. Only the 39g fragment from undated pit [107] has surviving wattle marks – both being of c 8mm diameter. The presence of D1 in more than one period suggests this type represents the local untempered brickearth.

Roman brick and tile

12.3.5 The vast majority of the assemblage is of this period and has a notably diverse suite of fabrics but a relatively limited range of forms (Table 28 and 30 respectively). The range of fabrics is notable: 17 different types were recovered, though many are obviously closely related and originated from the

same production centre. The site has also produced a new fabric not noted by the author previously. The fabrics present are summarised in Table 30.

Table 30. Roman brick and tile fabrics (noting dating evidence from current and other Canterbury sites). (NB. Fabrics missing from sequence not present at this site)

Fabric Code	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Range
R1a	Moderate medium sand	9	2962	C1st on
R1b	Moderate/abundant fine/medium sand	1	158	C1st on
R1c	Abundant medium sand	6	899	C1st on
R1d	Moderate fine/medium sand, common iron oxides and sparse calcareous inclusions to 2mm	4	550	C1st on
R2a	Sparse fine sand with moderate marl streaks and iron oxide pieces	5	986	C1st on
R3a	As 2a but with sparse/moderate medium sand	2	768	Late C3rd on
R4a	Silty/sparse fine sand with very rare marl or iron oxide inclusions and rare larger quartz grains	2	914	Mid C1st on
R4b	Sparse fine sand, very rare marl or iron oxide inclusions	13	5926	Mid C1st on
R6a	Pale yellow/buff Eccles-type. Sparse fine sand.	1	290	Mid C1st on
R7a	Moderate/abundant fine sand with very rare fine iron oxides in some	10	2424	Mid C1st on
R7c	As 7a but with sparse calcareous inclusions to 0.25mm	1	786	C1st on
R8b	No/rare fine sand, but common chalk (often voids – some shell?) to 2mm	3	1934	Late C1st on
R9a	Sparse/common fine sand with sparse/common clay pellets to 4mm	1	1166	Mid C2nd on
R9b	As 9a but with sparse sandstone to 2mm and sparse chalk to 1mm	1	172	Mid C2nd on
R10a	Sparse medium sand, common iron oxides to 3mm and rare/sparse chalk and marl	3	1616	C1st on
R11c	Moderate black sand with common marl swirls	1	846	RB (new fabric)
R13a	Moderate fine/medium sand, iron oxides to 4mm and rare flint/chalk inclusions	3	888	C2nd on

- 12.3.6 Many of the fabrics have been noted in early Roman deposits elsewhere in the city, suggesting multiple sources of supply for the construction of the first-century town. This means that a diverse suite of fabrics does not necessarily mean a late date, where repair and re-use may have introduced many types over a period of time. Although the longevity of the fabric types is extremely difficult to prove due to re-use it is considered highly likely that the current assemblage represents a re-used ‘scavenged’ group.
- 12.3.7 The presence of only one pale Eccles-type tile (R6a) is quite notable as is the wide range of fabrics represented by small quantities of pieces. Added to this is the breakdown of types. Brick totally dominates the assemblage and strongly hints towards re-use as walling, for the oven structure [1010] in this case. Tegula and box flue types are also represented but these, being flat, are also easily re-used in walling and linings. There are no floor cubes or curved imbrex tiles, both types not being particularly useful for re-use in building. As such it is clear the Roman tile has been purposefully selected and transported to the site for use. This appears to have been for the oven structure whose associated deposits account for the majority of the assemblage (51/21,676g).
- 12.3.8 The remaining pieces of Roman ceramic building material are all residual in mid Saxon or later features. This material may simply represent a scatter from the demolished oven and certainly most of these pieces are notably smaller and more worn. The exception to this are the two pieces of Roman brick from Mid Saxon pit [1004] (G5) which total 666g, but these may have been incorporated into the pit quickly after displacement from the nearby oven.

Post-Roman roof tile

- 12.3.9 All of the material of this period consists of roof tile – no brick or floor tile was recovered. The tile is of both the medieval and post-medieval periods. Several fabrics are represented, including a type not noted by the author before at Canterbury (Table 31).

Table 31. Post-Roman roof tile fabrics. (noting dating evidence from general Canterbury sites. NB. Fabrics missing from sequence not present at this site).

Fabric Code	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date Range
T1a	Abundant medium sand tempered (mainly white grains). Low to medium fired. Tyler Hill.	1	8	Late C12th – 13 th /early 14th
T1b	Abundant fine sand with common medium grains	3	64	New fabric ?Medieval
T2a	Sparse to moderate medium sand tempered (mainly white grains). Medium to well fired. Tyler Hill	3	46	Later 13 th – 15th
T5a	Sparse fine sand with moderate calcareous inclusions to 0.5mm (voids). Well fired.	1	8	Later C15th – 16th
T6a	Sparse fine sand with rare/common iron oxides to 0.5mm. Well fired. (Not a well defined group). Includes pan tile	6	242	C18th – mid 19th

Medieval

- 12.3.10 Seven medieval roof tile fragments (118g) and a single late medieval/early post-medieval roof tile fragment (8g) were recovered. All consists of peg tile with the exception of a single heavily worn green glazed ridge tile fragment (F1b) intrusive into pit [105] of the evaluation. All of the medieval/late medieval tile is notably small and abraded. The fact it frequently appears in earlier features, including a single T2a fragment in oven [1010], suggests it represents a background manuring scatter that, in places, has intruded itself into earlier features.

Post-medieval

- 12.3.11 The six pieces of post-medieval tile may be fresher but all may well be intrusive into earlier deposits. The four larger pieces (214g) from pit [105], fill [104], are quite large and may well be contemporaneous with the feature despite the presence of a little mid Saxon pottery.

12.4 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

- 12.4.1 The ceramic building material assemblage is relatively small with a distinct emphasis on apparently re-used Roman material. The mixed nature of the Roman material and the apparent late date at which it was re-used does not offer any potential to further our knowledge of Roman brick and tile at Canterbury and the information it sheds on activity at the current site has already been established during this assessment. The post-Roman assemblage is a mere scatter of mainly amorphous daub of probable mid Saxon date and a medieval/post-medieval sparse background scatter. As such the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report and no additional work is proposed. Comments on the key interpretive points can be extracted from the current assessment and the Excel database for inclusion in the published site narrative/discussion as necessary.

13 Metallurgical remains (Luke Barber)

13.1 Assemblage description

- 13.1.1 The evaluation and subsequent excavation on land at Barton Court Grammar School, Canterbury recovered just three fragments of iron slag.
- 13.1.2 Pit [105] (fill [104]) of the evaluation contained a 6g piece of orange silty clay furnace lining with a vitrified inner face. The feature contained Mid Saxon pottery and late post-medieval tile though the lining is likely to be of the former period.
- 13.1.3 Pit [1016], fill [1014] (G6), contained an 80g fragment of undiagnostic iron slag that is suspected as being derived from smithing. No associated pottery was found with this material.
- 13.1.4 The final fragment consists of a 24g fragment of a silt/fine sandy clay hearth lining with adhering copper alloy slag – probably spillage from a crucible (pit [1107], fill [1106], G4) is associated with a single small sherd of eleventh- to mid twelfth-century pottery, but unfortunately this appears to be an isolated fragment transported from its source area.

13.2 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

- 13.2.1 The assemblage of slag is very small and does not appear to relate to on-site activities. As such no additional work is proposed.

14 Geological material (Luke Barber)

14.1 Assemblage description

- 14.1.1 The only stone recovered from the site consists of six pieces (632g) of friable Hythe Beds Lower Greensand with abundant glauconitic grains (oven [1010], fill [1001]). The type is likely to have been brought to the site with the Roman tile.

14.2 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

- 14.2.1 The assemblage of stone does not have any potential for additional study.

15 Environmental sampling (John A Giorgi)

15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 During excavations at Barton Court Grammar School, Longport, Canterbury, environmental bulk soil samples were collected for the potential recovery of biological remains. The following report is concerned with the assessment of the charred macro-plant remains from these samples for potential information on economic (including diet) and human activities at the site. The samples were also assessed for the presence of identifiable charcoal fragments for information on woodland resources and management and fuel selection for domestic and economic use. Charred and mineralized plant remains have previously been studied from samples collected during earlier excavations in another area of the site (Carruthers 2010).

15.2 Methodology

15.2.1 Sixteen bulk environmental soil samples were collected during the excavations from the following features: two samples from a collapsed oven structure (G1, S1010); one from a ditch fill (G2, S1046); three samples from post-holes (G4, S1041, S1055, S1104); and ten samples from five pits (G5, S1007, S1020, S1026; G6, S1044, S1064). Pottery spot dates suggest a possible Romano-Saxon date for the oven (G1) while pottery from five of the other sampled features suggest a date range from the late Anglo-Saxon to medieval periods.

15.2.2 The sizes of the individual samples ranged from 8 to 41l. and were processed by CAT using a method of wash-over onto a 0.3mm mesh followed by wet-sieving of the residue through a 1mm mesh. A total of 278l. of soil was processed in this manner. The residues were dried and sorted for biological remains and other finds, the results shown in Table 32.

15.2.3 The flots were also dried and measured, ranging in size from 30ml to 505ml, which included ten large flots greater than 100ml. Each flot was divided into fractions using a stack of sieves for ease of assessment and scanned using a stereo-binocular microscope, with a magnification of up to x40. Identifiable charred plant remains (>2mm) were largely sorted during assessment from ten flots containing only small charred plant assemblages, while only a fraction (25%) of the smaller sieves (<1mm) were scanned from the nine largest flots; these details are shown in the comments field in Table 33.

15.2.4 The presence and estimated abundance of charred grain, cereal chaff and the seeds of other plants (potential food remains and wild plants/weeds) was recorded, along with the frequency of charcoal fragments larger and smaller than 2mm, the larger pieces being potentially identifiable and thus suitable for analysis. The presence of uncharred and mineralized plant remains was also noted together with other biological remains (mammal, fish bone, insect fragments) in the flots.

15.2.5 The item frequency of the plant and other environmental remains was scored using the following scale: + = 1–10; ++ = 11–50; +++ = 51–100; ++++ = >100 items. 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).

15.2.6 There follows a general discussion of the results and then a breakdown by group, followed by an assessment of potential and recommendations for further analysis.

15.3 Results

15.3.1 The flot assessment results are listed by period and phase (when known) and group in Table 33, showing the frequency of different biological remains in the individual flots and comments on each assemblage, including provisional identifications of any botanical material.

15.4 Charred plant remains

- 15.4.1 Charred plant remains were recovered in variable amounts from all 16 samples, consisting largely of cereal grains and smaller amounts of mainly wild plant/weed seeds in all flots and occasional or modest amounts of cereal chaff fragments in seven.
- 15.4.2 Cereal grains were the dominant component of the 16 charred plant assemblages but grain preservation was generally poor with a high degree of fragmentation. All the samples, however, produced identifiable grains, *Triticum* (wheat), largely *Triticum aestivum/turgidum* (free-threshing wheat) and *Hordeum vulgare* (hulled barley) being the most common cereals, each appearing in 14 of the 16 samples, while *Avena* (oats) and possible *Secale cereale* (rye) grains were recorded in four and three flots respectively. The richest grain assemblages were from five sampled fills of Pits [1044] and [1064] (G6).
- 15.4.3 Occasional charred cereal chaff fragments were recorded in four flots and moderate amounts in the three fill samples of Pit [1064] (G6) which included rachis fragments of free-threshing wheat (including hexaploid *Triticum aestivum* (bread wheat)), barley and rye; there were also a few oat awn fragments in one sample and traces of hulled wheat chaff in another.
- 15.4.4 Charred remains of legumes were recorded in 14 flots, mainly represented by occasional or small numbers of seeds but with moderate amounts in Pits [1044] and [1064] (G6). The larger seeds (>2mm), present in most of the samples, probably belonging to cultivated pulses, several being tentatively identified as *Pisum* (pea) or *Vicia faba* (horse bean). The smaller legume seeds (<2mm), however, are probably from wild plants/weeds. A few *Corylus avellana* (hazel) nut shell fragments and *Prunus spinosa* (sloe/blackthorn) fruit stones in separate samples may be debris from gathered and consumed (wild) foods from gardens/orchards or hedgerows/open woodlands.
- 15.4.5 Charred wild plant/weed seeds were present in all the flots albeit in only small amounts and representing a fairly limited range of species. The most frequent remains were from *Poaceae* (wild grasses) including both large-seeded, for example *Bromus* (brome), and small-seeded species, and also small leguminous seeds including *Vicia/Lathyrus* species (vetch/tare/vetchling) and *Medicago/Trifolium* (medick/trefoil). These charred seeds could represent the residues of grassland plants (gathered for various uses) and/or arable weeds, incidentally harvested along with the cereals and imported onto the site together with other potential arable weeds in the flots, for example *Chenopodium* (goosefoots etc.), *Rumex* (dock), *Polygonum aviculare* (knotgrass), *Anthemis cotula* (stinking chamomile) and *Carex* (sedges).

15.5 Uncharred plant remains

- 15.5.1 Occasional and small numbers of uncharred seeds belonging to a small range of plants were noted in 12 of the flots, largely consisting of *Sambucus* (elder) seeds, present in virtually all these samples, along with occasional finds of *Chenopodium*, *Polygonum aviculare*, *Morus* (mulberry) and *Rubus* (brambles). These remains are probably intrusive although elder (and bramble) seeds have been known to survive for long periods of time in the soil on account of their robust seed coats.

15.6 Mineralized plant remains

- 15.6.1 Occasional mineralized plant remains were recorded in pit fill (1024) (G5). Some of the remains were tentatively identified as legumes (Fabaceae) or *Prunus/Roscaeeae* fruits. Large amounts of poorly preserved, possible faecal concretions along with the mineralized remains of arthropods (woodlouse, millipedes, ants) were also found in this sample.

15.7 Wood charcoal

- 15.7.1 There were large amounts of wood charcoal in virtually all the flots, all of which contained variable amounts of potentially identifiable fragments (greater than 2mm) with particularly large quantities in the samples from Oven [1010] (G1) and Pits [1044] and [1064] (G6).

15.8 Other biological remains in the samples

- 15.8.1 There was a range of other environmental material in both the flots and residues (Table 32 and Table 33); there were good amounts of mammal bone (some burnt) particularly small mammal (including

mouse, shrew) and occasional large mammal bones (sheep, pig, cow) as well as fish (including eel) and bird bone. Marine shell was also evident in most of the samples including good amounts of oyster shell and less mussel shell while terrestrial snails included the burrowing mollusc, *Cecelioides acicula*. There was also a little eggshell in a few samples. Occasional insect (beetle) fragments were found in most of the samples although these remains are probably intrusive; there were good amounts of mineralized millipedes, ants (possibly calcified) and woodlouse carapace segments in the sampled pit fill (1024).

15.9 Finds in the samples

15.9.1 Material sorted from the samples residues and occasionally in the flots included variable amounts of pot, ceramic building materials (CBM), glass, clinker/coal, slag and hammer-scale, debris from industrial and domestic activities (Table 32).

15.10 Discussion by group

15.10.1 There follows a breakdown and brief discussion of the charred plant remains from the assessed samples by group.

Group 1 Oven

15.10.2 Two samples from the fills of oven [1010], probably of Romano-Saxon date, in the eastern half of the excavation, contained small amounts of charred grain (free-threshing wheat and hulled barley), traces of chaff, a small number of legumes (some of which may be from cultivated pulses), a few hazel nut shell fragments and occasional weed seeds. Both samples produced very large amounts of charcoal including many potentially identifiable fragments greater than 2mm.

