Archaeology South-East

ASE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT 1-7 NEW DOVER ROAD, CANTERBURY

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

NGR: 615420 157456

Planning Reference: CA/11/0197/FUL

ASE Project No: 5478
Site Code: NDC12

ASE Report No: 2012252
OASIS ID: archaeol6-140976

by
Simon Stevens BA MIFA

With contributions by

Gemma Ayton, Luke Barber, Anna Doherty, David Dunkin, Karine Le Hégarat, Dawn Elise Mooney, Sue Pringle and Elke Raemen

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Abstract

This report presents the results of the archaeological investigations carried out by Archaeology South-East at 1-7 New Dover Road, Canterbury, an 'L-shaped' site located at the junction of New Dover Road and Lower Chantry Lane (NGR 615420 157456).

Despite the location of the site so close to the Roman city, evidence for Romano-British activity was limited to the tentative identification of two shallow ditches and the recovery of limited quantities of residual material from deposits positively dated to later periods of occupation. Therefore little can be said about activity at the site during this period.

Clearly the level of activity at the site increased in the medieval period. Pit digging and deposition of domestic waste began within a century and a half of the Norman Conquest and continued throughout the medieval period and into the early post-medieval era. There was also evidence of the establishment of a plot or plots fronting onto Chantry Lane. Material redeposited in these features also produced evidence for iron-smithing and possibly for butchery and fish-processing in the vicinity of the site.

Quarrying at the site, perhaps for clay to produce bricks or tiles, began in the later medieval period. Finds and environmental material from the backfill of the quarry pits provided a range of evidence, although this was clearly not entirely related to occupation within the bounds of the site itself and may have been imported from elsewhere. Initial medieval quarrying activity was characterised by large pits but a campaign of more systematic removal of material in strips appears to have occurred in the mid 16th to mid 18th centuries. This may indicate a more intensive approach to quarrying in the earlier post-medieval period but there is also a possibility that the features relate to agricultural or market gardening activities.

Following the construction of New Dover Road in the late 18th century, the site was given over to properties and gardens fronting onto the new road, evidence of which survived as brick foundations and a limited group of garden features. Post-War redevelopment led to extensive truncation of buried archaeological remains.

The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication. It is suggested that this should take the form of an article in Archaeologia Cantiana.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The *c.*2ha 'L-shaped' site lies at the junction of New Dover Road and Lower Chantry Lane (NGR 615420 157456), to the south-east of the city walls. Although the site was formerly occupied by 1-7 New Dover Road, it also has an extensive frontage to Lower Chantry Lane, from where the site is currently accessed (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The site is located within the suburban outskirts of the city of Canterbury. It is bounded to the north-east by the car-park of the *Chantry Club* and by buildings belonging to a recently built Red Cross training centre. The south-east boundary is with the car park of the local college. The other boundaries are the street frontages with New Dover Road and Lower Chantry Lane.

1.1.3 The site is located immediately outside the *Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance*. It is not located in a conservation area, but does border three separate conservation areas; *the Central area of Canterbury Conservation Area*, the *Old Dover Road, Oaten Hill and St Lawrence Conservation Area* and the *New Dover Road and St Augustine's Rd Conservation Area.*

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site lies at a height of *c.*18m AOD, and is broadly level, in keeping with the site's environs which display no obvious slopes either towards or away from the city.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey the underlying bedrock at the site consists of Margate Chalk Formation, with superficial geological layers of clay and silt Head Brickearth Deposits (BGS 2012).

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Prior to planning permission being granted for development of the site, a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) was undertaken which used available records to assess the likelihood of the survival of archaeological remains at the site (Trust for Thanet Archaeology 2011).

1.3.2 Based on the results of this work, and following the input of Richard Cross, Canterbury City Archaeologist, a condition (No. 5) was attached to the subsequent planning permission given for the demolition of the existing building and erection of two retail units and a 120 bedroom hotel with restaurant and associated parking and services (ref. CA/11/0197/ FUL). The condition stated that:

'*No development shall take place, other than demolition of the existing building to existing ground level, 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; secondly, a programme of archaeological work that ensures preservation by record by archaeological excavation of the buried archaeology on the development site, where development would lead to the permanent loss of the buried archaeology; and thirdly, following the completion of all archaeological fieldwork, a programme of post-excavation analysis and publication of any matters of archaeological interest. 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.'

1.3.3 Initial archaeological work at the site consisted of a watching brief undertaken by Archaeology South-East during the excavation of test-pits at the site in March 2012. No significant archaeological deposits were recorded.

1.3.4 Subsequently a Specification for the archaeological evaluation of the site was produced (Biddle & Biddle 2012a). Archaeology South-East, a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Silvercoin Investments Ltd. to undertake this work, which was carried out in two phases in September and October 2012.

1.3.5 Following an on-site meeting between representatives of ASE, Ben Richardson on behalf of Silvercoin Investments Ltd., Martin Biddle, Archaeological Consultant, and Richard Cross, Canterbury City Archaeologist, it was decided that results of the evaluation merited a larger scale investigation of the site. It was agreed that this would take the form of an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during ongoing below-ground demolition work, to be followed immediately by a mechanical strip of the site to allow a programme of archaeological excavation. A new Specification for this work was duly issued (Biddle & Biddle 2012b).

1.3.6 The archaeological excavation of the site was undertaken by ASE during October and November 2012. The site was staffed by a team of ASE archaeologists, project managed by Andy Leonard and supervised in the field by Simon Stevens.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Archaeological Work at the Site

1.4.1 The initial Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was completed in September 2011 (Trust for Thanet Archaeology 2011).

1.4.2 A Watching Brief was undertaken by ASE in March 2012 during excavation of test-pits. This investigation was not formally reported on. No archaeological remains were uncovered and these investigations are not further commented on below.

1.4.3 An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was commissioned by Silvercoin Investments Ltd. It was undertaken in two phases in September and early October 2012 by ASE.

1.4.4 An archaeological watching brief on below-ground demolition work was commissioned by Silvercoin Investments Ltd. and undertaken by ASE in early October 2012.

1.4.5 An archaeological excavation was undertaken by ASE during October and November 2012.

1.5 Archaeological Methodology

1.5.1 The initial Specification for an archaeological evaluation on the site (Biddle & Biddle 2012a) had proposed that five evaluation trenches should be excavated, representing a 2% sample of the site (Trenches 1-5 located on Fig. 2). Due to on-site constraints some of the trenches were moved slightly from their planned locations and were excavated to a slightly greater width than the standard 1.8m

1.5.2 Following this initial phase of evaluation it was agreed between ASE, Martin Biddle, Archaeological Consultant, and Richard Cross, Canterbury City Archaeologist that a further phase of evaluation should take place, comprising the excavation of four additional trenches, allowing the western side of the site to be adequately investigated prior to any decision being made regarding further archaeological mitigation on site (Trenches 6-9; Fig. 2).

1.5.3 On completion of the evaluation and in accordance with a newly drawn up Specification (Biddle & Biddle 2012b) an archaeological excavation and watching brief was carried out in the areas shown on Figure 2.

1.5.4 The methodology employed in both the evaluation and excavation was originally set out in the respective Specifications (Biddle & Biddle 2012a & b).

1.5.5 Both the evaluation trenches and excavation areas were machine stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologists from ASE. Machine excavation was taken down to the top of any archaeological structures or deposits or to the surface of natural geology whichever was the uppermost. Care was taken not to machine off seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology. This was made available to the Project Manager, the Supervisor and the Canterbury City Archaeologist.

1.5.6 This pre-excavation plan was made available in Autocad and PDF formats and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use.

1.5.7 All features, deposits and structures were excavated stratigraphically. Structural remains were comprehensively excavated and recorded in order to establish their relative and absolute chronology.

1.5.8 All archaeological features, deposits and structures were recorded using standard ASE recording sheets. They were added to the digital site plan by the on-site ASE Surveyor using GPS planning technology. Sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10

1.5.9 A comprehensive soil sampling programme for environmental analysis was undertaken in accordance with English Heritage (2002) guidelines. Samples of 40 litres (or 100% of smaller deposits) were taken from a representative range of deposits. Bulk soil samples were also taken if significant quantities of animal bone, iron slag, daub, carbonised or mineralised remains were present.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).

1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims; lists any new research criteria; and lays out what further analysis work is required to enable the final dissemination of the information and what form the latter should take.

1.6.3 Following on directly from the archaeological evaluation and watching brief at the site, the archaeological work ran as a single open area excavation, incorporating the location of the trial trenches, with the finds and environmental archives from both the evaluation and excavation campaigns recorded under a single site code: NDC12. Therefore the evaluation and the excavation deposits and assemblages are considered together in this report.

1.7 The Site Archive

1.7.1 Archaeology South-East informed the Canterbury Heritage Museum that fieldwork would be taking place and that an archive would be generated. The archive has been offered to the museum but no decision has yet been taken on whether it will be accepted. The archive, which is quantified in Table 1, will continue to be held at Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade during the post-excavation analysis work.

Type	Description	Quantity
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	288
Section sheets	A1 Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10	10
Plans	Multi-context DWG plans	ALL FEATURES
Photos	Digital images	308
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	9
Context register	Context register sheets	9
Environmental sample register	Environmental sample register sheets	1
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets	13
Drawing register	Section register sheets	2

Table 1: Site Archive Quantification

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site has previously been undertaken (Trust for Thanet Archaeology 2011). This document utilised a range of available material, including the Canterbury Urban Archaeological database, Kent County Council Historic Environment Record and an extensive range of cartographic sources. Much of the following brief background is taken from that document, with due acknowledgement.

2.2 Prehistoric Period

2.2.1 Very little is known of the scale of prehistoric activity in the general area. The possibility of the survival of prehistoric features was not given consideration in the DBA, given their local rarity.

2.3 Romano-British Period

2.3.1 Canterbury has its origins in the Roman town of *Durovernum Cantiacorum,* the administrative capital of the area formerly controlled by the *Cantiaci* tribe. Activity culminated in the raising of defensive walls in the 3rd century AD.

2.3.2 The DBA highlighted the presence of a number of known Romano-British deposits in the general area of the site, to the south of the city walls. Scattered Romano-British features have been recorded during various archaeological investigations in the New Dover Road area, including an isolated pit and evidence of quarrying.

2.3.3 However arguably most significant are funerary remains, perhaps associated with burial mounds. A number of Romano-British cremation deposits have been uncovered, suggesting the presence of extra-mural cemeteries. These seem to be located near Roman Roads leading away from the city to the south-west and north-east of the site (the nearest burial mound was 150m to the south-west). No funerary remains have been found in the immediate vicinity of the site.

2.3.4 The DBA suggested that there was:

- *Very low potential for Roman structures or settlement features to be encountered on the site*
- *Low to medium potential for isolated Roman cremations or inhumations to found on the site*
- *Low to medium potential for quarry pits of Roman date to be found*
- *Low to medium potential for residual ceramics of Roman date to survive in agricultural soils on the site possibly derived from dispersed cremations or accessory vessels*
- *Very low potential for Roman field boundaries or other agricultural features to be found on the site*

2.4 Anglo-Saxon

2.4.1 Following the collapse of the Roman administration in the early 5th century, *Durovernum Cantiacorum* re-emerged as *Cantwaraburh*, the local Anglo-Saxon centre. Following the arrival of St. Augustine in 597AD the area became the regional powerbase of the re-established Christian church. Again the current site lay some distance from the new religious foundations.

2.4.2 Discoveries of material from this period were shown to be rare in the immediate vicinity of the site, despite the presence of a known Anglo-Saxon marketplace (*Rithercheap*) between the site and the city walls. Evidence is limited to the discovery of a possible early Anglo-Saxon structure 100m to the north in 2004 and later Anglo-Saxon material nearer the city walls in 1989. The possibility of the survival of Anglo-Saxon features was not given specific consideration in the DBA.

2.4.3 However excavations in 2011 at the British Red Cross Centre located only *c.*60m to the north-west of the site uncovered a sequence of large pits and cess-pits mostly dated to the ninth or tenth century, but possibly dating as early as the mid-8th century, containing pottery and evidence of ironworking (CAT 2012).

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 Following the Norman Conquest, the role of Canterbury was strengthened both as a religious base and focus of pilgrimage, and as an administrative and military centre. Under threat from the continent, the current circuit of city walls were raised between 1380 and 1400; however the city continued to prosper

2.5.2 Medieval deposits have been found to survive at various locations within the 200m radius examined in the DBA. Medieval rubbish, cess and quarry pits have been located; the closest listed is *c.*100m to the north of the site. However, the aforementioned excavations at the British Red Cross Centre also uncovered large pits and cess-pits dating to the 11th to the 13th centuries, containing domestic refuse and evidence of continued ironworking in the area (*ibid*.).

2.5.3 Other sites have shown boundary ditches demarking plots fronting onto the local street network. One site *c.*160m to the north-west of the current site produced further evidence of ironworking.

2.5.4 The location of a Chantry Chapel founded in 1264 *c.*70m to the north of the site is further indication that the general area was a focus for suburban activity during this period, with domestic, industrial and religious roles all clearly represented.

2.5.5 The DBA suggested that there was:

- *Very low potential for major medieval structures or settlement features to be found*
- *Low potential for cut features of medieval date to be found*
- *Low to medium potential for the survival of residual medieval ceramic material to survive in agricultural soils on the site possibly associated with rubbish disposal or field manuring*
- *Low to medium potential for quarry pits of medieval date to be found*
- *Low potential for medieval field boundaries or other agricultural features to be found on the site*

2.6 Post-Medieval

2.6.1 Canterbury undoubtedly suffered economically as a result of the suppression of the city's religious establishments which began in the 1530s. However clearly there was continued economic activity in the city, perhaps taking advantage of land vacated by the religious orders. In the later post-medieval period there was a rapid expansion of the city away from the confines of the old city walls and an allied road building programme. The creation of New Dover Road in the 1790s heralded a new density of occupation at the site with the construction of a number of properties fronting on the new route, including an 'L'-shaped terrace of houses at the corner of New Dover Road and Lower Chantry Lane and a substantial building to the north-west (called *'St. George's Fields'* and *'The Firs'* respectively on cartographic sources).

2.6.2 Buried deposits of post-medieval date have been uncovered in the area, including a 17th to 18th century ditch located *c.*40m to the east of the current site. Foundations of post-medieval structures have also come to light on a number of local sites. Cartographic evidence presented in the DBA show the newly laid out route of New Dover Road attracting buildings on its frontage by 1795.

2.6.3 The DBA suggested that there was:

- *Low potential for post-medieval field boundaries or other agricultural features to be found on the site*
- *Low to medium potential for quarry pits of post-medieval date to be found*
- *Low to medium potential for the survival of residual post-medieval ceramic material to survive in agricultural soils on the site*
- *Medium to high potential for post-medieval (18th and 19th century) structures to be encountered*

2.7 20th Century

2.7.1 Cartographic sources suggest continued occupation of (and minor extensions to) properties within the site boundaries in the first part of the twentieth century.

2.7.2 The DBA specifically addressed the potential for the survival of archaeological remains associated with the Second World War. Many of the local buildings were given over to military use and even fortified. A steel Nissan hut was located within the boundaries of the current site by January 1942.

2.7.3 The DBA suggested that there was:

- *Low to medium potential for features associated with the use of the site in the Second World War to be found, possibly deep cut trenches or rubbish pits. Remains of bomb damaged structures and foundation may survive if site preparation for the Caffyns showroom left them intact.'*

2.7.4 It is also possible that the later 18th/19th century terrace of houses suffered bomb damage during the Second World War, and certainly the properties had been demolished by the early 1960s when a garage, showrooms and offices were constructed at the site. The garage was converted to a Blockbuster Video store sometime before 1991. This building, and others at the site were demolished in 2012.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 The general research aim given in the Specification (Biddle & Biddle 2012b) was

to ensure preservation by record of all buried archaeological remains located within the impact areas of the proposed development and any other associated proposed excavations (including schemes of drainage and other services) arising from the proposed development.'

3.2 During the course of discussions during on-site meetings, email exchanges and telephone calls, a number of other potential aims of the archaeological work were also discussed:

OR1 Identifying whether there was prehistoric activity on the site.

OR2 Identifying whether there was Romano-British activity on the site

OR3 Establishing the dating of medieval domestic occupation at the site

OR4 Establishing the dating of medieval and post-medieval quarrying activity at the site

OR5 Establishing whether the site was in continual use throughout the periods identified or whether there were breaks in use.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Individual contexts, referred to thus [***], have been sub-grouped and/or grouped together during post-excavation analysis. Features are generally referred to by their group label (GP **) below. In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual interventions and context numbers and groups of discrete features which are clearly contemporary and functionally associated can be discussed as single entities. However, contexts have been referred to where it is necessary to distinguish individual elements of a group. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <**>, and Registered Finds thus: RF<*>.

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The archaeology is discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the datable artefacts, predominantly the pottery with partial reliance on limited stratigraphic or spatial relationships.

4.2.2 A thin background scatter of prehistoric flintwork was recovered from deposits dating from later periods. None of the material was closely datable, so characterisation of the extent and nature of prehistoric activity at the site and in its environs is problematic.

4.2.3 Despite the location of the site so close to the Roman city, evidence for Romano-British activity was limited to the tentative identification of two shallow gullies and the recovery of limited quantities of residual material from deposits positively dated to later periods of occupation. Therefore little can be said about activity at the site during this period. Similarly only limited evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity in the form of a small assemblage of residual pottery was encountered.

