

Post-Excavation Report on the Archaeological Excavation of Land at The Chantry Club, Lower Chantry Lane, Canterbury, Kent



NGR: 5615435 157485

Site Code: CHAN/EX/16

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1. Summary

In December 2016 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) completed an archaeological excavation of land at Chantry Lane, Canterbury in Kent. The archaeological excavation was in response to a request of additional archaeological work from the Archaeological Officer Canterbury City Council following on from an archaeological evaluation in November 2015.

The initial archaeological evaluation (SWAT 2015) was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (SWAT 2015) and in discussion with the Archaeological Officer Canterbury City Council. The Archaeological Evaluation consisted of 3 trenches which revealed a number of archaeological features present within the trenches, with some pits and linears containing quantities of Early to Late Medieval with one coin dated to AD871-891. The natural geology of gravels was reached at an average depth of between 0.18m and 0.20m below the modern ground surface with archaeological features cutting into the natural geology.

The Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) of the archaeological investigation at Chantry Lane, took place from 9th November to 16th December 2015. The excavation of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) immediately followed the excavation of the features within the trenches of the Archaeological Evaluation (SWAT 2015). The area exposed by the SMS covered c.450m². The removal of the overlying topsoil and buried subsoil revealed the Archaeological Horizon situated on a slight NW-SE incline at about 18.00mOD. The machine strip revealed numerous isolated features, a series of pits clustered in groups aligned NE-SW indicating a possible division of the area into individual plots. Most of the features can be dated to two periods of activity; Mid-Late Saxon and Medieval.

2. Introduction

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by Jenner Contractors Ltd on behalf of their client to carry out an archaeological strip, map and excavation at the above site. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (SWAT 2015) and in discussion with the Archaeological Officer Canterbury City Council. The excavation was carried out during November to December 2016.

3. Site Description and Topography

The proposed development site (Figure 1) is situated on the south east side of Chantry Lane within the parish of St Paul in Canterbury. The site is rectangular in shape and aligned NW to SE and covers an area of about 450sq m. The site is situated on a slight NW-SE incline with the lowest part nearest Chantry Lane with the current ground levels at 17.74mOD and to the rear of the site 18.44mOD. The British Geological Survey (1990, Sheet 289 Canterbury) shows the site as lying on Superficial Deposits of Head Brickearth with the underlying solid geology of Margate Chalk Formation.

4. Planning Background

Canterbury City Council gave planning permission (APP/12210/A/2212428) for development of land just off Lower Chantry Lane, Canterbury in Kent for a residential development and associated infrastructure. On the advice of the Rosanne Cummings Archaeological Officer (CCC) a programme of archaeological works in the form of an initial archaeological evaluation was attached to the consent:

No development shall take place until the applicant or the developer or their successor(s) in title has secured, firstly the implementation of an 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, and secondly, any mitigation measures, including further archaeological work that may be required as a result of the evaluation, to safeguard the preservation of archaeological remains.

All archaeological works to be carried out in accordance with written programmes and schemes of work that have been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority.

The results from this evaluation were used to inform Canterbury City Council of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with the development proposals and it was decided that additional archaeological work was required on site and in November 2015 a Strip, Map and Sample archaeological investigation took place on the development site.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

The Archaeological record, both in and around the Proposed Development Area (PDA) is diverse. The following information is paraphrased from the Archaeology South East DBA for this particular site (ASE 2013).

Prehistoric

There are no references to archaeological sites of prehistoric date within the proposed development site. To the north, at the British Red Cross Centre (ASE29), prehistoric remains were limited to a

single sherd of Iron Age pottery and some worked and burnt flint, all of which was thought to be residual in later contexts (Gollop 2012). Similarly archaeological investigations at 1-7 Dover Road (ASE30) only identified a background scatter of flintwork from later deposits (Stevens 2013)

Roman

There are no references to Roman remains being found within the proposed development site. At the British Red Cross site (ASE29) Roman pottery was recovered from 20 contexts, ranging from 1st to 3rd century date. A 3rd to 4th century coin was also recovered. This material is thought to be residual. In addition pieces of Roman brick and tile were recovered, reused in later contexts (Gollop 2012). Similarly the works at 1-7 New Dover Road (ASE30) recovered residual Roman material in later contexts but in this instance two shallow sinuous features were also identified which have been provisionally dated to this period (Stevens 2013). These features were located to the south of the site, aligned parallel with the southern boundary and their projected lines do not cross the proposed development area.

Saxon & Medieval

There are no Anglo-Saxon remains recorded within the proposed development site but features of this date have been identified during excavation at the British Red Cross site (ASE29); these comprised some 17 pits and 2 linear features. Two complexes of intercutting pits were identified and one was utilized for both domestic and industrial refuse and the other for cess. Finds included an 8th-10th century strap end, a loom weight and 10th or 11th century pottery (Gollop 2012). At 1-7 New Dover Road (ASE30) archaeological remains of this date were limited to small quantities of pottery, suggesting that the activity at ASE 30 did not extend this far. There are no references to known remains of medieval date within the proposed development site. However medieval remains were recovered from both the adjacent excavations. At the British Red Cross site (ASE29; Gollop 2012) two phases of medieval activity were identified on the site. The first, dating to c.1050-1250, was dominated by pits used for refuse and cess disposal. Post holes, stake holes and a beam slot were also identified, although no structural plan could be discerned. Other features included what may be an oven, a buried soil and linear features. Artefacts included pottery, tile, animal bone, hammerscale, slag, furnace/hearth linings and vitrified ceramics. The second phase, c. 1250-1400, saw activity on the site reduce then cease at some stage in the 14th century reverting to agricultural use. Features relating to this period comprised pits, post holes, a midden layer, ploughsoil and linear features. The agricultural use of the site continued through to the 18th and 19th centuries.

At 1-7 New Dover Road (ASE30; Stevens 2013) two phases of activity have also been identified, the earliest being characterised by pits containing domestic refuse and the second by sub-circular pits, elongated pits, a cess pit and gullies. The pits usually contained sizeable assemblages of pottery and other domestic refuse. Evidence of iron smithing was also recorded although the lack of hammerscale suggests that this was occurring away from the site itself. The bone assemblage hinted at butchery and fish processing activities occurring nearby. The 14th to 16th centuries saw the

excavation of three large clay quarry pits which contained multiple layers of domestic refuse; presumably the pits were being used as a convenient dump for rubbish from the surrounding area.

Medieval remains are well represented on the UAD, the closest site is that of Doge's Chantry (ASE18: KHER TR13 NE 55) which was founded in 1264 by Hamon Doge in New Street, later renamed Chantry Lane. The building was converted to a cottage and no remains are extant at the present day. At 3-4 Oaten Hill pits and ditches were identified which may be associated with the (demolished) St Sepulchre's Nunnery (ASE16; UAD1429). The nunnery was probably founded in the 11th century on land belonging to St. Augustinian's Abbey. It was dissolved in 1536. At Ivy Lane medieval clay quarrying was identified along with rubbish and cess pits (ASE4; UAD 70) Cess pits and quarry pits were also identified at 41 St George's Place (ASE12; UAD 1845). Other medieval sites include a horse burial and two pits (ASE13; UAD1155), a possible ironworking site ASE14; UAD199), quarry pits and clay floors (ASE15; UAD40). 2.4.6 Overall the archaeological evidence would suggest that the general area lay in the suburbs outside the town and that there was some settlement. The presence of evidence for ironworking and quarry pits would suggest that it was a semi-industrial area.

Post-Medieval

By the post medieval period the site lay within an agricultural area/orchard and the development of the site can be traced by reference to historic mapping. Archaeological remains relating to these later periods on the adjacent sites comprise pits, some post holes (ASE29 only), service trenches and garden features (ASE29 and 30). There are also numerous references to post-medieval and modern remains in the UAD which illustrate the gradual expansion of Canterbury through the post medieval and modern periods.

World War II sites in the vicinity include Telephone House (now Becket House), built in 1939, was used as a military and civilian communication facility (ASE31; KHER TR15 NE 838), 25 New Dover Road as the headquarters for 43 Division Royal Engineers in 1943 (KHER TR15 NE 921), and Lancing House was fortified and became the headquarters of the 57 Anti-Tank Regiment of the Royal Artillery (KHER TR15 NE 771). At 3 New Dover Road a steel Nissen hut, was in place by January 1942 (ASE34).

The 2015 Archaeological Evaluation (Figure 1b)

The Archaeological Evaluation consisted of 3 trenches which revealed a number of archaeological features present within the trenches, with some pits and linears containing quantities of Early to Late Medieval with one coin dated to AD871-891

6. Aims and Objectives

The aims of the present archaeological works as itemised in the SWAT specification (SWAT 2015) were to clarify the nature and extent of the archaeological activity at the Chantry Lane site:

a) The principle objective of the archaeological strip, map and sample is to reveal the presence or absence of additional elements of the archaeological resource, both artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest across the area of the development.

b) To ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit if possible, character, date and quality of any such archaeological remains by limited sample excavation.

c) To determine the state of preservation and importance of the archaeological resource if present and to assess the past impacts on the site and pay particular attention to the character, height/depth below ground level, condition, date and significance of any archaeological deposits.

d) The opportunity will also be taken during the course of the strip, map and sample to place and assess any archaeology revealed within the context of other recent archaeological investigations in the immediate area and within the setting of the local landscape and topography.

7. Methodology

7.1 An archaeological strip, map and sample was undertaken by the mechanical excavation, using a flat-bladed ditching bucket across the footprint of the proposed development. The work took place in two phases.

7.2 Mechanical excavation was limited to the removal of topsoil/overburden to expose the uppermost archaeological deposits or the natural geological surface whichever was the higher. The underlying geology was mid brown sandy clayey soil capped by a 30-35cm layer of demolition debris mixed with topsoil.

7.3 Following the mechanical clearance of overburden, excavation in all instances was undertaken by hand. The area was then hand cleaned using a trowel, hoe or other suitable tool and any archaeological features exposed were mapped, recorded and photographed.

7.4 Fieldwork was to be followed by an agreed programme of post excavation in accordance with a specification and timetable agreed with the CCC Archaeological Officer. Following completion of the post excavation programme the results will be published in a suitable forum agreed with the CCC Archaeological Officer.

Further requirements are set out in the CCC Spec. Manual Part B for strip, map and sample.

7.5 A 12.5 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a flat-bladed ditching bucket was used to remove the topsoil and to expose the natural geology and/or the archaeological horizon. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the SWAT and CCC Specifications A & B.

7.6 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits, and context recording numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with CCC, Historic England, SWAT and ClfA standards and guidance.

8. Monitoring

Curatorial monitoring was available during the archaeological works from Rosanne Cummings Archaeological Officer CCC who gave invaluable advice during the course of the investigation.

9. Results

9.1 INTRODUCTION

The Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) of the archaeological investigation at Chantry Lane, Canterbury, took place from 9th November to 16th December 2015. The excavation of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) immediately followed the excavation of the features within the trenches of the Archaeological Evaluation. The area exposed by the SMS covered c.450m². The removal of the overlying modern make up horizon (01) and buried subsoil (02) revealed the Archaeological Horizon situated on a slight NW-SE incline. The lowest section (nearest Chantry lane) occurred at 17.74mOD whereas the upper section at the rear of the PDA was 18.44mOD. The removal of the modern material revealed, in addition to isolated features, a series of pits, some of which were clustered in groups aligned NE-SW, indicating a probable division of the landscape into individual plots. The majority of the features within the PDA fell into two broad periods of activity; Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon and Medieval. On completion of the machine strip, excavation began in the extreme NW corner of the PDA.

10. Excavation

Projecting from the modern street frontage that formed the western Limit of Excavation (LOE) was Pit [032] **Plate.1. Section 35**. Aligned NE-SW, the pit measured 2.30m x 2m and had a depth of 1.90m. It contained 3 distinct layers of backfill (031), (183) and (184). The uppermost fill (031) had a thickness of 0.50m and comprised of a mid-dark grey silty, clayey brickearth that contained moderate charcoal flecks and occasional oyster shell. It produced Medieval pottery (c.1250-1300AD). Context (183) comprised of mid-dark grey silty brickearth that had a thickness of 0.70m and contained occasional oyster shell and charcoal flecks. The primary fill (184) was a mix of mid-dark grey silty brickearth and lenses of natural orange-brown brickearth. It had a thickness of 0.70m and also contained occasional oyster shell and charcoal flecks.

10.3 PIT GROUPS

One metre east of Pit [032] was a scattered group of five shallow, oval shaped pits, roughly of equal size.

Pit [040] measured 0.75m x 0.75m and had a depth of 0.22m. It was aligned E-W and contained 3 layers of backfill. Layer (037) comprised of dark grey-brown silty brickearth that had a thickness of 0.02m and produced Medieval pottery (c.1250-1300AD) This sealed a main backfill (038) of light brown silty brickearth, 0.19m thick, which in turn sealed a thin (0.01m) layer of black silt (039).

Pit [036] was truncated by a modern feature. The surviving element measured 1.20m x 0.53m and had a depth of 0.26m. It contained a mid grey silty brickearth (035) that contained bone, oyster shell and Medieval (c.1225-1275AD) pottery.

Pit [044] was aligned NW-SE. It measured 0.90m x 0.80m x 0.10m and was filled (043) with mid brown-grey silty brickearth that contained occasional oyster shell.

Pit [014] was excavated during the Evaluation Stage (Trench Two). This pit was also aligned NW-SE and it continued beyond the northern LOE. The exposed element of this feature measured 1m x +0.50m and it had a depth of 0.38m. This feature contained three layers of backfill (015), (013) and (028). Context (015) was a dark grey-brown silty brickearth that had a thickness of 0.09m. It contained bone and occasional daub flecks. This sealed a thin secondary layer of compact silty charcoal (028) that had a thickness of 0.18m. The primary fill (013) had thickness of 0.11m and comprised of light green-grey silty brickearth that produced Medieval pottery (post c.1300AD).

Pit [010], also excavated during the Evaluation, had the same NW-SE alignment. It measured 0.81m x 0.54m and contained dark grey silty brickearth (009) that had a thickness of 0.08m.

A sixth, slightly larger Pit [042] was situated next to and southwest of pit [010]. This larger feature was truncated by the same modern feature that truncated pit [036]. The surviving element of Pit [042] measured 1.3m x +0.70m and it had a depth of 0.19m. The fill (041) comprised of dark grey-brown silty brickearth.

Southwest of pit [042] were two intercutting features, both truncated by the modern feature that truncated [036] and [042].

The first, Pit [027] had an irregular shape and was aligned NW-SE. It measured 1m x 0.95m and it had a depth of 0.35m. The fill (026) comprised of black silty brickearth that contained moderate small chalk flecks and produced Medieval pottery (post c.1400AD).

Morphing with the southern end of [027] was Pit [025]. This feature had vertical sides and may have been square or rectangular in plan. It measured 1.30m x 1.20m and had a depth of 1m. It was filled with black silty brickearth (024) that also produced Medieval pottery (c.1350-1400AD).

Extending from the remaining western LOE were several pits and an extensive grouping of post holes, some of which were set within post pits.

Pit [095] **Plate.2 Section 73** was roughly oval in shape and aligned NE-SW. This feature measured 1.65m x 1.20m and had a depth of 0.80m. The fill comprised of 9 distinguishable layers (062), (063), (064), (065), (066), (092), (093), (094) and (096) reflecting tip lines and deliberate backfilling. The latest layer (062), sealing the pit, comprised of dark grey-brown silty brickearth that had a thickness of 0.25m. This layer sealed context (063), which comprised of light brown silty brickearth (0.15m thick) that contained occasional daub flecks. Layer (064) was a dark grey-brown silty brickearth that also had a thickness of 0.15m. This produced iron slag. Sealed by context (064) was a centrally located lens of light brown silty brickearth (065). It contained moderate charcoal flecks. A thin (0.05m) deposit of dark grey-brown silt (066) containing moderate charcoal flecks was sealed by (065). Layer (092) that lay underneath (065) comprised of light brown silty brickearth with a thickness of 0.10m.

This contained occasional daub. The tertiary layer (093) was also 0.10m thick and comprised of green-grey silty cress that contained occasional oyster shell and bone.

This sealed a secondary deposit of similar material (096) (Sample No. 4) that had a thickness of 0.15m and produced Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon pottery (c.730-850AD). The primary deposit (094) comprised of charcoal and iron slag.

10.4 POST PITS & HOLES

Situated immediately north of, and truncated by, pit [095] was Post Pit [098] which was oval shaped and aligned N-S. The surviving element measured 0.60m x 0.50m and it had a depth of 0.20m. The main backfill (097) comprised of dark grey silty brickearth. Set within the post pit was the basal remains of a roughly square-shaped Post Pipe [100] that measured 0.25m x 0.19m x 0.09m. It was filled with mid-dark grey silt (099).

East of pit [095] were Post Holes [106] and [108]. Both were roughly of equal size and shape to post pit [098].

Post Hole [106] was aligned NE-SW and measured 0.52m x 0.40m. It had a depth of 0.21m and was filled with dark grey silty brickearth (105) that contained moderate charcoal flecks and produced Medieval pottery (c.12th Century AD).

Post Hole [108] was oval, aligned E-W and measured 0.54m x 0.47m and had a depth of 0.07m. It also contained dark grey silty brickearth (107) with moderate charcoal flecks.

South of pit [095] were two further post holes.

Post Hole [057] was also oval in shape and was aligned N-S. It measured 0.48m x 0.40m, had depth of 0.14m and was filled with dark grey silty brickearth (056) that contained moderate chalk and charcoal flecks. It produced Medieval pottery (residual c.1200-1350AD emphasis).

Post Hole [059] had an irregular shape that was aligned NW-SE. It measured 0.80m x 0.40m and had a depth of 0.14m. The fill (058) also comprised of dark grey silty brickearth. It contained moderate charcoal flecks and produced Medieval pottery (c.1300-1400AD).

South of post holes [057] and [059] were two 'post pits'.

Post Pit [048] **Plate.3 Section 46** was rectangular in shape and aligned NE-SW. The pit measured 0.60m x 0.50m and had a depth of 0.16m. It was filled with medium grey silty brickearth (047). Set within each corner was the basal remains of a post hole. Post Hole [046], located in the west corner continued beyond the LOE. The exposed element measured 0.48m x +0.18m and had a depth of 0.35m. It contained dark grey silty brickearth (045) that contained moderate chalk flecks. Post Hole [050] was located in the east corner and had an irregular shape. It measured 0.30m x 0.20m x 0.36m and contained medium grey silty brickearth (049). Post Hole [052] was oval shaped and located in the north corner. It measured 0.35m x 0.27m and had

a depth of 0.35m. It also contained a dark grey silty brickearth (051) with moderate chalk flecks and produced Medieval pottery (residual with a c.1175-1300AD emphasis).

Post Hole [053] was located in the south corner and continued beyond the LOE. The exposed element measured 0.24m x +0.10m (depth unknown) and was filled with context (047).

The second Post Pit [072] was located immediately NW of post pit [048]. Truncated by a modern feature, Post Pit [072] had an irregular shape and was aligned NE-SW. It measured 0.88m x 0.74m and had a depth of 0.20m. It was filled with medium grey silty brickearth (071) that produced Medieval pottery (c.1200-1250AD).

A single, smaller Post Hole [055] was located next to post hole [052] within post pit [048]. It was oval shaped, aligned NE-SW and measured 0.30m x 0.28m x 0.05m and contained dark grey silty brickearth (054).

10.5 TRENCH ONE (EVALUATION PHASE)

During the Evaluation stage, Trench One was placed 3.50m from the NW LOE. Within the centre of the trench was Pit/Post Hole [004]. This feature was oval and aligned NW-SE. It measured 0.85m x 0.52m and had a depth of 0.14m. It was filled with medium grey-brown silty brickearth (003) and produced Medieval pottery (c.1350-1400AD). This feature may have been an 'outlier' contemporary with the sequence of post holes and post pits observed near the NW LOE.

Also within the footprint of Evaluation Trench One were two large pits; [008] and [012].

Pit [008] was located at the NE end. It was roughly circular and measured 1.40m x 0.86m. It was filled with medium grey-brown silty brickearth (007) to a depth of 0.74m and produced Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon pottery (c.800-850AD).

Pit [012] was situated at the extreme SW end of Trench One and continued beyond the SE LOE. Probably oval in shape, this large feature, aligned NW-SE, measured 1.30m x 0.50m and had a depth of 0.58m. It contained dark grey-black silty brickearth (011) that contained moderate oyster shell, iron slag and produced Late Anglo-Saxon pottery (c.850-900AD).

10.6 WELL AND FEATURES

Situated SE of pit [004] was an elongated feature [087]. This may also have been contemporary with the sequence of post holes and post pits observed near the NW LOE. This feature was aligned NW-SE and measured 1.40m x 0.44m. It had a depth of 0.11m and contained layers (085) and (086). Context (085) sealed the feature and it comprised of 0.07m of medium grey-brown silty brickearth. This produced Medieval pottery (post c.1250AD). The primary fill (086) had a thickness of 0.04m and was a light green-yellow silty brickearth.

During the SMS a large, roughly square shaped Well was exposed 2m east of Evaluation Trench One.

Well [068] **Plate.4 Section 85** (inc. [112]) had very steep sloping sides (vertical in places) and measured 3m x 2.50m. It contained multiple layers of backfilling and tip lines; (088), (091), (140), (141), (142), (143), (144), (145), (146), (147), (148), (153), (179), (180), (181) and (182).

The final 'capping' layer (088) comprised of very dark grey-black silty brickearth containing very frequent charcoal flecks, soot, ash, oyster shell and an abundant presence of large fragments of burnt wattle and daub and iron slag (Sample No. 1). This context produced Late Anglo-Saxon pottery (c.850-900AD) plus Iron Object (SF:3), Iron Object (SF:7), Quernstone (SF:8) and 'Moulded' Daub (SF:9).

Layer (091) comprised of very dark grey-black ash, soot, and charcoal, containing bone, iron slag and oyster shell (Sample Nos. 2 and 3). This context produced Late Anglo-Saxon pottery (c.850-900AD) and a Late Anglo-Saxon Knife (SF:2). Context (140) comprised of very dark grey-black silty ash containing frequent charcoal flecks and oyster shell. Layer (141), tip line, consisted of reddish-grey silty ash. Context (142) comprised of green-grey silt and ash containing a mass of oyster shell and frequent charcoal flecks. This context produced Spindle Whorl (SF:10). Layer (143) was similar, except for a decrease in the quantity of charcoal flecks. Context (144) formed a ring of light brown silty brickearth around the inner face of the shaft. Tip line (145) comprised almost entirely of oyster shell that rested on Layer (146). This context comprised of very compact light brown silty brickearth that contained occasional oyster shell and charcoal flecks. It had a thickness of 0.42m and may represent an earlier attempt to seal the well. This sealed Layer (147), which comprised of a clean light brown silty brickearth, representing a slight collapse of the shaft interface. Context (148) was similar to (144) in that it also formed a ring around the inner face of the shaft. This second ring comprised of very compact, clean light-mid brown silty brickearth. A third ring of material (153) comprised of a mix of green and light brown lenses of silty brickearth, containing occasional oyster shell. Layer (179) comprised of dark grey silty clay containing oyster shell and bone. This produced Iron Object (SF:11). Context (180) comprised of light brown silty brickearth containing oyster shell. Layer (181) was similar to (180) except for the inclusion of green coloured lenses within the makeup. Finally Layer (182), which had a thickness of over 0.85m, comprised of very light brown sandy silt. Excavation ceased at this level (16.53mOD). Post excavation machining revealed that the main shaft was square-shaped and that the well cut through the natural brickearth to a depth of 3m (15.13mOD) before continuing into the natural river terrace gravels.

10.7 FEATURES

The SMS revealed that the Well was situated next to the first of three rows of NE-SW aligned features. The first row comprised of features [126], [131], [150] (and inter-cutting features: [110], [144], [133] and [139]), that spanned the full width of the PDS.

Projecting from the SW LOE was Pit [126] **Plate.5 Section 74**. Oval in plan, this feature measured 1.10m x 0.70m and had a depth of 0.60m. It contained twelve discernable layers of backfill (similar to those observed in pit [095] and well [068]). The uppermost context (125) comprised of very dark grey-black silty brickearth that contained frequent oyster shell and moderate iron slag and produced Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon pottery (c.800-875AD). This sealed layer (124) which comprised of black silty brickearth, containing moderate oyster shell. Below this layer was a lens of dark grey silty brickearth (123). Layer (122) comprised of black silty

brickearth with lenses of light brown clay and red-brown burnt material. This material contained moderate oyster shell and iron slag. Context (121) comprised of a dirty light brown brickearth containing iron slag. Layer (120) was made up of black silty brickearth that also contained iron slag. Both (120) and (121) sealed Context (119). This comprised of dirty light brown brickearth containing moderate oyster shell. This layer sealed a tertiary deposit of material (118) that formed a ring around the inner face of the pit. It comprised of clean light brown brickearth that represented a second stage of slumping from inner face of the pit. This sealed the first stage of slump material (117) that comprised of light-medium brown silty brickearth. This sealed the primary deposit (116) light-medium grey-brown silty brickearth. This contained occasional oyster shell.

Pit [133] was roughly rectangular and measured 0.80m x 0.45m x 0.50m. It contained dark grey-brown silty brickearth (132) that contained occasional oyster shell and produced Medieval pottery (c.1400-1450AD).

Pit [139] was oval and aligned NW-SE. It sat within and truncated the northern element of pit [135] and measured 0.55m x 0.30m x 0.20m and was filled with dark grey-brown silty brickearth (138) containing occasional charcoal flecks and daub fragments. It produced Medieval pottery (c.1450-1500AD).

The surviving element of Pit [135] measured 0.32m x 0.22m and had a depth of 0.15m. The fill (134) comprised dark grey-brown silty brickearth containing occasional oyster shell and produced Medieval pottery (c.1350-1400AD).

Pit [131] was rectangular shaped and aligned NW-SW. It measured 1.70m x 1.30m and had a depth of 0.72m. It contained a dark grey-brown silty brickearth (130) that included frequent oyster shell and occasional charcoal flecks.

Post Hole [110] and Cess Pit [114] truncated the SE section of [112].

Post Hole [110] was oval and measured 0.40m x 0.25m. It had a depth of 0.14m and was filled by black silty ash and charcoal (109).

Cess Pit [114] **Plate.6 Section 97** was rectangular and aligned NE-SW. It measured 1.64m x 1.26m and had a depth of 3m. This cess pit contained four distinct layers (113), (115), (151) and (152) (observed during post excavation machining of the feature). The uppermost fill (113) comprised of dark grey silty brickearth (0.50m thick) containing occasional chalk pieces and charcoal flecks that produced Medieval pottery (c.1250-1300AD).

Linear Feature [112] **PI.7** had a length of 2.70m, a width of 0.70m and a depth of 0.20m. The fill (111) comprised of Black and Reddish-Brown Silty Loamy Brickearth containing frequent charcoal flecks.

Layer (115) was a clean green-grey silty brickearth. The secondary layer (151) had a thickness of 0.47m and was a mix of lenses of brown brickearth and dark grey silt that contained moderate charcoal flecks and occasional chalk pieces. The primary fill (152) comprised of yellow-brown silt (0.78m thick).

10.8 WELLS

Within the centre of the row of features was an isolated Well [150] **Plate.8 Section 99** aligned NW-SE. The upper section of the shaft was rectangular (measuring 1.30m x 0.86m) with steep sloping sides up to a depth of 1.20m. Within the upper section were two fills (149) and (240). The latest (149) comprised of dark grey silty brickearth containing moderate oyster shell and small daub pieces. It also produced Medieval pottery (c.1450-1500AD). Below this was a mid grey silty brickearth containing moderate small pieces of chalk (240). The lower section (the main shaft) was observed for a depth of +1m. It had vertical sides and was filled with a mid-dark grey silty brickearth (?). Post excavation machining revealed that the well cut through the natural brickearth to a depth of 3m (16.10mOD) before continuing through the natural river terrace gravels.

The row of features continued 2.60m NE of well [150].

Post Hole [082] was an oval-shaped feature aligned NE-SW. It measured 0.70m x 0.40m and had a depth of 0.20m. It was filled with mid-dark grey silty brickearth (081). This feature was truncated by Pit [080].

Pit [080] had a slight irregular circular shape that measured 1.30m x 1.18m. It had a depth of 0.21m and contained mid-dark grey silty brickearth (079) containing frequent chalk pieces and moderate charcoal. It also produced Medieval pottery (c.1175-1225AD). This feature was cut by Well [067], truncating the pit's NW quadrant.

