

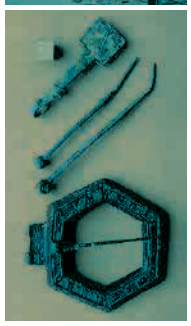

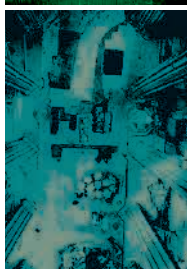

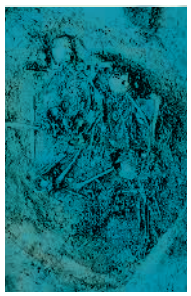

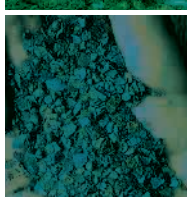


Mitchinson's House, Mint Yard, Canterbury:

Report on evaluation trenching, test pitting and boreholing

CANTERBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST LTD
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Mitchinson's House, Mint Yard
King's School,
Canterbury,
Kent

Evaluation, test-pitting and boreholing report

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Summary

Trenching, test pitting and boreholing was undertaken, and geotechnical work monitored, by Canterbury Archaeological Trust for the King's School, Canterbury during July and August 2016 to evaluate the impact of redeveloping Mitchinson's House in the former Almonry Court of Christ Church Priory.

Mitchinson's House was built in 1982 on the site of the Almonry Chapel built by Prior Henry Eastry in 1318-19 and re-used by the King's School from 1573 until its demolition in 1865. A major excavation in 1979-80 preceded the construction of Mitchinson's House and the present building, which has a basement, was constructed within the footprint of the excavation. A sequence of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval deposits pre-dating the chapel was excavated, together with levels and features associated with the re-use of the building as a school. Natural deposits within the excavated area were only identified in four small trenches cut into the floor of the excavation. Within these trenches a thick deposit of alluvium, peat and natural gravel underlay earliest Roman deposits at or below the water table, indicating the presence of an ancient palaeochannel extending across the area. No meaningful environmental work was undertaken in 1979-80.

The King's School are proposing to rebuild Mitchinson's House to a slightly larger plan over a greatly enlarged and deepened basement. This will involve the demolition of the existing structure, including the basement, and the installation of a temporary interlocking pile wall around the footprint of the enlarged basement. The evaluations have been commissioned to determine the extent of surviving archaeological deposits within the proposed new basement and generally for geo-technical and structural purposes.

Evaluation trenching to the north of Mitchinson's House indicates that although ground outside the 1979-80 excavation has been seriously compromised by modern services and the cutting of a light-well for the present basement, significant blocks of intact archaeological deposits survive at shallow depth and to a great depth (up to 4m) below the existing ground surface, against the northern side and particularly within the north-east and north-west corners of the proposed enlarged basement. The eastern of two evaluation pits cut to the south of Mitchinson's House demonstrated that levels immediately south of the present building are surprisingly intact, with uppermost surviving features and deposits resting just below the present ground surface. Although untested, intact archaeological deposits capped by the remains of the east wall of the Almonry Chapel and an associated sacristy extension to the east, are anticipated immediately east of Mitchinson's House.

Boreholing to the north of Mitchinson's House confirmed the presence of a possible palaeochannel extending across the Mint Yard, some 4m to 5m below existing. As formation for the proposed new basement is to be set up to 1.5m below the level of the existing basement structure, a significant extent of the possible palaeochannel will be exposed in the coffer dam formed by the pile wall for the proposed new basement.

The excavation conducted in the Mint Yard in 1979-80 and the subsequent building of Mitchinson's House with basement and attendant services has severely damaged and compromised archaeological remains in the southern part of the former Almonry Court.

Nevertheless, intact deposits survive within the proposed new basement, especially against its northern edge and given the intention to set the newer basement to a lower level, the works will expose early potentially anaerobically- preserved deposits that are presently poorly understood. Further elements of the Almonry Chapel will be exposed against the south and east sides of the proposed pile wall. If consent for the new development is given, we strongly recommend that all archaeological deposits within the proposed coffer dam are excavated and that the earliest deposits associated with a possible palaeochannel are surveyed and sampled.

1 Introduction

1.1 The Kings School, Canterbury, Lattergate, the Precincts, Canterbury, Kent CT1 2ES (Tel: 01227 595501) is currently making preparations for the development of Mitchinson's House, in the Mint Yard of the School. The proposal is for the demolition and redevelopment of the present building incorporating a larger footprint with bigger and deeper basement (Fig. 1).

1.2 Mitchinson's House is situated towards the north-western corner of the cathedral precincts in a former Almonry Court, on the site of a chapel built on the south side of the almonry yard by Prior Henry Eastry in 1318 (Fig. 2). The west gable end of the Almonry Chapel bounded The Borough and is now under the Alford and Harvey laboratories of the King's School. The chapel was linked by at least two pentices to an Almonry hall adjoining the city wall to the north (now under School House). To the south is an ancient lane approaching Green Court Gate (*c.* 1150) from The Borough giving onto the outer service court of the cathedral precincts. On the opposite side of the lane is the north wall of the Archbishop's Palace precinct (*c*. 1080), now forming part of the Grange. The west side of the present Mint Yard is flanked by the Alford and Harvey Laboratories and Parry Hall; the east side of the almonry yard was closed by a North Hall (the *Aula Nova* built *c.* 1165) now mostly incorporated within or replaced by Galpin's House. The present Mint Yard lies at a height of approximately +9.30m OD and the approach road to the south of Mitchinson's House between +9.05m (west) and 9.50m OD.

1.3 An archaeological excavation preceded the construction of Mitchinson's House. The excavation in 1979-80 took the form of a single trench approximately reflecting the shape of the present building, opened in 1982. Excluding the extensive and deep foundations for the Almonry Chapel, the footprint of the new building was excavated to earliest Roman levels (approximately +6.50m OD) but natural subsoil was not reached at that level. Excavation was taken down in five small trenches to a maximum depth of +5.0m OD where a possible natural gravel was encountered in one trench. The lowest deposits of alluvium and peat were thought to represent the fills of an ancient paleo-channel (Fig. 3).

1.4 The site is designated as part of Canterbury Cathedral Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) No. KE 355.

1.5 The Mint Yard forms part of the Canterbury World Heritage Site and the Canterbury Area of Archaeological Importance as designated by the Secretary of State on 30 March 1984 pursuant to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

1.6 In mitigation of the potential impact that proposed re-development of the House may have on what remains of the buried archaeological resource and in

accordance with the provisions of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012), Kings School, Canterbury, commissioned an evaluation of the potential archaeological impact of redeveloping Mitchinson's House in July and August 2016. The evaluation included trenching, test pitting and boreholing. Two trenches were cut to the north of Mitchinson's House and two archaeological test pits to the south (Fig. 4). Two boreholes were sunk for archaeological purposes, several foundation inspection pits (of which three encountered archaeological deposits) and three other shallow pits cut and five geotechnical boreholes sunk (see 4.1). All the works were either undertaken or monitored by archaeologists.

1.7 The purpose of the evaluation was to:

- determine the depth below existing, nature, date, state of preservation and importance of the remaining archaeological resource;
- seek to place and assess any remaining archaeological resource within the context of the 1979-80 excavation and of other interventions in the immediate area;
- seek to phase the remains, by removing modern landscaping and the fills of intrusive features (e.g. sewer trench fill).

1.8 Despite the formation of a large light-well in the latter stages of the building of Mitchinson's House in 1982 and the presence of two parallel east-west aligned deep sewers in that area, the evaluation trenches identified intact deposits within the footprint of the proposed new basement, against its northern edge. Intact archaeological deposits, including the spine wall for the Almonry Chapel were identified in one of the southern pits. Some of the boreholes confirmed the presence of a paleo-channel crossing the Mint Yard approximately 4m below the existing ground surface.

1.9 The evaluation works were monitored by Mr Paul Roberts, Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments and by Ms Rosanne Cummings, the Canterbury City Council Archaeology Officer.

1.10 The present report sets out the results of evaluation trenching, test pitting, and boreholing undertaken during July and August 2016.

2 Archaeological and historical background

2.1 An archaeological excavation in 1979-80 preceded the construction of Mitchinson House. The excavation against the southern edge of the Mint Yard took the form of a single trench with maximum dimensions of 13.25m north-south and 27.10m east-west (Figs 1 and 2). This area encompassed the footprint of the present building. In places the area was excavated to a depth of 4m below the existing ground surface (+5.5m OD).

2.2 The earliest deposits encountered in four narrow trenches cut into the base of the main excavation, consisted of natural gravel capped by waterlogged layers of peat

and silts (Fig. 3). Only the uppermost levels contained a few potsherds dating into the early Roman period. The deposits may have formed within an ancient paleo-channel, perhaps largely infilled by the later first century AD (Bennett 1980, 15).

2.3 Cutting the earliest layers were a number of 'V' shaped drainage ditches and timber posts and stakes dating to the early Roman period. These probably related to attempts to drain marshy ground.

2.4 Overlying the drainage ditches was a series of dump deposits of late first-century date. The deposits were capped by a north-west to south-east aligned Roman road which crossed the northern edge of the excavated area. No structures or buildings associated with the road were identified. Rather, the evidence suggested that this area may have been open ground, subject to intermittent flooding and rubbish dumping.

2.5 While burial within the urban limits was forbidden throughout the Romano-British period, scattered human remains (including a skull) were found in dumped deposits during the excavation. It is assumed that these either formed remnants of an illegal burial, disturbed by later activity, or more likely that the area was outside the town limits at that time and deemed an appropriate place for burial. From the late third century onwards the site was within the town defences, lying approximately 60m south-east of the North Gate.

2.6 The latest Roman deposits were capped by a layer of dark silty loam taken to represent an abandonment deposit, which formed slowly over time. Dating evidence for the soil build-up was scarce but the layer contained residual Romano-British pottery, late third-century coins and a small number of early Anglo-Saxon potsherds.

2.7 The loam deposit was capped by an expanse of metalling associated with a single pit. The metalling, which yielded pottery and a bead necklace of mid sixth- to early seventh-century date, possibly represented a short-lived episode of occupation.

2.8 The yard and pit were sealed by a layer of silt containing residual Romano-British material and seventh-century potsherds possibly indicating that flooding was still a problem in the area. Although located within the town defences, the ground appears to have remained open for much of the Anglo-Saxon period.

2.9 Cutting the silt layer was a large north-south aligned ditch for a possible property boundary or land drain, and a fence line, together with occupation deposits and metalworking debris dated by pottery to the mid-tenth century. Three further ditches and additional evidence for industrial activity extended the activity into the early eleventh century.

2.10 An unusual inhumation burial was recorded cutting these levels. The burial was hastily interred, and may be the result of a murder. No datable evidence was recovered from the grave, but the burial, along with several pits was sealed by a layer of loam containing material dating from *c.* 1050.

2.11 Cutting through earlier deposits were a number of eleventh- and twelfth-century pits associated with domestic house plots fronting onto the Borough.

2.12 The pits were sealed by levelling deposits associated with the laying out of an Almonry Court, and the construction of the Green Court Gate and the *Aula Nova* shortly after *c.* 1155 by Prior Wibert. The layer was in turn overlain by deposits possibly relating to a timber-framed building or buildings flanking the south side of the yard adjoining a road approaching the Green Court Gate from the Borough. The building remains were associated with a large ditch and a drain with a stone lining, both containing quantities of fish and animal bones. The Almonry Hall built at this time was probably located on the opposite side of the yard, close to the line of the city wall, adjoining Queningate Lane.

2.13 The ephemeral building remains were cut and capped by trenches and construction deposits associated with the Almonry Chapel built by Prior Henry Eastry in *c.* 1317-18 (Fig. 2). Parts of six bays and the east gable of the Almonry Chapel fell within the excavation. Built as a chantry and a school, the chapel stood on the southern edge of the Almonry yard, on the site of the present Mitchinson's House, aligned long axis approximately east-west, abutting a street extending from the Borough to the Green Court Gate. Contemporary accounts indicate that from the first, the building contained a chapel, a hall for the Almonry Grammar School and accommodation for six priests, who taught in the school and lived in chambers at the west end of the building. The excavation revealed only a trace of original floors but the substantial buttressed foundations of north, south and east walls, in places badly disturbed by modern services, were exposed. The western third and the greater part of the south wall fell outside the excavated area. The building was originally of nine bays, measuring externally some 39m by 8.50m with western gable against the Borough and the eastern gable 9m west of the *Aula Nova*. The building was buttressed to the north and south with diagonal buttresses at the east gable. The Chapel (and school) faced onto the Almonry Hall positioned on the opposite northern side of the Almonry Court. Courtyard metallings were found together with two pentices formed on dwarf walls that extended from doors in the north wall of the Almonry Chapel, to connect with the Almonry Hall. A door at the northern end of the east wall gave onto a later Sacristy.

2.14 The King's School was given use of the former Almonry Chapel in 1573 and subsequent phases of alteration were made to accommodate this change of use. Two timber and brick extensions were added to the exterior of the north wall of the building, one for a Writing School and the other for the Headmaster's House. Evidence for both buildings was found.

2.15 The Almonry Chapel building was demolished in 1865. The area was then levelled to form a yard open to Palace Street. The First Edition Ordnance Survey for 1874 shows the yard separated from Palace Street by a wall, with only a lodge on the north side of a gateway in the south-west corner of the yard. The Alford Laboratory was built next to the lodge in 1875 and this was joined in 1905 by the Harvey Laboratory. A block of classrooms was built to the north of the laboratories in 1881 and these were extended and heightened to create a library and in 1936 Parry Hall. The building was extended at this time to become the school Assembly Hall until the building of Shirley Hall in 1957.

2.16 The site of the former Almonry Chapel remained open ground until 1979 when the site was excavated prior to construction of the present Mitchinson's House. The house, named for John Mitchinson (1859-73), the Headmaster who had been instrumental in the demolition of the old school building, and designed by architects Maguire and Murray, was completed and opened for day pupils in 1982.

3. The results of the evaluation

3.1 The evaluation trenches

Two north–south aligned evaluation trenches were cut in the sloping edge of a light-well to the north of Mitchinson's House (Fig. 4**)**. The general objective of the evaluation was to establish the extent of surviving archaeological remains in this area, proposed for an enlarged new basement. The evaluation sought to establish the impact of the formation of the light-well in 1982 and of the cutting of an east–west aligned sewer trench at that time.

3.2 Evaluation Trench 1 (Fig. 5 and Fig. 6)

3.2.1 Trench 1 aligned approximately north–south was located at the eastern end of the light-well. The trench was approximately 5.20m long, 1.10m wide and cut to a maximum depth of 0.70m into the sloping batter of the well. Only vegetation (shrubs and bushes), garden topsoil and construction deposits were removed to expose the intact cut edge of the well. Lowest observed deposits were 2.20m below the modern ground surface at +7.14m OD. The trench was positioned close to the line of Section D-C of the 1979 excavation (see Fig. 2 for location) and it is possible to directly relate deposits exposed in the cutting with those recorded in 1979-80.

3.2.2 The earliest deposit encountered was of small, medium and large, rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles set in a compacted mid-yellow to grey-brown sandy silt (122). The layer, in excess of 0.17m thick, which extended below the base of the trench, was almost certainly the uppermost surface of a north-east to south-west aligned Roman street uncovered in 1979 (Fig. 6, Section D-C, 501), the most northerly *decumanus* of the early Roman town grid.

3.2.3 The metalling was overlain by a *c.* 0.24m thick layer of a mid-grey to brown, firm to friable, silty-loam (121) which contained occasional, small to medium, rounded and sub-angular flints, rare, small chalk, mortar and oyster shell fragments and charcoal flecking. The layer, an intact post-Roman deposit of silty-loam

accumulated over a considerable period and is broadly to be equated with layers 456 and 361 in Section D-C. The layer developed throughout the Anglo-Saxon period and included a number of phases (Phase III: Post Roman abandonment and flooding; Phase IV: early to mid seventh-century occupation; Periods V and VI: tenth- to mid eleventh-century occupation).

3.2.4 Deposit 121 was overlain by a *c*. 0.20m thick layer of mid-grey to pale-brown, firm, silty clay (123) which contained occasional, small, rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles, mortar, charcoal and chalk fragments. The layer may have formed part of a general dumped deposit identified in the 1979 excavation (Section D-C, layer 360) interpreted as residue from a slighted Roman rampart that originally lay a short way to the north. The layer, characterised by the presence of relatively unworn Roman pottery, may relate to a period of rapid topographical change following the acquisition of the land by the priory for use as an Almonry in *c.* 1150.

3.2.5 Deposit 123 was overlain by a c. 0.10m thick layer of compact small to medium, rounded flint gravel pebbles (124) capped by a. 0.05-0.10m thick deposit of hard fire scorched silty clay (115). Deposits 124 and 115 formed part of a hard and durable surface, compacted by constant and long-term use and almost certainly represent the surfacing of the Almonry Yard identified during the 1979 excavation (Section D-C, layers 233, 235 and 245 – Periods VII-VIII). The yard surfacings were found to have been cut by the Almonry Chapel foundations constructed in 1318 and appear not to have been remetalled to any significant degree after this date.

3.2.6 Deposit 115 was sealed by a compact 0.40m thick layer of light-brown to grey-brown, loam (112) containing occasional, small, rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles, chalk and mortar fragments, peg tile, oyster shell and animal bone. The deposit represents material that accumulated over a significant period and probably comprises more than one layer. Deposit 112 probably developed over yard metallings following the construction of the Almonry Chapel in 1318 and is to be equated with layer 170 in Section D-C and successive layers.

3.2.7 Deposit 112 was overlain by a *c.* 0.05 thick layer of chalky mortar (111) and a single, roughly squared block of Caen stone (116).The deposit and stone block may have formed ground immediately east of the Latin or Writing School built to the north of the chapel after the building became the King's School in 1573. Equivalent deposits in Section D-C are layer 67 and yard or path surfacing 152.

3.2.8 Deposit 111 was capped by a firm *c.* 0.40-0.45m thick deposit of light-brown, sandy loam (110) which contained frequent small brick and tile fragments, occasional, small, rounded flint pebbles, mortar and chalk lumps, oyster, charcoal and coal fragments. The deposit was formed of a number of layers that accumulated during the life of the school up to its demolition in 1865 and relates to layers 61, 60, 59 and 57 in Section D-C.

3.2.9 Deposit 110 was overlain by a loosely compacted 0.05-0.10m thick layer of chalky mortar (109), taken to represent part of a demolition deposit similar to layer 1 in Section D-C.