Group 2 Ditch

15.10.3 A fill of ditch [1046] in the western half of the site produced a small quantity of charred grain (free-threshing wheat and hulled barley), occasional legumes (including possibly pea) and a few weed seeds. The sample also contained a modest amount of identifiable charcoal fragments.

Group 4 Structure

15.10.4 Three samples, from two post-holes ([1055], [1104]) and a pit/post-hole [1041], associated with a rectangular structure in the central-western area of the excavation, contained small amounts of charred grain (free-threshing wheat and hulled barley and possibly traces of rye), a small number of legumes (some of the larger seeds possibly from cultivated pulses), and occasional weed seeds including *Anthemis cotula*. There was a good number of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments in the samples from post-hole [1104] and pit/post-hole [1041].

Group 5 Pits

15.10.5 Five samples from three pits ([1007], [1020], [1026]) in the eastern half of the site and spot dated by pottery to mid to late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval periods, produced small charred plant assemblages; these consisted of small numbers of grains (free-threshing wheat and hulled barley), traces of hulled wheat chaff in a sample from pit [1007] and small numbers of legume seeds, including the remains of large potentially cultivated pulses, with possible pea and bean in pits [1007] and [1020]. There were also occasional or small numbers of weed seeds including *Bromus* in the three pits. A few mineralized plant remains, possibly including legumes and Rosaceae/*Prunus* fruit stones, were also present in the sampled fill of pit [1026], other calcified remains in this sample suggesting the presence of cess in this fill. There were fairly good amounts of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments in all five samples.

Group 6 Pits

15.10.6 Five samples from two pits ([1044], [1064]) in the western half of the excavations produced the largest flots (>300ml) and the richest charred plant assemblages from the site, pottery spot dating the two fills of pit [1044] to the mid to late Anglo-Saxon period.

15.10.7 Both pits produced very large numbers of grains (albeit poorly preserved) with free-threshing wheat and hulled barley being the main cereals although with occasional oats and possibly rye. There were a few chaff fragments in pit [1044] (including traces of oat awns) but better amounts in the three fill

samples of pit [1064], which included free-threshing (hexaploid) wheat, barley and rye rachides. All five samples produced modest amounts of legume seeds, including larger ones from potentially cultivated pulses with possible bean in pit [1064]. Charred fruit stones of sloe/blackthorn were present in pit [1064]. There were also small numbers of weed seeds in the two pits including *Rumex*, and small and large-seeded wild grasses (Poaceae) including *Bromus*. Very large amounts of potentially identifiable charcoal fragments were present in all five samples from the two pits.

15.11 Potential of the charred plant remains

- 15.11.1 The assessment results from Barton Court Grammar School show the presence of identifiable charred plant remains in all 16 flots although most of the samples produced only small to modest amounts of material, the only rich assemblages being in five samples from pits [1044] and [1064]. The charred remains consisted largely of grains in all flots, free-threshing wheat and hulled barley being the main cereals in virtually all the samples with occasional evidence for oats and possibly rye in a few samples. Previous archaeobotanical remains from Saxon deposits at the site showed similar results, free-threshing (bread) wheat and (hulled) barley being the most common cereals with much smaller amounts of rye and oats. Grain preservation in these samples was also poor (Carruthers 2010).
- 15.11.2 Occasional or small numbers of chaff fragments in seven samples (mainly in pit [1064]) provided additional evidence for free-threshing (including hexaploid bread) wheat, barley and the definite presence of rye. The traces of hulled wheat chaff in pit [1007] (G5) may be residual material or represent hulled wheats growing as relics amongst the free-threshing crops; the continued cultivation of spelt into the mid Saxon period, however, was tentatively suggested on the basis of small amounts of spelt or possible emmer (grain and chaff) in samples from previous excavations at the site (Carruthers 2010).
- 15.11.3 There was also some evidence for the presence of pulses in most of the samples and particularly in pits [1044] and [1064] (G6) including tentative identifications of pea and bean in several contexts. Both pea and bean were identified in previous excavations at the site. Traces of hazelnut shell and sloe/blackthorn fruit stones may point to the potential collection and use of other food resources. Weed seeds were present in all the flots but in only small numbers and representing only a small range of plants although with a very similar range to the previous analysed botanical samples from this site, including small-seeded legumes (*Vicia/Lathyrus*), *Rumex*, *Anthemis cotula* and *Bromus*. There were only traces of calcified plant remains in one of the samples unlike earlier investigations at the site where mineralized remains including botanical material were widespread amongst the samples.
- 15.11.4 The charred plant assemblages from the current samples may provide basic information on the range of cereals and legumes being cultivated and used at the site although the few weed seeds may only provide limited information on other aspects of crop husbandry, such as soils used for cultivation; for example *Anthemis cotula* may indicate the use of heavier soils, which are also best for growing bread wheat, while *Carex* may point to the use of damper soils.
- 15.11.5 Dating of all the sampled features has not yet been carried out although pottery spot-dating suggests that most of the samples are probably mid to late Anglo-Saxon or early medieval in date (as also suggested by the cereal composition in the samples). The exception being the two samples from oven G1 [1010] which may be of earlier Romano-Saxon date. The possible earlier samples did, however, produce a similar range of cereals to the later Anglo-Saxon/early medieval samples including free-threshing wheat grains.
- 15.11.6 The composition of the individual charred plant assemblages may also provide information on human activities producing the remains. The assemblages were broadly similar, consisting largely of grains with a few chaff fragments in some flots, and small amounts of similar legumes and wild plant/weed seeds in all the samples. Most of these remains probably represent domestic waste from the accidental burning of crops during the final stages of crop-processing/food preparation and cooking. The wild plant/weed seeds may have been used as fuel, the large seeds of *Bromus*, a frequent occurrence in the samples, typical of almost fully processed grain.
- 15.11.7 This debris (largely from virtually cleaned cereals) was found in all the sampled features along with a range of other domestic and industrial waste. The small numbers of grains in the possible earlier Romano-Saxon oven (G1) may represent debris from the final use of the oven while the equally small

numbers of grains in the post-hole fills (G4) may be from small-scale domestic cooking activities taking place within the rectangular building. The charred plant material was distributed across the site, mainly in small amounts, the only rich concentrations being from the pits (G6) in the western half of the excavation.

15.12 Potential of the wood charcoal

15.12.1 Large amounts of identifiable charcoal were present in almost all the flots, particularly in the samples from oven [1010] (G1) and pits [1044] and [1064] (G6). The identification of the charcoal from the pits, post-holes, ditch and ovens may provide general information on the character of the local woodland environment during the Saxon period.

15.13 Potential of other biological remains

15.13.1 Other biological remains in the samples which included large and small mammal bone, bird and fish bone and marine shell (oyster and mussel shell) may provide additional information on diet as well as the character of the local environment during the Anglo-Saxon period.

15.14 Recommendations for further work

15.14.1 On the basis of the assessment it is recommended that analysis (including sorting, quantification and tabulation) should be carried out on all 16 productive flots containing charred (and occasional mineralised) plant remains. Following analysis, a report could then be prepared on the findings, taking into consideration the results from previous investigations at Barton Court (Carruthers 2010) and other sites of similar periods in Canterbury (eg Davis 2014).

15.14.2 Of the 16 potential samples containing charcoal it is recommended that identifiable fragments from the two oven fills (G1) should be examined along with a selection of charcoal from the fills associated with the other sampled features (pits, post-holes, ditch) following consultation with a charcoal specialist.

15.14.3 It is also recommended that free-threshing wheat grain from the oven fill [1010] samples should be submitted for C14 dating.

15.14.4 Estimates of time requirements will take into consideration the large size of the flots and also that most of the charred remains greater than 2mm have already been sorted from the ten samples containing the smaller plant assemblages.

Table 32. Sample residues

Context	Sample	Description	Set	Litres washed	>2mm residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue [material noted in >1mm fraction in square brackets]
1009	<4>	Collapsed oven fill	S1010	17	0.253	Daub/heat-affected clay fragments 253g; small CBM fragments 8g; pink mortar with CBM inclusions 22g KEPT; trace green glass; bone fragments (trace burnt) 15g [2g hammerscale etc from >1mm fraction]
1045	<10>	Ditch fill	S1046	9	0.4	Small heat-affected clay fragments 1g; burnt flint fragments 3g; small Fe loop 1g; slag and hammerscale 6g; mammal bone fragments 11g; trace fish; mussel fragments 1g; oyster fragments <1g; trace terrestrial snail shell; [1g magnetic material including hammerscale]
1040	<11>	Pit or post hole fill	S1041	20	0.11	Traces heat-affected clay and CBM; burnt flint 16g; slag and hammerscale 3g; tiny fragments mammal bone (some burnt) <1g; trace oyster [1g hammerscale etc from >1mm fraction]
1054	<12>	Post hole fill	S1055	9	0.111	Burnt flint (2 pieces) 2g; trace CBM; trace heat-affected clay; slag 4g; indeterminate mammal fragments 5g; trace indeterminate fish; oyster fragments <1g; mussel fragments <1g
1103	<16>	Post hole fill	S1104	7	0.158	Burnt flint (1 piece) 2g; CBM fragments 2g; pot sherd (x1) 8g; slag and hammerscale 2g; indeterminate mammal fragments 3g; trace indeterminate fish [<1g magnetic material including hammerscale]
1005	<1>	Pit fill	S1007	35	0.73	Heat-affected clay 13g; CBM fragments 4g; burnt flint 88g; pot sherds (incl tiny fragment of ?samian) 9g; hammerscale <1g; mammal fragments (small number burnt) 33g; trace fish [2g magnetic material including hammerscale]
1006	<2>	Pit fill	S1007	20	0.25	Heat-affected clay fragments 7g; burnt flint 20g; hammerscale <1g; mammal bone fragments (trace burnt) 1g; small mammal +; fish + [1g magnetic material including hammerscale; ?cessy concretions present]
1017	<5>	Pit fill	S1020	8	0.134	Burnt flint (2 pieces) 1g; heat-affected clay 1g; pot sherds 11g; slag etc 4g; mammal fragments (trace burnt) 9g; trace indeterminate fish; trace indeterminate marine shell; [1g hammerscale etc from >1mm fraction]
1018	<6>	Pit fill	S1020	8	0.17	Heat-affected clay fragments 7g; burnt flint 13g; pot sherds (x2) 3g; slag and hammerscale 11g; mammal fragments (several burnt) 11g; trace indeterminate fish; oyster LV 13g; trace mussel [1g hammerscale etc from >1mm fraction]
1024	<7>	Pit fill	S1026	18	0.412	Daub/heat-affected clay 7g; pot sherd (x1) 13g;slag and hammerscale 1g; burnt flint 4g; mammal (trace burnt) 35g; small mammal ++; bird +; fish +; ?cess encrusted chalk fragments (x2) [1g hammerscale etc from >1mm fraction; cesty concretions present]
1029	<8>	Pit fill	S1044	41	1.4	Daub/heat-affected clay fragments 118g; burnt flint 98g; pot sherds 15g; Fe nails and fragments 5g; slag and hammerscale 6g; mammal fragments 142g; small mammal incisor; bird bone fragments ++; fish bone (~7idb) ++; oyster fragments 63g; trace mussel [5g magnetic material including hammerscale; ?cessy concretions present; eggshell present]
1030	<9>	Pit fill	S1044	15	0.347	Daub/heat-affected clay 62g; trace CBM; burnt flint 7g; post sherds 6g; slag and hammerscale 2g; mammal bone (some burnt) 20g; fish (some burnt) +++ [2g magnetic material including hammerscale]
1056	<13>	Pit fill	S1064	20	0.9	Daub/heat-affected clay 116g; burnt flint (1 piece) 4g; slag and hammerscale 24g; trace Cu alloy fragment/waste; mammal bone fragments (some burnt) 130g; fish +; trace eggshell; oyster fragments 59g; mussel fragments 1g; [3g hammerscale etc from >1mm fraction]

Context	Sample	Description	Set	Litres washed	>2mm residue (kg)	Contents >2mm residue [material noted in >1mm fraction in square brackets]
1059	<14>	Pit fill	S1064	19	1.2	Daub/heat-affected clay 123g; burnt flint 17g; small fragments CBM 3g; mammal fragments (small amount burnt) 281g; fish ++; trace eggshell ?burnt; oyster fragments 53g; mussel fragments <1g; [3g hammerscale etc from >1mm fraction; eggshell present]
1069	<15>	Pit fill	S1064	17	1.3	Daub/heat affected clay 144g; trace CBM; burnt flint 2g; slag and hammerscale 2g; mammal bone (~ half burnt) 67g; small mammal; trace bird; fish +; eggshell +; oyster valves and fragments 81g; mussel fragments 1g [3g magnetic material including hammerscale; cassy concretions present; eggshell present]

Table 33. Environmental samples, flot assessment

Key + = 1-10, ++=11-50, +++=51-100, ++++=>100 items

Context	Sample	Description	Phase	Group	Set	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	snails	insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover
1002	3	Collapsed oven	3	G1	1010	15	463	++++/++++	++		++	+				++	Virtually all charcoal (good nos id'ble fragments >4mm); small nos charred grain (poorly preserved including <i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> , <i>Triticum</i>); small nos leguminous seeds (<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> >2mm, <i>Medicago/Trifolium</i> , small legumes); occ uncharred seeds (<i>Sambucus</i> , <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>); mammal/fish bone; clinker; roots; 25% flot<1mm scanned; cpr mostly sorted >2mm
1009	4	Collapsed oven	3	G1	1010	17	205	++++/++++	++	+	+	+				++	Virtually all charcoal (good nos id'ble fragments); small nos charred grain (cf. <i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)); occ chaff fragments (<i>Triticum</i> free-threshing rachis); occ wild plant/weed seeds (<i>Corylus avellana</i> fragments, <i>Rumex</i>); occ uncharred seeds (<i>Sambucus</i> , <i>Rubus</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i>); small mammal & fish bone; clinker; roots; >sediment crumb; cpr mostly sorted >2mm
1045	10	Ditch	3	G2	1046	9	33	+++ /++++	++		+	+		+	+	++	Mainly charcoal (mod nos id'ble fragments); small nos poorly preserved grain (<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)); occ legumes (cf <i>Pisum</i>) & weed seeds (<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> <2mm, <i>Bromus</i>); occ uncharred seeds (<i>Sambucus</i>); small mammal & fish bone (occ burnt); snails & oyster shell flecks; insect (beetle) fragments; clinker; chalk; > fine sediment crumb <1mm); roots; cpr mostly sorted >2mm
1040	11	Pit/post-hole	4	G4	1041	20	70	++++/++++	++		++	+		+	+	++	Virtually all charcoal (good nos id'ble fragments); mod nos charred grain (poorly preserved/fragmentary - <i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)); small nos legumes & weed seeds (<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> >2mm, <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , <i>Bromus</i>); occ uncharred seeds (<i>Sambucus</i>); small mammal & fish bone (occ burnt); beetle fragments; snails; clinker; roots; >sediment crumb; cpr mostly sorted >2mm
1054	12	Post-hole	4	G4	1055	9	30	++/++++	++		+				+	+	Mainly charcoal (small nos id'ble fragments); small nos poorly preserved grain (<i>Triticum</i>); occ weed seeds (<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Rumex</i> , <i>Poaceae</i> (large)); small mammal bone (occ burnt); insect (beetle) fragments; clinker; gravel & > fine sediment crumb <1mm); roots; cpr mostly sorted >2mm
1103	16	Post-hole	4	G4	1104	7	44	+++ /++++	++		+					+	Mainly charcoal (good nos id'ble fragments); small nos poorly preserved/fragmented grain (<i>Triticum</i> , cf. <i>Hordeum</i> , <i>Secale cereale/Triticum</i>); occ weed seeds (<i>Anthemis cotula</i> , <i>Rumex</i>); mammal & fish bone (occ burnt); clinker; > gravel/sediment crumb (<1mm); roots; cpr mostly sorted >2mm

