

**Channel Tunnel Rail Link  
Union Railways (South) Limited**

**Project Area 430/570**

**BEECHBROOK WOOD, HOTHFIELD, KENT  
ARC BBW 00**

**TARGETED WATCHING BRIEF  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
FINAL**

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## LIST OF CONTENTS

### SUMMARY

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	Project Background.....	1
1.2	Geology and Topography .....	2
1.3	Archaeological and Historical Background .....	2
2.	ORIGINAL PRIORITIES, AIMS AND METHODOLOGY .....	5
2.1	Landscape Zone Priorities.....	5
2.2	Primary Fieldwork Event Aims .....	5
2.3	Fieldwork Methodology.....	6
2.4	Summary of Excavation Results.....	7
2.5	Limitations of the Data Collection.....	8
2.6	Assessment Methodology .....	9
3.	FACTUAL DATA AND QUANTIFICATION.....	10
3.1	The Stratigraphic Record .....	10
3.2	Provisional Phase Summary .....	12
3.3	The Artefactual Record.....	28
3.4	The Environmental Record .....	29
3.5	Dating.....	30
3.6	Archive Storage and Curation.....	30
4.	STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL .....	32
4.1	Stratigraphic Potential.....	32
4.2	Artefactual Potential .....	35
4.3	Environmental Potential.....	39
4.4	Dating Potential .....	39
4.5	Overall Potential .....	40
4.6	Updated Research Questions .....	46
5.	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	53
6.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	55
	APPENDIX 1 - CERAMICS.....	56
1.1	Introduction.....	56
1.2	Earlier Prehistoric Pottery.....	56
1.3	The Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Roman and Medieval Pottery .....	62
1.4	Ceramic Building Material .....	69
1.5	Fired Clay .....	71
	APPENDIX 2 LITHICS .....	75
2.1	Flint.....	75
2.2	Humanly Modified Stone.....	77
	APPENDIX 3 - METALWORK .....	81
3.1	Silver.....	81
3.2	Copper Alloy.....	81
3.3	Iron.....	83
3.4	Lead .....	84
	APPENDIX 4 COINS .....	85
	APPENDIX 5 SLAG AND METALWORKING DEBRIS .....	86

APPENDIX 6 HUMAN REMAINS .....	89
APPENDIX 7 ANIMAL BONE .....	93
APPENDIX 8 MACROSCOPIC PLANT REMAINS AND CHARCOAL .....	95

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Beechbrook Wood: Field work Events
Table 2: Location and extent of detailed mitigation
Table 3: Quantitative summary of fieldwork results
Table 4: Summary of excavation results by phase
Table 5: Overview of sites phases and main features for Fieldwork Events ARC BBW00 and ARC BWD98
Table 6: Record of the archive

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location
Figure 2: Beechbrook Wood: Fieldwork Events prior to ARC BBW00
Figure 3: Beechbrook Wood: Fieldwork Events included in assessment
Figure 4: Target Area C - Overview
Figure 5: Target Area A - Overview
Figure 6: Detailed plan - Area C
Figure 7: Detailed plan - Area C - activity area 1952 and Bronze Age activity phases 4 and 5
Figure 8: Enclosure 3072 and related Iron Age activity (Area A)
Figure 9: Middle Bronze Age/Late Bronze Age activity areas 2440 and 2442 (Area C)
Figure 10: Section 2013

## SPECIALIST APPENDICES

Table 1.1: Quantification of all pottery recovered by excavation during ARC BBW00
Table 1.2: Quantification of all pottery recovered by sieving ARC BBW00
Table 1.3: Breakdown by period of earlier ceramics from ARC BBW00
Table 1.4: Quantification of earlier prehistoric pottery from ARC BBW00
Table 1.4: Middle-Iron Age - Late Iron Age 1 Pottery Series
Table 1.5: Quantification of key assemblages of Middle Iron Age to Early Roman pottery recovered by excavation during ARC BBW00
Table 1.6: Quantification of key assemblages of pottery from Middle Iron Age to Early Roman period recovered by sieving from ARC BBW00
Table 1.7: Key to Special numbers of key assemblages: Group numbers, feature interpretation and number of illustration from ARC BBW00
Table 1.8: Quantification of all pottery recovered during ARC BWD98
Table 1.9: Quantification of key assemblages recovered from ARC BWD98 by context/group
Table 1.10: Quantification of ceramic building materials by count and weight ARC BBW00
Table 1.11: Quantification of fired clay by count and weight from ARC BBW00
Table 2.1: Quantification and breakdown of the flint assemblage ARC BBW00 by context
Table 2.2: Quantification of flint from ARC BWD98 by context
Table 2.3: Quantification and breakdown of worked stone assemblage by context from ARC BBW00
Table 2.4: Quantification and breakdown of the unworked stone assemblage by context from ARC BBW00
Table 2.5: Quantification of worked stone by context from ARC BWD98

- Table 3.1: Quantification of copper alloy objects from ARC BBW00 by context
- Table 3.2: Quantification of copper alloy objects from ARC BWD98 by context
- Table 3.4: Quantification of all iron objects from ARC BBW00 by context
- Table 3.5: Quantification of all lead objects by context from ARC BBW00
- Table 4.1: Quantification of coins by context from ARC BBW00
- Table 5.1: Quantification of slag and metalworking debris by context from ARC BBW00
- Table 6.1: Quantification of cremated human bone by context from ARC BBW00
- Table 7.1: Percentage of hand collected identified fragments by context, feature interpretation and period from ARC BBW00.
- Table 7.2: Percentage of sieved identified fragments by context, feature interpretation and period.
- Table 7.3: Quantification of identified fragments of burnt animal bone from ARC BWD98
- Table 8.1: Samples with significant charcoal assemblages from ARC BBW00
- Table 8.2: Summary of samples containing seeds or chaff from ARC BBW00

## SUMMARY

As part of an extensive programme of archaeological investigation carried out in advance of the construction of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL), the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) was commissioned by Union Railways (South) Limited (URS) to maintain a Targeted Watching Brief on the site of a proposed railhead at Beechbrook Wood within CTRL Project Area 430/570 between October 2000 and July 2001. Investigations prior to the construction programme had revealed traces of a poorly preserved prehistoric landscape of an agricultural nature, thus the site was designated a Targeted Watching Brief. During the course of the programme, more extensive remains were uncovered and a subsequent classification of the site as a Significant Discovery Individual (SDI) was made. Included in this assessment are two phases of fieldwork (ARC BBW00 and ARC BWD98).

The size of the construction site totalled 37 ha. The fieldwork revealed extensive multi-period remains, ranging in date from the Mesolithic through to the early Roman period. The earliest prehistoric evidence was restricted to the north of the site and consisted of pits with occasional *in situ* artefact assemblages, including a concentration of flint-knapping debris from a large late Mesolithic feature. Other isolated features contained early Neolithic flint tools and Plain Bowl pottery. The nature of activity during these periods is difficult to interpret but could represent quite intensive use of the site from the late Mesolithic onwards, perhaps as a favoured temporary camp site.

During the Beaker period, activity is more intense, and includes evidence suggestive of settlement and burial activity, including a substantial and varied domestic Beaker assemblage, recovered from a group of features. A small ring ditch, possibly a roundhouse or barrow ditch, is dated to this period by pottery finds, as are two intercutting barrow ditches.

Groups of features dated to the middle/late Bronze Age are comparatively few in number but finds include metalwork and loomweight fragments. Although the nature of the activity in this period is complex to understand, some regionally important new transitional ceramic types were recovered.

The main prehistoric occupation of the site commences during the Late Bronze Age. From this time the settlement focus experiences periodic shifts towards the lower lying terrains to the east and south, whilst the northern plateau lies abandoned. Land divisions may be associated with an only partly exposed settlement at the eastern boundary. The latter produced rare evidence for contemporary superstructures within an extensive assemblage of daub. Truncated cremation burials are found in repeated association with the field boundaries. A further ring ditch nearby produced a small amount of Late Bronze Age pottery and may indicate a contemporary structure. Evidence for the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition is limited to one securely dated ceramic assemblage from a shallow pit.

A double-ditched enclosure was established during the Middle Iron Age at the south-western extreme of the site which revealed evidence of entrance remodelling and placed deposits including cremated human remains in its ditch fills. A new regional pottery fabric series was identified within the extensive ceramic assemblage from this structure. Use of the structure may have been relatively short-lived. A small group of urned cremation burials outside its limits may represent a closing deposit.

During the Late Iron Age, two *foci* of activity are present. To the south, further enclosure activity, including the construction of at least one possible causeway, occurs around the perimeter of the earlier enclosure. The function of these earthworks remains unclear, but they may have served pastoral or agricultural purposes. To the north, artefactual evidence from two industrial plots is suggestive of metalworking and trade. The two areas appear broadly contemporary, possibly indicating occupational zoning. Ceramic evidence indicates that activity in both areas continued into the Early Roman period without noticeable changes in their nature. The site appears to have ceased to be used around AD 250; this may be due to a gradual settlement shift towards the north and south.

There is some evidence for peripheral use of the site by manorial complexes to the north and south during the 13<sup>th</sup> century. After *c.* AD 250 there is little evidence for activity other than agricultural use of the land until the post-medieval period.

The preliminary phasing can be summarised as follows:

- Phase 1. Mesolithic. Flint tool technology, artefactual evidence for occupation.
- Phase 2. Early Neolithic. Flint tool technology, limited artefactual evidence for sedentism and agriculture.
- Phase 3. Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Beaker). Settlement, ritual land-use.
- Phases 4-5. Middle-Later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Land division, agricultural subsistence, settlement, metalworking, barrows and cremation burials.
- Phase 6. Middle-Late Iron Age. Multiple enclosure, agriculture, expansion, structured deposition.
- Phase 7. Late Iron Age/Early Roman. Industrial plots and occupational zones, ritual activity associated with enclosures.
- Phase 8. Roman. Possible trackway, metalworking, cremation burials.
- Phase 9. Earlier Medieval. Evidence for peripheral agricultural use.

The key themes and ideas that have emerged as a result of the Fieldwork Events and the post-excavation assessment suggest that there is excellent potential to address most areas of research interest that were identified in the Fieldwork Event Aims and the Landscape Zone Priorities. The application of scientific techniques is likely to refine and confirm the sequence of activities represented across the site.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 The OAU was commissioned by Union Railways (South) Limited (URS) to maintain a Targeted Watching Brief at Beechbrook Wood, within CTRL Project Area 430/570 (Figure 1). This work formed part of an extensive programme of archaeological investigation carried out in advance of the railhead (area 570) and construction of the trace (area 430) of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL). Investigations prior to the construction programme had revealed traces of a poorly preserved prehistoric landscape of an agricultural nature; as a result the area under impact from construction was designated a Targeted Watching Brief. During the course of the programme, more extensive remains were uncovered, and a subsequent classification of the site as a Significant Discovery Individual (SDI) was made.
- 1.1.2 All Fieldwork Events are grouped under the name of the principal site, Beechbrook Wood, and are listed in Table 1, with the location, extent and dimensions of the detailed archaeological mitigation given in Table 2. With the exception of strip, map and sample excavation South of Beechbrook Wood (ARC BWD 98), the results of previous investigations have been reported on separately and are not incorporated in detail into the stratigraphic or specialist assessments presented here (see Figure 2 for detailed of Fieldwork Events prior to ARC BBW00 and Figure 3 for extent of Fieldwork Events included in this assessment).
- 1.1.3 The archaeological work was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Rail Link Engineering (RLE), and agreed in consultation with English Heritage and Kent County Council (KCC) on behalf of the Local Planning Authorities.

*Table 1: Beechbrook Wood: Fieldwork Events*

Fieldwork Event	Type	Code	Contractor	Dates of fieldwork
Desk-top Assessment	Surface Collection Survey	URL 94	OAU	11/94
South of Beechbrook Wood	Geophysical Survey	ARC BWD95	ABA	1/96
South of Beechbrook Wood	Evaluation	ARC BWD97	MoLAS	2.9.97-8.9.97
Beechbrook Wood	Evaluation	ARC BBW98	MoLAS	12.8.98-28.8.98
Beechbrook Wood Geophysical Investigations	Geophysical Survey	ARC BGO98	OAU/GSB	21.1.99-22.9.99
South of Beechbrook Wood	Excavation	ARC BWD98	MoLAS	1.9.98-30.9.98
CTRL Contract 430 Watching Brief	Watching Brief	ARC 430/99	OAU	5.6.99-17.8.01
Beechbrook Wood	Targeted Watching Brief	ARC BBW00	OAU	13.10.00-17.8.01

*Table 2: Location and extent of detailed mitigation*

Fieldwork Event	Code	From/to URL grid point	From/to NGR	Area	Maximum Dimensions
South of Beechbrook Wood	ARC BWD97	78350/25350 78400/25200	TQ 9834 5204/4535 1510 TQ 9839 5201/4520 1504	c. 1.9 ha	140 x 65 m
Beechbrook Wood	ARC BBW00	78125/26050 78900/25150	TQ 9812 0193/4605 1542 TQ 9889 5227/4515 1502	c. 37 ha	1.1 x 0.5 km

## 1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site is situated in the Great Stour valley, c. 2 km north-west of the limits of the town of Ashford, Kent, in an area known as the Vale of Holmesdale. It runs a parallel northwestern-southeastern course of just over 1 km with the escarpment to the east and the river to the west, at a roughly equal distance of 2.5 km (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 The solid geology of the area consists of the Lower Greensand, the Folkestone Beds of the Lower Cretaceous, near its eastern boundary with the Gault Clay. Little of it was, however, exposed during the earthworks: the majority of the deposits encountered were instead found to be consistent with a drift capping of clay-with-flints. This may be part of the Lenham Beds and is presumed to be of Pliocene date (GSoGB 1966, 204-205). It included an extensive facies of yellow ferruginous sand which was several metres deep across the northern half of the site, whilst a mottled grey clay-with-flint prevailed to the south. Patches of Head Brickearth of up to 1 m depth were found to cover these deposits across the site, but were generally more extensive and deeper to the south and west. All deposits were overlain by a modern topsoil and patches of subsoil, varying in consistency and thickness with the underlying substrates.
- 1.2.3 The topography of the site is dominated by a general rise from south to north, from approximately 56 to 68 m OD. A dried-up watercourse is thought to be represented by a distinct east-west aligned undulation crossing the centre of the site south of the woodland.
- 1.2.4 Beechbrook Wood, a small fragment of ancient coppice woodland, is situated to the centre-west of the site. Spring activity was observed at the centre and south of the site during construction. Prior to the CTRL construction, the site was under pasture and arable cultivation.

## 1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 Desk-top assessment contained in *Union Railways Environmental Statement of Cultural and Historical Effects* (1994a) had identified the archaeological potential of the site due to a series of crop marks recorded from aerial photographs and the results of surface collection survey (URL 1994b) that indicated the presence of possible enclosure features to the south of Beechbrook Wood. The latter area was subjected to an evaluation and subsequent strip, map and sample excavation (ARC BWD97 and ARC BWD98) prior to the construction of the CTRL. These appeared to indicate the presence of a severely plough-damaged agricultural landscape of Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British date, consisting of field boundary ditches and a few isolated discrete and structural features, with only residual evidence of earlier occupation.
- 1.3.2 An evaluation across the main area of landtake for the railhead construction was undertaken as an impact assessment for two proposed borrow pit quarries in 1998 (ARC BBW98). The results of this investigation appeared to support the overall conclusions drawn from those at South of Beechbrook Wood, and also identified the presence of two possible settlement enclosure ditches to the north and centre-east of the site. A gradiometric survey subsequently undertaken for their plotting (ARC BGO98) proved largely unsuccessful in the tracing of any linears recorded during the evaluation, with the exception of one possible curvilinear enclosure ditch at the northern extreme of the site. The survey did not reveal any further significant anomalies indicative of settlement activity in the trial plots.
- 1.3.3 Earthworks in preparation for the CTRL trace to the west were monitored as part of the overall Contract 430 Watching Brief during 1998/1999 (ARC 430/99) which revealed no significant archaeological deposits in the area of Beechbrook Farm (chainage 85+350→85+900), but four Late Iron Age/early Romano-British ditches in the area adjacent



to the limits of South of Beechbrook Wood strip, map and sample excavation ARC BBW 98 (85+900→86+200). These features were classed as Significant Discoveries Supplementary (SDS).