3.2.10 The demolition deposit was capped by a firm 0.20-0.25m thick deposit of pale-yellow to light-brown, redeposited brickearth (108), imported sometime after the demolition of the Almonry Chapel in 1865 to seal and level demolition deposits and form the basis for a lawn. The bedding was sealed by a 0.20m thick layer of topsoil and turf (106).

3.2.11 Mid-way along the trench, capped by modern topsoil for the terraced light-well garden and beneath modern construction debris laid down after the well was formed, was the cut for by a roughly east-west aligned sewer trench [114]. The sewer, 0.70m wide and in excess of 1.0m deep, was filled with a mixture of yellow-brown clay and mid-brown loam containing fragments of tarmac, brick rubble, flint pebbles, metal, plastic objects and other relatively modern materials. The sewer was almost certainly formed as part of the 1980 development and probably pre-dated landscaping for the light-well.

3.2.12 At the southern end of the trench, beneath garden loam and construction debris, close to the base of the light-well, intact deposits were cut by the northern edge of a service trench [120] or perhaps the basement construction trench for Mitchinson's House. The cut was vertical, in excess of 1m deep and was filled with loose gravel and sand (119) containing a ceramic sewer or drainage pipe, a steel pipe and live electrical cables.

3.2.13 The construction trench [120], sewer trench [114] and truncated intact deposits described above were sealed or overlain by a 0.40m thick deposit of pale-yellow to light grey-brown, clay, mixed with mortar, sand and construction rubble (105), and a 0.20m thick layer of topsoil (?) for the sloping landscaped garden of the light-well.

3.3 Evaluation Trench 2 (Fig. 7)

3.3.1 Trench 2, located at the western end of the light-well, was 6.40m long, 1.10m wide and cut to a maximum depth of 1.43m, some 2.26m below the modern ground surface. As with Trench 1, only modern construction backfill and garden loam was removed to reveal an intact cut face for the light-well and excavation was restricted to cleaning and defining layers and features. Unlike Trench 1 excavation north of the Almonry Chapel foundations was hampered by the proximity of standing buildings and particularly the presence of a late nineteenth-century sewer and the foundation cut for the basement of the Harvey Laboratory. This north-west corner of the 1979 excavation was badly disturbed and excavation here ceased at the level of chapel foundations. Levels in Trench 2 although intact, are therefore more difficult to equate with previously excavated deposits and features.

3.3.2 The earliest deposits encountered comprised a series of horizontal layers perhaps representing successive fills within one or more large pits occupying the full width of the evaluation trench. Although no dating evidence was recovered, the pit may be one of a number of large rubbish pits found during the 1979 excavation to have been cut to the rear of properties adjoining the Borough before the Almonry was laid out after *c.* 1150 (Period VI *c.* 1050 to 1150). No cut edges for the pit or pits was observed.

3.3.3 The earliest fill was a compact 0.30m thick deposit of dark grey-brown, silty clay (217) which containing frequent, small, rounded and sub-angular flint fragments, occasional, small chalk fragments and charcoal flecking.

3.3.4 The deposit was overlain by a 0.50m thick layer of firm mid-to-dark-grey-brown, silty clay (216) which though very similar to the underlying layer was less consolidated and contained fewer inclusions.

3.3.5 Layer 216 was overlain by a 0.30m thick deposit of light-to-mid grey-brown, firm, silty, sandy clay (212 and 215) which contained frequent, small to medium, rounded and sub-angular flint fragments, small chalk/mortar fragments, oyster shell and charcoal flecking. These layers were taken to represent the uppermost fill of the pit or pits.

3.3.6 The pit fills were capped by a 0.15-0.20m thick layer of compact mid-to-grey-brown, silty clay (211) containing occasional, small rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles, small abraded chalk fragments, brick, tile and mortar fragments and charcoal flecking. This deposit was taken to represent a levelling deposit, perhaps laid down to seal uneven ground prior to the laying out of the Almonry Court. No trace of courtyard surfacing was found and therefore the interpretation is questionable.

3.3.7 On the eastern side of the trench, layer 211 was cut by a sub-circular pit [219]. This was in excess of 0.70m across and filled a light to mid greyish brown, firm, consolidated, silty clay (218) which contained occasional, small, rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles, abraded chalk fragments and small scraps of burnt daub, mortar, oyster shell and charcoal.

3.3.8 Pit 219 was capped by a 0.10m thick layer of compact grey-brown silt (210) which containing occasional, small to medium, rounded and sub-angular flint fragments, mortar, chalk and charcoal fragments.

3.3.9 On the western side of the trench, layer 210 was cut by a steep-sided and flattish-based feature, possibly a post-pit [209]. This was 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep, containing a packing of medium and large, angular and sub-angular flint pebbles held in a matrix of light-to-mid-brown, sandy silt (208) containing small chalk fragments, brick and tile fragments, oyster shell and charcoal flecking. The post-hole and the compact sandy silt (210) may relate to use of this area as an enclosed yard for the King's School, positioned east of an extension for the Headmaster's House.

3.3.10 The post-hole and layer 210 were capped by a 0.15m thick deposit of loose-textured light to mid greyish brown silt (207) which contained occasional, small, rounded flint pebbles, small fragments of abraded chalk, brick and tile fragments and charcoal flecking. This in turn was sealed by a 0.15m thick layer of compact mid-brown sandy loam (206) which contained occasional, small rounded flint pebbles, and small fragments of chalk, brick, tile, mortar, coal and charcoal. These consecutive post-medieval deposits probably accumulated during the life of the school until its demolition in 1865.

3.3.11 At the northern end of the trench the late deposits were cut by a brick and concrete drain (204). This was 0.90m wide, extended across the full width of the trench and carried a large diameter cast-iron pipe on its western side. The drain trench was filled with dark grey-brown clay (203) with frequent, small to medium, rounded and sub-angular flints and fragments of brick, tile, mortar, tarmac, coal and ash.

3.3.12 The southern side of the drain (204), was cut by a roughly east-west aligned sewer trench [202], a continuation of the 1980 sewer exposed in Trench 1 [114].

3.3.13 At the southern end of the trench, the earliest-recorded deposits (217, 216, etc) were cut by a construction trench [214] associated with Mitchinson's House. The cut, with a steep, concave upper edge and a vertical lower edge, was in excess of 1.0m deep and filled by a loose beach gravel and sand (213), containing a ceramic sewer or drainage pipe, and a steel pipe.

3.3.14 All layers and deposits were capped by a 0.40m thick layer of compact light-brown, clayey silt mixed with construction mortar and building debris, capped by topsoil (200) for the sloping light-well garden.

3.4 The archaeological test pits

Two archaeological test pits (trenches 3 and 4) were cut to the south of the Mitchinson's House to determine the degree of construction disturbance outside the building line.

3.4.1 *Evaluation trench 3* (Fig. 8) was located in a small walled garden immediately south of the house. The 1m square pit was hand excavated to a maximum depth of 0.97m below the existing ground surface at +9.10 OD.

3.4.2 The earliest deposit encountered consisted of a wall (308) constructed of large flint nodules and nodule fragments and bonded with an off white/very light yellowish brown, firm, sandy, lime mortar. The wall was aligned roughly north-west to south-east, was c. 0.70m wide and survived to a standing height in excess of 0.20m. This was almost certainly a 'spine' wall for the Almonry Chapel extending longitudinally east-west following the centre line of the building and supporting a first floor

3.4.3 On its south-western side, the wall was faced with brickwork (307). The un-frogged pink-red bricks, measuring on average 0.22 x 0.05-0.7 x 0.10m, were bonded in an off-white, soft, friable, sandy, lime mortar. The brickwork almost certainly relates to the school use of the chapel after 1573. The brick sizes and mortar bonding suggest a later seventeenth-century date.

3.4.4 On the south-western side of the trench, the brick face was butted by and partially overlain by a demolition deposit (306) consisting of bricks, brick fragments and mortar identical to the wall fabric. On the north-western side of the trench, an identical demolition deposit was overlain by a 0.12m thick layer of a dark greyish brown, firm, silty clay (305) with fragments of flint, chalk, brick,

charcoal and coal. Deposits north and south of the wall were overlain by a 0.40m thick deposit of a light-brown, loose, friable, sandy silt (310) which contained fragments of flint, chalk, mortar, brick and tile. This was capped by successive deposits of loam and rubble (305, 304, 309 and 308) cumulatively 0.40m thick.

3.4.5 Upper deposits were cut in the north-western corner of the trench by a roughly east-west aligned service trench [303]. This was in excess of 0.40m wide and 0.40m deep. The trench contained an electricity cable with marked warning bricks above, backfilled with mixed deposits of clay and sand (302) which contained fragments of mortar, chalk, tarmac, brick and tile.

3.4.6 The service trench and the upper demolition fills were overlain by a 0.25-0.35m thick layer of firm, slightly clayey sand (301) which formed the flat, level base for a 0.08-0.10m thick turf and sandy topsoil (300) which formed the surface of the garden.

3.4.8 *Evaluation trench 4* was located mid-way along the south side of Mitchinson's House, in a narrow raised flower bed between shrubs and a southern return of the south wall (Fig. 9). The test pit, set close to the wall and measuring 1m long by 0.70m, was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.90m. The purpose of the pit was to determine whether the construction trench for the south wall of the house extended south of the standing wall. Unfortunately, the pit was poorly positioned and provided no useful information.

3.4.9 In the event, the entire pit lay well within the area of excavation in the southern half of the Almonry Chapel just south of a 'spine' wall, and was filled with backfilled deposits associated with the construction of Mitchinson's House. A compact construction backfill deposit lay at a depth of 0.30m below the present ground surface. This consisted of a firm dark-brown, silty clay (410) which contained occasional, small to medium, rounded and sub-angular flints and small, abraded chalk fragments.

3.4.10 Other deposits and features exposed in the pit were associated with the construction of associated landscaping. The early backfill was cut on its northern side by the construction cut [409] for modern brick retaining wall (408). The cut contained a lower fill (407) of compact yellow-brown sandy mortar and an upper fill (406) of brick and mortar rubble mixed with a loose-textured mid-brown clayey loam.

3.4.11 Early backfill 410 and the backfilled construction trench [409] were capped by a 0.25-0.30m thick layer of a mid-brown, clayey loam which contained gravel, mortar and brick fragments (405).

3.4.12 This later layer (405) was cut against the southern edge of the pit by the construction trench [404] for an east-west retaining wall (403). The cut contained a lower fill of yellowish brown mortar (402) and an upper fill (401) of mixed clayey loam and brick rubble.

3.4.13 Construction cut [404] and the upper, exposed surface of deposit 405 were overlain by a 0.25m thick layer of garden topsoil (400) which infilled the space between walls 403 and 408.

4 Augering and watching brief on geotechnical work (Figs 4, 12–18)

4.1 Two boreholes (WSB1 and WSB2) were to be sampled windowlessly, using a hydraulic-percussion rig, for archaeological purposes. However, the first encountered a shallow obstruction and was relocated (WSB1A). At the same time, an archaeological watching brief was maintained on geotechnical site investigation. Excluding a few hand-dug pits which encountered only modern deposits and structures, this comprised the sinking of three test pits (TP1, TP10 and TP11), one very shallow pit to test load-bearing (CBR1), the starter-pit for a cable-percussion borehole (BH1) which also encountered a shallow obstruction, two cable-percussion boreholes (BH1A and BH2) and three windowlessly sampled hydraulic-percussion boreholes (WS2, WS3 and WS4). The results from all these are synthesised, in approximate chronological order, in the following paragraphs whilst detailed logs for each position and individual descriptions for each group of deposits (prefixed by 'G') are also appended (Appendices 1–2).

4.2 The earliest deposit encountered was natural chalk (G10102), which was reached only in BH1A and BH2 (at about 0.9 and 2.3m OD respectively). Overlying this in BH1A was about 0.3m of pale clay silt (G10101) with abundant small to medium chalk clasts. This was either *in situ* cryoturbated chalk or late Pleistocene head material (similar to 'coombe deposits'), the latter accumulating in the base of the strath (initial down-cutting) of the Stour's First (chronologically latest) Terrace, which has been dated variously to somewhere between (very broadly) 25,000 and 350,000 years ago, in the late Pleistocene

4.3 Overlying G10102 and G10101 was about 2-4m of compact sandy fluvial gravels (G10100) found in all sufficiently deep boreholes. Found around 5.4m OD in WSB1A and 5.0m OD in BH2, their uppermost surface drops to about 4.0-4.5 between these positions and is only 3.4m OD in the south-western corner of the site (Fig. 10, top). This surface may represent a single palaeochannel running roughly west to east cross the site but more probably results from two, not necessarily contemporary, channels running south to north, suggesting (as seems to be the case elsewhere) a braided river system at the close of the First Terrace's formation.

4.4 In the central northern and south-eastern parts of the site the gravels were overlain by clean, inorganic silty clays or clay silts (G13015), probably late Pleistocene or early Holocene fluvio-lacustrine deposits (Fig. 10, bottom). Their location on the higher as well as some of the lower parts of the gravel surfaces suggests they filled the earlier channel(s) entirely and spread out over them. If so, however, they had then been partially removed (along with any previously overlying deposits) by later fluvial activity.

4.5 Thick, banded, mostly inorganic clay silts (G10099 and, perhaps, G13013), with an occasional lens of sand or peat, overlay G13015 where the latter was present and gravels G10100 elsewhere. They appear to represent the silting up of a river

resuming the previously established channel(s). Very few anthropogenic inclusions were recorded and such were probably all in the uppermost levels: together with their stratigraphic position, this suggests that these silts accumulated in the late prehistoric period although the channel formation (removing most of G13015) may have occurred considerably earlier.

4.6 Whilst the upper surface of G10099 reached nearly 7m OD near the eastern and western extremes of the site, it was a metre or more lower near the centre (Fig. 11, top). This remnant hollow over the former river was probably present when Roman occupation first extended onto the site. However, it is possible that some rather undiagnostic soils (G10122), probably representing natural (perhaps cultivated) accumulation or intentional levelling of the southern portion, may pre-date such occupation (Fig. 11, bottom). These elevations agree with results from archaeological excavation and augering on three sites in the St Peter's Lane area of the Stour's floodplain. These indicated that a hypocausted Roman building was set on an artificially extended island of slightly higher ground surrounded by marshland and that 6.4m OD was the approximate dividing line between land that was dry enough to occupy and marsh that could not be built upon without levelling (Mosley and Pratt 2014, 5.10; Holman and Mosley in prep.).

4.7 In WSB1A, the upper part of silts G13012 may have been consolidated slightly (probably at about 6.05m OD but perhaps a little lower) and two phases of gravel metalling (G13012) laid, separated by a thin tread. The later surface (at 6.23m OD) was sealed by 0.16m of sand overlain by a similar depth of clay silt (G13007), then 0.05m of charcoal-rich clay silt and 0.23m of gravelly silt (G13005). Above the last was a very compact gravel deposit (G13004) taking the level up to 7.21m OD. Together, these probably represent early metallings of the Roman street identified in the 1979 excavations, then a roadside ditch with, at first, fairly fast flowing water but gradually silting up. The upper silt may have been deliberately consolidated (or, perhaps received more wash from a deteriorating road surface) prior to a final remetalling extending over the ditch.

4.8 In WS4, from 5.95 to 6.25m OD, silts G10099 were overlain by a pale yellow brown clay or clay silt (G10070) that probably represents imported material, perhaps as a building platform or floor, presumably contemporary with early Roman metallings G13012. This was sealed by banded, probably cultivated soils (G10077), also identified (overlying G10099) in BH2 and, probably BH1A. Some of these may have been contemporary with G10122 (see 4.6) and appear to represent open ground adjoining the Roman street.

4.9 A compact clay layer (G12012) was found in WS2 at 7.13-7.20m OD. In WS4, soils G10077 were capped, at 7.25–7.45m OD, by a gravelly clay or clay silt (G10076) whilst in WS3, at 6.35–6.65m OD, soils G10120 were overlain by sandy gravel(s) (G10120). Each of these three groups probably represents a separate surface and, stratigraphically, each could date anywhere from the mid Roman to the Anglo-Saxon or early medieval period.

4.10 G12012 was overlain by 0.26m of what was probably waterlain silt or cultivated soil (G12011) and G10076 by almost a metre of banded, perhaps cultivated soils (G13001), which also sealed the latest Roman street metalling. At least some of

the banded soils (G10045) encountered by TP10 and TP11 may be contemporary with these, together indicating a (probably extended) period of little activity save, perhaps, cultivation on the site.

4.11 In WS2, a series of various demolition(?) deposits and surfaces over soil G12011 (G12010, G12009, G12008, G12006, G12005 and G12004) probably date to the medieval and post-medieval periods. In WS3, what may have been levelling deposits (G12037) within a construction trench cut through soils G10077, over metalling G10120, were overlain by the south wall (G12035) of the medieval Almonry Chapel exposed in 1979. A stub of mortared flintwork (G10114) exposed by TP01 was presumably part of a medieval wall, probably running east to west. An unseen impenetrable obstruction (G10003) in WSB1 may have been another medieval or post-medieval wall but may equally well have been a modern service or rubble deposit.

4.12 In BH2, soils G10077 were overlain by either about 0.2m of a rubble layer of mortar and Tudor brick or a foundation of such material (G12046), shattered by the auger. This was overlain by about 1.05m of banded loams (G12044), mostly containing much crushed mortar and/or Caen stone with some Tudor(?) brick: the uppermost 0.10m also included a little late Georgian mortar. Together, these deposits probably represent the foundation for one of the buttresses known to have been added to this side of the *Aula Nova* in 1573, and its subsequent removal. It is not clear whether the foundation was deeply, perhaps entirely, robbed out or if only the uppermost 0.1m (or some intermediate level) represents the demolition and robbing in the late nineteenth century. A broader but shallower spread of demolition material (G13000) in BH1A, WSB1A and WS4, may be associated with this or with the demolition of the Almonry Chapel around the same time. Cleaner levelling deposits (G10083) overlapping G13000 may also be related, as may a thick seal of clay (G10002).

4.13 At 8.34m OD, the starter pit for BH1 exposed part of a broad vault (G10055), in probably eighteenth- to nineteenth-century brickwork, running north to south. It, and a little overlying fill, presumably represent either a drain of that period or the repair of an earlier one.

4.15 Apart from an undated and perhaps fairly recent loam (G12003) covering floor G12004 in WS2, all remaining deposits (G10050) were clearly of modern origin.

5 Summary and recommendations

5.1 Trenching, test pitting and boreholing was undertaken, and geotechnical work monitored, by Canterbury Archaeological Trust for the King's School, Canterbury during July and August 2016 to evaluate the impact of redeveloping Mitchinson's House in the former Almonry Court of Christ Church Priory.