Context	Sample	Description	Phase	Group	Set	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	snails	insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover
1006	2	Pit	4	G5	1007	20	120	++++/++++	++	+	+				+	+++	Mainly charcoal (mod nos id'ble fragments); small nos poorly preserved grain (<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)); traces of chaff (<i>Triticum</i> spikelet base); small nos legumes (>2mm, cf <i>Pisum</i> , cf <i>Vicia faba</i>); small mammal & fish bone; insect fragments; clinker; gravel & > fine sediment crumb <1mm; roots; 25% flot <0.5mm scanned; cpr mainly sorted >2mm
1005	1	Pit	4	G5	1007	35	110	++++/++++	++		++	++				++	Mainly charcoal (mod nos id'ble fragments); small nos poorly preserved grain (<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)); small nos legumes (>2mm, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>) & weeds (leguminous seeds <2mm, <i>Bromus</i>); occ uncharred seeds (<i>Sambucus</i>); small mammal & fish bone; clinker; gravel & > fine sediment crumb <1mm; roots; 25% flot <0.5mm scanned; cpr mainly sorted >2mm
1018	6	Pit	4	G5	1020	8	77	++++/++++	+		++	+		++	+	++	Mainly charcoal (good nos id'ble fragments); occ. grain (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)); occ weed seeds (small legumes, <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Rumex</i> , Cyperaceae, <i>Bromus</i>); occ. uncharred seeds (<i>Sambucus</i>); small mammal & fish bone (occ burnt); oyster shell small fragments; insect (beetle) fragments; clinker; gravel & > fine sediment crumb <1mm); roots
1017	5	Pit	4	G5	1020	8	60	+++ /++++	+		++	+		+	+	+++	Mainly charcoal (mod nos id'ble fragments); very small nos poorly preserved grain (<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)); small nos legumes (cf <i>Vicia faba</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> >2mm) & weed seeds (<i>Bromus</i> , Poaceae (small)); occ uncharred seeds (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>); small mammal & fish bone (occ burnt); oyster shell flecks; insect (beetle) fragments; clinker; chalk; > fine sediment crumb <1mm; roots; cpr mainly sorted >2mm
1024	7	Pit	4	G5	1026	18	125	++++/++++	++		++		+		++	+++	Mainly charcoal (mod nos id'ble fragments); small nos poorly preserved grain (<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)); small nos legumes (>2mm) & weed seeds (<i>Bromus</i>); occ mineralised seeds (Rosaceae, ?legumes); small mammal & fish bone; insect including beetle fragments; clinker; > fine sediment crumb <1mm; roots; 25% flot <0.5mm scanned; cpr mainly sorted >2mm
1029	8	Pit	4	G6	1044	41	445	++++/++++	+++	+	++	+		+++	+	+++	Mainly charcoal (also>4mm; good nos i'ble fragments); nod nos (50-100) mostly poorly preserved/fragmented (<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Avena</i> , cf <i>Secale cereale</i>); occ chaff (<i>Triticum</i> free-threshing rachis); small nos c 10-20 legumes/weed seeds (<i>Bromus</i> , Poaceae (small/large)); occ uncharred seeds (<i>Sambucus</i> , <i>Rubus</i>); snails (including burrowers <i>Cecelioides acicula</i>) & oyster shell fragments; small mammal & fish bone (occ burnt); traces insect (beetle) fragments; clinker++; fine sediment crumb; roots; 25% flot<1mm scanned

Context	Sample	Description	Phase	Group	Set	Litres washed	Flot (ml)	CHD wood (>/<2mm)	CHD grain	CHD chaff	CHD other	WLG plant	MIN plant	snails	insects	Bone	Contents flot/washover
1030	9	Pit	4	G6	1044	15	430	++++/++++	++++	+	++	+		++++		++	Virtually all charcoal (good nos id'ble fragments >4mm); good nos (c 100) charred grain (poorly preserved/fragmentary including <i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)); traces of chaff (<i>Avena</i> awns); mod nos legumes (<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> >2mm, small legumes, <i>Bromus</i> , Poaceae (small)); occ uncharred seeds (<i>Sambucus</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i>); mammal & fish bone (some burnt); oyster shell fragments & snails (including burrowers <i>Cecelioides acicula</i>); clinker; 25% flot<1mm scanned
1056	13	Pit	4	G6	1064	20	505	++++/++++	++++	++	++	++		+++	+	++	Rich charred grain assemblage (mostly poorly preserved/fragmentary & largely <i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> and <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), occ. <i>Avena</i>); mod nos chaff fragments (<i>Triticum</i> free-threshing rachis, <i>Hordeum</i> rachis, <i>Secale cereale</i> rachis); mod nos legumes (<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> >2mm, small legumes) & wild plant/weed seeds (<i>Prunus spinosa</i> , Asteraceae, <i>Bromus</i>); large nos id'ble charcoal fragments; small nos uncharred seeds (<i>Morus</i> , <i>Sambucus</i> , <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>); oyster shell & snails (including burrowers <i>Cecelioides acicula</i>); mammal & fish bone (occ burnt); traces insect (beetle) fragments & earthworm egg cases; clinker & chalk; >fine sediment crumb; roots; 25% flot<1mm scanned
1069	15	Pit	4	G6	1064	17	360	++++/++++	++++	++	++	+++		++++	+	++	Rich charred grain assemblage (poorly preserved/fragmentary & largely <i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> and <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), occ. <i>Avena</i>); mod nos chaff fragments (<i>Triticum</i> free-threshing (hexaploid) rachis, <i>Hordeum</i> rachis, <i>Secale cereale</i> rachis); mod nos legumes (cf <i>Vicia faba</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , legumes >2mm, small legumes) & wild plant/weed seeds (Polygonaceae, <i>Bromus</i>); large nos id'ble charcoal fragments; mod nos uncharred seeds (<i>Sambucus</i>); oyster shell & snails (including burrowers <i>Cecelioides acicula</i>); small mammal & fish bone (occ burnt); traces insect including beetle fragments; clinker & chalk; >fine sediment crumb; roots; 50% flot<1mm scanned
1059	14	Pit	4	G6	1064	19	450	++++/++++	++++	++	++	++		+++	+	+++	Rich charred grain assemblage (poorly preserved/fragmentary & mainly <i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> and <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), occ. <i>Avena</i> , <i>Secale/Triticum</i>); mod nos chaff fragments (<i>Triticum</i> free-threshing rachis, <i>Hordeum</i> rachis, <i>Secale cereale</i> rachis); mod nos legumes (<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , legumes >2mm, small legumes<2mm) & wild plant/weed seeds (<i>Medicago/Trifolium</i> , <i>Rumex</i> , Poaceae (small)); large nos id'ble charcoal fragments; mod nos uncharred seeds (<i>Morus nigra</i> , <i>Sambucus</i>); oyster shell & snails (including burrowers <i>Cecelioides acicula</i>); mammal & fish bone (occ burnt); traces insect including pupae & beetle fragments; clinker & chalk; >fine sediment crumb; roots; 25% flot<1mm scanned

16 Conclusions

16.1 Assessment summary

- 16.1.1 The 2016 archaeological excavation at Barton Court Grammar School revealed evidence of activity spanning the Romano-Saxon to post-medieval periods. The recovered data complement the results of previous archaeological investigations conducted in the immediate vicinity.
- 16.1.2 The earliest recorded deposit extended across the excavation area, and was formed immediately above the geological Head deposit, potentially representing an agricultural soil, developed during the later prehistoric and Roman periods.
- 16.1.3 No features dating to either the prehistoric or Roman periods were encountered, though struck flints of late Neolithic or Bronze Age date, and fragments of pottery and ceramic building material of Roman date, were recovered as residual or re-used material in later features.
- 16.1.4 The earliest activity within the PDA was represented by two collapsed ovens and a length of narrow, shallow ditch. One of the ovens was part constructed of re-used Roman brick and roof-tile and produced from its later infilling, fragments of a pottery vessel of a form and fabric not previously recorded from Canterbury which has been provisionally dated to a transitional Romano-Saxon period. The ditch, which crossed the site in a roughly east-west direction to the south of the ovens, produced pottery dated to the early Anglo-Saxon period, along with Roman tile, which together with its stratigraphic and spatial relationship with later features might suggest that it too formed part of the landscape during the suggested transitional period during the early to mid fifth century.
- 16.1.5 No features of definite early Anglo-Saxon date were identified although pottery of later fifth- to seventh-century date collected as residual material from later features would indicate activity in the general area dating to this period.
- 16.1.6 The main period of activity on the site appears to date to the mid to late Anglo-Saxon period. Stratigraphically, the earliest feature encountered was a broad, shallow, feature with a flattish base which extended along and beyond the western side of the excavation and cutting across the western end of now infilled, earlier, east-west aligned ditch. This was in excess of 2m wide, but measured just 0.40m deep, and may be a hollow-way or perhaps formed the eastern side of a terrace cut along the western side of the excavation area. Unfortunately, no finds were recovered from this feature although its stratigraphic relationship with more securely dated features would suggest that this feature was cut or formed at some time after disuse of the earlier east-west aligned ditch.
- 16.1.7 Occupation during the mid to late Anglo-Saxon period is represented by four groupings of post- and stake-holes forming two probable rectilinear structures and two smaller, rather irregular structures located on the western side of the site and two groups of four pits, one group set amongst the post-hole groupings and one scattered across the eastern half of the site. The majority of these features were discrete, possessing no physical or stratigraphic relationships which, combined with the paucity of and mixed nature of the ceramic dating evidence precludes any secure or meaningful account of the relative chronology or longevity of each grouping and the settlement activity as a whole.
- 16.1.8 Occupation or activity on the site continuing into the early medieval period is represented by two intercutting pits located in the north-western corner of the site and investigated during the evaluation stage of this project. Later medieval or perhaps post-medieval activity was represented by the remains of a peg-tile oven or kiln also located in this part of the site.

16.2 Statement of potential

- 16.2.1 The investigations at Barton Court Grammar School, Canterbury have produced significant archaeological data, where significance refers to the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations.
- 16.2.2 For the purpose of assessment, the significance of the archaeology encountered during the excavation has been qualitatively gauged in reference to criteria set out in Table 34.

Table 34. Levels of archaeological significance

Level	Criteria
Very high	Archaeological remains of International/National significance such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence associated with designated World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wrecks, Registered Battlefields or Listed Buildings Non-designated remains of equivalent status to the above, such as those identified in national research frameworks as being significantly rare
High	Archaeological remains considered as being of particular significance according to national and regional and/or academic research frameworks, making a special contribution to knowledge of past societies
Moderate	Archaeological remains considered as being of District, Regional or academic significance, adding comparative data for developing knowledge of past societies
Low	Archaeological remains considered as being of local significance, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites of a local or parish value or interest for education or cultural appreciation Sites so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion within a higher grade.
Negligible	Archaeological remains considered as being of little or no significance, or so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion within a higher grade.

16.2.3 The archaeological data has been allocated into eight principal phases of activity. The archaeological data encountered was variable between phases. As such, the significance of the archaeological data has been assessed for each phase (Table 35).

Table 35. Archaeological significance by phase

Phase	Period	Summary	Significance
1 and 2	Prehistoric and Roman	Cultural material and evidence of a probable plough soil	Low
3	Romano-Saxon	Cultural material and evidence of occupation or land use	High
4	Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon	Evidence for pits and post-holes representing occupation	High
5 and 6	Early medieval and late/post-medieval	Evidence for pits and a an oven/kiln	Low
7 and 8	Late post-medieval and modern	Modern features	Negligible

16.2.4 Recovered artefactual material was processed, categorized and quantified and an assessment made in accordance with Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (MAP2), section 6.1.6 (English Heritage 1991). A summary of the potential significance of class of material and requirement for further analysis is shown in Table 36.

Table 36. Artefactual significance by material class

Material class	Principle Assessor(s)	Significance	Analysis
Struck flint	T. Wilson	Low	No
Romano-Saxon pottery	L. Barber	High	Yes
Post-Roman pottery	L. Barber	Low	No
Registered finds	A. Richardson	Low	No

Material class	Principle Assessor(s)	Significance	Analysis
Faunal remains	I. Smith, A. Locker and E. Allison	Low	No
Ceramic building material	L. Barber	Low	No
Metallurgical remains	L. Barber	Low	No
Geological material	L. Barber	Low	No
Charred plant remains	J.A. Giorgi	Moderate	Yes

16.3 Research aims

- RA 1 Could a re-assessment of the pottery recovered from ovens group G1 give a more secure date for this material?
- RA2 Can carbon dating of the carbonized wheat grain recovered from ovens group G1 help determine the age of these features? If so, this may help to date the associated pottery.
- RA3 Could analysis of the chard (and occasionally mineralized) plant remains recovered from the sixteen productive flots help to identify the types and species of food plants and other flora utilised or present on the site during the sub-Roman, Anglo-Saxon and early medieval periods. If so, how do these compare to material recovered during earlier periods of archaeological work at the school and in the wider area.

16.4 Programme of post-excavation analysis and publication

- 16.4.1 The project results have not yet been published.
- 16.4.2 Publication of the project results is recommended as a short paper submitted to the journal *Archaeologica Cantiana*. The paper will focus on the Sub-Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity on the site and will be illustrated with plans and drawn artefacts.
- 16.4.3 All digital project data will be available online through the Integrated Archaeological Database (IADB). This password protected resource can be accessed by prior arrangement. The database is primarily intended for enabling interested finds specialists and other academics to access site data for the purpose of research.
- 16.4.4 Digital copies of archived reports on the stratigraphy, finds and environmental evidence will be available without restriction from <http://www.canterburytrust.co.uk>.
- 16.4.5 A proposed list of tasks to complete a report suitable for publication is provided in Table 37.

Table 37. Summary of additional tasks to publication

Task	Description	Project team	Days
Romano-Saxon pottery	Identify fabric/form and report	M Lyne	1
Registered finds	Treasure report, silver shoe buckle	A Richardson	2
	Publication report	A Richardson	0.5
Illustration	Illustrate 2 x Romano-Saxon vessels, 1 x bone comb (SF900) and 1 x silver shoe buckle (SF1)	B McNee	1
Plant remains	Sorting & recording 5 rich charred plant assemblages (>100 items)(large flots in samples 8, 9, 13, 14, 15)	J A Giorgi	2.5
	Sorting and recording of 11 small/moderate amounts of cpr (<100 items)(samples 1–7, 10–12, 16) (part sorted >2mm)	J A Giorgi	2
	Tabulation and report writing	J A Giorgi	2.5
	Radiocarbon dating (2 samples)	University of Belfast	n/a

Task	Description	Project team	Days
Publication text	Integration of specialist data, research and production of synthesis text (c 5000 words)	D Boden	10
Publication illustration	Production of plan and section drawings	P Atkinson	1
Quality Assurance	Editorial	J Elder	0.5
Environmental	Coordination of environmental analysis	E Alison	0.5
Finds	Coordination of bulk/registered finds analysis	M Johnson	0.5
Project Management	Project management	R Helm	1

16.5 Project archive

16.5.1 Following completion of the fieldwork, a project archive was prepared in accordance with Appendix 3 of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991).