- 1.3.4 Detailed archaeological works taking place in the vicinity of Beechbrook Wood as part of the CTRL mitigation included survey and trenching at Yonse Farm (ARC YFM98), a 19th-century model farm with medieval precursors to the south, and Parsonage Farm (ARC PFM98), a 16th-century structure, also with earlier foundations, to the north. Dispersed additional features were also recorded during ARC 430/99, most notably parts of a medieval moat at Parsonage Farm. A small concentration of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint was also recovered from chainage 85+100→85+200. To the south, the watching brief revealed two post-medieval rubbish pits thought to be associated with the later occupation phases of Yonse Farm (86+200→86+500).
- 1.3.5 Significant Discovery Individual (SDI) Tutt Hill (chainage 83+800→84+900), made during watching brief ARC 430/99 *c.* 1.5 km to the north, is the principal local CTRL parallel to Beechbrook Wood. Both the range of ceramic phases and the nature of the evidence, in particular the presence of four Neolithic/Early Bronze Age round barrows, are mirrored in the Beechbrook Wood data. Topographically, Tutt Hill is situated on the apex of the south-easternmost spur of the Downs escarpment before the escarpment is cut by the Great Stour Valley. Both sites can therefore be regarded as a topographical entity in a geographically significant location.
- 1.3.6 Recent watching brief work on CTRL Contract 430 at West of Leda Cottages (chainage 83 + 150→ 83+ 300), *c.* 3 km to the north of Beechbrook Wood, revealed an industrial complex of early Romano-British date, either marginally overlapping or immediately post-dating the latest main activity phases at Beechbrook Wood.
- 1.3.7 Further sites along the CTRL corridor relevant for the periods represented in the Beechbrook Wood material are investigations undertaken at Snarkhurst Wood (ARC SNK99), Harrietsham (ARC HRT 99), and Eyhorne Street (ARC 420 99), around 20 km north of Beechbrook Wood.
- 1.3.8 The wider area has many surviving traces of prehistoric and historic occupation, and is flanked by the village conservation areas of Westwell to the east and Hothfield to the west. However, no major archaeological sites were known prior to CTRL construction.
- 1.3.9 To the centre-west of Beechbrook Wood, remains of the ancient coppice woodland (URL 1994a; OAU No. 2094) survive, although some truncation of its original extent was necessitated during the CTRL construction. The cultivation of chestnut coppicing was historically a widespread way of utilising the poor acidic soils of the area (KCC 1995, 15). Further remains of ancient woodland nearby are Ripple Wood (OAU No. 2093) to the north, and Balls Wood (OAU No. 2068), Lodge Wood (OAU No. 2069) and Godinton Park (OAU No. 2070) to the south. The registered historic common of the village of Hothfield is bordering on the site to the north-west, and is a designated Local Nature Reserve due to its acid bogs (KCC 1995, 32).
- 1.3.10 Prehistoric flint has been recorded from most of the surrounding areas, including Westwell (OAU No. 1352), Lenham (OAU No. 1346), and Mesolithic flint from Potters Corner, *c.* 0.25 km south-east of Beechbrook Wood (URL 1994, 161).
- 1.3.11 Romano-British origins are attributed to the village of Lenham, *c.* 10 km north of Beechbrook Wood (KCC 1995, 26-27), but the 18th-century discovery of an Iron Age gold hoard from the same location (OAU No. 1126) suggests even earlier activity. Iron Age cremation burials and Romano-British pottery have also been found at Charing (OAU No.

1140), c. 4 km to the north-east, and an Iron Age cemetery has been attributed to Hothfield (Jessup 1966, 15). A Romano-British cremation burial was recorded at Potters Corner (URL 1994a, 161).

- 1.3.12 During the 13th century, the area experienced a period of expansion, and many surviving buildings, such as at Godinton Park and Chapel Farm, can be traced to manorial origins of that date (KCC 1995, 29, 36).
- 1.3.13 Evidence for a past pottery industry is not only suggested in the place name, but was attested by spotfinds of pottery wasters dated to the 13th century and expanses of charred earth at Potters Corner (URL 1994a, 161).
- 1.3.14 Trackways follow the main topographical features of the area. The Pilgrims' Way follows the chalk at the foot of the Downs escarpment, and has previously been identified as forming part of a 'dual' prehistoric route together with a ridgeway atop the escarpment (Margery 1951). Today, the Great Stour Way and Greensand Way meander through the valley, following the course of the river and the Greensand ridge respectively. An ancient origin for these cannot be ascertained, but seems likely.
- 1.3.15 Place-names suggestive of past land-use are common to the region. This is exemplified by the site name, Beechbrook Wood, itself: a local meaning of both the terms 'beech' and 'brook' in relation to the iron working industry in the Weald has been described previously (Straker 1931, glossary, xii). In this context, 'beech' may be used to indicate 'cinder' or ironworking slag, whilst the term 'brook' describes "a meadow abutting on a stream, liable to flooding"(ibid). The name also confirms the former existence of a watercourse, as suggested by the topography of the site (see 1.2.3.).
- 1.3.16 An active spring is recorded midway between Parsonage and Beechbrook Farm on the 1876 Tithe Map.

## 2. ORIGINAL PRIORITIES, AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Landscape Zone Priorities

2.1.1 The site falls on the border between the Wealden Greensand and the North Downs Landscape Zone, and is of relevance to the periods listed below, as defined in the CTRL Research Strategy. The majority of the evidence uncovered falls within period categories 2 and 3, although limited but significant findings were made pertaining to periods 1 and 4i.

1	Hunter Foragers	(400,000-4,500 BC)
2	Early Agriculturists	(4,500-2,000 BC)
3	Farming Communities	(2,000-100 BC)
4	Towns and their rural landscapes	(i. c. 100 BC - AD 410) (iii. c. AD 1000-1700)
5	The recent landscape	(AD 1700-1945)

2.1.2 The aims of the Fieldwork Events were set out in the WSI (URS 2000a) in accordance with the CTRL Research Strategy, to address the following issues:

- the spatial organisation of the landscape, and changes over time, with particular regard to the socio-economic landscape of farming communities (2,000-100 BC)
- the ritual and ceremonial use of the landscape, with emphasis on burial practices in the Roman and post-Roman periods

### 2.2 Primary Fieldwork Event Aims

#### *Beechbrook Wood (ARC BBW00)*

2.2.1 For ease of reference the Fieldwork Event Aims for both Fieldwork Events are numbered as a continuous running sequence as follows:

- Fieldwork Event Aim 1. To recover a detailed site plan.
- Fieldwork Event Aim 2. To define the nature of the possible enclosure ditches identified by evaluation ARC BBW 98.
- Fieldwork Event Aim 3. To correlate the results of the fieldwork with those from South of Beechbrook Wood strip, map and sample excavation ARC BWD98 and previous evaluation data.
- Fieldwork Event Aim 4. To recover ceramic indicators for the refinement of the existing assemblage dating and typology.
- Fieldwork Event Aim 5. To recover additional dating evidence for secure phasing of all recorded activities.

2.2.2 The WSI notes that a modification or supplementation of these primary aims would be necessitated by the discovery of unanticipated significant archaeological or Quaternary remains during the fieldwork period.

#### *South of Beechbrook Wood (ARC BWD98)*

2.2.3 The aims of the Fieldwork Event were defined in the interim report as follows:

- Fieldwork Event Aim 6. To determine the morphology and organisation of the local Roman landscape.
- Fieldwork Event Aim 7. To establish a dated sequence for the origin and development of any land divisions, including enclosures and trackways.
- Fieldwork Event Aim 8. To establish the absence/presence of any settlement *foci* and other activities.

- Fieldwork Event Aim 9. To establish the association between land divisions and possible settlement *foci*.
- Fieldwork Event Aim 10. To determine the contemporary local environment.
- Fieldwork Event Aim 11. To recover samples for palynological analysis from enclosure ditches.

## 2.3 Fieldwork Methodology

### *Beechbrook Wood (ARC BBW00)*

- 2.3.1 Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00 was undertaken in tandem with the groundwork preceding the construction of the railhead, and consisted of a three-tiered approach:
- Watching Brief General (WBG) - observation and investigation of all construction activity with archaeological potential
  - Targeted Watching Brief (TWB) - observation and investigation under archaeological supervision and to a specified methodology, within the limits of the construction programme
  - Investigation - excavation, recording and sampling of significant archaeological remains identified as a result of the watching brief
- 2.3.2 All watching brief activities were carried out by members of a permanent core team, supplemented where necessary by an additional support team for specific investigations.
- 2.3.3 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, four areas were accorded a Targeted Watching Brief status as a result of the earlier investigations. These were subsequently labelled Areas A, B, C and D. Target Areas C and B were situated within Contract 430, whilst A and D were within Contract 570 (Figure 3).
- 2.3.4 Both the discovery of significant remains and changes in the construction design necessitated modifications to the original classification. These can be summarized as follows:
- Substantial expansion of the groundworks coinciding with a high concentration of significant archaeological remains resulted in the re-classification of the entire northern plateau as one Targeted Watching Brief, Area C (this incorporated the limits of the original Target Area D).
  - With the exception of limited topsoil removal, Area B was preserved in situ under the temporary earthworks of the railway loop embankment.
  - All groundworks outside the limits of the target areas were also preceded by the removal of topsoil and subsoil under archaeological attendance, and therefore duplicated their specified methodology.
- 2.3.5 Following the discovery of these extensive archaeological remains, the site was classified as a Significant Discovery Individual (SDI) in January 2001.
- 2.3.6 All machining under archaeological control was undertaken to the first archaeological horizon, utilising 360° excavators fitted with toothless buckets. Where subsoil was present, a diffuse interface with the archaeological horizon often made visual depth identification difficult. In such instances, removal of the subsoil was undertaken to a depth of 150-200 mm, which had been established by initial trial excavation as the average depth to the archaeological horizon.
- 2.3.7 Archaeological remains, where encountered, were sampled in order to characterise the features and their relationship with one another, as well as the recovery of dating and environmental evidence. Some features considered of particular significance were 100% excavated, and in the case of pit [1623], the entire fill was wet-sieved on site for the

recovery of finds. All recording was undertaken to the specifications laid out in the WSI (URS 2000a) and *OAU Field Manual* (OAU 1992). All significant modifications to the agreed method were implemented after consultation with RLE and the statutory consultees.

- 2.3.8 All features were recorded using a single context recording system in number blocks allocated to the specific areas. With the exception of some natural features, all were drawn in section, and the majority of sections were photographed. Planning was undertaken with the aid of a Zeiss Rec Eltra Total Station Theodolite and AutoCAD Map 2000 software in the field, utilising the URL project grid. Where an accurate representation of complex multi-phased areas was required, hand planning was undertaken and subsequently digitised onto the main site plan in the field.

*South of Beechbrook Wood (ARC BWD98)*

- 2.3.9 Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98 was undertaken as a 'strip, map and sample' excavation. This method entails machine stripping of topsoil and subsoils to expose the archaeological horizon, followed by recording of a site plan of the exposed area, with hand excavation limited to the characterisation of features and the relationship between features, and the collection of environmental samples.

## 2.4 Summary of Excavation Results

*Beechbrook Wood (ARC BBW00)*

- 2.4.1 The impact area for the construction of the railhead totalled *c.* 37 ha. Table 3 illustrates the percentage status of the *in situ* soils following the completion of the main fieldwork phase, calculated over the total site area. The relative density of archaeological features in the areas observed is illustrated in Figure 3.

*Table 3: Quantitative summary of fieldwork results*

<b>Undertaken as TWB</b>	<b>44%</b>
<b>Monitored as WBG</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Areas not seen</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Area remaining under fill</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>Archaeology present in seen areas</b>	<b>52%</b>

- 2.4.2 The Fieldwork Event revealed extensive remains of a multi-period nature surviving across the site, with particular concentrations to the west of Target Area A, and to the east of Target Area C. Although in quantitative terms the main period represented is the Late Iron Age, significant remains from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Beaker period, as well as the Late Bronze Age and the early Romano-British period were also identified, and can be divided into nine main phases. Table 4 summarizes the main activities recorded for each period.

Table 4: Summary of excavation results by phase

CTRL period category		Phase	Date Period	Nature of land-use	Site Area
4.iii	<b>Towns &amp; their rural landscapes</b> AD 1000-1700	9	<b>Earlier Med</b>	peripheral agricultural use	C/WBG
4i	<b>Towns &amp; their rural Landscapes</b> 100 BC - AD 410	8	<b>Roman</b>	?trackway; cremation burials; ?metalworking	A/C/ ARC BWD98
		7	<b>LIA/ERB</b>	industrial plots and occupational zones; ritual activity associated with enclosures	
3	<b>Farming Communities</b> 2,000-100 BC	6	<b>MIA/LIA</b>	multiple enclosure - agricultural economy: expansion; ritual deposition in structured deposits	A/C/ ARC BWD98
		5	<b>LBA/EIA</b>	land division; agricultural subsistence settlements; metal-processing; ritual landscape: barrows and cremations	
		4	<b>MBA/LBA</b>	settlement/ritual land-use	
2	<b>Early Agriculturists</b> 4,500-2,000 BC	3	<b>LNE/EBA (Beaker)</b>		C
1	<b>Hunter-Foragers</b> 400,000-4,500 BC	2	<b>ENE</b>	flint tool technology; limited artefactual evidence for sedentism and agriculture	C
		1	<b>LM</b>	flint tool technology; artefactual evidence for habitation	C

*South of Beechbrook Wood (ARC BWD98)*

- 2.4.3 The results of strip, map and sample excavation were presented as an interim report following the completion of the fieldwork in September 1999 (URS 2000b). The archive is incorporated into this assessment. Where this occurs, the text is prefixed by the site code.

## 2.5 Limitations of the Data Collection

- 2.5.1 Some limitations are inherent in a watching brief programme, where archaeological observation and investigation is concurrent with the construction. Those with specific impact on the data collection at Beechbrook Wood are summarised below.

*Method*

- 2.5.2 Despite the universal use of toothless buckets during stripping operations and depth control accorded to the archaeological supervisors both in and outside the Target Areas at Beechbrook Wood, lack of operational space for associated hauling and related Health and Safety concerns often limited the time available for the investigation of potential archaeological deposits, and/or their visibility.
- 2.5.3 Controlled stripping in areas occupied by temporary material stockpiles, which were present in archaeologically sensitive Areas A and C during the programme, particularly suffered the above problems. Furthermore, additional truncation of archaeological deposits beneath such stockpiles was often unavoidable when re-machining of surfaces was necessary for the definition of features obscured by disturbances caused by the heavy machine traffic of the stockpiling and removal operations, often aggravated by wet conditions.
- 2.5.4 Machining and subsequent investigation were undertaken in strips that allowed construction operations to continue unhindered, sometimes resulting in the mismatch or misinterpretation of features recorded in more than one strip.
- 2.5.5 Machining was undertaken to the first archaeological horizon only. Although no indications of deeper stratification were seen in deeper deposits during formation excavations, and all upper geological deposits are thought to pre-date human activity, construction pressure did

not allow for a formal verification of this assumption, or a detailed assessment of the geological and topographical aspects of the site.

*Time*

- 2.5.6 Time available for the investigation of archaeological remains was limited by the pressures of the construction schedule throughout. In almost all cases, immediate deep excavation followed in areas cleared by supervised stripping operations, and thus allowed little time for re-consideration, specialist consultation, or the weathering of ambiguous deposits.

*Weather*

- 2.5.7 The autumn/winter season 2000/2001 saw prolonged rain, resulting in regular local flooding, extreme site conditions and considerable delay to the construction programme, all of which compromised the quality of data retrieval for archaeological remains investigated during this period.

**2.6 Assessment Methodology**

- 2.6.1 This assessment report was commissioned by URS following the specification for such reports produced by RLE, as discussed with English Heritage and Kent County Council (URS 2000a). This specification follows national guidelines prepared by English Heritage and provides additional information regarding level of detail required and format. The production of the assessment reports was project managed by Stuart Foreman (Project Manager) and Anne Dodd (Project Director), and prepared by Brigitte Buss (Field Director). Specialist work was undertaken by appropriately qualified in-house and external experts.