5.2 Mitchinson's House was built in 1982 on the site of the Almonry Chapel built by Prior Henry Eastry in 1318-19 and re-used as the King's School from 1573 until its demolition in 1865. A major excavation preceded the construction of Mitchinson's House in 1979-80 and the present building, which has a basement, was constructed

within the footprint of the excavation. A sequence of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval deposits pre-dating the chapel was excavated, together with levels and features associated with the re-use of the building as a school. Natural deposits within the excavated area were only identified in four small trenches cut into floor of the excavation. Within these trenches a thick deposit of alluvium, peat and natural gravel underlay earliest Roman deposits at or below the water table indicating the presence of an ancient palaeochannel extending across the area. No meaningful environmental work was undertaken in 1979-80.

5.3 The King's School are proposing to rebuild Mitchinson's House to a slightly larger plan over a greatly enlarged and deepened basement. This will involve the demolition of the existing structure, including the basement, and the installation of a temporary interlocking pile wall around the footprint of the enlarged basement. The evaluations have been commissioned to determine the extent of surviving archaeological deposits within the proposed new basement and generally for geo-technical and structural purposes.

5.4 Evaluation trenching to the north of Mitchinson's House indicates that although ground outside the 1979-80 excavation has been seriously compromised by modern services and the cutting of a light-well for the present basement, significant blocks of intact archaeological deposit survive at shallow depth and to a great depth (up to 4m) below the existing ground surface, against the northern side and particularly within the north-east and north-west corners of the proposed enlarged basement. The eastern of two evaluation pits cut to the south of Mitchinson's House demonstrated that levels immediately south of the present building are surprisingly intact, with uppermost surviving features and deposits resting just below the present ground surface. Although untested, intact archaeological deposits capped by the remains of the east wall of the Almonry Chapel and an associated sacristy extension to the east, are anticipated immediately east of Mitchinson's House.

5.5 Boreholing around Mitchinson's House confirmed the presence of a possible palaeochannel extending across the Mint Yard, some 4m to 5m below existing. As formation for the proposed new basement is to be set up to 1.5m below the level of the existing basement structure, a significant extent of the possible palaeochannel will be exposed in the coffer dam formed by the pile wall for the proposed new basement.

5.6 The excavation conducted in the Mint Yard in 1979-80 and the subsequent building of Mitchinson's House with basement and attendant services has severely damaged and compromised archaeological remains in the southern part of the former Almonry Court. Nevertheless, intact deposits survive within the proposed new basement, especially against its northern edge and given the intention to set the newer basement to a lower level, the works will expose early potentially anaerobically-preserved deposits that are presently poorly understood. Further elements of the Almonry Chapel will be exposed against the south and east sides of the proposed pile wall. If consent for the new development is given, we strongly recommend that all archaeological deposits within the proposed coffer dam are excavated and that the earliest deposits associated with a possible palaeochannel are surveyed and sampled.

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Appendix 1: individual borehole and test-pit logs

A1.1 Conventions

In the following logs, depths (below contemporary ground level) and elevations (above Ordnance Datum) are given in metres. Disturbed samples taken by cable-percussion rig are labelled as 'Bulk'. U50, U60, U80 *etc* refer to windowless samples of the indicated nominal diameter (in mm), alphabetic suffixes denote where successive lengths of the same diameter were taken. Cored-, dug- or broken-out deposits are labelled accordingly. Soil descriptions use the following frequency and size codes for inclusions: V = Very, R = Rare, C = Common, A = Abundant, S = Small (<10 mm in each dimension), M = Medium, L = Large (>100 mm in any dimension). Subsample references are shown in angled brackets, immediately preceded by the sample type *(eg*, C14<A> = radiocarbon sample A).

A1.2 BH1 (NGR 615104.556E 158126.380N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.12	9.05-8.93	10050	(G10050) Very compact tarmacadam.	Broken
			Modern surface.	Broken
0.12-0.28	8.93-8.77	10051	(G10050) Very compact pale brownish grey slightly clayey sandy gravel. Modern bedding/levelling.	Dug
0.28-0.38	8.77-8.67	10052	(G10002) Compact pale brownish grey ?loamy clay. ?Floor/levelling.	
0.38-0.56	8.67-8.49	10053	(G10002) Compact orange brown loamy clay, RM flint. ?Floor/levelling.	
0.56-0.71	8.49-8.34	10054	(G10055) Compact grey slightly clayey loam, RSM flint, RS chalk, RSM peg-tile. ?Cultivated old ground ?surface or fill.	
0.71+	8.34>	10055	(G10055) Mortared brick vault running south-west to north-east, AL brick. ?Eighteenth- to nineteenth-century drain (possibly repair of earlier structure).	Dug

A1.3 BH1A (NGR 615105.647E 158124.379N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.08	9.10-9.02	10090	(G10050) Very compact tarmacadam.	Broken
			Modern surface.	Broken
0.08-0.28	9.02-8.82	10091	(G10050) Compact pale brownish grey sandy gravel. Bedding/levelling.	Dug
0.28-0.40	8.82-8.70	10092	(G10002) Compact grey very clayey loam, RSM flint, RM peg-tile. ?Cultivated ?levelling.	
0.40-0.62	8.70-8.48	10093	(G10083) Compact pale brownish grey loamy clay. ?Levelling.	
0.62-0.73	8.48-8.37	10094	(G13000) Fairly compact grey brown slightly clayey loam, RSM flint, RM chalk, RSM mortar, RSM peg-tile, RM oyster. Old ground ?surface/fill/ levelling.	
0.73-0.97	8.37-8.13	10095	(G13000) Fairly compact greyish brown slightly sandy loam, RSM flint, RSM chalk, ASRM mortar, CSM tile. ?Demolition ?fill/levelling.	

0.97-1.20	8.13-7.90	10096	(G13001) Fairly compact slightly brownish grey clayey loam, RSM flint. ?Cultivated old ground ?surface.	Dug
1.20-3.00	7.90-6.10	10097	(G10077) ?Banded fairly compact (becoming fairly loose with depth) grey clayey loam(s), depth of interface with 10097 uncertain, RSM flint, RM chalk, RSM oyster, RM charcoal. ?Cultivated old ground ?surface(s).	Bulk
3.00-4.00	6.10-5.10	10098	(G10099) ?Banded fairly loose grey to dark grey clay silts, RSM flint, RM wood. Old ground ?surface or inorganic ?waterlain silt.	
4.00-4.30	5.10-4.80	10099	(G10099) Fairly pale slightly greenish grey slightly gritty clay silt, RSM flint. Old ground ?surface or inorganic ?waterlain silt.	
4.30-7.90	4.80-1.20	10100	(G10100) Compact pale yellow grey sandy gravel, CSRM flint, RM ?Tertiary pebble. Fluvial gravels.	
7.90-8.20	1.20-0.90	10101	(G10101) Fairly compact pale brown clay silt, AS chalk. ?Coombe/head deposit, periglacial fill or *in situ* cryoturbated chalk.	
8.20+	0.90>	10102	(G10102) Chalk. Natural.	Bulk

A1.4 BH2 (NGR 615115.554E 158107.792N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Con-text	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.10	9.40-9.30	12040	(G10050) Very compact tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Broken Broken
0.10-0.15	9.30-9.25	12041	(G10050) Compact crushed tarmacadam and ballast. Bedding/levelling.	Dug
0.15-0.25	9.25-9.15	12042	(G12044) Fairly loose grey loam and crushed ?Caen stone, RSM flint, RSM peg-tile, ASCM mortar/Caen stone, RM 'pepper-and-salt' mortar. ?Levelling.	
0.25-0.75	9.15-8.65	12043	(G12044) Fairly loose fairly pale brown slightly sandy loam, RSM flint, RSM peg-tile, ASCM mortar/ Caen stone, RL ?Tudor brick. ?Levelling.	
0.75-1.20	8.65-8.20	12044	(G12044) Fairly compact fairly pale brown slightly sandy loam, RSML flint, RSM peg-tile, CSM mortar/ Caen stone. ?Levelling.	Dug
1.20-1.70	8.20-7.70	12045	(G12044) Fairly compact fairly pale brown slightly sandy loam, RSML flint, RSM peg-tile, CSM mortar/ Caen stone. ?Levelling.	Bulk
1.70-1.90	7.70-7.50	12046	(G12046) Compact brick and mortar ?rubble, ASM mortar, ASMRL ?Tudor brick. Wall or ?demolition levelling.	
1.90-2.50	7.50-6.90	12047	(G10077) Fairly compact fairly pale yellowish brown sandy clayey loam,	

			RSM flint, RSM chalk, RS mortar, RS peg-tile, RS tile, RS oyster, RS charcoal. ?Levelling/old ground surface.	
2.50-3.70	6.90-5.70	12048	(G10099) Fairly compact slightly greenish grey clay silt, RSM flint. ?Waterlain silt.	
3.70-3.80	5.70-5.60	12049	(G10099) Single large flint, shattered by auger. ?Metalling.	
3.80-4.40	5.60-5.00	12050	(G13015) Compact pale greenish grey silty clay, RM flint. Waterlain silt/alluvium/levelling.	
4.40-5.00	5.00-4.40	12051	(G10100) Compact pale brownish grey sandy gravel, ASCMRL flint, RM Tertiary pebble. ?Weathered fluvial gravel.	
5.00-7.10	4.40-2.30	12052	(G10100) Compact orange brown sandy gravel, ASCMRL flint, RM Tertiary pebble. Fluvial gravel.	
7.10+	2.30>	12053	(G10102) Putty chalk. Natural.	Bulk

A1.5 CBR1 (NGR 615110.997E 158119.148N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.20	9.25-9.05	10010	(G10050) Turf over fairly compact grey brown fine clayey loam, RS flint. Modern verge and ?imported topsoil.	Dug
0.20-0.40	9.05-8.85	10011	(G10050) Fairly compact grey brown clayey loam, RSM flint. Old ground ?surface/levelling.	
0.40+	8.85>	10012	(G10002) Compact orange brown loamy clay, RSM flint. ?Floor/levelling.	Dug

A1.6 TP01 (NGR 615081.396E 158122.982N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.07	9.15-9.08	10110	(G10050) Very compact tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Broken Broken
0.07-0.16	9.08-8.99	10111	(G10050) Fairly loose fairly pale yellow brown silty sand. Bedding/ levelling.	Dug
0.16-0.19	8.99-8.96	10112	(G10050) Very compact tarmacadam. Recent surface.	
0.19-0.37 /0.50	8.96-8.78 /8.65	10113	(G10050) Fairly compact grey loamy rubble, RS flint, RS mortar, RS tile, CL brick, RSM oyster. Modern fill/levelling.	
0.37-0.50	8.78-8.65	10114	(G10114) Mortared flintwork. Stub of medieval wall.	Dug

A1.7 TP10 (NGR 615091.087E 158124.983N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.08	9.32-9.24	10040	(G10050) Very compact brickwork, AL brick. Modern surface.	Broken
0.08-0.38	9.24-8.94	10041	(G10050) Very compact concrete. Bedding.	Broken

0.38-0.67	8.94-8.65	10042	(G10050) Fairly loose grey brown sandy silt, CSM tile, CML brick. Levelling/fill.	Dug
0.67-0.92	8.65-8.40	10043	(G10050) Fairly loose grey brown sandy clay, RS chalk, RS mortar, CSM tile. Levelling/fill.	
0.92-1.06	8.40-8.26	10044	(G10050) Very loose yellow brown sand. Bedding or construction spill.	
1.06-1.22	8.26-8.10	10045	(G10045) Fairly compact grey brown sandy silty clay, RS flint, RS mortar, CSM tile. ?Fill/old ground surface.	
1.22-1.38	8.10-7.94	10046	(G10045) Fairly compact dark grey brown sandy silty clay, RS flint, RS mortar, RS tile, RS charcoal. ?Fill/old ground surface.	Dug

A1.8 TP11 (NGR 615093.716E 158127.827N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.10	9.10-9.00	10030	(G10050) Turf over fairly compact yellow brown sandy silt, RS mortar, RS tile. Modern verge and ?imported topsoil.	Dug
0.10-0.20	9.00-8.90	10031	(G10050) Fairly compact yellow brown sandy silt, RS mortar, RS tile. Levelling/old ground surface.	
0.20-0.41	8.90-8.69	10032	(G10050) Fairly loose grey brown sandy silt, RS mortar, CSM tile. Modern levelling/surface.	
0.41-0.60	8.69-8.50	10033	(G10050) Fairly loose grey brown sandy silt, CSM mortar, CSM tile, RM concrete. Modern levelling.	
0.60-0.80	8.50-8.30	10034	(G10045) Fairly compact grey brown sandy silt, RS chalk, RS mortar, CSM tile. Old ground ?surface.	
0.80-0.86	8.30-8.24		Void.	
0.86-1.03	8.24-8.07	10035	(G10045) Fairly compact grey brown sandy silt, CSM mortar, CSM tile. Old ground ?surface.	
1.03-1.40	8.07-7.70	10036	(G10045) Fairly compact grey brown silty loam, RS flint, RS mortar, CSML peg-tile. Levelling/drainage.	
1.40-1.55	7.70-7.55	10037	(G10045) Fairly compact dark grey brown clay silt, RS flint, RS mortar, RS tile, RS oyster. ?Fill/old ground surface.	Dug

A1.9 WS2 (NGR 615078.610E 158117.219N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.12	9.13-9.01	12000	(G10050) Compact tarmacadam. Modern surface.	Cored Cored
0.12-0.19	9.01-8.94	12001	(G10050) Compact orange brown sandy gravel. Metalling.	U100
0.19-0.32	8.94-8.81	12002	(G10050) Fairly compact brick and mortar rubble. ?Demolition levelling.	

0.32-0.49	8.81-8.64	12003	(G12003) Fairly compact grey slightly clayey loam, RSM flint, CVSRM mortar. Old ground ?surface.	
0.49-0.53	8.64-8.60	12004	(G12004) Compact very pale brown ?poured mortar, CS chalk. ?Floor/ bedding.	
0.53-0.71	8.60-8.42	12005	(G12005) Fairly compact grey clayey loam, RSM flint, CSM chalk, RSCM mortar, RM charcoal. ?Demolition ?levelling.	
0.71-0.73	8.42-8.40	12006	(G12006) Compact dirty ?rammed chalk, ASM chalk. ?Floor/bedding or part of 12005 and/or 12007.	
0.73-0.89	8.40-8.24	12007	(G12008) Compact slightly brownish grey clayey loam, RSM flint, CSM chalk, CM mortar. ?Demolition ?levelling.	
0.89-1.00	8.24-8.13	12008	(G12008) Compact slightly greyish brown clay loam, RSM flint, RS chalk, CS mortar. ?Demolition ?levelling.	U100
1.00-1.50	8.13-7.63		Void.	U90A
1.50-1.58	7.63-7.55	12009	(G12009) Fairly compact grey clayey loam, CM flint. ?Levelling or ?light metalling.	
1.58-1.67	7.55-7.46	12010	(G12010) Fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam, RM flint, CSRM mortar, RSCM peg-tile, RS charcoal. ?Demolition ?levelling.	
1.67-1.93	7.46-7.20	12011	(G12011) Fairly compact grey clay silt, RSM flint, RS tile. Old ground ?surface/?waterlain silt.	
1.93-2.00	7.20-7.13	12012	(G12012) Compact orange brown loamy clay. ?Floor/bedding.	U90A
2.00-2.30	7.13-6.83		Void.	U90B
2.30-2.37	6.83-6.76	12013	(G12013) Very loose grey loam, ASRM mortar, RM clay tobacco pipe, RM iron object. ?Fallen in.	
2.37-2.65	6.76-6.48	12014	(G10099) Fairly compact slightly brownish grey clay silt. ?Waterlain ?silt.	
2.65-3.00	6.48-6.13	12015	(G10099) Fairly compact grey clay silt, RM flint, RS oyster. ?Waterlain ?silt.	U90B
3.00-3.25	6.13-5.88		Void.	U80
3.25-3.41	5.88-5.72	12016	(G10099) Fairly compact pale grey clay silt. ?Waterlain ?silt.	
3.41-3.61	5.72-5.52	12017	(G10099) Fairly compact fairly pale reddish brown clay silt. ?Waterlain ?silt.	
3.61-4.00	5.52-5.13	12018	(G10099) Fairly compact pale grey clay silt. ?Waterlain ?silt.	U80
4.00-4.10	5.13-5.03		Void.	U60
4.10-4.25	5.03-4.88	12019	(G10099) Fairly compact pale grey clay silt with orange brown mottle. ?Waterlain ?silt.	
4.25-4.50	4.88-4.63	12020	(G10099) Fairly compact pale grey clay silt. ?Waterlain ?silt.	
4.50-4.65	4.63-4.48	12021	(G10099) Fairly compact brown slightly organic clay silt. Peaty.	
4.65-4.82	4.48-4.31	12022	(G10099) Fairly compact pale grey	

			clay silt. ?Waterlain silt.	
4.82-4.86	4.31-4.27	12023	(G10099) Fairly loose yellow grey silty sand. ?Waterlain sand.	
4.86-4.90	4.27-4.23	12024	(G10099) Fairly compact pale grey clay silt. ?Waterlain silt.	
4.90-5.00	4.23-4.13	12025	(G10099) Fairly compact pale grey sandy silt. ?Waterlain silt.	U60
5.00-5.40	4.13-3.73		Void.	U50
5.40-5.50	3.73-3.63	12026	(G10099) Fairly compact pale grey clay silt. ?Waterlain silt.	
5.50-5.60	3.63-3.53	12027	(G10099) Fairly compact brown slightly organic clay silt. Peaty.	
5.60-5.70	3.53-3.43	12028	(G10099) Fairly compact pale grey clay silt. Waterlain silt.	
5.70-6.00	3.43-3.13	12029	(G10100) Compact orange brown sandy gravel, becoming paler and greyer towards base, ASCM flint. Fluvial gravel.	U50