16.5.2 The archive conforms with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (UKiC 1990), *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992) and the *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections: guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (The Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993). The archive is currently held at the Canterbury Archaeological Trust offices.

16.5.3 The project contexts sheets and drawings were digitally scanned. The context records were uploaded to the Integrated Archaeological Database (IADB), an online resource available at <http://www.iadb.co.uk/cat> under the project name: BCGSC EV 16 and BCGSC EX 16.

16.5.4 The site archive currently consists of the following records and material (not including digital records)

Table 38. Fieldwork archive

Contents	Descriptions	Quantity/Comments
Primary context records	Context registers	8
	Context record sheets	36
Synthesised context records	Matrices	IADB + group matrix
Catalogue of drawings	Plan and section registers	1
Primary drawings	Plans/sections	29
Primary finds data	Registered finds record sheets	1
Catalogue of photographs	Digital photo record sheets	3 (125 images)
Primary environmental records	Soil sample sheets	16
	Soil sample register sheets	1

16.5.5 All retained artefacts recovered during the project have been catalogued, processed and packaged to accepted standards. The finds records have been entered onto the IADB and cross-referenced with the context data. There are 142 bulk find entries in the project database. In addition, there are twenty registered finds; these have also been recorded in the database and cross-referenced with the context data.

16.5.6 The finds archive is summarised in Table 39.

Table 39. Finds archive.

Record type	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	No of contexts
BF	Flint	15	N/A	5
	Pottery	77	400	15
	Animal bone	1,641	c 4,000	25
	Fish bone	484	N/A	12
	Bird bone	17	N/A	7

Record type	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	No of contexts
	Burnt flint	1	6	1
	Ceramic building material	109	24,100	20
	Stone	6	632	1
SF	Silver	1	3	1
	Worked stone	2	677	1
	Iron	5	9.3	3
	Worked bone	1	<0.1	1
	Coper alloy	1	<0.1	1
	Glass	1	<0.1	1

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

16.6 OASIS Record

16.6.1 An OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigations) record has been created for this project (<https://oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?oid=canterbu3-287532>).

16.6.2 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.

Project details

Project name	Barton Court Grammar School, Canterbury
Short description of the project	A programme of fieldwork comprising geotechnical monitoring, evaluation and excavation conducted by Canterbury Archaeological Trust on land at Barton Court Grammar School, Longport, Canterbury, in response to a proposed new school extension (planning application CA/15/01891) conducted between 1 June and 7 October 2016 on behalf of Jenner Construction Ltd. The earliest deposit comprised a prehistoric or Roman soil overlying geological Head deposits, from which small assemblages of late Neolithic/Bronze Age flint tools and fragments of Roman pottery and tile, were recovered. Two collapsed ovens, of potential late Roman or Romano-Saxon date, and a boundary ditch of probable early Anglo-Saxon date truncated the earlier soil, but no associated structural features were evident. The main phase of activity was dated to the mid to late Anglo-Saxon period, and comprised a potential boundary ditch or sunken lane, and post-hole and stake-hole groups representing four potential structures. Occupation of the proposed development area potentially continued into the medieval period, represented by two intercutting pits. Later medieval or early post-medieval activity was represented by a peg-tile hearth or oven.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2016 End: 07-10-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BCGSC WB 16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	BCGSC EV 16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	BCGSC EX 16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	OVEN Early Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Early Medieval
Monument type	SUNKEN LANE Early Medieval
Monument type	POST-HOLE Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	HEARTH Post Medieval
Monument type	STAKE-HOLE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman

Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	SHOE BUCKLE Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT CANTERBURY CANTERBURY Barton Court Grammar School
Postcode	CT1 1PH
Study area	382 Square metres
Site coordinates	TR 15687 57534 51.275442456569 1.092771475091 51 16 31 N 001 05 33 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 19m Max: 22m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Canterbury Archaeological Trust
Project director/manager	Richard Helm
Project supervisor	Damien Boden
Project supervisor	Adrian Gollop
Project supervisor	Simon Pratt
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Jenner (Construction) Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive	Canterbury City Museum recipient
Physical Archive ID	3672
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Industrial", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Archive recipient	Canterbury City Museum
Paper Archive ID	3672
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Industrial", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Barton Court Grammar School, Longport, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1PH. Post-excavation Assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s) Boden, D
Author(s)/Editor(s) Gollop, A
Author(s)/Editor(s) Pratt, S
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Bibliography

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Plate 1. Trench 1 looking north-east (scale 2m)



Plate 2. North-eastern end of Trench 1 showing unexcavated features (scale 1m)



Plate 3. Trench 2 looking south-east (scale 2m)



Plate 4. Trench 3 looking south-west (scale 2m)



Plate 5. Trench 4 looking west (scale 1m)



Plate 6. Trench 5 looking north-east (scale 2m)



Plate 7. Trench 6 looking south-east (scale 2m)



Plate 8. Excavation area looking north-north-east



Plate 9. Excavation area looking east



Plate 10. Excavation area looking south-east



Plate 11. Excavation area looking west



Plate 12. G1 oven structure S1010, looking north-east (scale 0.20m)



Plate 13. Detail of Romano-Saxon pottery vessel at base of G1 oven structure S1010 (scale 0.20m)



Plate 14. East facing section G5 pit S1007 (scale 0.50m)



Plate 15. East facing section G5 pit S1026 (scale 0.5m)



Plate16. G6 pit S1044 looking west (scale 1m)



Plate 17. South facing section across G2 ditch S1084 and G3 linear feature S1082 (scale 1m)



Plate 18. North facing section across G6 pit S1107 (scale 1m)



Plate 19. G14 peg tile oven structure S1108, looking north-west (scale 0.50m)



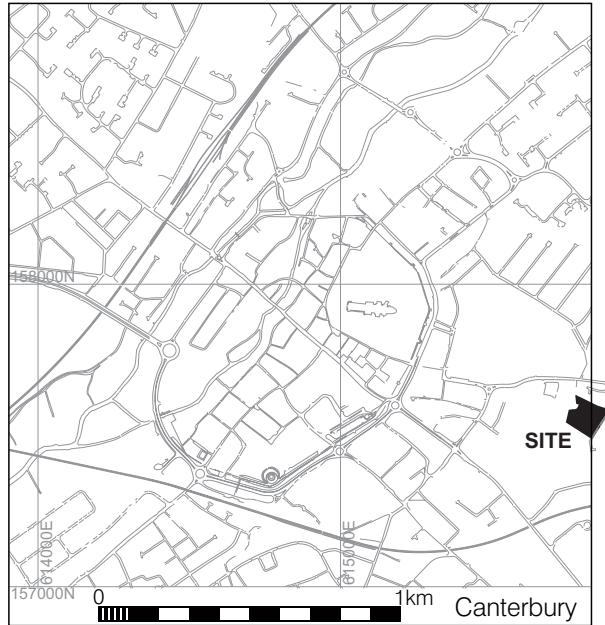
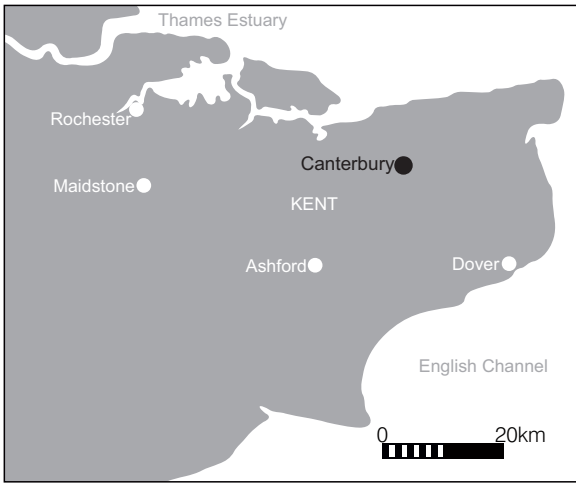
Plate 20. North facing section across nineteenth-century G10 pit S1110 (scale 0.50m)



Plate 21. North-western extent of site, looking north-west (scale 1m)



Plate 22. Western extent of site, looking south-west (scale 1m)



Barton Court Grammar School, Canterbury

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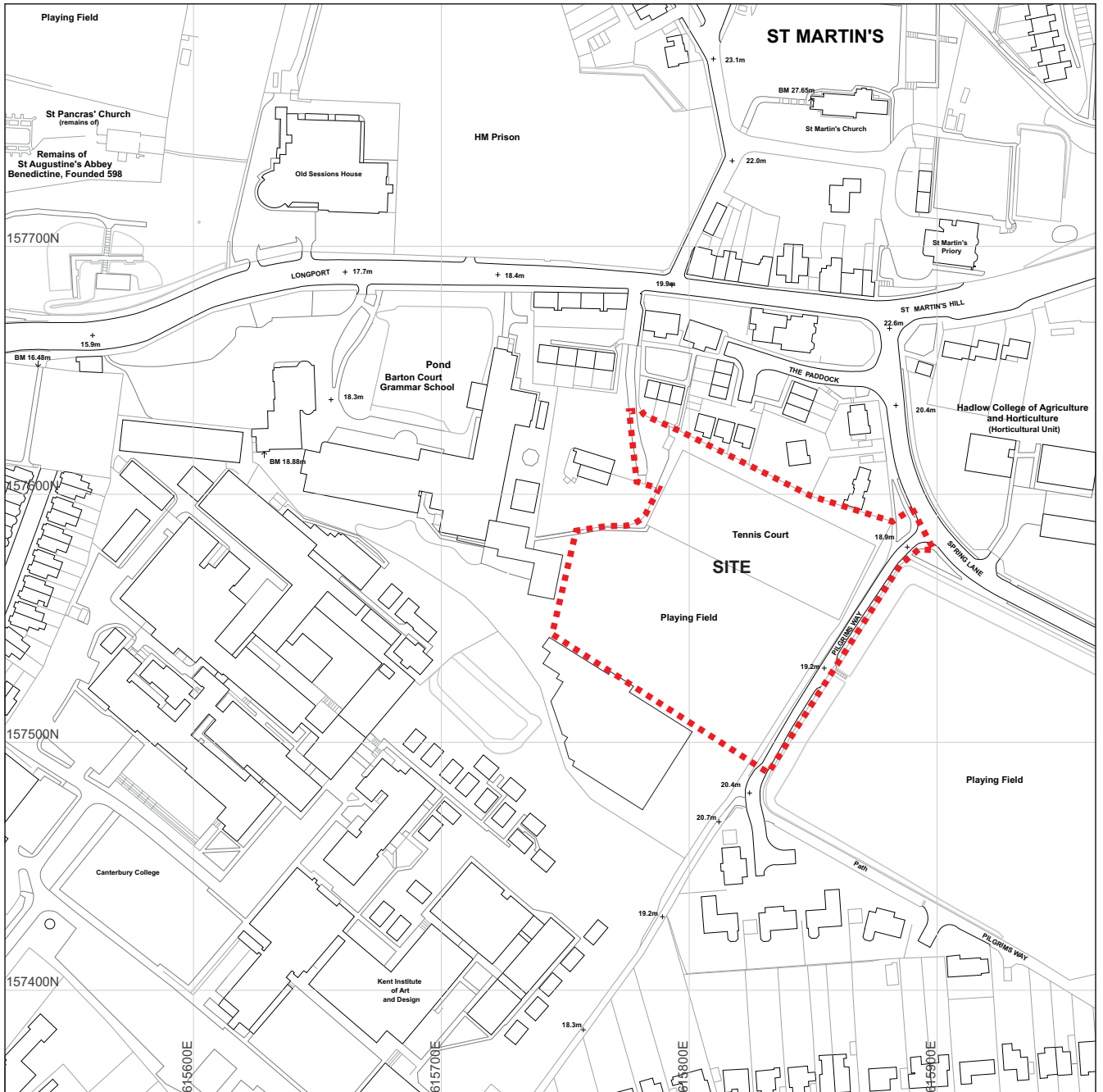
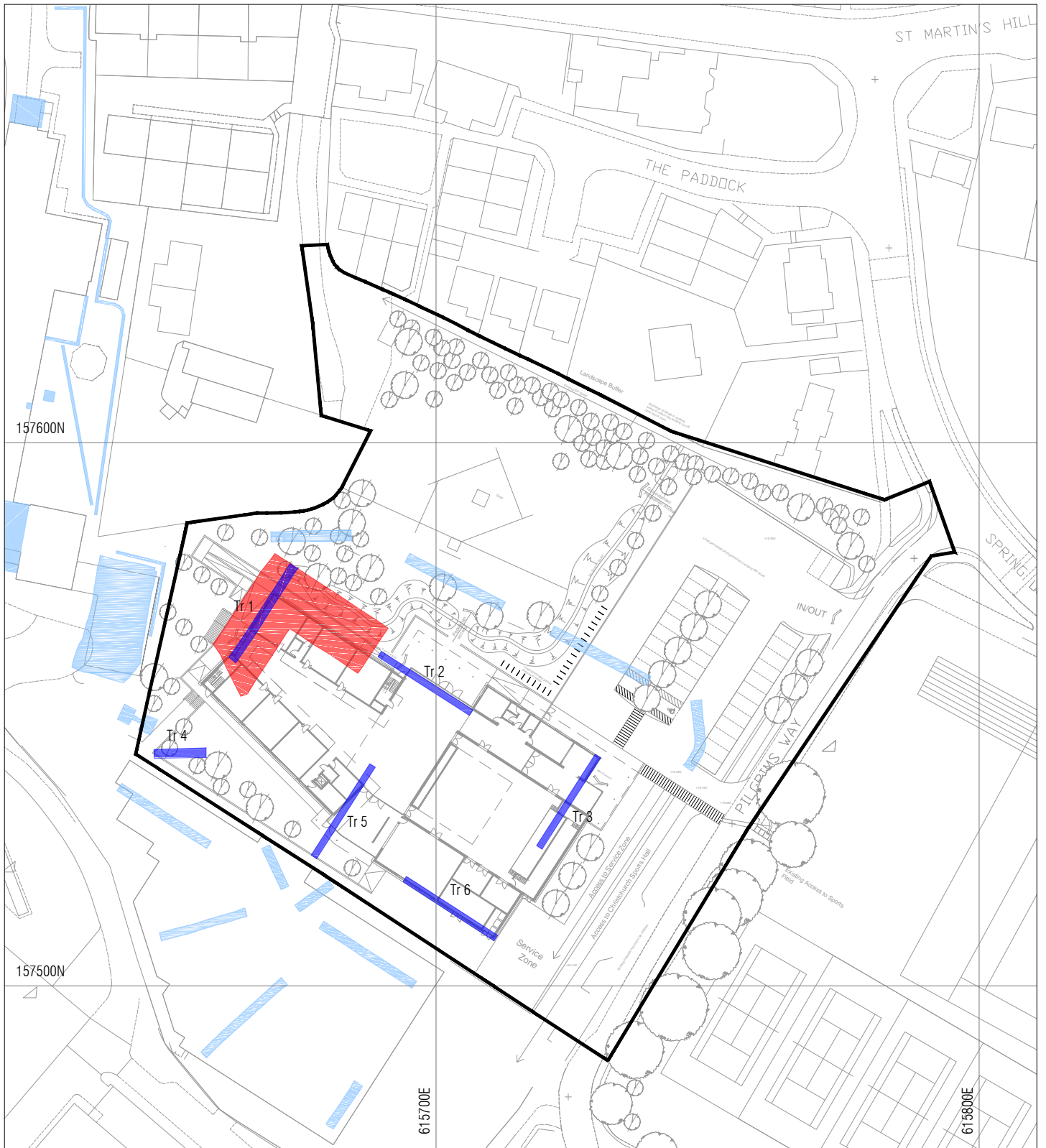


Fig 1 Site location plan (1:1,250,000, 1:25,000 and 1:2,500).