4.2.4 Clearly the level of activity at the site increased in the medieval period. Pit digging and deposition of domestic waste began within a century and a half of the Norman Conquest and continued throughout the medieval period and into the early post-medieval era. There was also evidence of the establishment of a plot or plots fronting onto Chantry Lane. Material redeposited in these features also produced evidence for iron-smithing and possibly for butchery and fish-processing in the vicinity of the site.

4.2.5 Quarrying at the site, perhaps for clay to produce bricks or tiles, began in the later medieval period. Finds and environmental material from the backfill of the quarry pits provided a range of evidence, although this was clearly not entirely related to occupation within the bounds of the site itself and may have been imported from elsewhere. Initial medieval quarrying activity was characterised by large pits but a campaign of more systematic removal of material in strips appears to have occurred in the mid 16th to mid 18th centuries. This may indicate a more intensive approach to quarrying in the earlier post-medieval period but there is also a possibility that this relates to agricultural or market gardening activities.

4.2.6 Following the construction of New Dover Road in the late 18th century, the site was given over to properties and gardens fronting onto the new road, evidence of which

survived as brick foundations and a limited group of garden features. Post-War redevelopment led to extensive truncation of buried archaeological remains.

4.3 Natural Deposits

4.3.1 The underlying geological deposits encountered at the site consisted of superficial Head Brickearth. There were no exposures of the Bedrock Chalk at the level at which archaeological features were recognised

4.4 Prehistoric

4.4.1 All prehistoric evidence probably relates to sporadic activity, with no evidence of permanent habitation in the form of discernible alterations to the landscape. Instead this period was represented only by a thin scatter of poorly dated prehistoric flintwork encountered in later deposits.

4.5 Period 1 - Romano-British (Fig. 3)

GP 1: Contexts [189], [232]; GP15 [191], [230]

4.5.1 The Romano-British period is represented for the most part by the presence of residual material in later deposits. However, a pair of shallow sinuous linear features, GP1 and GP15, has been provisionally assigned to this period. A clear stratigraphic relationship suggests that the broader ditch, GP1, replaced a narrow gully, GP15, on a similar alignment. The later feature contained a small amount of Romano-British brick and tile, as well as undated ironworking slag which was of a very similar character to that found in later features. The ditches had no direct stratigraphic relationships with medieval or post-medieval features so it remains possible that the Roman finds are residual.

4.6 Anglo-Saxon

4.6.1 Small quantities of Late Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from later contexts. The absence of any more substantial remains suggests that the site was not occupied in any significant way between the Roman period and the Norman Conquest.

4.7 Period 2 - Medieval (late C12th to mid/late C14th)

Period 2 Phase 1 (Fig. 4)

GP 2: Pits (Contexts [012], [021], [104] and, [106])

4.7.1 A scattered group of pits, GP2, contained pottery and limited quantities of other domestic refuse dating from 1175AD to 1250AD.

Period 2 Phase 2 (Fig. 5)

GP 3: Gully (Contexts [089], [091], [093], [097] and [099])

4.7.2 A shallow gully, GP3, ran north-west to south-east mostly under the baulk. Pottery recovered from the features was all in the date range 1225AD to 1350AD. The

alignment and dating strongly suggest this is a medieval boundary ditch demarking the edge of a plot fronting onto Chantry Lane.

GP 4: Sub-Circular Pits (Contexts [019], [023], [084], [086], [101], [124] and [226])

GP 5: Elongated Pits (Contexts [108/118], and [110/149/158/208/215])

GP 6: Cess-Pit (Context [185])

4.7.3 A number of pits were recorded; most were of similar sub-circular shape (GP 4) although two examples were more elongated (GP 5). One feature, GP6 [185], was interpreted as a probable cess-pit and the environmental sample taken from its fill confirmed the presence of mineralised remains consistent with the presence of faecal material.

4.7.4 The true pattern and extent of the pit-digging has been disguised by extensive later truncation. It is also possible that the elongated pits were actually complexes of smaller pits, but this could not be proven during the excavation.

4.7.5 The pits generally contained sizeable assemblages of pottery and other domestic refuse. Evidence of iron smithing was also recorded from this phase, 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.

4.8 Period 3 - Late Medieval/Transitional (Mid/late C14th to mid C16th) (Fig. 6)

GP7: Quarry Pits (Contexts [36/37/39/40/179], [126] and [138/142])

4.8.1 Three large areas of quarry pitting were assigned to this period. It is likely that they were excavated for the removal of brickearth/clay possibly for use in ceramic manufacture elsewhere. The pits contained multiple fills which contained similar types of finds to those recovered from Period 2 features. These included pottery, CBM, animal/fish bone, shell and slag, although in slightly smaller quantities than in the preceding period. Registered finds from these features included a copper alloy dress pin and bar mount as well as a possible iron chisel and wool comb spike. The features themselves seem to suggest a move away from domestic occupation within the bounds of the site during this period. It therefore seems likely that the site was used as a convenient place to dump domestic refuse from the surrounding area.

4.9 Period 4 - Early Post-Medieval (Mid C16th to mid C18th) (Fig. 7)

GP8: NW-SE Trenches (Contexts [014], [080], [082], [159], [161], [163], [165], [167], [169], [171], [174], [273], [275], [277], [281], [285], [287])

GP9: NE-SW Trenches (Contexts [052], [054], [059], [068], [070], [072], [074], [216], [218], [220], [220], [240], [242], [244], [246], [248], [250], [252], [254], [256], [258], [283])

4.9.1 This phase was characterised by a much more systematic excavations undertaken in regular closely-spaced flat-bottomed, vertical-sided trenches measuring *c.*1m to *c.*2m in width and *c.*0.5-1m in depth. One group of trenches, GP8, was oriented north-

west/south-east and ran along the centre of the excavation area. Another, GP9, was oriented north-east/south-west and ran under the south-western baulk of the site.

4.9.2 It has been suggested that these may represent a more intensive approach to quarrying the brickearth, possibly for use in ceramic manufacture. This technique of quarrying has been observed at a number of sites in the district (Richard Cross pers. comm.). If this was the case, it is likely that trenches were quite rapidly back-filled after the extraction of the clay, in order to facilitate access to the next trench.

4.9.3 Alternatively it has been suggested that the features may be related to some kind of agricultural or market gardening activity (Martin Biddle pers. comm.).

4.10 Period 5 - Late Post-Medieval (Mid/late C18th to C19th) (Fig. 8 and 9)

4.10.1 A series of brick-structures of mid/late 18th to 19th century date were uncovered on the site. An L-shaped terrace fronting onto New Dover Road and Lower Chantry Lane was first depicted on historic maps in 1795 although the Period 5 remains seem to correlate more closely with the layout of properties shown on the Town Plan of 1873 and on the Ordnance Survey of 1874. These seem to have remained relatively unaltered until their demolition, which may have been necessitated by World War II bomb damage and which was carried out by the early 1960's.

4.10.2 Structures [045], [048] and [201], located near the north-western extent of the site, probably represent foundations associated with three terraced properties fronting onto New Dover Road and identified as *St Georges Field* on historic maps (Fig. 9). A further brick structure, [114], may represent an outbuilding to the rear of one of the properties.

4.10.3 Two other areas of brick foundation, [194], located in the central part of the site seem to be associated with a larger property known as the *The Firs.*

4.10.4 Two brick-built wells or cisterns were also recorded in association with these properties. One of these, [123], was located in an area of garden or open space to the rear of *St Georges Field* and another, [63], was situated just to the south-east of *The Firs.*

4.10.5 Three pits, GP11 (contexts [028], [095] and [182]), were also recorded near the north-eastern baulk of the site. These contained only moderate quantities of finds and may represent garden features, again probably associated with the properties.

4.11 Period 6 - Modern (C20th to early C21st)

GP12: Masonry/Concrete [62], [144], [197], [199], [235], [237], [271]

GP13: Pit [120]

GP14: Service Trenches [173], [261], [263]

4.11.1 Various elements of the newly demolished buildings were encountered during the archaeological work. Concrete foundations, GP12, covered a large area of the site and truncated many of the earlier features. Modern services, GP14 and a modern rectangular pit, GP13 were also recorded.

4.12 Overburden

4.12.1 A highly mixed overburden consisting of various episodes of recent demolition, and areas of surviving garden soil was mechanically removed (the later deposit present mostly in the south-western part of the site). The maximum depth of the overburden was just over 1.3m, although on average across the site the thickness was nearer to 1m.

5.0 FINDS ASSESSMENT

5.1 **Introduction** by Elke Raemen

5.1.1 All bulk finds from the excavations at New Dover Road, Canterbury have been washed and dried/air dried as appropriate. Finds were all quantified by count and weight and subsequently bagged by material and context. Metalwork objects have been x-radiographed where appropriated. In order to preserve functional types as a whole, certain registered finds have been included under the relevant bulk finds section. As such, the marked clay tobacco pipe is discussed with all other clay tobacco pipes. All finds have been recorded in full on pro forma archive sheets. The full quantification of the bulk finds assemblage can be found in Appendix 2. Finds have generally been discussed according to their context. A full concordance of contexts, sub-groups and groups can be found in Appendix 1.

5.2 **Worked Flint** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A small assemblage comprising just 12 struck flints weighing 202g and 14 fragments (275g) of burnt unworked flint has been recovered through hand collection and from a sample residue during the archaeological work at the site. Two pieces of struck flints were found unstratified and the remaining 10 artefacts came from Roman, medieval and post-medieval contexts. The small assemblage contained no diagnostic pieces. The flintwork was quantified by piece count and weight and was catalogued in an Excel spreadsheet. A breakdown of the composition of the assemblage is presented in Table 2.

5.2.2 The artefacts were manufactured from light to dark grey flint with a buff abraded cortex. The majority are in a relatively poor state of preservation. A large proportion of the artefacts exhibits moderate to relatively extensive edge modification consistent with redeposition in later contexts. The small assemblage comprises nine flakes, a side scraper, a denticulate and a miscellaneous piece which could have been used as a piercer or an end scraper. Although these tools provide evidence for prehistoric activity, none are closely datable.

	Period 1 Context [190]	Period 2 Contexts [31], [33], [87]	Period 3 Contexts [203], [206]	Period 4 Context [160]	Unstratified	Total
Flake		3	3	1	2	9
Scraper		1				1
Denticulate				1		1
Miscellaneous	1					1
Total		5	3	2	2	12

Table 2: The Flintwork

5.3 The Romano-British Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 Just three Roman sherds, totalling 18 grams, were recovered from the site. They were found in contexts [71] and [131], which both also produced much larger quantities of medieval/post medieval pottery. The former context contained a partial rim from a jar or bowl in dark-slipped Alice Holt/Farnham ware. Two sherds were recovered from the latter: a rim from a Dragendorff 31/37 style bowl in Oxfordshire red-slipped ware and a further undiagnostic oxidised bodysherd. Although they are residual, the diagnostic sherds are typical of late 3rd to 4th century assemblages.

5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

Introduction

5.4.1. The evaluation and excavation work recovered 947 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 10,018g, from 60 individually numbered contexts (excluding material from the environmental residues). The overall assemblage is of variable condition with a great range of sherd sizes. Although the general trend is toward small to medium-sized sherds (i.e. up to 50mm across) larger sherds are occasionally present in a few deposits. The average sherd sizes by period are shown in Table 3. Most of the pottery is slightly/moderately abraded suggesting that a notable proportion of the assemblage has been reworked to some extent. This is not surprising considering the type of deposits; many were recovered from infilled quarry pits. Despite this, the assemblage does also contain some fresher sherds that may represent primary refuse disposal that has suffered no/minimal later disturbance.

5.4.2 The assemblage has yet to be fully archived by fabric/form but has been spot dated and quantified by period for this assessment. During this process the main fabrics/forms in each context were noted together with the quality of the group for potential further analysis/publication. During this process fabric codes used by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (Macpherson Grant *et al* 1995) have been employed and are referred to in the text below. The results of this work have been input onto an Excel table.

5.4.3. Although a number of different periods are represented, the majority of the assemblage is of the High Medieval period. However, the Late Medieval period (LM) is also notably well represented. The overall site assemblage is characterised at a basic level in Table 3 in order to give a rough idea of quantities by chronological period. However, it should be noted that chronological divisions in the table refer to the intrinsic dating of the pottery. Although the periods assigned to the stratigraphic narrative closely follow these divisions, some of the pottery was residual/intrusive or unstratified. The exact division between periods is approximate as the CAT fabric groups, prefixed with a period letter code and used as a guide to divide the current assemblage, often cross the actual dates allocated. This is most notable with the Early Medieval (EM) and Medieval (M) fabrics (EM1 and M1 in particular) and the Medieval and Late Medieval (LM) fabrics (M1 and LM1 in particular).

PERIOD	NO./WEIGHT	AVERAGE SHERD SIZE	% OF OVERALL ASSEMBLAGE (BY SHERD COUNT)	NO. OF CONTEXTS SPOT DATED TO EACH PERIOD (excludes unstratified/mixed contexts)
MID/LATE SAXON? ***Mid C8th – mid 11th*** (MLS/LS FABRICS))	3/31g	10.3g	0.3%	0
EARLY MEDIEVAL ***Mid C11th – early 13th*** ***(EM fabrics)***	68/812g	11.9g	7.2%	4
HIGH MEDIEVAL Early/mid C13th – mid/late 14th (M fabrics)	559/4670g	8.4g	59.0%	26
LATE MEDIEVAL/TRANSITIONAL Mid/late C14th – mid 16th (LM fabrics)	263/3101g	11.8g	27.8%	14
EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL Mid C16th – mid 18th (PM fabrics)	30/257g	8.6g	3.2%	7
LATE POST-MEDIEVAL Mid/late C18th – 19th (LPM fabrics)	24/1147g	47.8g	2.5%	4

Table 3: Characterisation of pottery assemblage by period. (No./weight in grams). NB. Totals include all residual/intrusive and unstratified material.

Periods and Fabrics

5.4.4 Overall the date range of the pottery from the site potentially spans the later 8th to later 19th centuries though activity on a notable level starts around 1175/1200, peaking perhaps between 1250 and 1375, with a decline thereafter. Certainly post-medieval domestic refuse disposal appears to be negligible.

Mid/Late Saxon: Mid C8th – mid 11th

5.4.5 Only three abraded sherds are considered to potentially be of this early date. All are residual in later deposits. The fine flint tempered sherd from [211] and the abraded sandy greyware sherd from [132] need further comparative work to ensure they are not of the Iron Age and Roman periods respectively. The only feature sherd consists of a Late Saxon or early post-Conquest everted rim from a reduced sand tempered cooking pot (LS1/EM1) residual in early post-medieval quarry pit [244] (fill [245]).

Early Medieval: Late C11th /early C12th – early 13th

5.4.6 The site produced a notable assemblage of this period. Although there are a few sherds that can be placed between 1075 and 1150 these are usually represented by abraded residual pieces, perhaps relating to manuring at this time. The pottery itself consists of reduced Canterbury Sandy Ware (EM1) cooking pot sherds, typically with slightly beaded or squared flaring rims (e.g. residual in pit [124], fill [125] and quarry pit [179], fill [177]). A few of the shelly EM2 wares may also be of this early date.

5.4.7 The bulk of the Early Medieval assemblage can be placed in the second half of the period, between 1150/75 and 1225 and a few features (assigned to Period 2 Phase 1) may actually be of this date. Generally this later pottery shows less signs of abrasion and it would appear occupation may have been occurring at this time. More developed EM1 vessels are apparent, typically cooking pots, more commonly oxidised and with bulbous club rims. These are accompanied by a few EM1 sparsely green glazed jugs/pitchers and a scatter of shelly (EM2) and sand and shell (EM3) cooking pots.

5.4.8 The other major fabric is the sandy ware with shell-dusted surface (EM.M1). A number of EM.M1 cooking pots with expanded or squared club rims are represented, some of which may run as late as the mid 13th century. The largest context group of this period consists of a mere seven sherds (197g) from pit [104], fill [105] (GP2). There is a complete absence of non-local pottery in the assemblage of this period.

High Medieval: early/mid C13th – mid/late 14th

5.4.9 The assemblage from this period is notably large suggesting domestic refuse disposal was quite intense at this time. Despite this, the average sherd size is not particularly large, and most sherds exhibit slight to moderate abrasion, strongly suggesting some reworking. As is quite usual for Canterbury in this period, the pottery virtually exclusively consists of Tyler Hill sandy wares (M1). A chronological range is apparent within this group, with lower fired M1 vessels, with early rim forms (i.e. bulbous club), merging with the latest EM1 sherds in the first half of the 13th century. The majority however, consist of better-fired, oxidised orange vessels more typical of the mid 13th to early 14th century. There are a number of sherds of harder fired M1, typical of the period 1300/25 to 1375, the latest of which seamlessly merge with the Late Medieval Tyler Hill products (LM1 – see below).

5.4.10 The range of forms is fairly typical for a domestic assemblage of the period. Cooking pots dominate, with rectangular clubbed and expanded rims (many flat-topped) being the most common type. There are also a few bowls, frying pans and pipkins, sometimes with internally glazed bases. Jugs are better represented with a range of reduced, but more commonly oxidised, vessels with clear or green patchy glazing. Decoration on the jugs beyond glazing is typically limited, but consists of some rilling, incised lines and occasionally white slip patches or lines.

5.4.11 Non-local vessels are rare but include jugs in buff Wealden sandy ware (M53) and at least one Flemish Highly Decorated example (M14) (both probably residual in quarry pit [126], fill [132]). There is a sherd from a Scarborough green glazed jug (M11) and North French jug (M19?) residual in Early Post-medieval quarry pit [246], fill [247] and a Saintonge sherd (M22) residual in quarry pit [159], fill [160]. As such it would appear that the occupants were able to access a wider range of wares than was possible before but this may be due to the general availability of imported/non-local pottery rather than a notable increase in social standing.