A1.10 WS3 (NGR 615104.787E 158104.899N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Con-text	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.05	9.55-9.50	12030	(G10050) Single course of mortared brickwork. Modern floor.	Broken Broken
0.05-0.45	9.50-9.10	12031	(G10050) Very compact concrete. Bedding.	Cored Cored
0.45-0.55	9.10-9.00	12032	(G10050) Compact pale brown sandy gravel, ASCM flint. Bedding/ levelling.	U100A
0.55-1.00	9.00-8.55	12033	(G10050) Fairly compact grey loam, RSM flint, RS chalk, CSRM mortar, RSM tile, RS oyster, RS charcoal. Infill of 1979 trench.	U100A
1.00-1.90	8.55-7.65	12034	(G10050) Fairly compact grey loam, RSM flint, RS chalk, CSRM mortar, RSM tile, RS oyster, RS charcoal. Infill of 1979 trench.	U100B
1.90-2.00	7.65-7.55	12035	(G12035) Very compact pale yellow brown sandy mortar. Medieval wall/ foundation.	U100B
2.00-2.45	7.55-7.10		Void.	U80A
2.45-2.75	7.10-6.80	12036	(G12035) Very loose crushed mortar and flint. Medieval wall/ foundation shattered by auger.	
2.75-2.80	6.80-6.75	12037	(G12037) Fairly compact yellow brown loamy clay with grey loam mottle. ?Levelling.	
2.80-2.90	6.75-6.65	12038	(G12037) Fairly compact slightly greenish grey clay silt. Old ground ?surface/levelling/ ?waterlain silt.	
2.90-3.00	6.65-6.55	12039	(G10120) Compact slightly greenish grey slightly silty sandy gravel, CSM flint. ?Light metalling.	U80A
3.00-3.20	6.55-6.35	10120	(G10120) Compact slightly greenish grey slightly silty sandy gravel, RS tile. ?Light metalling.	U80B
3.20-3.50	6.35-6.05	10121	(G10122) Fairly compact grey brown sandy clay silt, CSM flint, RVS tile, RS charcoal. Old ground	

			?surface/fill/levelling.	
3.50-3.70	6.05-5.85	10122	(G10122) Fairly compact fairly pale greenish grey brown clay silt, RS flint. Old ground ?surface/fill/ levelling.	
3.70-3.84	5.85-5.71	10123	(G10122) Fairly compact grey brown clay silt with orange clay flecking. Old ground ?surface/fill/levelling.	
3.84-3.90	5.71-5.65	10124	(G10122) Fairly compact fairly pale greenish grey brown clay silt. Old ground ?surface/fill/levelling.	
3.90-3.95	5.65-5.60	10125	(G10099) Fairly compact very dark grey clay silt, RS flint, CS ?charcoal. ?Waterlain silt.	
3.95-4.00	5.60-5.55	10126	(G10099) Fairly compact mottled green, grey and very dark grey clay silt, CS flint. Levelling or ?waterlain silt.	U80B
4.00-4.30	5.55-5.25		Void.	U60
4.30-4.50	5.25-5.05	10127	(G10099) Fairly compact mottled green, grey and very dark grey clay silt, CS flint. Levelling or ?waterlain silt.	
4.50-4.70	5.05-4.85	10128	(G10099) Fairly loose grey brown sandy clay silt, CS flint. Levelling or ?waterlain silt.	
4.70-4.80	4.85-4.75	10129	(G10099) Fairly compact pale brown blue grey clay silt, RS flint. ?Waterlain silt.	
4.80-5.00	4.75-4.55	10130	(G13015) Fairly loose yellow grey sandy silt, RSM flint. ?Floor/ levelling.	U60
5.00-5.25	4.55-4.30		Void.	U50
5.25-5.28	4.30-4.27	10131	(G13015) Fairly loose yellow grey sandy silt, RSM flint. ?Floor/ levelling.	
5.28-5.35	4.27-4.20	10132	(G13015) Fairly loose orange brown clay silt, RS flint. ?Floor/ levelling.	
5.35-5.42	4.20-4.13	10133	(G13015) Fairly compact grey brown clay silt, RS flint. ?Floor/ levelling or ?waterlain silt.	
5.42-5.45	4.13-4.10	10134	(G13015) Fairly compact ?banded grey brown clay silt(s). ?Levelling/fill or ?waterlain silt.	
5.45-5.53	4.10-4.02	10135	(G13015) Grey brown sandy clay silt, RS flint, RVS ?manganese. ?Levelling/fill or ?waterlain silt.	
5.53-6.00	4.02-3.55	10136	(G10100) Yellow brown silty sandy gravel, ASML flint. Metalling or fluvial gravel.	U50

A1.11 WS4 (NGR 615108.111E 158121.154N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Con-text	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.20	9.25-9.05	10060	(G10050) Turf over fairly compact grey brown fine clayey loam, RS flint. Modern verge and ?imported topsoil.	Dug
0.20-0.40	9.05-8.85	10061	(G10050) Fairly compact grey brown	

			clayey loam, RSM flint. Old ground ?surface/levelling.	
0.40-0.50	8.85-8.75	10062	(G10002) Compact orange brown loamy clay, RSM flint. ?Floor/levelling.	
0.50-0.58	8.75-8.67	10063	(G13000) Fairly loose fairly pale greyish brown sandy loam, ASCM mortar, ASCM peg-tile. ?Demolition fill/levelling.	
0.58-0.62	8.67-8.63	10064	(G13000) Fairly loose fairly pale grey sandy loam, ASCM oyster. Fill/ levelling.	
0.62-0.82	8.63-8.43	10065	(G13000) Compact brownish grey sandy loam, RSCM flint, RS chalk, ASM mortar, ASCM peg-tile, RM bone. ?Demolition fill/levelling.	
0.82-1.00	8.43-8.25	10066	(G13001) Fairly compact grey slightly clayey loam, RS tile. Old ground ?surface.	Dug
1.00-1.80	8.25-7.45	10067	(G13001) Very dark grey clay silt, RS flint, RSCM oyster, RML charcoal. ?Cultivated old ground ?surface.	U100
1.80-2.00	7.45-7.25	10076	(G10076) Pale yellowish brown clay silt, CS flint. ?Floor/levelling.	U100
2.00-2.30	7.25-6.95	10077	(G10077) Very dark grey clay silt, RS flint, RSCM oyster, RML charcoal. ?Cultivated old ground ?surface.	U90
2.30-2.60	6.95-6.65	10068	(G10077) Very dark grey brown clay silt, CS flint, RML peg-tile, RSM oyster. ?Fill/old ground surface.	
2.60-3.00	6.65-6.25	10069	(G10077) Very dark greyish brown clay silt, RML flint, RSM oyster, RM Caen stone. ?Fill/old ground surface.	U90
3.00-3.30	6.25-5.95	10070	(G10070) Pale yellow brown clay silt. ?Floor/levelling.	U80A
3.30-3.85	5.95-5.40	10071	(G10099) Pale greyish brown clay silt. ?Waterlain ?silt.	U80A
3.85-4.25	5.40-5.00	10072	(G10099) Very dark grey organic clay silt. Peat.	U80A+B U80A+B
4.25-4.40	5.00-4.85	10073	(G10099) Fairly dark slightly greyish brown silt, CS flint, RM ?root. ?Waterlain ?silt.	U80B
4.40-4.80	4.85-4.45	10074	(G10099) Slightly brownish grey silt, RS flint. ?Waterlain ?silt.	U80B
4.80-5.60	4.45-3.65	10075	(G10100) Pale yellow brown sandy gravel, CSM flint. Metalling or fluvial gravels.	U80+U70 U80+U70

A1.12 WSB1 (NGR 615102.026E 158124.577N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Con-text	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.20	9.10-8.90	10000	(G10050) Turf over fairly compact grey brown fine clayey loam, RS flint. Modern verge and ?imported topsoil.	Dug
0.20-0.40	8.90-8.70	10001	(G10050) Fairly compact grey brown clayey loam, RSM flint. Old ground ?surface/levelling.	Dug
0.40-0.63	8.70-8.47	10002	(G10002) Compact orange brown loamy clay, RSM flint. ?Floor/levelling.	HA

0.63+	8.47>	10003	(G10003) Impenetrable ?flintwork. ?Wall/foundation/service.	HA

A1.13 WSB1A (NGR 615103.233E 158125.140N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Context	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.08	9.05-8.97	10080	(G10050) Turf. Modern verge.	Dug
0.08-0.35	8.97-8.70	10081	(G10050) Fairly compact grey brown slightly sandy clayey loam, CSRM flint, RML concrete. Levelling.	
0.35-0.50	8.70-8.55	10082	(G10002) Compact orange brown loamy clay, RSM flint. ?Floor/levelling.	
0.50-0.70	8.55-8.35	10083	(G10083) Compact orange brown loamy clay, RM flint. Fill/levelling.	
0.70-0.85	8.35-8.20	10084	(G13000) Fairly compact brownish grey slightly sandy loam, RSM flint, RSM chalk, ASRM mortar, CSM peg-tile. ?Demolition fill/levelling.	
0.85-1.00	8.20-8.05	10085	(G13000) Fairly compact brownish grey slightly sandy loam, RSM flint, RS chalk, RS mortar, RS tile. ?Cultivated old ground ?surface.	Dug
1.00-1.01	8.05-8.04		Void.	U100
1.01-1.18	8.04-7.87	13000	(G13000) Compact grey brown clayey loam, RSM flint, RSM chalk, RSM mortar, RSM peg-tile, RM bone, RSM oyster, RSM charcoal, RSM Caen stone, RM ?vitrified ?painted ?plaster. ?Demolition ?levelling or old ground surface.	
1.18-1.54	7.87-7.51	13001	(G13001) Fairly compact greyish brown slightly sandy clayey loam, RSM flint, RS mortar, RM peg-tile, RSM oyster, RS charcoal, RS Caen stone. ?Cultivated old ground ?surface.	
1.54-1.84	7.51-7.21	13002	(G13001) Fairly compact brownish grey loamy clay silt, RSM flint, RS chalk, RS mortar, RS tile, RM bone, RSM oyster, RS charcoal, RM burnt flint. ?Cultivated ?waterlain ?silt.	
1.84-2.00	7.21-7.05	13003	(G13004) Very compact slightly greenish grey silty clayey gravel, RSAM flint, RS chalk, RS mortar, RSM tile, RS oyster, RS charcoal, RM Tertiary pebble. Metalling.	U100
2.00-2.09	7.05-6.96		Void.	U90
2.09-2.22	6.96-6.83	13004	(G13004) Very compact slightly greenish grey silty clayey gravel, RSAM flint, RS chalk, RS tile, RS charcoal. Metalling.	
2.22-2.45	6.83-6.60	13005	(G13005) Fairly compact slightly greenish grey slightly sandy clay silt, RSCM flint, RS tile, RM bone, RS oyster, RS charcoal. ?Consolidated ?waterlain ?silt, C14<A>	
2.45-2.50	6.60-6.55	13006	(G13005) Fairly compact fairly pale slightly greenish grey slightly sandy clay silt, RSM flint, RS tile,	

			RS oyster, CS charcoal. ?Reworked ?waterlain ?silt with fire debris, C14<B>	
2.50-2.66	6.55-6.39	13007	(G13007) Fairly compact greenish grey slightly sandy clay silt, RSM flint, RM bone, RS oyster, RS charcoal. ?Reworked ?waterlain ?silt.	
2.66-2.82	6.39-6.23	13008	(G13007) Fairly loose slightly greenish grey clayey silty sand, RSM flint, RS chalk, RS tile, RS charcoal. ?Waterlain sand.	
2.82-2.86	6.23-6.19	13009	(G13012) Compact slightly greenish grey slightly sandy clayey silt, RSAM flint, RS oyster, RS charcoal. Metalling.	
2.86-2.88	6.19-6.17	13010	(G13012) Fairly compact mottled fairly pale grey clay silt and brownish yellow loamy clay, RSM flint, RS tile, RS charcoal. Bedding/levelling.	
2.88-2.89	6.17-6.16	13011	(G13012) Fairly loose fairly pale grey clay silt, RS flint. ?Tread.	
2.89-3.00	6.16-6.05	13012	(G13012) Fairly compact grey very silty clay loam, RSAM flint, RM oyster, RS charcoal. Metalling.	U90
3.00-3.13	6.05-5.92		Void.	U80A
3.13-3.22	5.92-5.83	13013	(G13013) Fairly compact greenish grey slightly sandy clay silt, CVSRS flint, RS oyster, RS charcoal. Fallen in or ?waterlain ?silt.	
3.22-3.27	5.83-5.78	13014	(G13013) Fairly compact greenish grey slightly sandy clay silt, RSM flint, CSRM oyster, RSM ?intrusive peg-tile, CS ?intrusive greensand. Fallen in or ?occupation debris.	
3.27-3.39	5.78-5.66	13015	(G13015) Compact ?banded pale greenish grey to pale brown silty clays, RM flint. Alluvia.	
3.39-3.62	5.66-5.43	13016	(G13015) Very compact fairly pale grey silty clay with dark grey mottle. ?Bioturbated alluvium.	
3.62-3.65 /3.67	5.43-5.40 /5.38	13017	(G13015) Compact pale slightly brownish grey silty clay, RM flint. Alluvium.	
3.65-3.88 /3.67	5.40-5.17 /5.38	13018	(G10100) Very compact pale grey slightly clayey fine sandy gravel, ASM flint, RM Tertiary pebble. Stained/weathered fluvial gravel.	
3.88-4.00	5.17-5.05	13019	(G10100) Compact yellow grey very sandy gravel, CSAM flint, RM Tertiary pebble. Fluvial gravel.	U80A
4.00-4.60	5.05-4.45		Void.	U80B
4.60-4.81	4.45-4.24	13020	(G10100) Loose yellowish grey sandy gravel, ASCM flint, RM Tertiary pebble. Remix or fluvial gravel.	
4.81-5.00	4.24-4.05	13021	(G10100) Compact yellow grey sandy gravel, ASCM flint. Fluvial gravel.	U80B

A1.14 WSB2 (NGR 615111.005E 158108.438N)

Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Con-text	(Group) Description & interpretation	Sample type
0.00-0.15	9.35-9.20	10020	(G10050) Tarmacadam and concrete. Modern surface(s).	Broken Broken
0.15-0.60	9.20-8.75	10021	(G10050) Compact orangey yellow sandy gravel. Modern fill/ levelling.	Dug |
0.60-1.00	8.75-8.35	10022	(G10050) Very compact lean-mix concrete/ballast. Modern fill/ levelling.	| | Dug
1.00-2.00	8.35-7.35	10023	(G10050) Very compact lean-mix concrete/ballast. Modern fill/ levelling.	U100 | U100
2.00-2.70	7.35-6.65	10024	(G10050) Very compact lean-mix concrete/ballast. Modern fill/ levelling.	U90 | |
2.70+	6.65>	10025	(G10050) Impenetrable tarmacadam, perhaps on concrete bedding. Modern fill/levelling.	| | U90

Appendix 2: borehole group descriptions

A2.1 Conventions

The following descriptions follow the same conventions as for the preceding logs (see A1.1). Note that context details are not shown for the ubiquitous modern G10050, for which reference should be made instead to the appropriate log. Contexts from evaluation trenches (Tr.1-4) are not included.

A2.2 Group G10002 Phase D

Compact yellow to orange brown loamy clays found immediately beneath modern deposits G10050 in northern part of site.

Initially interpreted as either ?post-medieval floors or modern levelling. Evaluation trenching confirmed the latter, G10002 serving as a seal over earlier deposits.

Transects: TX01, TX11, TX12
Positions: BH1, BH1A, CBR1, WS4, WSB1, WSB1A
Contexts: 10002, 10012, 10052, 10053, 10062, 10082, 10092
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
BH1	10052	Compact pale brownish grey ?loamy clay. ?Floor/levelling.
BH1	10053	Compact orange brown loamy clay, RM flint. ?Floor/levelling.
BH1A	10092	Compact grey very clayey loam, RSM flint, RM peg-tile. ?Cultivated ?levelling.
CBR1	10012	Compact orange brown loamy clay, RSM flint. ?Floor/levelling.
WS4	10062	Compact orange brown loamy clay, RSM flint. ?Floor/levelling.
WSB1	10002	Compact orange brown loamy clay, RSM flint. ?Floor/levelling.
WSB1A	10082	Compact orange brown loamy clay, RSM flint. ?Floor/levelling.

A2.3 Group G10003 Phase C

Impenetrable obstruction, probably mortared flintwork but perhaps concrete, encountered in WSB1.

Probably medieval or post-medieval wall but perhaps rubble or modern service.

Transects: TX01, TX11
Position: WSB1
Context: 10003

Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WSB1	10003	Impenetrable ?flintwork. ?Wall/foundation/service.

A2.4 Group G10045 Phase C

General number for banded loams *etc* in area of TP10 and TP11. Includes one context (10036) containing much broken peg-tile.

Probably garden soils *etc*, perhaps including one or more pit fills. 10036 may be a casual fill within such a pit or an intentional drainage layer within a planting pit or french drain.

Transects: TX01, TX10
Positions: TP10, TP11
Contexts: 10034, 10035, 10036, 10037, 10045, 10046
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
TP10	10045	Fairly compact grey brown sandy silty clay, RS flint, RS mortar, CSM tile. ?Fill/old ground surface.
TP10	10046	Fairly compact dark grey brown sandy silty clay, RS flint, RS mortar, RS tile, RS charcoal. ?Fill/old ground surface.
TP11	10034	Fairly compact grey brown sandy silt, RS chalk, RS mortar, CSM tile. Old ground ?surface.
TP11	10035	Fairly compact grey brown sandy silt, CSM mortar, CSM tile. Old ground ?surface.
TP11	10036	Fairly compact grey brown silty loam, RS flint, RS mortar, CSML peg-tile. Levelling/drainage.
TP11	10037	Fairly compact dark grey brown clay silt, RS flint, RS mortar, RS tile, RS oyster. ?Fill/old ground surface.

A2.5 Group G10050 Phase D

General number for all clearly modern fills, layers, surfaces and structures.

Transects: TX01, TX02, TX10, TX11, TX12
Positions: BH1, BH1A, BH2, CBR1, TP01, TP10, TP11, WS2, WS3, WS4, WSB1, WSB1A, WSB2
Contexts: 10000, 10001, 10010, 10011, 10020, 10021, 10022, 10023, 10024, 10025, 10030, 10031, 10032, 10033, 10040, 10041, 10042, 10043, 10044, 10050, 10051, 10060, 10061, 10080, 10081, 10090, 10091, 10110, 10111, 10112, 10113, 12000, 12001, 12002, 12030, 12031, 12032, 12033, 12034, 12040, 12041

A2.6 Group G10055 Phase C

Broad, mortared brick vault running south-west to north-east through starter pit for BH1, with overlying loam.

Probably eighteenth- to nineteenth-century brickwork capping a similarly dated or earlier drain, the loam infilling the construction trench.

Transects: TX01, TX11
Position: BH1
Contexts: 10054, 10055
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
BH1	10054	Compact grey slightly clayey loam, RSM flint, RS chalk, RSM peg-tile. ?Cultivated old ground ?surface or fill.
BH1	10055	Mortared brick vault running south-west to north-east, AL brick. ?Eighteenth- to nineteenth-century drain (possibly repair of earlier structure).

A2.7 Group G10070 Phase C

Pale yellowish brown 'clay silt' (probably clay) over waterlain silts G10099 and beneath ?cultivated soils G10077 in WS4.