- Previous archaeological intervention
- Archaeological evaluation
- Archaeological excavation



Fig 2. Trench location plan (1:1000)

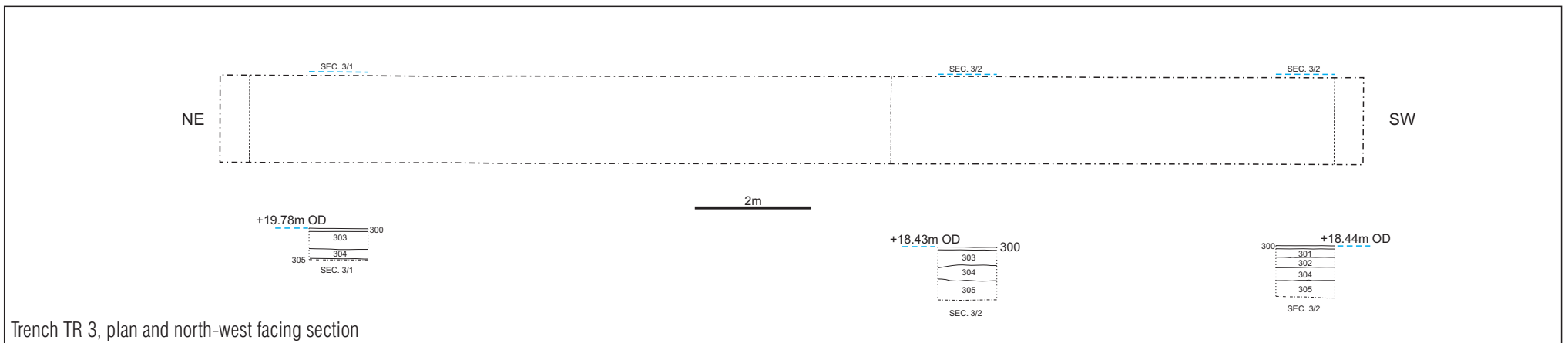
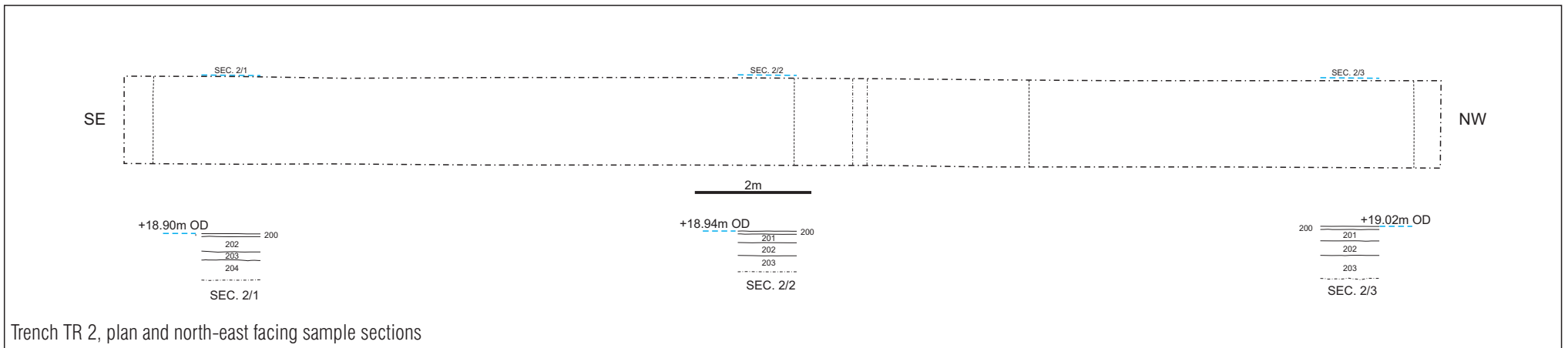
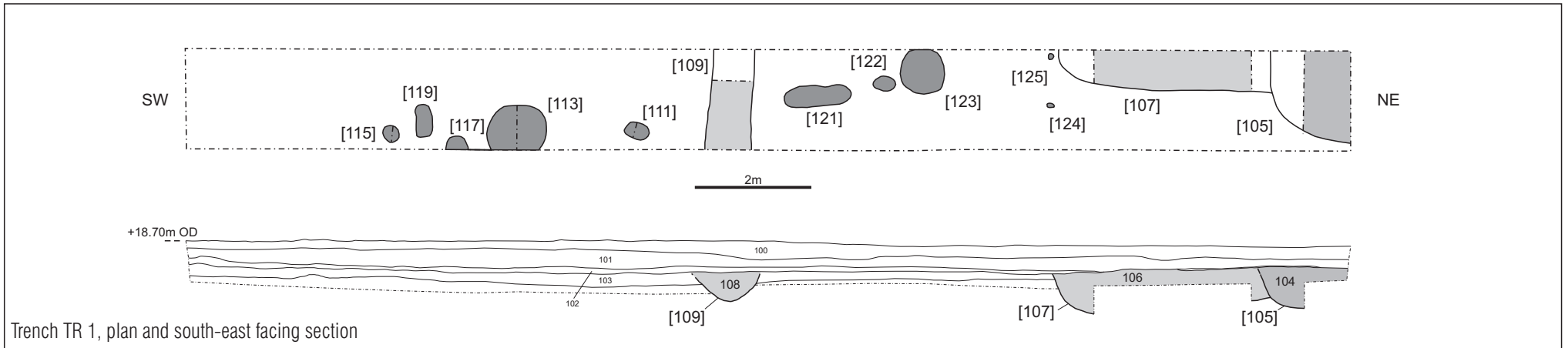


Fig 3. Evaluation trenches 1-3 (scale 1:100)

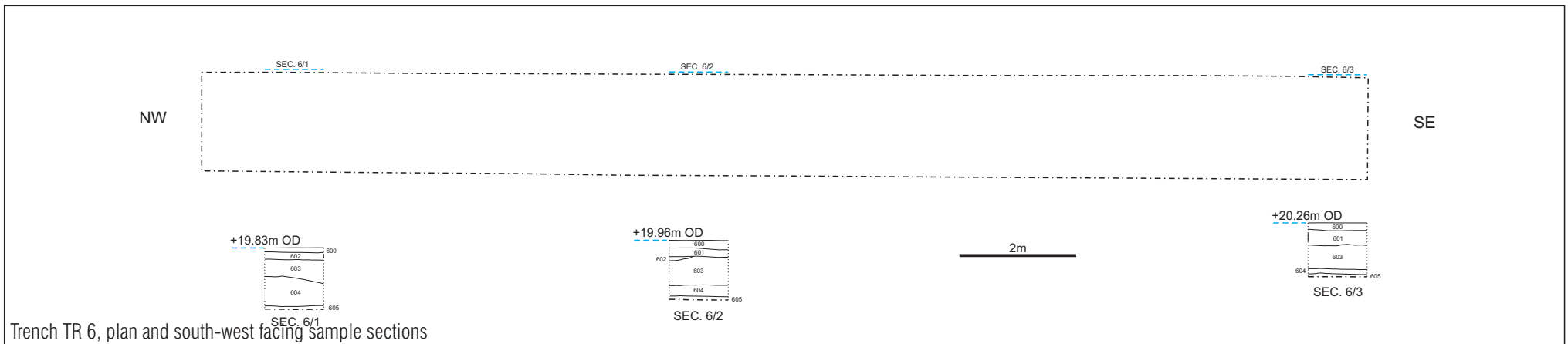
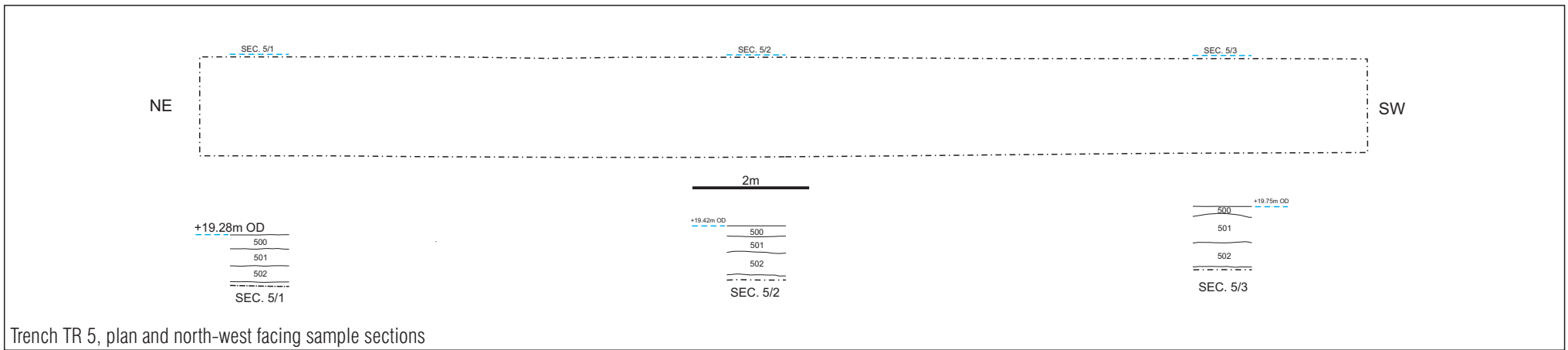
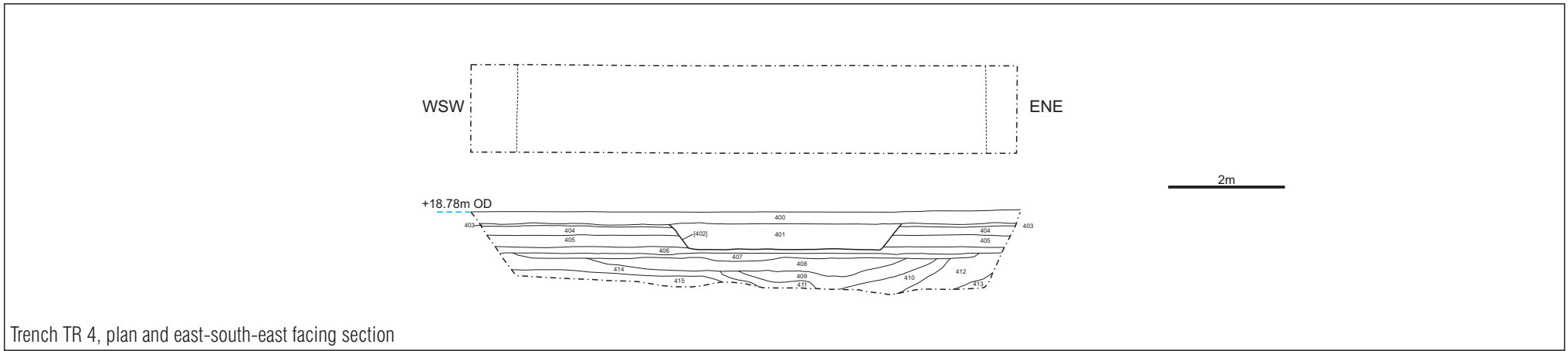


Fig 4. Evaluation trenches 4-6 (scale 1:100)

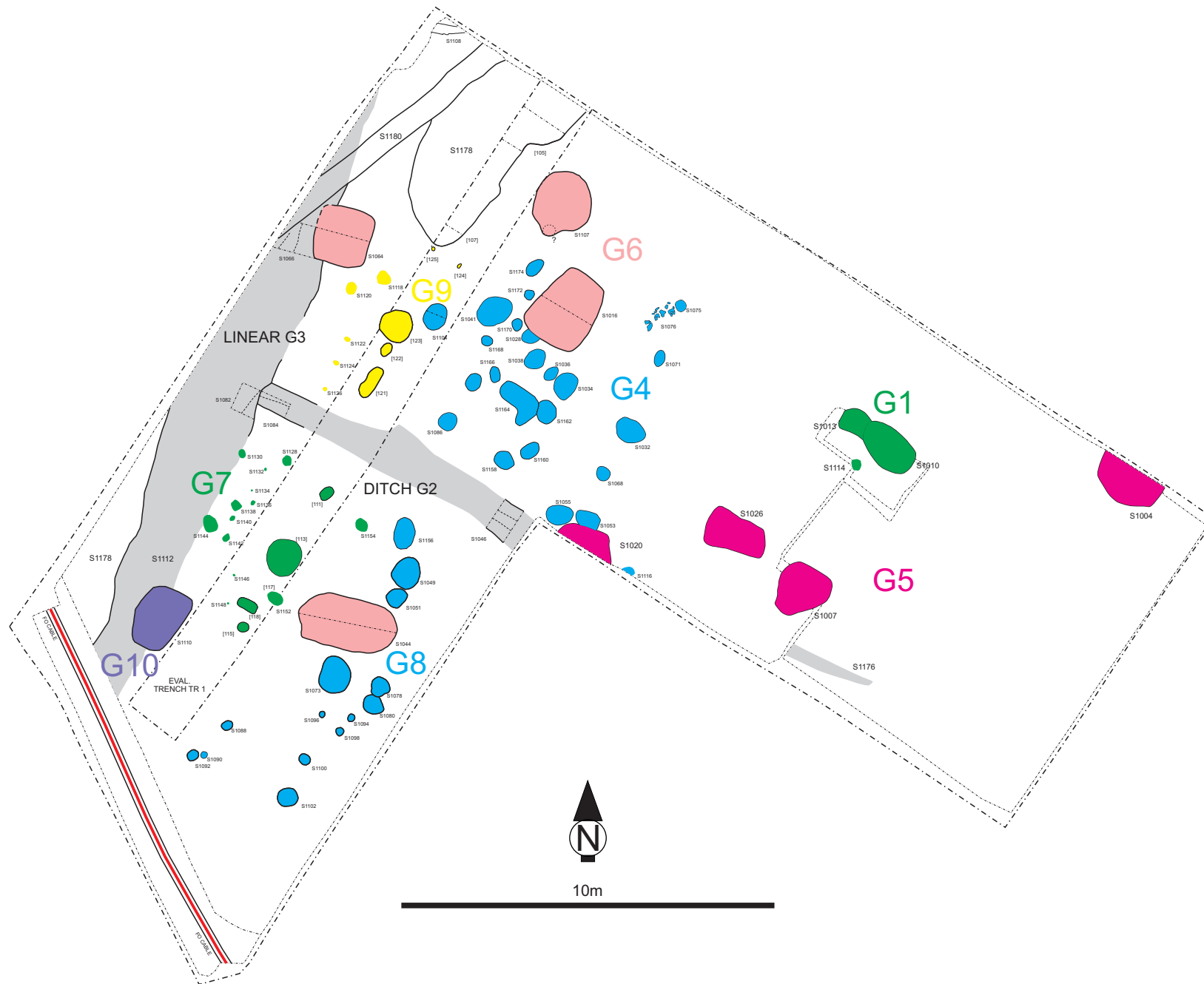


Fig 5. Excavation phase plan (Scale 1:150 @ A4)