### 3. FACTUAL DATA AND QUANTIFICATION

#### 3.1 The Stratigraphic Record

3.1.1 The site of Beechbrook Wood Railhead consists of two main Target Areas (A and C) in which the nature of the archaeology, periods represented, and factors governing data recovery differ to some extent. Both Areas will therefore be compared and contrasted in respect of their potential for stratigraphic analysis and artefactual dating in the context of an overall site synthesis.

3.1.2 Archaeology encountered outside the limits of these two Target Areas was minimal and is of little significance for this assessment. It is therefore excluded from this discussion.

##### *Paper and Digital Archive*

3.1.3 A total of 2026 context records, 496 section drawings and 46 plans were produced during the Fieldwork Events.

3.1.4 Datasets of the records and finds have been compiled although it is expected that the dataset will require further development, when the requirements of the analysis are known. The updated archive index is listed in Table 6, which appears in section 3.6 below.

##### *Artefact Recovery and Preservation*

3.1.5 Prevailing soil conditions were highly acidic, resulting in an uncharacteristically low rate of preservation of bone for a rural site. However, a rich artefact and good ecofact assemblage was recovered.

3.1.6 Environmental samples were taken from just under 16% of all excavated deposits.

##### *Stratigraphy*

3.1.7 The total number of features excavated is estimated at around 250, including more than 100 linear features. Stratification between phases is present in both target areas, but does not occur evenly across site.

3.1.8 In Target Area C, the focus of activity is centred around URL central gridpoint 78351/25968, with pockets of lesser activity radiating out to the limits of the site. Rapid successions of Late Iron Age/Early Roman industrial enclosure activity in this particular location resulted in a multitude of sub-phases. Some stratigraphic phasing between earlier and later prehistoric periods is also given here, although in general periods appear spatially distinct across Area C, indicating movements across the landscape over time, with only occasional isolated outliers from other periods.

3.1.9 Stratigraphic phasing in Target Area A is mainly limited to the remodelling phases of the entrance designs of multiple-ditched enclosure 3072 (URL central coordinate 78508/25327), with an almost total absence of intercutting of features of the earlier and later phases represented within its limits. Some features, such as ring ditch 2025, appear in almost total isolation from other associated activity.

3.1.10 Overall, stratigraphy is therefore only of limited use for the phasing of the site, and mainly aids the distinction of sub-periods within the broader period classification. Consequently, phasing and dating has to be principally based on artefact typology, with considerable potential for refinement through scientific dating techniques in the analysis stage.



*Residuality and truncation*

- 3.1.11 Approximately 28% of all sampled deposits contained ceramic dating evidence across the site. Of these, 19% can be regarded as originating from secure deposits, 9% from relatively secure deposits, and 39% from single fill deposits, with the remaining 33% collected from deposits with a high risk of contamination (upper fills), out of context (surface collection, top- and subsoils), or from insufficiently recorded contexts.
- 3.1.12 In this assessment, the following types of contexts are regarded as secure:
- primary fills of features
  - deposits in direct relation to the function of a feature, eg. post-pipes or purposefully deposited *in situ* vessels
  - lower secondary deposits in well-stratified sequences
- 3.1.13 Upper secondary deposits were deemed as relatively secure where:
- untruncated
  - placed in well-stratified sequences
  - sealed by an upper fill
- 3.1.14 The statistical analysis given here does not consider the quantitative aspect of ceramic indicators recovered per deposit, which, in some cases, ran to a sherd count of several hundred. Overall, the largest pottery assemblages recovered date to the Middle and Late Iron Age, with smaller but significant assemblages from the Early and Later Bronze Age, the Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition, and the Early Roman period. A small amount of medieval pottery was also recovered.
- 3.1.15 The distribution of deposits containing dateable ceramics between the two target areas is fairly even, with a slightly greater number recovered from Target Area C, and possibly more substantial assemblages produced by Target Area A (at least for its key periods, the Middle and Late Iron Age). The latter observation has not been statistically quantified at this stage. Discussion by period is based on the initial spot dates provided, and may require some adjustment at a later date.
- 3.1.16 Considerable plough-truncation had been observed during previous investigations. Although the findings of the main Fieldwork Event (ARC BWD00) confirmed this, analysis of the distribution of secure and single fill ceramic contexts suggests biases of truncation according to area and period. Since this will indicate a different approach to the two areas in the analysis stage, a brief discussion of the observations made will follow here.

*Discussion by Target Area*

## Target Area C (Figure 4)

- 3.1.17 This target area features a considerable concentration of stratigraphic sub-phases, particularly for the Late Iron Age and the Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition, as well as some intercutting of broader period categories. However, the analysis of all deposits with ceramics for the area shows a low percentage of secure deposits (5%), and a similarly low rate of semi-secure ones (6%). The majority of the pottery was recovered from single fills (53%).
- 3.1.18 The prevalence of single fill deposits in the areas raises the question as to whether these represent heavily truncated basal fills, which can therefore be regarded as relatively secure. This assumption is, to some extent, supported by the spatial distribution of period material, which seems to indicate a low rate of redeposition/intrusion.

- 3.1.19 Deep stratification was, indeed, encountered in some cases, as between ?BA cremation deposit [1603] and Late Mesolithic pit [1623]. Some features were also observed and recorded as cut from a subsoil level (eg. Roman pit [1234]), but generally the diffuse interfaces and sandy nature of the soils did not allow for a consistent identification during machining at this depth. Some truncation during the Fieldwork Event may therefore have occurred. There is some suggestion that the truncation may have primarily affected the material from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period onwards, suggesting events of soil deposition and removal no longer traceable.
- 3.1.20 Considerable truncation in antiquity is also indicated by a number of *in situ* vessels which were found with their upper halves missing.

#### Target Area A (Figure 5)

- 3.1.21 In Target Area A the majority of ceramic deposits were recovered from secure and relatively secure deposits (43% and 16% respectively). Single fills were encountered in 22% of all excavated features which produced dateable evidence. This is mainly due to the surviving deep stratification of the ditches of the double-ditched Middle Iron Age/Late Iron Age enclosure, and a number of *in situ* cremation vessels, of Late Bronze Age and Early Roman date. However, no stratigraphic overlaps between periods have been identified in the archaeology of the area at this stage.

#### *Discussion by Period*

- 3.1.22 In Target Area C, secure deposits are found evenly during all periods represented, although not in proportion to the total period representation, which is predominantly Late Iron Age. There is a slight bias towards better preservation of earlier prehistoric material. There are no entirely secure deposits of Roman material, much of which is located in upper fills. Semi-secure and single fill deposits prevail for the Late Iron Age, suggesting that a deeper stratification may have existed originally and had been subsequently removed in places.
- 3.1.23 In contrast to Target Area C, within Target Area A almost all secure and semi-secure pottery deposits are dated from the Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods, with only a small area of Late Bronze Age activity (2440) representing relatively secure *in situ* earlier deposits. The ratio here is clearly proportionate to overall period representation. Enclosure ditch 2150 in particular was preserved in places to a depth of over 1 m, and there is no evidence for heavy truncation of the later prehistoric material as evidenced in Area C.

### **3.2 Provisional Phase Summary**

- 3.2.1 Nine broad phases have been provisionally identified, ranging from the Late Mesolithic through to the earlier medieval period.
- 3.2.2 Although evidence from certain periods (Early Bronze Age and Early Iron Age) is scarcer than others, the site appears to have experienced continued use throughout prehistory, with the settlement focus occasionally shifting to its margins.
- 3.2.3 The site appears to have been abandoned from *c.*AD 250 until the 13th century. Evidence from the latter period is very limited, and peripheral to occupation *foci* off-site. The site comes into use again from the 19th century onwards, with the cartographically attested Beechbrook Farm, brickworks, and the building of the national railway. Table 5 illustrates the provisional sequence of the main phases.
- 3.2.4 In accordance with the CTRL dataset structure, features were allocated sub-group numbers where sample excavation proved that they originated from the same event, eg. the cutting of

a ditch. These were subsequently provisionally grouped during the preparation of this report based on spatial analysis of their possible association and date. Group, sub-group and cut numbers will be used as appropriate in this discussion, and annotated accordingly.

*Hunter-Foragers (400,000-4,500 BC)*

- 3.2.5 Although residual flintwork from the later (Neolithic) part of this period has been identified in a number of later features, only two cut phases can be relatively securely allocated to this category, forming site phases 1 and 2. Occupation of the site during these periods is primarily attested by artefactual evidence.

Phase 1: Late Mesolithic (Figure 3)

- 3.2.6 One large shallow pit (cut [1623], group 3013) of *c.* 5 m diameter was situated in the centre of Target Area C and found to contain a large number of worked flint representing the manufacture, use and discard of flint tools. Controlled 100% excavation of the feature did not produce convincing evidence to support a structural interpretation although a brief period of occupation can be extrapolated on the strength of the flint artefacts alone.

Phase 2: Early Neolithic (Figure 4)

- 3.2.7 Again, only one single-fill cut feature can be securely dated to this period, pit cut number [1910]. This pit is of much smaller diameter (*c.* 1.7 m) and was found spatially isolated at the north-western site boundary in Area C, possibly indicating an off-site focus of activity in the areas to the north or west. It also produced a rich flint assemblage and Plain Bowl Neolithic pottery.

*Early Agriculturists (4,500-2,000 BC)*

- 3.2.8 The evidence for this period category remains limited to Target Area C and is represented by phase 3 only. Evidence from this phase is more extensive than the earlier prehistoric and includes activity of both of a ritual and secular nature.

Phase 3: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Beaker period) 2600-1800 BC (Figure 6)

- 3.2.9 Pit cut [1374] in pit group 3022 produced a further extensive flint assemblage, alongside a considerable amount of domestic Beaker pottery. Environmental processing of its fills, (1375-1377) produced a diagnostic assemblage of carbonised plant remains, and a small amount of cremated bone, possibly of human origin. A potential stone pestle was included in fill (1377). Unfortunately this area is obscured by much later truncation, but a group of undated possible postholes was recorded nearby (3023). Further analysis is required to establish whether this may represent a structure. The artefacts recovered point at a domestic use of the area at the time.
- 3.2.10 Group 3012 is located *c.* 40 m to the east of pit group 3022 and consists of a small, shallow ring ditch (sub-group 1682) measuring *c.* 6 m in diameter, with two possible postholes (cuts [1728] and [1731]) at its base. A domestic Beaker pottery assemblage of comparable date and type to that from pit group 3022 was recovered.
- 3.2.11 The ring ditch is cut by a small internal pit (cut [1716]) to the west, which contained a complete Beaker vessel without human remains. Pottery was also recovered from the ring ditch itself, and from one of the postholes. The group was initially interpreted as a barrow but could equally represent the drip gully of a roundhouse. Late Iron Age ditch sub-group 1955 (group 3011) truncates the south-eastern extent of the ring ditch, and may have cut away an entrance.

- 3.2.12 No clear stratigraphic relationship between the ring ditch and the postholes could be ascertained during excavation. Consequently, they can be interpreted in a number of ways: they may represent either a construction phase preceding barrow construction, or have contained markers contemporary with such a structure. Alternatively, they may be part of a roundhouse.
- 3.2.13 A charcoal-rich deposit (fill (1709) in [1710]) with a small amount of Middle Bronze Age pottery was noted at the southern periphery of the ring ditch, but its association with the feature group remains unclear. No human remains were recovered from this deposit, and it may represent animal disturbance within the ring ditch interior. A number of truncated charcoal-rich features were recorded across the site and these have been interpreted as possible truncated cremation burials. This deposit could therefore represent the remains of a secondary interment into a barrow mound. Equally, it could have originated from domestic fire.

Ring ditches sub-group 851 and group 3003 (Area C) (Figure 6)

- 3.2.14 Two intercutting ring ditches are situated *c.* 70 m east of group 3012. Their date and function remains elusive: abraded (and therefore likely residual) Early Neolithic pottery, a Neolithic arrowhead and redeposited cremated human remains were recovered from their fills. In terms of size and associated artefacts they can be paralleled by examples from Tutt Hill which have been preliminarily dated to the Early Neolithic/Beaker period.
- 3.2.15 Single ditch 851 measures just over 9 m in diameter. Its south-eastern extent is cut by later double ring ditch group 3003. This consists of an outer ring, sub-group 1007 (*c.* 20 m in diameter) which featured three possible sets of termini to the north, south, and west enclosing inner ring sub-group 1021 (*c.* 9-10 m in diameter). A poorly defined and undated posthole was noted at the base of one of the western termini.
- 3.2.16 A clear stratigraphic relationship exists between single ring ditch 851 and outer ring ditch 1007, indicating that any mound overlying 851 would have had to have ceased to exist prior to the cutting of 1007. Whether their respective construction dates are sufficiently far apart for this to have occurred through natural erosion, or whether this represents a deliberate removal is at present unclear.
- 3.2.17 Small quantities of cremated human bone were found in the lower fills of both ditches. The necessity for such an action may indicate a particular spiritual significance of the location. The presence of a spring or successive springs, as suggested for this location elsewhere in this report, would have represented such an economic and spiritual significance. Water-related cults have, indeed, been recorded for both the Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age (Bradley 1990, Cunliffe 1991). In 1007, the presence of cremated human bone may indicate (deliberate?) redeposition of material from 851, possibly supporting the interpretation of deliberate removal of the earlier mound. Thus, the precise location of any ritual structure may have been of sufficient importance to cause such labour-intensive action as the removal of a burial mound. The truncation by later (Late Iron Age) features suggests that the area continued to be favoured by the later occupants also.
- 3.2.18 An alternative explanation sees 1021 and 851 as adjacent and coeval ring ditches, followed by the construction of 1007. The clear spatial association between 1021 and 1007 as a concentric pair indicates that in this scenario 1021 retained its significance, whilst 851 apparently did not. The presence/absence of associated burial mounds remains unresolved in this interpretation also.

*Farming Communities (2,000-100 BC) into Towns and their Rural Landscapes - Sub-Period 1 (100 BC- AD 410)*

- 3.2.19 This period category marks the main prehistoric occupation of the site. Material from the Middle Bronze Age through to the Middle Iron Age is present, albeit in varying quantities for different periods. This suggests periodic settlement activity of maybe 1500 years. Material from the post-Beaker Early Bronze Age appears absent in the ceramic assemblage, indicating a possible hiatus during this time. From the Middle Bronze Age onwards, a gradual settlement shift to the east and south can be traced, culminating in the construction of Middle Iron Age multiple enclosure 3072 to the south-west. A field system system, 3018, may have been established during the Late Bronze Age across the centre of the site.
- 3.2.20 Three broad phases have been accorded to this period category: phase 4 (Middle Bronze Age into Late Bronze Age), phase 5 (Late Bronze Age into Early Iron Age) and phase 6 (Middle Iron Age). As noted above, occupation of the enclosure site in Target Area A crosses over into CTRL period category 4i. For the benefit of narrative continuity the entire development sequence of this structure is included under this period heading.

Phase 4: Middle-Late Bronze Age (1,500-700 BC) into Late Bronze Age (1100-700 BC)

Activity Area 1952 (Target Area C) (Figure 7)

- 3.2.21 Activity area 1952 is situated at the extreme south-east of Target Area C, adjacent to the existing Ashford-Maidstone railway line. The evidence is peripheral to a likely off-site focus to the east which may have been obliterated during the construction of the railway in the 19th century.
- 3.2.22 Extensive tree clearance (group 3016, see shaded area in Figure 7) is evident in this part of the site. Truncation of the tree-throw holes by several of the archaeological features was observed (eg [237] and [651]), suggesting that this event preceded the main occupation phase.
- 3.2.23 Activity area 1952 contained pottery of both Middle Bronze Age and Middle/Late Bronze Age transitional type. Tentatively, a broad pattern of association for the two types can be suggested: the earlier ceramics appear in contexts that can be interpreted as the heavily truncated remains of a group of cremations (3015), whilst the later types were recovered from pit fills.
- 3.2.24 Group 3015 consisted of one *in situ* vessel, (205), with no charred remains or bone, next to a charcoal-rich pit, [231], which also contained contemporary bucket urn material. A further small pit, [237], to the east produced charcoal, bucket urn material and a very small quantity of burnt human bone.
- 3.2.25 Later transitional pottery was recovered from 'waterhole' 1978 and nearby pit [537]. This may indicate two phases of occupation, or, the selection of certain older pottery types for ritual purposes. A very small amount (2 sherds) of Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from a ditch fragment thought to be part of sub-group 1973.
- 3.2.26 Evidence for textile and metalworking is found in association with both ceramic types, supporting the interpretation of the area as one occupation phase. Fragments of loomweights and a stone tool (a pestle or loom beater?) were contained in the fills of field boundary ditch 1974, cremation pit [237], 'waterhole' 1978, and from the overlying subsoil. Fired clay with ore inclusions, hammerscale, and fragments of vitrified hearth lining and hearth bottom were found in 'waterhole' 1978, pits [231] and [233] and ditch 1973. An unfinished copper alloy object was recovered from the base of posthole [651].

