Ancient Monuments Laboratory
Report 118/87

CANTERBURY: THE FISH REMAINS FROM MARLOWE SITES I - IV.

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Summary

Fish bones were examined from four sites in Canterbury called Marlowe I - IV. The deposits were of Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval date. The assemblage was dominated by marine fish, in the medieval and later deposits particularly by cod and related species. Flatfishes were also important and species such as garfish and thin-lipped grey mullet were present in small numbers.

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Introduction.

A total of 3292 fish bones were examined from deposits of Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval date. The latter two periods were the most prolific in terms of quantity of fish bones. Tables 1 - 7 display the number of bones for each species/group in each context.

In the tables certain categories have been used when bones could not be specifically identified, but could be assigned to a group. In particular large and small gadoid, where bones could be attributed to a size range within the Gadidae (cod family), but could not be placed more closely.

Some identifications were made by Penny Rhodes, notably from the Marlowe 1 and 11A, and these have been incorporated into the tables.

The sites have been considered together in this report because of the proximity of their location, the temporal comparability of the context groups, and all are thought to represent domestic refuse.

The following species were identified; Elasmobranchs (cartilaginous fish), conger eel (Conger conger), herring (Clupea harengus), Salmonidae, pike (Esox lucius), cod (Gadus morhua) haddock (Melanogrammus aeglefinus), whiting (Merlangius merlangus), ling (Molva molva), garfish (Belone belone), tub gurnard (Trigla lucerna), grey gurnard (Eutrigla gurnardus), bass (Dicentrarchus labrax), thin-lipped grey mullet (Liza ramada), cf wrasse (Labridae), turbot (Scophthalmus maximus), plaice (Pleuronectes platessa), lemon sole (Microstomus kitt), halibut (Hippoglossus hippoglossus), and sole (Solea solea).

The Roman Deposits

A total of 105 fish bones were recovered from deposits of early to late Roman date. These include cod, garfish, thin-lipped grey mullet, plaice and other indeterminate flatfish remains.

The density of fish bones per context is low, frequently restricted to a single bone. It is interesting to note that in contrast to later periods cod is very poorly represented, with a single positive identification from a late Roman context (408 from Marlowe 1V), and two instances of large gadoid remains from 648 Marlowe 1V and B469 Marlowe 11B.

Garfish appear in small numbers in both Roman and later medieval contexts, but not during the Saxon period. This species comes into the shallow waters of Northern Europe in late spring, and can be found close inshore throughout summer and autumn, (Wheeler 1978, 184). A surface living fish, it could have been an inshore seasonal catch and was probably hooked.

Thin-lipped grey mullet, identified from a single early Roman deposit, 629 Marlowe 1V, was also found in two medieval deposits. This species, also occurs in the Mediteranean, stays close inshore entering freshwater. It is mainly a summertime migrant on

the Channel coasts (Ibid 274). The grey mullets (Mugilidae) were evidently favoured in the Roman world since there are recipes for dressings for salt grey mullet in Apicius (Flower and Rosenbaum 1980).

Apart from the few occurences of cod and large gadoid remains the remaining consumption of fish at these sites is restricted to the flatfishes. Turbot was identified from a mid Roman deposit, 1052 Marlowe 1. A shallow inshore species, it is common in the southern North Sea and the English Channel (Wheeler 1978, 344). Also found in the shallow waters of the Mediteranean turbot were enjoyed by the Romans, and Columella recommends a muddy stretch of shore for rearing flatfish such as sole, turbot and flounder, (Forster and Heffner 1968, 405). The only other species of flatfish positively identified from Roman deposits is the plaice, these may well have been trapped along the shoreline.

The fish from the Roman contexts at these sites suggest a limited exploitation of marine waters mainly shallow water, inshore fishing and a absence of freshwater fish. The management of fish ponds, both marine and freshwater, was however well known to the Romans, although freshwater fish were less highly prized than marine, (Wilson 1973, 21).

The Saxon period

151 fish bones were recovered from deposits of Saxon date, the total is influenced by 101 indeterminate highly fragmented pieces of skull and fin rays from context 368 Marlowe 111.