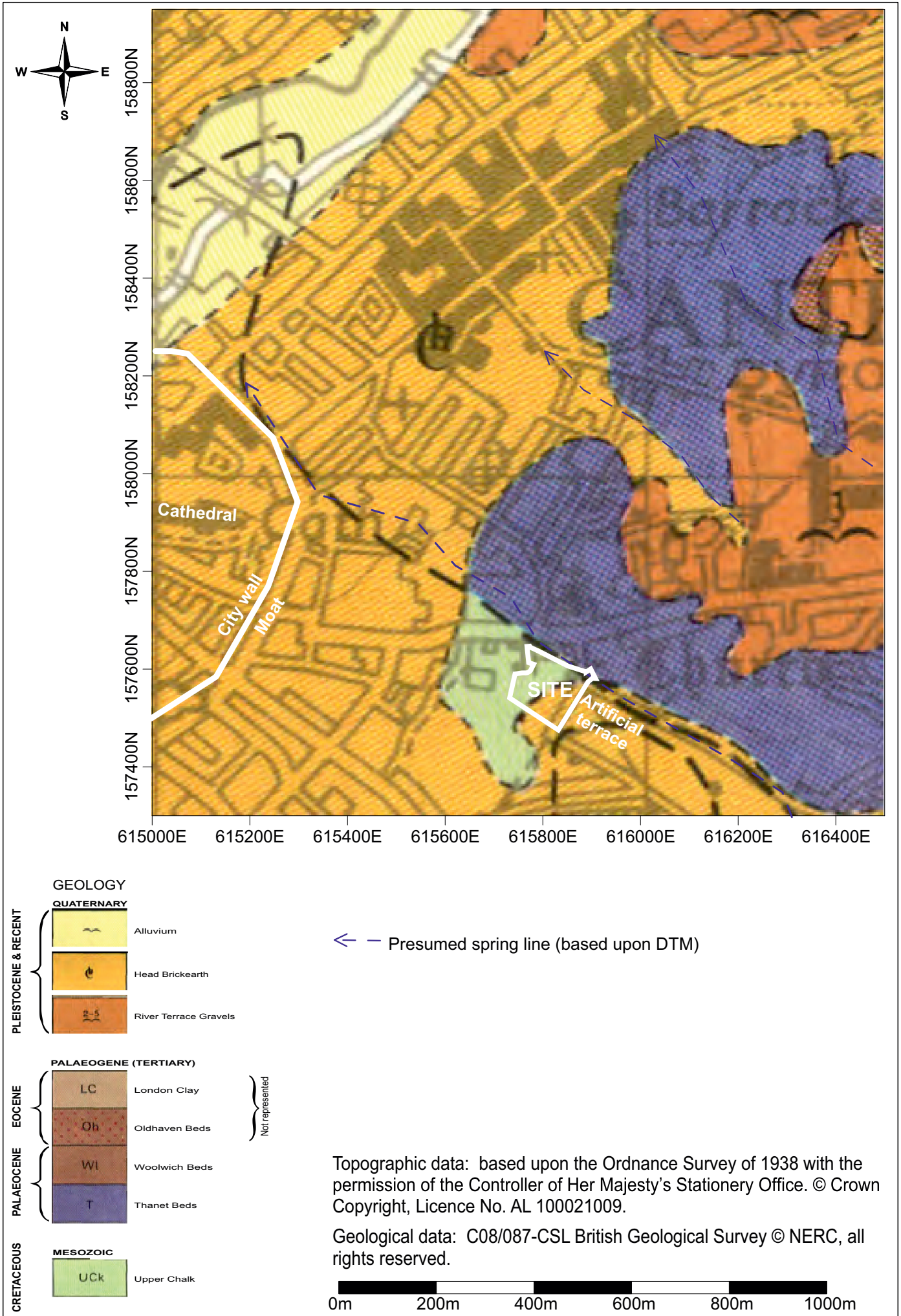


Fig 6. Anticipated superficial geology (1:10,000)

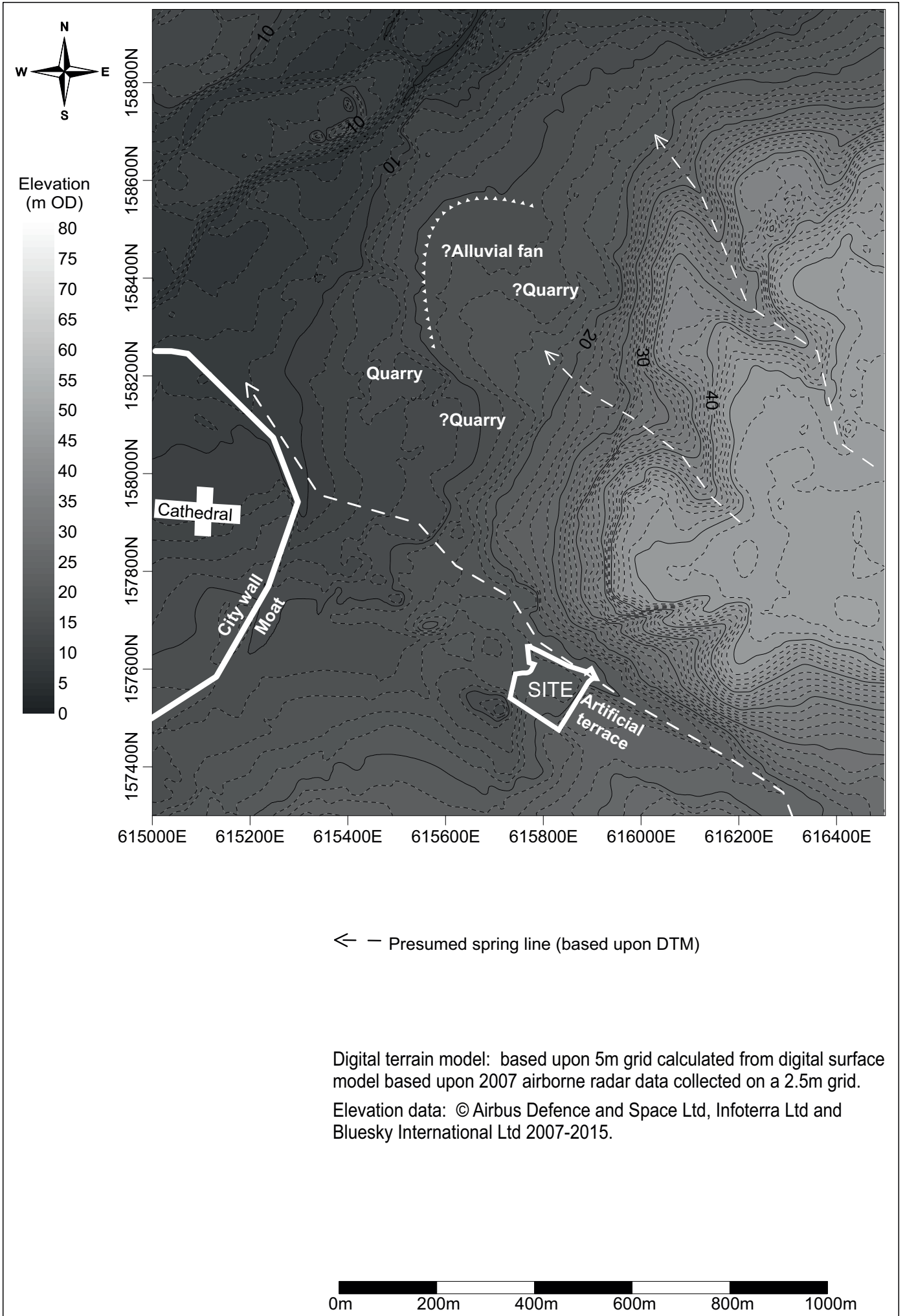


Fig 7. Digital terrain model of environs (1:10,000)

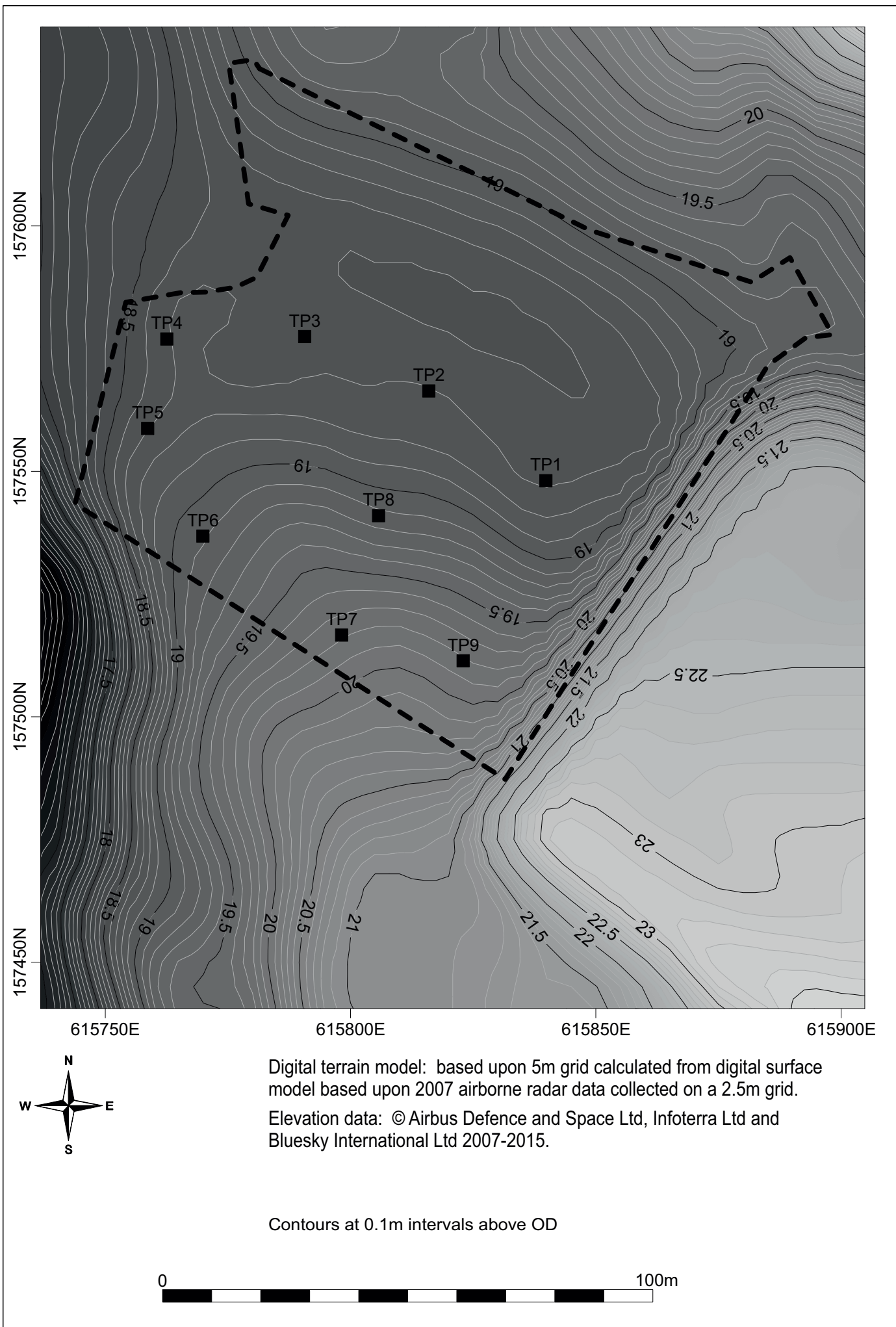
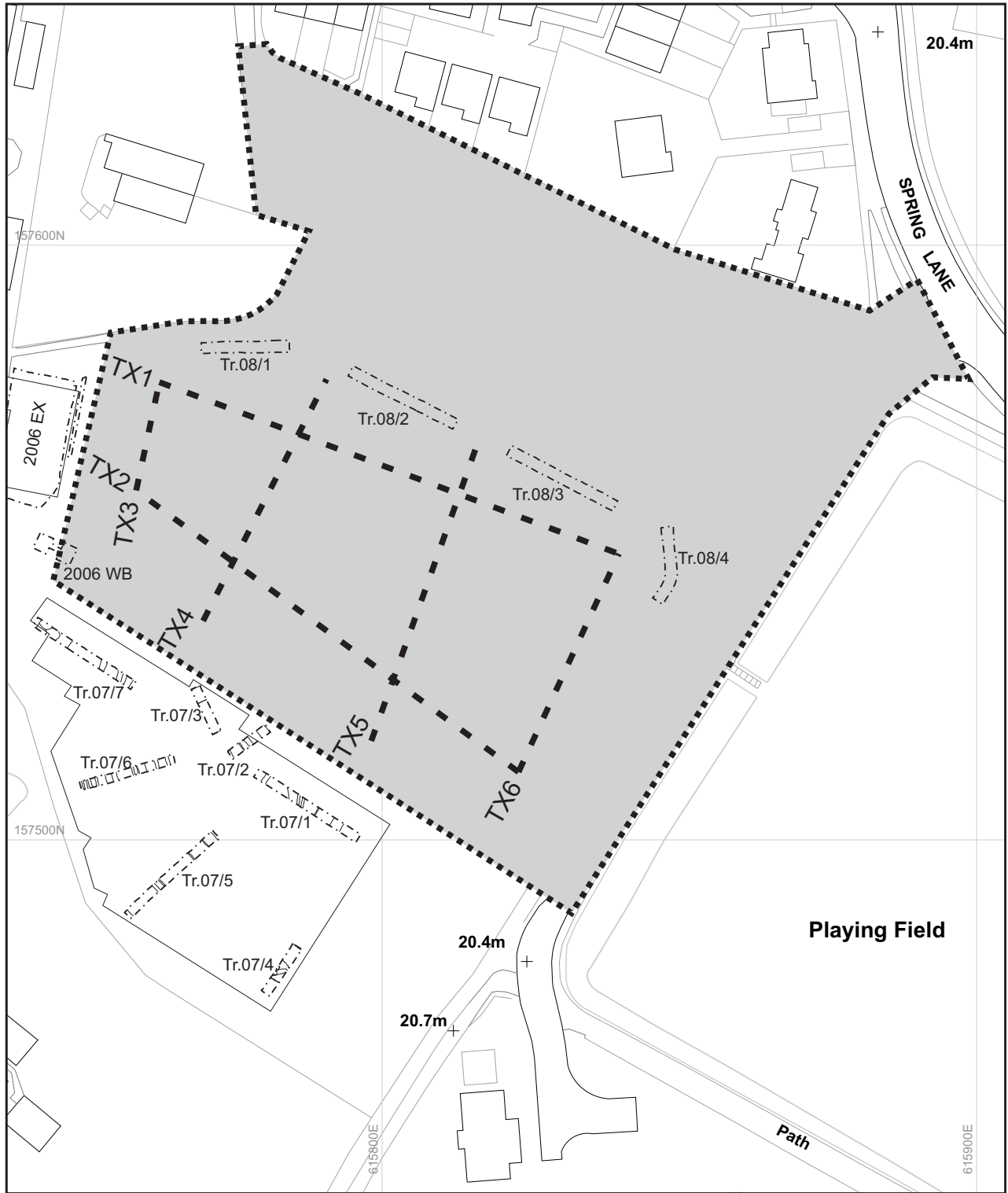


Fig 8. Digital terrain model of site (1:1000)























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- ▭ Archaeological evaluation trench (Tr. codes), excavation (EX code) or watching brief (WB code)
- Geotechnical test pit (TP codes)
- Nominal transect line (TX codes)



Fig 9 Location of geotechnical test pits and transects (1:1000).