Possible floor or levelling, probably broadly contemporary with metalling G13012.

Transects: TX01, TX12
Position: WS4
Context: 10070
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WS4	10070	Pale yellow brown clay silt. ?Floor/levelling.

A2.8 Group G10076 Phase C

Pale yellow brown 'clay silt' (probably clay) over ?cultivated soils G10077 and below loams G13001 in WS4.

Possible floor or levelling, probably broadly contemporarty with metalling(s) G13004.

Transects: TX01, TX12
Position: WS4
Context: 10076

Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WS4	10076	Pale yellowish brown clay silt, CS flint. ?Floor/levelling.

A2.9 Group G10077 Phase C

Banded loams *etc* in eastern part of site, above waterlain silts G10099 and ?floor/levelling G10070, beneath ?floor/levelling G10076 and loams G13000 (from which it was not differentiated in BH1A).

Probably either cultivated soils *etc*, deliberate levelling deposits or Anglo-Saxon 'dark soil'.

Transects: TX01, TX02, TX11, TX12
Positions: BH1A, BH2, WS4
Contexts: 10068, 10069, 10077, 10097, 12047
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
BH1A	10097	?Banded fairly compact (becoming fairly loose with depth) grey clayey loam(s), depth of interface with 10096 uncertain, RSM flint, RM chalk, RSM oyster, RM charcoal. ?Cultivated old ground ?surface(s).
BH2	12047	Fairly compact fairly pale yellowish brown sandy clayey loam, RSM flint, RSM chalk, RS mortar, RS peg-tile, RS tile, RS oyster, RS charcoal. ?Levelling/old ground surface.
WS4	10068	Very dark grey brown clay silt, CS flint, RML peg-tile, RSM oyster. ?Fill/ old ground surface.
WS4	10069	Very dark greyish brown clay silt, RML flint, RSM oyster, RM Caen stone. ?Fill/old ground surface.
WS4	10077	Very dark grey clay silt, RS flint, RSCM oyster, RML charcoal. ?Cultivated old ground ?surface.

A2.10 Group G10083 Phase C

Compact orange brown to brownish grey loamy clays found over demolition material G13000 and beneath seal G10002.

Probably levelling for and contemporary with G10002 (in which case it probably should include context G10053), but possibly a late medieval or post-medival floor or levelling.

Transects: TX01, TX11
Positions: BH1A, WSB1A
Contexts: 10083, 10093
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
BH1A	10093	Compact pale brownish grey loamy clay. ?Levelling.

WSB1A 10083 Compact orange brown loamy clay, RM flint. Fill/levelling.

A2.11 Group G10099 Phase C

Thick, banded, mostly inorganic clay silts identified at all sufficiently deep positions except, perhaps, WSB1A. Very few anthropogenic inclusions recorded and those probably all in the uppermost levels. Occasionally interrupted by a lens of sand or of a more organic clay silt.

Probably waterlain silts within a former river channel or channels formed by late Pleistocene or early Holocene activity (see G10100 and G13015).

Transects: TX01, TX02, TX10, TX11, TX12
Positions: BH1A, BH2, WS2, WS3, WS4
Contexts: 10071, 10072, 10073, 10074, 10098, 10099, 10125, 10126, 10127, 10128, 10129, 12014, 12015, 12016, 12017, 12018, 12019, 12020, 12021, 12022, 12023, 12024, 12025, 12026, 12027, 12028, 12048, 12049
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
BH1A	10098	?Banded fairly loose grey to dark grey clay silts, RSM flint, RM wood. Old ground ?surface or inorganic ?waterlain silt.
BH1A	10099	Fairly pale slightly greenish grey slightly gritty clay silt, RSM flint. Old ground ?surface or inorganic ?waterlain silt.
BH2	12048	Fairly compact slightly greenish grey clay silt, RSM flint. ?Waterlain silt.
BH2	12049	Single large flint, shattered by auger. ?Metalling.
WS2	12014	Fairly compact slightly brownish grey clay silt. ?Waterlain ?silt.
WS2	12015	Fairly compact grey clay silt, RM flint, RS oyster. ?Waterlain ?silt.
WS2	12016	Fairly compact pale grey clay silt. ?Waterlain ?silt.
WS2	12017	Fairly compact fairly pale reddish brown clay silt. ?Waterlain ?silt.
WS2	12018	Fairly compact pale grey clay silt. ?Waterlain ?silt.
WS2	12019	Fairly compact pale grey clay silt with orange brown mottle. ?Waterlain ?silt.
WS2	12020	Fairly compact pale grey clay silt. ?Waterlain ?silt.
WS2	12021	Fairly compact brown slightly organic clay silt. Peaty.
WS2	12022	Fairly compact pale grey clay silt. ?Waterlain silt.
WS2	12023	Fairly loose yellow grey silty sand. ?Waterlain sand.
WS2	12024	Fairly compact pale grey clay silt. ?Waterlain silt.
WS2	12025	Fairly compact pale grey sandy silt. ?Waterlain silt.
WS2	12026	Fairly compact pale grey clay silt. ?Waterlain silt.
WS2	12027	Fairly compact brown slightly organic clay silt. Peaty.
WS2	12028	Fairly compact pale grey clay silt. Waterlain silt.
WS3	10125	Fairly compact very dark grey clay silt, RS flint, CS ?charcoal. ?Waterlain silt.
WS3	10126	Fairly compact mottled green, grey and very dark grey clay silt, CS flint. Levelling or ?waterlain silt.

WS3 10127 Fairly compact mottled green, grey and very dark grey clay silt, CS flint. Levelling or ?waterlain silt.
WS3 10128 Fairly loose grey brown sandy clay silt, CS flint. Levelling or ?waterlain silt.
WS3 10129 Fairly compact pale brown blue grey clay silt, RS flint. ?Waterlain silt.
WS4 10071 Pale greyish brown clay silt. ?Waterlain ?silt.
WS4 10072 Very dark grey organic clay silt. Peat.
WS4 10073 Fairly dark slightly greyish brown silt, CS flint, RM ?root. ?Waterlain ?silt.
WS4 10074 Slightly brownish grey silt, RS flint. ?Waterlain ?silt.

A2.12 Group G10100 Phase B

Compact sandy gravels found in all sufficiently deep boreholes, beneath alluvia G13015 where present, waterlain silts G10099 elsewhere. All these gravels were of subangular to subrounded flints, with an occasional very rounded flint pebble. The base was found at 1.2m OD in BH1A, rising to 2.3m OD in BH2. Encountered around 5.4m OD in WSBa and 5.0m OD in BH2, its upper surface drops to about 4.0-4.5 between these positions and is only 3.4m OD in the south-western corner of the site (Fig.10, top).

Fluvial gravels, the rounded pebbles probably derived from Palaeogene (Tertiary) deposits, through which the Stour Valley has cut down to the Chalk. The gravels' upper surface may represent either a single palaeochannel running roughly west to east cross the site (with the lowest eastern point yet to be found) or two, not necessarily contemporary, channels, each probably running south to north. The elevation of these gravels indicates that they belong to the Stour's First (chronologically latest) Terrace, which has been dated variously to somewhere between (very broadly) 25,000 and 350,000 years ago.

Transects: TX01, TX02, TX10, TX11, TX12
Positions: BH1A, BH2, WS2, WS3, WS4, WSB1A
Contexts: 10075, 10100, 10136, 12029, 12051, 12052, 13018, 13019, 13020, 13021
Details:
Position Con Description & initial interpretation
BH1A 10100 Compact pale yellow grey sandy gravel, CSRM flint, RM ?Tertiary pebble. Fluvial gravels.
BH2 12051 Compact pale brownish grey sandy gravel, ASCMRL flint, RM Tertiary pebble. ?Weathered fluvial gravel.
BH2 12052 Compact orange brown sandy gravel, ASCMRL flint, RM Tertiary pebble. Fluvial gravel.
WS2 12029 Compact orange brown sandy gravel, becoming paler and greyer towards base, ASCM flint. Fluvial gravel.
WS3 10136 Yellow brown silty sandy gravel, ASML flint. Metalling or fluvial gravel.
WS4 10075 Pale yellow brown sandy gravel, CSM flint. Metalling or fluvial gravels.
WSB1A 13018 Very compact pale grey slightly clayey fine sandy gravel, ASM flint, RM Tertiary pebble. Stained/weathered fluvial gravel.

WSB1A 13019 Compact yellow grey very sandy gravel, CSAM flint, RM Tertiary pebble. Fluvial gravel.
WSB1A 13020 Loose yellowish grey sandy gravel, ASCM flint, RM Tertiary pebble. Remix or fluvial gravel.
WSB1A 13021 Compact yellow grey sandy gravel, ASCM flint. Fluvial gravel.

A2.13 Group G10101 Phase B

0.3m of fairly compact pale brown clay silt with abundant small to medium chalk clasts. Identified over 'solid' chalk G10102 and beneath fluvial gravels G10100 in BH1A but not in the only other borehole (BH2) to reach the latter's base.

Either *in situ* cryoturbated chalk or allogenic head material (similar to 'coombe deposits') transported hither by soil creep, solifluction *etc*. If allogenic it may be either lying upon the base of the strath (initial downcutting) of the First Terrace or filling periglacial fissures in that base.

Transects: TX01, TX11
Position: BH1A
Context: 10101
Details:
Position Con Description & initial interpretation
BH1A 10101 Fairly compact pale brown clay silt, AS chalk. ?Coombe/head deposit, periglacial fill or *in situ* cryoturbated chalk.

A2.14 Group G10102 Phase A

Banded chalk, the uppermost member with a putty-like consistency in BH2 but perhaps more solid in BH1A.

Natural Cretaceous chalk, the uppermost parts probably cryogenically degraded during the late Quaternary.

Transects: TX01, TX02, TX11, TX12
Positions: BH1A, BH2
Contexts: 10102, 12053
Details:
Position Con Description & initial interpretation
BH1A 10102 Chalk. Natural.
BH2 12053 Putty chalk. Natural.

A2.15 Group G10114 Phase C

Mortared flintwork exposed in TP1. Possible finished face on north side.

Stub of medieval wall, probably but not certainly running rough east-west.

Transects: TX02, TX10
Position: TP01
Context: 10114
Details:
Position Con Description & initial interpretation
TP01 10114 Mortared flintwork. Stub of medieval wall.

A2.16 Group G10120 Phase C

Compact, slightly greenish grey slightly silty sandy gravel encountered in WS3, above ?cultivated soils G10122 and beneath ?levelling G12037.

Metalling.

Transects: TX02, TX12
Position: WS3
Contexts: 10120, 12039
Details:
Position Con Description & initial interpretation
WS3 10120 Compact slightly greenish grey slightly silty sandy gravel, RS tile. ?Light metalling.
WS3 12039 Compact slightly greenish grey slightly silty sandy gravel, CSM flint. ?Light metalling.

A2.17 Group G10122 Phase C

Banded grey brown clay silts identified over waterlain silts G10099 and beneath metalling G10120 in WS3.

Possibly waterlain silts but more probably (being paler than underlying material) drier ?cultivated ground or deliberate levelling(s).

Transects: TX02, TX12
Position: WS3
Contexts: 10121, 10122, 10123, 10124
Details:
Position Con Description & initial interpretation
WS3 10121 Fairly compact grey brown sandy clay silt, CSM flint, RVS tile, RS charcoal. Old ground ?surface/fill/levelling.
WS3 10122 Fairly compact fairly pale greenish grey brown clay silt, RS flint. Old ground ?surface/fill/levelling.

WS3 10123 Fairly compact grey brown clay silt with orange clay flecking. Old ground ?surface/fill/levelling.
WS3 10124 Fairly compact fairly pale greenish grey brown clay silt. Old ground ?surface/fill/levelling.

A2.18 Group G12003 Phase C

Fairly compact grey slightly clayey loam over ?floor G12004 and beneath clearly modern material G10050.

Probably a buried topsoil but,given its stratigraphic setting and elevation, likely of nineteenth- to twentieth-century date.

Transects: TX02, TX10
Position: WS2
Context: 12003
Details:
Position Con Description & initial interpretation
WS2 12003 Fairly compact grey slightly clayey loam, RSM flint, CVSRM mortar. Old ground ?surface.

A2.19 Group G12004 Phase C

0.04m of compact, very pale brown ?poured mortar in WS2, over ?demolition material G12005 and sealed by loam G12003.

Probably itself a floor, or bedding for a more solid surface, but possibly a construction spill.

Transects: TX02, TX10
Position: WS2
Context: 12004
Details:
Position Con Description & initial interpretation
WS2 12004 Compact very pale brown ?poured mortar, CS chalk. ?Floor/bedding.

A2.20 Group G12005 Phase C

0.18m of fairly compact, mortar-rich grey clayey loam in WS2, over ?floor G12006 and beneath ?floor G12003.

Probably either *in situ* demolition material or levelling using such and preparatory for G12003.

Transects: TX02, TX10

Position: WS2
Context: 12005
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WS2	12005	Fairly compact grey clayey loam, RSM flint, CSM chalk, RSCM mortar, RM charcoal. ?Demolition ?levelling.

A2.21 Group G12006 Phase C

0.02m of dirty ?rammed chalk in WS2, over ?levelling G12008 and beneath ?demolition material G12005.

Probably a itself floor or bedding for a more solid surface, but possibly a casual layer within a general dumping layer also consisting of G12005 and/or G12008.

Transects: TX02, TX10
Position: WS2
Context: 12006
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WS2	12006	Compact dirty ?rammed chalk, ASM chalk. ?Floor/bedding or part of 12005 and/or 12007.

A2.22 Group G12008 Phase C

Compact, chalk- and mortar-rich clayey loam over mortar-rich clay loam in WS2, capped by ?floor G12006.

Probably either *in situ* demolition material or levelling using such and preparatory for G12006.

Transects: TX02, TX10
Position: WS2
Contexts: 12007, 12008
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WS2	12007	Compact slightly brownish grey clayey loam, RSM flint, CSM chalk, CM mortar. ?Demolition ?levelling.
WS2	12008	Compact slightly greyish brown clay loam, RSM flint, RS chalk, CS mortar. ?Demolition ?levelling.

A2.23 Group G12009 Phase C

At least 0.8m of fairly compact grey clayey loam with common medium flints.

Probably a ?light metalling but perhaps a levelling deposit.

Transects: TX02, TX10
Position: WS2
Context: 12009
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WS2	12009	Fairly compact grey clayey loam, CM flint. ?Levelling or ?light metalling.

A2.24 Group G12010 Phase C

0.9m of fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam, with much crushed mortar and peg-tile, found over deposit G12011 and beneath ?metalling G12009 in WS2.

Possibly *in situ* demolition material but more probably such material used as levelling for G12009. The peg-tile indicates a medieval or later date.

Transects: TX02, TX10
Position: WS2
Context: 12010
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WS2	12010	Fairly compact brownish grey clayey loam, RM flint, CSRM mortar, RSCM peg-tile, RS charcoal. ?Demolition ?levelling.

A2.25 Group G12011 Phase C

0.26m of fairly compact grey clay silt in WS2, over ?floor G12012, beneath demolition material G12010.

Probably either an old ground surface or ?waterlain silt.

Transects: TX02, TX10
Position: WS2
Context: 12011
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WS2	12011	Fairly compact grey clay silt, RSM flint, RS tile. Old ground ?surface/ ?waterlain silt.

A2.26 Group G12012 Phase C

0.7m of compact orange brown loamy clay in WS2, beneath G12011.

Possibly levelling but more probably either a clay floor or bedding for a more substantial surface.

Transects: TX02, TX10
Position: WS2
Context: 12012
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WS2	12012	Compact orange brown loamy clay. ?Floor/bedding.

A2.27 Group G12013 Phase D

General number reserved for material thought to have fallen-in from higher up in any given borehole, and thus unstratified. Not represented in the transect sections nor in the stratigraphic matrix.

Transects: TX02, TX10
Position: WS2
Context: 12013
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WS2	12013	Very loose grey loam, ASRM mortar, RM clay tobacco pipe, RM iron object. ?Fallen in.

A2.28 Group G12035 Phase C

Flints in very compact pale yellow brown sandy mortar. Over ?levelling G12307 and directky benetah modern fill G10050 in WS3.

Medieval wall/foundation. Part of the Almonry Chapel wall exposed in the 1979 excavation.

Transects: TX02, TX12
Position: WS3
Contexts: 12035, 12036
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WS3	12035	Very compact pale yellow brown sandy mortar. Medieval wall/foundation.
WS3	12036	Very loose crushed mortar and flint. Medieval wall/foundation shattered by auger.

A2.29 Group G12037 Phase C

0.10m of slightly greenish grey clay silt overlain by 0.05m of yellow brown loamy clay with grey loam mottle. This group overlay metalling G10120 and was overlain by wall G12035.

Although the lower element may have represented silting or tread upon G10120, it and the upper may be levelling deposits for G12037 or an earlier structure.

Transects: TX02, TX12
Position: WS3
Contexts: 12037, 12038
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WS3	12037	Fairly compact yellow brown loamy clay with grey loam mottle. ?Levelling.
WS3	12038	Fairly compact slightly greenish grey clay silt. Old ground ?surface/ levelling/?waterlain silt.

A2.30 Group G12044 Phase C

About 1.55m of banded, mostly sandy loams, mostly containing much crushed mortar and/or Caen stone, in BH2, over possible wall G12044 and immediately beneath modern material G10050. The uppermost 0.10m included grey speckled mortar typical of the late Georgian period but beneath this the latest datable inclusions were fragments of ?Tudor brick

Perhaps multiple phases of levelling but more probably infill of a deep feature, using demolition material.

Transects: TX02, TX12
Position: BH2
Contexts: 12042, 12043, 12044, 12045
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
BH2	12042	Fairly loose grey loam and crushed ?Caen stone, RSM flint, RSM peg-tile, ASCM mortar/Caen stone, RM 'pepper-and-salt' mortar. ?Levelling.
BH2	12043	Fairly loose fairly pale brown slightly sandy loam, RSM flint, RSM peg-tile, ASCM mortar/Caen stone, RL ?Tudor brick. ?Levelling.
BH2	12044	Fairly compact fairly pale brown slightly sandy loam, RSML flint, RSM peg-tile, CSM mortar/Caen stone. ?Levelling.
BH2	12045	Fairly compact fairly pale brown slightly sandy loam, RSML flint, RSM peg-tile, CSM mortar/Caen stone. ?Levelling.

A2.31 Group G12046 Phase C

Fragmented ?Tudor brick and mortar recovered from over soils G10077 and under ?levellings G12044 in BH2.

Either a wall/foundation broken up by the auger or else *in situ* or imported demolition rubble.