- 3.2.27 Despite the fact that the identification of man-made features was made difficult due to the large number of tree-throw holes in the area, a number of possible undated postholes were recorded (group 3014). These form an incomplete rectangle aligned broadly NNE - SSW and measuring c. 18 x 6 m. Ditch 1974 runs into the observed interior of this possible structure, indicating that they are unlikely to be have been contemporary.
- 3.2.28 Two parallel ditches, group 3071, may have formed an enclosure either side of the main concentration of features of activity area 1952. These, however, bore a resemblance to linears, which had been proven by trial excavation to be of a natural origin. The features may therefore not be man-made. Ditch sub-group 1973 to the north was segmented, and segment [1197] produced Late Bronze Age pottery. Stratigraphic relationships with two ditches of the proposed field system, (1979 and 1964) suggest that the land division may have followed this enclosure activity.
- 3.2.29 The deposition of whole vessels without cremation contents was recorded elsewhere on the site. It seems to occur repeatedly in the vicinity of possible posthole structures and/or pits with charred (including cremation) deposits: Late Bronze Age activity area 2440, vessel (403) near structure 3035; Roman cremation [1344] near posthole group (3021), pottery pit [1288] near cremation group 3020. Similarly, during Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98, two *in situ* vessels (group 3047) were recorded near posthole group (3048), both probably Late Iron Age/Early Roman in date. Group 3015 is associated both with a possible posthole structure (3014) and pits with charred fills but no bone (Figure 9).

Phase 5: Late Bronze Age (1100-700 BC) into Early Iron Age (700-400 BC)

- 3.2.30 In the Late Bronze Age, the settlement focus appears to shift to the south-east of activity area 1952 into Target Area A, with only a few dispersed features of that date present in Target Area C to the north. During this time, a field system may have been laid out, bounded to the east by the settlement area.

Field system 3018 (Figure 7)

- 3.2.31 A number of ditches and ditch fragments (between 13 and 17, depending on group interpretation) in a distinct NNE-SSW and SSE-NNW alignment were recorded across Target Area C, and have been interpreted as a regular field system, group 3018. A small amount of transitional Middle to Late Bronze Age, and Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from several of its associated ditches.
- 3.2.32 Supporting evidence for the interpretation of the ditch group as a field system can be found in the potential association of cremation burials alongside its boundary ditches, such as [902], [1603], [1344], group 3020, group 3015, and possibly [1710]. Most of these were extremely plough-truncated, and only contained minimal amounts of cremated bone. Some features with charcoal and pottery but no human remains (such as [550]), and small pits with pot in the vicinity of potless cremations (eg. Late Bronze Age pit [1288] near group 3020) may also be included in this group. The majority of these features date to the later Bronze Age, with the exception of Roman cremation [1344].
- 3.2.33 The long lasting observance of field boundaries need not necessarily leave archaeological traces (such as recuts), if overground markers such as hedges were used during later periods. Both the demarcation of field boundaries with human burials, and their observation over long periods of time is a known phenomenon (Jones 1986, 153-155).
- 3.2.34 Again, there are parallels with Tutt Hill where evidence for the presence of a Bronze Age field system in association with the earlier barrows has been suggested (URS 2001a). The

alignment and date are consistent with those of 3018, and at least one cremation was associated with the field ditches at Tutt Hill.

#### Activity Areas 2440 (Area A) (Figure 9)

- 3.2.35 Due to their common Late Bronze Age date and spatial association, these two activity areas recorded in Target Area A are discussed together. Located at the edges of the fill areas of the site compound and eastern loop embankment respectively, it is possible that the surviving evidence for this phase was only partly exposed during the Watching Brief.
- 3.2.36 Activity area 2440 was recorded during haul road stripping. Here seven probable, and four further possible postholes as well as one ditch, were situated directly beneath the topsoil. Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from five contexts: 403, 405, 411, 420 and 421, of which 405 is an *in situ* vessel dating to the Late Bronze Age. The postholes may form the southern half of a rectangular structure in N-S alignment (group 3035), which may extend into the embankment fill area to the north. A NE-SW aligned ditch (group 3036) delineates the area to the west.

#### Activity Area 2442 (Area A) (Figure 9)

- 3.2.37 Activity area 2442, *c.* 70 m to the west of area 2440, encompasses two ditch fragments with, and six without ceramic indicators, which offer no obvious groupings. The area may either be contained by ditch group 3036 or 3040 to the west. Undated ditch sub-group 2450 together with ditches [468] and [479] may form a separate undated rectangular enclosure (group 3039). Overall, the evidence for the ditches is too fragmentary to be grouped conclusively.
- 3.2.38 Despite the fact that spatial analysis of the features within proves difficult, 2442 is notable for its high concentration of occupational debris, particularly a large amount of highly diagnostic daub (contexts (439), (448), (455) and (457)), occurring alongside fragments of pyramid shaped loomweights, also consistent with a Bronze Age date (contexts (446), (447)). These materials are distributed among various pits and postholes, partly from group 3037, partly from pit group 3038 to its east. A stone 'pestle'-type rubber, similar to the object recovered from activity area 1952, was also retrieved from fill (446). The objects suggest a continuing tradition of textile production into this later period.
- 3.2.39 The largest concentration of daub (*c.* 15 kg) was recovered from intercutting pits [456] and [458]. Situated as these latter two features are at the northern end of posthole line 3037, the material is thought to represent structural collapse of a wattle-and-daub structure. Interestingly, a small fragment of burnt human bone was also recovered from this deposit. A possible hearth feature, [436], is located to the south of the area.
- 3.2.40 Only a comparatively small amount of pottery was recovered from several pits and enclosure ditch 3036 in this area, all of Late Bronze Age date. Further surface finds of that date were collected during stripping operations (context 459).

#### Ring ditch 2025 and pit group 3044

- 3.2.41 Ring ditch 2025 and pit group 3044 *c.* 90 m are situated to the south of activity area 2442. Their Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age dates suggest a continuation of the proposed settlement shift. The evidence from both feature groups is extremely fragmentary.
- 3.2.42 Ring ditch 2025 is the only feature of its kind recorded in the lower-lying terrain to the south, and measures *c.* 15 m in diameter. No internal features survived and the feature was heavily plough-truncated. Three sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from fill (2091).

- 3.2.43 The structure is too poorly preserved to be interpreted conclusively. The pottery inclusions point at a later date for the structure than its northern counterparts. The wider spatial association with Early Iron Age pit group 3044 may point towards a domestic rather than ritual origin for the ring ditch, and it may therefore represent a roundhouse drip gully.
- 3.2.44 Pit group 3044 consists of two extremely shallow amorphous pits cut by a ditch, 2020. Despite their ambiguous nature, the pit group produced a large assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery (context 2019). This is the only ceramic evidence dated to this period from the entire site. The pit group lies *c.* 20 m north of ring ditch 2025. Ditch 2020 produced a small amount of Middle Iron Age pottery from its fill.

Phases 6 and 7: Middle Iron Age (400 BC - 100 BC) to 'Belgic' Late Iron Age (*c.* AD 70) (Figure 8)

- 3.2.45 The bulk of evidence dating to phase 6 is represented by the development stages of Middle Iron Age multiple-ditched enclosure, group 3072, at the south-western extreme of Target Area A which continues in use through to phase 8 (Early Roman). During the Late Iron Age, there is renewed occupation to the north, which continues until the general abandonment of the site around AD 250.

Enclosure group 3072 (Figures 8 and 10)

- 3.2.46 Enclosure 3072 is situated on top of a slight elevation among the gentle undulations of Target Area A. At around 59 m OD it lies *c.* 10 m below the average height OD of Target Area C. The structure shares common characteristics with Middle-Late Iron Age enclosed settlements in southern Britain, but is an unusual find for Kent.
- 3.2.47 Based on the ceramic sequence and preliminary spatial analysis, a potential outward expansion of 3072 in three main stages is proposed:
- Sub-phase 6.1 (300 BC-150 BC) Single enclosure, group 3062
  - Sub-phase 6.2 (150 BC-50 BC). Double concentric enclosure, group 3072. Main enclosure phase
  - Sub-phase 7.1 (to *c.* AD 70). Addition of third concentric ditch, group 3057, and causeways to east, groups 3042, 3043, and west (3055)

Single enclosure 3062

- 3.2.48 It is tentatively suggested that group 3062 represents a single precursor to main phase double enclosure 3072. The projected enclosure is ovoid, measuring *c.* 24 m north-south, and 16 m east-west.
- 3.2.49 The presence of an earlier enclosure phase is suggested by two ditch fragments (2149, 2152) within ditch sub-group 2150 which apparently 'partition off' its south-eastern part. Although neither ditch produced pottery, ditch sub-group 2149 to the west proved to be cut by the southern leg of 2150, indicating that at least this apparent interior division actually predates the last enclosure cut. The eastern leg of 2150 not only features an uncharacteristically irregular shape in plan in comparison with its remainder and with coeval outer ring 2151, but upon excavation also revealed convincing evidence for an earlier ditch in at least five consecutive section cuts alongside its southern part. Most of the recutting had, however, occurred directly over the earlier cut, making the section evidence somewhat ambiguous. The presence of an earlier and a later cut was, however, distinct in the eastern terminus (cut [2173] followed by [2188]), supporting the assumption of an earlier phase.
- 3.2.50 The above interpretation, is supported by the fact that the earliest ceramic types from the entire enclosure are restricted to the confines of this enclosed area, including basal deposits (2222) and (2214) in the eastern terminus and in key section 2013 (Figure 10) respectively.



The existence of an earlier phase would explain the asymmetric location of the entrance through 2150.

- 3.2.51 The later deposits in the south-eastern extent of 2150, especially in section 2013, not only produced several key pottery assemblages for the Middle Iron Age, but also cremated human bone representing up to four individuals in several of its fills, supporting an interpretation of purposeful deposition of the material. Apart from 10 iron sheet fragments (2427), no other artefacts were recovered.
- 3.2.52 The possible significance of compass point orientations in respect to the deposition of material groups within Iron Age structures has recently been highlighted with regard to Iron Age roundhouses (Oswald. 1997), emphasizing the particular significance of a south-eastern orientation. The presence of an earlier structure may offer an explanation for the apparent spiritual significance of this compass point location, which is still maintained by the later cremation group 2441 outside outer ring 2151. It is therefore proposed that the re-modelling of the enclosure with the cutting of 2150 may have been deliberately undertaken in a way that placed the location of the earlier structure in the south-east of the interior of the new enclosure.
- 3.2.53 Interior features relating to group 3062 include posthole groups 3063 and 3064. However, pottery inclusions from 3063 places this group in development phase 6.2. Posthole pair 3063 remains undated. The archaeological evidence presented below in support of sub-phase 6.1 is too tentative to allow a determination of a possible function of the proposed earliest enclosure.

Double enclosure 3072 and associated features

- 3.2.54 Ceramic evidence indicates that this is the main phase of enclosure activity, and it produced the largest assemblages from the entire site. The enclosure during this period comprises two concentric ditches: inner enclosure, sub-group 2150 (discussed above), and outer enclosure sub-group 2151. Ditch 2150 encompasses an almost square interior measuring approximately 51 m north-west - south-east and 49 m north-east - south-west; ditch 2151 is offset to it by a distance of between 9 and 23 m, with the most narrow passage delineated by the southern legs of the ditches which contains the entrance structure through both. The terrain enclosed by 2151 has a less regular shape, and measures *c.* 82 m north-west - south-east by 93 m north-east - south-west.
- 3.2.55 Both ditches survived almost in their entirety. Overall, outer ditch 2151 was more truncated, with average dimensions of 0.8 m width and 0.3 m depth (minimum 0.12 m, maximum 0.87 m) surviving. Ditch 2150 proved better preserved, with an average width of 1.3 m, and depth of around 0.6 m (minimum 0.17 m, maximum 1 m) remaining. Part of the western extent of 2151 had originally been recorded during earlier Fieldwork Event ARC BWD 98 (ditch [220]).
- 3.2.56 Both ditches have entrances situated at the south-east, directly west of the juncture between the southern and eastern leg of 2150. Ditch 2150 terminates here resulting in a 4.5 m wide gap. The entrance through 2151 is more elaborate, and excavations revealed a minimum of two, or more probably three phases of remodelling. Although a variety of interpretations is possible, it appears that in all cases short separate ditch fragments perpendicular to 2151 (group 3067) were cut to create a straight passage towards 2150 in the first instance, to be later replaced by a curved design (group 3068), either as an east-west aligned 'funnel' entrance, or by simply joining the previously separate ditches to form one, inwards pointing entity. Ditch 2151 may have originally featured a single pair of simple termini similar to 2150 (group 3066). Three postholes were recorded in the interior of the entrance passage, opposing pair group 3065 at the inner end, and single posthole [2400] at the outer end. The

latter may be the sole survivor of a pair, parallel to, but wider than 3065. A parallel for such sets of pairs can, for instance, be found in phases 4a and 4c of the southern and northern entrance through Pen Dinas South Fort (Avery 1993, appendices, figs 94 and 97). The postholes are presumed to be part of a wooden gate structure or may have held single marker posts.

- 3.2.57 Internal features in the area of the double enclosure are sparse, and are restricted to the south-eastern quarter of the interior of 2150. One clear four-poster group, group 2203, could be placed in this phase by pottery. Additional postholes groups 3062, and 3063 cannot be attributed to a specific structure type, and only 3063 can be securely dated to this sub-phase.
- 3.2.58 The function of the structure remains uncertain. Pottery dates from both enclosure ditches place 2150 and 2151 in concurrent use, and suggests their infilling was completed by around 50 BC. However, it is the ditches assigned to the third proposed sub-phase 7.1, that give the structure its 'hill fort'-type appearance with spatial arrangements suggestive of stock control devices. Two possible conclusions follow: that either standing earthworks remained alongside infilled 2150 and 2151 which continued to delineate an enclosure area in continuous use, or that the earthworks of the later phase deliberately marked out the earlier enclosure area after its associated earthworks had completely eroded. In either case, enclosure 3072 appeared to have maintained a significance beyond the infilling of its ditches.
- 3.2.59 The latter point is emphasised by the location of the small group of cremation burials, group 2441 outside ditch 2151, which belongs to sub-phase 7.1. and consists of five *in situ* cremation vessels, several ancillary vessels and fragments of artefacts. This group, again, post-dates the infilling of the enclosure ditches. However, their location aligns with the human cremated remains within 2150, and reinforces not only the significance of the south-eastern orientation, but of the earlier structure. The group, possibly as a family group of three (sub-)adults and one child, could represent a closing deposit marking the end of the active use of the site, followed by a passive observation of its limits in the later period.