Well [067] **Plate 9 Section 52** was rectangular with vertical sides. It was aligned NW-SE and measured 1.54m x 1.04m. Excavated to a depth of +2m (partially by machine) it was filled with very dark grey-black silty brickearth containing moderate small chalk pieces and occasional pebbles (070) that produced Medieval pottery (c.1400-1500AD). Post excavation machining revealed that the well cut through the natural brickearth to a depth of 3m (14.91mOD) before continuing through the natural river terrace gravels.

Next to well [067] was a large oval-shaped pit. Pit [078] was aligned NW-SE and measured 1.60m x 1.20m. It had irregular sloping sides and was filled with mid-dark grey silty brickearth (077). It had a depth of 0.18m. Within the centre of the pit was a truncated circular Post Hole [076] that had a diameter of 0.30m and a depth of 0.28m. This was filled with very dark grey silty brickearth (075) containing occasional charcoal flecks. Truncating the northern edge of this feature was Pit [074].

10.9 ADJACENT PITS

Pit [074] had an irregular shape that measured 0.70m x 0.60m x 0.29m. The fill comprised of very dark grey silty brickearth (073) and it contained moderate chalk pieces and occasional charcoal flecks. Truncating this pit and continuing beyond the NE LOE was Pit [034].

Pit [034] was probably oval in shape and measured +1m x 0.74m. It had a depth of 0.21m and was filled with very dark grey-black silty soil (033) that produced Medieval pottery (c.1375-1450AD).

East of pit [078] was an isolated Pit/Post Hole [084]. Aligned NE-SW it was oval and measured 0.70m x 0.46m x 0.13m. It was filled with mid grey silty brickearth (083).

10.10 FURNACE

Located within the centre of the PDA and immediately east of cess pit [114] was a single chambered, twin flued Furnace [129] **Plate 10 Section 76** It measured 1.20m x 0.90m and was set into the natural brickearth up to a depth of 0.30m. Aligned NW-SE the structure had an irregular linear layout with a central, vertical 'instep' forming a channel where the heat source was located (represented by a solid burnt base). At either end of the central channel was a flue. The NW flue was square-shaped with vertical sides and a sloped NW step. The SE flue was curvilinear and also had vertical sides. The backfill of this structure contained moderate small daub pieces and iron slag (128).

Truncating the centre and NE side of the furnace was an oval shaped Pit [245]. It measured 0.80m x 0.60m and had depth of 0.22m. The fill (127) comprised of mid grey silty brickearth containing occasional oyster shell that produced a mix of worn Roman and Medieval pottery (if not intrusive – residual post c.1250AD).

The second row of NE-SW aligned features that also spanned the width of the PDA was situated c.5m east of the first. This row comprised of features [017], [021], [023], [167] [217], [221] (and inter-cutting features: [155], [162], [211], [213], [215], [162], [171], [174], [176], [178] and [223]).

10.11 ADDITIONAL FEATURES

Projecting from the SW LOE were Feature [211] and Pit [215].

Feature [211] was only partially observed. It measured +0.40m x 0.90m and had a depth of 0.40m. It was filled with very dark grey-black silty brickearth (210) containing frequent oyster shell and moderate charcoal. Feature [211] truncated the SW element of pit [215].

Feature [215] was either rectangular or oval and it measured +0.85m x 0.95m x 0.40m. It contained a mass of thin layers of dark grey-black and light brown silts and re-deposited brickearth (214). Moderate amounts of oyster and charcoal fleck occurred within the silts.

Also truncating this feature was a rectangular Post Hole [213]. Measuring 0.30m x 0.21m x 0.21m it was filled with light grey-brown re-deposited silty brickearth (212).

NW of pit [215] and also continuing beyond the LOE, lay Pit [221]. This pit was rectangular, aligned NE-SW and measured +1.40m x 0.80m. It had depth of +1m and it contained 3 layers of backfill (218), (219) and (220). Layer (218) sealed the pit and was 0.20m thick. It comprised of very dark grey-black silty brickearth that contained Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon pottery (c.800-875AD). Layer (219) comprised of a 0.60m thick light brown silty brickearth that contained frequent lenses of small daub pieces. Layer (220) was excavated to a depth of +0.30m and comprised of light brown and green-grey lenses of silty brickearth containing occasional oyster shell and charcoal flecks.

Immediately NW of pit [221] was another oval-shaped Pit [217]. This was also aligned NE-SW. It measured 1.54m x 1.20m and it had a depth of 0.26m. The fill (216) comprised of very dark grey-black silty brickearth containing frequent charcoal and moderate oyster shell.

One metre north of pit [217] lay Pit [023]. Originally observed during the archaeological evaluation, this feature, following the SMS measured 1.40m x 0.72m. It was oval-shaped and aligned NW-SE. It had a depth

of 0.47m and contained dark grey-brown silty brickearth (022) containing occasional CBM and iron slag and produced Medieval pottery (c.1475-1525AD).

A second isolated pit [017] was also originally observed in the archaeological evaluation. Rectangular and roughly aligned N-S, the pit measured 1.02m x 0.63m and had a depth of 0.11m. It was also filled with dark grey-brown silty brickearth (016) that contained moderate oyster shell and also produced Medieval pottery (c.1350-1400AD).

A third Pit [021] observed during the evaluation measured +1.40m x +0.40m x 0.30m. It had an irregular shape and was filled with mid grey-brown silty brickearth (020) that, again, produced Medieval pottery (c.1450-1500AD).

Next to and east of pit [021] were two inter-cutting pits. Pit [155] was aligned N-S and had an irregular shape. It measured +1.20m x 0.60m and had a depth of 1.18m. The fill comprised of five distinguishable layers (154), (156), (157), (158) and (159). Layer (154) had a thickness of 0.42m and comprised of very dark grey-black silty brickearth that contained moderate charcoal flecks and produced Late Anglo-Saxon pottery (c.?). This layer sealed a 0.06m band of re-deposited orange-brown brickearth (156). This in turn sealed a 0.10m thick black silty brickearth (157) that contained frequent charcoal flecks and occasional chalk pieces. This produced Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon pottery (c.850-900AD). Beneath this layer was a 0.05m tip line of re-deposited chalk (158). The primary deposit (159) had a thickness of 0.55m and comprised of black silty ash that contained frequent charcoal flecks and occasional chalk pieces.

This feature truncated the northern end of Pit [162] which was also aligned N-S and probably rectangular in shape. What survived of this feature measured 0.70m x 0.10m x 0.55m and it contained two fills. The upper fill (160) had a thickness of 0.45m and comprised of dark-grey silty brickearth containing moderate chalk pieces and occasional charcoal flecks. The primary fill (161) comprised of black silty ash containing very frequent charcoal flecks and oyster shell.

North of pits [155] and [162] was an isolated Post Hole [242]. Roughly circular, it measured 0.50m x 0.40m and had a depth of 0.20m. The fill (241) comprised of dark grey-black silty brickearth.

Immediately east of pits [155] and [162] lay Pit [223]. This feature was roughly rectangular in shape and measured 1.30m x 0.68m. It had a depth of 0.30m and contained black silty brickearth (222) containing frequent charcoal flecks and oyster shell.

North of pit [223] was a large group of inter-cutting features, creating an N-S aligned mass. All had irregular shapes and varying dimensions, making differentiation between features difficult. However, there were three discernable features.

Post Pit [171] (inc. [176]) formed the southern element of the group. It was aligned E-W and measured 1.80m x 1.57m and had a depth of 0.57m. The fill comprised of dark grey silty brickearth (170). This feature contained a central 'post pipe' (175) also aligned E-W. It contained dark grey-black silty brickearth containing occasional charcoal flecks. Both (170) and (175) produced Medieval pottery (c.1475-1525AD).

Pit [176] may also have truncated the southern tip of Pit [178]. Projecting from the eastern side of the group, pit [178] measured 1.50m x 1.20m x 0.35m and it contained dark grey silty brickearth (177) that produced Medieval pottery (c.1375-1450AD).

10.12 FEATURES

North of pit [178] was Feature [174]. This measured 3.50m x 1.80m. The base comprised of a multitude of levels – probably representing the basal elements of several features. The feature contained two fills (172) and (173).

Context (172) comprised of mid-dark grey silty brickearth that had a maximum depth of 0.36m. It contained occasional chalk pieces and produced Medieval pottery (c.1450-1500AD). The primary fill (173) comprised of a mix of light brown and dark grey lenses of silty brickearth (0.14m thick) that contained moderate oyster shell and occasional charcoal flecks.

Situated at the northern-most tip of this large grouping was Post Hole [244]. Circular in plan, it had a diameter of 0.50m and had a depth of 0.25m. It contained mid-dark grey silty brickearth (243).

Immediately east of feature [174] and post hole [244] lay Pit [167]. Roughly circular in shape, it had a diameter of 1.57m and had a depth of 0.80m. It contained four layers of backfill (163), (164), (165) and (166). Context (163) had a thickness of 0.40m and comprised of dark grey silty brickearth that contained occasional charcoal flecks and produced Medieval pottery (c.1450-1500AD). This sealed (164), a 0.24m thick, black silty iron waste material comprising iron scale, slag and charcoal (Sample No.5).

This lay on a 0.15m thick layer of re-deposited brown brickearth (165) that contained occasional oyster shell and charcoal flecks. The primary fill (166) comprised of mid-dark grey silty brickearth containing moderate charcoal flecks and occasional oyster shell (Sample No. 6).

Eighty centimetres north of pit [167] was Post Hole [169] which was roughly circular and measured 0.51m. It had a depth of 0.16m and contained very dark grey silty brickearth (168) containing occasional charcoal flecks and produced medieval pottery (c.1250-1300AD).

The third row of NE-SW aligned features that spanned the width of the PDA was situated between 2m and 6.5m east of the second row. The third row comprised of twelve individual features.

Situated 0.30m from the SW LOE was Pit [186], the first of a series of similar pits (the others being [188], [192] and [206]). All were roughly rectangular in shape and aligned NE-SW.

Pit [186] measured 0.87m x 0.47m and it had a depth of 0.21m. It contained dark grey silty brickearth (185) with occasional oyster shell.

Pit [192] measured 1.20m x 0.58m and it had a depth of 0.42m. It contained dark grey silty brickearth (191) containing occasional chalk pieces and produced Medieval pottery (c.1300-1350AD).

Pit [188] **Plate 11 Section 117** measured 0.93m x 0.50m x 0.20m and was filled with dark grey silty brickearth (187) containing occasional charcoal flecks.

Finally, Pit [206] measured 0.95m x 0.63m and had a depth of 0.48m. It also contained dark grey silty brickearth (205) containing frequent chalk pieces and moderate charcoal flecks. This produced Medieval pottery (post c.1250AD).

Three additional features, though not rectangular were most likely part of this series of features.

Pit [204] was oval-shaped and aligned N-S. It measured 0.90m x 0.86m x 0.53m and was also filled with dark grey silty brickearth (203) that also contained charcoal flecks and chalk pieces. It also produced Medieval pottery (c.1250-1275AD).

Pit [198] was roughly square-shaped and was aligned NW-SE. It measured 1.15m x 0.96m and was filled with dark grey silty brickearth mixed with lenses of orange-brown brickearth (197) to a depth of 0.59m. Again, this fill also contained charcoal flecks and chalk pieces and produced Medieval pottery (c.1300-1350AD).

The final feature was Pit [196]. This pit was oval-shaped and aligned NW-SE. It measured 0.80m x 0.70m x 0.08m. It contained very dark grey silty brickearth (195) containing occasional charcoal flecks.

Half a metre north of pit [186] was Pit [227]. Aligned E-W this rectangular shaped feature measured 1.32m x 0.82m x 0.46m. It had three distinct layers of backfill (224), (225) and (226). Layer (224) had a thickness of 0.20m and comprised of dark grey silty brickearth with occasional charcoal flecks. The secondary fill (225) was a mix of light brown and dark grey silty brickearth lenses (0.15m thick) containing occasional chalk pieces. The primary fill (226) comprised of green-grey silty brickearth containing moderate charcoal flecks.

10.13 CIRCULAR PIT

North of pit [227] lay a large, slightly circular, pit. Pit [239] **Plate 12 Section 134** measured 1.70m in diameter, It had a maximum depth of 1.08m and contained at least eight discernable layers of backfill (231), (232), (233), (234), (235) (236) (237) and (238) (similar to those observed in [095], [068] (inc. [112]), [126] and [221]). Layer (231) had a thickness of 0.25m and comprised of mid-dark grey silty brickearth and contained occasional iron slag. This sealed (232), which was 0.20m thick and comprised of light brown silty brickearth containing occasional oyster shell and charcoal flecks. Context (233) comprised of a 0.35m thick layer of mid grey silty brickearth containing moderate iron slag and occasional oyster shell. Lens (234) (within layer (235)) comprised of a mass of iron smelting waste, primarily iron slag and hammerscale that was 0.20m thick. Layer (235) was a deposit of silty charcoal and ash that varied in thickness from 0.40m to 0.12m that contained occasional iron slag. Contexts (236) and (237) comprised of re-deposited light brown brickearth slumping of the interface. The primary fill (238) was +0.36m thick (not fully excavated) and comprised of dark grey silty iron smelting waste, primarily iron slag, hammerscale and charcoal sealed by a tip line of oyster shell.

Within the 'centre' of the third row was Post Hole [190] (situated 0.70m northeast of pit [188]). This feature was circular and had a diameter of 0.50m and a depth of 0.14m. It contained dark grey silty brickearth (189).

Two further post holes were situated southeast of pit [204].

Post Hole [200] was slightly rectangular and aligned N-S. It measured 0.28m x 0.25m and had a depth of 0.06m. It was also filled with dark grey silty brickearth (199).

Post Hole [202] was oval and aligned roughly E-W. It measured 0.56m x 0.44m x 0.12m and contained the same dark grey silty brickearth (201).

A single, isolated Pit/Post Hole [194] lay 2.5m northwest of pit [198]. This feature was circular and had a diameter of 0.70m and a depth of 0.21m. It was filled with dark grey silty brickearth (193) that contained frequent chalk pieces and moderate charcoal flecks.

10.14 TRENCH THREE (EVALUATION PHASE)

During the Archaeological Evaluation a single pit [019] was observed in Trench Three (trench three was aligned NE-SW 1.5m from the east LOE). Pit [019] was situated 1.5m southeast of post hole [190]. It had an irregular shape, was aligned NE-SW and measured 1.60m x 1.16m and contained dark grey silty brickearth (018) to a maximum depth of 0.75m. It produced residual Mid-Late Iron Age and Mid Roman pottery, a silver Penny of Edward the Confessor (SF:1) issued by Ethered (Archbishop of Canterbury) between AD871-891 and a possible late Anglo-Saxon iron Knife (SF:15).

The SMS also revealed that a pit [209] lay immediately outside the southwest end of Trench Three. Pit [209] **Plate 13 Section 123** was rectangular and roughly aligned E-W. It measured +1.20m x 1.02m and it had a depth of 1.17m. The upper fill (207) comprised of a dark grey silty brickearth that had a thickness of 0.63m. It contained frequent charcoal flecks and a mass of large-medium fragments of daub, similar to that observed in Well [068] (Sample No. 7). This layer also produced a fragment of late 9th Century, doughnut-shaped Loom Weight (SF:12), providing a late Anglo-Saxon date. The lower, primary fill (208) comprised of light brown silty brickearth 0.54m thick. This contained moderate charcoal flecks and small daub pieces.

The final feature excavated during the SMS was situated within the extreme south corner and continued beyond the LOE. Pit [230] **Plate 14 Section 133** was probably oval-shaped. It measured +1.20m x 1.70m and it had a depth of 1.50m. The upper fill (228) comprised of light creamy-brown silty brickearth that contained occasional charcoal flecks. The primary fill (229) comprised of green-grey silty brickearth containing frequent charcoal flecks and moderate oyster shell (Sample No. 8). It produced a late 9th Century Polyhedral Headed, copper alloy, Pin (SF:16).

10.15. Features by Period

10.16 MID-LATE ANGLO-SAXON

The Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon period on Chantry Lane was represented by fifteen features with the date range: c.730-900AD representing c.170 year period of probable activity. Their distribution along an 8m wide corridor aligned NW-SE at 090° from Chantry Lane may suggest a land division concentrated to the SW though this may be an illusion derived from the narrow nature and relative small scale of the site.

Eleven of the features: [008], [068], [095], [112]*, [126], [155], [215]*, [217]*, [221], [223]* and [239]* had fills that were extremely similar in composition and substance, suggesting a continuation of the same activities within that timeframe.¹ Though there was no direct evidence of iron smelting on site, the size and quantities of iron slag, within each feature and the frequency of ash and charcoal, strongly suggests that there was an iron production industry within the immediate vicinity of Chantry Lane.

Two features: [012] and [019] shared similar fills that lacked evidence of industrial activity and the un-circulated condition of the silver Penny within the fill of [019] strongly reinforces the late 9th Century presence on site.

There is also evidence to suggest that there is at least one building in the vicinity. The uppermost fill of both the Well [068] and Pit [209] contained a considerable amount of medium-large sized fragments of burnt wattle and daub.

The Well was the largest of the Anglo-Saxon features. The Well-head was roughly circular in plan and 'funnel-shaped' (probably the result of erosion) and had a diameter of 2.5m and a depth of 2.10m at which point the shaft became rectangular-shaped, measuring 1.20m x 0.80m. The shaft cut through the river terrace gravels at 15.13mOD presumably continuing to a depth of some 15 – 16m to reach the water table.

10.17 LATE ANGLO-SAXON

There was no evidence of activity on the site for a period of c.300 years.

10.18 MEDIEVAL

The Medieval period on Chantry Lane was represented by thirty four dateable features, producing a date range of c.1200-1500AD. The features were spread across the site, though there were three linear concentrations aligned NE-SW (parallel with Chantry Lane) situated roughly 6m apart. Each concentration suggests that the site underwent a series of land divisions (orientated off the New Dover Road?) at different phases and were added to over the course of the Medieval period.

10.19 PERIOD ONE (c.1200-1250AD)

The Medieval activity on site did not begin until c.1200-1250AD, represented by three features: [052], [106] and [080]. Post Pit [052] and Post Hole [106] were located 1m from the western LOE and (together with Post Pit [048] and Post Hole [057] dating 1250-1300AD) may indicate the presence of an ephemeral land division (a fence-line) or other structure. Pit [080] was isolated, however, its' location amongst a later series of features that would form the first (and earliest) NE-SW linear concentration, suggests that it was placed on the edge of an existing (Anglo-Saxon?) boundary.

10.20 PERIOD TWO (c.1250-1300AD)

The period c.1250-1300AD was represented by ten features: [032], [036], [040], [046], [057], [087], [114], [169], [204] and [245]. Pit [032] was aligned NE-SW (parallel with Chantry Lane) and was the largest feature

*No ceramic or other dateable material was recovered from these particular features.

of this period. Though relatively free of domestic refuse, the function of this feature was probably the disposal of rubbish. The total absence of cess suggests that this was not a cess pit. Pits [036] and [040] were relatively shallow. Their function is unknown.

Post Pit [046] and Post Hole [057] may have formed part of the land division /structure mentioned above. Pit [087] was a short, linear feature aligned NW-SE and therefore at 090° to Chantry Lane. Its' function is uncertain, however it may represent the basal remains of a double post hole and also relate to the possible land division / structure. Feature [114] was a cess pit (which may explain its' isolation from the other contemporary features). It was aligned NE-SW and also lay within what would form the earliest property boundary. As with Pit [080] from 1200-1250AD, the presence of [114] at this location probably indicates the presence of an earlier boundary. Post Hole [169] and Pits [204] and [245] were also isolated features located on the line of what would form two further property boundaries.

Again they may indicate the presence of existing boundaries that had not seen alteration up to this period. Pit [245] was situated 1m east of cess pit [114] and truncated the central section of Furnace [129].

10.21 PERIOD THREE (c.1300-1350AD)

The period c.1300-1350AD was represented by four features: Pits [192], [198] and [206]. All three were situated along the eastern-most NE-SW linear concentration, forming the beginning of a second property boundary. Pits [192] and [206] were rectangular and were of similar size. Both were also aligned NE-SW. Pit [198] was roughly square and was situated immediately north of Pit [204] (from c.1250-1300AD).

10.22 PERIOD FOUR (c.1350-1400AD)

There were five features dating from the period c. 1350-1400AD. Pit [004] and Post Hole [059] are likely to have been additions to the fence-line / structure observed in the west corner (the NW LOE) of the PDA. Pits [014] and [017] were isolated features of similar size and shape and alignment (NW-SE). Pit [017] was located on the line of another linear concentration that would become the third and latest property boundary installed on the site. Pit [135] was situated at the SW end of the first property boundary.

10.23 PERIOD FIVE (c.1400-1450AD)

The period c.1400-1450AD was represented by four dateable features: Pits [034], [133], [176] and [178]. Pits [034] and [133] were isolated features located at opposite ends of the earliest property boundary whereas Pits [176] and [178] overlapped and were located on the line of what became the latest property boundary.

10.24 PERIOD SIX (c.1450-1500AD)

There were ten features that represented the final period of c.1450-1500AD. Pit [139] and Wells [067] and [150] were placed along the line of the earliest property boundary and Pits [025] and [027] were situated immediately to the NW. Pits [021], [023], [167], [171] and [174] formed the majority of features that created the third and latest property boundary.

10.25 UNDATED

There were twenty two features on site that could not be dated. These were: Post Holes [055], [082], [084], [100], [108], [110], [190], [194], [200], [202], [242] and [244], Pits [042], [044], [074], [076], [186], [188], [196], [227] and [131] and Furnace [129].

Through stratigraphic sequencing it was possible to determine the following: Post Hole [082] was truncated by Pit [080] which was dated c.1200-1250AD. Post Hole [100] was truncated by Pit [095] which was dated c.730-850AD. Pit [074] was truncated by Pit [034] which was dated c.1400-1450AD.

Pit [076] was truncated by Well [067] which was dated c.1450-1500AD and Furnace [129] was truncated by Pit [245] which was dated c.1250-1300AD.

Furnace [129] though undated had been truncated by Pit [245] providing a *terminus ante quem* of c.1250AD. It is possible however, that the furnace was responsible for the abundant presence of iron slag and industrial waste observed in features [008], [068], [095], [112], [126], [155], [215], [217], [221], [223] and [239]. Therefore, this material could provide the furnace with a tentative Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon date.

Pits [186], [188], [196] and [227] and Post Holes [190], [200] and [202] were part of the sequence of features that formed the second land division. The features within this group that were dateable produced a narrow date range of c.1250-1350AD. It is most probable therefore that the aforementioned features also fall in to this time frame.

Post Holes [055] and [108] probably relate to the sequence of post holes and 'post pits' that formed the possible fence-line or other structure within the SW corner of the site. This could therefore provide [055] and [108] with a possible time frame of c.1200-1300AD.

Pit [044] situated within the north corner of the PDA, was identical in form and backfill to Pits [036] and [040]. It is therefore likely that [044] can be linked to Period Two (c.1250-1300AD).

Post Holes [242] and [244] together with Post Hole [169] form a NE-SW alignment. If they represent a fence-line it would provide [242] and [244] with a date of c.1250-1300AD.

It has not been possible to determine the date of the following: Pit [042]. Post Holes [084] and [110]. Pit [131] and Post Hole [194].

11. Conclusion

The excavation at Chantry Lane, Canterbury revealed a total of 71 archaeological features dispersed across the PDA that produced evidence of activity on site during the Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods.

The distribution of the Anglo-Saxon features, though widely dispersed, may reflect a series of land divisions at least 8m long (perhaps as much as 50m) and c.14m wide coming off the New Dover Rd street frontage, though there was no evidence of this during the excavation at 1-7 New Dover Road (Stevens 2013). The

presence of the Anglo-Saxon features roughly within the confines of two (later three) Medieval NE-SW land divisions suggests that the Medieval period respected a pre-existing series of plots still extant up to the 12th Century.

The majority of Anglo-Saxon features contained a mass of iron slag and industrial waste, suggesting an iron smelting industry within the vicinity of Chantry lane, if not on the site itself.

After an absence of c.300 years the site underwent a considerable increase in activity. Beginning c.1200AD the Medieval period was represented by a large series of pits, most of which were concentrated upon the suggested pre-existing land divisions. The land divisions were clearly marked out over a period of 300 years beginning during 13th Century. Three such divisions were observed and they were developed at different stages. The earliest (9m east of the Chantry Lane LOE) took form from c.1200-1300AD and the second, at the rear of the PDA (25.5m east of the Chantry Lane LOE) took form from c.1250-1350AD. A third division was installed c.5.5m between the first and second divisions from c.1350-1500AD which finally divided the site into four parcels.

Concentrated next to the Chantry Lane LOE were a series of post holes and post pits that may have represented a fence-line or other structure that underwent alteration or renewal over several phases.

Archaeological activity ceased on the site not long after c.1500AD at which time it may be assumed that the site was turned in to orchard.

12. Finds

Pottery by Nigel MacPherson Grant

Overall, 641 sherds weighing 8kgs.903gms were recovered during this excavation. The overall assemblage is technically multi-period, with Prehistoric, Roman, Mid and Late Saxon, Early-Late Medieval and Post-Medieval periods being variably represented. Overall – sherd quantities, sizes and condition indicate that only the later Saxon and overall Medieval phases clearly represent on-site domestic activity. For the remaining periods, quantities are low – Later Prehistoric (1 sherd, *Context 18*), Early-Mid Roman (6, *Contexts 11, 18, 91, 127 and 130*) and Post-Medieval (2, *Contexts 11 and 20*). This latter material is not dealt with in any detail here since any potential on-site presence, however probable, is only implied – the pre-Roman and Roman elements are all residual and could have been introduced via re-deposition processes and any Post-Medieval presence intrusive from site phases that are likely to have been machine-removed during twentieth century building activity or immediately prior to the current work (For the full report on the pottery see Appendix 1).

12.1 Mid-Late and Late Saxon

An overall total of 68 sherds from 12 contexts – 07 (4), 11 (17), 24 (1), 70 (1), 88 (6), 91 (15), 95 (4), 96 (1), 115 (1), 125 (1), 130 (1), 132 (1), 157 (2), 170-175 (1), 172-3 (2), 216 (5), 218 (2) and 229 (2) – represent this period. Of these, those from 70, 95, 132, 170-175 and 172-3 are definitely residual in post-Saxon

contexts, and those from 96, 125, 218 and 229 *may* be similarly residual. The remainder, from *Contexts* 07, 11, 88, 91, 115, 157 and 216, consist of frequently fairly large sherds, most near-fresh and definitely derived from undisturbed *in-situ* contemporary contexts.

Mid-Late Saxon (c.750-850 AD)

Contexts 96 and 229 produced 3 sherds - a large plain body fragments from two fine Ipswich Ware pitchers or jars. Despite its size, the sherd from 96 is rather worn and *may* be residual in a post-Saxon context. Those from 229 are slightly less worn and *may* be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit. These are, technically, the earliest post-Roman elements and, lacking any other associated material, have to be given their standard production currency date – c.725-850 AD. Although one or both could easily be late, mid ninth century AD products, surviving in use to some degree beyond their production end-date, to be broken and discarded at much the same time as the other material discussed below – the evidence from *Contexts* 91, 95, 172-3 and 218 could indicate an earlier, mid-later eighth or early ninth century, production. Though the evidence from 95 and 172-3 is slightly overshadowed by residuality issues, all share the same trend in that they have both worn and near-fresh – or only slightly chipped – sherds from Mid-Late Saxon Canterbury sandy ware jars. The more worn elements are frequently from rather thicker-walled vessels with, in some cases, a fairly heavy burnished finish. This particularly applies to a large typically bag-shaped jar part-profile from *Context* 91. All of these are more typical of the period **c.750-800 AD** rather than later.

Superficially, the near-fresh or less worn material from *Contexts* 07, 88, 91, 115, 157 and 216 – all bodysherds – share the same basic manufacturing trends as the above material – shallow subtly fluted vertical knife-trimming of vessel bodies followed by variably intense but frequently irregular over-burnishing. In addition, there are several small bodysherds from boss-decorated jars – a typical period indicator made between approximately 750-850, perhaps as late as c.875 AD (Macpherson-Grant 2001, 223). Whilst all these *could* also be dated as above, many are thinner-walled and appear better-made and in better condition than the later eighth-century dated material which suggests a later, ninth century, production date.