Transects: TX02, TX12
Position: BH2
Context: 12046
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
BH2	12046	Compact brick and mortar ?rubble, ASM mortar, ASMRL ?Tudor brick. Wall or ?demolition levelling.

A2.32 Group G13000 Phase C

Rubbly and/or mortar-rich loams, frequently if not always also with much with crushed Caen stone, encountered over loams G13001 in the north-eastern part of the site.

Demolition material, either *in situ* or imported for levelling purposes.

Transects: TX01, TX11, TX12
Positions: BH1A, WS4, WSB1A
Contexts: 10063, 10064, 10065, 10084, 10085, 10094, 10095, 13000
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
BH1A	10094	Fairly compact grey brown slightly clayey loam, RSM flint, RM chalk, RSM mortar, RSM peg-tile, RM oyster. Old ground ?surface/fill/levelling.
BH1A	10095	Fairly compact greyish brown slightly sandy loam, RSM flint, RSM chalk, ASRM mortar, CSM tile. ?Demolition ?fill/levelling.
WS4	10063	Fairly loose fairly pale greyish brown sandy loam, ASCM mortar, ASCM peg-tile. ?Demolition fill/levelling.
WS4	10064	Fairly loose fairly pale grey sandy loam, ASCM oyster. Fill/levelling.
WS4	10065	Compact brownish grey sandy loam, RSCM flint, RS chalk, ASM mortar, ASCM peg-tile, RM bone. ?Demolition fill/levelling.
WSB1A	10084	Fairly compact brownish grey slightly sandy loam, RSM flint, RSM chalk, ASRM mortar, CSM peg-tile. ?Demolition fill/levelling.
WSB1A	10085	Fairly compact brownish grey slightly sandy loam, RSM flint, RS chalk, RS mortar, RS tile. ?Cultivated old ground ?surface.
WSB1A	13000	Compact grey brown clayey loam, RSM flint, RSM chalk, RSM mortar, RSM peg-tile, RM bone, RSM oyster, RSM charcoal, RSM Caen stone, RM ?vitrified ?painted ?plaster. ?Demolition ?levelling or old ground surface.

A2.33 Group G13001 Phase C

Banded loams *etc* identified in the north-eastern part of the site and capped by demolition material G13000. In BH1A the lower part was not differentiated from G10077.

Probably garden soils *etc* but possibly brought in as levelling material.

Transects: TX01, TX11, TX12
Positions: BH1A, WS4, WSB1A
Contexts: 10066, 10067, 10096, 13001, 13002
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
BH1A	10096	Fairly compact slightly brownish grey clayey loam, RSM flint. ?Cultivated old ground ?surface.
WS4	10066	Fairly compact grey slightly clayey loam, RS tile. Old ground ?surface.
WS4	10067	Very dark grey clay silt, RS flint, RSCM oyster, RML charcoal. ?Cultivated old ground ?surface.
WSB1A	13001	Fairly compact greyish brown slightly sandy clayey loam, RSM flint, RS mortar, RM peg-tile, RSM oyster, RS charcoal, RS Caen stone. ?Cultivated old ground ?surface.
WSB1A	13002	Fairly compact brownish grey loamy clay silt, RSM flint, RS chalk, RS mortar, RS tile, RM bone, RSM oyster, RS charcoal, RM burnt flint. ?Cultivated ?waterlain ?silt.

A2.34 Group G13004 Phase C

Very compact slightly greenish grey silty clayey gravel overlying consolidation deposit G13005 in BH1.

Metalled surface.

Transects: TX01, TX11
Position: WSB1A
Contexts: 13003, 13004
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WSB1A	13003	Very compact slightly greenish grey silty clayey gravel, RSAM flint, RS chalk, RS mortar, RSM tile, RS oyster, RS charcoal, RM Tertiary pebble. Metalling.
WSB1A	13004	Very compact slightly greenish grey silty clayey gravel, RSAM flint, RS chalk, RS tile, RS charcoal. Metalling.

A2.35 Group G13005 Phase C

Fairly compact slightly greenish grey slightly sandy clay silts with various inclusions (the lower being particularly rich in charcoal) over ?waterlain silts G13007 and beneath metalling G13004 in WSB1A.

These deposits probably originated as waterlain silts but were subsequently consolidated (the lower perhaps with fire debris) preparatory for the laying of G13004.

Transects: TX01, TX11
Position: WSB1A
Contexts: 13005, 13006
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WSB1A	13005	Fairly compact slightly greenish grey slightly sandy clay silt, RSCM flint, RS tile, RM bone, RS oyster, RS charcoal. ?Consolidated ?waterlain ?silt, C14<A>.
WSB1A	13006	Fairly compact fairly pale slightly greenish grey slightly sandy clay silt, RSM flint, RS tile, RS oyster, CS charcoal. ?Reworked ?waterlain ?silt with fire debris, C14<B>.

A2.36 Group G13007 Phase C

Greenish grey clayey silty sand (over metallings G13010) overlain by greenish grey slightly sandy clay silt in WSB1A.

Probably waterlain deposits, more probably (as they were undetected elsewhere) within a drain rather than representing flooding. The sand suggests fairly fast running water, with the overlying silts (including G13005) indicating lower energy flow.

Transects: TX01, TX11
Position: WSB1A
Contexts: 13007, 13008
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WSB1A	13007	Fairly compact greenish grey slightly sandy clay silt, RSM flint, RM bone, RS oyster, RS charcoal. ?Reworked ?waterlain ?silt.
WSB1A	13008	Fairly loose slightly greenish grey clayey silty sand, RSM flint, RS chalk, RS tile, RS charcoal. ?Waterlain sand.

A2.37 Group G13012 Phase C

Deposit sequence sandwiched between ?waterlain silts G10099 and G13007 in WB1A. It comprised, from the base up, of 0.11m of fairly compact, grey, clay loam gravel, 0.01m of fairly

loose fairly pale grey clay silt, 0.02m of mottled clay silt and loamy clay, and 0.04m of silty gravel.

These appear to represent a metalling overlain by tread, then by a bedding deposit and a second metalling.

Transects: TX01, TX11
Position: WSB1A
Contexts: 13009, 13010, 13011, 13012
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WSB1A	13009	Compact slightly greenish grey slightly sandy clayey silt, RSAM flint, RS oyster, RS charcoal. Metalling.
WSB1A	13010	Fairly compact mottled fairly pale grey clay silt and brownish yellow loamy clay, RSM flint, RS tile, RS charcoal. Bedding/levelling.
WSB1A	13011	Fairly loose fairly pale grey clay silt, RS flint. ?Tread.
WSB1A	13012	Fairly compact grey very silty clay loam, RSAM flint, RM oyster, RS charcoal. Metalling.

A2.38 Group G13013 Phase C

Fairly compact (but somewhat disturbed by the auger) greenish grey slightly sandy clay silts in WSB1A, the lower with much oyster, peg-tile and ?greendsand fragments, the upper very gritty. These were recovered from over ?alluvia G13015 and beneath metallings G13012.

One or both elements perhaps fallen in but, if not, probably waterlain silts equivalent to the upper parts of silts G10099, the lower perhaps containing occupation debris, possibly as consolidating material preparatory for G13012. It is also possible that the some of the inclusions (particularly the peg-tile and greensand but not the oyster) may have fallen in but that the remainder is *in situ*.

Transects: TX01, TX11
Position: WSB1A
Contexts: 13013, 13014
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
WSB1A	13013	Fairly compact greenish grey slightly sandy clay silt, CVSRS flint, RS oyster, RS charcoal. Fallen in or ?waterlain ?silt.
WSB1A	13014	Fairly compact greenish grey slightly sandy clay silt, RSM flint, CSRM oyster, RSM ?intrusive peg-tile, CS ?intrusive greensand. Fallen in or ?occupation debris.

A2.39 Group G13015 Phase B

Clean, generally banded, generally pale yellow grey to grey brown inorganic silty clays or clay silts identified only in the central northern and south-eastern parts of the site,over fluvial gravels G10100 and under ?waterlain silts G10099 and G13013.

The clean, generally pale nature of these fine-grained deposits suggest they are late Pleistocene or early Holocene alluvia. Their pale colour suggests an entirely minerogenic origin, probably fluvio-lacustrine. Although this material was found on the two highest recorded parts of G10100 (in BH2 and WSB1A), it was also identifed in one position (WS3) on the lower gravels surface between them. This implies that G13015 was formed after the palaeochannel(s) left in the gravels' surface. However, their apparent absence from WS2, BH1A and WS4 suggests that they had been subject to erosion by later fluvial activity.

Transects: TX01, TX02, TX11, TX12
Positions: BH2, WS3, WSB1A
Contexts: 10130, 10131, 10132, 10133, 10134, 10135, 12050, 13015, 13016, 13017
Details:

Position	Con	Description & initial interpretation
BH2	12050	Compact pale greenish grey silty clay, RM flint. Waterlain silt/alluvium/ levelling.
WS3	10130	Fairly loose yellow grey sandy silt, RSM flint. ?Floor/levelling.
WS3	10131	Fairly loose yellow grey sandy silt, RSM flint. ?Floor/levelling.
WS3	10132	Fairly loose orange brown clay silt, RS flint. ?Floor/levelling.
WS3	10133	Fairly compact grey brown clay silt, RS flint. ?Floor/levelling or ?waterlain silt.
WS3	10134	Fairly compact ?banded grey brown clay silt(s). ?Levelling/fill or ?waterlain silt.
WS3	10135	Grey brown sandy clay silt, RS flint, RVS ?manganese. ?Levelling/fill or ?waterlain silt.
WSB1A	13015	Compact ?banded pale greenish grey to pale brown silty clays, RM flint. Alluvia.
WSB1A	13016	Very compact fairly pale grey silty clay with dark grey mottle. ?Bioturbated alluvium.
WSB1A	13017	Compact pale slightly brownish grey silty clay, RM flint. Alluvium.

Fig 1. Location plan (Walters and (Cohen) showing the approx mate footprint of the Almonry Chapel, *c* 1318; the approx mate area of archaeological exca vation in 1979–80; the footprint of the ex sting building with landscaping to north, built 1982; the footprint of the proposed basement and the footprint of the proposed new building.

SKETCH

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King's School Feasibility Study for Science Mitchinson's basement excavation overlay

	Scale	Date Sketch	Job No.	**Sketch No.**	Revision
	1:250 @A3	20.01.16	1415	**SK58**	A

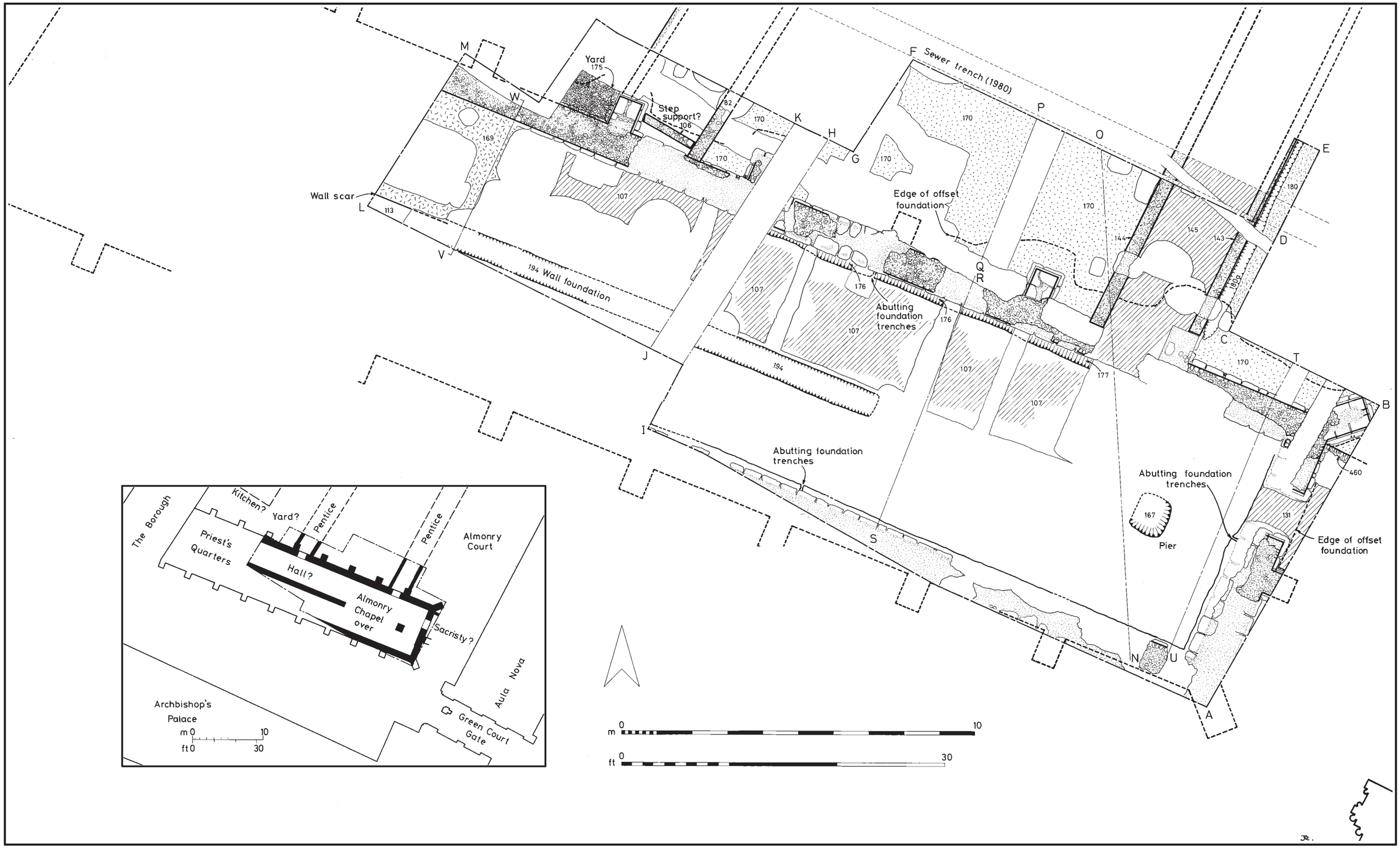

Fig 2. Plan of the excavated remains of the Almonry Chapel.

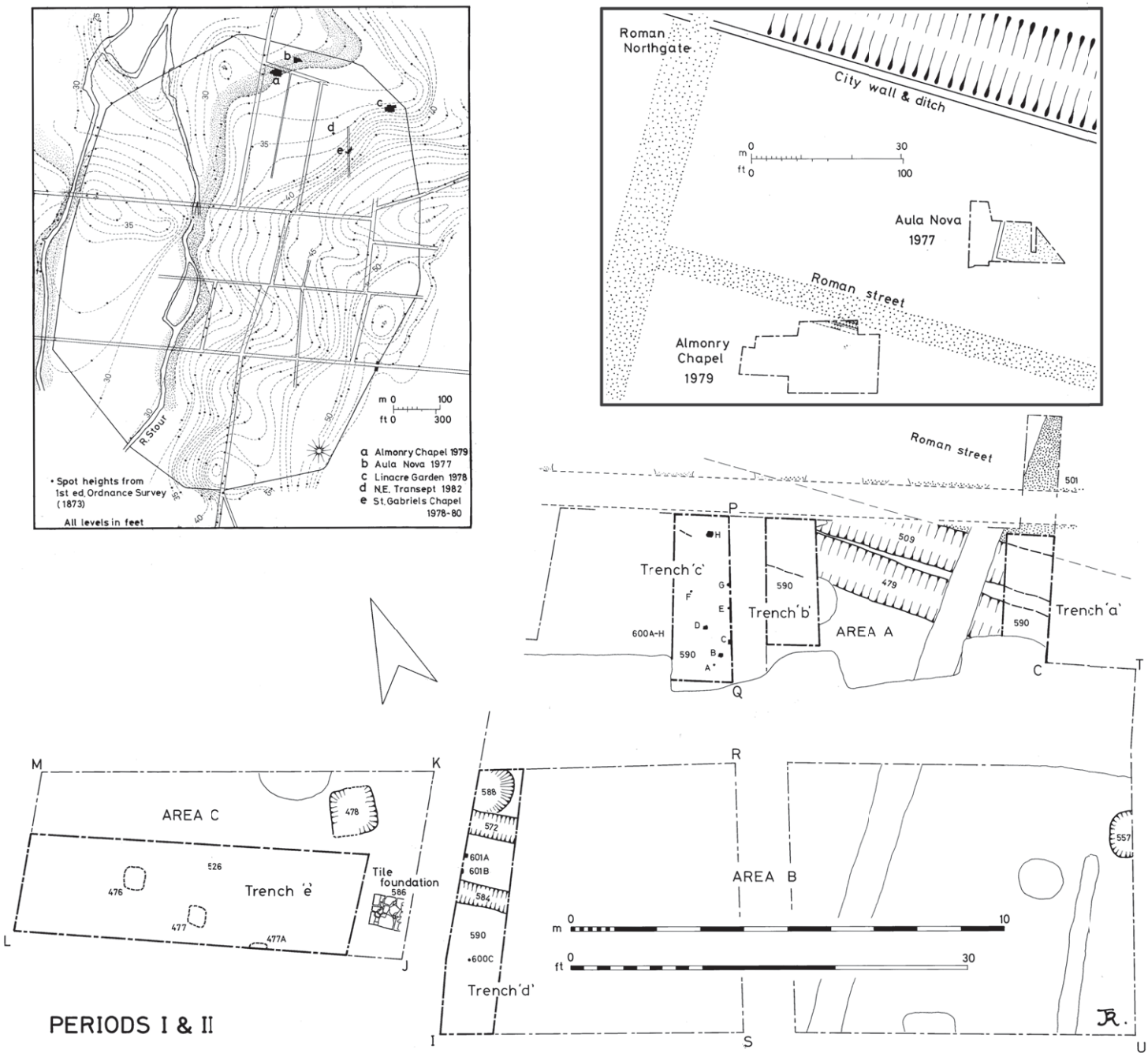

Fig 3. Almonry Chapel excavation 1979–80.