Additional enclosure activity and causeways (Figure 8)

- 3.2.60 The majority of the evidence for this later phase was recorded during earlier Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98, but spatial interpretation allows for a clear association with the enclosure activity of 3072 and with additional linear features to its west within Target Area A of ARC BBW00.
- 3.2.61 Ceramic evidence from all features included in this phase is sparse and not always conclusive, but consistently points to a date later than 50 BC. Remodelling of the design may have occurred rather rapidly at this stage, as is suggested by the stratigraphic relationship between ditch sub-group 2452 (which in itself shows several recuts) and the southern side of the proposed western causeway 3055, either represented by earlier ditch [128] or [110] (both cut by 2452). The most extensive pottery assemblage from ARC BWD98 was recovered from ditch 2452, and was spot-dated to around AD 70.
- 3.2.62 The stratigraphic relationship described above divides the activity in this sub-phase into two further episodes: in the first instance, a third concentric enclosure, group 3057, traces the south- and north-western sides of 2151, offset by 10-24 m. The two ditches in this group, [203] and [196], run parallel with one another for about 12 m, creating an entrance passage, measuring 2.2 m in width. Two undated ditch fragments (group 3049) create a 50 m wide, perpendicular passage leading onto this entrance area. This passage appears, in turn, fed by an apparent causeway in NNE-SSW alignment of between 50-80 m width, with possible curved lengths turning off at approximate right angles, distinct to the north-west in ditch [201], and suggested by truncated ditch [141] to the south-east. Undated groups of features

internal to 3057 include possible posthole structure 3058 and pit group 3029. A number of shallow burnt pits (group 3060) may represent tree clearance preceding the ditch construction to the north-west.

- 3.2.63 The above ditch arrangement is a spatially coherent group, strongly suggesting herd control into the enclosure area. Late Iron Age ditch group 3042 to the east of enclosure 3072 in Target Area A of ARC BBW00 less convincingly suggests the presence of a similar causeway structure to the east, possibly in conjunction with double ditch array 3043, and perpendicular ditch groups 3046 and/or 3045.
- 3.2.64 Pottery-rich ditch sub-group 2452 cuts across the proposed western causeway, 3055. It features, however, a striking parallel alignment to ditch [196] in concentric enclosure group 3057, suggesting that the general alignment of enclosure 3072 was maintained. Ditch sub-group 2452 could, in fact, be interpreted as a fourth concentric ditch, but is evident to the west only. It is unclear why such a complex entrance arrangement should be replaced by a different enclosure arrangement in a relatively short period of time. An alternative explanation sees 3057 and 2452 as a contemporary group, possibly with or without the western ditches of causeway group 3055. A cluster of postholes (group 3056) was recorded around the change of alignment in the latter ditch group (ditches [198] and [201]), however, may have held a grind- or ?millstone stone rather than gate posts (see Appendix 2.2)
- 3.2.65 A relatively dense concentration of discrete features is situated between southern ditch [196] in group 3057 and ditch sub-group 2452. At least two four-posters (groups 3050, 3051) can be discerned here, as well as less well-defined posthole structure groups 3048 and 3061, and a possible hearth group, 3052. Two *in situ* vessels in the area (group 3047) did not contain human remains.
- 3.2.66 A small amount of Early Roman pottery was recovered during ARC BWD98, dated to *c.* AD 70-AD 200+ (and therefore part of phase 8), primarily from possible beam slot group 3054, which has unclear stratigraphic relationships with the surrounding features. Interpretation of this area is made difficult by its location close to the site boundary. During ARC BBW00, the corresponding area to the east was lost during the initial removal of the existing material stockpiles. The reasonably rapid fall-off in the presence of later ceramics is consistent with the observed shift of occupation onto the northern plateau (Target Area C) from around AD 70. No ceramics were dated later than AD 250.
- 3.2.67 The functional interpretation of enclosure phases 6.2 and 7.1 is difficult. Despite the presence of pottery, several four-posters and other less well-defined posthole groups, the absence of pits and of occupational debris other than pottery seems to argue against the use of the enclosure for settlement, which stands in contrast to the survival of such features from the earlier *foci* of the site. The ditches of the late sub-phase 7.1, suggest arrangements for the purpose of stock control, and the later use of the area of 3072 as pasture may explain the absence of later artefacts despite the continued observation of its boundaries. None of the evidence, however, suggests that 3072 had a similar function during its life: the only relatively secure inferences can be drawn from the apparently purposeful deposition of ceramics and human remains in and outside its ditches, and the importance of the boundaries themselves, pointing at a ritual component to the significance of the structure.

Enclosure groups 3006 and 1972 (Figure 6)

- 3.2.68 A second occupational focus develops during phase 7 on the northern plateau of Target Area C, partly truncating earlier ring ditch group 3003. Although equally marked by the presence of enclosure activity, the Late Iron Age archaeology here stands in contrast to the enclosure site in Target Area A in several ways: whereas in Target Area A apparent spatial association of features does not always concur with the ceramic dates, the enclosure activity

in Target Area C reveals a multitude of stratigraphic relationships, within a narrow ceramic date range of predominantly 50 BC-AD 70. Enclosure activity in Target Area A suggests an outwards expansion over time, whereas re-cutting of the enclosures of Target Area C occurs either along similar alignments or with no relationship to earlier features. The marked lack of industrial and domestic artefacts other than pottery in Target Area A is contrasted by the presence of more varied artefact types in Target Area C. Both Target Areas are occupied during phases 7 and 8, possibly indicative of activity zones within the site.

- 3.2.69 The archaeological evidence for this phase is situated directly adjacent to the existing railway line and is therefore incomplete. This hinders a coherent interpretation of the exact nature of the activities represented. A small area was also lost due to persistent waterlogging during the excavations.
- 3.2.70 Twenty-one ditch fragments, mostly intercutting, and thirty-nine internal discrete features were recorded in this area, allowing for a number of possible groupings and interpretations, but indicating a basic sequence of three stages of activity, described below.
- 3.2.71 Grouping of the earliest features is ambiguous. Two features predate enclosure 3006: 1027, a ditch in east-west alignment, and 1028, a linear feature running north-east - south-west which terminates in an irregular 'hook-shape' to the east. Ditch sub-groups 1024, 1025, 1029 or 1935 are all in parallel alignment with either 1027 or 1028, but cannot be grouped with any certainty at this stage.
- 3.2.72 Despite its stratigraphically early place in the sequence, ditch 1028 appears to have maintained a special meaning during the following enclosure activity: the unusual shape of its eastern terminus is precisely traced by the north-eastern extent of later enclosure 3006, which stands in contrast to its otherwise regular rectangular shape. Yet 1028 is truncated by the southern leg of 3006. The straight section of 1028 shares a common alignment with several natural features in Target Area C interpreted as geological faults. It is suggested that 1028 may represent a faultline which had given rise to a spring: springs are a common phenomenon at the foot of the North Downs escarpment caused by pressures on the Gault-Chalk junction (GsoGB 1969, 295) where they rise to the surface along geological fault lines. Spring activity is attested for the site in both the past and present. During the Iron Age period in particular, a spring would have been of considerable economic and spiritual significance, and may help to explain the retracing of 1028's peculiar shape in the later enclosure.
- 3.2.73 Enclosure groups 3006 and 1972 form two obliquely 'stacked' near-rectangular enclosures with several shared features. Due to its vicinity to the railway line, 1972 was only partly preserved. Truncation by later angled ditch fragment 1023 over the western leg of ditch 1022 in group 1972 makes both enclosures appear as offset re-cuts. However, initial stratigraphic and ceramic analysis suggests that both enclosures are more likely to be roughly contemporary adjacent plots.
- 3.2.74 The latest enclosure described by ditch sub-group 1020 in group 3006 is in approximate north-south - east-west alignment, measuring *c.* 46 m in length and *c.* 28 m in width. Group 1972 has similar dimensions: although probably not preserved in its entire length, at least the width described by the ditch fragments currently interpreted as forming the enclosure (sub-group 1022 and [1016]) is also approximately 28 m, supporting an interpretation of measured plots of a specific size.
- 3.2.75 Within both, internal features are concentrated in the south-western corner: enclosure 3006 contains activity area group 3005, consisting of a partly intercutting cluster of seven postholes and seventeen pits of unclear function, whilst enclosure 1972 features two pairs of pits related to metalworking activity, (group 3004), one large charcoal-rich feature with a

probable industrial function (pit [504]), and a possible posthole structure (group 3022). Since 1972 was only partly exposed, it cannot be ascertained whether the apparent location of the features is significant.

- 3.2.76 The southern long-axis of group 3006 is the only part of both enclosures that shows evidence of at least five episodes of recutting, four occurring along the same alignment, and one, ditch sub-group 1935, offset by a further 3.3 m to the south. Sections through the northern and western sides of ditch sub-group 1020 did not reveal any corresponding recuts, indicating that either ditch-cleaning was undertaken at these points to a progressively deeper depth, obliterating earlier cuts fully, or that such action was not required in this part of the enclosure. The southern side features the relationship with possible spring-line 1028, and it is suggested that a tendency towards continued waterlogging may have caused this need for repeated re-cutting. A persistent problem with drainage of surface water was, incidentally, encountered in the vicinity during excavations. The relationship between the earlier cuts of the southern leg and the remainder of enclosure 1020 cannot be proven, but spatial interpretation offers no convincing alternative groupings. The latest cut, 1020, appeared to form a small entrance measuring *c.* 1.5 m width just east of the junction with 1028. Pottery spot-dates have so far not helped to resolve the stratigraphic sequence in this area.
- 3.2.77 Enclosure group 1972 features no evidence of re-modelling. Artefactual evidence from 1023 was identical to 1022 both in date and nature, suggesting either a similar function, or the redeposition of materials from 1022. The spatial position of 1023 is complimentary to 1022, but follows its infilling, and its association remains unclear.
- 3.2.78 The above interpretation which sees 3006 and 1972 as adjacent and broadly contemporary industrial 'plots' delineating different industrial activities is partly supported by the distribution of artefact types within them. Enclosure 1972 has a high concentration of metalworking debris, which is proportionally much smaller in the area of enclosure 3006 (*c.* 26 kg from ditch 1020, as opposed to *c.* 153 kg recovered from 1022). In some cases debris is re-used in 3006, eg. slag as posthole-packing. Ditch 1022 had a high charcoal content resulting in a distinct blackish-grey appearance not noted in the ditches of enclosure 3006.
- 3.2.79 Enclosure 1972 houses two pairs of shallow slag-rich pits (group 3004), which showed evidence of *in situ* burning, including scorching of the surrounding natural sand, and which were interpreted as the truncated bases of metalworking furnaces during excavation. All four were fully excavated and sampled, and produced a wealth of metalworking debris (slags, hammerscale, vitrified furnace lining) indicative of a variety of processes related to smelting and processing. Their intermixing in the pit fills suggests that the remains probably originated from nearby metalworking and were put to an unknown secondary use.
- 3.2.80 The materials may have either been relocated whilst still hot, or re-heated in the area of nearby pit [504], which contained a dense charcoal deposit (525) at its base, minor inclusions of slag in the upper fill and an indeterminate iron object (context (520), not sampled). Some evidence of scorching of the surrounding natural, similar to that observed around group 3004, was recorded during excavation. The size of the feature (*c.* 3.5 m x 2.5 m) suggests an alternative use related to charcoal-production. A small amount of cremated human bone was located in its fill (525). Six undated postholes in a rectangle measuring 3 m x 5m north west of [504] may represent a structure of unknown function.
- 3.2.81 Other artefact groups recovered from 1972 consisted mainly of pottery, but also included some fragments of briquetage, a copper alloy coin, and iron fragments, including the remains of a socketed implement (context 212). A further small amount of cremated human bone was recovered from artefact-rich ditch fill (277) in 1022. Occurrence of scraps of briquetage from both ditches 1020 and 1022 alongside fragments of salt containers (contexts (277) and (725)) indicate that salt is likely to have been used as either a commodity or trade

object. The inclusion of a pottery waster in fill (727), albeit in late ditch fragment 1023, suggests that pottery production may have taken place in the vicinity.

- 3.2.82 The function of enclosure 3006 is much less clear. Pottery was recovered in similar quantities to 1972, and included a large assemblage from shallow internal pit [1440], which also produced fragments of briquetage. Small amounts of cremated human bone were recovered from fill (1479) in ditch sub-group 1020, and from internal posthole [1502] (context (1501)). Six contexts in pit/posthole group 3005 contained metalworking debris.
- 3.2.83 Initial spatial analysis of the pits and postholes in activity area 3005 has not revealed any obvious structural groupings at this stage. It is notable, however, that the pits form intercutting curved series which may have resulted from their excavation around a standing structure.
- 3.2.84 Ditches 1936 and 1961 run parallel to the southern boundaries of the two enclosures. Neither produced pottery, although 1961 contained metalworking debris which suggests an association with 1972. 1936 features an inturn into the enclosure to the north, and may indicate an entrance, possibly in conjunction with 1972.
- 3.2.85 Interesting parallels between the Area C enclosures and the excavations of the Romano-British industrial site at Leda Cottages, c. 3 km to the north of Beechbrook Wood exist, such as the preference for a north-south - east-west alignment and the use of dedicated craft activity plots.
- 3.2.86 The area of the enclosures is truncated by several ditch fragments of a later date, but their preliminary groupings (eg. 3010, 3009) are extremely tentative, and their function and date unclear.
- 3.2.87 Group 3011 may represent a field enclosure measuring approximately 55 m in width and at least 125 m in length. No unambiguous stratigraphic relationships with the industrial enclosure activity exist, and only small amounts of Middle/Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery were recovered from its fills. The spatial relationship between enclosure group 3006 and 3011 suggests that they are unlikely to be contemporary. Inclusion of ditch fragment sub-group 1934 (which cuts 1020) in 3011 would support a date later than the enclosure. A further stratigraphic relationship exists between ambiguous linear 1971, possibly of Late Iron Age date, and potentially ditch 1900.
- 3.2.88 Two ditches in north-east - south-west alignment, with opposing perpendicular inturns form group 3019 at the western extreme of Target Area C, and produced a limited amount of Late Iron Age pottery and slag. This may indicate a further focus of activity to the west, possibly including undated angled ditch sub-group 1960 to the south (Figure 7). A small area immediately west of 1957 in this group was disturbed during stripping operations, and the remainder of the area remains under fill earthworks, so a coherent interpretation of this group is at present impossible. The inclusion of further undated fragments to the east in this group creates a further potential enclosure, but this grouping remains extremely tentative.
- 3.2.89 Features outside the main occupational focus are allocated to this phase predominantly by the date of their ceramic inclusions, which are generally few in number and merely indicate a *terminus post quem* for their date. Given the density of activity from that period across the site, residuality has to be taken into account as a major factor in further analysis of these features.

*Phase 8: Early Romano-British period (c. AD 70-200+)* (Figure 6)

- 3.2.90 This period is less well represented across the site, and no pottery post-dating AD 250 was found. Overall, the evidence from this phase is artefactual, rather than structural. Post-AD

250, the site appears to have entered a prolonged hiatus which continued (apart from some marginal site-use during the 13th century, see phase 9) until the 19th century AD.

- 3.2.91 In Target Area C, activity within phase 8 undergoes a further shift to the north, and, though adjacent to, is separated from the Late Iron Age enclosure activity of phase 7. The archaeology of this phase is bounded by the site's limits to the east and north, leaving the evidence consequently fragmentary.
- 3.2.92 Only one stratigraphic relationship is evident here in the recut of ditch sub-group 1750, apparently undertaken along at least half of its length. Both ditch cuts were first recorded as [25] and [23] during evaluation ARC BBW98 (trial trench 3442), and they remain two of the few features positively traced during the targeted watching brief. A small amount of pottery was recovered from the single fill of the earlier cut, and dated to AD 50-130.
- 3.2.93 Ditch sub-group 1748 runs parallel to the north of 1750 for about half of its length, at a distance of around 7m. Their spatial association suggests that they might represent the remains of a possible trackway in east-west alignment (group 3000). A few residual Late Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from 1748. No evidence of track surfacing was recorded between 1748 and 1750.
- 3.2.94 A ditch fragment at right angles to trackway 3000, sub-group 1747 produced the richest pottery assemblage of this period in Area C, dated to AD 100-200. It is opposed by a similar linear in north-south alignment south of group 3000, ditch sub-group 1971 (discussed further below). Both have been allocated preliminary group number 3017. Further ditch fragments in possible spatial association with group 3000 include group 3027 to the west, and sub-group 1749. All of these features produced small quantities of either Late Iron Age/Early Roman or Early Roman pottery.
- 3.2.95 Upon exposure, ditch 1971 was deemed to be of a natural origin, but plotting revealed that a pit/cremation [730], which had been investigated earlier on in the programme, appeared to mark its northern terminus. The latter contained a small amount of cremated human bone, metalworking debris, fired clay fragments and the largest quantity of carbonised grain recovered from the site, alongside Late Iron Age pottery, in fill (729). A similar mix of human and environmental remains with metalworking debris was noted in fill (735) in nearby pit [737], although the pottery here was dated to 0-AD 70. Two postholes ([802], [796]) are situated between the two features, and a third, [779], 10 m south of [737]. Only [796] produced pottery from fill (797), spot-dated to AD 43-70. The two pits and three postholes have been allocated preliminary group number 3008.
- 3.2.96 In both cases, the human remains recovered from pits [730] and [737] appear to be those of a child, and it is possible that they may represent token deposits from the same individual, which may indicate that the pits had votive significance. The metalworking debris suggests a link with the activities taking place in enclosure 1972, which would be consistent with the date of the pottery recovered. However, group 3008 forms a convincing linear array in spatial association with trackway 3000. The possible ritual nature of group 3008 makes deliberate deposition of earlier ceramics conceivable. Postholes [802] and [796] may have contained a structure or markers related to the function of the pits.
- 3.2.97 A sizeable assemblage of slightly later Roman pottery (*c.* AD 70-250) was recovered from the basal fill of a feature only partly exposed during haul road construction, pit or ditch terminus (fill (1043) in [1039]), north of possible trackway 3000. Fragments of Roman brick and tegulae were recovered from one of its upper fills (1042). To the south, pit [1234] produced Roman pottery of a similar date range from two of its fills, (1231) and (1232), as well as oak charcoal, and fragments of fired clay (possible daub). Further fragments of Roman tile and brick, and of a lava rotary quern were recovered from the subsoil during the

stripping of this area. Further poorly defined discrete features were excavated in this area, but produced no finds. The area has been allocated a work group number, 3028.