Key to contexts

	Demolition, collapse, razing, abandonment debris <i>etc</i>
	Burning
	Industrial waste, dumped ash <i>etc</i>
	Tread, occupation <i>etc</i> , including <i>in situ</i> hearth ash
	Clay, tile, earthen, chalk or other non-flint stone floor, paving <i>etc</i>
	Dumped flint gravel/pebbles/cobbles or river bed, metalling, tarmacadam <i>etc</i>
	Wall, concrete (including floors), brickwork (including floors), levelling <i>etc</i>
	Root, timber, brushwood, twigs <i>etc</i>
	Ditch, wash, waterlain inorganic silt <i>etc</i>
	Topsoil, pit fill, loam, old ground surface <i>etc</i>
	Waterlain organic silt <i>etc</i>
	Sand or gravelly sand
	Clean ?natural brickearth, clay, loamy clay or sandy clay
	Clean ?natural silty clay or geologically recent ?alluvial clayey sand
	Clean ?natural flint gravel or gravel and sand
	Cess or colluvium
	Sandstone
	Coombe deposit, periglacial fill or cryoturbated chalk
	Natural chalk (numbered) or void/discarded (unnumbered)
	Depth of context ?top only recorded

Key to interpolations





	Demolition <i>etc</i>
	Burning
	Industrial activity <i>etc</i>
	Treads, occupation <i>etc</i>
	Building platforms, floors <i>etc</i>
	Metallings <i>etc</i>
	Walls, levellings, modern features <i>etc</i>
	Timber <i>etc</i>
	Ditches, washes, inorganic waterlain silts <i>etc</i>
	Pit fills, loams, old ground surfaces <i>etc</i>
	Peats <i>etc</i>
	Natural sands or gravelly sands
	Natural brickearths
	Natural silty clays
	Natural gravels or gravels and sands
	Cess or colluvia
	Coombe deposit, periglacial fill or cryoturbated chalk
	Natural chalk
	Unknown

Miscellanea

Chainages along and offsets from nominal transect in metres, negative offsets towards the reader. Intersects indicate positions also on at least one other transect. Where a position has been moved to improve clarity, the correct chainage is marked by a black square or circle, unshifted positions by a grey one.

Not all conventions are used in all figures nor on all sites

Key to inclusions

	Bone (charcoal ignored if present)
	Charcoal
	Pottery (brick <i>etc</i> ignored if present)
	Brick, tile or daub

Key to sampling

Context number	No archaeological sub-sampling
Context number	Archaeological monolith sample taken
Context number	Archaeological bulk sample taken
Context number	Other archaeological sample taken

Key to probable archaeological potential

D	No archaeological potential
C	Probably no archaeological potential
B2	Geoarchaeological potential, may be cut by features of archaeological interest
B1	Possible geoarchaeological potential
A	No archaeological potential

Fig 10. Keys to transects.

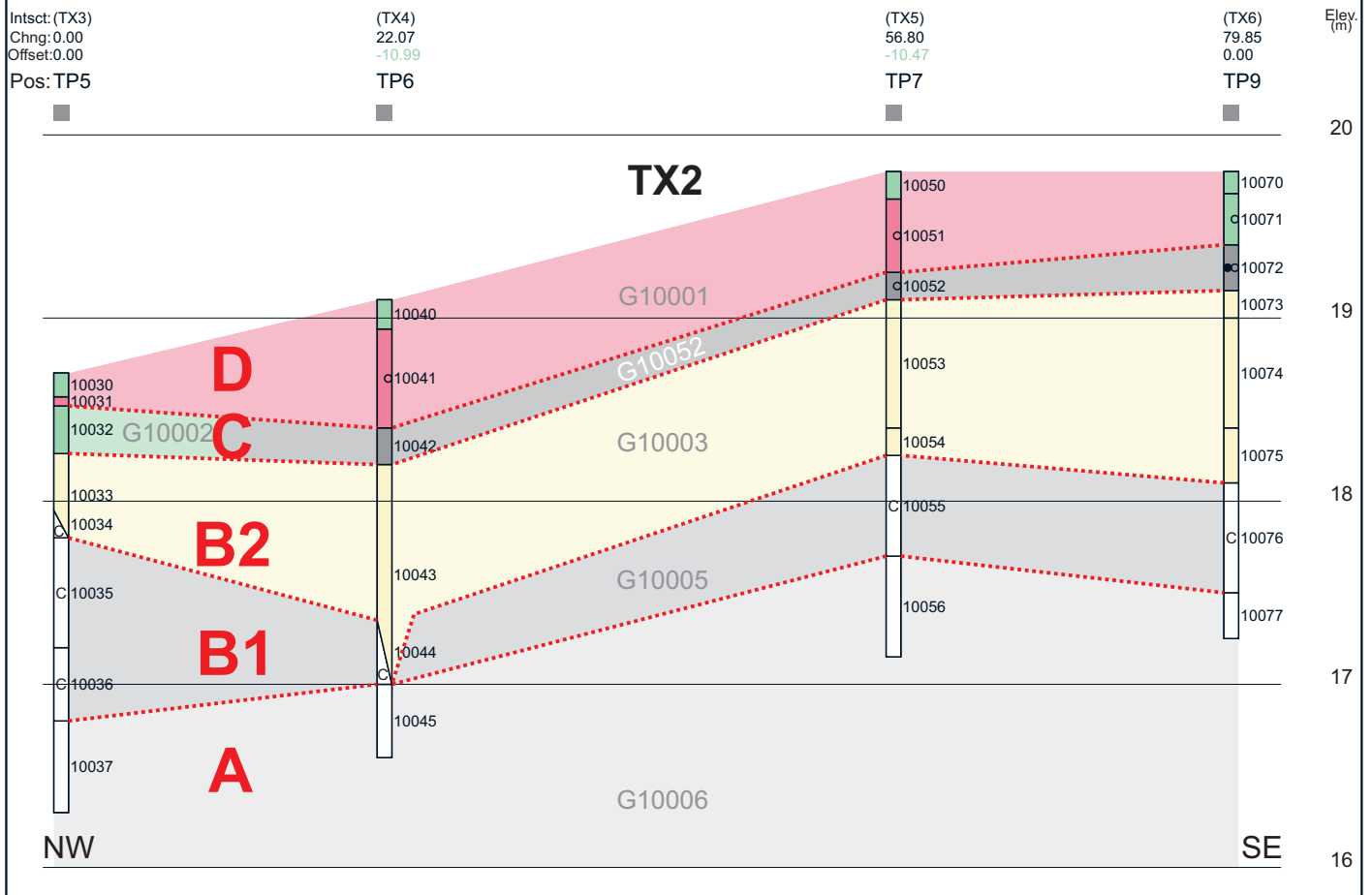
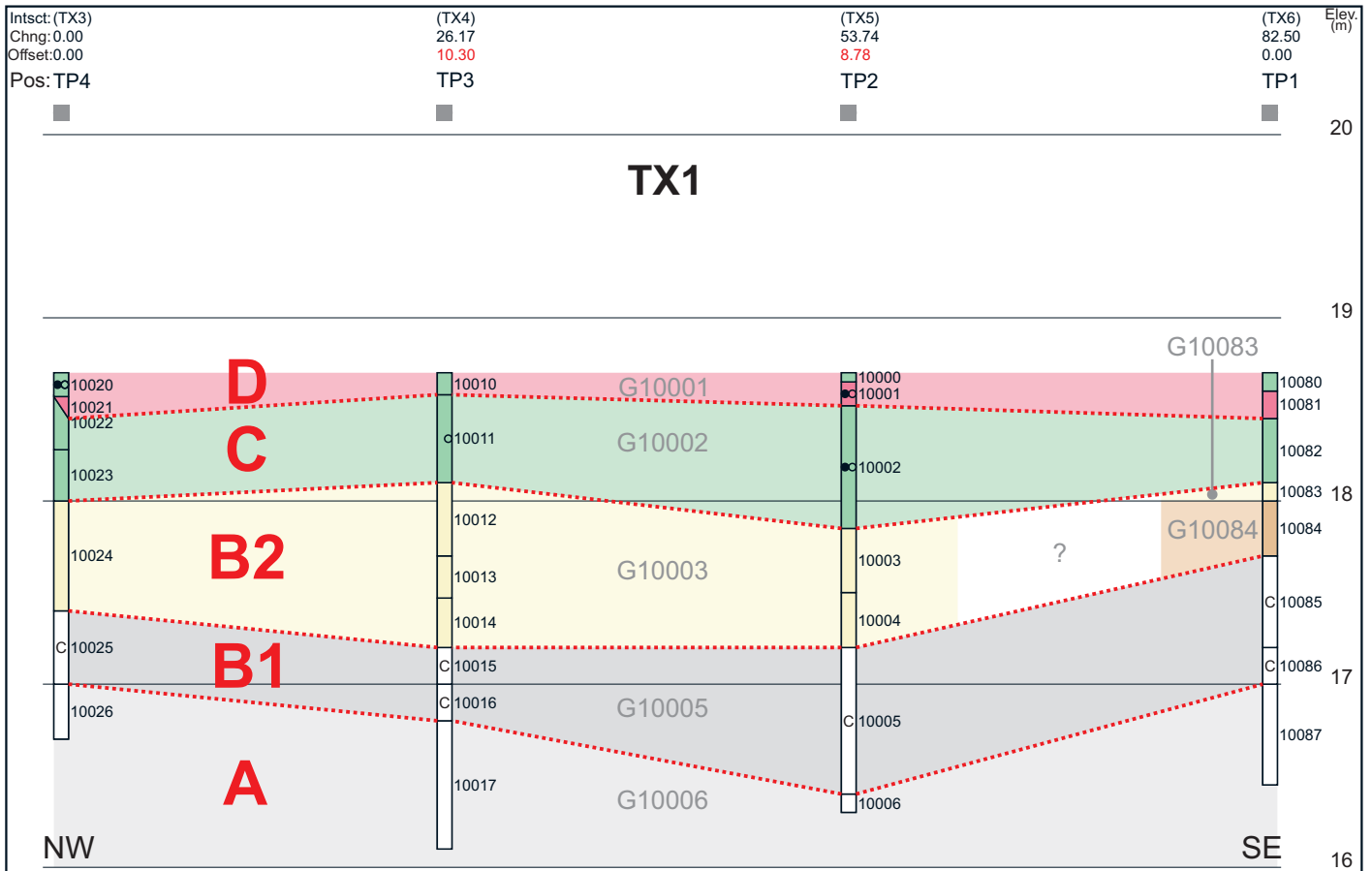


Fig 11 Transects TX1 and TX2 (vertical scale 1:40, horizontal scale 1:500)

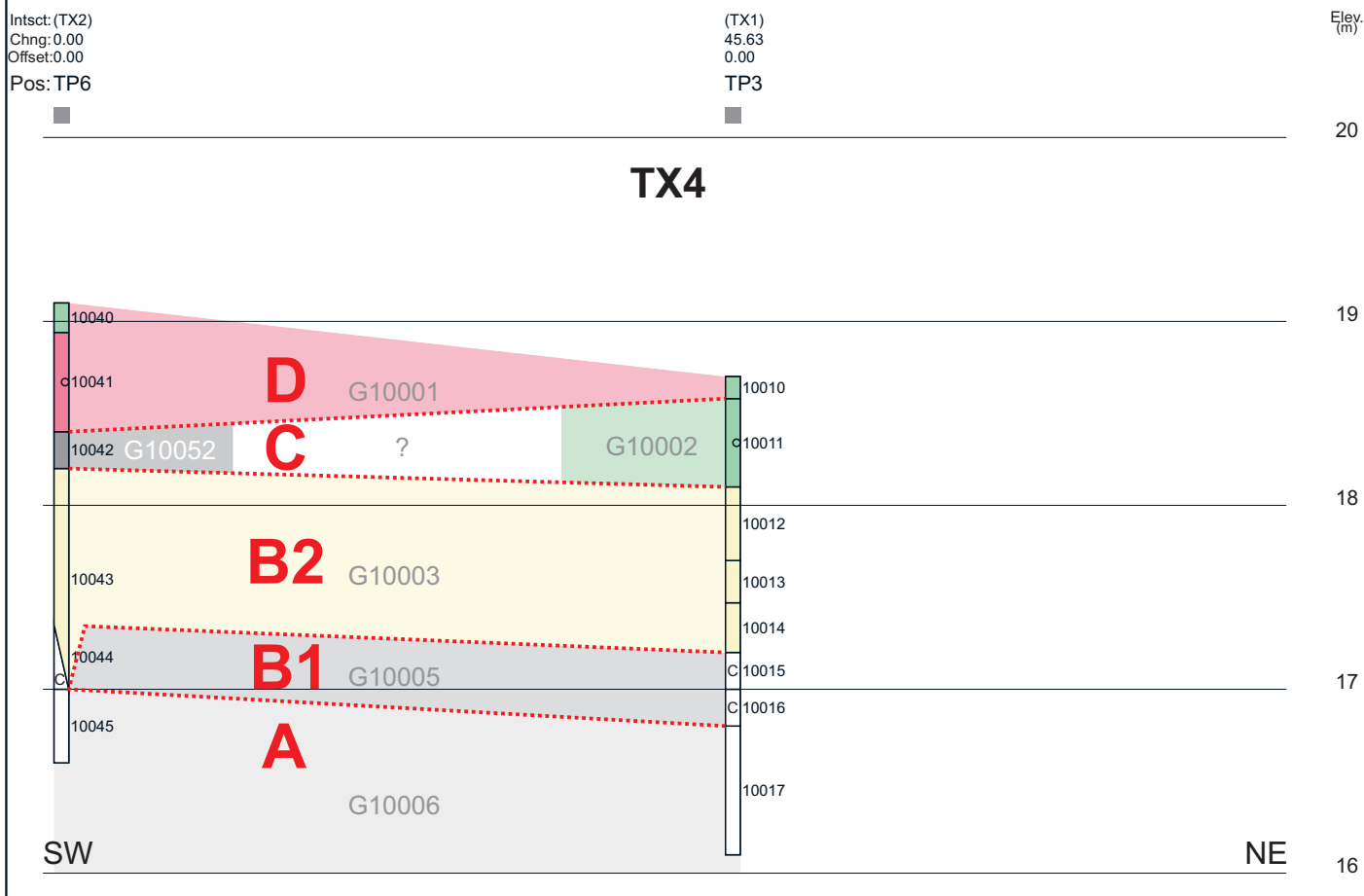
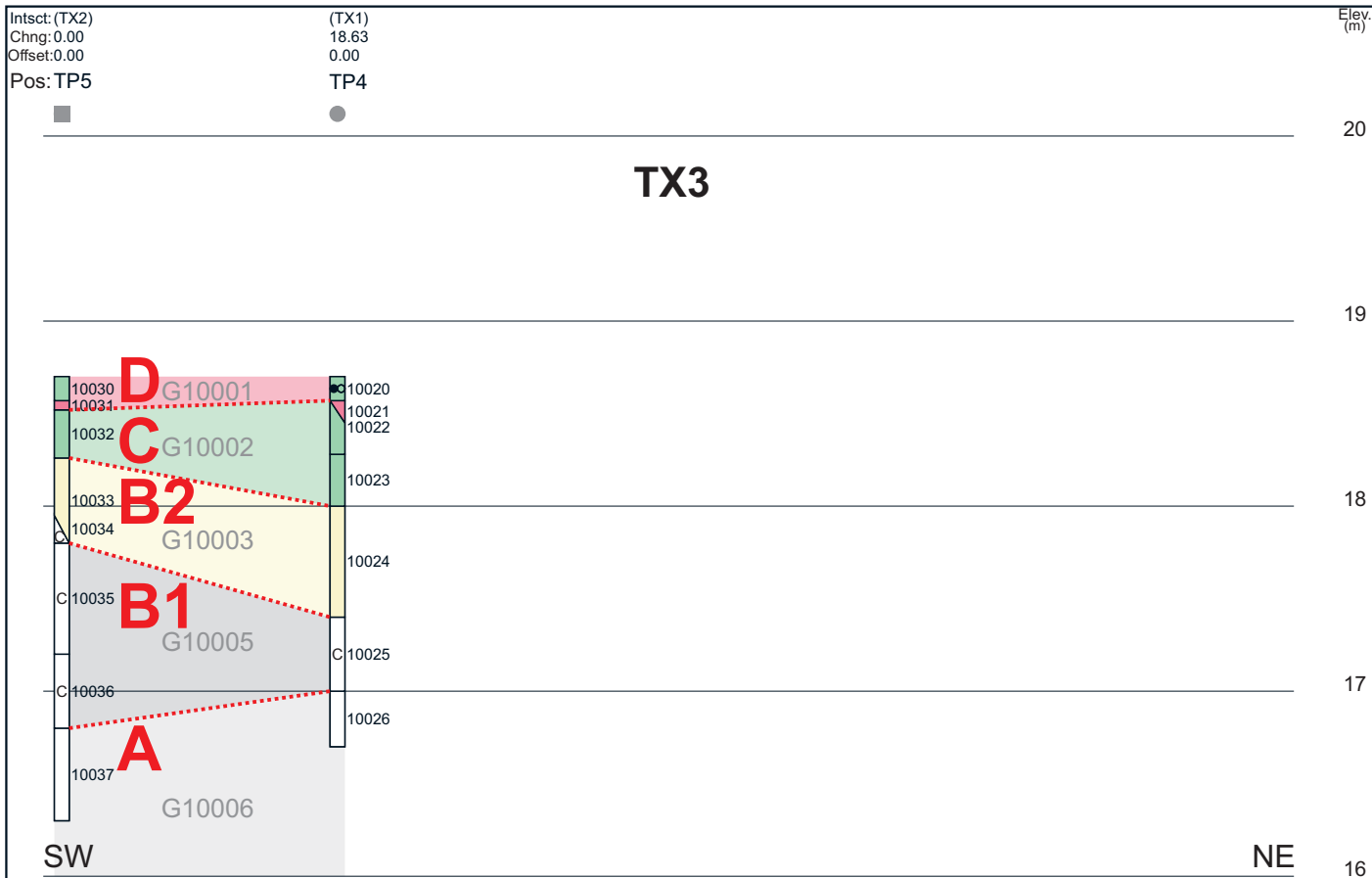