Cod, whiting and indeterminate gadoid remains are present, as are plaice, indeterminate plaice/flounder, plaice/lemon sole, tub gurnard and bass. The only record of conger eel comes from a context of late Saxon to Mid Medieval date (141 Marlowe 1).

Whether the absence of garfish is an indication that it was not exploited in this period, or is a feature of the small quantity of material available from Saxon deposits is unclear.

The limited data from Saxon deposits suggests two main types of fishing; the exploitation of the gadoid group, cod being caught on lines and secondly trapping and catching on lines of flatfish along the shore.

Bass was identified from a single preopercular in a deposit of Early to Middle Saxon date from Marlowe 1, as well as from a maxillary of Late Saxon to Mid Medieval date (17 Marlowe 111). The latter deposit also contained whiting and tub gurnard.

The quantity of bone from the Saxon period is really too small to show any changes within the period or from the Roman and Medieval periods. But as in the Roman deposits there is a complete absence of freshwater fish.

The Medieval Period.

The remaining fish are all of Medieval and Post Medieval date, the largest samples being from Marlowe 111 (311 bones shown in Table 5) and in particular Marlowe IV (1872 bones shown in Table

7). Apart from the increase in the total number of bones other changes are also apparent. In particular the rise in importance of the cod group, which except perhaps in the case of whiting, are large enough fish to be recovered by hand picking. As a percentage of the number of fish identified to species/group level at Marlowe 111 cod, large gadoid, small gadoid, whiting and ling represent 42%, and the flatfishes including turbot, plaice, sole, plaice/flounder 24%. These percentages are depressed by the presence of part of the skeleton of a tub gurnard in a late medieval feature. Similarly in Marlowe 1V the cod fish group represents 72% of the identifiable bone (dramatically lowered to 35% if the 30 whiting heads from feature 53c are excluded), while flatfishes represent 23%.

The dominance of the cod group is also mirrored in Marlowe 1 and 11 although the samples are not so large. This may be interpreted as increased exploitation of deeper waters off the the south east coast. However the presence of ling in Marlowe 11A, 111 and 1V is evidence for the importing of fish, in a dried or salted state, from a more northerly port, since this species is not found this far south in the North Sea. It also possible that other species may also have been brought to Canterbury in this manner.

Exploitation of flatfishes is an important feature of these sites in all periods, showing a continuous fishing industry along the shoreline and in shallow waters. In addition to the species identified from earlier periods halibut was tentatively identified from a cleithrum of a small individual. However this species would also have to have been brought down from a more northerly port based on its current distribution, it has also been identified from medieval deposits at Baker Lane, Kings Lynn, (Wheeler 1977,406), where it was also considered to have been imported from northern waters.

Occasional elasmobranch vertebrae were present. These are indeterminate to species, and often poorly preserved the elasmobranch skeleton being composed of cartilage. None of the distinctive dermal denticles were present, possibly due to a lack of sieving through a fine mesh. It is likely that this group which includes sharks, dogfish and rays is under represented.

Conger eel, which can be caught on lines and in traps along rocky shorelines, was identified in small quantities from medieval and later deposits. Other marine species include herring (only identified from Marlowe 11B and 1V) which should perhaps have been much better represented, given the importance of the herring fleets during the medieval period when pickled and smoked herrings became a staple food from the 13th century onwards. Their low occurence may be biased by a lack of sieving in some deposits.

Garfish, gurnards, bass and thin-lipped grey mullet are often represented by few bones, except for the partial skeleton of tub gurnard previously mentioned, and would have added some variety to the more common cod fishes and flatfishes.

The only evidence for the consumption of freshwater fish are 7 skull fragments of pike, possibly the same fish, from the late Medieval pit 53c. The virtual absence of freshwater fish is surprising, especially since a number of mills are situated along

the river Stour, and traps were traditionally placed at these points to catch eels and salmon. The 'piscina' shown on the map of Canterbury circa 1500 at Christ Church Priory would only have stored live fish for the monks consumption. The dominance of marine fish at these sites may reflect the social status of those whose domestic refuse they represent.

Bone Distribution within Contexts.