- 3.2.98 Whilst the nature of feature group 3008, south of possible trackway 3000, suggests an association with the Late Iron Age industrial enclosures to the south-east, the features included within activity area group 3028 to its north seem later. The occurrence of Roman ceramic building material is limited to this area and may point at a relationship with a domestic structure beyond the limits of the site, but may equally be deliberately imported rubble. Further analysis of all ceramics from the features included in this phase is required to resolve the current phasing inconsistencies, particularly of the ceramics from ditch 1750.
- 3.2.99 Roman cremation burial [1344], located at centre gridpoint URL 78366/25915, lies outside the main concentrations of Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Early Roman archaeology in Target Area C (see Figure 7), and is the best preserved. All three fills contained cremated human bone (probably of one adult), occurring together with Middle Iron Age/Late Iron Age pottery in its primary and secondary fills (1345) and (1346), and with pottery dated to AD 100-200 in upper fill (1347). Again, metalworking debris, including tap slag, was included in context (1345), which also yielded an unworked fragment of siltstone, and charred environmental remains including oak charcoal. The similarities between the components of this interment and the pits in group 3008 are striking, and support the observations made with regard to their probable ritual significance. A total of 248 hobnails, a copper alloy fragment, and 30 iron nails were included in the fills from this feature.

*Phase 9: Early Medieval (13th century AD)*

- 3.2.100 The apparent hiatus of site occupation from AD 250 continues until the 13th century AD. Peripheral use of the site during this period was probably of an agricultural nature and is attested by a few isolated ditch fragments with inclusions of pottery and occasional iron nails (eg. sub-groups 1902, 77, 1783), as well as unstratified ceramics from the sub- and topsoils. Find-spots are concentrated towards the extreme north and south, and the materials are likely to have originated from the two known manorial complexes of the period bordering on the site at these locations, Parsonage Farm and Yonseas Farm. Apart from some Roman material, all ceramic building material can be dated to this period, and traced by fabric type to the demolition of Parsonage Farm during the 14th century.
- 3.2.101 A complete 13th-century cooking pot (1659), was recovered from the top of ditch 1902. The nature of the vessel and its lack of significant contents suggest an accidental loss rather than deliberate deposition

*Unphased*

- 3.2.102 A vast number of features were excavated and recorded during Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00, not all of which could be grouped either by diagnostic inclusions, stratigraphy or spatial association during this assessment. Such features have been largely disregarded in this discussion, and include both single features within the main phases, as well as groups of features (mostly ditches of a likely agricultural origin, which lie outside the main concentrations of archaeology). The latter were allocated work group numbers and their locations are marked on the overview plans (Figures 4 and 5). Single features of such nature are not included in the illustrations. Further analysis will hopefully allow for their inclusion in the site interpretation.



CTRL period category	Phase	Period	Date	Area C	Area A	Nature of land-use
The recent landscape (AD 1700-1945)		Today	AD 2000 -		CTRL railway	National transport
		Later Modern	AD 1900-2000		Beechbrook Farm WWII pillbox national railway	national transport national defense agriculture
Towns and their rural landscapes sub-period 3 (AD 1000-1700)		Early Modern	AD 1800-1900		Beechbrook Farm brickworks national railway	national transport brick industry agriculture
		Late Medieval-Post-Medieval	AD 1300-1800	HIATUS		
	9	Early Medieval	AD 1100-1300	peripheral use from Parsonage Farm manorial complex?	peripheral use from Yonse Farm complex?	agriculture
Towns and their rural landscapes sub-period 1 (100 BC-AD 410)		Late Roman-Early Medieval	AD 250-1100	HIATUS		
	8	Mid Roman	AD 150-250	?trackway 3000, activity area 3028, cremation group 3008, cremation [1344]	?Enclosure 3054 ?Structure 3061	Furnished cremations; ritual deposition in ditches; industrial and ?pastoral enclosure activity: metallurgy; trade
		Early Roman	AD 43-100	Industrial plots 1072 and 3006		
7	Late Iron Age	100 BC - AD 43			Cremation group 2441; enclosure 3057; causeways 3055 & ?3042, 3043	
Farming Communities (2,000-100 BC)	6.2	Middle Iron Age	150 - 50 BC	HIATUS	Multiple-ditched enclosure 3072	Ritual or settlement enclosure
	6.1		300 - 150 BC		Single enclosure 3062?	?settlement
	5	Early Iron Age	700-400 BC		Ring ditch 2025, pit group 3044	?settlement
	4/5	Late Bronze Age	1100-700 BC	field system 3018, dispersed pits and cremations	Activity areas 2440 and 2442	metallurgy and textile production; land division; settlement; cremations
	4	Middle Bronze Age	1500-1110 BC	Activity area 1952		
Early Agriculturists (4,500-2,000 B.C.)		Early Bronze Age	2400-1500 BC	HIATUS		
	3	Beaker	2600-1800 BC	Pit group 3022, ? structure 3023, barrows 3012, ?851 & 3003	HIATUS	small-scale settlement; ritual landscape (barrows)
	Later Neolithic	3000-2400 BC				
Hunter Foragers (4,000-000-4,500 B.C.)	2	Earlier Neolithic	4000-3000 BC	Pit [1910]		HIATUS
	1	Late Mesolithic	6500-4000 BC	Flint pit 3013	Hunting base camp? flint tool manufacture	

Table 5: Overview of sites phases and main features for Fieldwork Events ARC BBW00 and ARC BWD98

### 3.3 The Artefactual Record

#### *Pottery (Appendix 1.1-1.3)*

- 3.3.1 The assemblage from Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00 comprised 5912 sherds (79,664 g) of pottery from 297 contexts: a further 241 sherds (1011 g) was recovered during sieving of environmental samples from 19 of these contexts. The majority of the ceramics date to the Middle to Late Bronze Age and the Middle to Late Iron Age (phases 4-7), but there are also some significant smaller assemblages from the Earlier Neolithic, Beaker and Early Roman period (phases 2, 3 and 8). A small amount of earlier medieval pottery of a 13th-14th century date was also recovered.
- 3.3.2 The assemblage from Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98 comprised 928 sherds (13,499 g) of Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery from 34 contexts. The Late Iron Age pottery assemblages are all very small and are dated *c.* 50 BC-43 AD.

#### *Ceramic Building Material (Appendix 1.4)*

- 3.3.3 A total of 4845 g of ceramic building material was recovered during Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00 and includes Roman, medieval and post-medieval material.

#### *Fired Clay (Appendix 1.5.)*

- 3.3.4 A total of 34,899 g of fired clay were recovered during Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00. The assemblage includes fragmentary loomweights, probable briquetage and a quantity of vitrified hearth lining and wattle-imprinted daub.

#### *Flint (Appendix 2.1.)*

- 3.3.5 A total of 2264 pieces of worked flint and in excess of 1500 chips was recovered during Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00. In addition 1449 pieces of burnt unworked flint weighing 5304 g were found. The assemblage includes diagnostic artefacts of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date, many of which were recovered from contemporary sealed contexts of substantial size.
- 3.3.6 Two fragments of worked flint were recovered by hand excavation during Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98. Both are damaged and were residual inclusions in later features.

#### *Humanly Modified Stone (Appendix 2.2.)*

- 3.3.7 From an assemblage of approximately 70 samples of stone retained during Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00 10 worked pieces were identified and includes one rotary quern fragment, Roman or later, one complete ironstone saddle quern and two fragments, two probable rubbers, the upper stones associated with saddle querns and two probable pestles.

#### *Silver (Appendix 3.1)*

- 3.3.8 One silver object was recovered from an uncertain context during Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98, and identified as a post-medieval decorative mount.

#### *Copper Alloy (Appendix 3.2)*

- 3.3.9 Fifteen poorly preserved copper alloy objects were recovered during Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00 and during the processing of environmental samples from the site. These include probable Middle/Late Bronze Age as well as Late Iron Age metalworking waste (including

an unfinished object), a ring or bracelet from a Late Iron Age ditch, and inclusions in cremations most likely originating from body adornments of the deceased.

- 3.3.10 Four copper alloy objects, including one button and one harness buckle, were recovered during Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98 as unstratified finds. All four are either post-medieval or undiagnostic.

*Iron (Appendix 3.3)*

- 3.3.11 An assemblage of 292 iron objects were recovered from Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00 by hand excavation and during environmental processing of bulk samples. The main part of the assemblage is represented by 277 nails and hobnails from a Roman cremation, some probable Late Iron Age metalworking waste, and undiagnostic refuse from the period. One medieval nail was also recovered.

*Lead (Appendix 3.4)*

- 3.3.12 Two unstratified lead fragments were recovered during Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98. One represents a probable weight, the other is an undiagnostic strip. Both remain undated, but are likely to be either medieval or post-medieval.

*Coins (Appendix 4.1.)*

- 3.3.13 One poorly preserved Late Iron Age coin was recovered during Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00 in an enclosure ditch of the period.

*Slag and metal working debris (Appendix 5.1)*

- 3.3.14 A total of 77,234 g of slag and other metalworking debris was recovered during Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00 by hand excavation and during environmental processing of samples. A variety of refuse types is present, indicating small-scale smithing and smelting, but is in limited association with vitrified hearth lining. The debris types are mixed, suggesting a dumping of the material rather than the presence of *in situ* hearths on the site.

### **3.4 The Environmental Record**

*Human Bone (Appendix 6.1)*

- 3.4.1 Cremated human bone was recovered from 46 contexts during excavation at Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00 and from environmental processing of samples. Many of the deposits weighed 1 g or less. In no case is one entire individual preserved, which is due to later truncation, partial deposition, and/or bias of excavation. The remains were encountered in a variety of features from a wide date range, including the fills of the Bronze Age ring ditches and pits, the Late Iron Age enclosure ditches as well as from internal features within them, and from a small number of *bona fide* cremation deposits. The minimum number of individuals present is impossible to determine due to the incompleteness of the assemblage, but the maximum count is unlikely to exceed twenty.

*Animal Bone (Appendix 7.1)*

- 3.4.2 An assemblage of 617 (209 g) fragments of animal bone were hand retrieved during Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00. Of these, only 8 were identified to species. A further 804 (109 g) fragments of bone were recovered from environmental samples, of which only 10 fragments were identified to species. These were cattle, sheep and pig, the majority of which came from Middle to Late Iron Age features, mostly enclosure ditches, and from one Bronze Age pit.

- 3.4.3 A very small quantity of burnt animal bone (12 g) was recovered from a single context in a Late Iron Age/Early Roman enclosure ditch during Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98. Of the seven fragments, only three were identified as sheep and goat. One fragment showed butchery marks.

*Macroscopic Plant Remains and Charcoal (Appendix 8.1)*

- 3.4.4 A total of 161 bulk samples were processed and assessed for charred plant remains and charcoal. Evidence of large-scale cereal processing is mostly absent, although two grain-rich deposits were recovered. Spelt wheat and barley appear to be the principal cereal species represented, although emmer was also present. Some evidence for the Neolithic and Bronze Age use of wild woodland resources was also recovered. The charcoal evidence suggests widespread use of oak, particularly for cremations, while a greater mix of taxa seems to have been utilised for industrial activities.

### 3.5 Dating

- 3.5.1 No radiometric dates were commissioned for this assessment due to the following:
- in most cases, ceramic (and to some extent, worked flint) inclusions and stratigraphic relationships were deemed sufficient for preliminary phasing
  - where uncertainties regarding date remained (such as for all ring ditches with the exception of 1682), material with absolute dating potential was either recovered in insufficient quantities or not from sufficiently secure deposits to meet objectives relevant to this assessment

### 3.6 Archive Storage and Curation

- 3.6.1 All items and records from the Fieldwork Events that form the subject of this assessment report are listed in Table 6.

*Table 6: Record of the archive*

ITEM	NUMBER OF ITEMS OR BOXES OR OTHER	NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS/ LITRES	CONDITION (No. of items) (W=washed; UW=unwashed; M=marked; P=processed; UP=unprocessed; D=digitised; I=indexed)
<b>SOUTH OF BEECHBROOK WOOD (ARC BWD98)</b>			
Contexts records	155		I
A3 plans	2		I,D
A4 sections	1		I
Films (monochrome) S=slide; PR=print	S=13		I
Films (Colour) S=slide; PR=print	S=13 PR=11		I
Flint (boxes)	1 size 6		W
Pottery (boxes)	6 size 6		W,M
CBM (boxes)	2 size 6		W
Metalwork (boxes)	1 size 6		
Human Bone (boxes)	1 size 6, 1 size 7		W,M
Animal Bone (boxes)	1 size 6		W,M
Soil samples	11	60 litres	P
<b>BEECHBROOK WOOD (ARC BBW00)</b>			
Context records	2026		I
A4 plans	30		
A1 plans	16		I,D

ITEM	NUMBER OF ITEMS OR BOXES OR OTHER	NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS/ LITRES	CONDITION (No. of items) (W=washed; UW=unwashed; M=marked; P=processed; UP=unprocessed; D=digitised; I=indexed)
A4 sections	496		I
Small finds	1		
Films (monochrome) S=slide; PR=print	46		
Films (colour) S=slide; PR=print	51		
Flint (boxes)	9 size 3, 1 size 4	4665	W,M
Burnt flint	1 size 2, 1 size 4		
Pottery (boxes)	12 size 1, 5 size 2, 1 size 5, 1 size 8	7287	W,M
Fired clay (boxes)	7 size 2		W,M
CBM (boxes)	1 size 2	89	W,M
Clay pipe	See misc. 1	1	
Stone (boxes)	2 size 2, 1 size 8	82	W,M
Metalwork (boxes)	1 plastic size 4, 1 plastic size 8	387	
Glass (boxes)	See misc. 1	6	W,M
Slag (boxes)	10 size 2, 1 size 8	4787	
Human Bone (boxes)	1 size 3	625	
Animal Bone (boxes)	1 size 3	440	W,M
Misc.	size 4		
Soil Samples (No.)	82		P

## Key to box sizes

## Cardboard boxes

Size 1 = Bulk box	391mm x 238mm x 210mm	0.020 m <sup>3</sup>
Size 2 = Half box	391mm x 238mm x 100mm	0.009 m <sup>3</sup>
Size 3 = Quarter box	386mm x 108 mm x 100mm	0.004 m <sup>3</sup>
Size 4 = Eighth box	213 mm x 102 mm x 80 mm	0.002 m <sup>3</sup>
Size 5 = Sixteenth box	110mm x 88 mm x 60 mm	
Size 6 = Standard Box	460mm x 180 mm x 130 mm	
Size 7 = Tub	310mm x 310mm x 160	

## Plastic boxes

Size 4 = Small	213 mm x 102 mm	0.002
Size 8 = Medium	260 mm x 184 mm	0.005
Size 9 = Large	308 mm x 216 mm	0.010

*Conservation Requiements*

- 3.6.2 All materials recovered are in a stable condition for long-term storage and need no further conservation. In general, specialists have recommended that material be retained until the implications of all CTRL archaeological projects are assessed and established. Within bulk categories, certain material that has no potential for further work could be discarded at this stage. This includes unworked stone and natural flint.