Fig 12 Transects TX3 and TX4 (vertical scale 1:40, horizontal scale 1:500)

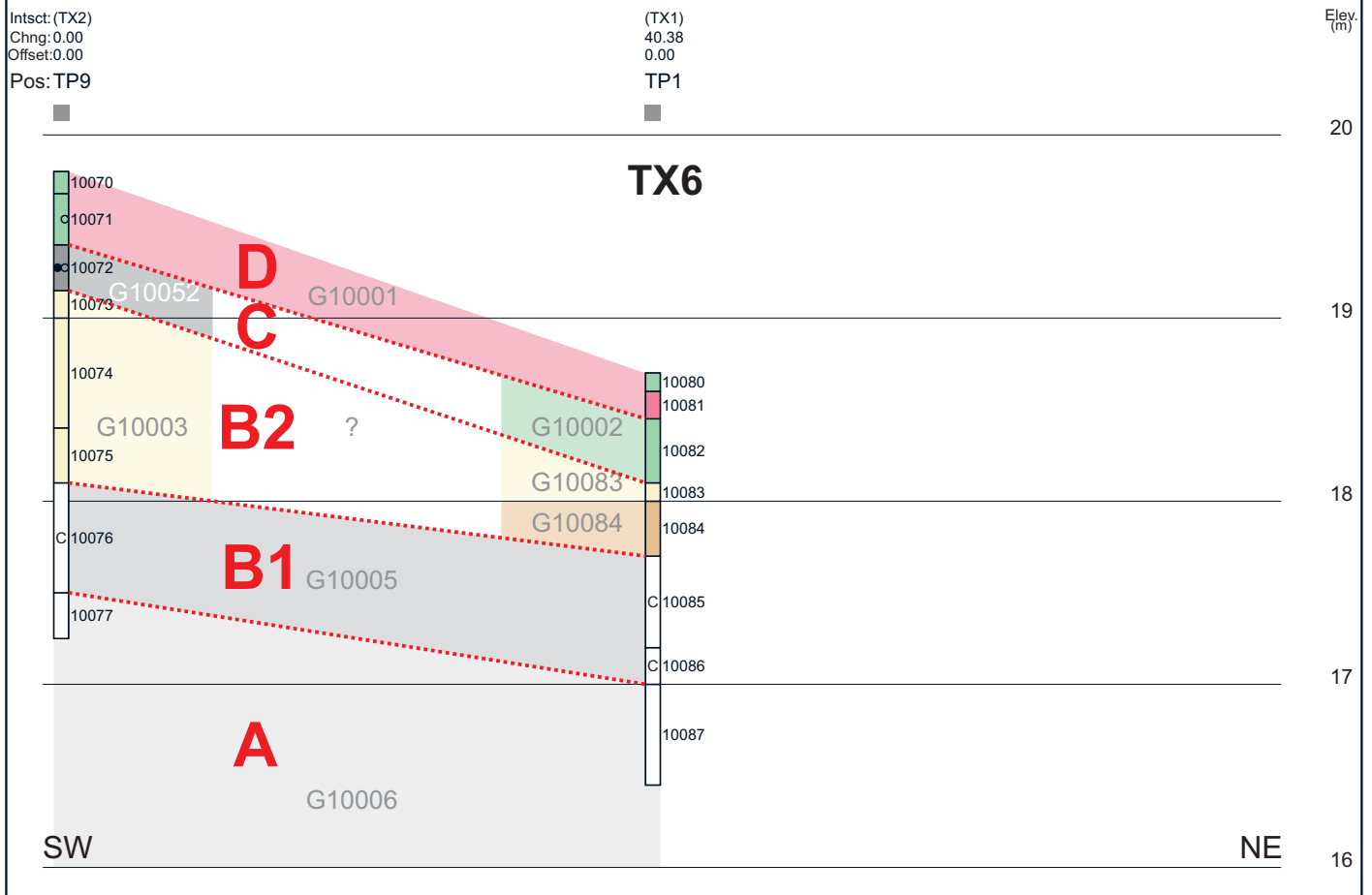
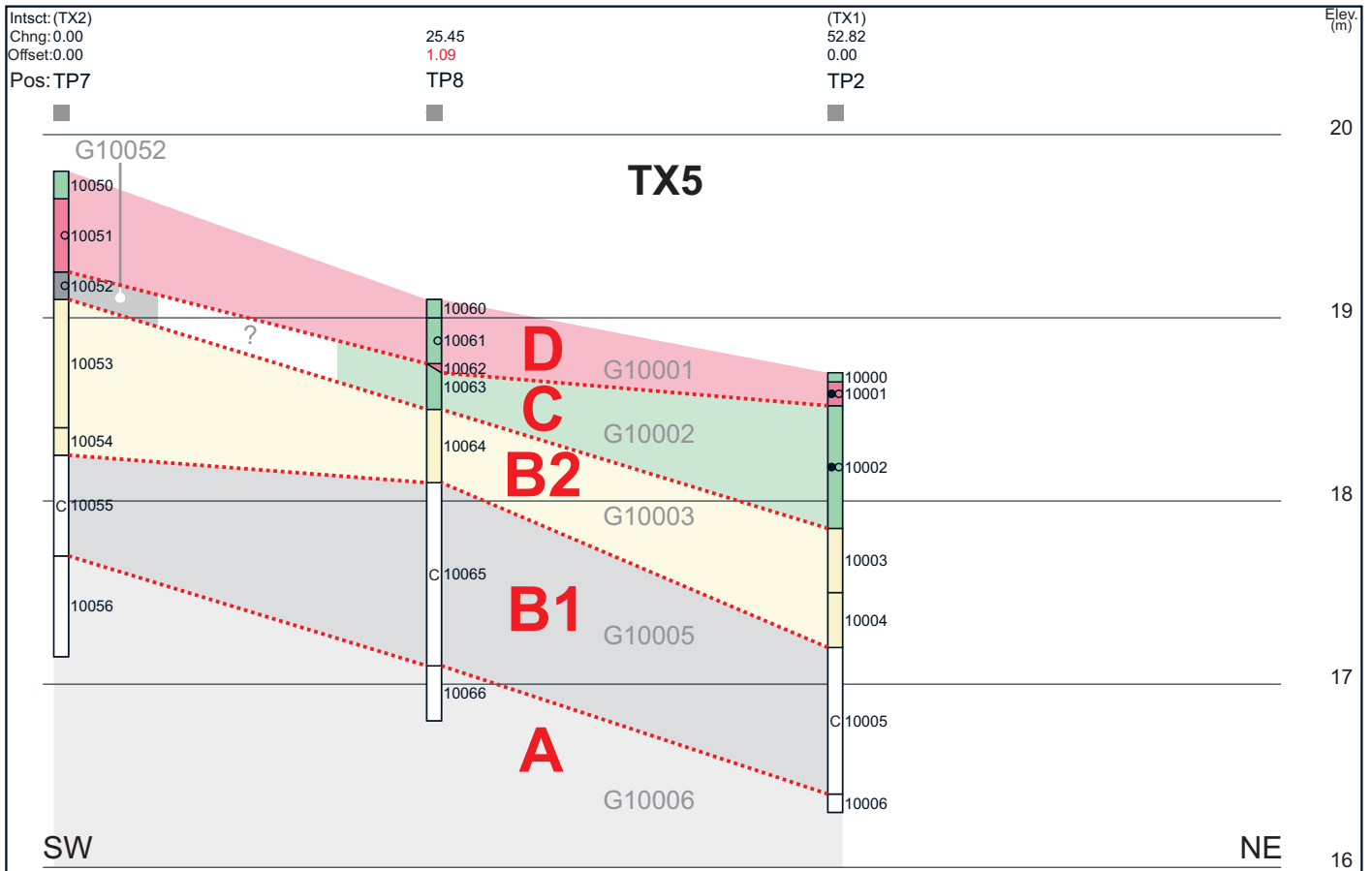


Fig 13 Transects TX5 and TX6 (vertical scale 1:40, horizontal scale 1:500)



Fig 14. Interpolated uppermost surface of Phase A (1:1000)

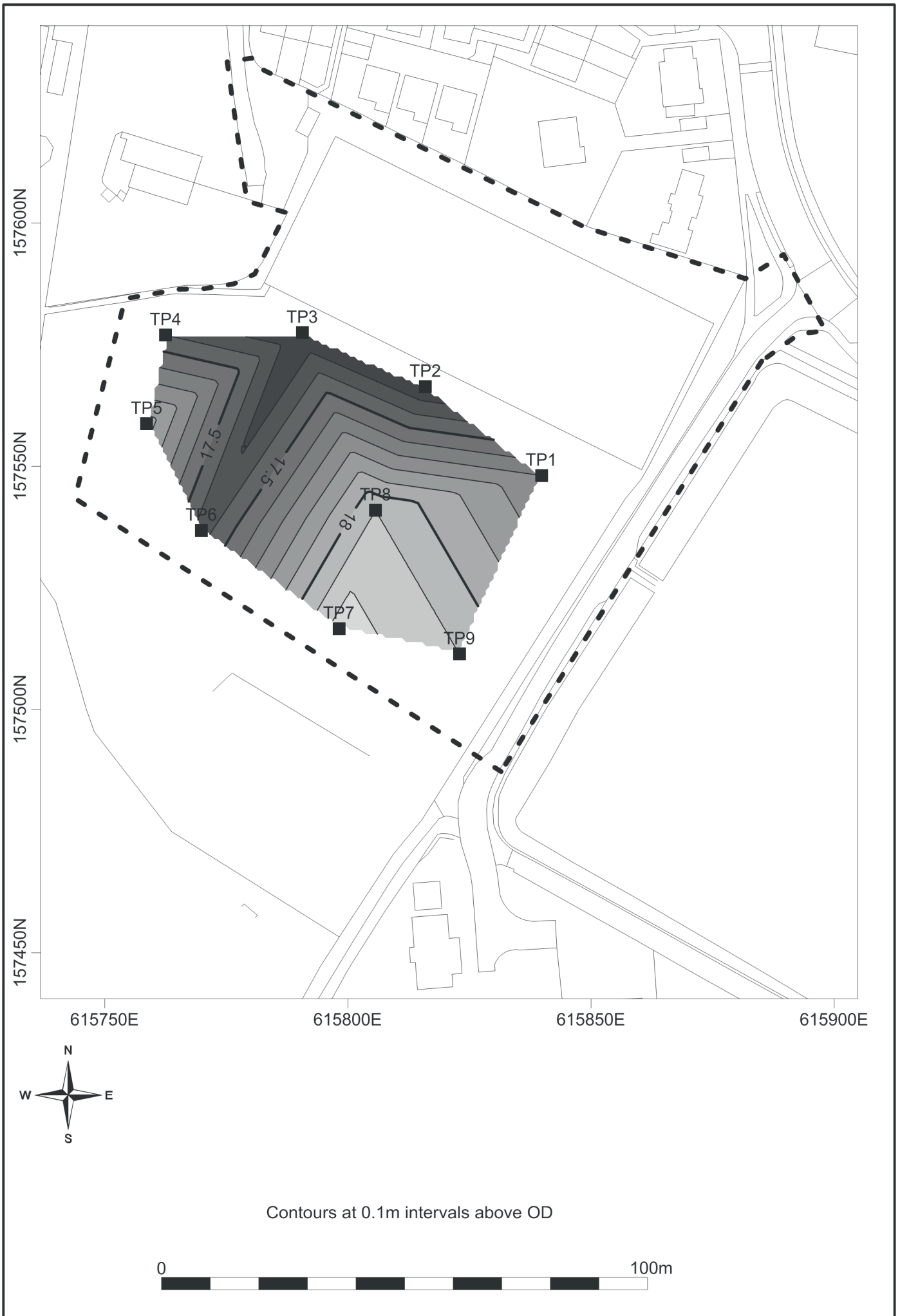


Fig 15. Interpolated uppermost surface of Phase B1 (1:1000)



Fig 16. Interpolated uppermost surface of Phase B2 (1:1000)



Fig 17. Interpolated depth to top of Phase B2 (1:1000)