In general the fish bones seem to be randomly distributed within contexts, with the exception of the pit 53c of Late Medieval date in Marlowe IV. The identifiable bone in this feature was almost exclusively skull fragments except for 3 flatfish vertebral centra. The skull fragments included at least 30 whiting heads, and the whole deposit includes the waste from beheading fish.

Butchery.

A total of six examples of butchery were noted, all of medieval date and include a single caudal vertebral centrum of ling, showing knifecuts, four cod vertebral centra showed evidence of cut marks and a single cod cleithrum had been chopped possibly while beheading the fish.

Size

Measurements were taken whenever possible to try and reconstruct the size of the fish. The size of cod was estimated from the measurements of the dentary and premaxilla (using the methods of Wheeler and Jones 1976) and in other instances were calculated from comparison with modern specimens of known length.

Measurements of two cod bones from Late Saxon deposits suggested lengths of 75 and 105cm total length. An average size for cod today is around 120cms, as the smaller fish tend to live closer inshore, it may not have been necessary to go into deep waters to catch these fish.

The remaining measured cod are of at least Medieval date, the sizes are as follows in ascending order; 65, 75, 90, 90, 98, 106, and 125 cms, except for the latter none are large specimens.

The whiting which could be measured were all of at least Medieval date and estimated at between 15 and 45 cms, (n = 53). The deposit of thirty heads had an estimated size range of between 25 and 45 cms total length. The average size today is between 30 and 40 cms.

Conclusions

The fish from the Marlowe sites show a preference for marine fish from the Roman to Post Medieval period, with cod and the cod fish group rising to greater importance in Medieval times. Freshwater fish are represented only by a single pike head. Since the shortest route to the coast is approximately six miles to Whitstable even in the Roman period seasonally available marine fish could have been transported fresh to Canterbury. However

salted, dried and later pickled and smoked marine fish would also have been marketed.

Acknowledgements

I should like to thank Penny Rhodes for allowing me to use her identifications, and Mr A Wheeler (BMNH) for use of reference material.

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Table 1.
Canterbury - Marlowe 1.

Context	Con	Cod	Gad	Had	Whi	Bas	Tur	Pla	P/L	Uni	Tot
1052 MR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1155 MR	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
1070 LR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
206 LR/ES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
433 ES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
398 E/MS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
485 E/MS	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
71 LS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
105 LS	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
192 LS	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
370 LS	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
212 LS/EM	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
172 LS/MM	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
32 MM	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	15	21
64 MM	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
112 MM	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
117 MM	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
118 MM	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
140 MM	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	11	12
192 MM	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
205 MM	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
14 LM	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16 LM	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
49 LM	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
137 LM	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	36	44
141 LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	1	19	1	1	4	1	1	14	4	70	116

Key;
Cod = Cod
Had = Haddock
Bas = Bass
Pla = Plaice
Uni = Unidentifiable

Gad = Gadoid
Whi = Whiting
Tur = Turbot
P/L = Plaice/Lemon Sole

MR = Mid Roman
LR/ES = Late Roman/Early Saxon
E/MS = Early/Middle Saxon
LS/EM = Late Saxon/Early Medieval
LM = Late Medieval

LR = Late Roman
ES = Early Saxon
LS = Late Saxon
MM = Mid Medieval

Table 2
Canterbury: Marlowe 11A

Context	Cod	Lin	Gad	Whi	Pla	Fla	Uni	Total
252 X11/X111 MM	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
306 MM	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	6
1110 X11/X111 MM	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
1120 X11/X111 MM	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
1122	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	88
1130 X11/X111 MM	1	–	–	–	–	10	46	57
1136 X11/X111 MM	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
1143 X11/X111 MM	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
1156 X11/X111 MM	–	–	1	–	1	1	8	11
1167 X11/X111 MM	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
X11/X111 P S MM	30*	–	8	1	–	–	17	56
X11/X111 RP S MM	8	1	–	–	–	3	5	17
482 LM	–	–	1	9	–	–	32	42
Total	40	1	10	12	4	15	202	284