Indirectly supporting this likelihood is the presence in *Context* 11 of a small cluster of coarseware rims whose forms are nearer to proposed 'Early'-style rim types in the Marlowe Late Saxon sequence (Macpherson-Grant 1995, 890), and more likely to date to between c.850-900 AD than later. In addition, *Contexts* 88, 91 and 157 also produced large fresh bodysherds from one or two large wheel-thrown North French/Flemish Grey Ware pitchers with typical trellis-burnished decoration. Though the full currently estimated production range of these vessels needs to be checked – examples from Sheppard Frere's Canterbury Lane excavation were dated to between c.850-950 AD and helped to chronologically 'ground' a number of key Late Saxon pottery groups from the Marlowe Car Park excavations (*op.cit*, Fig.384). The presence of these, together with the more ninth than eighth century characteristics of the other less worn coarsewares mentioned above, suggests that much of this material stems from contexts that are likely to date to between **c.850-900 AD**. Complementing this likelihood is the point that not only do many of the local and imported sherds share a similar lack of serious wear but has a number of inter-context same-vessel equations – 88 with 91 (for the coarsewares) and 88 with 91 and 157 (for the imported pitchers).

Summarising this phase – the overall Saxon-type material implies on-site occupation from at least **c.775/800 AD**, if not slightly earlier, and presumably continuing throughout the ninth century. Any firm indications of activity later than **c.900/925 AD** were not recovered.

12.2 Early-Late Medieval

Although this is the main broad period represented, the overall assemblage is dominated by a rather mundane collection of material – principally Canterbury sandy ware products throughout – mostly kitchenware vessels and a smaller quantity of tableware jugs. There is a thin scatter of eastern Kentish shelly kitchenwares wares of broadly twelfth-earlier thirteenth century date and one later thirteenth century AD possible Ashford/Wealden area jug. Imported fine tablewares are scarce – only two sherds from two different Flemish Highly Decorated jugs.

Although the *Early Medieval* products indicate on-site activity from **c.1050/1075 AD**, the majority are mostly of mid-late twelfth century AD date and overall quantities are comparatively low (71 sherds). All are residual in later contexts. Specifically *Medieval*, thirteenth-fourteenth century, pottery dominates the whole assemblage (374 sherds) with a marked, as recovered, c.1200-1250 AD emphasis – 235 sherds compared with only 139 post-c.1250 AD elements. Although the following comment may be influenced by recovery biases – this earlier thirteenth century quantity-bias seems to be reflected elsewhere in the County on quite a wide geographical basis, even in rural areas. Either different earlier Medieval discard tendencies are indicated or, *possibly*, this trend is a bi-product of contemporary manufacturing methods, lower kiln temperatures compared with those of later date. Again as recovered, *Late Medieval* quantities are fairly low (77 sherds) with no material obviously later than **c.1500/1525 AD**.

Where possible, and based on available manufacturing characteristics (including firing colour and fabric hardness trends), individual context-assemblages have been placed into 50 year date brackets -

c.1150-1200 AD – None

c.1200-1250 AD – *Contexts* 71, 79, 107, 165-6 of which 79 **may** date to between **c.1175-1225 AD**. These *may* derive from undisturbed contemporary deposits.

c.1250-1300 AD – *Contexts* 31, 35, 40, 113, 168, of which 31, 40 *may* derive from undisturbed contemporary deposits.

c.1300-1350 AD – *Contexts* 130, 191, 198

c.1350-1400 AD – *Contexts* 03, 16, 134, of which 16 *may* derive from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

c.1400-1450 AD – *Contexts* 132, 175, 177 of which 175 **definitely** stems from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

c.1450-1500 AD – *Contexts* 20, 22, 24, 136-138, 149, 163, 170-175, 172 of which 20 **definitely** does and 163, 172 *may* derive from undisturbed contemporary deposits.

Of the above, only the material from *Contexts* 20 and 175 categorically stem from undisturbed contexts – the

first produced conjoining elements forming the complete unworn profile of a medium-diameter everted-rim cooking-pot, the second a significant quantity of fresh sherds from a reduce-fired round-bodied jug. With the others, there is a degree of uncertainty. For the remaining post-Saxon contexts not indicated above there are potential intrusion/residuality issues. In some cases the available content only allows for a more general placement, eg. 'after c.1250 AD'. The quantity, range and condition of the material from 3 contexts – 70, 130, 136 and 138 and 149 – suggest derivation either from open features that have received material over a relatively long period of time or represent re-deposited pottery used in levelling spreads – the latter may particularly apply to the highly fragmented material from *Context 136 and 138*.

No further work is required on the pottery retrieved from this excavation at Chantry Lane.

12.3 The Small Finds by Simon Holmes

A total of sixteen Small Finds were recovered from the excavation at Chantry Lane, Canterbury. They comprise of 1 silver, 2 copper alloy, 12 Iron, 2 Stone and 2 Fired Clay objects.

THE COINS

A single, silver Penny of Alfred the Great was recovered from the fill (018) of pit [019]. In almost un-circulated condition, the coin could not have entered the archaeological record long after being issued in the late 9th Century.

SF:1 (018) [019]. Silver Penny. Alfred the Great.

Canterbury Mint: Archbishop Ethered (AD 871-891)

OBV: +AELBRED REX. Bust l. Dia. Cuir.

REV: ... MON/EDERED/ETA ...

This coin is a known type of Penny. However, the reverse usually depicts the three lines of text divided by two 'lunate' lines. This specimen does not have this distinction and therefore, may be a new variety of the known type.

FURTHER ACTION: To be conserved, packaged and published.

THE COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS

There were two copper alloy objects recovered from the excavation at Chantry Lane. Small Find SF:13 was recovered from the central fill (233) of a Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon Pit [239]. Small Find SF:16 was retrieved from the primary fill (229) of Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon Pit [230].

SF:13 (233) [239]. Oval-shaped Copper Alloy Object. Measures: 13mm x 11mm. Thickness: 6mm.

FURTHER ACTION: Requires x-ray, conservation and packaged.

SF:16 (229) [230]. Incomplete Copper Alloy 'Polyhedral Headed' Pin. Length: 61mm. Thickness (of pin): 2mm. The 'polyhedral head' comprises of 13 plain facets with a ringed 'collar' underneath the head. The head measures: 10mm x 6mm x 6mm. Date: late 9th Century.

FURTHER ACTION: To be packaged.

THE IRON OBJECTS

There were twelve iron objects recovered from the excavation at Chantry Lane. These included three knives: SF:2 recovered from the Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon Well [068], SF:5 from Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon Pit [] and SF:15 from Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon Pit [019].

SF:2 (091) [068]. Complete 'angle-back' Knife from Well [068]. Length: ?mm. Width: ?mm. Thickness: ?mm. Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon.

SF:3 (088) [068]. Complete circular object with internal circular hole from Well [068]. Diameter: ?mm Thickness: ?mm. Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon.

SF:4 (152) [114]. x4 Iron pieces from Cess Pit [114]. Medieval (c.1250-1300AD).

SF:5 (?) [?]. Knife.

SF:6 (149) [150]. Iron Object from Well [150]. Length: ?mm. Width: ?mm. Thickness: ?mm. Medieval (c.1450-1500AD).

SF:7 (088) [068]. Iron Object from Well [068]. Length: ?mm. Width: ?mm. Thickness: ?mm. Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon.

SF:11 (179) [068]. Iron Object from Well [068]. Length: ?mm. Width: ?mm. Thickness: ?mm. Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon.

SF:14 (233) [239]. Complete 'L-shaped' Iron Object from Pit [239]. Length: 98mm. Width: 22mm. Thickness: 7mm. Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon.

SF:15 (018) [019]. Incomplete 'angle-back' Knife from Pit [019]. Length: 72mm. Width: 28mm. Thickness: 4mm. Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon.

FURTHER ACTION: All require x-ray, conservation and packaging.

THE STONE OBJECTS

There were two stone objects recovered from the excavation at Chantry Lane. Both were retrieved from the Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon Well [068].

SF:8 (088) [068]. Fragments of Quernstone.

SF:10 (142) [068]. Domed-shaped Spindle Whorl. Diameter: ?mm. Thickness: ?mm.

FURTHER ACTION: Both require Petrological analysis and packaging.

OBJECTS OF FIRED CLAY

There were two objects of fired clay from the excavation at Chantry Lane. SF:9, Daub and SF:12, a Loom Weight, were recovered from Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon features.

SF:9 (088) [068]. Moderately large and burnt fragment of shaped/moulded Wattle and Daub. Length: ?mm. Width: ?mm. Thickness: ?mm.

SF:12 (207) [209]. Intermediate 'doughnut-shaped' Loom Weight. (Marlow Ex 1995. 1218. pp1177). c.700-850AD.

12.4. Environmental Assessment by Lisa Gray

Assessment of Whole Earth Samples from Chantry Lane are being undertaken by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA

13.1. Introduction

This report (forthcoming) will describe the contents of whole hearth soil samples taken during excavations at Chantry Lane, Canterbury, Kent and will assesses the significance and potential of any plant macro-remains present. Artefactual and faunal material from these samples will be made available to the relevant specialists. The full report will be available as Appendix 4.

12.5. Animal remains by Angela Trentacoste

Excavations conducted by Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT) at Chantry Lane, Canterbury (Kent) revealed archaeological features dating to the Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods. Of these features, several pit fills and a well fill contained animal remains. The majority of remains derived from common domestic livestock; two bird bones were also identified. Cattle are the most common taxon. Some differences are visible in the deposition of livestock skeletal elements between periods, but the sample is too small for a detailed assessment. Because of the small size and long chronological span of the assemblage, it is of limited research potential. No further study is recommended. For the full report see Appendix 2.

13. Assessment of the results

13.1 The archaeological work undertaken at Chantry Lane adds to the growing corpus of archaeological information on the Anglo-Saxon history of Canterbury and the original research aims have been met and no further research objectives were identified during the course of the work on site and in the post excavation works (CCC 13.5.13).

13.2 No further work is required on the specialists work to date. However, the processing of the environmental samples may highlight any additional research potential (CCC 13.5.14).

13.3 Apart from the environmental samples which are being processed by Lisa Gray which will take an additional nine days of work all work by the specialists are complete and the only additional work which may be required is on the Small Finds by Simon Holmes and will take ten days (CCC 13.5.15).

13.4 A full report may not be required but publication in the 'Archaeologia Cantiana' is recommended and a paper based on the results of the work at Chantry Lane and to include other archaeological sites in the vicinity is proposed with a timetable of 15 days spread over three months (CCC 13.5.16).

14. Summary of Site Archive

Context Register Sheets: 12 (245 Context Sheets)

Photo Register Sheets: 7 (91 photographs)

Drawing Register Sheets: 7 (117 Drawing. 14 Permatrace sheets)

Environmental Register Sheets: 28 (28 samples)

Small Finds Register Sheets: 1 (7 Small Finds)

Soil samples: 28 10ltr bags

Pottery : 642 sherds weighing 8kgs 903gms

Small finds: See data sets

15. Acknowledgements

SWAT Archaeology would like to thank the client, Jenner Construction Ltd for commissioning the project. Illustrations were produced by Digitise This. The fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Holmes, Faye Wills, James Quinlan, Dan Latus and the report written by Simon Holmes and Paul Wilkinson. The project was managed and report edited by Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA.

Paul Wilkinson

19/09/2016

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KCC HER data 2016

PLATES



Plate 1. Pit [032]



Plate 2. Pit [095]



Plate 3. Post pit [048]



Plate 4. Well [068]



Plate 5. Pit [126]



Plate 6. Cess pit [114]



Plate 7. Linear feature [112]



Plate 8. Well [150]



Plate 9. Well [067]



Plate 10. Furnace [129]



Plate 12. Pit [239]



Plate 11. Pit [188]



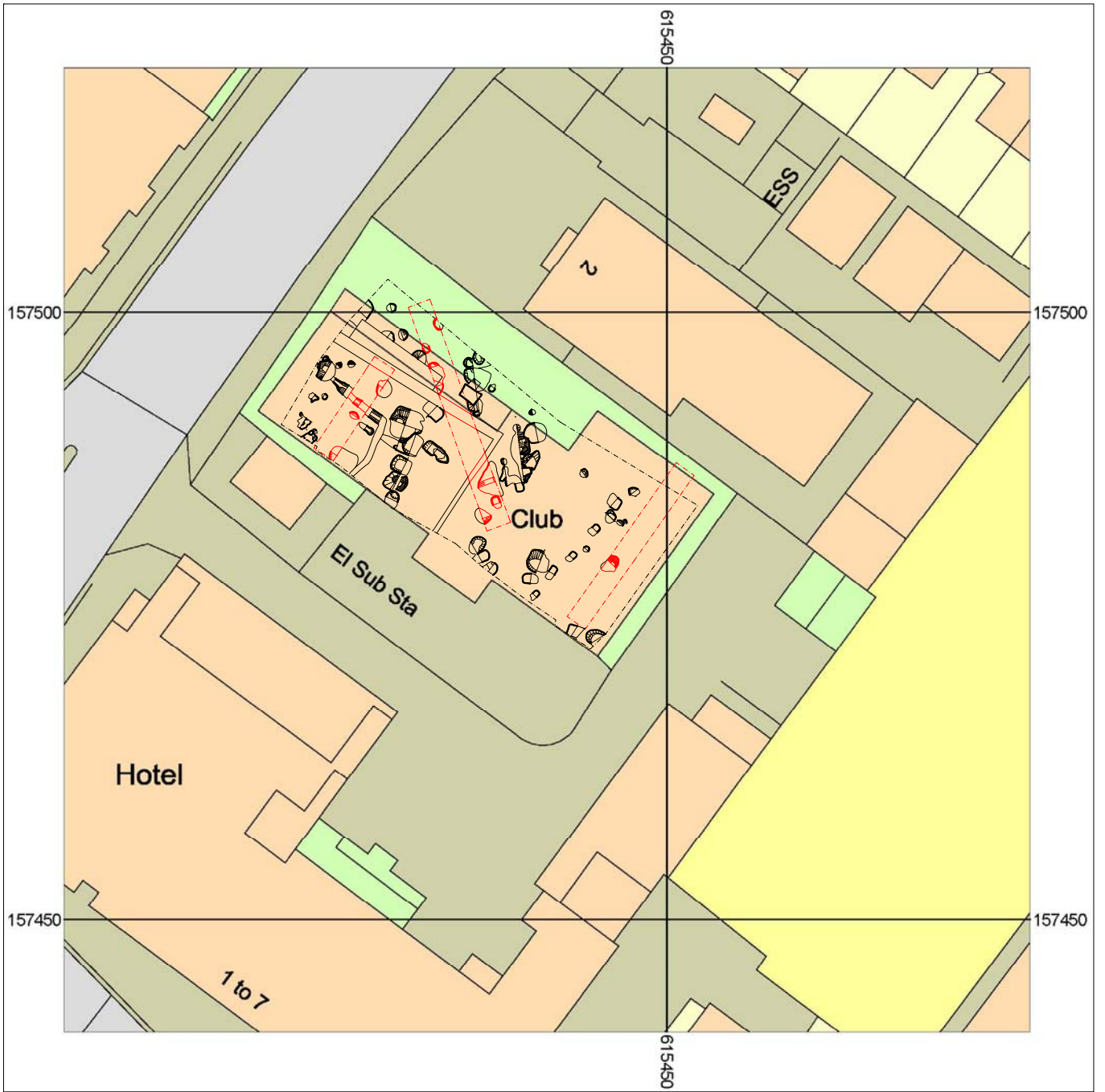
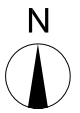
Plate 13. Pit [209]



Plate 14. Pit [230]

Plate 15. Furnace





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Figure 1: Location of site

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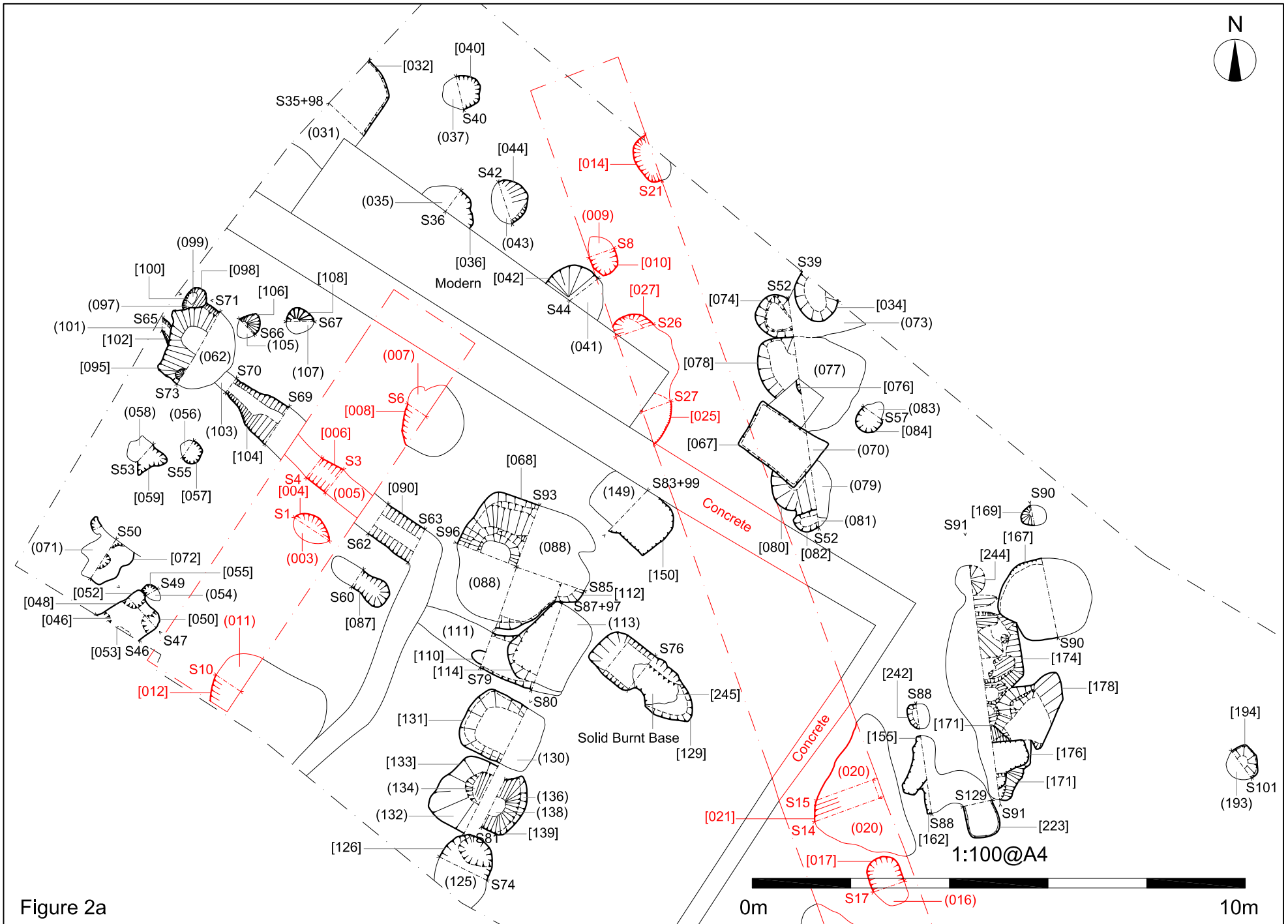
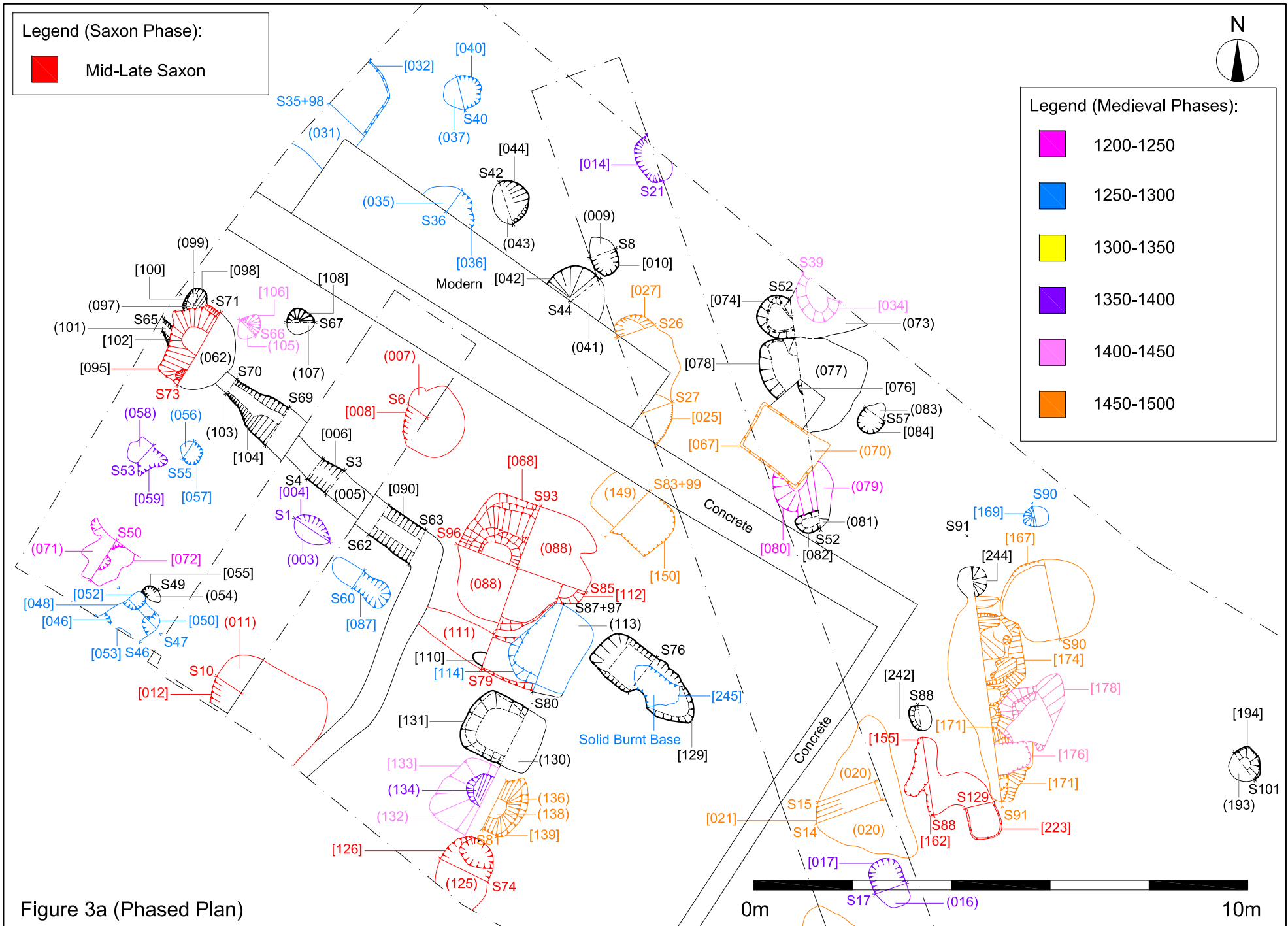


Figure 2a



Legend (Saxon Phase):
■ Mid-Late Saxon

Legend (Medieval Phases):

- 1200-1250
- 1250-1300
- 1300-1350
- 1350-1400
- 1400-1450
- 1450-1500

Figure 3a (Phased Plan)

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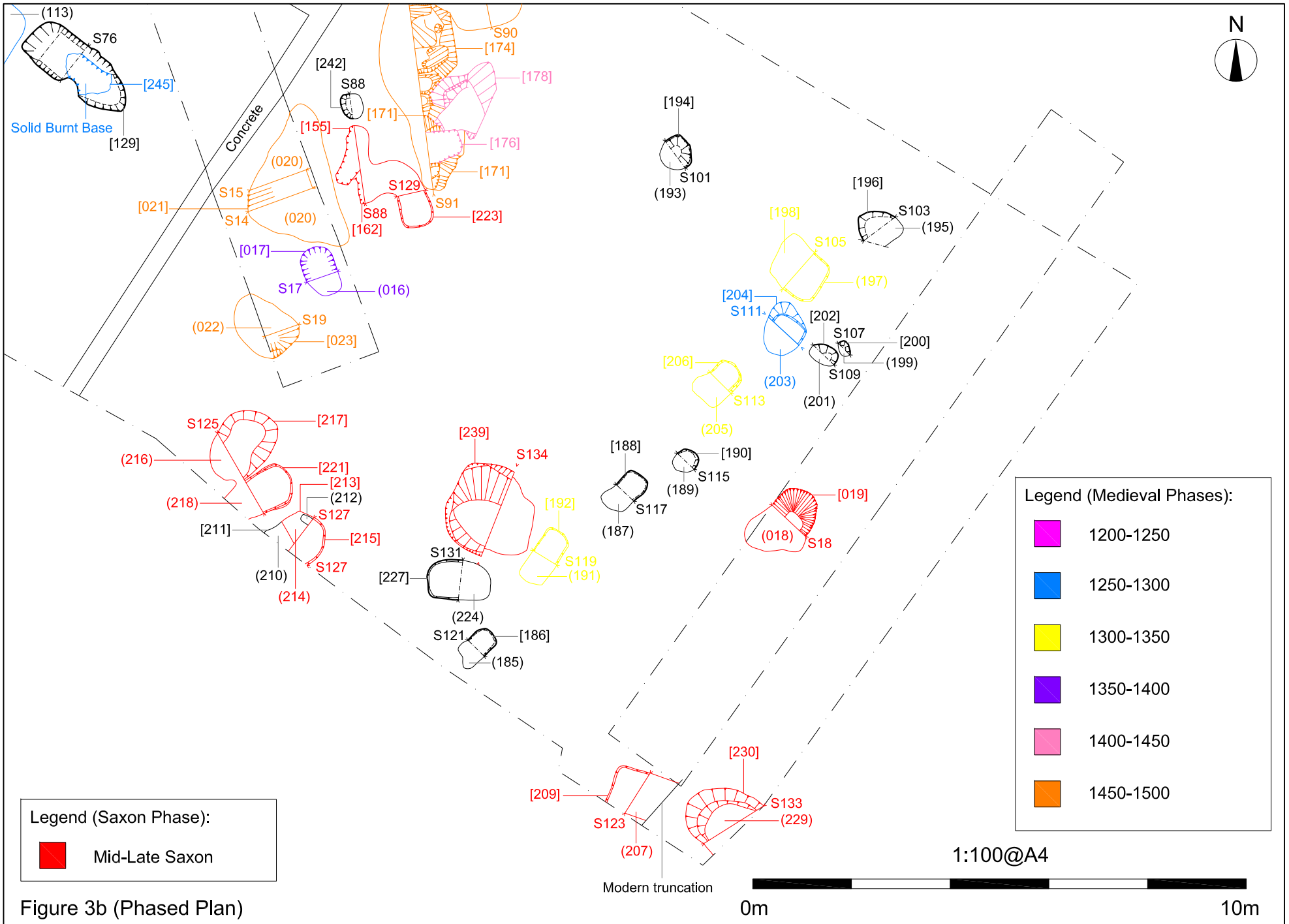
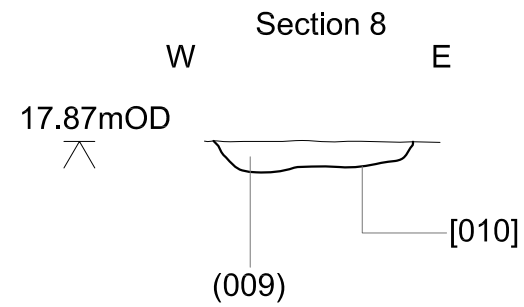
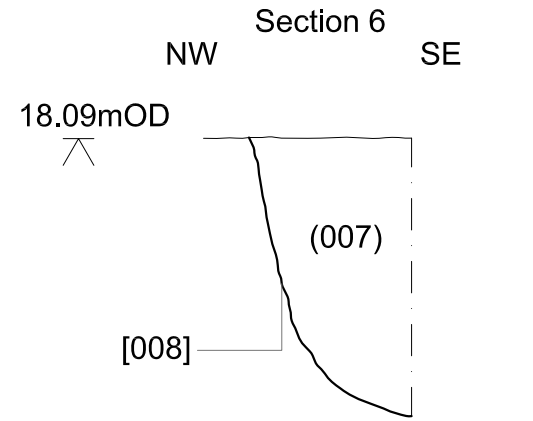
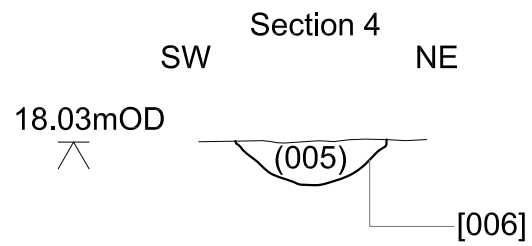
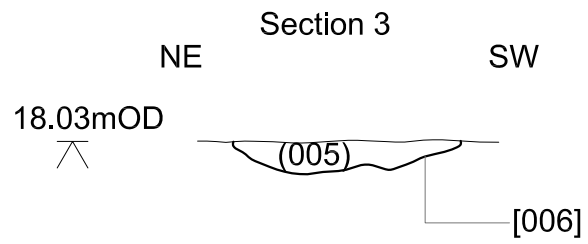
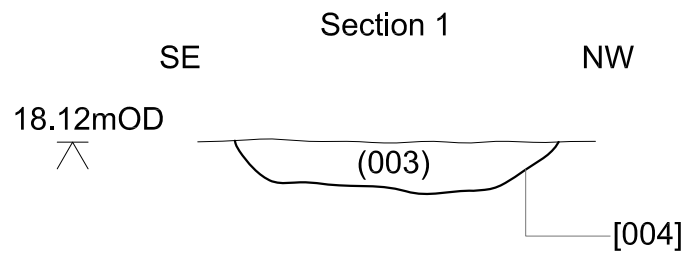