## 4. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

### 4.1 Stratigraphic Potential

4.1.1 The Landscape Zone Priorities and Fieldwork Event Aims for Beechbrook Wood are set out in section 2.1-2.2 of this document. The site has potential for addressing a wide range of aspects of the CTRL research strategy for all prehistoric period categories, however, with particular emphasis on the transition between 'Farming Communities' (2,000-100 BC) and 'Towns and their rural landscapes' (sub-period 1, 100 BC-AD 410).

4.1.2 The main stratigraphic potential for the site lies in its wide chronological range, providing evidence for episodes of secular and ritual activity from the late Mesolithic through to the early Roman period. The stratigraphic detail was examined at the Fieldwork Event Aim level, but some *foci* remain whose further analysis has the potential to clarify and refine the site chronology. These are summarized below as a series of additional objectives of analysis. The overall potential of the site to contribute to studies at the Landscape Zone level, and in some instances at a national level, is discussed below in the Statement of Overall Potential, (Section 4.5).

#### *Hunter-foragers (400,000-4, 500 BC)*

4.1.3 Late Mesolithic pit [1623] and Early Neolithic pit [1910] have no stratigraphic potential (but see artefactual potential below).

#### *Early Agriculturists (4,500-2,000 BC)*

4.1.4 Beaker period pit [1374] produced a rich artefact and ecofact assemblage, and may be contemporary with a well-defined but undated probable hearth [1336]. A group of undated possible postholes (3023) lies immediately to the south. The nature of the deposits in 1374 suggest an area of domestic occupation, and is of particular importance in its possible association with contemporary barrow group 3012 to the east. Unfortunately, much apparently later truncation by intercutting linear features obscures the area of posthole group 3023. This group of ditches is complex and dense and has not been subjected to a detailed assessment at this stage but allocated a working group number (3029). Stratigraphic analysis of these later features has good potential to establish a relative chronology which would facilitate their allocation to larger enclosure structures, such as group 3011, and the definition of structure 3023, possibly by the identification of further truncated postholes.

- Further define possible posthole group 3023 through analysis of work group 3029, and to investigate the relationship between 3023, Beaker pit group 3022, and barrow groups 851, 3003 and 3012

#### *Farming Communities (2,000-100 BC)*

4.1.5 Bronze Age field systems are rare in the south-east of Britain, and the definition of possible field system 3018 is therefore a major research aim for the site. This should comprise metric analysis of all ditches in consistent alignments with an ensuing comparative morphological analysis with other known field systems of that period. The repeated association of cremation deposits with the ditches of this group at Beechbrook Wood may help its chronological placement, if a comprehensive programme of radiocarbon dates of all potentially associated cremation deposits is to be undertaken.

4.1.6 Few relevant stratigraphic relationships exist between the ditches currently allocated to 3018 and other features that would help to anchor this group more securely to the site chronology. Two, however, warrant closer analysis: the truncation of barrow group 3012 by ditch 1955

(group 3011), and of 1955 by ditch group 1902. The latter features several recuts, and a complete medieval cooking pot came from the top fill, but is otherwise in consistent alignment with 3018. More detailed stratigraphic analysis of the above relationships in conjunction with more refined pottery dates and/or scientific dates could contribute to the understanding of continuity in the use of boundaries, as well as to the original date of the land division. Ditch 1902 extends into work group 3029 and the results from the research objective proposed in 4.1.3. could also aid the chronological issues in relation to 3018.

- Define proposed Bronze Age field system 3018 by metric analysis and stratigraphic investigation of ditches 1955, 1902, group 3012 and work group 3029, supplemented by radiocarbon dating of all potentially associated cremations.

*Farming Communities (2,000-100 B.C.) into Towns and their Rural Landscapes sub-period 1(100 BC-AD 410)*

- 4.1.7 Category 3 - Farming Communities (2,000-100 BC) - was highlighted as a key period in the original Landscape Zone Priorities, and is most significantly represented by the development of enclosure 3072 in Target Area A. This, in conjunction with the Late Iron Age industrial enclosure activity in Target Area C constitutes the highest potential for the contribution of a detailed site chronology by stratigraphic analysis for any period across the site. The discovery of well-preserved enclosure 3072 enabled a conclusive interpretation of most of the features recorded during Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98; together both archives provide an extensive body of evidence for the interpretation of the structure.
- 4.1.8 The recovery of an entire new Middle and Late Iron Age pottery fabric series from enclosure ditches 2150 and 2151 (see below, and Appendix 1.3) is of considerable importance for regional ceramic typologies, and as such warrants an in-depth analysis of the material and a programme of scientific dating from associated deposits (see below). The largest assemblages were recovered from well preserved deep sections from both ditches and thus offer good potential for more detailed stratigraphic interpretation. By focusing such analysis on the eastern and southern leg of 2150, several lines of enquiry could be addressed:
- To prove the existence of proposed sub-phase 6.1 of enclosure 3072
  - To prove the contemporaneity of ditches 2150 and 2151 in sub-phase 6.2 and to further investigate the function of enclosure group 3072
  - To investigate the significance of the human remains and other placed deposits within 2150 and their relationship with later cremation group 2440 outside 2151 in sub-phase 7.1
- 4.1.9 A second focus for further stratigraphic analysis in regard to enclosure 3072 lies in the entrance area through 2151 (groups 3066-3068). At this stage, at least three sub-phases of remodelling which need further clarification have been defined. Although circumstances at the time of excavation did not allow for an optimal strategy for the recovery of such data, very good, if occasionally ambiguous potential for the establishing of a chronology of these construction phases exist. Such an analysis would not only contribute to the functional interpretation of the structure, which remains unclear, but also provide evidence for the social organisation of its builders/users, and furthermore provide a basis for regional and national comparisons with similar structures of that date.
- To define all phases of entrance remodelling through 2151 in order to highlight the function of the enclosure group and by this means determine mechanisms of social organisation of its builders and users
- 4.1.10 The interpretation of latest enclosure sub-phase 7.1 is tentative. Further definition is, however, essential for the understanding of the development sequence of the enclosure site. In conjunction with the contemporary industrial enclosures developing in Target Area C

during this period, the evidence can provide significant clues for changes in the spatial organisation of the socio-economic landscape. This task is, however, made difficult by the paucity of stratigraphic relationships, some of which appear to have been ambiguous during Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98. Further interpretation of these features will therefore have to draw primarily on the associated parts of the ARC BBW00 archive.

- To define sub-phase 7.1, the function of the enclosure ditches and their relationship with earlier structure 3072
  - To compare and contrast the activity of this phase in Target Area A with the contemporary industrial focus of activity in Target Area C
- 4.1.11 Although the activity around the enclosure site in ARC BWD98 extends into the early Roman period, where some potential for stratigraphic investigation remains, the peripheral and fragmentary character of the evidence is unlikely to prove conclusive during detailed analysis. The area immediately butting onto this location to the east - which is likely to have contained any additional surviving features - was disturbed during ARC BBW00 without recording. Analysis of the existing material is only possible within the wider framework of the interpretation of the development of enclosure 3072.
- 4.1.12 Enclosures 3006 and 1972 in Target Area C are important indicators for the nature of industrial activity during the Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition. In the contrast between them and the broadly contemporary, but distinctly different enclosure activity of sub-phase 7.1. in Target Area A, important evidence may be gathered for processes of continuity and change during the Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition, particularly with regard to changes in the organisation of socio-economic and ritual space.
- 4.1.13 Although many stratigraphic relationships in Target Area C remain to be more thoroughly explored in the analysis phase, due to the truncation of the site by the existing railway line only enclosure group 3006 has potential for a fruitful stratigraphic investigation. An attempt should be made to further define the various sub-phases of this enclosure, and its relationship with adjacent enclosure 1972. The repeated re-cutting of the southern enclosure boundary and the relationship of group 3006 with ditch/springline 1028 should be further explored. The area offers the potential to establish a relative chronology for the later Late Iron Age period, complimentary to that for the earlier part of the period from the materials from Target Area A. At present, the resolution of the ceramic spot-dates is insufficient to address chronological issues, and needs to be refined.
- To establish a relative chronology of the development phases of enclosure group 3006 and to define its relationship with adjacent enclosure 1972.
  - To explore the nature of the recuts of the southern enclosure boundary of 3006 and their significance with regard to the enigmatic relationship between enclosure 1020 in 3006 and possible springline 1028
  - To further explore the spatial organisation of both enclosures with regard to function
- 4.1.14 Seven unassessed work groups remain to be stratigraphically analysed. Although these are accorded little potential to contribute to the chronological sequence of the site, their assessment may help to define possibly larger structures, such as enclosures and fields. This may highlight the nature of agricultural land-use over time.
- To undertake a basic analysis of work groups 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3070, 3073 and 3074 to determine their relationship to chronological phases which are better defined.



## 4.2 Artefactual Potential

### *Prehistoric Pottery (Appendix 1.2)*

- 4.2.1 The earlier prehistoric ceramic groups include examples of rare Neolithic Plain Bowl ware, a domestic Beaker period assemblage (including one intact vessel), assemblages of Middle Bronze Age urn material, and possibly previously unidentified Middle/Late Bronze Age transitional types. Most of these key groups were recovered from secure stratified contexts and are associated with other diagnostic finds groups and some environmental remains. The range of Beaker material has good potential to elucidate the composition of domestic and ritual assemblages. The Middle/Late Bronze Age ceramics have the potential to highlight regional variations during the transition across southern England. Since the assemblages are likely to help refine regional chronologies as reference material, a need for radiocarbon dates of selected associated deposits is highlighted. The Middle/Late Bronze Age transitional types should furthermore be illustrated in full following confirmation of date through further analysis.

### *Middle Iron Age to Roman, and Early Medieval pottery (Appendix 1.3)*

- 4.2.2 The identification of 17 new Middle Iron Age fabric types from secure deposits within the same structure is of profound importance as a new 'type' assemblage for the region. Further analysis of the apparently structured deposits from which the artefacts were recovered is likely to provide invaluable information relating to the functional associations of the various vessel types recovered, in particular with regard to ritual significance due to their occurrence alongside cremated human remains. It is therefore recommended that these ceramics undergo an extensive programme of analysis, including radiocarbon dating of their contexts, and thin-sectioning for source analysis, in order to obtain the widest range of information for the material, and to date them as securely as possible.
- 4.2.3 The Middle Iron Age and Early Roman pottery assemblage is of a considerable size and not only provides a useful chronological sequence of ceramic traditions for the site itself, but suggests trade contacts with Thurnham and the Medway valley area in its glauconitic wares, and with the salt production sites of south-east Kent in the chaff-tempered salt containers. The assemblage finds useful parallels in those from a number of other CTRL sites and should therefore undergo detailed analysis as part of a wider study of late prehistoric pottery assemblages from the CTRL.
- 4.2.4 The site revealed two contemporary *foci* of Late Iron Age occupation in both target areas, *c.* 0.5 km apart, with an apparent difference in activities and spatial organisation. A more detailed study of the distribution of pottery types in each area, and between the two broadly contemporary enclosures in Target Area C, would help to highlight the nature of these activities, which remain at present vague. The analysis of pottery types in relation to the enclosure in Target Area A, may also reveal occupational zoning, and any changes in site function during its development phases.

### *Ceramic Building Material (Appendix 1.4)*

- 4.2.5 The ceramic building material from Beechbrook Wood is a small and unremarkable assemblage. The Roman material is peripheral to a likely off-site focus and without clear functional contexts. Parallels for Roman ceramic building materials are abundant, and within the CTRL research programme can be found at Thurnham Villa, or in local sites outside the CTRL, such as at Westhawk Farm. The material has limited further research potential.

- 4.2.6 The medieval examples are interesting in their clear sourcing from the demolition of the Parsonage Farm buildings. A study of the distribution of the material may provide insights into taphonomic processes of materials from deliberately dismantled structures, and could as such be incorporated into the analysis of the Parsonage Farm archive.

*Fired Clay (Appendix 1.5.)*

- 4.2.7 The fired clay assemblage comprises objects, such as loomweights and briquetage, and structural debris, such as daub and vitrified hearth lining.
- 4.2.8 The loomweights and most of the daub are from Bronze Age contexts. The loomweights are important as indicators for textile production and as regional typological specimens, but are a not uncommon class of find.
- 4.2.9 The multitude of well-preserved wattle-impressions on daub offers the greatest research potential, providing rare data for the perished organic parts of a structure of the period. Any such data may contribute to a reconstruction of its shape by comparative analysis with experimental or ethnographic examples, and could provide clues to its function in conjunction with other artefacts from the area. Particular attention should also be paid to any impressions of objects, such as textiles, surviving in the clay surface, or to objects, such as grain, adhering to the material. A successful structural analysis of the daub would have regional and potentially national significance, and a detailed analysis of the material is therefore recommended.
- 4.2.10 The fragments of briquetage and vitrified hearth lining occur mainly in Late Iron Age industrial contexts, with the exception of a smaller quantity of such material from the Middle and Late Bronze Age. All occur alongside corresponding artefact groups, such as slag and other metalworking debris in the case of the vitrified material, and salt containers with fragments of the briquetage. As such, these artefact groups enhance one another, and should be studied together. Although not of great potential in themselves, in the context of a wider study of the function of particular activity zones they have some research potential.

*Flint (Appendix 2.1)*

- 4.2.11 Beechbrook Wood produced a substantial and diagnostic flint assemblage from a range of periods, with the most significant parts represented by those from sealed contexts from the early prehistoric periods, such as the Late Mesolithic, Early Neolithic and Beaker period.
- 4.2.12 Late Mesolithic material has been encountered on a number of other CTRL sites, but almost always as redeposited or unstratified artefacts (eg, Eyhorne Street), and is otherwise little known in the Kent region. The size and *in situ* nature of the Beechbrook assemblages therefore not only holds great potential for technological analysis of production and use, but is also likely to provide useful comparanda for the more fragmentary assemblages from other CTRL and regional sites. Given the relative proximity, the artefacts recovered from the excavations at Parsonage Farm should be considered here. As an extensive and well preserved assemblage for an otherwise poorly understood period, it also holds significance on a national level, and should therefore be studied and published in detail.
- 4.2.13 The Early Neolithic assemblage, although smaller, is of similar significance, especially since it occurred alongside pottery sherds and an unusual ironstone saddle quern fragment. A detailed examination of aspects of production and use is also recommended, and should take place in the context of a wider study of material from other CTRL sites, particularly the material from Tutt Hill.
- 4.2.14 The Beaker period flintwork, again, occurs alongside pottery and a good ecofact assemblage. In contrast to the isolated pits containing the earlier flint assemblages, this

material is associated with structural, domestic and ritual evidence, and may therefore be of primary use in regard to a functional synthesis of all the artefact classes.

*Humanly Modified Stone (Appendix 2.2)*

- 4.2.15 The assemblage of worked stone recovered during Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00 is small and comprises fairly common finds groups, such as quern fragments and pestles/rubbers. With the exception of one Roman lava quern fragment most are apparently made from local greensand and ironstone, and are dated to the earlier site phases.
- 4.2.16 The majority of the quern material is fairly undiagnostic and weathered, and has limited potential for further analysis. However, the artefacts identified as rubbers or pestles found in conjunction with other evidence of Bronze Age textile production may in fact be loom beaters and would benefit from a closer functional examination and a wider search for comparanda. The Roman lava quern fragment finds close parallels in similar artefacts recovered from other CTRL sites and local sites (eg. Westhawk Farm) of the period and could contribute to a distributional study of imported goods for the region.
- 4.2.17 The ironstone saddle quern from Late Neolithic pit [1910] is unusual in its date and material. Other known examples are later in date, and therefore a wider search for earlier regional examples should be undertaken. A very good specimen of a utilised axe polisher is unfortunately unstratified, but may also offer limited potential for use-wear analysis and for comparative studies with similar examples from dated contexts from other sites.
- 4.2.18 Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98 produced six fragments of worked millstone grit, the majority of which were recovered from one posthole in a structural group. This suggest that a grindstone or similar object may have been located in the vicinity. The group is thought to be part of the latest phase of Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure group 3072. Further functional and lithological examination should be undertaken to support this interpretation, and to confirm the common origin of all the fragments. The results from such an analysis could contribute to the functional interpretation of the enclosure during this time, and may further the understanding of Late Iron Age enclosure sites in general.
- 4.2.19 All specimens would benefit from a lithological source-analysis to confirm their assumed local origin.