5.4.12 Although 26 contexts produced pottery solely of this date individual assemblages are small – usually consisting of fewer than 15 sherds. By far the largest consists of 48 sherds from GP5 elongated pit [108] (fill [109]). However, larger groups were recovered from deposits dated to the Late Medieval period. For example, 84 and 163 High Medieval sherds were recovered from fills [131] and [132] respectively in quarry

pit [126] (assigned to Period 3). It is quite likely that many of these sherds relate to vessels still in use in the second half of the 14th century and thus contemporary with the harder fired Late Medieval wares with which they were associated with.

Late Medieval: Mid/late 14th to early/mid 16th centuries

5.4.13 A significant assemblage of this period was recovered from the site and it would appear activity continued unbroken from the mid 14th to at least the late 15th century. Material came from a number of contemporary contexts as well as being residual in later deposits. On the whole the pottery is in good fresh condition though this may be in part due to the hard-fired nature of many of the fabrics making them resistant to wear. Context groups are again not large – all consisting of under 10 Late Medieval sherds with two notable exceptions. Fills [131] and [132] of quarry pit [126] (GP7), ceramically dated to between 1350 and 1425, produced 80 and 97 Late Medieval sherds respectively (in addition to significant quantities of earlier pottery).

5.4.14 The assemblage is dominated by the hard-fired, usually reduced, wares of the late Tyler Hill industry (LM1). Vessels consist of a mix of cooking pots, usually with internally clear/green glazed bases and concave-topped expanded rims, and jugs/pitchers. The latter are often undecorated save for a few patches of clear/green glaze and heavily thumbed bases. Other LM1 forms include bowls, jars and pipkins. As such a typical domestic range of vessels is represented. It would appear there is a seamless continuation of activity with the preceding period, though with gradually reducing quantities of sherds.

5.4.15 The quantities of local wares datable to between 1475 and 1550 show a continuation of activity with a scatter of Canterbury Transitional Sandy Ware (LM1.2) and Canterbury-type fine earthenware (LM2) sherds. These later wares, which can be in contemporaneous use with the LM1 vessels, include a domestic mixture of cooking pots/jars, bowls, dishes and jugs/pitchers.

5.4.16 Other fabrics are very rare. These consist of a few sherds of buff sandy ware LM4 (jugs, jars and pitchers) of probable Wealden origin, though no feature sherds are present. There are a few possible Cheam (LM6) and Early Border Ware type whiteware sherds, a single Surrey Tudor Green sherd (LM5) and three fragments from German stoneware (Raeren and Cologne) mugs and bottles.

Early Post-Medieval: Mid 16th to mid/late 18th centuries

5.4.17 Despite the high number of contexts dated to this period, notably the GP8 and GP9 quarry pits, relatively little contemporary pottery was recovered. This may be the result of domestic occupation on or near the site largely winding down in the early 16th century, with subsequent use more concerned with extraction. Sherd sizes are notably small (Table 1) and most sherds show a moderate degree of abrasion indicating reworking. Assemblage sizes are always small, the largest context group consisting of a mere nine sherds (quarry pit [246], fill [247]).

5.4.18 Although there is no definite break in activity, the assemblage does not include notable quantities of types that are of mid 16th- to early 17th- century date. Having said that, the local red earthenwares of the Post-medieval period (PM1 and all its sub-divisions) are notoriously difficult to date closely on their own, as the fabrics do

not change significantly until the mid 18th century. Isolating residual 16th- to early 17th-century sherds from amongst those of the later 17th to early/mid 18th century is therefore problematic. Certainly the bulk of the current assemblage appears to be of the mid 17th to early 18th century.

5.4.19 The local red earthenwares are well represented (PM1 which includes sub-divisions PM1.2 to PM1.9) with a few vessels in the buff Wealden earthenware (PM2 with its sub-divisions) also being present. A typically wide range of domestic vessels is represented, but there are very few feature sherds. The assemblage contains a notable quantity of English regional wares. These include a yellow glazed Border ware sherd (PM10.2) from quarry pit [240], fill [241] (GP9) and scatter of London tin-glazed sherds (PM9 including its sub-divisions) with different decorative styles. The complete absence of any London stoneware and Staffordshire products suggests activity may not have continued much beyond the start of the 18th century.

Late Post-Medieval: Mid/late 18th- to mid 20th centuries

5.4.20 The Late Post-medieval pottery assemblage from the site is small. Although the average sherd size is notable, this is largely the result of a number of sizeable unstratified pieces: in particular a number of fragments from a water closet in refined white earthenware and a near complete 19th- century French tin-glazed earthenware ointment pot. There are a few features dated to this period, the earliest of which are of the late 18th to early 19th centuries. The largest of these consists of a mere five sherds (pit [28], fill [29], GP11) consisting of creamware and pearlware finewares (including a blue shell-edged plate). There are also a few sherds from English stoneware bottles of general 19th- century date and a little late glazed red earthenware.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Sue Pringle

Introduction

5.5.1 A total of 1015 fragments of Roman, medieval and post-medieval ceramic and stone building materials weighing 42.998kg was examined from 46 contexts, including three from the evaluation stage. Of these two contexts, [131] and [132], were very large (>50 fragments) and six, [133], [160], [162], [166], [247] and [257], were large (25-50 fragments); the remainder contained fewer than 25 fragments. The material was predominantly of medieval date, with a small amount of Roman and post-medieval tile; its condition was generally abraded. The total weight and number of fragments are set out in Table 4.

Material	Number of tiles	Weight kg.
Roman	26	0.952
Medieval/early post-medieval roof tile	907	30.384
Late medieval/post-medieval roof tile	13	0.372
Post-medieval brick	66	11.230
Undated stone	2	0.036
Unidentified tile	1	0.024
Total	1015	42.998

Table 4: Summary of building materials

Methodology

5.5.2 All the ceramic building material was recorded on a standard recording form. Tile was quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. The tile fabrics refered to in the text below are derived from the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) type series. The information on the recording sheets was entered onto an Excel spreadsheet. The only retained material was a small fragment of building stone; the remainder was discarded.

5.5.3 In the fabric descriptions the following conventions were used: the frequency of inclusions was described as being sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size categories for inclusions was fine (up to 0.25 mm), medium (between 0.25 and 0.5 mm), coarse (between 0.5 and 1 mm), and very coarse (greater than 1 mm).

Dating

5.5.4 .A context by context spot-date list was produced and, along with dates from pottery and other finds, informed the process of phasing the stratigraphy. However, the predominant type was peg tile which is not closely datable. The presence in 27 contexts of small amounts of post-medieval brick, often as abraded crumbs which have lost any datable features, is difficult to interpret; some of this brick may be intrusive.

Summary of fabrics and forms

Romano-British Material

5.5.5 Small amounts of Romano-British tile occurred residually in a number of later features. Only in ditch [189] (GP1) was it thought to be contemporary, although just two fragmentary Roman bricks in red CAT fabric 1, were found. All of the tile was fragmentary and most was very abraded. Of the identifiable tiles, most were bricks in fabrics similar to those from local tile kilns – mainly CAT fabric 1, with one example in fabric 3. The bricks were 35-39mm thick. There were also two brick fragments in fabric 4, from an unknown kiln in north-west Kent, and a tegula in fabric 8, probably from kilns at Eccles Roman Villa.

Post-Roman Tile

5.5.6 Almost all the roof tile examined was in CAT fabrics 30, 31 and 33, all probably of local manufacture. The three fabrics reflect a similar geology and are not well differentiated. Fabrics 30 and 33 were made at the Tyler Hill kilns north of Canterbury. Tiles in fabric 33 contained less quartz than fabric 30; their dating may reflect that of Tyler Hill pottery fabrics, i.e. sandy fabric 30, c. 1175-1375, and fabric 33, 1375-1525 (pers comm John Cotter). Tiles in fabric 31, a red fabric with sparse quartz inclusions, were probably also made near Canterbury as the fabric is similar to that of tiles made at the Roman tile kilns there. Peg tiles in fabric 30, an orange-red fabric with common medium quartz, were of the ‘two round nail-hole’ type with a band of fairly sparse clear glaze at the lower end.

5.5.7 Tiles in fabrics 31 and 33 may have a longer period of production than fabric 30; in both fabrics there are examples of typical medieval glazed tiles with round nail-holes,

but polygonal and square nail-holes occur on both types, and some tiles in fabric 31 have the small square nail-holes set diagonally that are typical of some late medieval and post-medieval peg tile production. A small quantity of peg tile in coarse sandy fabric 38 was also present in GP7 quarry pit fills [132] and [133]. This type, glazed with round nail-holes, is likely to be 12th century production and is thus the earliest roof tile in the assemblage, although it was probably residual in these features. There were also some examples of well-fired pink or light-red calcareous tiles which were used widely in Kent from the 16th century on (CAT fabric 32); these were recorded from Period 3 and Period 4 features (contexts [133] and [177] GP7; contexts [32], [249] and [257] GP9) The quantities (fragment count and weight) of peg tile in the medieval and post-medieval fabrics are set out in Table 5.

CAT fabric	No. of fragments	% of total count	Weight in grams	% of total weight
30	223	26%	6,998	24%
31	306	35%	11,132	38%
32	10	1%	332	1%
33	328	38%	10,165	35%
38	6	1%	414	1%
Totals	873	100%	29,041	100%

Table 5: Relative quantities of medieval and post-medieval peg tile fabrics (securely identified tiles)

Post-Roman Ridge Tiles

5.5.8 Ridge tiles may be under-represented in the quantification because small flat fragments cannot be differentiated from peg tiles. Curved tiles, either ridge or hip tiles, were noted in fabrics 31 and 33 from various contexts in GP7 (Period 3) and GP8 and GP9 (Period 4); a glazed example in fabric 33 was found in context [132] (GP 7).

Post-Medieval Bricks

5.5.9 Post-medieval brick occurred in primarily in GP8 and GP9 (Period 4) and GP11 (Period 5), although some was also found intrusively in GP7 (Period 3). Almost all the brick was in the soft, fine sandy, red or orange-red fabric typical of the early post-medieval bricks from much of the Thames Valley (CAT fabric 34), with one occurrence of a 19th or 20th century machine- made brick with blocky orange fabric. Unfrogged bricks with smooth surfaces and sharp arrises, a type usually dated to the 18th or early 19th century, was found in GP11 but was also found intrusively in the Period 3 and 4 quarry pits. Only one frogged brick was noted, from the overburden in evaluation trench 2. This brick, in red fabric 34, had smooth faces and a likely date range of c. 1750-1850 AD. Its dimensions were 212mm x 110 mm x 66mm.

Summary

5.5.11 The building materials from the site ranged in date from the Roman to later post-medieval periods. The Romano-British assemblage was very abraded and is unlikely to represent primary deposition.

5.5.12 The medieval assemblage, consisting entirely of roof tiles, was also relatively abraded, and many deposits appeared to consist of tile of mixed dates. The date range of the post-Roman roof tile is from the 12th century to, probably, c. 1700 AD. There is no indication of the source of the tile. It is unlikely to represent primary deposition. The post-medieval assemblage is relatively small, but the less-abraded post-medieval bricks may originate from 18th century buildings nearby.

5.6 Other Building and Geological Material by Luke Barber and Sue Pringle

5.6.1 A 7kg fragment of light grey sandy cement decorative moulding from a building façade was recovered from an unstratified context. The back has the remains of red bricks adhering and it is almost certain the cement moulding was added to an earlier brick structure in the 19th century.

5.6.2 Two small flakes of building stone were recorded from medieval gully fill [100] (GP 3), and late medieval quarry pit fill [132] (GP7). Both were a fairly fine-grained calcareous limestone, greyish-white in colour, similar to Caen stone. One had part of a smoothly worked face. They are likely to have been used originally for the construction of high status religious buildings in Canterbury.

5.6.3 The remaining material is all geological in origin. Four small pieces of coal (52g) were found in post-medieval/modern pits [120], [161] and [171]. The only other piece of stone consists of a 62g worn German lava quern fragment, residual in Period 4 quarry pit [161].

5.7 The Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

Introduction

5.7.1. A small assemblage consisting of 65 pieces of metalwork (1004g) was recovered from 22 individually numbered contexts. Included are two copper-alloy strip fragments; the remaining objects are all ironwork. Both hand-collected objects and fragments recovered from environmental residues are incorporated. The majority consists of nails, though a few strip fragments are also included. Objects were mainly found in contexts of late medieval and early post-medieval date.

5.7.2. Where appropriate, objects have been x-rayed. All fragments were recorded in full on *pro forma* sheets for archive and data was entered onto a digital spreadsheet.

Overview of the Assemblage

Nails

5.7.3 The assemblage, totalling 57 wrought nails, comprises five heavy duty examples and 52 general purpose nails. Most are of late medieval date. Due to the poor condition of the ironwork, no typology was attempted. However, amongst the general purpose nails, two main types can be identified, namely those with and those without a head. The former include both circular-and rectangular-sectioned examples.

Other

5.7.4 Five strip fragments were recovered, consisting of three ferrous and two copper-alloy examples. A piece of iron circular-sectioned wire of medieval date was found (pit [84], fill [85], GP4), as well as two amorphous lumps or iron concretions.

5.8 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.8.1 The excavations recovered 661 pieces of slag, weighing 21,914g, from 32 individually numbered contexts. These totals include 430 pieces, weighing 2134g, from seven different environmental residues. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on metallurgical pro forma sheets, which are housed with the archive. The assemblage is characterised in Table 6.

Period	Mixed dating	?Roman	High Medieval (1200/25-1350/75)	Late Medieval (1350/75-1550)	Early Post-medieval (1550-1750)	Totals
No. contexts	*1*	*4*	*13*	*11*	*3*	*32*
Fuel ash slag	1/6g	11/358g	277/1706g	190/818g	-	479/2888g
Furnace Lining	-	2/46g	6/436g	-	-	8/482g
Smithing slag	-	38/6408g	76/9066g	50/2180g	9/888g	173/18,542g
Clinker	-	-	-	1/2g	-	1/2g
Totals	1/6g	51/6812g	359/11,208g	241/3000g	9/888g	661/21,914g

Table 6: Characterisation of slag assemblage (using pottery spot dating)

5.8.2 The most common slag type in the assemblage (by count) is fuel ash slag. Most of this is quite lightweight and well aerated, sometimes slightly vitrified with flow structure on its surface. This type of slag is not diagnostic of process and can be derived from any number of high temperature processes, including domestic hearths. However, the current assemblage is clearly related to the more diagnostic iron smithing slag and it is likely the whole assemblage relates to this process. Indeed, there are a number of pieces of iron smithing slag that exhibit the same sort of aerated fuel ash-type slag at their edges.

5.8.3 The earliest deposits containing this slag type have been assigned to the Roman period (fills of ditches [189], [191], [230] and [232]); however, many more pieces, of identical type, were recovered from 13th century deposits (High Medieval), where the average size of fragment is 6.2g, a reflection on both the aerated nature of the material and its brittle nature. Although a notable quantity was recovered from deposits of the Late Medieval period, these are notably smaller (average 4.3g) suggesting this material has been subjected to more reworking.

5.8.4 The eight pieces of hearth lining consist of orange or dull red silty clays, usually with fuel ash slag adhering on one of their faces. At 60.2g these friable pieces are quite large suggesting they may not have been subjected to significant reworking. Having said that they are notably few in number. Although two pieces were recovered from Roman features (gullies [189] and [191]), more were recovered alongside High Medieval pottery assemblages.

5.8.5 The bulk of the slag (by weight) consists of rusty brown, relatively dense slag with some aeration and notable charcoal inclusions. This is fairly typical iron smithing waste. A significant assemblage was recovered from the two gullies assigned a Roman date (cuts [189], [192], [230] and [232]: fills [190], [192], [231] and [233] respectively), but the High Medieval deposits produced more. Interestingly the medieval slag is identical in nature to that found in the postulated Roman contexts. The average size of the High Medieval pieces is 119.3g, notably smaller than the 168.9g average from the Roman contexts.

5.8.6 The smaller assemblage from the Late Medieval deposits is again characterised by more fragmented pieces (43.6g average) suggesting a higher degree of reworking. Although the average piece size is higher for the Early Post-medieval assemblage this material is identical in appearance to that of the High Medieval period and is almost certainly residual. Of note within the smithing slag assemblage are five forge bottoms of varying sizes. These are summarised in Table 7. Although most are notably oval, and one is impressively large, all have the classic morphological characteristics of forge bottoms. Two are from gully [189], fill [190], dated by tile to the Roman period, the rest are from the High Medieval period, or, from apparently Late Medieval deposits (stratigraphically) that only contain High Medieval pottery. As noted above, the slag in the postulated Roman contexts is very similar in appearance to that in the medieval deposits making isolating residual pieces very difficult.

Context	Period	Number	Weight	Dimensions	Comment
87 (GP4)	Med	1	520g	100 x 70 x 56mm thick	Possible. Plano-convex
87 (GP4)	Med	1	438g	105mm di by 42mm thick	Plano-convex
128 (GP7)	Med	1	248g	90 x 70 x 35mm thick	Possible. Plano-convex
190 (GP1)	RB?	1	472g	94 x 85 x 45mm thick	Possible. Plano-convex
190 (GP1)	RB?	1	1690g	165 x 125 x 60mm thick	Concave-convex

Table 7: Smithing forge bottoms

5.8.7 The only other slag from the site consists of a very lightweight and heavily aerated piece of black clinker, probably waste from coal burning, located in quarry pit [163] (GP8). Although the pottery from this feature is all of the Late Medieval period, the feature is stratigraphically of the Early Post-medieval period – something the clinker would be in agreement with. However, the piece is so small it could easily be intrusive.