Figure 3b (Phased Plan)



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0m

2m

Figure 4

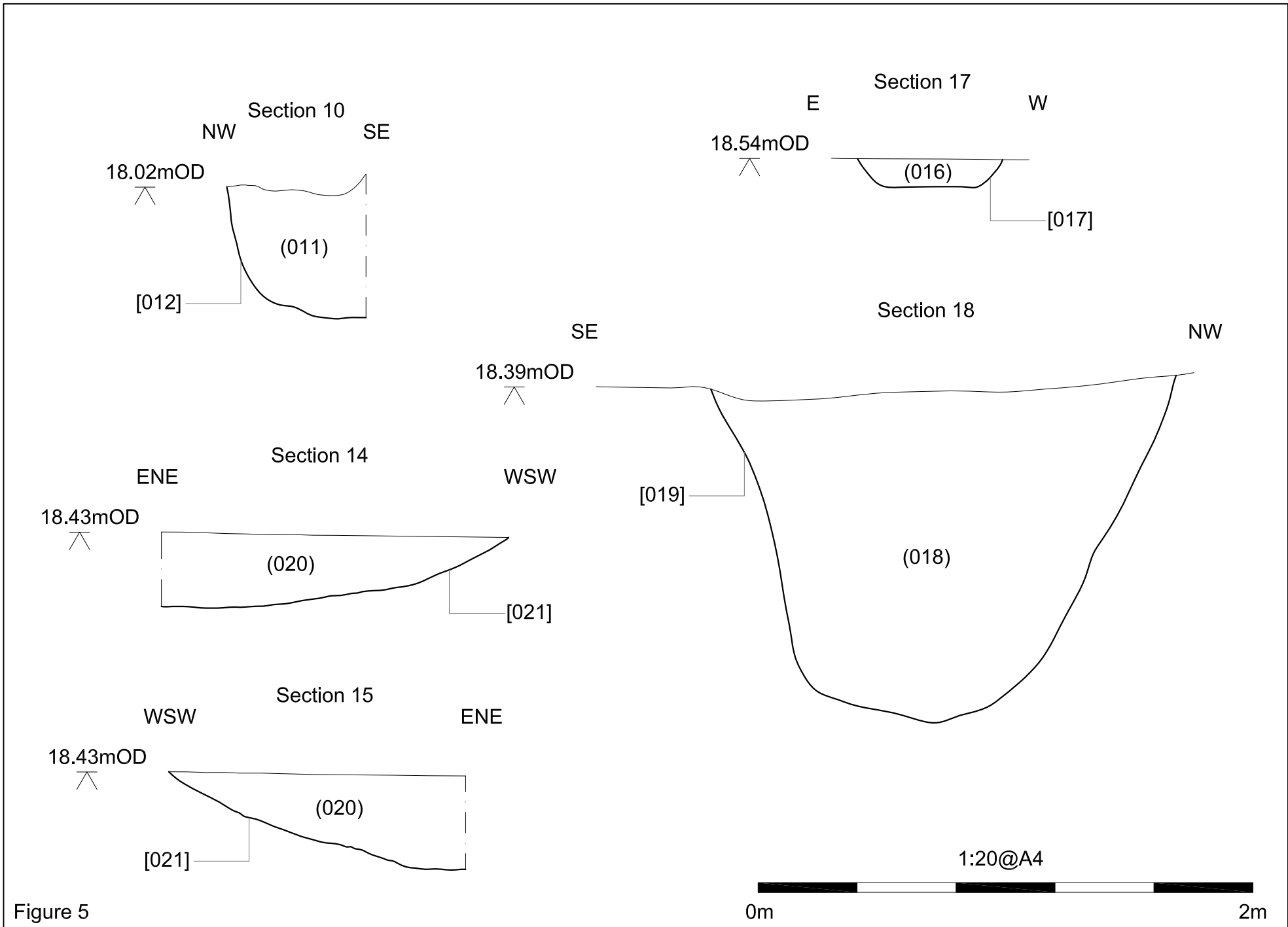
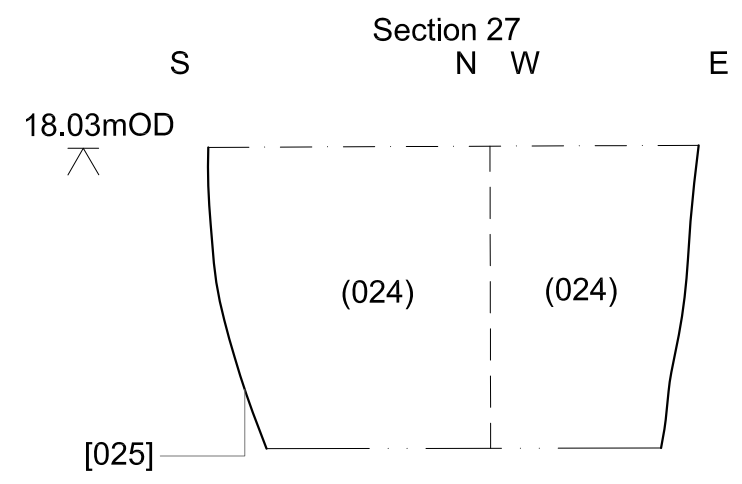
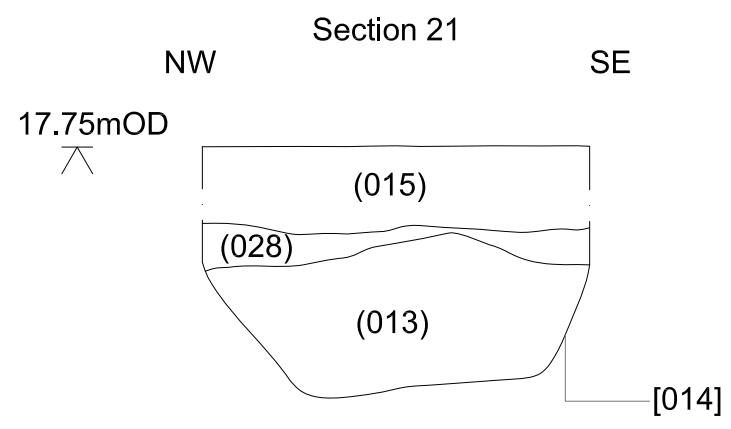
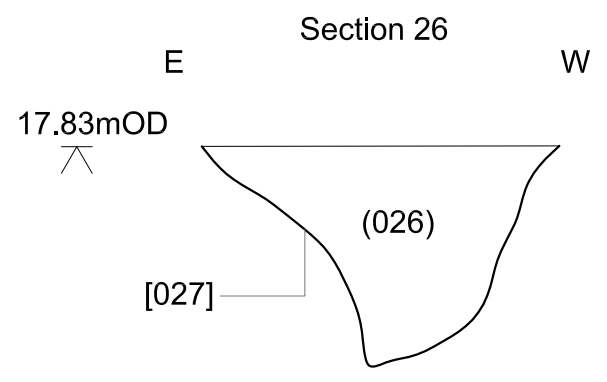
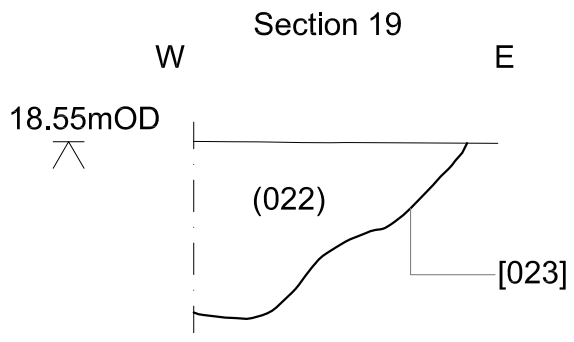


Figure 5



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Figure 6

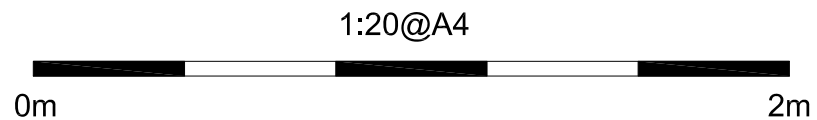
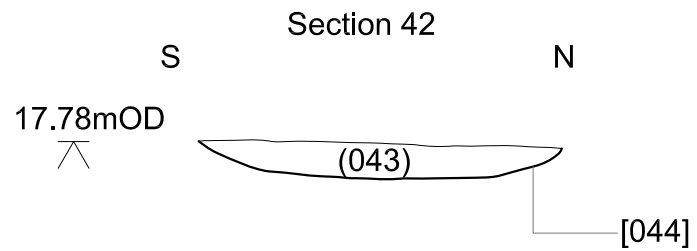
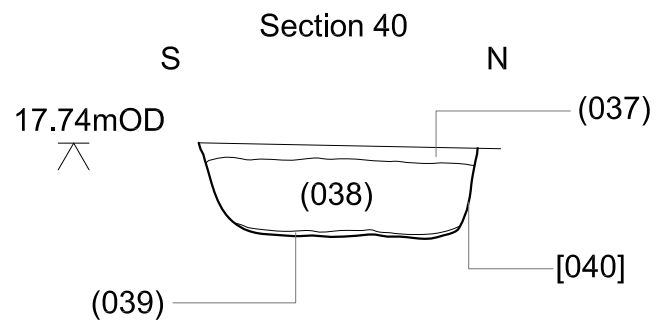
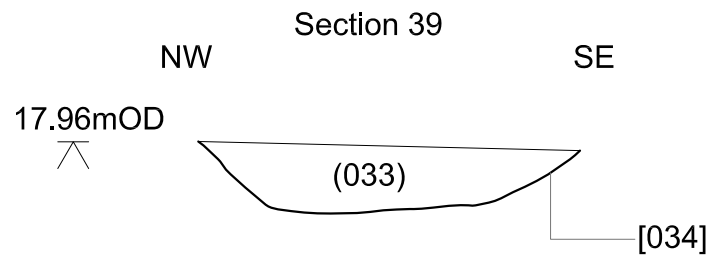
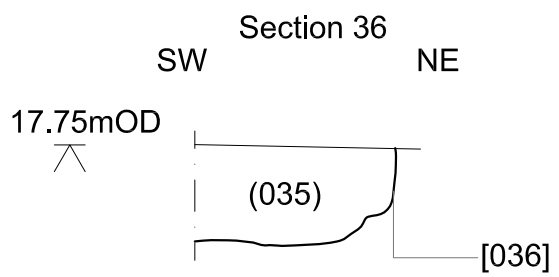
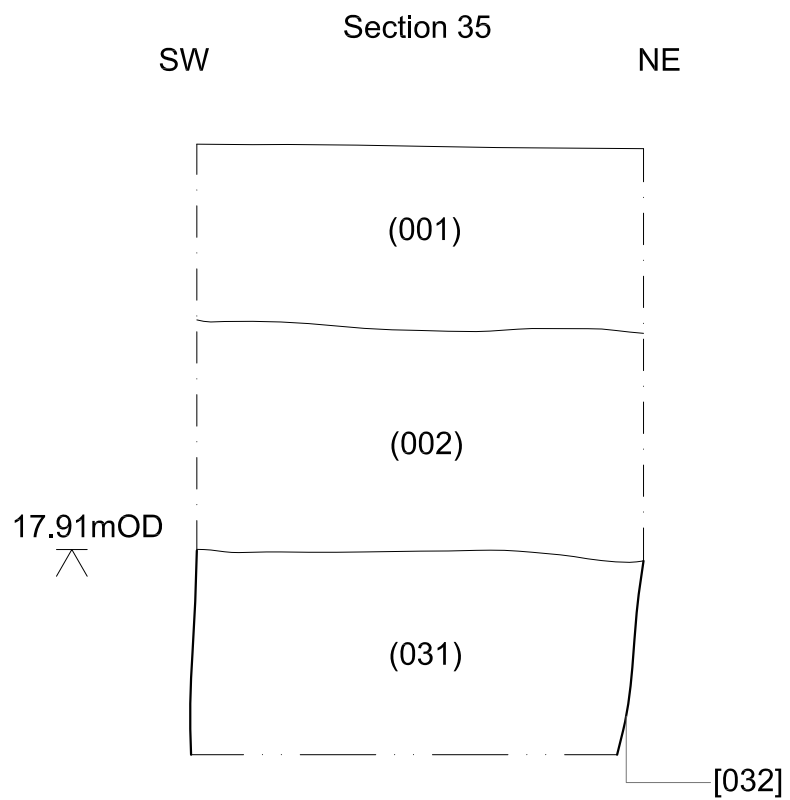


Figure 7

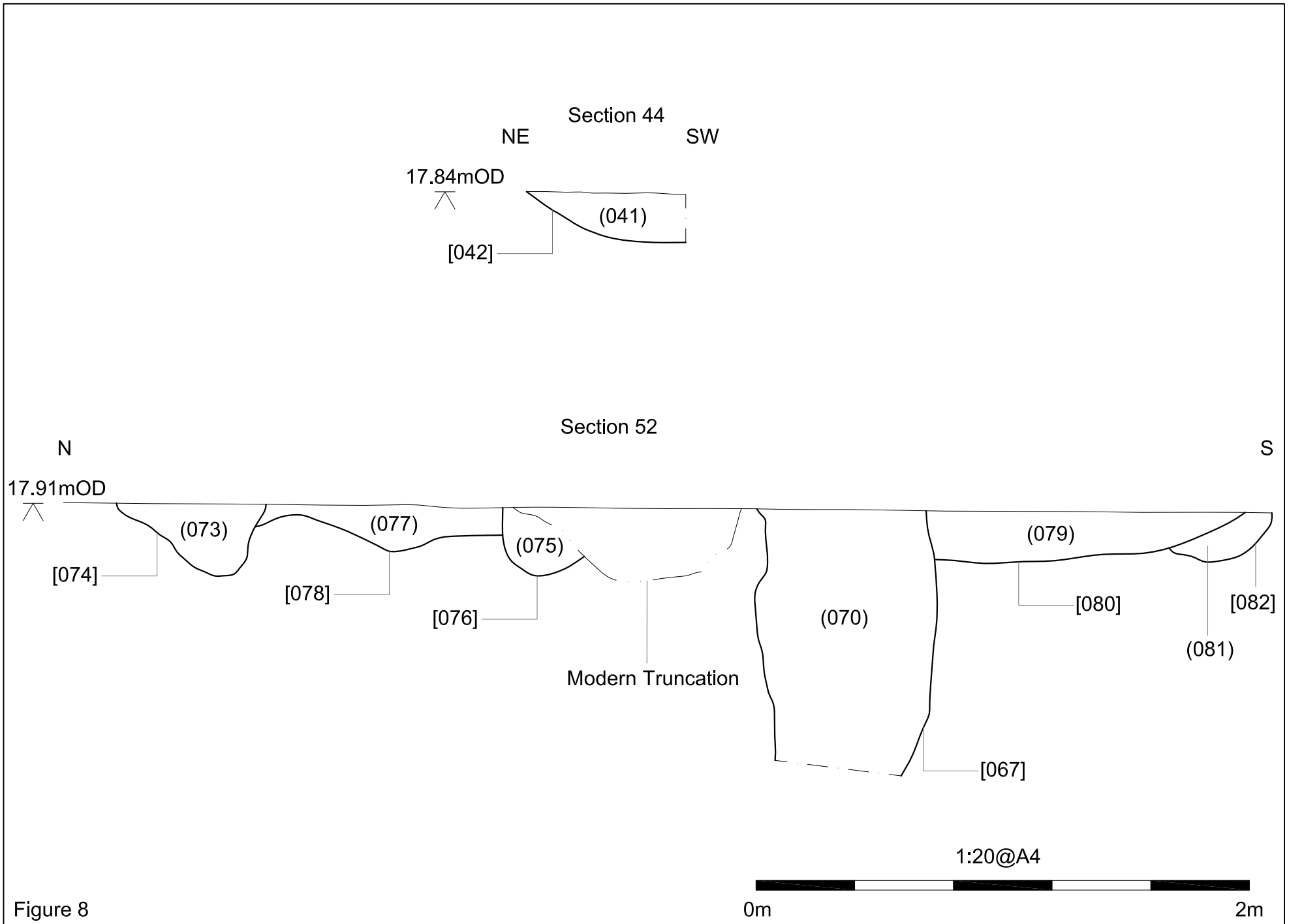
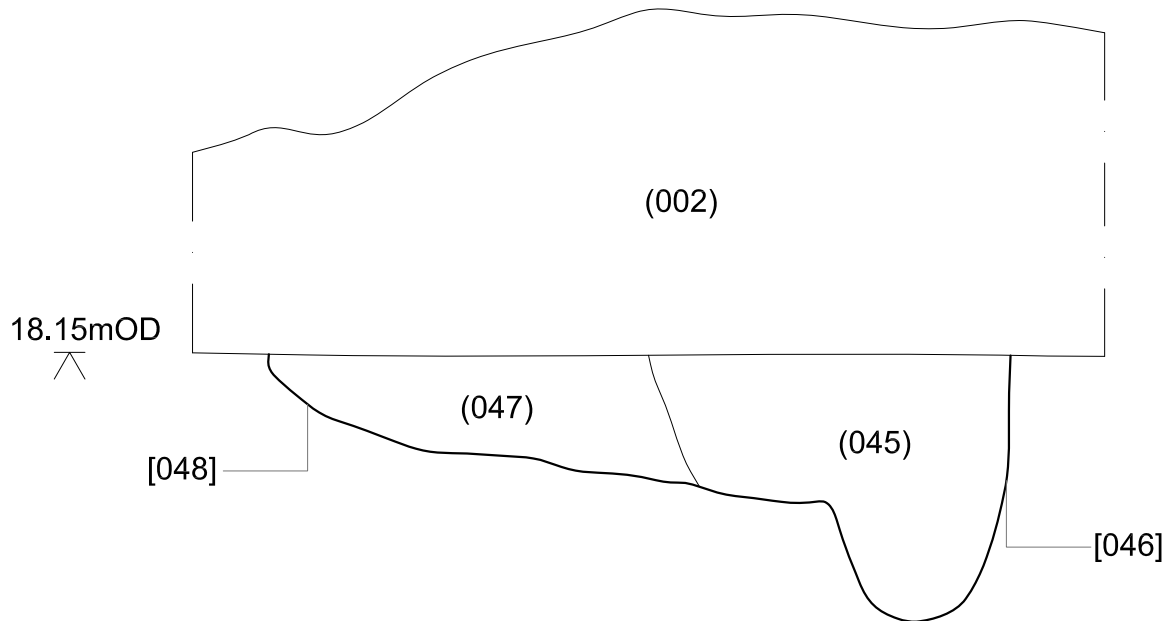


Figure 8

Section 46

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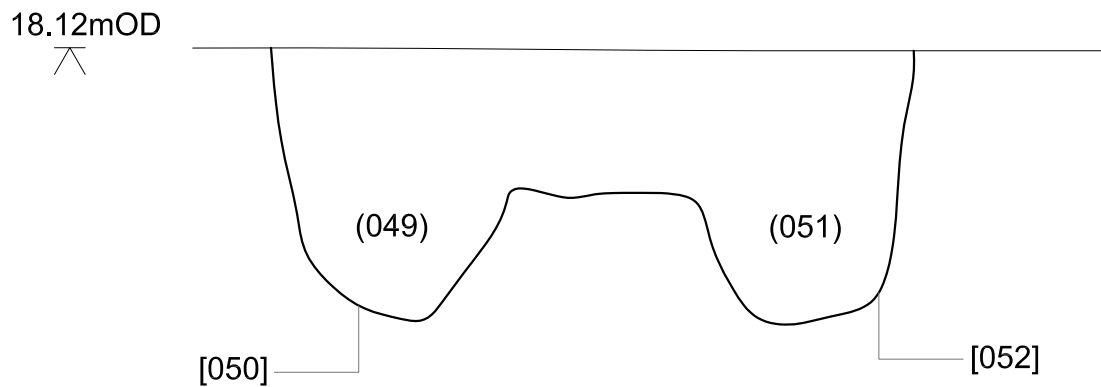
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Section 47

SE

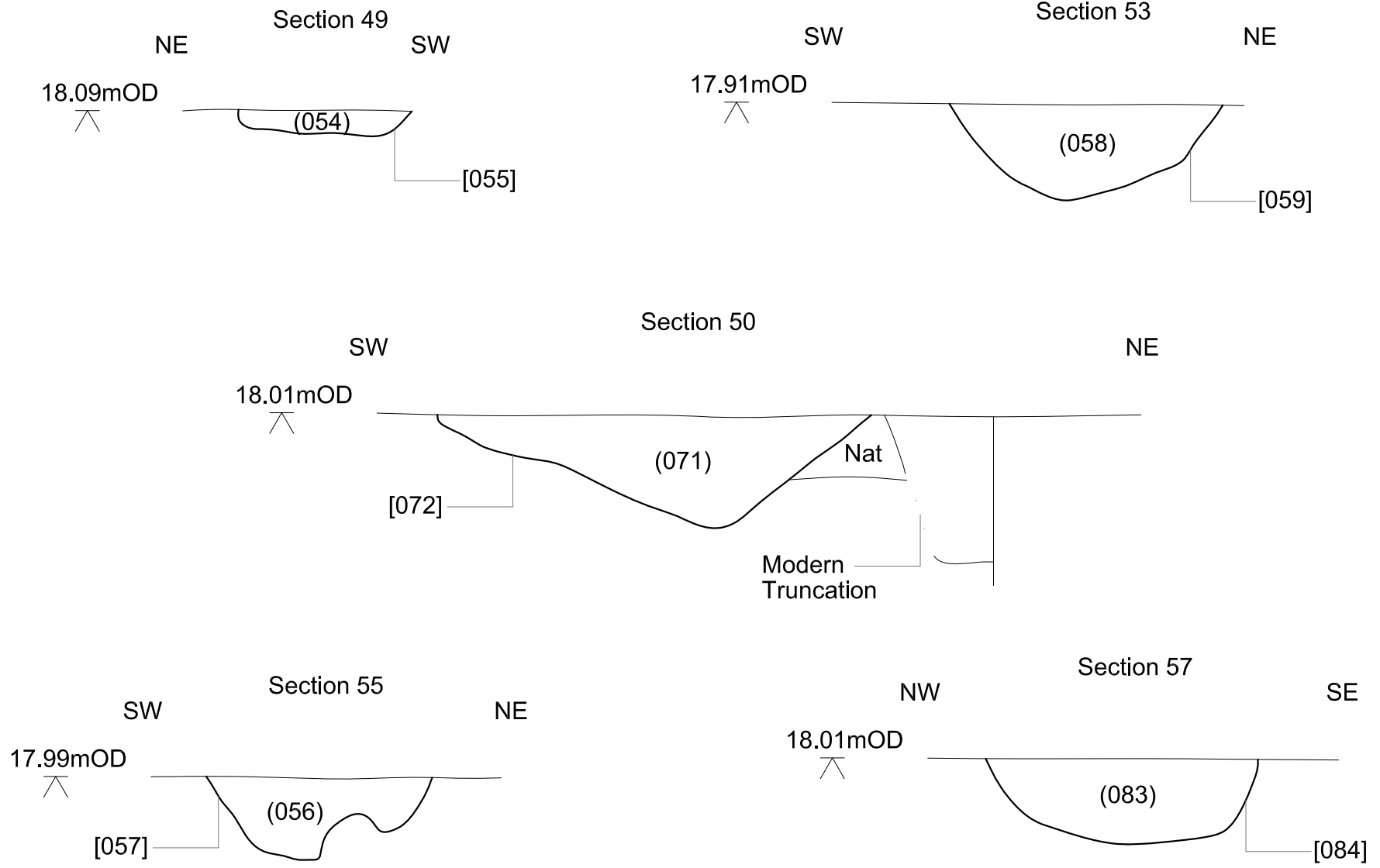
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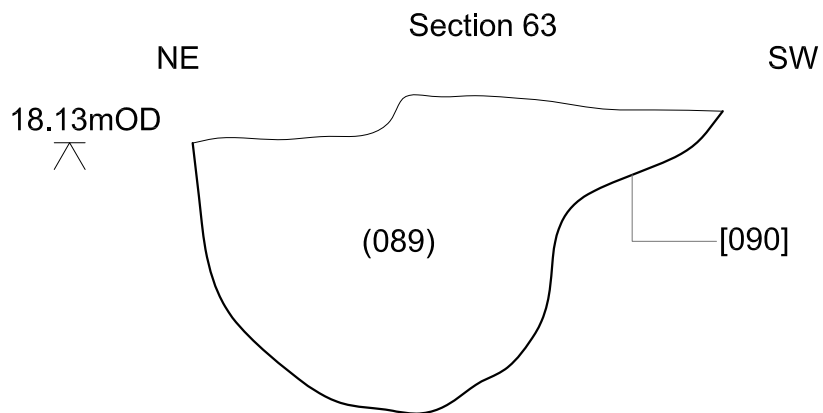
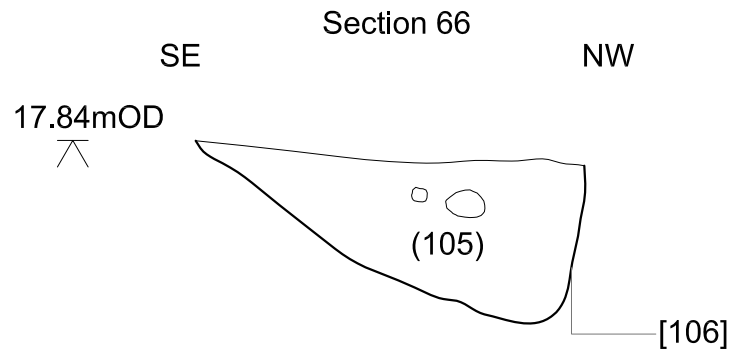
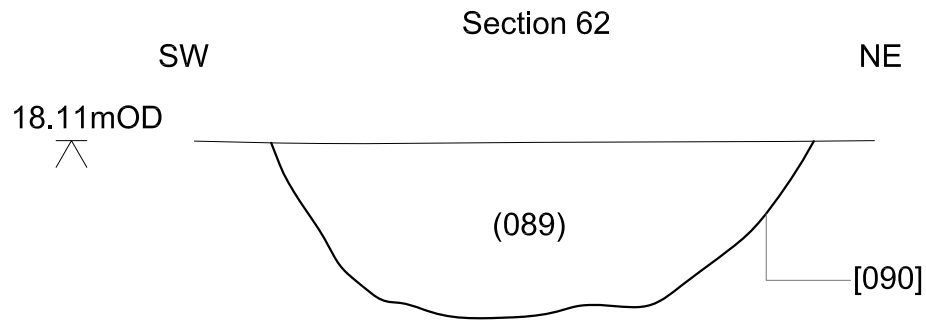
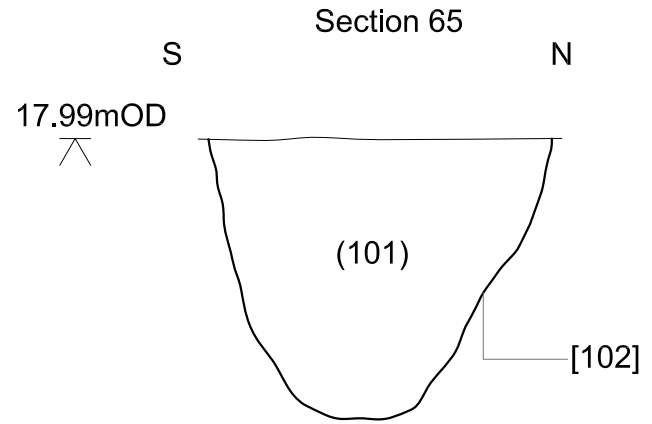
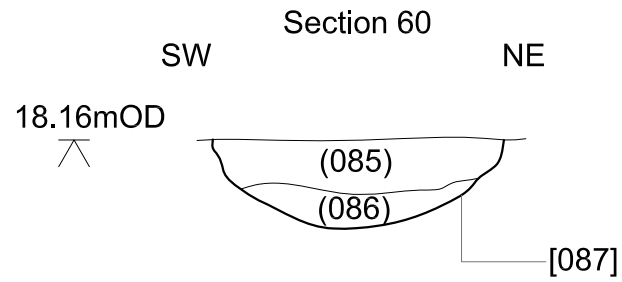
Figure 9