Key:
Cod = Cod
Lin = Ling
Gad = Gadoid
Whi = Whiting
Pla = Plaice
Fla = Flatfish
Uni = Unidentifiable
MM = Mid Medieval
LM = Late Medieval
P S = Pit Sample
RP S = Robber Pit Sample
* = cods head lying on left side

Table 3
Canterbury: Marlowe 11B

Context	Con	Her	Cod	LGd	SGd	Whi	Gar	Pla	Sol	Fla	Uni	TL
758B ER	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
1012 ER	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	6	9
B405 MR	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
565 MR	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
566 MR	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
B469 LR	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
353 LR	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
B554 LR	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
114 MM	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
S90 257B MM	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	141	172
V111 B115 MM	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
V111 B21 MM	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
X B96 MM	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
X11 Pit/Tre MM	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	19	26
X11 B145 MM	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
X11 Pits MM	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14
X111 16 MM	8	9	16	5	2	2	3	19	2	16	115	197
X111 B12	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
X111 Pit sam MM	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	26
X111 4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Total	9	9	20	13	2	33	3	24	2	21	333	469

Key:
Con = Conger eel
Her = Herring
Cod = Cod
LGd = Large Gadoid
SGd = Small Gadoid
Whi = Whiting
Gar = Garfish
Pla = Plaice
Sol = Sole
Fla = Flatfish
Uni = Unidentifiable
Tl = Total
ER = Early Roman
MR = Mid Roman
LR = Late Roman
MM = Mid Medieval
Pit/Tre = Pits & Trenches
Pit sam = Pit Sample

Table 4
Canterbury: Marlowe III Part 1 (Roman to Saxon).

Context	Cod	Lgd	Whi	Gar	Gur	Bas	Wra	Pla	P/F	Fla	Uni	TL
II 1051 ER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
II 1125 ER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
III 1300F MR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
IV 878 MR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
IV/VIII 588 LR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
V 564 LR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
V 790 LR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
V 792 LR	-	-	-	1?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
V 793 LR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
VI-IX 597 LR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	5
VI-IX LR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
VI 659 LR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	13
VI 807 LR	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
VII/IX 483 LR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
VII 617 LR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
VII 802 LR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
IX 370 LR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
368 E/MS	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	101	108
XII 17 LS/MM	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	9
Total	1	2	1	3	1	1	6	1	1	7	154	178

Key;
Cod = Cod
Whi = Whiting
Gur = Tub Gurnard
Wra = cf Wrasse
P/F = Plaice/Flounder
Uni = unidentifiable
ER = Early Roman
LR = Late Roman
LS/MM = Late Saxon to Mid Medieval

Lgd = Large gadoid
Gar = Garfish
Bas = Bass
Pla = Plaice
Fla = Flatfish indet

MR = Mid Roman
E/MS = Early to Mid Saxon

Table 5
Canterbury - Marlowe III Part II (Medieval to Post Medieval)

Context	Con	Cod	LGd	SGd	Whi	Lin	Gar	Gur	Mul	Tur	Pla	Sol	P/F	Fla	Uni	Tl
212 MM	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	59
1537 295 MM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
XII 51 MM	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
XIII/9 111 MM	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
XIII/9 160 MM	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	7
XIII 190 MM	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
XIII 192 MM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
XIII 239 MM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
XIII/9 Pit sam	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
89 LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
V 80 LM	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
1X 46 LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
XIII 111 LM	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
XIII 156 LM	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
XIII 239 LM	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
XIII 218 LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
XIV/10 237 LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
XIV Pits LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
XIV/10 Pit LM	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
XIV LM	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	31	-	2	5	-	-	-	74	116
XV 318 LM	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14
XV/11 41 LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
XV/11 113 LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
XV/12 47 LM	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	44
XV/12 52 LM	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
XV 9 LM/PM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
XV 25 LM/PM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
XV 27 LM/PM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
XV 47 LM/PM	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
XV 132 LM/PM	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
XV=11/12 118	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
XV=11 32 LM/PM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
XV/11 37 LM/PM	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
XV/11 53 LM/PM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	1	-	3	10
XV/12 38 LM/PM	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
XV/12 145 LM/PM	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	5	13	23	4	6	2	2	31	1	3	11	5	8	1	196	311

Key;
Con = Conger eel
Cod = Cod
LGd = Large Gadoid
SGd = Small Gadoid
Whi = Whiting
Lin = Ling
Gar = Garfish
Gur = Tub Gurnard
Mul = Thin lipped grey mullet
MM = Mid Medieval
LM = Late Medieval
LM/PM = Late Medieval to Post Medieval

Table 6
Canterbury - Marlowe IV. Part 1 (Roman to Saxon).