5.8.8 The slag assemblage from the site is interesting in demonstrating iron smithing was associated with the medieval domestic refuse deposited on the site. The lack of slag in contexts dated to the Early Medieval period (prior to 1200/25) is notable, suggesting medieval metalworking started by perhaps 1225. This was confined to relatively low-level iron-smithing, something not uncommon on even domestic sites of this period.

5.8.9 Despite careful examination of the environmental sample residues, no hammerscale was noted in the assemblage, strongly suggesting this metal-working was not occurring within the excavated area itself, but was probably dumped from a nearby smithy. The lower quantities and more fragmented nature of the slag in Late Medieval deposits strongly hints that metal-working had ceased by about 1350 – the assemblage representing reworked High Medieval waste. Somewhat more enigmatic is the nature of the Roman smithing activity as this is not associated with notable quantities of artefacts. Low-level activity, such as that seen for the medieval period, is suggested but the degree to which material may be residual in later deposits is uncertain.

5.9 The Glass by Elke Raemen

Introduction

5.9.1 A small assemblage of eight fragments (48g) was recovered from five individually numbered contexts. All were hand-collected and both medieval and early post-medieval fragments were found. Nearly all were found in quarry pits. All glass was recorded in full on *pro forma* sheets for archive. Data was transferred to an Excel spreadsheet.

Overview of the Assemblage

5.9.2. The earliest two fragments are of late medieval to early post-medieval date. They were found in quarry pit [248] (fill [249], (GP9). Both are pale green and represent window glass, with one of the fragments showing a straight cut edge.

5.9.3 Two case bottle fragments, dated to c. 1575-1700, were also recovered. Both are green glass body shards, found in quarry pit [161] (fill [162], GP8) and quarry pit [246] (fill [247], (GP9). Three shaft-and-globe wine bottle fragments, dated to c. 1650-1750, were intrusive in context [20] (GP4). A pale blue glass window fragment dated to the 17th to 18th century was found in quarry pit [244] (fill [245], (GP 9).

5.10 The Clay Tobacco Pipes by Elke Raemen

Introduction

5.10.1 A small assemblage consisting of 29 clay tobacco pipe (CTP) fragments (84g) was recovered from 17 different contexts. All were hand-collected. The majority of the assemblage dates to the mid 17th to early 18th century.

5.10.2 The pipes were recorded in full on *pro forma* sheets for archive and data was entered onto digital spreadsheet. Guidelines followed are those set out by Higgins and Davey (2004). Bowls were classified according to the London 'Chronology of Bowl Types' (prefix AO) by Atkinson and Oswald (1969, 177-180). One pipe retained a partial maker's stamp and was assigned a unique registered finds number (RF <13>). A summary can be found in Table 8.

Overview of the Assemblage

5.10.3 A total of 26 stem fragments were recovered, alongside three bowls and bowl fragments. No mouthpieces were present. The stem fragments largely date to c. 1640-1710, although a few dating to c. 1750-1910 were also present. Dating of many of these features is mixed, and stems are often found to be intrusive or residual, due to their morphological character. Furthermore, although the bore diameter aids with dating, this methodology is far from accurate. One stem retains a small heel fragment (RF <13>), with a just discernible foliate surround stamped incuse beneath the base. The fragment dates to c. 1640-1710.

5.10.4 Two near complete bowls were found, including an AO10 (*c.*1640-1660) and a finely burnished AO11 type bowl (*c*.1640-1670). Fragments from a thin-walled bowl dating to *c*.1780-1860 were recovered from pit [95] (fill [96], GP11). Pipes have all been smoked.

Cxt	RF No	Bowls	Stems	Wt (g)	Form	ED	LD	Mil	Bur	Comments
u/s			2	8		1640	1710			
20			1	<2		1750	1910			
10			1	<2		1750	1910			
15			1	<2		1750	1910			
29			2	6		1700	1910			
96		1		<2		1780	1860	?		small bowl chip
160		1		8	AO11	1640	1670	4/4	Y	near complete; chipped rim
162			1	<2		1640	1710			
162	13		1	4		1640	1710	?	Y	v small frag surviving; part of foliate surround stamped incuse beneath the heel base
168			1	4		1640	1710			
175			1	4		1640	1710			external burns
241			1	6		1640	1680			
245			2	6		1640	1710			x 1 external burns
247		1		6	AO10	1640	1660	4/4	N	abraded; near complete
247			6	18		1640	1710			x1 external burns
249			1	<2		1640	1710		Y	
255			1	<2		1640	1680			
257			3	10		1640	1680			
259			1	4		1640	1710			

Table 8: summary of the clay tobacco pipe assemblage (Mil = milling; bur = burnishing)

5.11 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen and Sue Pringle

5.11.1 Three pieces of fired clay (wt 20g) were recovered from contexts [20], [105] and [112]. The former piece is moderately tempered with fine sand and displays a possible wattle imprint with a diameter of 15mm. The other two pieces had no features of interest.

5.12 The Leatherwork by Elke Raemen

5.12.1 Three fragments of leather were recovered from Period 3 pit [142] (fill [133], GP7). Fragments include one very small scrap as well as two triangular scraps (130mm and 68mm, 115mm and 61mm). The edges are ragged and it is therefore likely they represent waste, however, as they were not waterlogged, they are fairly degraded and they could represent remnants of objects. Species of all three scraps have been identified as bovine.

5.13 The Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

Introduction

5.13.1 A total of 22 objects were assigned a unique registered finds number (RF <00>). All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate, and packed according to IFA guidelines (IfA 2008). Objects were recorded individually on *pro forma* sheets for archive. Where appropriate, metal objects have been X-radiographed. X-radiography was undertaken by Jacqui Watson at the Fishbourne Conservation Laboratory. Metal finds have all been boxed in airtight Stewart tubs with silica gel.

5.13.2 An overview of the assemblage has been given below in Table 9. The decorated clay tobacco pipe and medieval window glass have been discussed with their functional types and are therefore included in the bulk finds section. No notably large groups were found in any one context and medieval and early post-medieval finds are equally well represented. The entire assemblage was recovered from refuse and quarry pits.

Overview of the Assemblage

Dress Accessories

5.13.3 Five copper-alloy dressing pins were recovered. Four of these have a wound-wire head; a fifth example (RF <11>) shows a solid globular head. Traces of tin-coating are discernible on RF <1>. They were all found in late medieval and early post-medieval contexts. The use of dressing pins increased significantly from the 14th century onwards, reflecting a change in fashion (Egan and Pritchard 2002, 297).

5.13.4 A complete copper-alloy lace chape (RF <8>) with edge to edge seam and finished end (L26.75mm) was found in quarry pit [246] (fill [247], GP9), with pottery dated to c. 1650-1750.

5.13.5 Other objects include a small copper-alloy sheet bar mount (RF <15>) with terminal and central lobes and a copper-alloy single loop oval buckle frame fragment (RF <6>), both from late medieval contexts.

Toilet Instruments

5.13.6 RF <4> consists of a section of copper-alloy wire, twisted together to form a loop at one end, which has been hammered flat. Although much larger than the standard-sized wire types, it probably represents an ear-scoop or nail-pick (cf. Egan & Pritchard 2002, Fig 251; Margeson 1993, 64, Fig 32, nos 400-1).

Trade Items

5.13.7 A trade token (RF <5>), dated to 1650, was recovered from quarry pit [258] (fill [259], (GP9). Worth a farthing, it was issued at Billingsgate, London, for the Mermaid Tavern. The obverse inscription reads THE.MAIRMEAD.TAVERN around field with mermaid; reverse: AT.BILLIN.GATE.1650 around device V.I.H. (Williamson and Boyne 1889, no. 200, 531).

Textile Equipment

5.13.8 Two possible heckle-tooth fragments (RF <19> and <14>) of circular section and measuring 72.4mm+ to 82.7mm+ long were recovered: in quarry pit [126], (fill [132], GP7) with pottery dated c. 1350 – 1425 and in pit [124], (fill [125], GP4) alongside pottery dated c. 1250-1325).

Tools

5.13.9 A possible chisel (RF <17>) was found in late medieval quarry pit [126] (fill [131], GP7). Quarry pit [14] (fill [15], GP8) contained a possible punch (RF <18>). An iron tanged tool fragment (RF <20>) was recovered from early post-medieval quarry pit [174] (fill [175], GP8).

Miscellaneous

5.13.10 Some objects remain as yet unidentified. Included is a copper alloy sheet ring (RF <7>) of concave section (di 29mm), recovered from pit [118] (fill [119], GP5), pottery from which dates to c. 1250-1350. A copper-alloy hooked terminal (RF <9>) was found in quarry pit [167] (fill [168], GP8), which has been dated to the early post-medieval period. It is almost identical to the terminal of a rushlight holder found in London (Egan 2010, Fig 113, no. 421, 145); however, given the simplicity of the terminal, it could come from a number of different types of object.

5.13.11 A copper-alloy sheet disc (RF <10>; diameter 48mm), recovered from quarry pit [126] (fill [131], (GP7), shows crudely pierced holes and a number of nail holes around the periphery. This type of object is also known from Sussex and London (Goodall 1977, Fig 18, no 16, 58; Egan 2010, Fig 127, 158), however, its precise function is as yet unknown. Suggestions include a drain filter or strainer.

5.13.12 In addition, quarry pit [248] (fill [249], (GP9), of early post-medieval date, contained an iron oval sheet fragment with central rectangular nail hole (RF <22>), possibly representing an escutcheon. A corner from an iron rectangular sheet fragment (RF <16>) with circular nail hole was found as well (quarry pit [126], fill [132], (GP7).

RF	Cxt	Phase	Object	Material	Wt (g)	Comments
1	249	EPM	PIN	COPP	<2	Dress pin
2	249	EPM	PIN	COPP	<2	Dress pin
3	177	LM	PIN	COPP	<2	Dress pin
4	133	LM	EARP	COPP	<2	
5	259	EPM	COIN	COPP	<2	1650 trade token
6	128	LM	BUCK	COPP	<2	
7	119	MED	UNK	COPP	<2	
8	247	EPM	CHAP	COPP	<2	Lace end
9	168	EPM	UNK	COPP	<2	
10	131	LM	UNK	COPP	12	Perforated disc
11	245	EPM	PIN	COPP	<2	Dress pin
12	245	EPM	PIN	COPP	<2	Dress pin
13	162	EPM	PIPE	CLAY	4	c 1640-1710; part of maker's mark
14	125	MED	WOOC	IRON	18	possible wool comb spike
15	132	LM	MOUN	COPP	<2	complete bar mount
16	132	LM	UNK	IRON	8	triangular sheet fragment
17	131	LM	?CHIS	IRON	36	complete; twisted
18	15	EPM	?PUNC	IRON	56	
19	132	LM	WOOC	IRON	8	possible wool comb spike
20	175	EPM	TOOL/KNIF	IRON	26	possible tanged tool frag
21	2	MED/EPM	WIND	GLAS	2	medieval window glass
22	249	EPM	?ESCU	IRON	18	folded oval sheet with rectangular hole

Table 9: Overview of the Registered Finds

5.14 **The Mammal, Bird and Fish Bone** by Gemma Ayton

Introduction

5.14.1 The evaluation and subsequent produced a fairly substantial assemblage of mammal, bird and fish bone which includes 850 identifiable fragments which are in a moderate to good condition. Provisional dating, based primarily on pottery spot-dates, indicates that the majority of the bone assemblage derives from medieval and post-medieval deposits: mostly pit fills. Recovery was aided by the environmental sampling procedure; currently only the bones from the >4mm residues have been recorded.

Methodology

5.14.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. In order to distinguish between the bones and teeth of sheep and goats a number of criteria were used, including those outlined by Boessneck (1969), Boessneck *et al* (1964),

Halstead *et al* (2002), Hillson (1995), Kratochvil (1969), Payne (1969, 1985), Prummel and Frisch (1986) and Schmidt (1972).

5.14.3 Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and identified as large, medium or small mammal. Tooth eruption and wear has been recorded according to Grant (1982) and all mammalian and avian metrical data has been taken in accordance with von den Driesch (1976). No measurable fish bones were recovered. The state of fusion has been noted and each fragment has then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.

	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5
Cattle	4	23	86	20	
Sheep		2	20	1	
Goat			2		
Sheep/Goat	2	28	79	14	2
Pig	7	9	26	7	1
Horse		1	1	2	
Dog		1	1	1	
Fallow deer			1		
Red/Fallow deer			1		
Roe deer			1		
Leporid		1	2		
Large mammal	14	29	224	19	2
Medium mammal	3	27	73	20	
Domestic fowl		3	2		
Medium-sized galliform		1	5	1	
Greylag/Domestic goose			2		
Woodpigeon			4		
Cod		18	2		
Haddock		5	1		
Whiting		4	5		
Pollack/Saith			1		
Pouting			3		
Plaice		3	6		
Sole		8	3		
Herring		3	3		
Mackerel		4			
Ray		1	3		
Eel		4			

Table 10: NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) by Period

Overview of the Assemblage

5.14.4 A variety of mammalian and avian taxa have been identified (Table 10) including cattle, sheep, goat, pig, horse, red/fallow deer, roe deer, dog, domestic fowl, goose and woodpigeon. The fish bone assemblage is dominated by marine species including cod, haddock, plaice, sole, herring and mackerel with eel being the only fresh water species identified in the >4mm residue.

5.15 The Marine Molluscs by David Dunkin

5.15.1 The archaeological work at New Dover Road, Canterbury produced 42 contexts containing marine molluscs (Table 11) with a total weight of 10.222 kg. Preliminary analysis indicates that the total assemblage by weight is comprised of *c.* 98% oyster remains (*Ostrea edulis*). Other species identified are the common cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*); the common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) and limpet (*Patella vulgata*). The latter 3 species occur in very small quantities. Further work may identify other species, but if they occur they will also be statistically insignificant. The bulk of the assemblage is therefore dominated by oyster.

5.15.2 As Table 11 indicates the majority of the total of 42 contexts from the excavation produced statistically small assemblages by weight of marine molluscs. Just four contexts produced more than 500g of marine molluscs: [87] (GP4), [131], [132] and [133] (GP7). Pit fill [87] contains more than 200 left/right valves of oyster and contexts [131] and [132] contain more than 100 left/right valves of oyster. Context [033] has in excess of 30 left/right valves. The combined weight of the four assemblages is 8.245 kg which represents *c.*80% of the total assemblage. The other species represented (Table 11) in the four assemblages are statistically insignificant.

Context Number	Weight	Species	Spot date (AD)
1/013	11g	Oyster	1150-1200
2/020	12g	Oyster	1175-1250
29	8g	Oyster	1790-1810
31	11g	Oyster	1300-1400
32	13g	Oyster	1425-1500
085	9g	Oyster	1350-1425
*087	3.066 kg	Oyster/Whelk/Limpet	1250-1325
088	136g	Oyster	1250-1325
096	15g	Oyster	1800/1900
100	72g	Oyster	1225-1300
102	140g	Oyster	1250-1350
105	115g	Oyster	1175-1250
109	45g	Oyster	1275-1375
111	23g	Oyster	1250-1325
125	64g	Oyster	1250-1325
128	100g	Oyster	1200-1275
*131	1.870 kg	Oyster/Whelk/Cockle	1350-1425
*132	2.698 kg	Oyster/Whelk/Cockle/ Limpet	1350-1425
*133	611g	Oyster	1475-1500
136	36g	Oyster	1450/1525; 1760-1800
153	26g	Oyster	1325-1400
160	109g	Oyster	1250-1375; 1450-1525
162	63g	Oyster	1475-1550
164	59g	Oyster	1475-1550
166	63g	Oyster	1475-1550
168	33g	Oyster	? (PM)
175	4g	Oyster	1500-1550
177	328g	Oyster	1475-1550
186	2g	Oyster	Late Med
188	109g	Oyster	Late Med
190	18g	Oyster	RB
203	5g	Oyster	1275-1375
210	1g	Oyster	1225-1300
229	13g	Oyster	1200-1300
231	7g	Oyster	RB
233	9g	Oyster	RB
245	56g	Oyster	1625-1725
247	88g	Oyster	1650-1750
249	19g	Oyster	1650-1750
253	25g	Oyster	1600-1725
257	80g	Oyster	1550-1700
259	14g	Oyster	1550-1700

Table 11: Summary of marine molluscs by context (*=Contexts containing more than 500g of marine molluscs)

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT - Plant Macrofossils and Wood Charcoal

by Karine Le Hégarat & Dawn Elise Mooney

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 As part of the archaeological work at the site, a total of eight bulk soil samples were collected for the recovery of palaeo-environmental remains such as charcoal, charred macroplant remains, bones and shells as well as artefact remains. Samples were extracted from seven medieval and post-medieval pits, including a cess pit and a quarry pit. This report characterises the assemblages from the bulk soil samples by providing an overview of their contents and by indicating the state of the material. The potential of the botanical remains to address questions relating to the agricultural economy, diet, fuel use and local vegetation environment is considered.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The eight bulk soil samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank, and the flots and residues were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes and air dried prior to sorting. The residues were passed through graded sieves (8, 4 and 2mm) and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Table 12). All the residues from the <4mm fractions have been retained for further potential analytical work. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and an overview of their contents recorded (Table 13). Preliminary identifications of macrobotancial remains have been made using modern comparative material and reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.2.2 Charred wood remains from all eight samples were analysed. Ten charcoal fragments, or the total number of identifiable fragments present if fewer than ten, recovered from the heavy residue of each sample were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004), and by comparison with modern reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.3 Results

Period 2 (Medieval)

Pits [84], [86], [101], [108] and quarry pit [208]

6.3.1 In total, five samples taken from five medieval pits were examined. Sample <1001> came the fill (85) of pit [84] (GP4), sample <1002> from the upper fill (87) of pit [86] (GP4), sample <1003> from the fill (109) of pit [108] (GP5) and sample <1004> from the fill (102) of pit [101] (GP4) and sample <1007> came from the uppermost fill (203) of pit [208] (GP5).