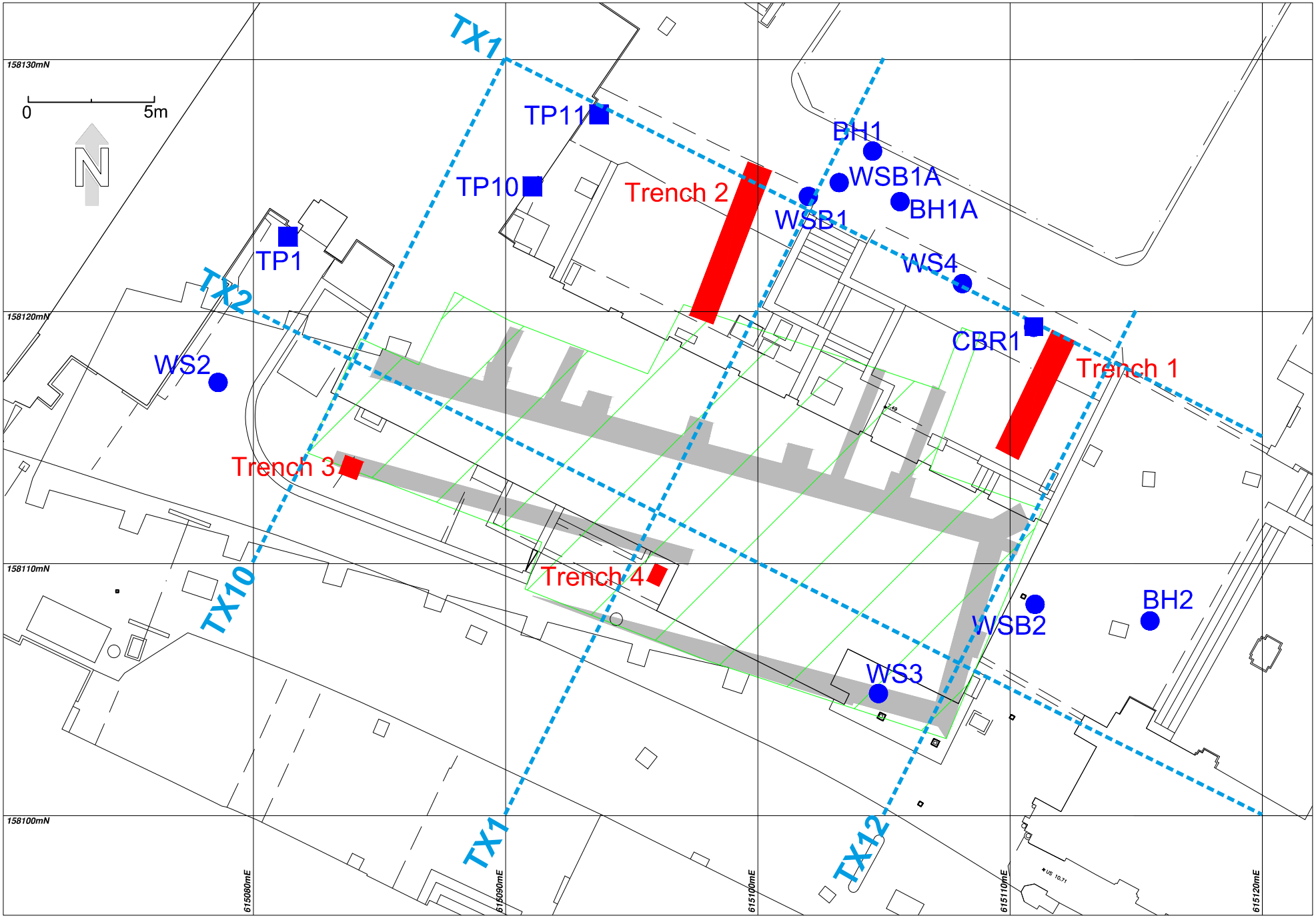

Fig 4. Plan showing evaluation Trenches 1 and 2, evaluation pits (Trenches 3 and 4), geotechnical test pits (TP and CBR), boreholes (BH) and windowless samples (WS).

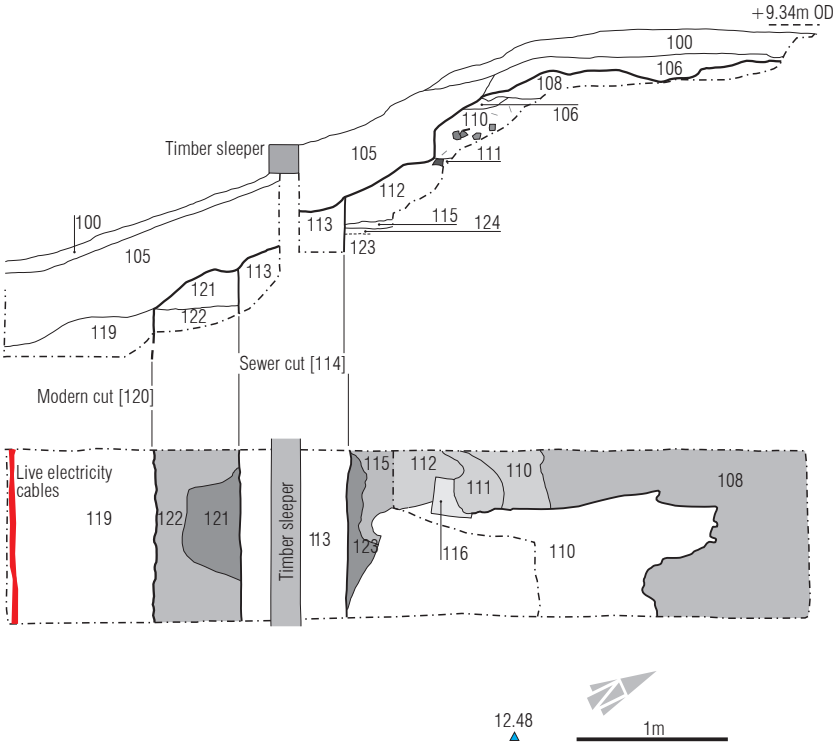

Fig 5. Evaluation Trench 1, section and plan.

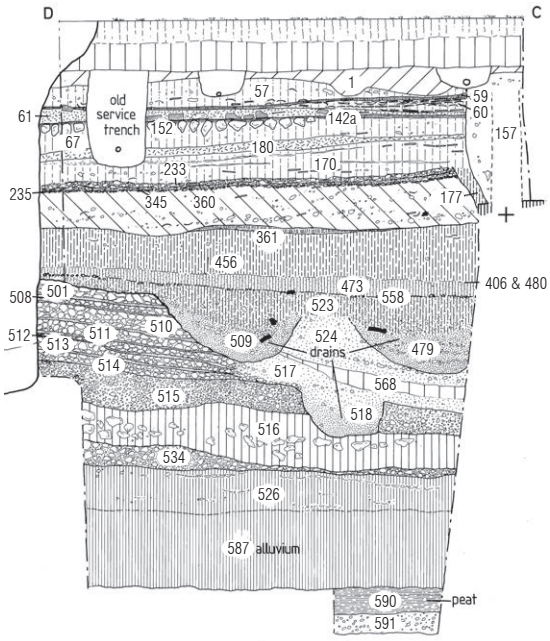

Fig 6. Section D–C from 1979–80 excavation.

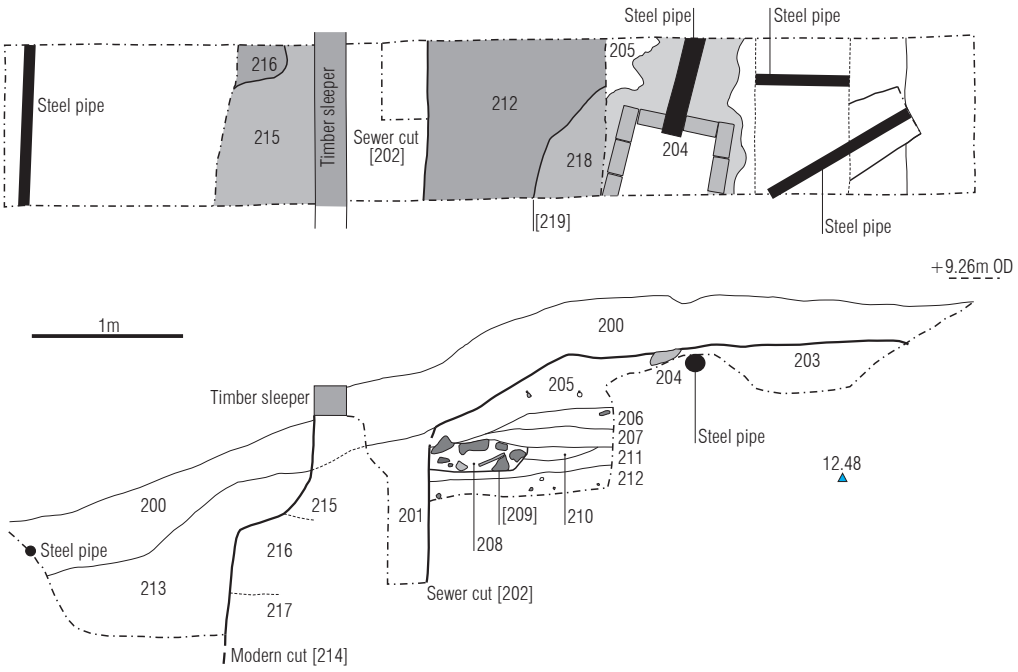

Fig 7. Evaluation Trench 2, plan and section.

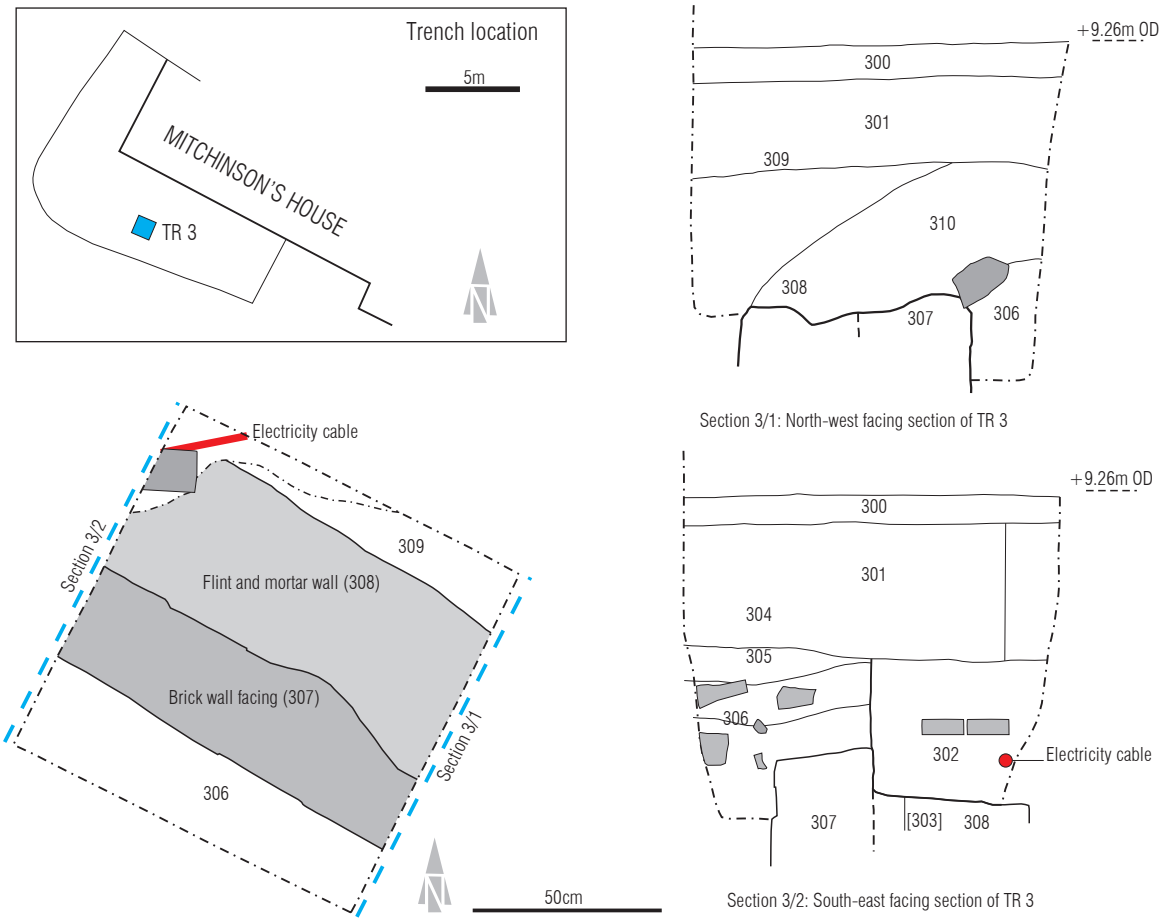

Fig 8. Evaluation Trench 3, location plan, plan and sections.

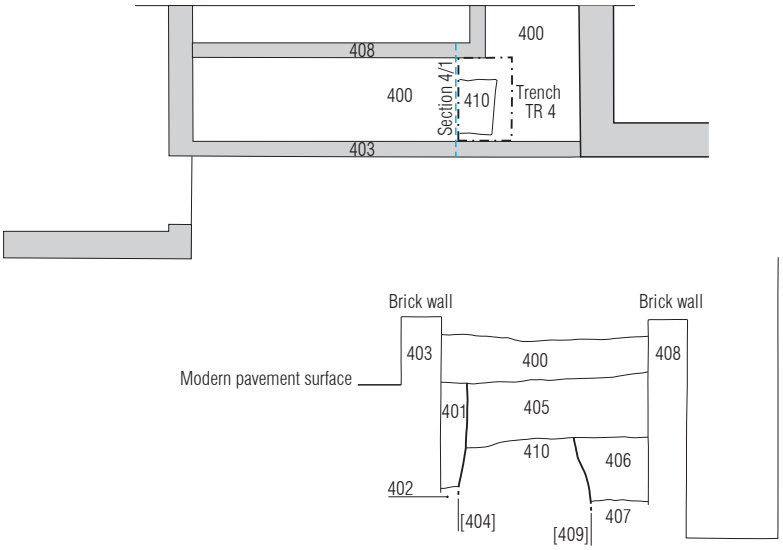

Fig 9. Evaluation Trench 4, location plan and section.

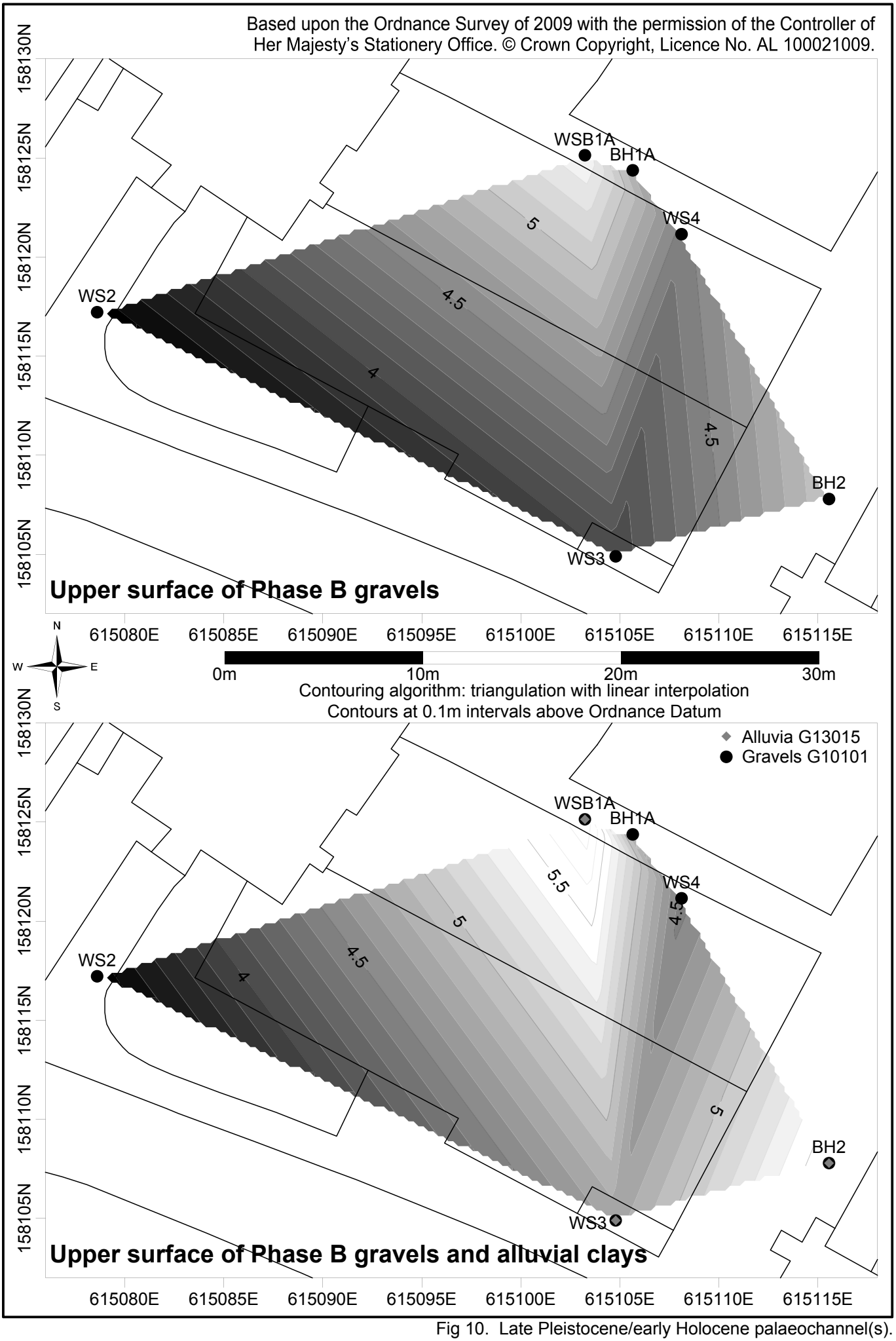

Fig 10. Late Pleistocene/early Holocene palaeochannel(s).