Context	Cod	LGd	Gar	Mul	P/F	Fla	Uni	Tl
11 629 ER	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
644 ER	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
111 712 MR	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
V1 689 MR	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
V1 807 MR	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
V11 648 MR	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
V11 649 MR	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
V11 654 MR	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	4
V11/V111 547 MR	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1V/V111 408 LR	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
V11/V111 607 LR	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
V/V111 511 LR	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
V111 631B LR	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
X111 541 LR	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
368 M-LS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
X 470 LS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
X 5500 LS	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
X/X1 Pits LS	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
X/X1 564 LS	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
X/X1 349 LS	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
X1 387 LS	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
X1 Pits comb. LS	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Total	3	9	4	1	4	2	29	52

Key;
Cod = Cod
Gar = Garfish
P/F = Plaice/Flounder
Uni = Unidentifiable
ER = Early Roman
LR = Late Roman
LS = Late Saxon

LGd = Large Gadoid
Mul = Thin lipped grey mullet
Fla = Flatfish indet
Tl = Total
MR = Mid Roman
M-LS = Mid to Late Saxon

Table 7
Canterbury - Marlowe IV, Part 11 (Medieval to Post Medieval).

Context	Ela	Con	Her	Pik	Cod	LGd	SGd	Had	Whi	Lin	TGu	GGu	Bas	Tur	Pla	P/F	Sol	Hal	Fla	Uni	Tl
75A MM	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
889 MM	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
111 104A MM	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
X1 333 MM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4
X1 325 MM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
X111 Pits MM	-	8	5	-	26	25	-	2	4	-	-	-	3	1	31	30	18	-	16	560	729
X111 144 LM	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
X111 366 LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
X1V 127c LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
X1V 136 LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
X1V 145A LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
X1V 185 LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
X1V 193 LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
X1V 234 LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
X1V 249 LM	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
X1V 330 LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
X1V 355A LM	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7
X1V Pits LM	-	-	-	-	7	40	2	-	7	6	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	1	28	97
X1V/XV 280 LM	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
XV 51c LM	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	16
XV 53c LM	-	1	1	7	-	-	100	-	308	-	-	-	1	-	43	-	-	1	3	246	711
XV 61A LM	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6
XV 62A LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18
XV 62c LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
XV 72b LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
XV 74 LM	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	8
XV 75B LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
XV 106A LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
XV 130A LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
XV 213A LM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
XV Pits LM	2	-	-	-	14	8	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	2	2	6	1	-	1	98	145
XV 51A L-PM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	13
XV 55A L-PM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	8
XV 57A L-PM	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
XV 62c L-PM	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	16
XV 62H L-PM	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
XV 62I L-PM	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
XV 72A L-PM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
XV 75B L-PM	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	8
XV 79A L-PM	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
XV 90 L-PM	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
XV 112A L-PM	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
XV 130B L-PM	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
XV 213B L-PM	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	15
XV 236 L-PM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Total	3	17	6	7	69	84	104	2	329	11	2	1	6	5	86	49	20	1	29	1040	1872

Key;

Ela = Elasmobranch	Con = Conger eel
Her = Herring	Pik = Pike
Cod = Cod	LGd = Large Gadoid
SGd = Small Gadoid	Had = Haddock
Whi = Whiting	Lin = Ling
TGu = Tub Gurnard	GGu = Grey Gurnard
Bas = Bass	Tur = Turbot
Pla = Plaice	P/F = Plaice/Flounder
Sol = Sole	Hal = Halibut
Fla = Flatfish indet.	Uni = Unidentifiable
Tl = Total	
MM = Mid Medieval	LM = Late Medieval

L-PM = Late to Post Medieval