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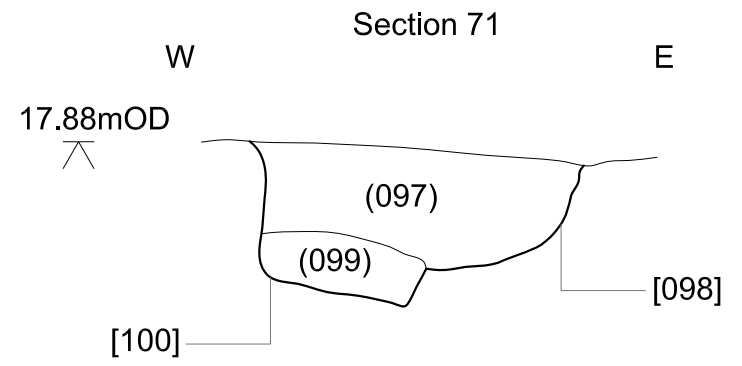
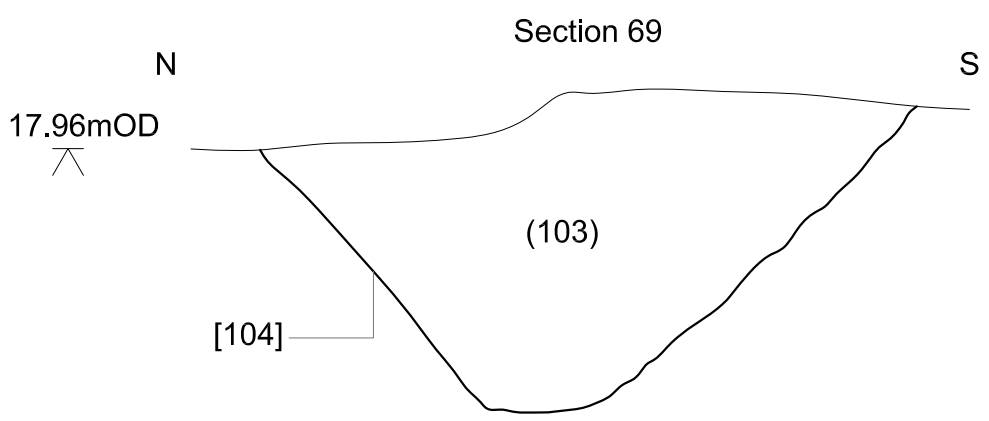
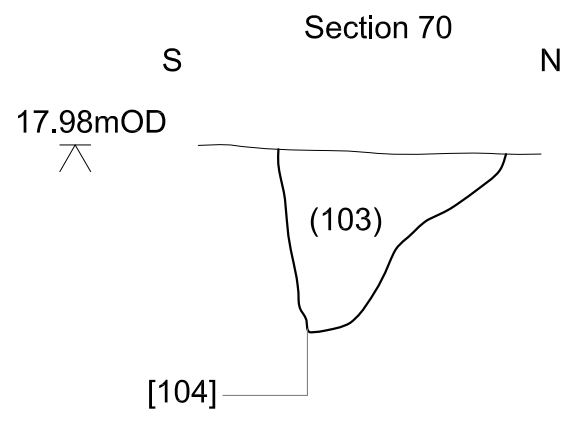
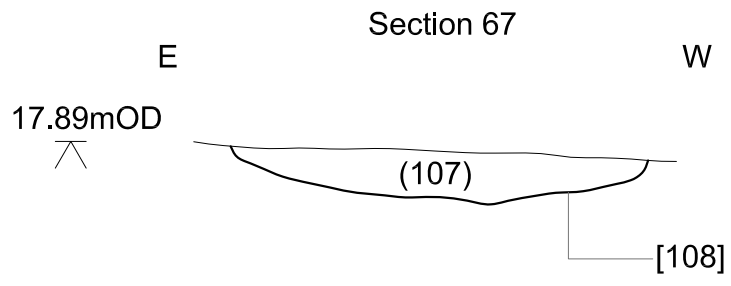
Figure 10



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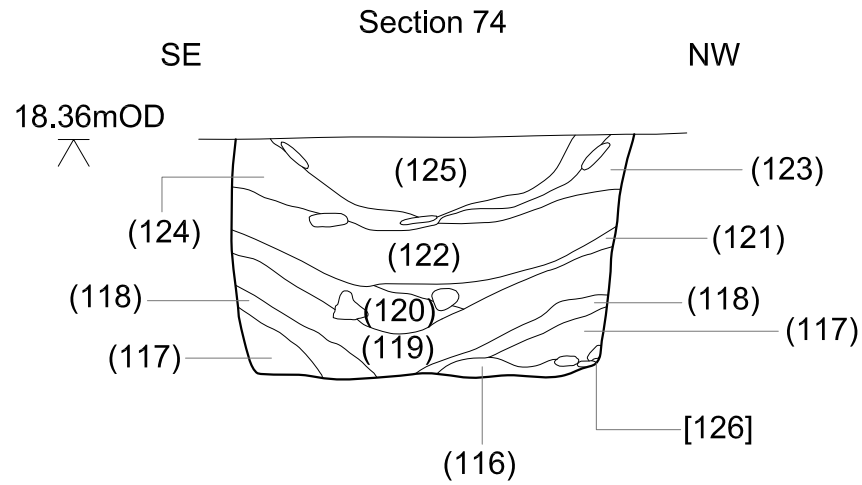
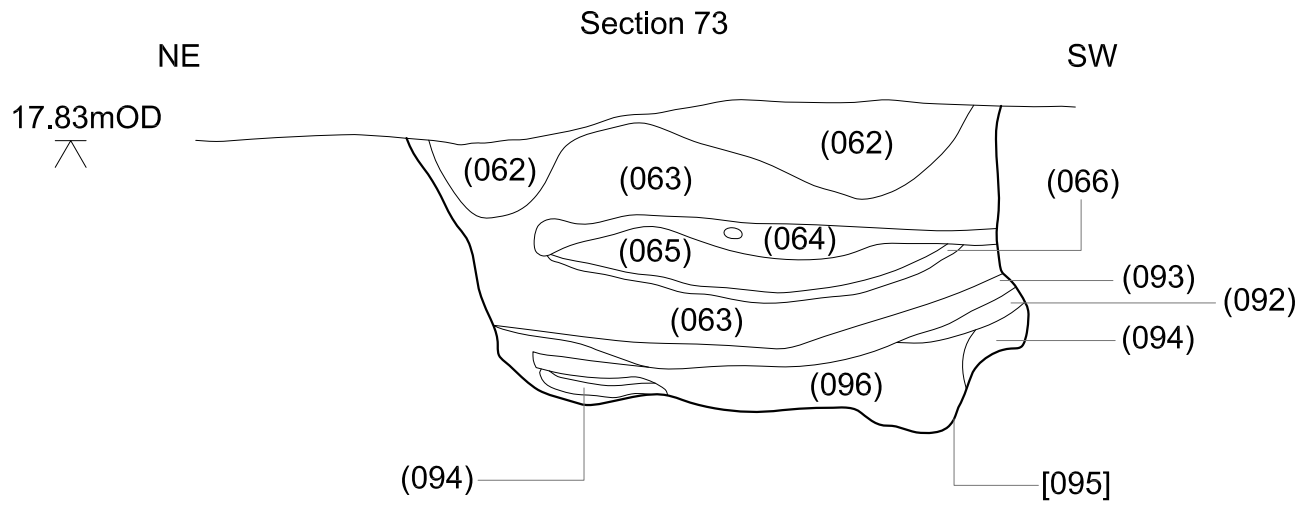
Figure 11



1:10@A4



Figure 12



1:20@A4



Figure 13

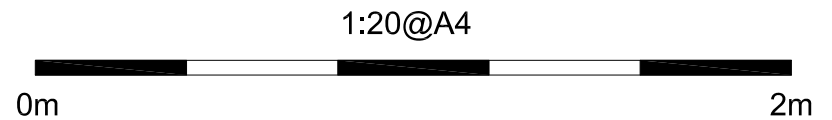
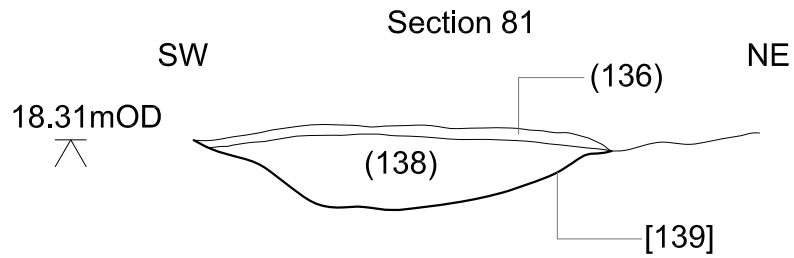
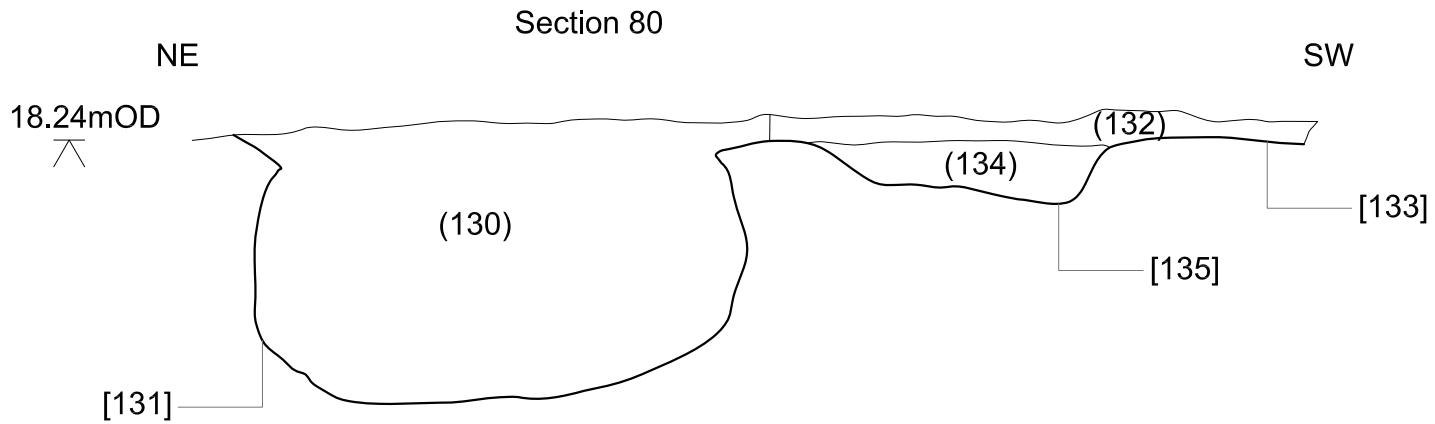
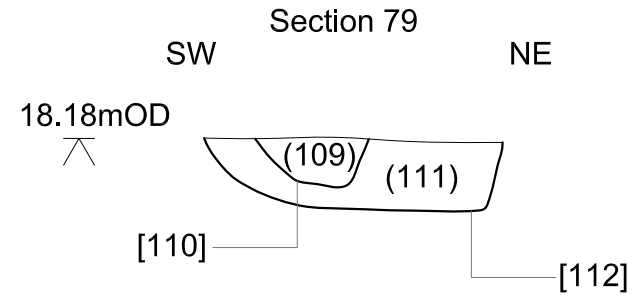
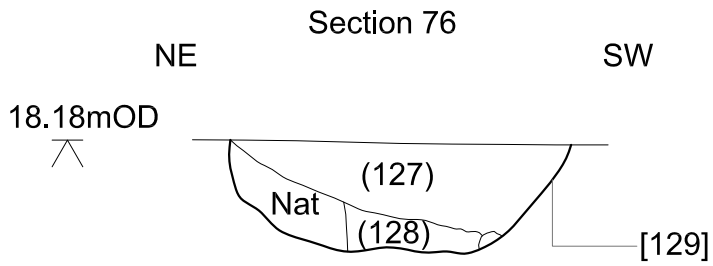
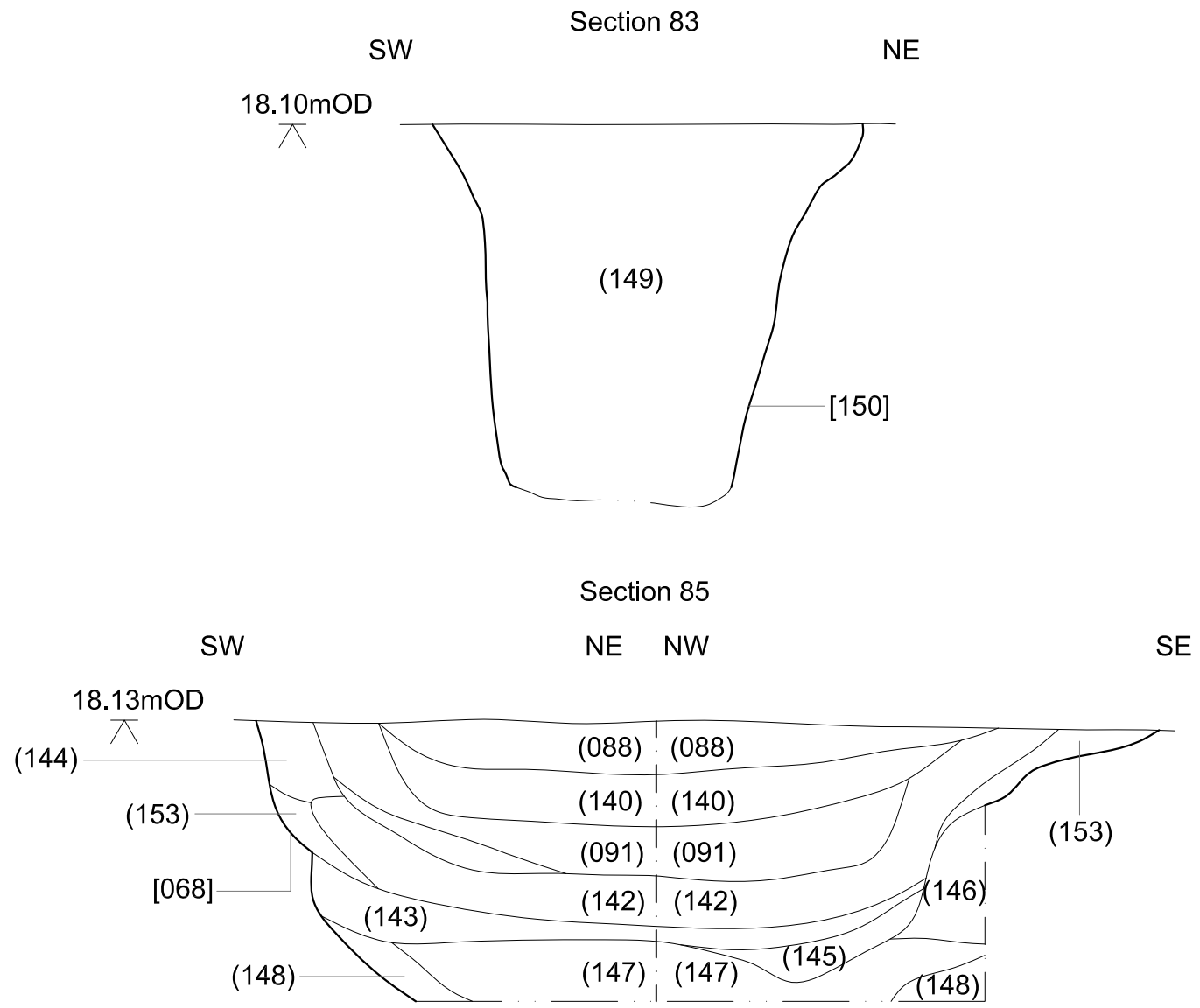


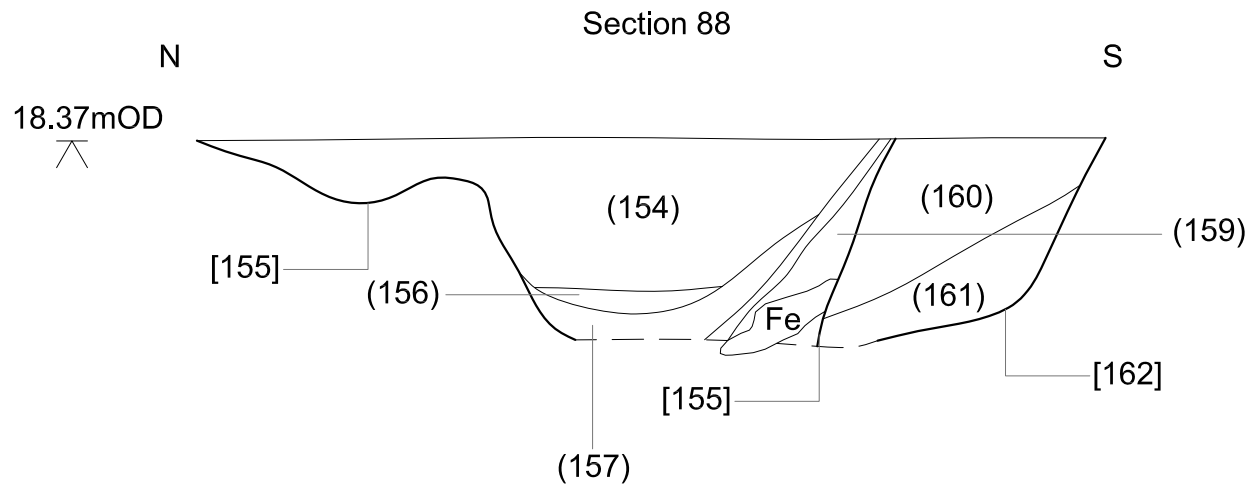
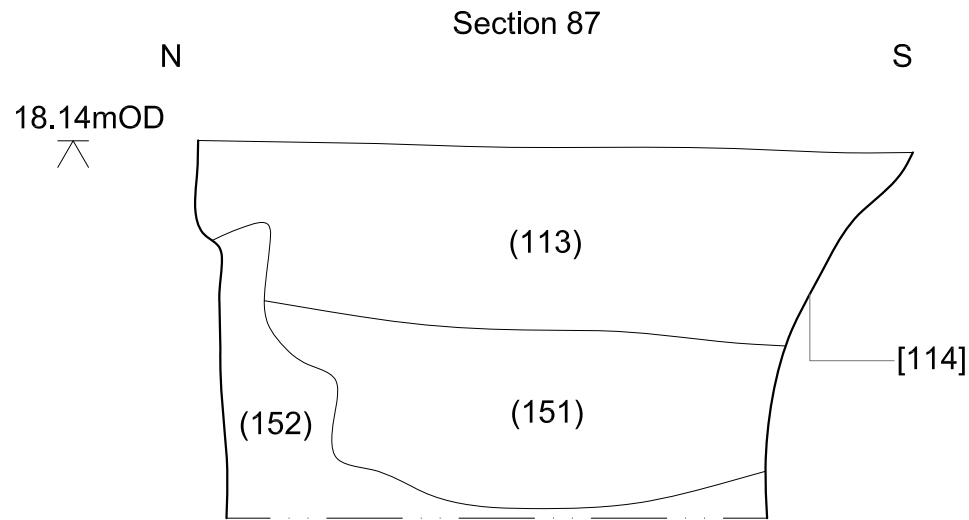
Figure 14



1:20@A4



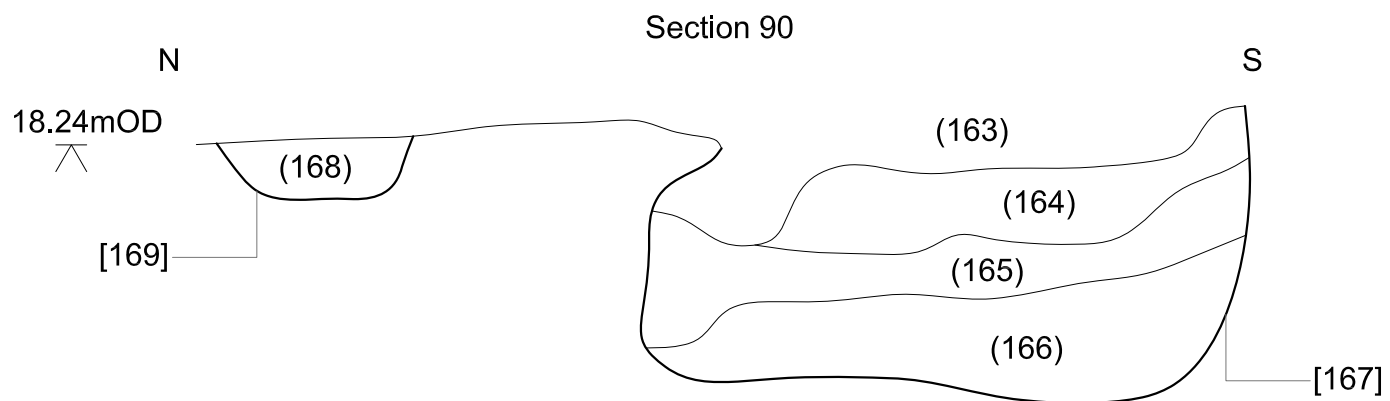
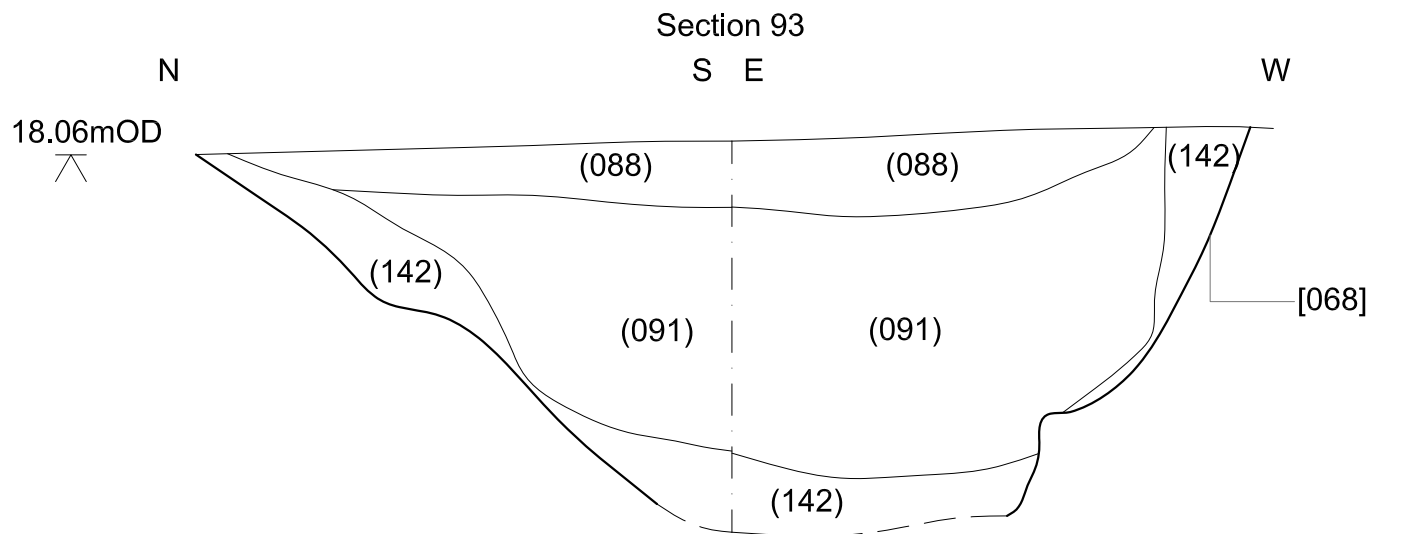
Figure 15



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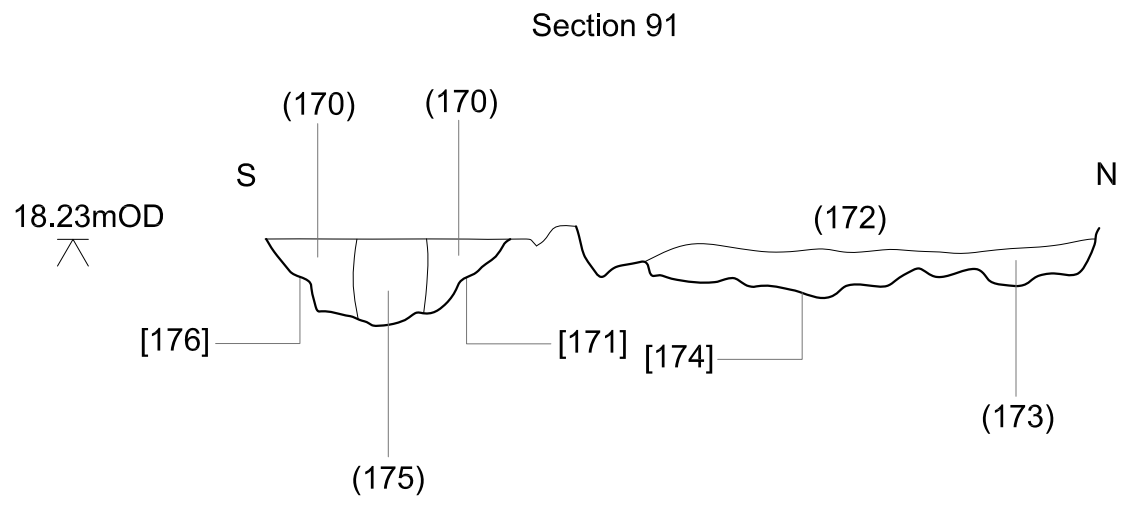
Figure 16