6.3.2 The samples produced small to moderate flots which contained varying quantities of uncharred seeds of elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) but no roots (Table 13). Charred crop remains were recorded in varying quantities in all five samples. While they were uncommon in pit [86], they were present in moderate to relatively high numbers in pits [108], [101], [84] and [208] with the two latter features producing over 120 items each.

6.3.3 The preservation of the material varied from fair to poor. A large proportion of the crops were in a fragmentary state possibly due to post depositional erosion rather than charring at high temperatures. Some of the seeds were less eroded although the seed coats were frequently damaged. Charred cereal remains were recorded in all the samples including grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Grains with a rounded appearance typical of free-threshing wheat (bread or rivet wheat) were evident in these assemblages. No rye was noticed. A single chaff was recorded. It was found in the sample from pit [101] and consisted of a spelt (*Triticum spelta*) glume base.

6.3.4 Cultivated pulses were present in low concentration in four samples; however, they were best represented in pits [84] and [101] as well as in quarry pit [208]. Each contained between 10 and 20 items. The assemblage comprised Celtic / broad (*Vicia faba*) beans, large seeded vetch / bean / pea (*Vicia* / *Pisum* sp.) >3mm and a single seed of possible lentil (cf. *Lens culinaris*). Seed coats tended to be abraded, although the remains from [208] were better preserved.

6.3.5 Charred weed seeds were uncommon. Although seeds of grass (Poaceae) were best represented, the small weed seeds assemblage also comprised knotgrass / dock (*Polygonum* / *Rumex* sp.), fat-hen (*Chenopodium* sp.), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), sedge (*Carex* sp.) and seeds from the daisy (Asteraceae) and pink (Caryophyllaceae) families. A potential charred apple (cf. *Malus* sp.) seed and charred Midland hawthorn (cf. *Crataegus laevigata*) fruit were recorded in pit [84] and pit [101] respectively.

6.3.6 Results of the charcoal assessment are recorded in Table 14. Moderate quantities of charcoal were recovered from the five medieval pit fill samples examined. Preservation of the charcoal fragments was poor to fair, with most exhibiting at least some degree of sediment infiltration linked to fluctuations in the ground water level. The majority of charcoal fragments from these samples were identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), with smaller quantities of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), elm (*Ulmus* sp.), rose (*Rosa* sp.), cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.) and birch

(*Betula* sp.). Small quantities of roundwood were recorded in all but sample <1002>. The assemblage from the fill of pit [208] was dominated by oak and beech charcoal, but also contained ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), elm (*Ulmus* sp.) and holly (*Ilex aquifolium*).

6.3.7 Other biological remains in the samples included fly pupapria, vertebrate remains as well as land and marine molluscs. While marine molluscs and vertebrate remains including mammal and fish bones were recorded in varying quantities in all four samples, mammal bones were particularly abundant in pits [86], [108] and [101], and fish bones as well as marine shells were numerous in pit [86]. Various quantities of iron, slag, flint, pottery and CBM were present in the residues.

Cess pit [185] GP6

6.3.8 Charred macroplant remains were scarce in sample <1006> taken from the fill [186] of cess pit [185]. The sample produced only two grains of charred wheat (*Triticum* sp.). No chaff and no weed seeds were noted. The small flot (12 ml) was dominated by small fragments of mineralised concreted material which could indicate the presence of faecal material. However, no plant remains preserved by mineralisation were present. A small quantity of charcoal was recovered from this sample, comprising oak (*Quercus* sp.), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.) fragments. Cherry/blackthorn roundwood was observed in the assemblage. Vertebrate remains and marine molluscs were recorded in low numbers. The residue contained a small quantity of pottery.

Period 3 Late Medieval/Transitional

Quarry Pit [126] GP7

6.3.9 Two samples taken from a post-medieval quarry pit were examined. Samples <1008> and <1009> came from quarry pit [126], fill [131] and uppermost fill [132] respectively.

6.3.10 The flots were both small (<1008> 18ml and <1009> 10ml) The preservation varied from fair to poor with a large proportion of the grains appearing fragmented and pitted. Nonetheless, the assemblage of cereals comprised grains of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), wheat including free-threshing wheat (bread or rivet wheat) and possible oat (cf. *Avena* sp.). No chaff was noted in the samples. The leguminous seeds were relatively uncommon and overall poorly preserved. Charred weed seeds were infrequent including seeds of grass and indeterminate seeds.

6.3.11 Moderate quantities of charcoal were recovered from the fills of quarry pit [126]. Preservation of the fragments was fair, with some sediment infiltration and mineralisation recorded. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) and beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) were predominant in the assemblages from both features. Fragments of elm (*Ulmus* sp.), cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), alder buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*) and willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*) were also recorded in the two samples from the fill of pit [126].

6.3.12 Vertebrate remains including mammal and fish bones, marine molluscs and fly puparia were present in varying quantities in the samples. The residues contained a wide array of artefact remains including CBM, burnt clay, copper alloy, iron, pottery,

slag, and fewer than five spherical hammer scales were noted in the flots of the samples from pit [126].

Period	Parent context	Context / deposit type	Sample Number	Context	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (egind, pot, cbm)
2	84	Pit	1001	85	40	**	6	***	4	**	<1	**	20	**	2	*	4	Iron */6g, slag */4g, pot */4g
2	86	Pit	1002	87	40	**	8	***	6			***	130	***	70	****	552	Slag ****/820g, pot */2g, flint */32g
2	108	Pit	1003	109	40	**	<1	***	<1			**	132	**	4	*	<1	Iron */2g, pot **/72g, CBM */20g, slag */42g
2	101	Pit	1004	102	40	**	2	***	2			***	116	**	4	*	24	Iron */6g, slag **/544g, pot **/38g
2	185	Cess pit	1006	186	20	*	2	**	2			*	10			*	<1	Pot */2g
2	208	Pit	1007	203	40	**	6	***	6	**	<1	**	50	**	2	**	6	CBM **/132g, burnt clay */4g, copper alloy */<1g, iron */4g, pot **/104g, slag **/112g
3	126	Quarry pit	1008	131	40	**	2	***	2	**	<1	***	44	**	<1	**	56	Slag ***/462g, CBM **/56g, pot **/52g, iron */44g
3	126	Quarry pit	1009	132	40	**	2	***	2	**	<1	**	44	**	2	*	24	Slag **/108g, CBM */64g, iron */4g, pot **/52g, copper alloy */<1g

Table 12: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	Large mammal bone	Burnt bone	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells	Industrial debris hammerscale
1001	85	8	15	10	10	** *Sambucusnigra, Rubusfruticosus*agg. *idaeus*	**	**	***	***	*Hordeumvulgare*, *Triticumaestivum/turgidum*, Cerealia , *Viciafaba*, *Vicia / Pisum* sp.	+ to ++	**	Poaceae, *Polygonum / Rumex*sp., *Anthemiscotula*, Asteraceae, *Chenopodium* sp., Caryophyllaceae, *Carex* sp., cf. *Malus* sp.	+ to ++				* (1)			* F		
1002	87	30	75	4	4	**Sambucusnigra*	***	***	****	*	Cerealia, cf. *Triticum* sp.	+	*	*Carex* sp., *Polygonum/ Rumex* sp.	++					* (1)		* F	**	
1003	109	2	4	2	20	-	*	*	**	***	*Vicia / Pisum* sp., *Triticumaestivum/turgidum*, *Triticum* sp., *Hordeumvulgare*, Cerealia	+ to ++	*	Poaceae, unid. seeds	++									
1004	102	20	50	4	20	**Sambucusnigra,* Lamiaceae	**	***	***	**	*Hordeumvulgare*, *Triticumaestivum/turgidum*, Cerealia, *Viciafaba*,*Vicia /Pisum*sp., cf. *Lens culinaris*	+ to +++	*	*Polygonum / Rumex* sp., cf. *Avena* sp., Poaceae, cf. *Crataeguslaevigata*	++	*	*Triticums pelta* (glume base)	++				* M (1)		
1006	186	12	12	1	65	**Sambucusnigra*	**	**	**	*	*Triticum* sp.	+ to ++										* (F + M)		

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	Large mammal bone	Burnt bone	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells	Industrial debris hammerscale
1007	203	32	250	65	4	*** *Chenopodium* sp., *Polygonum / Rumex*	**	**	***	***	*Hordeumvulgare* sp., *Triticumaestivum/ turgidum*, *Triticum* sp., Cerealia, *Vicia/Pisum* sp.	++ to +++	*	cf. *Avena* sp., *Polygonum / Rumex*sp., cf. *Anthemiscotula,* unid. seeds	++				* (2)					
1008	131	10	18	2	10		**	***	****	**	*Hordeumvulgare*, *Triticumaestivum/ turgidum* ,*Triticum* sp., Cerealia, *Vicia / Pisum* sp.	+ to ++										*		*
1009	132	6	10	1	4	**Sambucusnigra*	**	**	***	**	*Hordeumvulgare*, *Triticumaestivum/ turgidum* , *Triticum* sp., Cerealia, *Vicia/Pisum*sp.	+ to ++	*	cfPoaceae, indet. seeds	+							*		*

Table 13: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Group	Feature Type	Taxonomic Identifications	*Quercus* sp.	*Fagus sylvatica*	*Fraxinus excelsior*	*Ulmus* sp.	Rosaceae cf. *Rosa* sp.	Prunoideae *Prunus* sp.	*Betula* sp.	*Frangula alnus*	*Salix/Populus*	*Ilex aquifolium*	indet. Distorted
2	1001	85	84	4	P		2r	5	1	1	1r	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1002	87	86	4	P		3	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	1003	109	108	5	P		3	3r	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
2	1004	102	101	4	P		2	6	-	-	-	2r	-	-	-	-	-
2	1006	186	185	6	PC		1	4	-	-	-	2r	-	-	-	-	2
2	1007	203	208	5	P		3	3r	1	2r	-	-	-	-	-	1r	-
3	1008	131	126	7	PQ		4	3r	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
3	1009	132	126	7	PQ		3	5r	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

Table 14: Results of charcoal assessment

7.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

7.1 Realisation of the original research aims

OR1 Identifying whether there was prehistoric activity on the site.

7.1.1 The recovery of a very small amount residual flintwork in later deposits is indicative of some prehistoric activity. However, given the undiagnostic nature of the assemblage and the absence of any discernible prehistoric features, very little can be said about the nature of this activity.

OR2 Identifying whether there was Romano-British activity on the site

7.1.2 Two intercutting ditches which followed an identical alignment contained a small amount of Roman CBM and no later finds. This may suggest that some kind of boundary or field-system existed on site in the Roman period. Although it is possible that other Roman features could have been truncated away by later quarrying or construction, only a few Roman finds were recovered from later deposits, suggesting that any activity was of quite low intensity, despite the proximity of the site to the Roman town and its extra-mural cemetery.

OR3 Establishing the dating of medieval domestic occupation at the site

7.1.3 Pottery assemblages suggest pit digging and deposition of domestic waste at the site within a century of the Norman Conquest. The establishment of plot boundaries appears to date from at least the 13th century. Although deposition of domestic waste continued throughout the medieval period, all of the settlement features pre-dated the mid 14th century, after which only quarrying and/or agricultural activity was recorded.

OR4 Establishing the dating of medieval and post-medieval quarrying activity at the site

7.1.4 Datable material suggests two distinct phases of quarrying at the site, in the Late Medieval/Transitional and the Early Post-Medieval periods, differing not only in date but also in methodology. However has also been suggested that the later period of trench digging may be related to agricultural/market gardening activity

OR5 Establishing whether the site was in continual use throughout the periods identified or whether there were breaks in use.

7.1.5 There appears to have been a significant gap between the initial Roman activity and the establishment of medieval settlement, probably in the late 12th century. After this time, there were no extended breaks in landuse although finds assemblages suggest that there may have been brief periods of hiatus or lower levels of activity. The nature of the site clearly changed over time and there appears to have been a reduction in the levels of domestic material being deposited by Period 4. For much of the late medieval and post-medieval periods the site appears to have been used for non-domestic activity before being converted into residential plots in the late 18th to 19th century.

7.2 Significance and Potential of the individual datasets

The Stratigraphic Sequence

Prehistoric

7.2.1 The evidence for the earliest activity at the site is limited to a very small amount of residual struck and burnt flint. Apart from suggesting limited activity in the environs, the evidence of this date is of minor significance and has no potential to further expand on the site narrative.

Period 1: Romano-British

7.2.2 The evidence for Romano-British activity is limited to a small assemblage of residual pottery and ceramic building material and a pair of ditches tentatively dated to this period on the basis of the recovery of datable brick and tile, as well as ironworking debris.

7.2.3 Although the material has only limited significance in relation to the overall pattern of Romano-British activity in the Canterbury area, it is noteworthy given its potential to shed light on industrial activity away from the core of *Durovernum Cantiacorum.*

Anglo-Saxon

7.2.4 The evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity is limited to a very small assemblage of residual pottery. The material is of minor significance and has no potential to further expand on the site narrative.

Period 2: Medieval

7.2.5 This is arguably the most archaeologically significant period of the site's use. The potential lies in further understanding the nature of medieval activity and the changes in landuse patterns, in this area located away from the core of the medieval city, in one of the suburbs outside the city's defences. Although a relatively small number of features survived later truncation, the presence of rubbish and cess pits does offer potential insight into the use of the plot for disposal of domestic and industrial residues.

Period 3: Late Medieval/Transitional

7.2.6 Despite the absence of settlement features there is clear potential in trying to understand why the site was given over to quarrying at this time, having clearly fallen out of use as a domestic plot.

Period 4: Early Post-Medieval

7.2.7 Further study of the regular pattern of trench digging is required in order to establish whether it is likely to represent quarrying or agricultural activities. Answering this question clearly holds some potential for shedding light on early post-medieval industrial/economic practises. Further investigation into

the reasons for the two distinctly differing orientations of the quarry 'strips' should also be undertaken.

Period 5: Late Post-Medieval

7.2.8 The use of the site following the construction of New Dover Road is characterised by brick structures related to residential properties as well as occasional garden features. There was no obvious evidence of bomb damage, perhaps removed by the thorough demolition of the 1960s. These remains have little significance for the wider understanding of the site's history and have minimal further potential.

Phase 6: Modern

7.2.9 Similarly the post-war, mostly concrete-built remains hold little significance or potential beyond closing the site narrative.

The Finds

Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

7.2.10 The small assemblage of struck flints from New Dover Road is extremely limited in size and, as it was all residual in later contexts, is therefore of limited significance and potential.

Romano-British Pottery by Anna Doherty

7.2.11 The Roman assemblage is of very small size and is entirely residual. Although it provides some evidence of later Roman activity in the general vicinity, it has no wider significance or potential.

Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

7.2.12 The ceramic assemblage from the current site is considered to hold limited potential for further analysis. On the whole there are few large and/or secure context assemblages. There are also few large feature sherds, a general lack of non-local wares and a significant level of residuality and/or reworking in many deposits. As such the assemblage does not hold any potential to further our knowledge of the ceramics of Canterbury and district.

7.2.13 However, some additional work has the potential of furthering our understanding of this specific site. A full quantification of the assemblage by fabric and form, in conjunction with study of the final site phasing/matrix, should allow a tightening of the site chronology and a better understanding of the nature of activity in different phases.

The Ceramic Building Material by Sue Pringle

7.2.14 The Roman assemblage is too abraded and residual to have any archaeological potential.

7.2.15 The medieval assemblage, though relatively large, is too abraded and mixed to provide much information on the buildings it was used on. It does however provide some broad dating evidence for the features in which it occurs.

7.2.16 The post-medieval assemblage has little potential beyond the provision of broad dates for the features in which it occurs.

The Geological Material by Luke Barber

7.2.17 The geological material from the site is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

The Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

7.2.18 The assemblage is too small to be of much potential. Nails were all found in refuse pits, therefore rendering any spatial analysis superfluous. However, their presence should be briefly mentioned with their appropriate functional category in the registered finds report (e.g. fixtures and fittings), as no other fixtures or fittings were recovered.

The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

7.2.19 Although the slag from the site has demonstrated a nearby smithy was in operation during the High Medieval period, this does not appear to have been on the site itself. The assemblage is relatively small and has been subjected to various degrees of reworking/redeposition. The assemblage has been fully listed for archive, with the best of the forge bottoms retained for long-term curation. As such the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment.

The Glass by Elke Raemen

7.2.20 The group does contribute to the dating evidence from the site; however, the assemblage is too small to be of significance, and none of the pieces are of intrinsic interest. The assemblage is not considered to warrant further analysis.

The Clay Tobacco Pipes by Elke Raemen

7.2.21 The assemblage contributes to the dating evidence and in places enables refinement of the dates. Nonetheless, it is only a small group and none of the pipes retain (identifiable) maker's marks or decoration. The two near complete bowls are of early date; however, 17th-century bowls are common finds in Canterbury and, as they are not marked, they are not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

7.2.22 The fragments are isolated and only one indistinct wattle impression was noted. The fragment is therefore of no potential for further analysis.