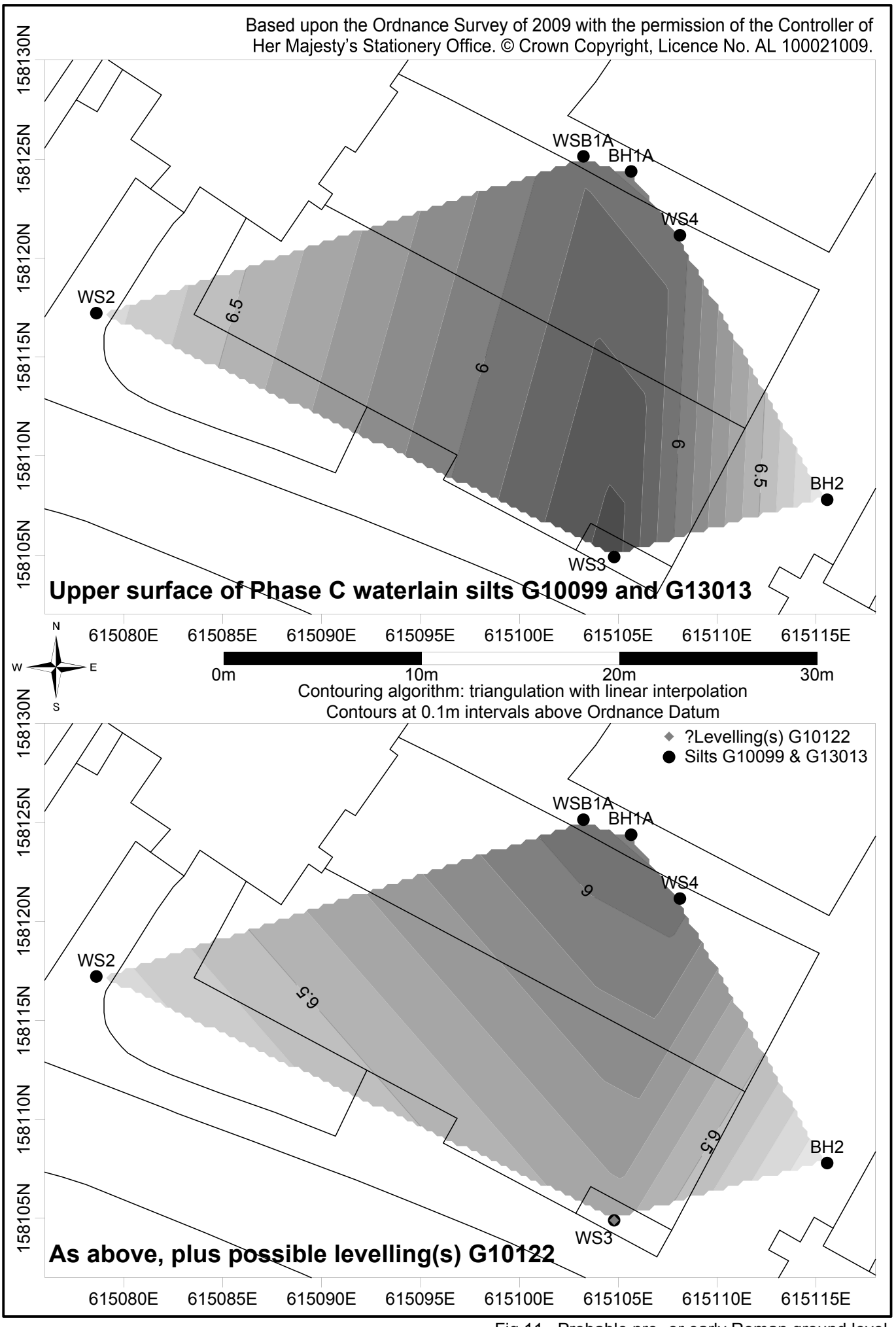

Fig 11. Probable pre- or early Roman ground level.

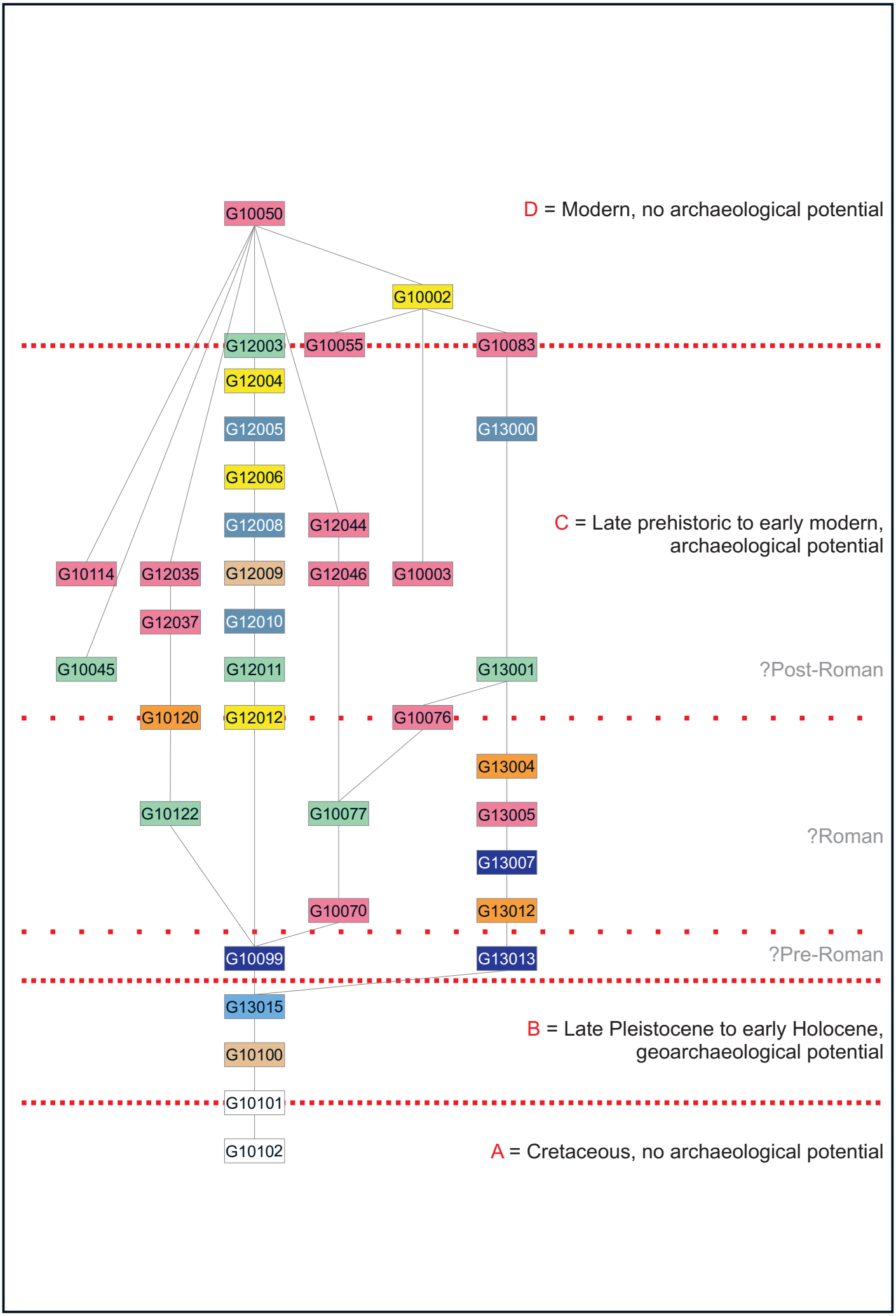

Fig 12. Stratigraphic group matrix of borehole and test pit results.

Key to contexts

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

Miscellanea

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

Key to sampling

Position name	Windowless-sampling
Position name	Window-sampling
Position name	Shell-and-auger (bulk) sampling
Position name	Trench or pit
Position name	Other technique
Context number	No archaeological sub-sampling
Context number	Archaeological monolith sub-sample taken
Context number	Archaeological bulk sub-sample taken
Context number	Other archaeological sub-sample taken
	Depth of context ?top only recorded
Tr.1	Projected/intersected trench position
G	Position suffix indicates data from geotechnical log

Key to inclusions (usually omitted from modern deposits)

- Charcoal
- Bone, tooth, horn or antler
- Brick, tile, daub or sewer-pipe
- Pottery or tobacco-pipe
- B Lowest brick
- G Lowest glazed tile
- P Lowest peg-tile

Key to interpolations

- Demolition *etc*
- Burning
- Industrial activity *etc*
- London Clay or treads, occupation *etc*
- Buildings, floors *etc*
- Metallings *etc*
- Walls, levellings, modern features *etc*
- Timber *etc*
- Ditches, washes, inorganic waterlain silts *etc*
- Pit fills, loams, old ground surfaces *etc*
- Peats *etc*
- Natural sands or gravelly sands
- Natural brickearths
- Natural silty clays or clayey sands
- Natural gravels or gravels and sands
- Cess or colluvia
- Coombe deposit, periglacial fill or cryoturbated chalk
- Natural chalk
- Unknown

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

Fig 13. Keys to transects.

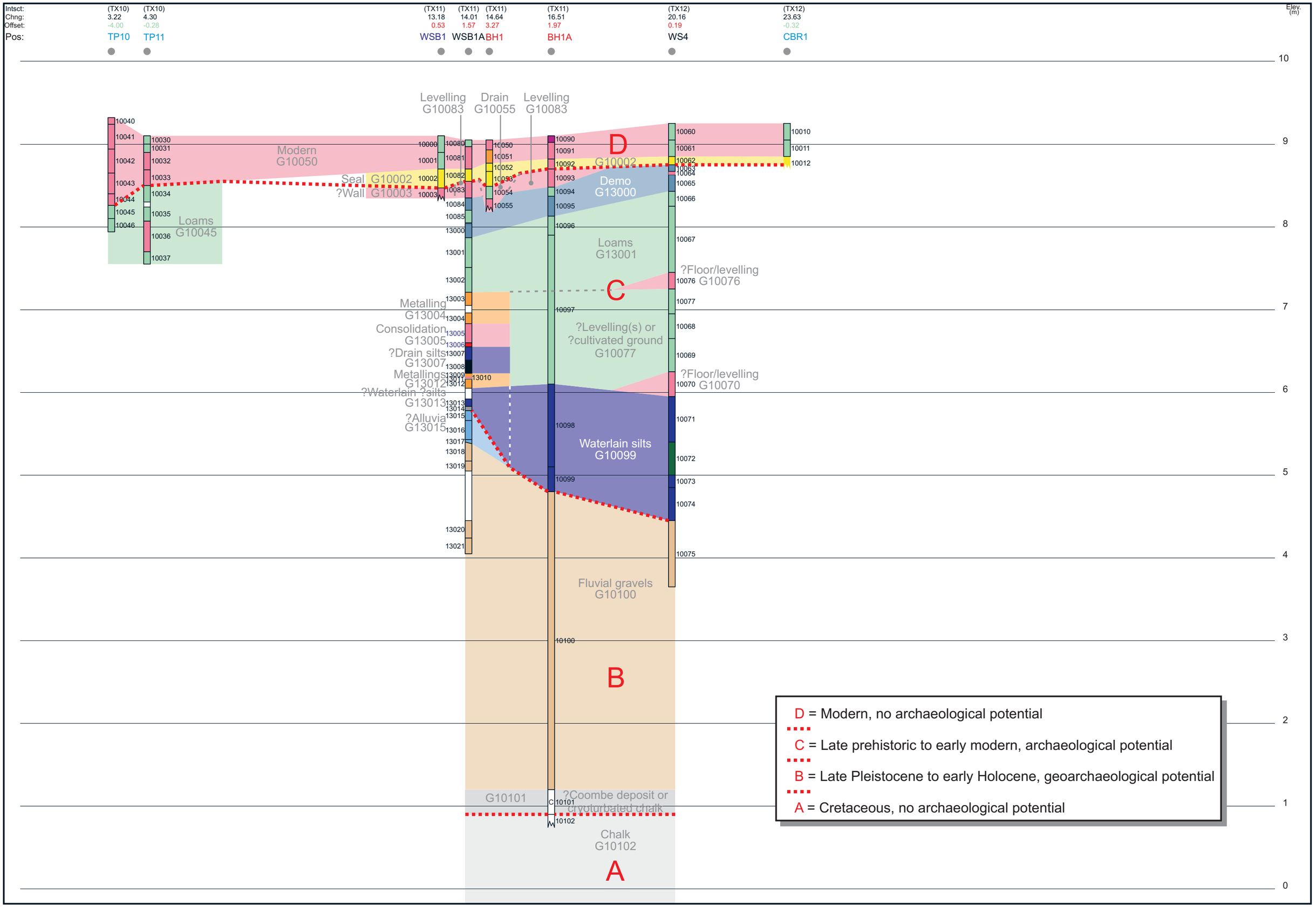

Fig 14. Transect TX1 (vertical scale 1:40, ave. horizontal spacing 1:100).

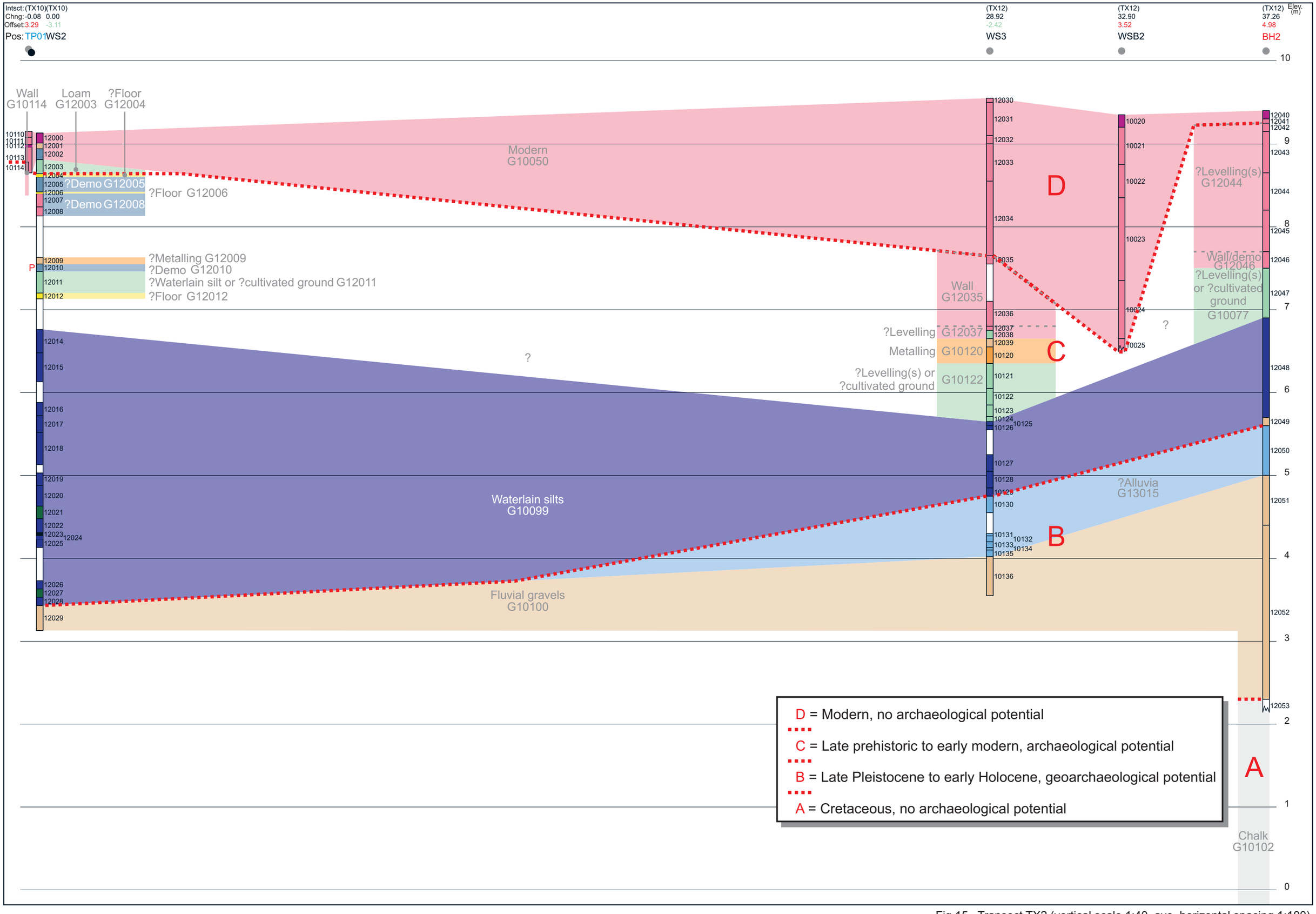

Fig 15. Transect TX2 (vertical scale 1:40, ave. horizontal spacing 1:100).

Intsct:	(TX2)	(TX2)	(TX1)	(TX1)
Chng:	5.84	12.24	18.36	22.08
Offset:	4.47	4.56	-3.22	-4.30
Pos:	WS2	TP01	TP10	TP11

Elev. (m)

10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

Wall G10114

D

12000 12001 12002 12003 12004 12005 12006 12007 12008

Loam G12003 10114
?FloorG12004
?Demo G12005
?FloorG12006
?Demo G12008

10110 10111 10112 10113

Modern G10050

10040 10041 10042 10043 10044 10045 10046

Loams G10045

10030 10031 10032 10033 10034 10035 10036 10037

12009 12010 12011 12012

?Metalling G12009
?Demo G12010
?Waterlain silt or ?cultivated ground G12011
?Floor G12012

C

12014 12015 12016 12017 12018 12019 12020 12021 12022 12023 12024 12025 12026 12027 12028

Waterlain silts G10099

12029

Fluvial gravels G10100

B

D = Modern, no archaeological potential

C = Late prehistoric to early modern, archaeological potential

B = Late Pleistocene to early Holocene, geoarchaeological potential

A = Cretaceous, no archaeological potential

Fig 16. Transect TX10 (vertical scale 1:40, ave. horizontal spacing 1:100).

Fig 17. Transect TX11 (vertical scale 1:40, ave. horizontal spacing 1:100).

Intsct:	(TX2)	(TX2)	(TX2)	(TX1)	(TX1)
Chng:	4.29	10.23	11.69	19.81	20.31
Offset:	2.38	-1.60	-5.96	3.20	6.68
Pos:	WS3	WSB2	BH2	CBR1	WS4

Elev. (m)

10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

12030 12031 12032 12033 12034 12035 12036 12037 12038 12039 10120 10121 10122 10123 10124 10125 10126 10127 10128 10129 10130 10131 10132 10133 10134 10135 10136

10020 10021 10022 10023 10024 10025

12040 12041 12042 12043 12044 12045 12046 12047 12048 12049 12050 12051 12052 12053

10010 10011 10012 10060 10061 10062 10063 10064 10065 10066 10067 10076 10077 10068 10069 10070 10071 10072 10073 10074 10075

Modern G10050

Wall G12035

?Levelling G12037

Metalling G10120

?Levelling(s) or ?cultivated ground G10122

?

?Levelling(s) G12044

?

Wall/demo G12046

?Levelling(s) or ?cultivated ground G10077

D

C

B

A

Seal G10002

Demo G13000

Loams G13001

?Floor/levelling G10076

?Floor/levelling G10070

Waterlain silts G10099

?Alluvia G13015

Fluvial gravels G10100

Chalk G10102

D = Modern, no archaeological potential

C = Late prehistoric to early modern, archaeological potential

B = Late Pleistocene to early Holocene, geoarchaeological potential

A = Cretaceous, no archaeological potential

Fig 18. Transect TX12 (vertical scale 1:40, ave. horizontal spacing 1:100).