1:20@A4



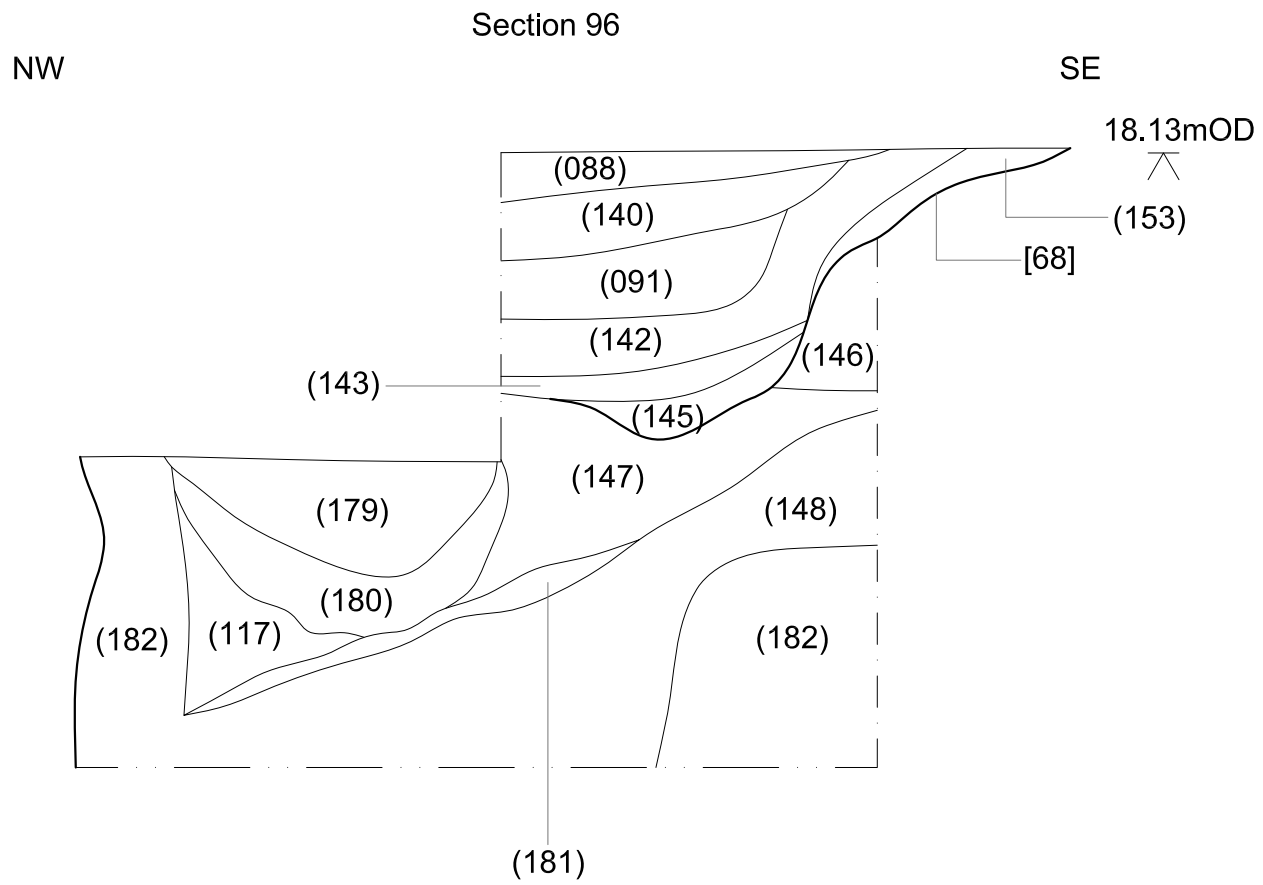
Figure 17



1:50@A4



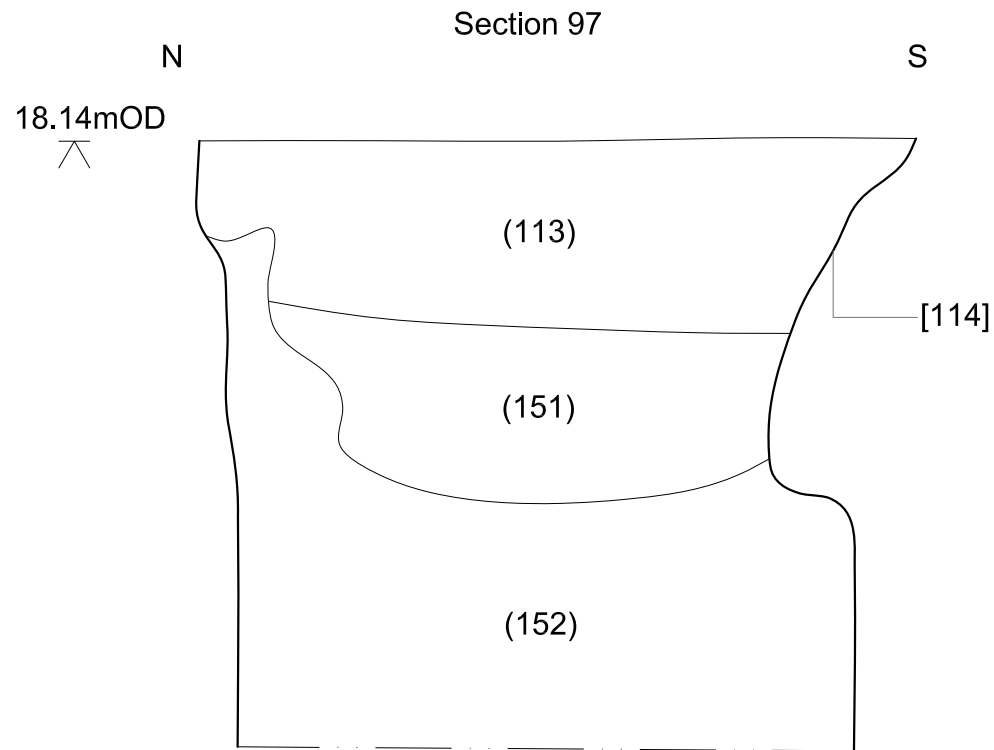
Figure 18



1:20@A4



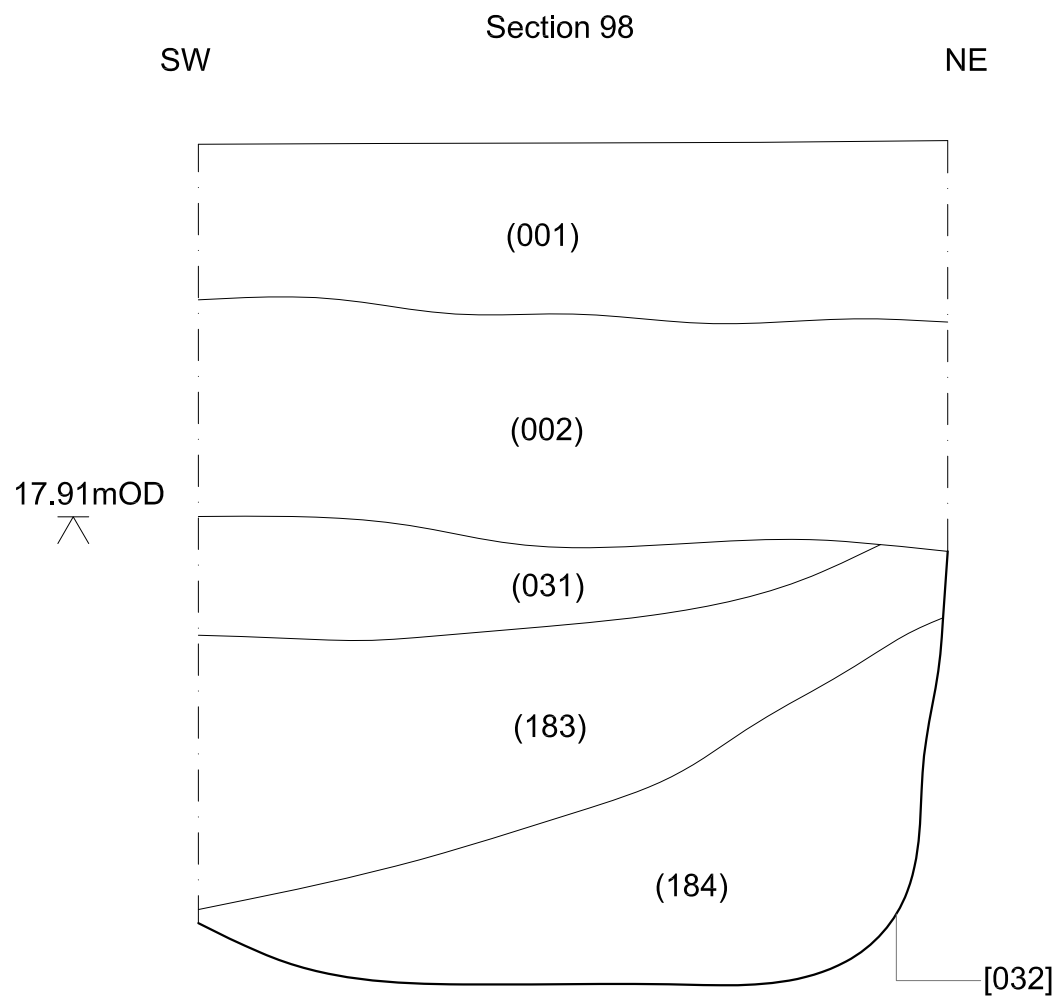
Figure 19



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Figure 20

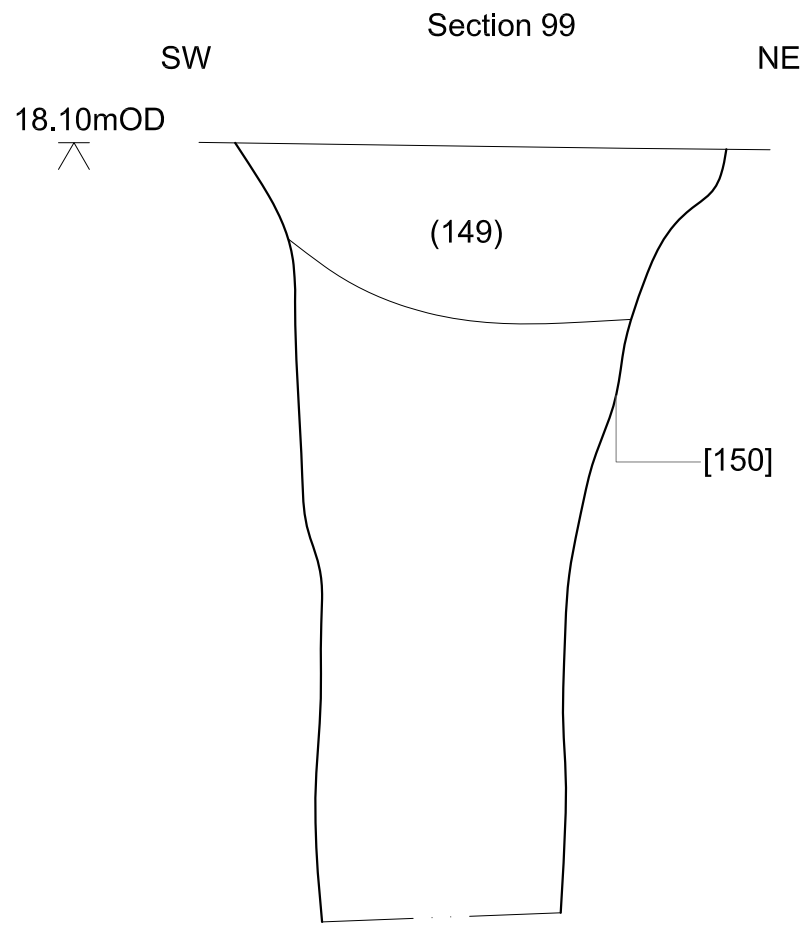


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0m

2m

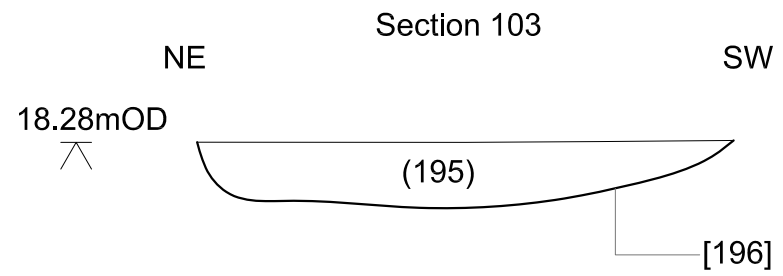
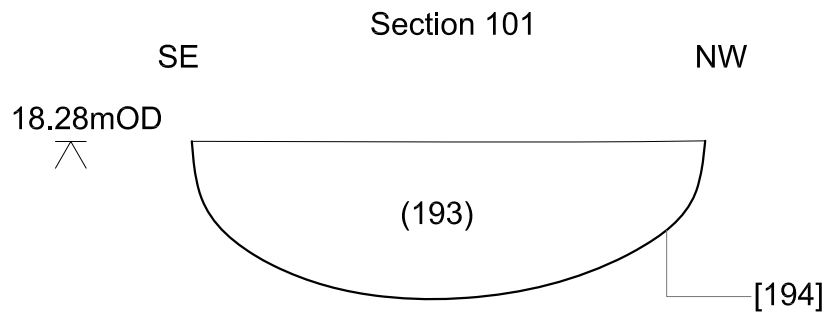
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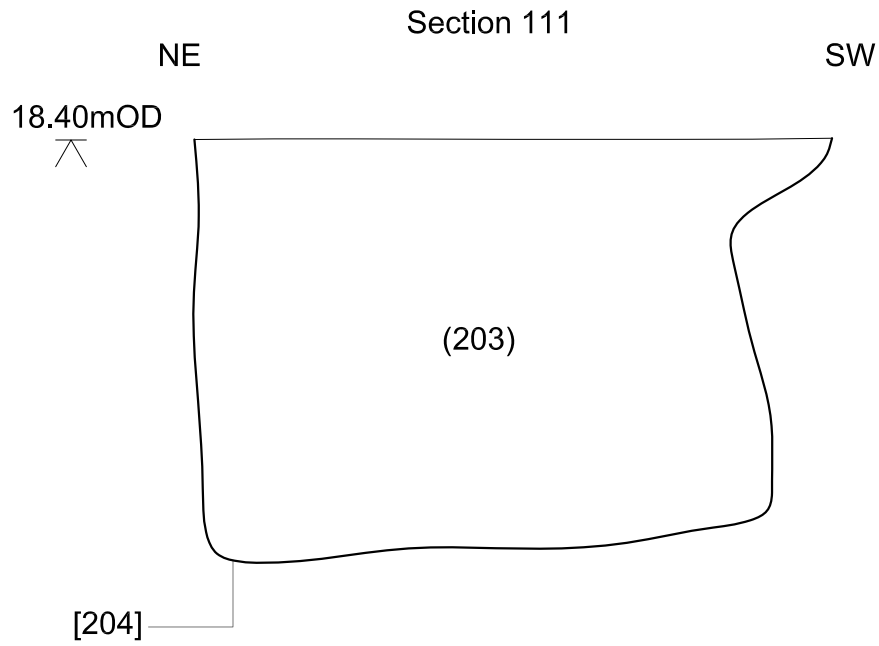
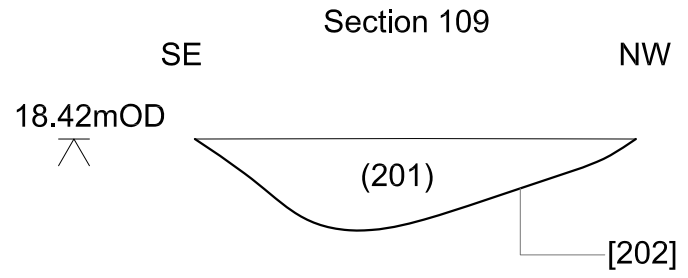
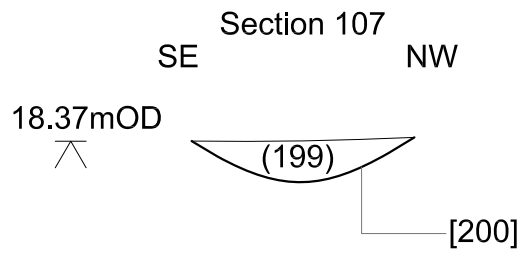
Figure 22



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Figure 23



1:10@A4



Figure 24

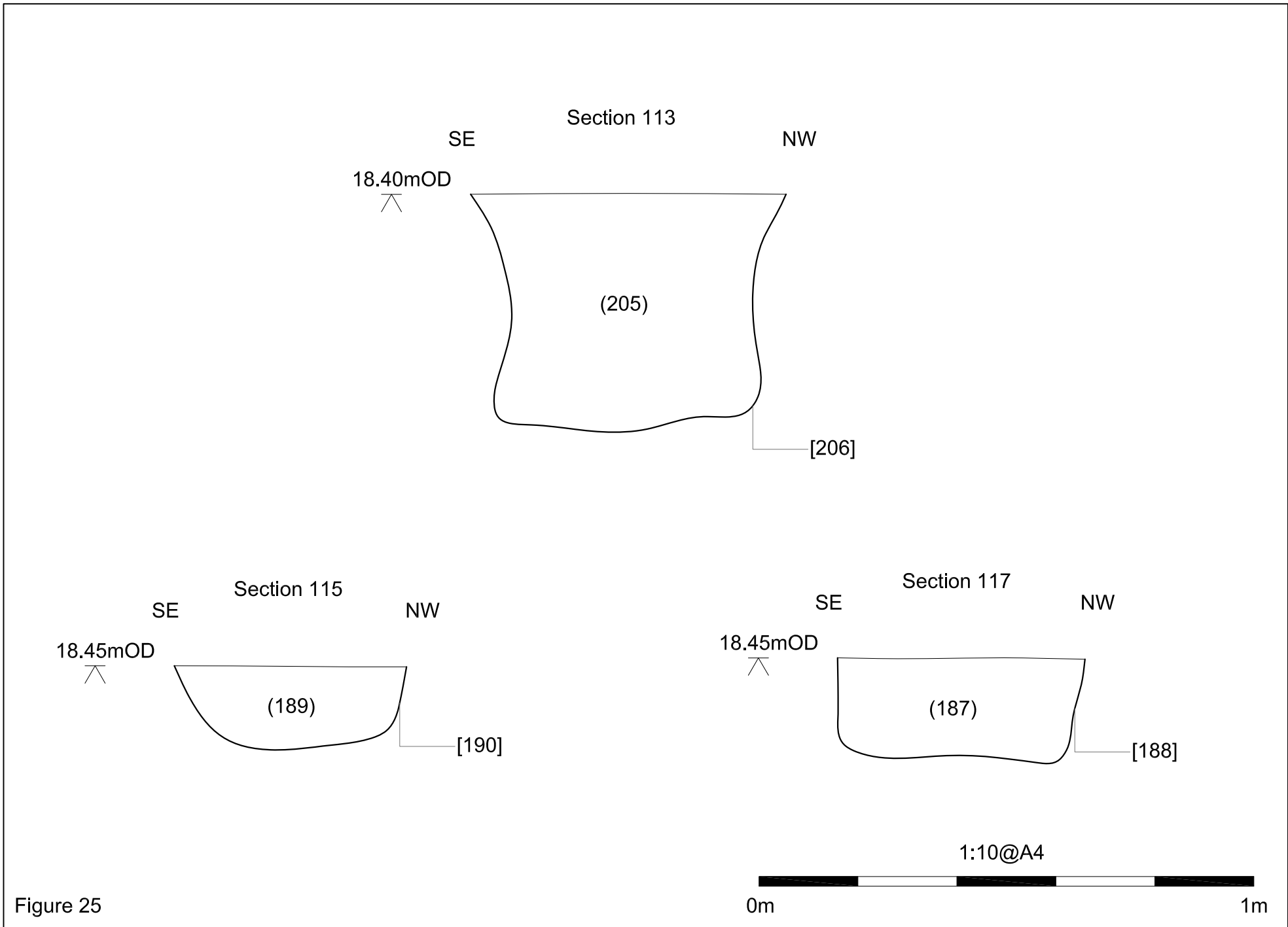
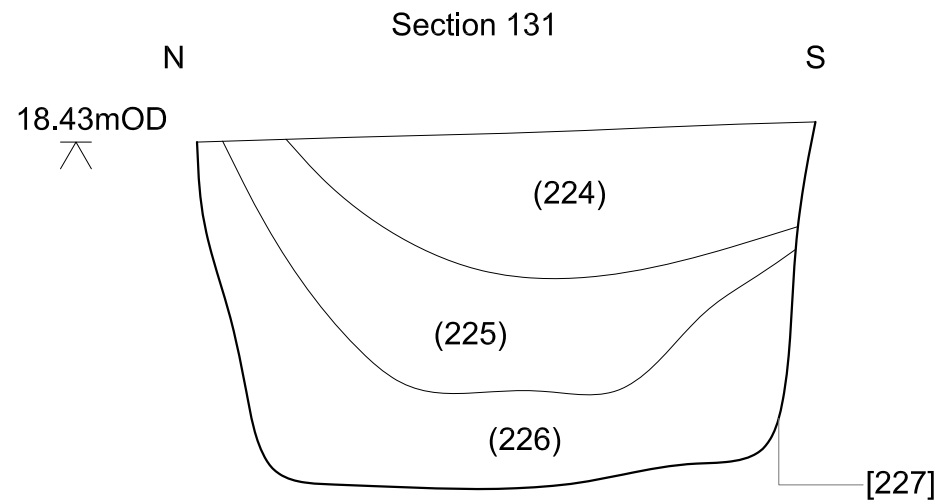
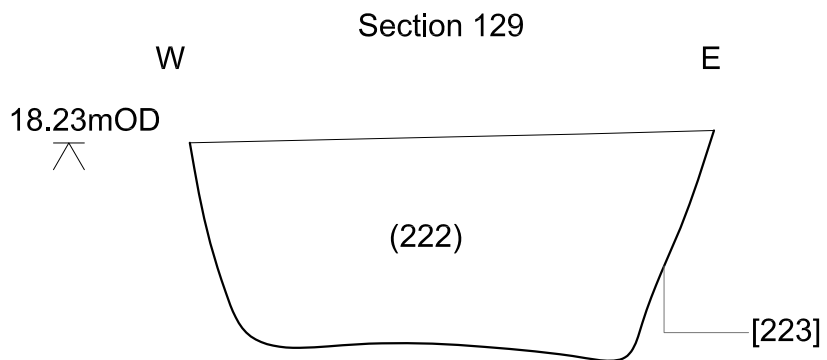
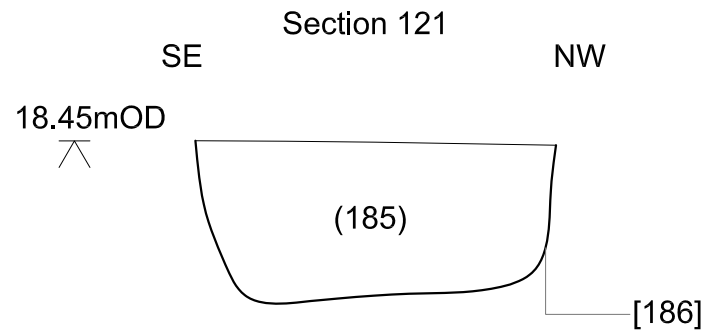
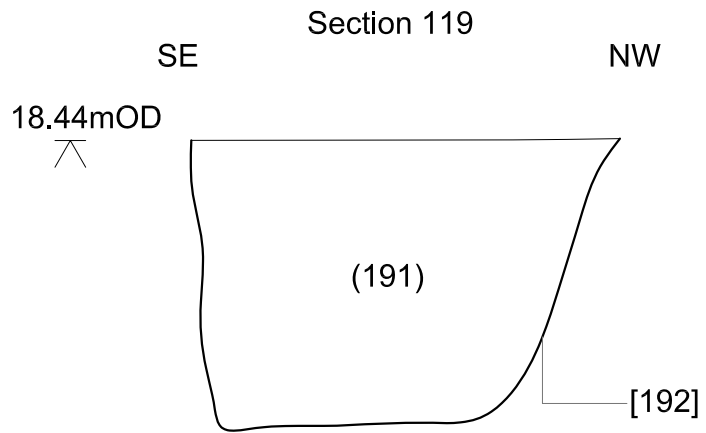


Figure 25



1:10@A4



Figure 26

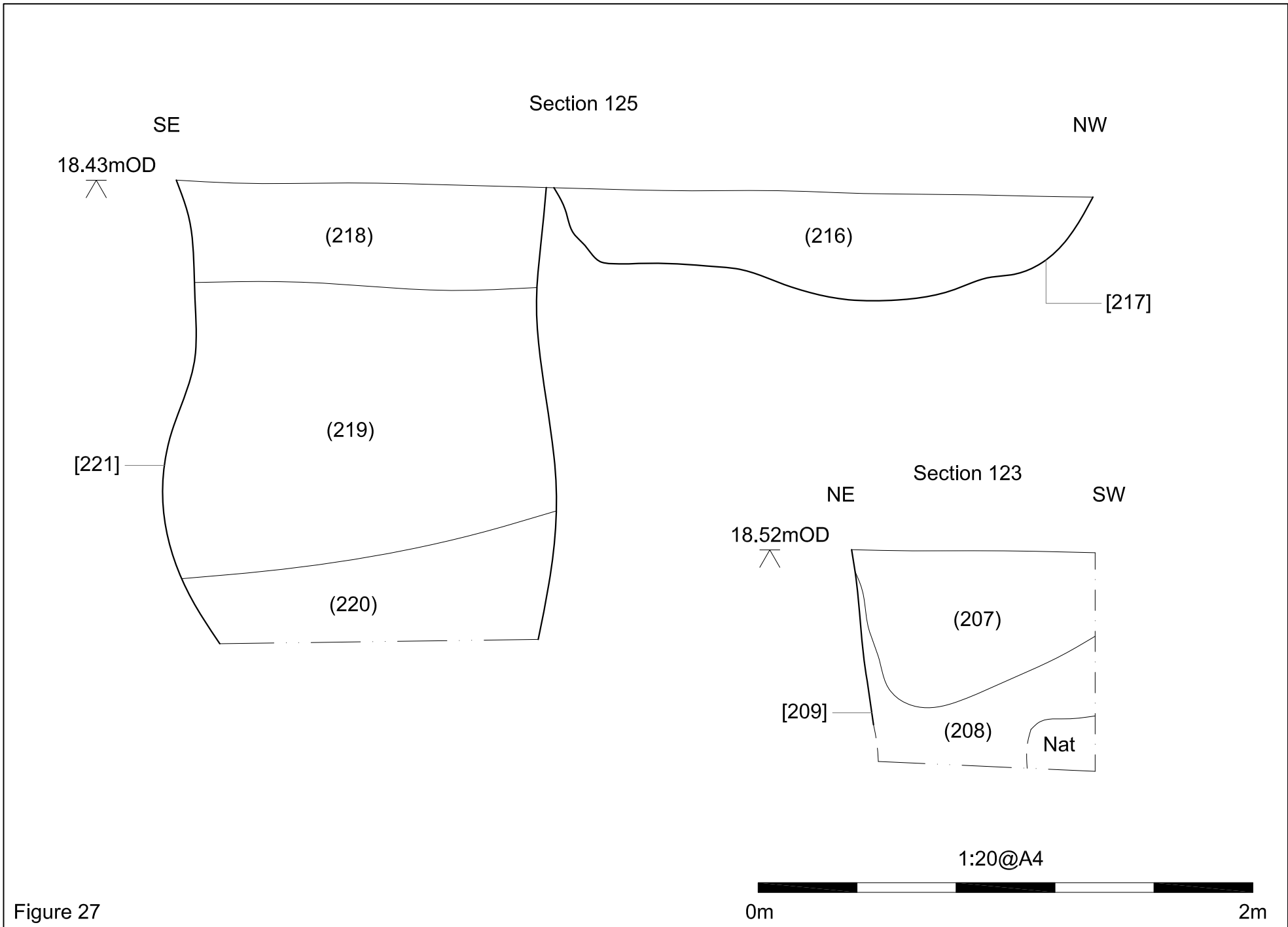
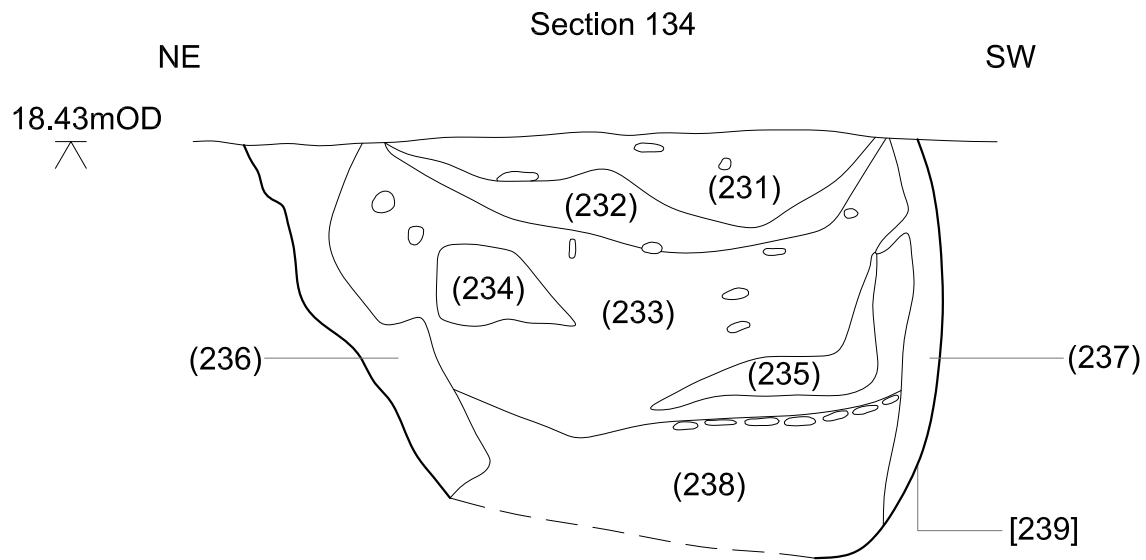
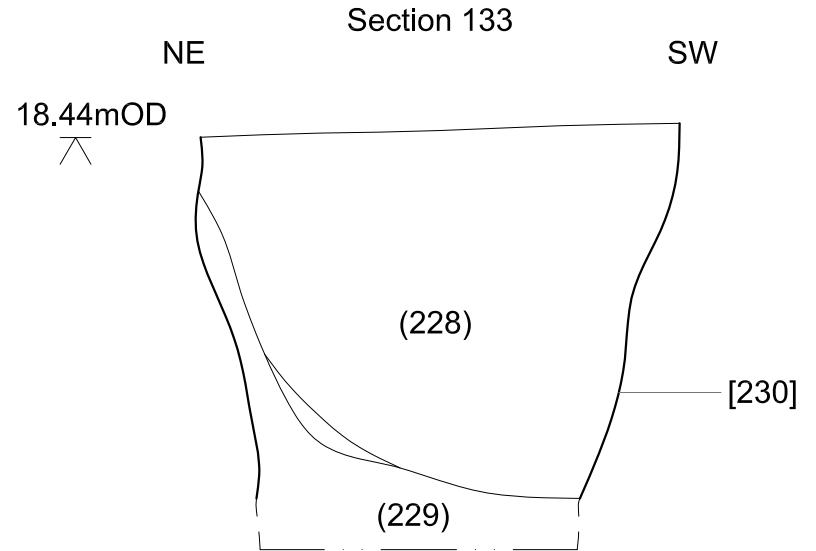
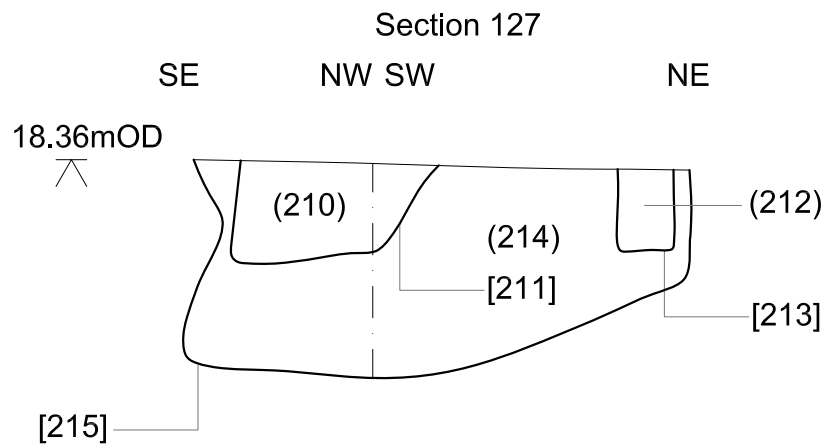


Figure 27



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Figure 28

APPENDIX 1

THE DATING AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM :

CHANTRY LANE, CANTERBURY EXCAVATION 2015 (CHAN-15)

ASSESSMENT

Overall, 641 sherds weighing 8kgs.903gms were recovered during this excavation. The overall assemblage is technically multi-period, with Prehistoric, Roman, Mid and Late Saxon, Early-Late Medieval and Post-Medieval periods being variably represented. Overall – sherd quantities, sizes and condition indicate that only the later Saxon and overall Medieval phases clearly represent on-site domestic activity. For the remaining periods, quantities are low – Later Prehistoric (1 sherd, *Context 18*), Early-Mid Roman (6, *Contexts 11, 18, 91, 127 and 130*) and Post-Medieval (2, *Contexts 11 and 20*). This latter material is not dealt with in any detail here since any potential on-site presence, however probable, is only implied – the pre-Roman and Roman elements are all residual and could have been introduced via re-deposition processes and any Post-Medieval presence intrusive from site phases that are likely to have been machine-removed during twentieth century building activity or immediately prior to the current work.