The Leatherwork by Elke Raemen

7.2.23 The assemblage is too small and undiagnostic to be of significance.

The Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

7.2.24 Large medieval and later assemblages have already been published from Canterbury. The current group is very small and was re-deposited in quarrying pits. However, considering the small size of the assemblage, a surprising range of activities is represented. Apart from personal dress and toiletry equipment, there is also evidence of wool processing and possibly wood- or metalworking. Finds are therefore of local significance.

7.2.25 Their value is in trying to understand refuse deposition on site and its relationship to nearby households. Further research and comparison with other assemblages from within the walls may increase our understanding the nature of activity in the suburbs of the city.

7.2.26 Later finds include the 1650 London trade token, perhaps not surprising on one of the main routes out of London. A number of finds require closer identification and/or parallels (i.e. the possible strainer, possible ear-scoop/nail-pick).

The Mammal, Bird and Fish Bone by Gemma Ayton

7.2.27 The Romano-British assemblage contains evidence of the three main domesticates but reveals little information regarding their husbandry regimes. The assemblage from this period is too small to warrant further analysis.

7.2.28 The medieval and post-medieval assemblage has the potential to provide information regarding animal husbandry techniques during the period with particular regard to the exploitation of cattle and sheep/goat. An examination of element distribution will provide evidence regarding the function of the site. The cattle assemblage is dominated by non-meat producing elements indicating that primary butchery was undertaken in the area or that the area was used as a dumping ground for butchery waste. In total, 35 specimens displayed evidence of butchery and a closer examination of these marks will provide information regarding dismemberment techniques and carcass utilisation.

7.2.29 Information regarding cattle and caprine age at death data has been obtained by recording epipyseal fusion. The caprine mortality profile can be further enhanced by analysing the tooth eruption and wear data obtained from eight mandibles. This information will help to determine whether meat or secondary products, such as traction and wool, were of primary importance to the local economy.

7.2.30 Only two measurable bones were recovered, both of which have been identified as sheep. The metric data will be used to calculate withers heights which will provide further comparable data. Pathology has been noted on three fragments including a sheep horn core and calcaneous and a pig phalanx. Further examination of the pathological fragments will provide evidence regarding the general health of the animal population.

7.2.31 The fish assemblage and the presence and absence of certain species will provide information regarding the fishing industry. Cranial fragments were common and outnumbered vertebrae in most contexts suggesting that the fish assemblage may derive from a processing site.

The Marine Molluscs by David Dunkin

7.2.32 The spot dates show that the preliminary dating for the four significant assemblages lies within the medieval period. East and South Kent has produced a number of sites containing large quantities of Medieval oyster remains so some useful comparison with these could be undertaken (e.g. Thistle Hill, Minster; New Romney; Lydd Quarry). The source of the oyster can also be considered. The oyster remains from New Dover Road represent a secondary food resource.

Environmental Material by Karine Le Hégarat and Dawn Elise Mooney

Macroplant remains

7.2.33 Although the quantity of material was variable, the overall composition and preservation of the charred macroplant remains was relatively similar in all the samples. The assemblage of charred macroplants contained mainly charred cereal grains and cultivated pulses with only one chaff and very few charred weed seeds. The material is typical of urban sites and the low occurrence of chaff and weed seeds suggests that the material is likely to represent fully processed crops. They may have been accidentally burnt whilst in storage or while being prepared for consumption and were consequently discarded. The residues produced a wide array of artefact remains consisting of general domestic waste mixed with building demolition waste and industrial waste.

7.2.34 Given the relatively wide assortment of charred crop remains and given their varying state of preservation, it is likely that the plant material relates to several distinct deposition events. Some of the remains may also represent re-deposited material which has worked its way into the open pits. None of the remains are in their primary contexts (where they became charred), and their exact origin is unclear.

7.2.35 Nonetheless, the assemblage of macroplant remains provides evidence for the use of cereals and leguminous plants. Grains of free-threshing wheat and barley occurred in most pits. No wheat rachis fragments were recovered during the assessment and therefore no further identifications have been provided for the grains of free threshing wheat. However, a single spelt glume base was recorded in pit [101] (GP4). This chaff is likely to be residual in the

context because spelt wheat is more typical of the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. A possible grain of oat was also recorded. However, with the absence of floret, it is impossible to confirm if the grain represents the wild or cultivated species.

7.2.36 The charred pulses were less numerous. Celtic/broad beans were identified in the assemblage of large pulses which may also contain garden pea, lentils and other vetch/tares. Charred weed seeds and other charred wild plant remains were very uncommon in these samples. However, a single possible apple seed provides limited evidence for the use of cultivated or wild fruits. In addition, uncharred robust elderberry seeds may be contemporary with the features. If so, they would provide evidence for the use of wild plant food.

7.2.37 Overall, the samples from the medieval and post-medieval contexts produced three of the four major cereals cultivated in medieval Kent. In addition to free-threshing wheat, barley and oat, excavations at Northumberland Bottom, Southfleet (Davis 2006a), Northfleet (Pelling, unpubl.) and Kingsborough Farm (Stevens 2009) have also produced assemblages of rye. Moderate quantities of leguminous plants have been recovered from other medieval sites in Kent including Northumberland Bottom and the site at Parsonage Farm, Westwell (Davis, 2006b). In Canterbury, recent excavation at *St Gregory's Priory, Northgate (*Allison and Hall 2001) has given an insight into the diet of the town's inhabitants. An 11th century cess pit has provided evidence for the consumption of cereals and cultivated pulses. In addition seeds of hops, blackberry, strawberry, poppy were also recovered.

7.2.38 The excavation of a medieval pottery kiln and well in Pound Lane provided evidence for the use of cereal including barley, free-threshing wheat (bread wheat as well as rivet wheat), oat and rye (Weekes 2012). In addition, weed seeds were also recovered suggesting crop processing activities. A diverse assemblage of macroplant remains were found from the reredorter at St John's Hospital providing an insight into monastic diet (Carrott *et al.* 1994). The assemblage comprised remains of cereals, fruits such as apple, blackberry, raspberry, plum, cherry, grape, fig, strawberry, elderberry but also nuts (hazelnut and walnut) and plants used as flavouring (fennel, dill, celery and parsley). More recent archaeological work in the town including excavations at the Marlow Theatre, the Beany Institute, the Canterbury cathedral (Allison 2010) as well as at Hallets' Garage (Allison 2011) have also produced assemblages of crop remains including cereals and pulses. However, the full results are currently unavailable.

7.2.39 The assemblage of macroplant remains from New Dover Road, Canterbury has the potential to examine the range of crops used by the town dwellers during the medieval and post-medieval period. However, the overall preservation was moderate to poor, and only one chaff was recovered and further identification of the crops may be hindered by this. Furthermore, recent studies of macroplant remains from Canterbury, preserved through charring and mineralisation, have produced significant information regarding diet and cereal processing activities. The macrobotanical assemblages from New Dover Road is too limited to add significant information regarding diet, agricultural economy and local vegetation.

Charcoal

7.2.40 As the charcoal fragments in this assemblage do not originate from primary or *in situ* burning contexts, they are likely to represent amalgams of fuel remains from numerous different burning events. As such, they can only contribute to a broad overview of fuel use and procurement at the site rather than illuminating any choices of particular woody taxa for individual burning activities. The charcoal assemblage indicates that fuel wood was procured from oak- and beech-dominated deciduous woodland. During the medieval period, the majority of fuel wood was obtained from managed woodlands, where branches of large timber trees along with wood from underwood species were bound together into faggots (Rackham 1996). The diversity of woody taxa recorded in these samples along with the frequent occurrence of roundwood fragments is consistent with this model. Further examination of the remaining charcoal from these samples would contribute to a more detailed understanding of the composition and management of woodland in the Canterbury area during the medieval period.

8.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

8.1 Revised Research Agenda: Aims and Objectives

8.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.

8.2 The Revised Research Agendas

RRA1 (OR2)
Given the doubts over the dating of the Romano-British features can any significance be attached to these features? If so, does the ironworking debris suggest the presence of an industrial zone on the fringes of the city?

RRA2 (OR2)
Have any other excavations in the extra mural area uncovered similar gullies or ditches? If so, do these follow similar orientations? Does this suggest an organised land division? Was this based on agricultural or industrial plots?

RRA3 (OR3 OR5)
Can further work on the stratigraphic sequence and finds from Period 2 define whether there were any clear changes in activity between Phase 2.1 and 2.2? Was there a hiatus, or was medieval activity actually continuous?

RRA4 (OR3)
Does medieval material from the site show differences/similarities with material from sites inside the walls? Is there a city/suburb dichotomy? Does this reflect the presence of an industrial (metalworking) and/or butchery/fish-processing area outside the city walls?

RRA5 (OR4 OR5)
Was there a hiatus between the medieval and post-medieval quarrying episodes? Is it possible to establish how long the medieval quarry pits were in use for rubbish disposal?

RRA6
Is there any documentary or archaeological evidence for quarrying of brickearth/clay by a 'strip' method elsewhere? Is this a local methodology, or more widespread at this period (e.g. in the Canterbury area, CAT 2004; at Chatham, CAT 2010; on the Isle of Sheppey, CAT 1997)? Does this evidence point to a link with ceramic manufacturing industries in Canterbury?

RRA7
Alternatively is there any documentary or archaeological evidence for regular deep trenches in agricultural or market gardening practises? Are there parallels this sort of activity occurring in suburban areas in the earlier post medieval period in Canterbury or elsewhere?

RRA8
Is it possible to ascertain why the trenches were laid out on different orientations? Is this pattern seen elsewhere? Does it suggest two chronologically distinct phases? If so, given that there are no relevant stratigraphic relationships, is it possible to tell which trenches were in use first through detailed analysis of finds assemblages?

8.3 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

8.3.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation should be published as a short article in the local annual archaeological journal*, Archaeologia Cantiana,* with a submission date tbc. This will comprise of an integrated text detailing the key elements of the site. The text will include supporting specialist information, figures, photographs and artefact illustrations as necessary and will consider the site in its local and regional context. The article will also address the research questions identified in this post-excavation assessment.

8.3.2 The article will be in the region of 7000 words and take the following proposed format:

Introduction
Circumstances of fieldwork
Archaeological background

Results (including selected plans, photographs, sections and artefact drawings / photographs)

Specialist Reports
Where small assemblages of limited significance have been recorded, supporting specialist information will be integrated into the site narrative. Detailed data and thematic discussions will be presented in standalone specialist reports for the following categories of material

Post-Roman pottery
Ceramic building material
Registered finds (with a summary paragraph on the bulk metalwork)
Animal and fish bone
Marine molluscs
Macroplant remains
Charcoal

Discussion

Suggested topics to include:

Residual prehistoric finds
The probable Romano-British boundary feature
Medieval ‘domestic’ features - boundary, pit, cess-pit
The quarrying activity - different methodologies
The New Dover Road frontage
Later history – WWII and redevelopment

8.4 Publication Project

Stratigraphic Method Statement

8.4.1 Once the subgrouping and grouping will be finalised and a basic land use model will be established for the site. This will provide a land-use led chronological framework for the analysis and reporting of the site.

8.4.2 Documentary research will be carried out by the author into the strip method of quarrying.

8.4.3 After completion of the specialist analysis, reporting and documentary research, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information in order to fully address the revised research aims. The narrative will include relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.

Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

8.4.4 No further work is recommended. The presence of residual flint will be mentioned in the site narrative

Romano-British Pottery by Anna Doherty

8.4.5 No specialist report is required in the publication and no further work is necessary. The presence of residual Romano-British pottery (and tile) will be mentioned in the site narrative

Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

8.4.6 It is proposed that the pottery assemblage be subjected to some limited further work and a summary report be produced for publication. The final report will give a brief overview of the whole assemblage, outlining its size, periods represented and range of fabrics. This will be based on the above factual statement but will be augmented with fuller quantifications and set in a more detailed site framework.

8.4.7 The two largest groups are considered worth tabulating in detail as they probably represent a typical assemblage of the second half of the 14th century. A small selection of up to 15 sherds will be made for illustration. A little further work is also proposed to find parallel groups from Canterbury for comparative purposes.

Resources for analysis:

Creation of full archive	2 days
Analysis of key stratigraphic sequences	0.5 day
Looking for comparative groups	0.5 day
Writing summary report (including catalogue of illustrated sherds)	1 day
TOTAL	**4 days**

The Ceramic Building Material by Sue Pringle

8.4.8 It is proposed that the brick and tile assemblage be subjected to some limited further work and a summary report be produced for publication

Resources for analysis:

Combine final phased stratigraphic information with CBM data.	1 day
Analyse material by phase and group.	2 days
Write report in required format.	2 days
TOTAL	**5 days**

The Other Building and Geological Material by Luke Barber

8.4.9 No specialist report is required in the publication and no further work is necessary. The presence of stone will be mentioned in the site narrative.

The Metalwork by Elke Raemen

8.4.10 The bulk metalwork has been recorded in full detail on *pro forma* sheets for archive, and data has been recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. No stand-alone report is warranted, however, a short summary paragraph should be included in the registered finds report with their functional category (i.e. structural metalwork).

Resources for analysis:

Further work	0.25 days
TOTAL	**0.25 days**

The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

8.4.11 No further work on the slag is proposed. However, reference to the presence of medieval slag/a smithy should be mentioned in the published site narrative.

The Glass by Elke Raemen

8.4.12 No further specialist work is required. The assemblage has been recorded in full for archive. It is proposed to extract information for the narrative from the material in this document as required.

The Clay Tobacco Pipes by Elke Raemen

8.4.13 No further specialist work is required. All clay tobacco pipes have been recorded in full on *pro forma* sheets for archive and data has been entered

onto an Excel spreadsheet. Dating evidence can be taken from the above statement in this document and from the digital datasheet.

The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

8.4.14 The fired clay has been recorded in full. No further work is required

The Leatherwork by Elke Raemen

8.4.15 The leather has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. No further work is proposed

The Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

8.4.16 Finds have been recorded in full on individual pro forma sheets for archive. However, further parallels should be sought for a number of finds. Up to seven objects may require illustration. A short summary report should be prepared, largely drawing on above statement. In addition, comparisons should be drawn with similar assemblages form within the walls. The illustrations should be accompanied by a catalogue.

Resources for analysis:

Search for parallels, in particular for the possible strainer and toilet instrument
Compare to assemblages of similar nature within the city walls
Prepare summary report
Prepare catalogue

TOTAL **2 days**

The Mammal, Bird and Fish Bone by Gemma Ayton

8.4.17 A summary report will be prepared for publication.

Resources for analysis:

Sorting of 2-4mm residues for fish bone	1 day
Identification and analysis of fish bone	2 days
Analysis of the relative proportions of mammalian and avian species, element distribution and age-at-death data and comparison with contemporary, local assemblages	2 days
Completion of written report	1 day

TOTAL **6 days**

The Marine Molluscs by David Dunkin

8.4.18 It is proposed that the marine molluscs from contexts [087], [131], [132] and [133] be targeted for a full analysis of age differentiation, levels of infestation and the statistical occurrence of left and right valves for the oyster.

Resources for analysis:

Detailed examination of 4 contexts + rapid examination and tabulating information from remaining 38 contexts.	1 day
TOTAL	**1 day**

The Environmental Samples by Karine le Hégarat and Dawn Elise Mooney

Macroplant Remains

8.4.19 The botanical remains that have been recovered have little potential to further our knowledge on the diet of the population of Canterbury, the wider agricultural economy and local environment. However a brief summary report will be produced for the publication.

Resources for analysis:

Production of summary publication report	0.75 day
TOTAL	**0.75 day**

Charcoal

8.4.20 The remaining charcoal fragments from samples <1001>, <1002>, <1003>, <1004>, <1007>, <1008> and <1009> will be identified and a publication report will be prepared

Resources for analysis:

Identification and data entry	2 days
Production of report	1 day
TOTAL	**3 days**

Illustration

8.4.21 Six to seven stratigraphic figures (plans and photographs) will be produced along with two finds illustration figures (c.15 post-Roman pottery sherds; c.7 registered finds).

Resources

Preparation of 6-7 stratigraphic figures	5 days
Preparation of 2 finds illustration figures (post Roman pottery and registered finds)	2 days
TOTAL	**7 days**

Stratigraphic Tasks	**Days**
Finalise subgrouping	0.5
Define groups and draw date phased group matrices. Define landuse.	1.5
Describe landuse. Interpretative text will be written about each landuse element.	1
Define periods and describe periods. A textual summary, built from the landuse and group texts where appropriate, will be formed for each period. Plots of each period will be produced using Auto-Cad, GIS and/or hand-annotated plans, these will include feature conjecture.	1
Documentary research will be conducted prior to commencement of the authorship of the period-driven narrative by the principal author. This should include relevant study of archaeological features, sites and published themes of the surrounding area, region, and the southeast.	3
Prepare period-driven narrative of the site sequence. This task comprises the combination of the stratigraphic period descriptions and the relevant portions of completed finds, environmental, documentary and integrated analytical reports. Suitable photographic and drawn images such as sections and plans will also be selected from the archive at this point.	5
Total	***12 days***
Specialist Analysis	
Post-Roman Pottery	4
CBM	5
Registered Finds	2.25
Animal and Fish Bone	6
Marine Molluscs	1
Environmental Material	3.75
Illustration	
Pottery and finds illustration	2
Publication figures	5
Production	
Editing	1
Project Management	1

Table 15: Resource for analysis and publication

8.5 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

8.5.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited in a suitable museum or archive centre in accordance with their deposition policy and procedures. It has been offered to the Canterbury Heritage Museum (See 1.7).

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Context Type	Parent Context	Sub-group	<Sample>	Group	Area
1	LAYER					T1
2	LAYER					T1
3	LAYER					T1
4	LAYER					T1
5	CUT		1			T1
6	MASONRY		1			T1
7	CUT		2			T1
8	MASONRY		2			T1
9	CUT		3			T1
10	FILL	9	3			T1
11	LAYER					T1
12	CUT		4		2	T1
13	FILL	12	4		2	T1
14	CUT		5		8	T2
15	FILL	14	6		8	T2
16	FILL	14	6		8	T2
17	LAYER					T4
18	LAYER					T4
19	CUT		7		4	T2
20	FILL	19	7		4	T2
21	CUT		8		2	T2
22	FILL	21	8		2	T2
23	CUT		9		4	T2
24	FILL	23	9		4	T2
25	FILL	19	10			T2
26	LAYER					T3
27	LAYER					T3
28	CUT		11		11	T5
29	FILL	28	11		11	T5
30	LAYER					T5
31	FILL	36	12		7	T5
32	FILL	37	13		7	T5
33	FILL	39	14		7	T5
34	FILL	38	15			T5
35	FILL	40	16		7	T5
36	CUT		12		7	T5
37	CUT		13		7	T5
38	CUT		15			T5
39	CUT		14		7	T5
40	CUT		16		7	T5

Context	Context Type	Parent Context	Sub-group	<Sample>	Group	Area
41	LAYER					T6
42	LAYER					T6
43	LAYER					T6
44	CUT		17		10	T6
45	MASONRY	44	17		10	T6
46	FILL	44	17		10	T6
47	CUT		18			T6
48	MASONRY	46	18		10	T6
49	FILL	46	18		10	T6
50	FILL	46	18		10	T6
51	LAYER					T6
52	CUT		19		9	T6
53	FILL	52	20		9	T6
54	CUT		21		9	T6
55	FILL	54	22		9	T6
56	LAYER					T8
57	LAYER					T8
58	LAYER					T8
59	CUT		23		9	T8
60	FILL	59	24		9	T8
61	CUT		25		11	T8
62	MASONRY	61	26		11	T8
63	CUT		27			T8
64	MASONRY	63	27			T8
65	LAYER					T9
66	LAYER					T9
67	LAYER					T9
68	CUT		28		9	T9
69	FILL	68	29		9	T9
70	CUT		30		9	T9
71	FILL	70	31		9	T9
72	CUT		32		9	T9
73	FILL	72	33		9	T9
74	CUT		34		9	T9
75	FILL	74	35		9	T9
76	LAYER					T7
77	LAYER					T7
78	LAYER					T7
79	LAYER					T7
80	CUT		36		8	T7
81	FILL	80	37		8	T7

Context	Context Type	Parent Context	Sub-group	<Sample>	Group	Area
82	CUT		38		8	T7
83	FILL	82	39		8	T7
84	CUT		40		4	EXCAVATION
85	FILL	84	40	1001	4	EXCAVATION
86	CUT		41		4	EXCAVATION
87	FILL	86	42	1002	4	EXCAVATION
88	FILL	86	41		4	EXCAVATION
89	CUT		43		3	EXCAVATION
90	FILL	89	44		3	EXCAVATION
91	CUT		45		3	EXCAVATION
92	FILL	91	46		3	EXCAVATION
93	CUT		47		3	EXCAVATION
94	FILL	93	48		3	EXCAVATION
95	CUT		49		11	EXCAVATION
96	FILL	95	50		11	EXCAVATION
97	CUT		51		3	EXCAVATION
98	FILL	97	52		3	EXCAVATION
99	CUT		53		3	EXCAVATION
100	FILL	99	54		3	EXCAVATION
101	CUT		55		4	EXCAVATION
102	FILL	101	56	1004	4	EXCAVATION
103	FILL	101	55			EXCAVATION
104	CUT		57		2	EXCAVATION
105	FILL	104	57		2	EXCAVATION
106	CUT		58		2	EXCAVATION
107	FILL	106	58		2	EXCAVATION
108	CUT		59		5	EXCAVATION
109	FILL	108	59	1003	5	EXCAVATION
110	CUT		127		5	EXCAVATION
111	FILL	110	126		5	EXCAVATION
112	FILL	120	60		13	EXCAVATION
113	CUT		61			EXCAVATION
114	MASONRY	113	61		10	EXCAVATION
115	FILL	113	61		10	EXCAVATION
116	FILL	113	61		10	EXCAVATION
117	FILL	113	61		10	EXCAVATION
118	CUT		194		5	EXCAVATION
119	FILL	118	194		5	EXCAVATION
120	CUT		60		13	EXCAVATION
121	CUT		62		13	EXCAVATION
122	FILL	121	62			EXCAVATION

Context	Context Type	Parent Context	Sub-group	<Sample>	Group	Area
123	MASONRY	121	62			EXCAVATION
124	CUT		63		4	EXCAVATION
125	FILL	124	63		4	EXCAVATION
126	CUT		64		7	EXCAVATION
127	FILL	126	65		7	EXCAVATION
128	FILL	126	66		7	EXCAVATION
129	FILL	126	67		7	EXCAVATION
130	FILL	126	68		7	EXCAVATION
131	FILL	126	69	1008	7	EXCAVATION
132	FILL	126	70	1009	7	EXCAVATION
133	FILL	142	71		7	EXCAVATION
134	FILL	138	73		7	EXCAVATION
135	FILL	138	74		7	EXCAVATION
136	FILL	138	75		7	EXCAVATION
137	FILL	138	76		7	EXCAVATION
138	CUT		72		7	EXCAVATION
139	FILL	140	77			EXCAVATION
140	CUT		78			EXCAVATION
141	FILL	138	79			EXCAVATION
142	CUT		71		7	EXCAVATION
143	FILL	144	80		12	EXCAVATION
144	CUT		80		12	EXCAVATION
145	FILL	149	82		5	EXCAVATION
146	FILL	149	83		5	EXCAVATION
147	FILL	149	84		5	EXCAVATION
148	FILL	149	85		5	EXCAVATION
149	CUT		81		5	EXCAVATION
150	FILL	152	87			EXCAVATION
151	FILL	152	88			EXCAVATION
152	CUT		86			EXCAVATION
153	FILL	158	90		5	EXCAVATION
154	FILL	158	91		5	EXCAVATION
155	FILL	158	92		5	EXCAVATION
156	FILL	158	93		5	EXCAVATION
157	FILL	158	94		5	EXCAVATION
158	CUT		89		5	EXCAVATION
159	CUT		95		8	EXCAVATION
160	FILL	159	96		8	EXCAVATION
161	CUT		97		8	EXCAVATION
162	FILL	161	98		8	EXCAVATION
163	CUT		99		8	EXCAVATION

Context	Context Type	Parent Context	Sub-group	<Sample>	Group	Area
164	FILL	163	100		8	EXCAVATION
165	CUT		101		8	EXCAVATION
166	FILL	165	102		8	EXCAVATION
167	CUT		103		8	EXCAVATION
168	FILL	167	104		8	EXCAVATION
169	CUT		105		8	EXCAVATION
170	FILL	169	106		8	EXCAVATION
171	CUT		107		8	EXCAVATION
172	FILL	171	108		8	EXCAVATION
173	LAYER		109		14	EXCAVATION
174	CUT		110		8	EXCAVATION
175	FILL	174	111		8	EXCAVATION
176	FILL	178	114			EXCAVATION
177	FILL	179	115		7	EXCAVATION
178	CUT		112			EXCAVATION
179	CUT		113		7	EXCAVATION
180	FILL	182	114		11	EXCAVATION
181	FILL	182	114		11	EXCAVATION
182	CUT		114		11	EXCAVATION
183	FILL	159	115			EXCAVATION
184	FILL	159	116			EXCAVATION
185	CUT		117		6	EXCAVATION
186	FILL	185	117	1006	6	EXCAVATION
187	FILL	185	117		6	EXCAVATION
188	FILL	185	117		6	EXCAVATION
189	CUT		118		1	EXCAVATION
190	FILL	189	119		1	EXCAVATION
191	CUT		120		15	EXCAVATION
192	FILL	191	121		15	EXCAVATION
193	CUT		122		10	EXCAVATION
194	MASONRY	193	122		10	EXCAVATION
195	FILL	193	122		10	EXCAVATION
196	CUT		123		12	EXCAVATION
197	MASONRY	196	123		12	EXCAVATION
198	CUT		124		12	EXCAVATION
199	MASONRY	198	124		12	EXCAVATION
200	CUT		125		10	EXCAVATION
201	MASONRY	200	125		10	EXCAVATION
202	FILL	200	125		10	EXCAVATION
203	FILL	208	126	1007	5	EXCAVATION
204	FILL	208	128		5	EXCAVATION

Context	Context Type	Parent Context	Sub-group	<Sample>	Group	Area
205	FILL	208	129		5	EXCAVATION
206	FILL	208	130		5	EXCAVATION
207	FILL	208	131		5	EXCAVATION
208	CUT		127		5	EXCAVATION
209	FILL	215	133		5	EXCAVATION
210	FILL	215	134		5	EXCAVATION
211	FILL	215	135		5	EXCAVATION
212	FILL	215	136		5	EXCAVATION
213	FILL	215	137		5	EXCAVATION
214	FILL	215	138		5	EXCAVATION
215	CUT		132		5	EXCAVATION
216	CUT		139		9	EXCAVATION
217	FILL	216	140		9	EXCAVATION
218	CUT		141		9	EXCAVATION
219	FILL	218	142		9	EXCAVATION
220	CUT		143		9	EXCAVATION
221	FILL	220	144		9	EXCAVATION
222	CUT		145			EXCAVATION
223	FILL	222	146			EXCAVATION
224	FILL	126	147			EXCAVATION
225	FILL	126	148			EXCAVATION
226	CUT		149		4	EXCAVATION
227	FILL	226	149		4	EXCAVATION
228	FILL	226	150		4	EXCAVATION
229	FILL	226	151		4	EXCAVATION
230	CUT		152		15	EXCAVATION
231	FILL	230	153		15	EXCAVATION
232	CUT		154		1	EXCAVATION
233	FILL	232	155		1	EXCAVATION
234	CUT		156		12	EXCAVATION
235	MASONRY	234	156		12	EXCAVATION
236	CUT		157		12	EXCAVATION
237	MASONRY	236	157		12	EXCAVATION
238	CUT		158			EXCAVATION
239	MASONRY	238	158			EXCAVATION
240	CUT		159		9	EXCAVATION
241	FILL	240	160		9	EXCAVATION
242	CUT		161		9	EXCAVATION
243	FILL	242	162		9	EXCAVATION
244	CUT		163		9	EXCAVATION
245	FILL	244	164		9	EXCAVATION

Context	Context Type	Parent Context	Sub-group	<Sample>	Group	Area
246	CUT		165		9	EXCAVATION
247	FILL	246	166		9	EXCAVATION
248	CUT		167		9	EXCAVATION
249	FILL	248	168		9	EXCAVATION
250	CUT		169		9	EXCAVATION
251	FILL	250	170		9	EXCAVATION
252	CUT		171		9	EXCAVATION
253	FILL	252	172		9	EXCAVATION
254	CUT		173		9	EXCAVATION
255	FILL	254	174		9	EXCAVATION
256	CUT		175		9	EXCAVATION
257	FILL	256	176		9	EXCAVATION
258	CUT		177		9	EXCAVATION
259	FILL	258	178		9	EXCAVATION
260	FILL	261	179		14	EXCAVATION
261	CUT		180		14	EXCAVATION
262	FILL	263	181		14	EXCAVATION
263	CUT		182		14	EXCAVATION
264	VOID					EXCAVATION
265	LAYER					EXCAVATION
266	LAYER					EXCAVATION
267	LAYER					EXCAVATION
268	LAYER					EXCAVATION
269	LAYER					EXCAVATION
270	CUT		183		12	EXCAVATION
271	MASONRY	270	183		12	EXCAVATION
272	LAYER	270	183		12	EXCAVATION
273	CUT		184		8	EXCAVATION
274	FILL	273	185		8	EXCAVATION
275	CUT		186		8	EXCAVATION
276	FILL	275	187		8	EXCAVATION
277	CUT		188		8	EXCAVATION
278	FILL	277	189		8	EXCAVATION
279	CUT		190		8	EXCAVATION
280	FILL	279	191		8	EXCAVATION
281	CUT		192		8	EXCAVATION
282	FILL	281	193		8	EXCAVATION
283	CUT		194		9	EXCAVATION
284	FILL	283	195		9	EXCAVATION
285	CUT		196		8	EXCAVATION
286	FILL	285	197		8	EXCAVATION

Context	Context Type	Parent Context	Sub-group	<Sample>	Group	Area
287	CUT		198		8	EXCAVATION
288	FILL	287	199		8	EXCAVATION

Appendix 2 Quantification of Bulk Finds

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt(g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Leather	Wt (g)	Mortar	Wt (g)
10					4	78													1	<2								
15					4	18									1	32			1	<2								
29	9	238	6	1434	8	172													2	6								
31	1	4	7	230	15	62	2	12	2	11																		
32	8	26	9	172	16	120	1	14																				
33	14	108	1	4	5	274			1	12																		
60	4	28																										
71	6	46			1	12																						
81	3	10																										
85	16	252	2	34	6	50	1	6															1	20				
87		32			89	704	219	2502															16	7338				
88					5	68	7	136															5	182				
90	6	24																										
92	1	8																										
94	9	66	1	32	3	8																						
96	4	40	3	52	6	22	1	14											1	<2								
98	1	10			3	4																						
100	19	130			3	80	3	72																			1	6
102	1	26			9	152	7	116															2	56				
105	12	224	2	26	2	8	10	116																				

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt(g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Leather	Wt (g)	Mortar	Wt (g)
107					4	22																						
109	49	450	11	244	4	42	5	42							1	26												
111	26	408			4	54	3	22							3	296							3	62				
112	3	60	2	14	1	6					1	20	2	4														
119	7	82	9	302	5	106																						
125	4	44			4	42	6	64																				
128	7	90	16	538	3	74	7	100															22	1526				
131	146	1400	229	7214	322	2674	163	1614							5	24							19	624				
132	282	2716	303	10346	241	3822	289	2688							11	246							30	836			1	30
133	6	84	45	2220	42	462	63	594							2	58							5	156	3	30		
134					9	44																						
136	11	130	24	4846	13	106	7	36															1	8				
143	1	152																										
153	28	244	8	102	4	10	4	26			1	13			3	48							1	40				
155	11	110	5	210	2	6					3	24											6	216				
156	9	40																					4	84				
160	6	80	28	836	14	174			2	80	1	26			1	90			1	10			5	480				
162	11	112	43	1318	20	250	6	64					1	38					1	2	1	4	6	116				
164	7	116	11	348	7	468	3	58															1	6				
166	15	148	27	842	9	60	2	10			2	54			2	36												
168			23	654	4	20	3	34											1	6								
170			3	92											1	20												

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt(g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Leather	Wt (g)	Mortar	Wt (g)
172	4	60	4	82	3	20							1	12														
175	24	148	16	230	13	76	2	4							1	18	1	<2										
177	12	94	13	702	55	576	21	324							1	28							2	248				
188					36	828	5	108															2	70				
190			8	200	23	300	2	18	1	51	1	28											28	4618				
192					6	44																	6	540				
203	12	102	3	64					2	10					1	16							2	6				
206	2	10							1	<2																		
209	8	42	2	22	4	10																	1	58				
210	4	30			4	8	1	<2			1	14																
211	9	60	3	40																			1	38				
214																							2	38				
228	1	8																										
229	1	10					5	12																				
231					11	1308	1	6															4	160				
233					1	20	4	30															13	1468				
241	6	42			6	46													1	6			3	670				
245	11	76	11	302	11	64	7	56							10	102			2	8	1	<2						
247	58	724			28	152	9	88							7	34			7	24	1	<2						
249	6	68	12	474	11	102	4	18							3	28			1	<2	2	2						
251	3	32	5	118	2	36																						
253	3	28	4	116			2	24																				

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt(g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Leather	Wt (g)	Mortar	Wt (g)
255	10	332	1	80															1	2								
257	19	196	28	1028	2	38	4	80											3	10								
259	9	58	10	386			1	12											1	4			1	196				
1/013	2	8	6	102			3	10			1	20			1	4												
2/003			2	453																								
2/020	1	4	6	174	4	18	1	12			3	76					1	10	1	<2	3	42						
5/004	1	30																										
u/s	19	852	3	292	7	1302			2	7			1	12500					2	8								
Total	**968**	**10752**	**955**	**36975**	**1118**	**15222**	**884**	**9142**	**11**	**171**	**14**	**275**	**5**	**12554**	**54**	**1106**	**2**	**10**	**27**	**86**	**8**	**48**	**192**	**19860**	**3**	**30**	**2**	**36**

APPENDIX 3: HER Summary Form

Site Code	NDC12					
Identification Name and Address	1-7 New Dover Road					
County, District &/or Borough	Canterbury City, Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	615420 157456					
Geology	Head Deposits overlying Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5478					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.✓	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. Sept. - Oct. 2012	Excav. Oct. - Nov. 2012	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Silvercoin Investments Limited					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard/Jim Stevenson					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso. ?✓	Neo. ?✓	BA ?✓	IA	RB ✓
	AS ✓	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other		

Site Summary

Despite the location of the site so close to the Roman city, evidence for Romano-British activity was limited to the tentative identification of two shallow ditches and the recovery of limited quantities of residual material from deposits positively dated to later periods of occupation.