Mid-Late and Late Saxon

An overall total of 68 sherds from 12 contexts – 07 (4), 11 (17), 24 (1), 70 (1), 88 (6), 91 (15), 95 (4), 96 (1), 115 (1), 125 (1), 130 (1), 132 (1), 157 (2), 170-175 (1), 172-3 (2), 216 (5), 218 (2) and 229 (2) – represent this period. Of these, those from 70, 95, 132, 170-175 and 172-3 are definitely residual in post-Saxon contexts, and those from 96, 125, 218 and 229 *may* be similarly residual. The remainder, from *Contexts 07, 11, 88, 91, 115, 157 and 216*, consist of frequently fairly large sherds, most near-fresh and definitely derived from undisturbed *in-situ* contemporary contexts.

Mid-Late Saxon (c.750-850 AD)

Contexts 96 and 229 produced 3 sherds - a large plain body fragments from two fine Ipswich Ware pitchers or jars. Despite its size, the sherd from 96 is rather worn and *may* be residual in a post-Saxon context. Those from 229 are slightly less worn and *may* be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit. These are, technically, the earliest post-Roman elements and, lacking any other associated material, have to be given their standard production currency date – c.725-850 AD. Although one or both could easily be late, mid ninth century AD products, surviving in use to some degree beyond their production end-date, to be broken and discarded at much the same time as the other material discussed below – the evidence from *Contexts 91, 95, 172-3 and 218* could indicate an earlier, mid-later eighth or early ninth century, production. Though the evidence from 95 and 172-3 is slightly overshadowed by residuality issues, all share the same trend in that they have both worn and near-fresh – or only slightly chipped – sherds from Mid-Late Saxon Canterbury sandy ware jars. The more worn elements are frequently from rather thicker-walled vessels with, in some cases, a fairly heavy burnished finish. This particularly applies to a large typically bag-shaped jar part-profile from *Context 91*. All of these are more typical of the period **c.750-800 AD** rather than later.

Superficially, the near-fresh or less worn material from *Contexts 07, 88, 91, 115, 157 and 216* – all bodysherds – share the same basic manufacturing trends as the above material – shallow subtly fluted vertical knife-trimming of vessel bodies followed by variably intense but frequently irregular over-burnishing. In addition, there are several small bodysherds from boss-decorated jars – a typical period indicator made between approximately 750-850, perhaps as late as c.875 AD (Macpherson-Grant 2001, 223). Whilst all these *could* also be dated as above, many are thinner-walled and appear better-made and in better condition than the later eighth-century dated material which suggests a later, ninth century, production date.

Indirectly supporting this likelihood is the presence in *Context 11* of a small cluster of coarseware rims whose forms are nearer to proposed ‘Early’-style rim types in the Marlowe Late Saxon sequence (Macpherson-Grant 1995, 890), and more likely to date to between c.850-900 AD than later. In addition, *Contexts 88, 91 and 157* also produced large fresh bodysherds from one or two large wheel-thrown North French/Flemish Grey Ware pitchers with typical trellis-burnished decoration. Though the full currently estimated production range of these vessels needs to be checked – examples from Sheppard Frere’s Canterbury Lane excavation were dated to between c.850-950 AD and helped to

chronologically 'ground' a number of key Late Saxon pottery groups from the Marlowe Car Park excavations (*op.cit*, Fig.384). The presence of these, together with the more ninth than eighth century characteristics of the other less worn coarsewares mentioned above, suggests that much of this material stems from contexts that are likely to date to between **c.850-900 AD**. Complementing this likelihood is the point that not only do many of the local and imported sherds share a similar lack of serious wear but has a number of inter-context same-vessel equations – 88 with 91 (for the coarsewares) and 88 with 91 and 157 (for the imported pitchers).

Summarising this phase – the overall Saxon-type material implies on-site occupation from at least **c.775/800 AD**, if not slightly earlier, and presumably continuing throughout the ninth century. Any firm indications of activity later than **c.900/925 AD** were not recovered.

Early-Late Medieval

Although this is the main broad period represented, the overall assemblage is dominated by a rather mundane collection of material – principally Canterbury sandy ware products throughout – mostly kitchenware vessels and a smaller quantity of tableware jugs. There is a thin scatter of eastern Kentish shelly kitchenwares wares of broadly twelfth-earlier thirteenth century date and one later thirteenth century AD possible Ashford/Wealden area jug. Imported fine tablewares are scarce – only two sherds from two different Flemish Highly Decorated jugs.

Although the *Early Medieval* products indicate on-site activity from **c.1050/1075 AD**, the majority are mostly of mid-late twelfth century AD date and overall quantities are comparatively low (71 sherds). All are residual in later contexts. Specifically *Medieval*, thirteenth-fourteenth century, pottery dominates the whole assemblage (374 sherds) with a marked, as recovered, c.1200-1250 AD emphasis – 235 sherds compared with only 139 post-c.1250 AD elements. Although the following comment may be influenced by recovery biases – this earlier thirteenth century quantity-bias seems to be reflected elsewhere in the County on quite a wide geographical basis, even in rural areas. Either different earlier Medieval discard tendencies are indicated or, *possibly*, this trend is a bi-product of contemporary manufacturing methods, lower kiln temperatures compared with those of later date. Again as recovered, *Late Medieval* quantities are fairly low (77 sherds) with no material obviously later than **c.1500/1525 AD**.

Where possible, and based on available manufacturing characteristics (including firing colour and fabric hardness trends), individual context-assemblages have been placed into 50 year date brackets -

c.1150-1200 AD – None

c.1200-1250 AD – *Contexts* 71, 79, 107, 165-6 of which 79 **may** date to between **c.1175-1225 AD**.

These *may* derive from undisturbed contemporary deposits.

c.1250-1300 AD – *Contexts* 31, 35, 40, 113, 168, of which 31, 40 *may* derive from undisturbed contemporary deposits.

c.1300-1350 AD – *Contexts* 130, 191, 198

c.1350-1400 AD – *Contexts* 03, 16, 134, of which 16 *may* derive from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

c.1400-1450 AD – *Contexts* 132, 175, 177 of which 175 **definitely** stems from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

c.1450-1500 AD – *Contexts* 20, 22, 24, 136-138, 149, 163, 170-175, 172 of which 20 **definitely** does and 163, 172 *may* derive from undisturbed contemporary deposits.

Of the above, only the material from *Contexts* 20 and 175 categorically stem from undisturbed contexts – the first produced conjoining elements forming the complete unworn profile of a medium-diameter everted-rim cooking-pot, the second a significant quantity of fresh sherds from a reduce-fired round-bodied jug. With the others, there is a degree of uncertainty. For the remaining post-Saxon contexts not indicated above there are potential intrusion/residuality issues. In some cases the available content only allows for a more general placement, eg. 'after c.1250 AD'. The quantity, range and condition of the material from 3 contexts – 70, 130, 136 and 138 and 149 – suggest derivation either from open features that have received material over a relatively long period of time or represent re-deposited pottery used in levelling spreads – the latter may particularly apply to the highly fragmented material from *Context* 136 and 138. .

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Macpherson-Grant, N., 'Early to Late Saxon Pottery', in Blockley, K, *et.al.*, *Excavations in the Marlowe Car Park and Surrounding Areas*, The Archaeology of Canterbury V (Part II) 1995, 818-897

Macpherson-Grant 2001 :

Macpherson-Grant, N., 'The Local Saxon and Later Pottery' in Gardiner, M., *et.al.* 'Continental Trade and Non-Urban Ports in Mid-Anglo-Saxon England : Excavations at *Sandtun*, West Hythe, Kent' *Archaeological Journal* 158 (2001), 208-224

APPENDIX : CONTEXT-BASED POTTERY QUANTIFICATION AND DATING CATALOGUE

Primary quantification : 641 sherds (weight : 8kgs. 903gms)

Period codes employed :

MLIA	= Mid-Late Iron Age
ER	= Early Roman
MR	= Mid Roman
MLS	= Mid-Late Saxon
LS	= Late Saxon
EM	= Early Medieval
M	= Medieval
LM	= Late Medieval
PM	= Post-Medieval

Context dating :

Context: 03 - 22 sherds (weight : 409gms)

2 EM-M Canterbury sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

5 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

8 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)

3 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275-1325/1350 AD emphasis)

4 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1350/1375-1400 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Mixed size-range, small-large sherds, irrespective of chronological position, with large only slightly worn elements at both ends of date spectrum represented. Two very worn earlier C13 AD elements **may** be intrusive. Latest elements, though, are marginally less chipped and worn than earliest

Likely date : c.1350-1400 AD or slightly later

Context: 07 - 4 sherds (weight : 33gms)

4 MLS Canterbury sandy ware (c.800-850/875 AD emphasis; **2-3 same vessel**)

Comment : Fairly small-moderate sized bodysherds, all near-fresh and should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.800-850 AD or slightly later

Context: 11 - 19 sherds (weight : 142gms)

1 ER-MR micaceous fine sandy ware (broadly C2 AD probably; **? import, CHECK**)

17 LS Canterbury sandy ware (c.825/850-900 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

1 PM claypipe stem (narrow bore, thick stem, c.1660-1710 AD range; **intrusive**)

Comment : Roman element is split and has heavy uniface wear and is residual in-*context*. Late Saxon component consists of small-moderate sized body and rim sherds, all near-fresh and definitely from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.850-900 AD

Context: 13 - 3 sherds (weight : 23gms)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050/1100-1150 AD probable emphasis)

3 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1300-1350/1375 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements, all bodysherds. First two entries worn, latest near-fresh –

may be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Uncertain – but post c.1300 AD

Context: 16 - 5 sherds (weight : 171gms)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis)

4 M-LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1350-1375/1400 AD emphasis; **3 same vessel**)

Comment : First entry a small rim sherd, only slightly worn and probably late within range indicated. Latest elements moderate-fairly large sized base sherds from a sooted and used cooking-pot. All near-fresh and definitely from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.1350-1400 AD

Context: 18 - 2 sherds (weight : 22gms)

1 MLIA flint-tempered ware (c.200/150-50 BC emphasis)

1 MR Canterbury red sandy ware (c.125/150-175 AD emphasis)

Comment : Prehistoric element is a heavily worn fairly small storage-jar rim sherd, Roman – a fairly worn small bodysherd.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 20 - 25 sherds (weight : 496gms)

2 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1075-1100/1125 AD emphasis)

2 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1175 AD emphasis probably)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis probably)

1 M Flemish Highly Decorated sandy ware (c.1250-1325/1350 AD)

6 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis; **3 same vessel**)

1 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1375-1400/1425 AD emphasis probably)

4 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1400-1450/1475 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

1 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill transitional moderately sandy ware (c.1475-1500/1525 AD emphasis)

1 PM Kentish red earthenware (c.1575/1600-1650 AD emphasis; **intrusive**)

Comment : All elements pre-dating last LM entry are small-moderate-sized and variably worn – mostly in a chronologically progressive sequence. Latest LM elements consist of 4 large conjoining elements forming a complete cooking-pot profile and bodysherd, possibly from a cistern – all near-fresh and should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Between c.1450-1500 AD

Context: 22 - 12 sherds (weight : 110gms)

2 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis probably)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

4 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis)

3 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill transitional moderately sandy ware (c.1475-1500/1525 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small-moderate sized sherds, C12 and C13 AD elements only slightly worn compared with the early-mid C14 AD elements which are moderately worn. LM elements near-fresh or only chipped.

Likely date : If not intrusive – between c.1475-1525 AD or slightly later

Context: 24 - 2 sherds (weight : 14gms)

1 LS probable North French/Flemish fine grey ware (red-brown core, faint trellis burnish, c.850-950 AD *probably*; **CHECK**)

1 M-LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1350-1375/1400 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : The import is a likely attribution but source and dating need to be checked. Sherd is fairly small and near-fresh and, as such – post-discard – appears to have received very little damage. The C14 AD element is fairly small but near-fresh.

Likely date : Uncertain – initially, if not residual/intrusive, c.1350-1400 AD or slightly later

Context: 26 - 8 sherds (weight : 106gms)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis)
2 M-LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1350-1375/1400 AD emphasis probably)
1 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1375/1400-1450 AD emphasis)
Comment : First entry is a moderate-sized worn and chipped pitcher rim. Remainder consists of small-moderate sized variably chipped or near-fresh bodysherds. Latest element rather chipped. Material probably residual

Likely date : Rather uncertain – but post c.1400 AD

Context: 31 - 22 sherds (weight : 307gms)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1100-1150/1175 AD emphasis probably)
1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1100-1150/1175 AD emphasis probably)
1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1100-1150/1175 AD emphasis probably)
1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)
3 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)
2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)
1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)
3 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)
2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)
7 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis; **5 same vessel**)

Comment : The 3 EM elements are small-moderate-sized bodysherds, are battered, radically more worn than the remainder of the assemblage – and definitely residual in-context. The later bulk consists of fairly small-fairly large-sized elements, visually chronologically progressively less worn with the latest elements including the fairly large same-vessel sherds only slightly worn and almost definitely from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Between c.1250-1300 AD

Context: 33 - 5 sherds (weight : 55gms)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)
1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)
2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis probably)
1 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1375/1400-1450 AD emphasis probably)
Comment : Earliest entry quite large but chipped and fairly worn unifacially – and residual in-context. Remainder similarly but less chipped. Latest element near-fresh but small. If latter not intrusive could be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : If not intrusive – between c.1375-1450 AD or slightly later

Context: 35 - 6 sherds (weight : 61gms)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1200 AD emphasis)
1 EM-M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)
1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)
2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)
2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)
Comment : Small-moderate sized sherds, all only slightly worn.

Likely date : Slightly uncertain – if not residual, possibly between c.1225-1275 AD

Context: 40 - 7 sherds (weight : 90gms)

5 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)
2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)
Comment : Small-fairly large-sized sherds, each entry with conjoining elements, earliest slightly worn and heavily sooted internally, latest near-fresh – and probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Between c.1250-1300 AD probably

Context: 51 - 4 sherds (weight : 36gms)

1 EM-M Canterbury sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)
1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)
1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)
1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1275/1300 AD emphasis)
Comment : The earliest entry is fairly large but chipped, moderately worn and residual in-context. Remainder are small elements and all rather worn.

Likely date : Residual

Context: 56 - 5 sherds (weight : 42gms)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis)

1 M ? Ashford/Wealden pink-buff sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Small-moderate-sized bodysherds, all slightly worn

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 58 - 4 sherds (weight : 27gms)

1 EM-M Canterbury sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1300-1350/1375 AD emphasis)

Comment : First entry is a worn and battered collared jug rim, second a moderate-sized but slightly chipped bodysherd, last is a small near-fresh bodysherd.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1300-1400 AD

Context: 60 - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, slightly worn.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 70 - 65 sherds (weight : 782gms)

1 MLS Canterbury sandy ware (boss-decorated, c.750-850/875 AD emphasis)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050-1150 AD range probably)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1175 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1075/1100-1150 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1100/1125-1175 AD emphasis probably)

2 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM NE Canterbury sandy ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis probably)

2 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

4 EM-M Canterbury sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M Canterbury shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

5 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

6 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

7 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

1 M Flemish Highly Decorated sandy ware (c.1250-1325/1350 AD)

6 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis)

4 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis)

8 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1375-1425/1450 AD emphasis)

Comment : Assemblage of small-fairly large-sized elements, latter size including a number of cooking-pot/pan rims. The collective LC12-MC13 AD component is dominant numerically and frequently of larger size than LC13 AD or later elements. Condition varies irrespective of date - and context concerned may represent a dump/infill containing earlier re-deposited material or one that infilled over a relatively long period of time.

Likely date : Broadly, between c.1400-1500 AD

Context: 71 - 3 sherds (weight : 16gms)

3 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

Comment : Three fairly small bodysherds, conjoining, near-fresh – may well be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : Between c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 79 - 2 sherds (weight : 75gms)

2 EM-M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

Comment : One moderate-sized bodysherd conjoining a fairly large pan rim element. Near-fresh and

probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Between c.1175-1225 AD

Context: 85 - 3 sherds (weight : 21gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1100/1125-1175 AD emphasis probably)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small-fairly small elements, earliest worn and chipped , latest slightly worn

Likely date : Uncertain – but post c.1250 AD

Context: 88 - 6 sherds (weight : 124gms)

4 MLS Canterbury sandy ware (c.825-850/875 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel, 1 = Context 91**)

2 LS North French/Flemish Grey Ware (trellis-burnished, c.850-900/950 AD emphasis; **same vessel = Context 91 and ? Context 157**)

Comment : Moderate-sized to fairly large bodysherds, all near-fresh and definitely from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : Between c.850-900 AD

Context: 91 - 16 sherds (weight : 409gms)

1 ER-MR Eastern Gaulish samian ware (? La Madelaine, Form Dr.18/31, c.145-200/260 AD emphasis)

2 MLS Canterbury sandy ware (c.750/775-825 AD emphasis)

11 MLS Canterbury sandy ware (1 boss-decorated, c.825-850/875 AD emphasis; **1 = Context 88**)

2 LS North French/Flemish Grey Ware (trellis-burnished, c.850-900/950 AD emphasis; **same vessel = Context 88 and ? Context 157**)

Comment : Mostly small-moderate sized elements but including five large-sized (including one large coarseware jar part-profile and the conjoining imported pitcher sherds). The earlier dated MLS elements are both rather chipped and clearly slightly residual in-context. Remainder only slightly chipped otherwise near-fresh and definitely from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : Between c.850-900 AD

Context: 95 (all fills 62-66, 92-4, 96)- 12 sherds (weight : 105gms)

1 MLS Canterbury sandy ware (c.750/775-825 AD emphasis)

3 MLS Canterbury sandy ware (c.800-850/875 AD emphasis)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis)

2 M-LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1350-1375/1400 AD emphasis probably)

3 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1375/1400-1450 AD emphasis)

1 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1450-1475/1500 AD emphasis)

Comment : All small-fairly small bodysherds, irrespective of date, no major differences in condition, despite overall date-range represented, except the harder-fired LM elements are only slightly chipped.

Likely date : Uncertain

Context: 96 - 1 sherd (weight : 99gms)

1 MLS Ipswich fine ware (c.730-850 AD)

Comment : Fairly large bodysherd, rather chipped, one edge beginning to slightly burr. Date below allows for some use time after c.850 AD cease of production.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.730-850 AD

Context: 105 - 2 sherds (weight : 19gms)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050/1075-1150 AD emphasis probably)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherds, earliest near-fresh, latest with heavy unifacial/use-wear damage.

Likely date : Uncertain – if not residual possibly C12 AD

Context: 107 - 4 sherds (weight : 21gms)

1 EM-M Canterbury sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

3 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis; **same vessel**)

Comment : Earliest entry is a small slightly worn early jug bodysherd, latest are conjoining small cooking-pot bodysherds, all near-fresh and *probably* from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 113 - 21 sherds (weight : 240gms)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1100-1150/1175 AD emphasis probably)

2 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

4 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis; **3 same vessel**)

4 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

4 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

3 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small-moderate-sized elements, C12 and early C13 AD material only slightly more worn than mid-C13 elements.

Likely date : Between c.1250-1300 AD or slightly earlier

Context: 115 - 1 sherd (weight : 13gms)

1 MLS Canterbury sandy ware (c.775/800-850 AD emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd – near-fresh and need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.800-875 AD

Context: 125 - 1 sherd (weight : 9gms)

1 MLS Canterbury sandy ware (c.775/800-850 AD emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd – only slightly chipped otherwise near-fresh.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.800-875 AD

Context: 127 - 5 sherds (weight : 25gms)

1 ER North Kent fine grey ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

1 MR North Kent fine grey ware (c.150-250 AD range probably)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

Comment : Roman elements small, earliest chipped and rather worn, latest only slightly worn – both residual in-context. Post-Roman elements are fairly small, all chipped and rather worn.

Likely date : If not intrusive - residual in a post-c.1250 AD context

Context: 130 - 61 sherds (weight : 505gms)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

2 MLS Canterbury sandy ware (c.775/800-850 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050-1100/1150 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1075/1100-1150 AD emphasis)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1150 AD emphasis probably)

3 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

3 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

9 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis; **6 same vessel**)

12 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis; **2 x same vessels**)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

11 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)

4 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis)

8 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1300-1350/1375 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Small-moderate-sized sherds throughout. The ER and MLS elements are clearly residual in-context, as are the EM elements. The earlier C13 AD elements dominate the assemblage, the same-vessel elements with mixed wear-patterns, either only slightly worn or with heavy uniface/part-bifacial abrasion. The rather fragmentary later C13 AD material is marginally less worn but frequently chipped – only the C14 AD-dated elements are virtually free of wear. The overall impression is that the earlier C13 AD material either represents material deposited into the same context but, once deposited, with differing exposure histories – or they, together with, perhaps, the later C13 AD material, are sweepings/longterm accumulated rubbish that was deposited at same time.

Likely date : Slightly uncertain – but if latest elements not intrusive between c.1300-1350 AD or slightly later

Context: 132 - 8 sherds (weight : 81gms)

1 MLS Canterbury sandy ware (c.775/800-850 AD emphasis)

4 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis probably)

1 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1375/1400-1450 AD emphasis)

Comment : MLS element, although fairly small and near-fresh is definitely residual in-context. C13 AD elements small-moderate-sized, C14 AD sherd is small. All these are more worn or chipped than near-fresh LM element.

Likely date : Between c.1400-1450 AD or slightly later probably

Context: 134 - 5 sherds (weight : 47gms)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1125/1150-1225 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis)

1 M-LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1350-1375/1400 AD probable emphasis)

Comment : Earliest entry small and rather battered, C13-C14 AD material moderate-sized and only slightly chipped or edge-burred. Latest near-fresh

Likely date : Possibly between c.1350-1400 AD or slightly later

Context: 136 and 138 - 44 sherds (weight : 300gms)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1075/1100-1200 AD emphasis)

3 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

8 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

8 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)

3 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis)

8 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis)

7 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1350/1375-1450 AD emphasis broadly)

4 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1450/1475-1500 AD emphasis)

Comment : Mostly small elements throughout with a few larger later C13 and C15 AD elements.

Latter, including a fairly large pan rim sherd are near-fresh. The markedly small sherd size throughout suggests derivation from a dump spread of fairly highly fragmented material with the C15 AD material contemporary with the event itself.

Likely date : Between c.1450-1500 AD or slightly later

Context: 149 - 80 sherds (weight : 798gms)

9 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1175 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1075/1100-1200 AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

4 EM-M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

5 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

9 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

12 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1250 AD emphasis)

6 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)

7 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis)

11 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis)

7 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis)

2 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1350/1375-1400 AD emphasis probably)

6 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1375/1400-1450 AD emphasis probably)

2 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1475-1500/1525 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Mostly small-moderate sized elements, a few fairly large, most pre-c.1375/1400 AD material variably worn, latest LM elements fresh. Majority of context assemblage of C13 AD date with a thin post c.1300 AD scatter. Assuming the LM elements are not intrusive, date range represented,

sherd sizes and condition could indicate derivation from either a leveling spread or a slowly accumulating deposit with the majority arriving during the early-mid C13 AD

Likely date : Uncertain – if not intrusive between c.1450-1500 AD or slightly later

Context: 152 - 1 sherd (weight : 49gms)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

Comment : Large pan rim sherd, moderately chipped but not necessarily seriously residual.

Likely date : Between c.1225-1275 AD or slightly earlier

Context: 157 - 2 sherds (weight : 101gms)

1 MLS Canterbury sandy ware (c.825-850/875 AD emphasis)

1 LS North French/Flemish Grey Ware (trellis-burnished, c.850-900/950 AD emphasis; **may =**

Contexts 88 and 91)

Comment : Large near-fresh sherds and from an undisturbed contemporary horizon/discard deposit.

Likely date : Between c.850-900 AD

Context: 163 - 7 sherds (weight : 115gms)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis)

3 M-LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1350-1375/1400 AD probable emphasis)

2 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1400/1425-1475 AD emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small-moderate-sized elements, none seriously worn but pre-c.1400 AD material slightly chipped or worn and residual in-context. Latest material *may* be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Possibly between c.1450-1500 AD or slightly earlier

Context: 165-6 - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small cooking-pot bodysherd, soot-stained, near-fresh.

Likely date : Probably between c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 168 - 4 sherds (weight : 124gms)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

3 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis)

Comment : Three small bodysherds and one large part baluster jug base. Latest elements slightly chipped, otherwise fairly fresh.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1250-1300 AD

Context: 170-175 - 57 sherds (weight : 1126gms)

1 LS North French/Flemish Grey Ware (trellis-burnished, c.850-900/950 AD emphasis; **probably = Contexts 66, 91 and 157**)

1 ? LS North French/Flemish buff-cream fine sandy ware (broadly C9-C10 AD; **CHECK**)

1 EM-M Canterbury sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis probably)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis probably)

6 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

14 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)

6 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis)

8 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis)

12 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1350/1375-1450 AD emphasis; **6 same vessel**)

6 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1425/1450-1500 AD emphasis)

1 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1475-1500/1525 AD emphasis)

Comment : Some small, mostly moderate sized throughout with a fairly high proportion of larger sized elements. Two chronological clusters of large-sized fragments – one around mid-C13 AD, one between LC14-MC15 AD (including same vessel fragments from a large round-bodied jug). All material prior to c.1450 AD more worn or chipped compared with the near-fresh M-L C15 AD material

Likely date : Between c.1475-1525 AD

Context: 172 - 1 sherd (weight : 15gms)

1 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1450-1500/1525 AD emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, near-fresh – *may* be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1450-1500 AD

Context: 172-3 - 3 sherds (weight : 32gms)

1 MLS Canterbury sandy ware (c.750/775-825 AD emphasis)

1 MLS Canterbury sandy ware (c.800-850/875 AD emphasis)

1 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1375-1425/1450 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : First entry is a fairly small, fairly worn jar rim sherd, second is a moderate-sized bodysherd, less worn than latter and moderately chipped. LM element is moderate-sized and only slightly chipped.