Clearly the level of activity at the site increased in the medieval period. Pit digging and deposition of domestic waste began within a century and a half of the Norman Conquest and continued throughout the medieval period and into the early post-medieval era. There was also evidence of the establishment of a plot or plots fronting onto Chantry Lane. Material redeposited in these features also produced evidence for iron-smithing and possibly for butchery and fish-processing in the vicinity of the site.

Quarrying at the site, perhaps for clay to produce bricks or tiles, began in the later medieval period. Finds and environmental material from the backfill of the quarry pits provided a range of evidence, although this was clearly not entirely related to occupation within the bounds of the site itself and may have been imported from elsewhere. Initial medieval quarrying activity was characterised by large pits but a campaign of more systematic removal of material in strips appears to have occurred in the mid 16th to mid 18th centuries. This may indicate a more intensive approach to quarrying in the earlier post-medieval period but there is also a possibility that this relates to agricultural or market gardening activities.

Following the construction of New Dover Road in the late 18th century, the site was given over to properties and gardens fronting onto the new road, evidence of which survived as brick foundations and a limited group of garden features. Post-War redevelopment led to extensive truncation of buried archaeological remains.

APPENDIX 4: OASIS Form

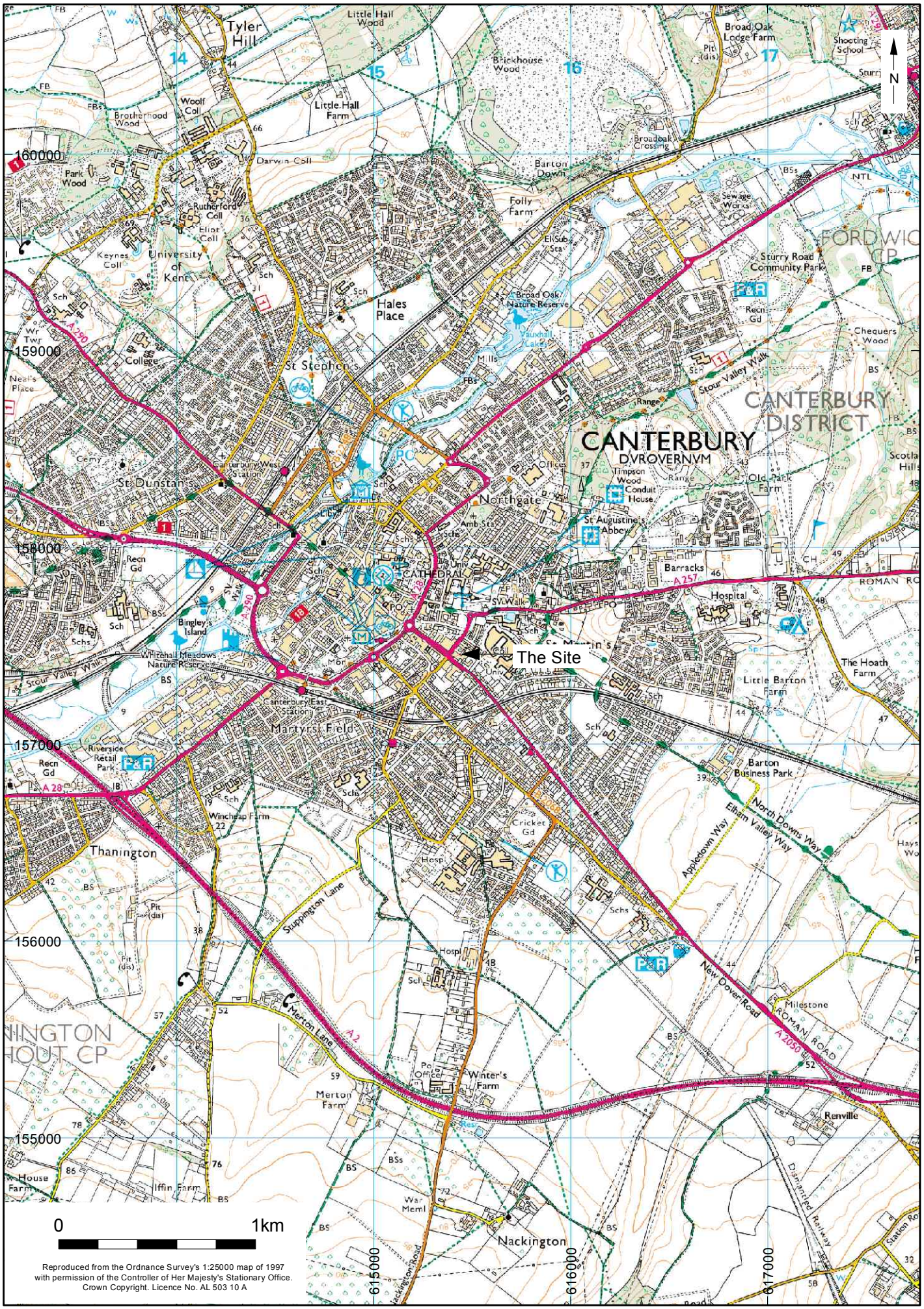
OASIS ID: archaeol6-140976

Project details

Project name	Nos. 1-7 New Dover Road, Canterbury, Kent
Short description of the project	Despite the location of the site so close to the Roman city, evidence for Romano-British activity was limited to the tentative identification of two shallow ditches and the recovery of limited quantities of residual material from deposits positively dated to later periods of occupation. Clearly the level of activity at the site increased in the medieval period. Pit digging and deposition of domestic waste began within a century and a half of the Norman Conquest and continued throughout the medieval period and into the early post-medieval era. There was also evidence of the establishment of a plot or plots fronting onto Chantry Lane. Material redeposited in these features also produced evidence for iron-smithing and possibly for butchery and fish-processing in the vicinity of the site. Quarrying at the site, perhaps for clay to produce bricks or tiles, began in the later medieval period. Finds and environmental material from the backfill of the quarry pits provided a range of evidence, although this was clearly not entirely related to occupation within the bounds of the site itself and may have been imported from elsewhere. Initial medieval quarrying activity was characterised by large pits but a campaign of more systematic removal of material in strips appears to have occurred in the mid 16th to mid 18th centuries. This may indicate a more intensive approach to quarrying in the earlier post-medieval period but there is also a possibility that this relates to agricultural or market gardening activities. Following the construction of New Dover Road in the late 18th century, the site was given over to properties and gardens fronting onto the new road, evidence of which survived as brick foundations and a limited group of garden features. Post-War redevelopment led to extensive truncation of buried archaeological remains.
Project dates	Start: 19-09-2012 End: 15-11-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	5478 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	NDC12 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	CA/11/0197/FUL - Planning Application No.

Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	GULLIES Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY PITS Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY PITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TRADING TOKEN Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Open-area excavation""
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT CANTERBURY CANTERBURY 1 - 7 New Dover Road
Postcode	CT1 3AP
Study area	2.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TR 15420 57456 51 1 51 16 29 N 001 05 20 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 18.00m Max: 18.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Biddle and Biddle Consultancy
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Silvercoin Investments Ltd.
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Canterbury Museum
Physical Contents	"Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other","Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass"
Digital Archive	Canterbury Museum

recipient	
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Canterbury Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Map","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT 1-7 NEW DOVER ROAD, CANTERBURY POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2012252
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex
Description	ASE PXA report. A4-sized with cover logos.
Entered by	Simon Stevens (simon.stevens@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	19 March 2013



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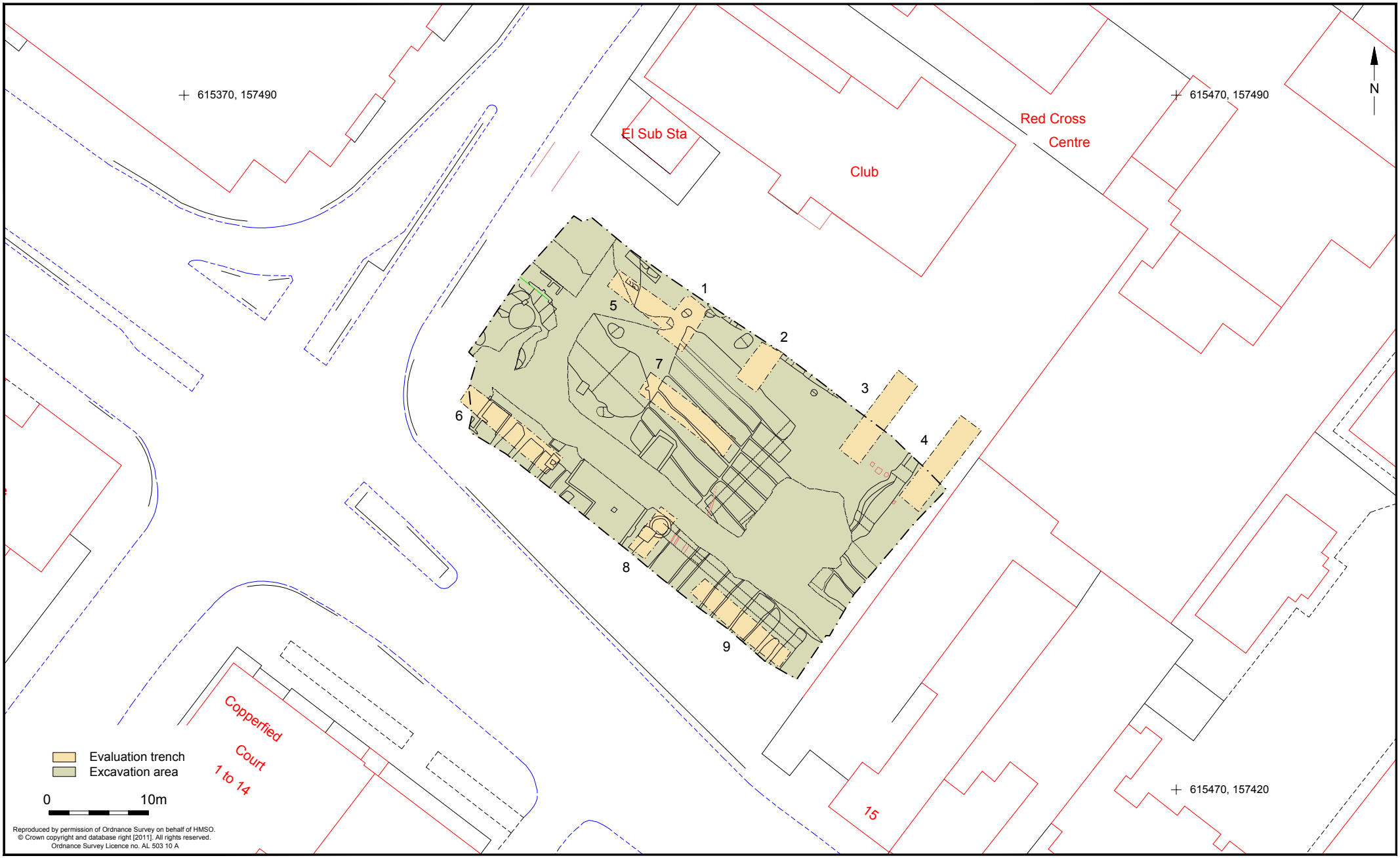
© Archaeology South-East		New Dover Road, Canterbury	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5478	Feb 2013	Site location	
Report Ref: 2012252	Drawn by: JLR		



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Project Ref: 5478	March 2013	Site plan	
Report Ref: 2012252	Drawn by: JLR		

N

615450, 157470

GP15

GP1

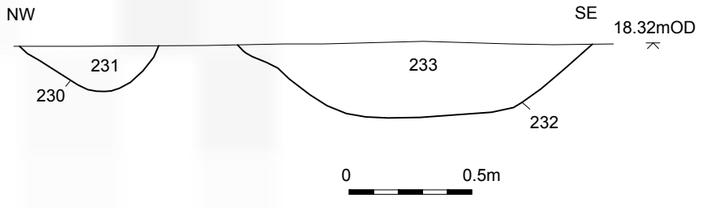
Section 1

615450, 157440

0 5m

230 and 232 looking east

Section 1



© Archaeology South-East		New Dover Road, Canterbury	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5478	March 2013	Period 1 - Romano British: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2012252	Drawn by: JLR		

N

615450, 157470

Section 2

GP2

Section 3

GP2

GP2

615450, 157440

0 5m

106 looking north-west

Section 2

SE NW 18.17mOD

013

012

Section 3

SW NE 17.70mOD

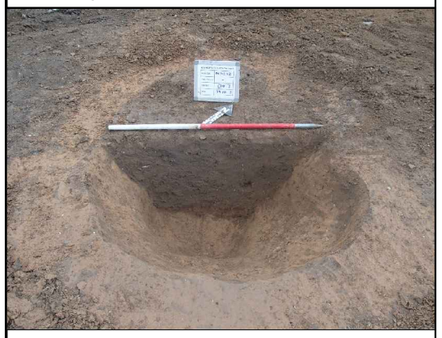
107

106

0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		New Dover Road, Canterbury	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 5478	March 2013	Period 2.1 - Medieval: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2012252	Drawn by: JLR		

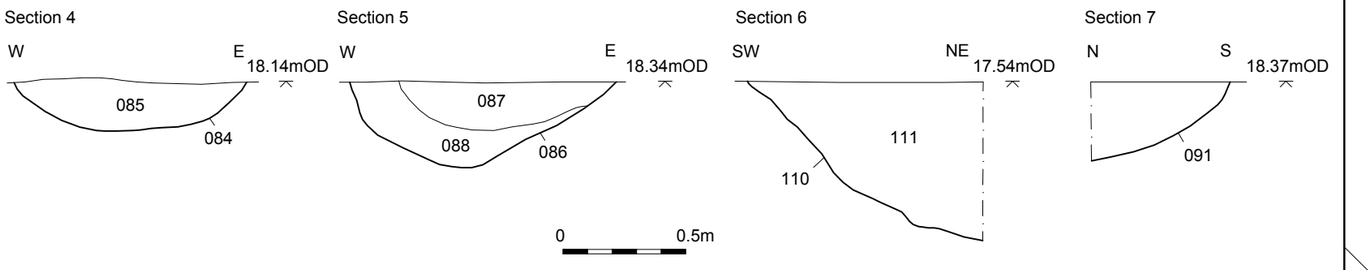
185 looking north-east



101 looking north-west

097 looking west

085 looking north-east



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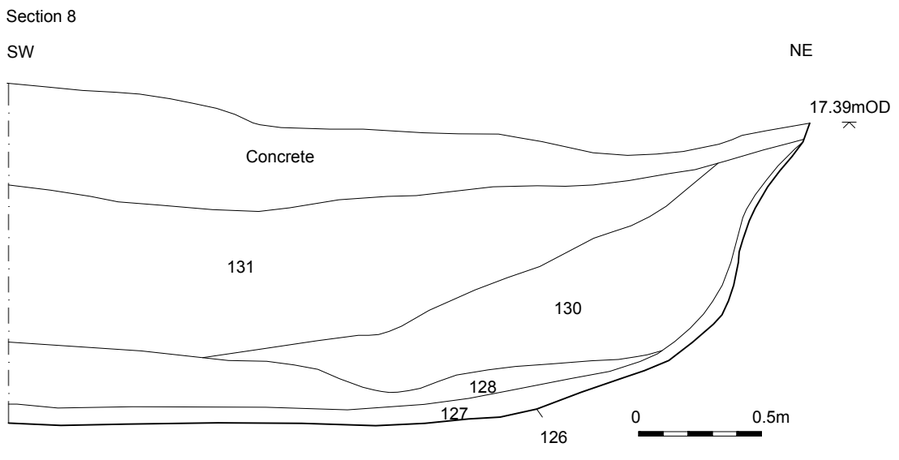
Project Ref: 5478	March 2013	Period 2.2 - Medieval: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2012252	Drawn by: JLR		

126 looking north-west

126 looking west



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Project Ref: 5478	March 2013	Period 3 - Late Medieval/Transitional: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2012252	Drawn by: JLR		

N

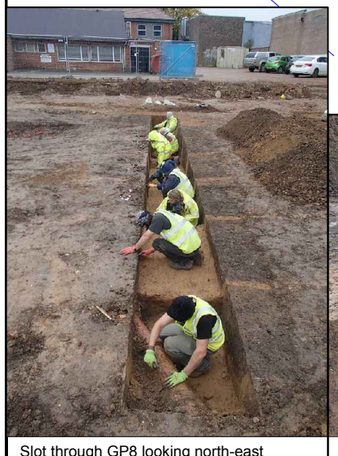
615450, 157470

GP8

GP9

615450, 157440

0 5m



Slot through GP8 looking north-east

Slot through GP8 detail

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Project Ref: 5478	March 2013	Period 4 - Early Post-Medieval: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2012252	Drawn by: JLR		

N

615450, 157470

GP11

182

116

GP10

123 (masonry)

GP10

121

028

GP11

005

GP11

045

GP10

048

201

194

GP10

194

GP10

'The Firs'

063

064

GP10

241

615390, 157440

615450, 157440

0 5m

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Project Ref: 5478	March 2013	Period 5 - Late Post-Medieval: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2012252	Drawn by: JLR		

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Project Ref: 5478	March 2013	Period 5 - Late Post-Medieval and 1874 Ordnance Survey 25"	
Report Ref: 2012252	Drawn by: JLR		

N

615450, 157470

GP13

237

GP12

197

173

062

243

245

GP14

615390, 157440

615450, 157440

0 5m

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Project Ref: 5478	March 2013	Period 6 - Modern: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2012252	Drawn by: JLR		

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