Likely date : Uncertain – if not intrusive between c.1375-1450 AD probably

Context: 175 - 13 sherds (weight : 579gms)

13 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1375-1425/1450 AD emphasis; **most same vessel**)

Comment : Small-very large elements, all from the same small round-bodied jug – neck and rim missing, fairly hard-fired but not as later C15 AD material. Virtually unworn – and definitely from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : Between c.1375-1450 AD

Context: 177 - 19 sherds (weight : 283gms)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)

4 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis)

3 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis)

3 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1350/1375-1425 AD emphasis)

4 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1375/1400-1450 AD emphasis)

Comment : Mostly small-fairly small bodysherds but including 2 larger elements including one crude baluster jug base, both of mid C13 AD date. Later elements generally fairly small, LM component near-fresh.

Likely date : Between c.1375-1450 AD probably

Context: 184 - 2 sherds (weight : 24gms)

2 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050/1075-1150 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Fairly small base and bodysherds, fairly worn.

Likely date : Residual

Context: 191 - 9 sherds (weight : 99gms)

1 EM Canterbury-type shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1200 AD emphasis probably)

3 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel**)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)

3 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis)

Comment : EM element, fairly small, worn and chipped and residual in-context. C13-C14 AD dated material small, moderate and fairly large-sized, earlier C13 AD material tending to be more worn than later sherds.

Likely date : Possibly between c.1300-1350 AD

Context: 197 - 11 sherds (weight : 118gms)

2 EM Canterbury-type shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis probably)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

3 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1275/1300 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1275-1325/1350 AD AD emphasis)

Comment : Small-fairly large elements, most C13 AD and later dated sherds, larger, specifically C13 AD material more worn than latest element.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly between c.1300-1350 AD or slightly later

Context: 203 - 9 sherds (weight : 53gms)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1150 AD emphasis probably)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1100/1125-1175 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)
2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)
1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1275/1300 AD emphasis)
Comment : Small-moderate-sized sherds, all rather worn or chipped, latest elements small
Likely date : Uncertain – but probably residual in a post-1250/1275 AD context

Context: 205 - 7 sherds (weight : 68gms)
1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1150 AD emphasis probably)
1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis)
1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)
1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)
1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)
1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)
Comment : Small-moderate sized elements – the C12 AD and early C13 AD examples mostly fairly worn and chipped, mid C13 AD material nly slightly chipped or near-fresh.
Likely date : Uncertain – but post-c.1250 AD

Context: 216 - 5 sherds (weight : 80gms)
5 MLS Canterbury sandy ware (c.800-850/875 AD emphasis; **2 same vessel**)
Comment : Fairly small-moderate sized body sherds, two conjoining, all near-fresh and from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.
Likely date : Between c.800-875 AD

Context: 218 - 2 sherds (weight : 16gms)
2 MLS Canterbury sandy ware (c.750/800-850 AD emphasis probably)
Comment : Fairly small bodysherds, one rather chipped and worn, one only slightly chipped
Likely date : If not residual – between c.800-875 AD

Context: 229 - 2 sherds (weight : 100gms)
2 MLS fine Ipswich Ware (c.725-850 AD; **same vessel**)
Comment : Moderate-sized conjoining base and lower body sherds, only slightly chipped – need not be residual. Applied dating allows for a period of use after c.850 AD production end-date.
Likely date : If not residual =-between c.725-875 AD

Analyst : N.Macpherson-Grant 2.2016
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Appendix 2

FAUNAL ASSESSMENT

[16010]

Chantry Lane | Canterbury | Kent

for

SWAT

Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company

AUGUST 2016

created by

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Summary

Excavations conducted by Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT) at Chantry Lane, Canterbury (Kent) revealed archaeological features dating to the Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods. Of these features, several pit fills and a well fill contained animal remains. The majority of remains derived from common domestic livestock; two bird bones were also identified. Cattle are the most common taxon. Some differences are visible in the deposition of livestock skeletal elements between periods, but the sample is too small for a detailed assessment. Because of the small size and long chronological span of the assemblage, it is of limited research potential. No further study is recommended.

Assessment

The animal remains assessed in this report derive from excavations conducted by Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT) at Chantry Lane, Canterbury, Kent. Excavation revealed evidence of activity on site during the Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods. The majority of Anglo-Saxon features contained iron slag and industrial waste, suggesting that iron smelting took place within the vicinity of Chantry Lane. Animal remains were recovered from the fill of several pits and one well dating between the Saxon period and 1500 AD (Table 1); detailed zooarchaeological data is attached in an MS Excel file (16010_ChantryLane.xlsx). Thirty-two bones were identified to species level, and these remains derived from four chronological periods.

Table 1. Animal remains from Chantry Lane

	Middle-Late Saxon	1250-1300	1350-1400	1450-1500
Cattle	5	1		7
Sheep/goat	3			2
Sheep		1		1
Goat?	1			
Pig	2		1	5
Horse/donkey	1			
Galliforme	1			
Teal				1
Total	13	2	1	16
Large Mammal	5			2
Medium Mammal	4	2	1	1

Cattle was the most common taxon in Anglo-Saxon deposits, followed by sheep/goat. Pig, equid (horse/donkey), and galliforme (probably chicken) remains were also identified. Little information is available on animal age or skeletal element distribution. The majority of ageable cattle remains were from adults, and two juvenile sheep/goat jaws were noted. More cattle remains were recorded from the fore limb than hind quarter.

Cattle was again the most common taxon in Medieval contexts (1250-1500 AD), although pigs were more common than sheep/goat. Little information was available for animal age, but most livestock remains derived from adult animals. Unlike the previous period, the hind limb is better represented than the fore limb in Medieval contexts. This pattern may result from changes in animal usage and deposition between the two periods. The fore quarter is more robust than the hind limb, so taphonomic processes are unlikely to be responsible for its absence. Changes in meat provisioning or site use between the two periods may be responsible for these differences, but the sample is too small to comment further.

Recommendation

Considering the very small quantity of remains and their distribution across a long chronological span, the assemblage has limited research potential. No further zooarchaeological analysis is recommended.

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Description	Fill of	Filled by	Section No.	Comments (Finds/alignment/soil type etc)	ASSIGNED DATE
01	D	Modern Overburden	Concrete and Building Debris					
02	D	Subsoil	Compact Dark Grey silty Brickearth					
03	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Mid Grey-Brown Silty Brickearth	04		01	Pot. Bone	
04	C	Cut of pit	Oval-shaped		03	01		
05	D						IGNORE. MODERN!	
06	C						IGNORE. MODERN!	
07	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Mid Grey-Brown Silty Brickearth	08		06	Pot. Bone.	MLAS
08	C	Cut of Pit	Roughly Circular		07	06		MLAS
09	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	10		08	Bone	
10	C	Cut of Pit	Oval-shaped		09	08		
11	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Very Dark Grey-Black Silty Brickearth	12		10	Pot. Bone	MLAS
12	C	Cut of Pit	Rectangular-shaped		11	10		MLAS
13	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Light Grey Silty Brickearth	14		21	Bone. Daub. Slag	1350-1400
14	C	Cut of Pit	Oval-shaped		13 15 28	21		1350-1400
15	D	Upper Fill of Pit	Compact Dark Grey-Brown Silty Brickearth	14		21	Pot. Bone	1350-1400
16	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Dark Brown Silty	17		17	Pot. Bone	1350-1400

			Brickearth					
17	C	Cut of Pit	Oblong-shaped		16	17		1350-1400
18	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	19		18	Pot. Bone SF:1. Penny of Alfred the Great. Archbishop ETHERED (AD871-891)	MLAS
19	C	Cut of Pit	Roughly Oval-shaped		18	18		MLAS
20	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Mid Grey-Brown Silty Brickearth	21		14 15	Pot. Bone	1450-1500
21	C	Cut of Pit	Irregular-shaped		20	14 15		1450-1500
22	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Dark Brown Silty Brickearth	23		19	Pot. Bone	1450-1500
23	C	Cut of Pit	Oval-shaped		22	19		1450-1500
24	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Black Silty Brickearth	25		27	Pot. Bone. CBM	1450-1500
25	C	Cut of Pit	Irregular-shaped		24	27		1450-1500
26	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Black Silty Brickearth	27		26	Pot	1450-1500
27	C	Cut of Pit	Irregular-shaped		26	26		1450-1500
28	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Black Charcoal	14		21		1350-1400
29							VOID!	
30							VOID!	
31	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Mid-Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	32		35	Pot. Bone. CBM	1250-1300
32	C	Cut of Pit	Rectangular		31 183 184	35		1250-1300
33	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Dark Grey-Black Silty Brickearth	34		39	Pot. Bone. CBM	1400-1450
34	C	Cut of Pit	Oval-shaped		33	39	Truncates Pit [74]	1400-1450
35	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Mid Grey Silty Brickearth	36		36	Pot. Bone	1250-1300

36	C	Cut of Pit	Uncertain		25	36		1250-1300
37	D	Upper Fill of Pit	Loose Dark Brown-Grey Silty Brickearth	40		40	Pot. Bone. CBM	1250-1300
38	D	Secondary Fill of Pit	Loose Light Brown Silty Brickearth	40		40	Pot. Bone. CBM	1250-1300
39	D	Primary Fill of Pit	Loose Dark Brown-Black Silty Brickearth	40		40	Pot. Bone. CBM	1250-1300
40	C	Cut of Pit	Circular		37 38 39	40		1250-1300
41	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Dark Brown-Grey Silty Brickearth	42		44	Pot. Bone	?
42	C	Cut of Pit	Uncertain		41	44		?
43	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Mid Brown Silty Brickearth	44		42		
44	C	Cut of Pit	Oval-shaped		43	42		
45	D	Fill of Post Hole	Loose Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	46		46	Bone	1250-1300
46	C	Cut of Post Hole	Uncertain		45	46	Within Post Pit [48]	1250-1300
47	D	Fill of Post Pit	Loose Mid Grey Silty Brickearth	47		46		1250-1300
48	C	Cut of Post Pit	Rectangular		47	46	Contains Post Holes [46], [50], [52] and [53].	1250-1300
49	D	Fill of Post Hole	Loose Mid Grey Silty Brickearth	50		47		1250-1300
50	C	Cut of Post Hole	Irregular-shaped		49		Within Post Pit [48]	1250-1300
51	D	Fill of Post Hole	Loose Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	52		47	Pot	1250-1300
52	C	Cut of Post Hole	Oval-shaped		51	47	Within Post Pit [48]	1250-1300
53	C	Cut of Post Hole	Uncertain		47	47	Within Post Pit [48]	1250-1300
54	D	Fill of Post Hole	Loose Dark Grey	55		49		

			Silty Brickearth					
55	C	Cut of Post Hole	Oval-shaped		54	49		
56	D	Fill of Post Hole	Moderately Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	57		55	Pot	1250-1300
57	C	Cut of Post Hole	Circular		56	55		1250-1300
58	D	Fill of Post Hole	Moderately Compact Very Dark Grey-Black Silty Brickearth	59		53	Pot	1350-1400
59	C	Cut of Post Hole	Irregular-shaped		58	53		1350-1400
60	D	Fill of Post Hole	Moderately Compact Dark Grey-Black Silty Brickearth	61			Pot	?
61	C	Cut of Post hole	Roughly Circular		60			?
62	D	Upper Fill of Pit	Loose Dark Brown-Grey Silty Brickearth	95		73	Pot. Bone	MLAS
63	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Loose Light Brown Silty Brickearth	95		73	Pot. Bone	MLAS
64	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Dark Grey-Brown Silty Brickearth	95		73	Pot. Bone. Iron Slag	MLAS
65	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Light Brown Silty Brickearth	95		73	Pot. Bone	MLAS
66	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Dark Brown-Grey Silty Brickearth	95		73	Pot. Bone	MLAS
67	C	Cut of Well	Rectangular		70	52		1450-1500
68	C	Cut of Well	Roughly Square-shaped		88 91 140 141	85 87 93 96		MLAS

					142 143 144 145 146 147 148 153 179 180 181 182			
69							VOID!	
70	D	Fill of Well	Compact Very Dark Grey-Black Silty Brickearth	67		52	Pot. Bone. CBM	1450- 1500
71	D	Fill of Post Pit	Loose Mid Grey Silty Brickearth	72		50	Pot	1200- 1250
72	C	Cut of Post Pit	Irregular- shaped		71	50		1200- 1250
73	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	74		52	Truncated by Pit [34]	
74	C	Cut of Pit	Irregular- shaped		73	52	Truncated by Pit [34]	
75	D	Fill of Post Hole	Compact Very Dark Grey Clayey Brickearth	76		52		
76	C	Cut of Post Hole	Uncertain		75	52		
77	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Mid-Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	78		52	Bone. CBM	?
78	C	Cut of Pit	Oval- shaped		77	52		?
79	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Mid-Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	80		52	Pot	1200- 1250
80	C	Cut of Pit	Circular		79	52	Truncates Pit [82]	1200- 1250
81	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Mid-Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	82		52	Truncated by Pit [80]	
82	C	Cut of Pit	Uncertain		81		Truncated by Pit [80]	
83	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Mid	84		57		

			Grey Silty Brickearth					
84	C	Cut of Pit	Oval-shaped		83	57		
85	D	Upper Fill of Pit	Loose Mid Grey-Brown Silty Brickearth	87		60	Pot	1250-1300
86	D	Primary Fill of Pit	Loose Yellow Silty Brickearth	87		60		1250-1300
87	C	Cut of Pit	Roughly Rectangular		85 86	60		1250-1300
88	D	Upper Fill of Well	Moderately Compact Black Silty Soot, Ash and Charcoal	68		87	Pot. Bone. Daub. Iron Slag. SF:3 SF:7 SF:8 SF:9 Enviro Sample <1>	MLAS
89							IGNORE. MODERN	
90							IGNORE. MODERN	
91	D	Fill of Well	Loose Very dark Grey-Black Ash, Soot and Charcoal	68			Pot. Bone. Daub. Iron Slag. SF:2 AS Knife Enviro Samples <2> <3>	MLAS
92	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Light Brown Silty Brickearth	95		73	Pot. Bone. Daub	MLAS
93	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Grey-Green Silty Brickearth	95		73	Pot. Bone	MLAS
94	D	Fill of Pit	Very Loose Black Sandy, Silty Brickearth	95		73	Iron Slag	MLAS
95	C	Cut of Pit	Irregular-shaped		62 63 64 65 66 92 93 94 96	73		MLAS
96	D	Primary Fill of Pit	Loose Grey-Green	95		73	Pot. Bone. Daub. Enviro Sample	MLAS

			Sandy Brickearth				<4>	
97	D	Fill of Post Pit	Moderately Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	98		71		
98	C	Cut of Post Pit	Oval-shaped		97	71	Contains Post Hole [100]. Truncated by Pit [95]	
99	D	Fill of Post Hole	Moderately Compact Dark Grey Silty Clay	100		71		
100	C	Cut of Post Hole	Roughly Square-shaped		99	71	Within Post Pit [98]	
101							IGNORE. MODERN	
102							IGNORE. MODERN	
103							IGNORE. MODERN	
104							IGNORE. MODERN	
105	D	Fill of Post Hole	Loose Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	106		66	Pot	1200-1250
106	C	Cut of Post Hole	Oval-shaped		105	66		1200-1250
107	D	Fill of Post Hole	Moderately Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	108		67	Pot	?
108	C	Cut of Post Hole	Circular		107	67		?
109	D	Fill of Post Hole	Loose Black Silty Loamy Brickearth	110		79		
110	C	Cut of Post Hole	Oval-shaped		109	79	Truncates Pit [112]	
111	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Black and Reddish-Brown Silty Loamy Brickearth	112		79	Bone. Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site.	MLAS?
112	C	Cut of Pit	Linear		111	79		MLAS?
113	D	Upper Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact dark Grey Silty Brickearth	114		87	Pot.	1250-1300

114	C	Cut of Pit	Rectangular-shaped		113 115 151 152	87		1250-1300
115	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Green-Grey Silty Brickearth	114		87		1250-1300
116	D	Primary Fill of Pit	Loose Mid Brown Silty Brickearth	126		74	Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site.	MLAS?
117	D	Secondary Fill of Pit	Loose Light-Mid Brown Silty Brickearth	126		74	Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site.	MLAS?
118	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Light Brown Silty Brickearth	126		74	Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site.	MLAS?
119	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Light Brown-Grey Silty Brickearth	126		74	Daub. Iron Slag. Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site.	MLAS?
120	D	Fill of Pit	Very Loose Black Silty Brickearth	126		74	Iron Slag. Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site.	MLAS?
121	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Light Brown-Grey Silty Brickearth	126		74	Iron Slag. Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site.	MLAS?
122	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Black Silty Brickearth	126		74	Bone. Iron Slag. Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site.	MLAS?
123	D	Fill of Pit	Loose dark Grey Silty Brickearth	126		74	Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site.	MLAS?
124	D	Fill of Pit	Loose Black Silty Brickearth	126		74	Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site.	MLAS?
125	D	Upper Fill of Pit	Loose Dark Grey-Black Silty Brickearth	126		74	Bone. Iron Slag. Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site.	MLAS?
126	C	Cut of pit	Oval-shaped		116 117 118 119 120	74	Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site.	MLAS?

					121 122 123 124 125			
127	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Loose Mid Grey Silty Brickearth	245		76		
128	D	Fill of Furnace	Moderately Compact Light Brown Silty Brickearth	129		76	Daub. Iron Slag. Truncated by Pit [245]	
129	C	Cut of Furnace	Roughly Rectangular-shaped		128	76	Truncated by Pit [245]	
130	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Dark Grey-Brown Silty Brickearth	131		80	Pot. Bone. CBM	?
131	C	Cut of Pit	Roughly Square-shaped		130	80		?
132	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Dark Grey-Brown Silty Brickearth	133		80	Pot. Bone. CBM	1400-1450
133	C	Cut of Pit	Uncertain		132	80	Truncated by Pit [139]. Truncates Pit [135].	1400-1450
134	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Dark Grey-Brown Silty Brickearth	135		80	Truncated by Pit [133]	1350-1400
135	C	Cut of Pit	Uncertain		134	80	Truncated by Pit [133]	1350-1400
136	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Dark Grey Brown Silty Brickearth	139		81	Same as (138) Pot. Bone. CBM	1450-1500
137							VOID!	
138	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Dark Grey-Brown Silty Brickearth	139		81	Same as (136) Pot. Bone. CBM	1450-1500
139	C	Cut of Pit	Oval-shaped		136/138	81		1450-1500

140	D	Fill of Well	Moderately Compact Very Dark Grey-Black Silty, Loamy Ash	68		87		MLAS
141	D	Fill of Well	Soft Reddish-Grey Silty Ash	68		87		MLAS
142	D	Fill of Well	Moderately Compact Green-Grey Silty, Loamy Ash	68		87	SF:10 Spindle Whorl	MLAS
143	D	Fill of Well	Moderately Compact Green-Grey Silty, Loamy Ash	68		87		MLAS
144	D	Fill of Well	Compact Light Brown Silty Brickearth	68		87		MLAS
145	D	Fill of Well	Very Compact Green-Grey Silty, Loamy Ash	68		87		MLAS
146	D	Fill of Well	Very Compact Light Brown Very Silty Brickearth	68		87		MLAS
147	D	Fill of Well	Very Compact Light Brown Silty Brickearth	68		87		MLAS
148	D	Fill of Well	Very Compact Light-Mid Brown Silty Brickearth	68		87		MLAS
149	D	Upper Fill of Well	Moderately Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	150		88 99	Pot. Bone. CBM	1450-1500
150	C	Cut of Well	Rectangular		149 240	88 99		1450-1500
151	D	Fill of Pit	Compact	11		87		1250-

			Dark Grey and Brown Lenses of Silty Brickearth	4				1300
152	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Yellow-Brown Very Silty Brickearth	11 4		87		1250-1300
153	D	Fill of Well	Compact Mix of Green and Light Brown Lenses of Silty Brickearth	68		87		MLAS
154	D	Upper Fill of Pit [155]	Compact Very dark Grey-Black Silty Brickearth	15 5		88		MLAS
155	C	Cut of Pit	Irregular-shaped		154 156 157 158 159	88		MLAS
156	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Orange-Brown Brickearth	15 5		88		MLAS
157	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Black Silty Brickearth	15 5		88	Pot. Bone	MLAS
158	D	Fill of Pit	Compact White Chalk	15 5		88		MLAS
159	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Black Silty, Ashy Brickearth	15 5		88		MLAS
160	D	Upper Fill of Pit	Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	16 2		88	Daub	MLAS
161	D	Primary Fill of Pit	Compact Black Silty, Ashy Brickearth	16 2		88	Pot. Bone	MLAS
162	C	Cut of Pit	Irregular-shaped		160 161	88		MLAS
163	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	16 7		90	Pot	1450-1500
164	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Black Silty Iron-scale	16 7		90		1450-1500

165	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Grey-Brown Silty Brickearth	167		90		1450-1500
166	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Mid-Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	167		90		1450-1500
167	C	Cut of Pit	Roughly Circular		163 164 165 166	90		1450-1500
168	D	Fill of Post Hole	Compact Very Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	169		90	Pot	1250-1300
169	C	Cut of Post Hole			168	90		1250-1300
170	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	171		91	Pot	1450-1500
171	C	Cut of Pit	Irregular-shaped		170	91		1450-1500
172	D	Upper Fill of Pit	Compact Mid-Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	173		91	Pot	1450-1500
173	D	Primary Fill of Pit	Compact Mottled Light Brown and Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	174		91		1450-1500
174	C	Cut of Pit	Irregular-shaped		172 173	91		1450-1500
175	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Dark Grey-Black Silty Brickearth	176		91	Pot	1400-1450
176	C	Cut of Pit	Rectangular		175	91		1400-1450
177	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	178		91	Pot	
178	C	Cut of Pit			177	91		
179	D	Fill of Well	Loose Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	68		96	Pot. Bone. SF:11 Iron Object	MLAS
180	D	Fill of Well	Loose Light Brown Silty Brickearth	68		96		MLAS
181	D	Fill of Well	Loose	68		96		MLAS

			Light Green-Brown Silty Brickearth					
182	D	Fill of Well	Loose Very Light Brown Silty Brickearth	68		96		MLAS
183	D	Secondary Fill of Pit	Compact Mid-Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	32		98		1250-1300
184	D	Primary Fill of Pit	Compact Mid-Dark Grey and Light Brown Silty Brickearth	32		98	Pot. Bone	1250-1300
185	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	186		121		
186	C	Cut of Pit	Roughly Rectangular-shaped		185	121		
187	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	188		117	Pot. Bone	1300-1350
188	C	Cut of Pit	Roughly Rectangular-shaped		187	117		1300-1350
189	D	Fill of Post Hole	Moderately Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	190		115	Pot	?
190	C	Cut of Post Hole			189	115		?
191	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	191		119	Pot	1300-1350
192	C	Cut of Pit	Rectangular		190	119		1300-1350
193	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	194		101		
194	C	Cut of Pit	Roughly Circular		193	101		
195	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Very Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	196		103		

196	C	Cut of Pit	Oval-shaped		195	103		
197	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Mixed Dark Grey and Orange-Brown Silty brickearth	198		105	Pot. Bone. CBM	1300-1350
198	C	Cut of Pit	Roughly Square-shaped		197	105		1300-1350
199	D	Fill of Post Hole	Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	200		107		
200	C	Cut of Post Hole	Oval-shaped		199	107		
201	D	Fill of Post Hole	Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	202		109		
202	C	Cut of Post Hole	Oval-shaped		201	109		
203	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	204		111	Pot. Bone. CBM	1250-1300
204	C	Cut of Pit	Oval-shaped		203	111		1250-1300
205	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	206		113	Pot	1300-1350
206	C	Cut of Pit	Roughly Rectangular-shaped		205	113		1300-1350
207	D	Upper Fill of Pit	Very Compact Black Silty Charcoal and Brickearth Mix	208		123	Comprised Entirely of Burnt Daub. SF:12 Loom Weight	MLAS
208	D	Primary Fill of Pit	Soft Light Brown Very Silty Brickearth	209		123	Bone	MLAS
209	C	Cut of Pit	Rectangular		207 208	123		MLAS
210	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Very Dark Grey Silty, Loamy Brickearth	211		127		
211	C	Cut of Pit	Uncertain		210	127	Truncates Pit [215]	

212	D	Fill of Post Hole	Moderately Compact Light Grey-Brown Silty Brickearth	213		127		
213	C	Cut of Post Hole	Oval-shaped		212	127	Truncates Pit [215]	
214	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Multiple Thin Layers of Dark Grey-Black and Black-Light Brown Silts	215		127	Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site.	MLAS?
215	C	Cut of Pit			214	127	Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site. Truncated by Pit [211] and Post Hole [213]	MLAS?
216	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Very Dark Grey-Black Silty, Loamy Brickearth	217		125	Pot. Bone	MLAS
217	C	Cut of Pit	Oval-shaped		216	125		MLAS
218	D	Upper Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Very Dark Grey-Black Silty, Loamy Brickearth	219		125	Pot. Bone	MLAS
219	D	Secondary Fill of Pit	Very Compact Light Brown Silty Brickearth	220		125		MLAS
220	D	Primary Fill of Pit	Compact Light Brown and Green-Grey Lenses of Silty Brickearth and Silty, Loamy Brickearth	221		125	Bone	MLAS
221	C	Cut of Pit	Roughly Rectangular-shaped		218 219 220	125		MLAS

222	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Black Silty, Loamy Brickearth	223		129	Pot. Bone. Daub	MLAS
223	C	Cut of Pit	Irregular-shaped		222	129		MLAS
224	D	Upper Fill of Pit	Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	227		131		
225	D	Secondary Fill of Pit	Compact Light Brown and Dark Grey Lenses of Silty Brickearth	227		131		
226	D	Primary Fill of Pit	Moderately Compact Green-Grey Silty, Loam Brickearth	227		131		
227	C	Cut of Pit	Rectangular		224 225 226	131		
228	D	Upper Fill of Pit	Compact Light Brown Very Silty Brickearth	230		133		MLAS
229	D	Primary Fill of Pit	Compact Green-Grey Silty, Loamy Brickearth	230		133	Pot. SF:16 Cu Alloy Pin	MLAS
230	C	Cut of Pit	Uncertain		228 229	133		MLAS
231	D	Upper Fill of Pit	Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	239		134	Iron Slag. Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site.	MLAS?
232	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Light Brown Silty Brickearth	239		134	Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site.	MLAS?
233	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Mid Grey Silty Brickearth	239		134	Iron Slag. Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site.	MLAS?
234	D	Fill of Pit	Large Lens of Iron Hammer scale	239		134	Iron Slag. Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site.	MLAS?
235	D	Fill of Pit	Moderately	23		134	Iron Slag.	MLAS?

			Compact Silty Ash and Charcoal	9			Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site.	
236	D	Fill of Pit	Compact Light Brown Silty Brickearth	239		134		MLAS?
237	D	Secondary Fill of Pit	Compact Light Brown Brickearth	239		134		MLAS?
238	D	Primary Fill of Pit	Multiple Thin Layers of Silty Ash, Charcoal and Hammerscale	239		134	Iron Slag. Similar in Nature to the AS Features on Site.	MLAS?
239	C	Cut of Pit	Roughly Circular		232 233 234 235 236 237 238	134		MLAS?
240	D	Fill of Well	Compact Mid Grey Silty Brickearth	150				1450-1500
241	D	Fill of Post Hole	Moderately Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	242		88		
242	C	Cut of Post Hole	Oval-shaped		241	88		
243	D	Fill of Post Hole	Moderately Compact Dark Grey Silty Brickearth	244		91		
244	C	Cut of Post Hole	Circular		243	91		
245	C	Cut of Pit	Oval-shaped		127	76	Truncates Furnace [129]	1250-1300