*Silver (Appendix 3.1)*

- 4.2.20 One decorative silver mount was recovered during Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98. The object is presumed to be post-medieval and offers no potential to contribute to the research aims of the Fieldwork Event.

*Copper Alloy (Appendix 3.2)*

- 4.2.21 The copper alloy assemblage recovered from ARC BBW00 is small and mainly consists of amorphous debris, partly as apparent by-products of the metalworking processes, partly as the remains of broken or discarded objects. All fragments, including those from the Late Iron Age cremation contexts, would benefit from metallurgical analysis to establish their relationship with the other artefact groups relating to metalworking practices on or near the site during the Bronze Age and Iron Age, and may help to identify the sources of the raw materials.
- 4.2.22 One object from a Middle Bronze Age context represents an as yet unidentified unfinished object and therefore warrants further analysis to determine function and manufacturing processes, although the poor condition of all the metalwork may limit the success of such a

venture. Further analysis should also include a wider search for comparable objects from Middle Bronze Age metalworking sites in the region.

- 4.2.23 The ring or bracelet from the Late Iron Age enclosure in Target Area C, although in itself fairly undiagnostic, may have votive associations due to its vicinity to possible springline 1028. If this can be confirmed, the object would benefit from a comparative analysis with similar jewellery items from Late Iron Age hoard contexts from other local sites, such as the materials from nearby Lenham and Hothfield, and with the CTRL site at Springhead.
- 4.2.24 All objects recovered from Fieldwork event ARC BWD98 are unstratified and of a late date, and hold no further potential for analysis.

*Iron (Appendix 3.3)*

- 4.2.25 The iron assemblage consists of nails and miscellaneous fragments, likely by-products of industrial processes, and all objects are in a poor state of preservation. Metallurgic analysis from the ditch fill of the Late Iron Age industrial enclosure 1972 may serve to highlight the so far rather vague understanding of the metalworking processes undertaken within it.

*Lead (Appendix 3.4)*

- 4.2.26 The two lead fragments recovered during Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98 are unstratified and undiagnostic and have no potential for further analysis.

*Coins (Appendix 4.1)*

- 4.2.27 One copper alloy coin of Late Iron Age date was recovered during Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00. The coin is in poor condition, but retains diagnostic features which will enable a further study of its date and origin through comparanda (eg. from the CTRL site at Springhead). Late Iron Age coins are a fairly common find, and although the presence of a monetary unit has functional implications for the interpretation of the enclosure it was found in, only limited conclusions can be drawn from a single find. Within the framework of a wider study of all coins of that date from the CTRL programme, an identification of the mint site through metallurgical analysis may contribute to a distributional study of Late Iron Age coinage.

*Slag and Metalworking Debris (Appendix 5.1)*

- 4.2.28 A substantial and varied assemblage of metalworking debris was recovered during Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00 from later Bronze and Late Iron Age contexts. It includes a variety of slags, hammerscale, fragments of vitrified hearth lining, cinder and some ore fragments.
- 4.2.29 Although the nature of the material suggests that metal processing and possibly some smelting took place on or near the site, the material occurs in redeposited contexts. This seems to indicate the reuse of the material in secondary industrial processes and in some cases as structural elements, such as posthole packing. The main potential for further analysis of this finds class lies in a distributional study of different types of debris in relation to structures.
- 4.2.30 The possible presence of (?iron) ores and hammerscale in a Middle/Late Bronze Age transitional context needs to be confirmed, and if so, a source analysis undertaken. Such material would provide positive evidence for local smelting, and rare evidence for the introduction of iron.

### 4.3 Environmental Potential

#### *Human Bone (Appendix 6.1)*

- 4.3.1 Small quantities of cremated human bone were recovered from a variety of Bronze Age and Iron Age contexts. They occur as token deposits in pits and postholes, placed deposits in ditch fills, and as conventional cremations burials. Remains from the fills of two Beaker ring ditches seem to represent (deliberately?) redeposited material. None of the deposits represents an entire individual. The material has no further potential for analysis in itself, but a partial use for radiocarbon dating purposes is proposed.

#### *Animal Bone (Appendix 7.1)*

- 4.3.2 Due to poor preservation, the animal bone assemblage is very small and offers no further potential for analysis. A comparatively small amount of cremated bone was identified as animal, and also offers no further potential.

#### *Macroscopic Plant Remains and Charcoal (Appendix 8.1)*

- 4.3.3 Environmental samples were recovered from a variety of features across the chronological range at Beechbrook Wood. These produced 24 significant charcoal assemblages, as well as a number of diagnostic assemblages of cereal grain and woodland species.
- 4.3.4 Some woodland species were recovered from earlier prehistoric contexts in association with domestic artefacts. These will help to define the palaeconomy of the settlement during the Early Bronze Age in conjunction with the other artefact groups and possible structural evidence.
- 4.3.5 The cereal assemblages, although limited, have some potential to contribute to the understanding of the arable economy and the continued use of woodland species in Kent during later prehistory in conjunction with evidence from other CTRL sites.
- 4.3.6 Analysis of the wood charcoal from industrial features and cremation deposits has the potential to offer information on the selection of wood taxa with specific firing properties. This may add to the growing body of cremation evidence from the region, and highlight the nature of the industrial processes indicated by the other finds groups.
- 4.3.7 Sufficient carbonised remains were recovered from chronological key contexts to allow the collection of single entity radiocarbon dates.

### 4.4 Dating Potential

- 4.4.1 The collection of radiocarbon dates for the underpinning of the site chronology is essential due to the limited number of stratigraphic relationships between phases, and the identification of at least two pottery sequences with considerable regional significance. The latter include either transitional or new types, which makes a chronological placement of the artefacts a key process for their interpretation. Since such a comprehensive programme of C14 dates falls outside the scope of this assessment, ceramic dates were exclusively used to establish preliminary phasing at this stage.
- 4.4.2 For most of the ceramics, sufficient carbonised remains have been recovered from associated deposits to achieve this aim. Given the wide spread of material and the long chronological range of the site, a meaningful result can, however, only be obtained by a comparatively large number of dates.

- 4.4.3 Radiocarbon dating of wood charcoal has a number of inherent drawbacks (potential intrusiveness, uncertain association with the event to be dated), therefore wherever possible single entity dates should be obtained from organic material with some relevance to the activity in question. To be favoured are annual species, preferably cultivated ones, such as cereal grain, or those representing common foraging food, such as hazelnut shells. At Beechbrook Wood, a considerable number of either heavily truncated or token deposits of cremated human remains were identified (see Appendix 6.1). The material shows little further potential for analysis in its own right, but could present an ideal material for AMS dates, where the amount of material present proves sufficiently large for this purpose.
- 4.4.4 Suggestions for a programme of radiocarbon dates have been made in detail throughout the following Statement of Overall Potential, and can be summarized as follows:
- On grains or nutshells from Beaker pit 1377 in order to refine the regional chronology for the period
  - On the nutshells from ring ditches 851 and 3003 in order to establish the date of their infilling/broader date range
  - On suitable organic deposits from features in Bronze Age activity area 1952 to date the potentially transitional Middle/Late Bronze Age ceramics
  - From any organic material found adhering to the daub from structure 3037 to confirm a Late Bronze Age date
  - On fragments of bone from all cremation deposits in order to establish their date and associations. Cremation group 2441 and Roman cremation 1344 could be excluded if chronological issues can be sufficiently addressed by pottery dates
  - On single grains and/or human cremated bone from placed deposits in the ditch fills of Middle Iron Age enclosure 3072, for a chronological placement of the new pottery series

#### 4.5 Overall Potential

- 4.5.1 The archaeology of Beechbrook Wood, particularly in conjunction with the data from the adjacent and nearby CTRL sites of Parsonage Farm, Yonseas Farm, Tutt Hill and Leda Cottages, presents a rare opportunity for the study of a landscape over a long chronological range, from the Late Mesolithic through to the present. The archive is particularly valuable due to several large *in situ* assemblages. Gaps in the use of the site exist, but can be complimented by sites in the wider region with similar long chronologies, such as White Horse Stone.
- 4.5.2 In many cases the information for a specific period category adds valuable examples to more recently proposed theories, and, in some cases, provides new examples of patterns observed in other previously more thoroughly explored parts of the south-east region, such as Surrey and Sussex. As a result, Beechbrook Wood will be a key site for the research programme of the CTRL.

##### *Hunter-Foragers (400,000-4,500 BC)*

##### Late Mesolithic

- 4.5.3 Despite the fact that only one feature is dated to the period, valuable contributions to the CTRL research objectives for this period category can be made. The investigation of the nature of the changing palaeoenvironment at the time is of key importance, especially with regard to its effects on the palaeoeconomy. At Beechbrook Wood, unfortunately no environmental evidence survived in the Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic features. A range of artefacts was, however, recovered that offers the opportunity to infer some of this

missing information from the nature of the assemblages. Major aims for further analysis are therefore functional aspects of the materials involved.

- 4.5.4 Late Mesolithic pit group 3013 finds close parallels in a number of known examples in Surrey and Sussex (Drewett *et al* 1988, 13-22). However, prior to the CTRL investigation none were known in the Kent region. In common with Beechbrook Wood, several of the sites have an association with a spring, a major theme in many of the activities observed at this site. In terms of geological setting, the examples at Iping Common, West Sussex, and Selmeston, Sussex, are the most closely related.
- 4.5.5 It has been suggested that two categories of base camps may have existed in the region: more permanent bases located on the Greensand ridges, and short-lived hunting camps, often in rock shelters, in the Weald. The former category is marked by flint assemblages rich in microliths and knapping debris, whilst in the latter axes tend to dominate (Drewett *et al* 1988, 20-23). In location and material, the Beechbrook Wood material conforms with this picture. Greensand ridge sites have, however, so far only been observed west of the Weald (Drewett *et al* 1988, 20-23), and Beechbrook Wood as the easternmost known example, extends the tradition to the foot of the North Downs.
- 4.5.6 The Beechbrook Wood material is significant on a regional level, since it appears to extend known patterns eastwards. The relative rarity of *in situ* material adds to its significance on a regional level. A comprehensive study of the flint assemblage for the determination of the nature and use of the 'tool-kit' represented is therefore advised, enabling comparative studies with other such assemblages, and possible conclusions with regard to the palaeoenvironment east of the Weald at the time.

#### *Early Neolithic*

- 4.5.7 The Early Neolithic flint assemblage warrants a similarly intensive study, and comparative analysis of the manufacturing technologies and tool use with the Mesolithic material will provide insights into human adaptation strategies to a changing environment.
- 4.5.8 The adoption of at least semi-sedentism, and some agricultural practices by this time is suggested by inclusions of domestic pottery and the presence of a quernstone fragment. Pottery from this period is a rare find and therefore of considerable regional importance in itself. This is further enhanced by its association with other artefact groups.
- 4.5.9 The choice of ironstone for the quern material is unusual, and highlights the use of local resources. Unfortunately, the absence of materials suitable for radiometric dating means that neither of the two earliest features can be more securely tied into a regional chronology.

#### *Early Agriculturists (4,500-2,000 BC)*

##### Late Neolithic/Beaker period

- 4.5.10 The Beaker period material is fairly extensive and varied. It has the potential to contribute considerably to almost all objectives of the CTRL research strategy for the period of the Early Agriculturists, particularly to issues concerned with economic and ritual lifeway and the identification of the local palaeoenvironment (Research objectives a, c, and d). It is recommended that further analysis be underpinned by a programme of radiocarbon dates, which would establish a chronological baseline for the earliest dated materials of the site, and allow the ceramic types to be tied into a wider chronology.
- 4.5.11 The range of vessels from pit group 3022 may provide information with regard to the composition of domestic assemblages, and the flint and stone artefact allow the comparative lithic analysis recommended above to be extended into the Bronze Age transition period.

The artefactual evidence, together with the results from further stratigraphic analysis of the potential posthole structure in its vicinity has good potential to define settlement type and function. The presence of environmental remains not only adds useful palaeo-economic data, but also allows the material to be tied into an absolute chronology by radiocarbon dating. Despite the fact that the ritual or domestic origin of ring ditch group 3012 remains to be defined, the material will facilitate a comparative analysis with those from the pit group, and highlight issues of chronology and assemblage composition.

- 4.5.12 The pit deposits from group 3022 resemble those from Sussex sites such as Itford Hill and Trundle in their composition (Drewett *et al.* 1988, 38-44). Occasional inclusions of human bone have also been noted in these instances, raising the question as to whether the pit deposits may have a placed ritual component.
- 4.5.13 Barrows are a common, but poorly understood structural group. The examples to the east of Target Area C are in themselves unremarkable, although their intercutting raises interesting questions with regard to their chronology and the nature of their superstructures. The parallels with the Tutt Hill examples are, however, striking, and together this body of evidence should offer good potential to contribute to the understanding of the nature, function and date of this structural class. Aspects of particular interest include the significance of the redeposition of artefacts and cremated human remains in the ditch fills, their topographic location and distribution, and their relationship with settlements and land divisions. Inclusions of hazelnut shells could be used to date the infilling of the ditches in order to highlight some of these issues. The interpretation of barrows is an inter-regional problem, and any insights gained from the research may contribute to their understanding on a national level.

*Farming Communities (2,000-100 BC) into Towns and their Rural Landscapes sub-period 1 (100 BC - AD 410)*

Middle to Late Bronze Age

- 4.5.14 The CTRL period categories 3, Farming Communities, and 4, Towns and their Rural Landscapes, sub-period 1, overlap significantly at Beechbrook Wood and are therefore discussed together. From c. 2,000 BC- AD 250 the site experienced its most expansive use until today, offering the highest potential to contribute to the research objectives of the CTRL within this date range.
- 4.5.15 The Middle and Late Bronze Age material is fairly frequent and varied, but the evidence is rendered marginal by its location near the railway and unstripped fill areas of the railhead. Its main potential is to address objectives a) and c) of the CTRL research agenda, which are concerned with the organisation of the landscape and settlements.
- 4.5.16 The presence of a (Late) Bronze Age field system has been suggested. Such land divisions are otherwise restricted to the South Downs (Drewett 1988, 96) and the Beechbrook Wood example would therefore have considerable regional relevance. The identification and dating of relict field systems has also been identified as a key research priority by English Heritage on a national level (1997). The presence of such land divisions was also tentatively suggested at nearby Tutt Hill (URS 2001a), possibly indicating a widespread reorganisation of the landscape at this time.
- 4.5.17 Economic activities attested during the Middle to Late Bronze Age by artefactual evidence include metallurgical processes and textile production. An absence of bronze-smelting evidence is common in the south-east during this time (Drewett *et al.* 1988, x), and it has been suggested that this was due to widespread importing and recycling of scrap metal. The distorted and unfinished copper alloy object recovered from activity area 1952 may point to



recycling at Beechbrook Wood, but inclusions of possible ore fragments found in apparent association with MBA bucket urn material also suggest smelting may have taken place during the period.

- 4.5.18 A large grain sample, found in association with Middle Bronze Age pottery offers an opportunity to tie activity area 1952 into an absolute site chronology by radiocarbon dating, and is the only direct evidence for cereal cultivation having taken place during this time.
- 4.5.19 An examination of the daub from Late Bronze Age activity area 2442 in Target Area A for surviving organic remains has been advised, and would offer a similar opportunity for radiocarbon dating. The settlement shift from the Middle Bronze Age onwards may confirm the presumed exploration of poorer lowland soils as a result of population expansion during the later Bronze Age (Drewett *et al.* 1988, x) and highlight regional and inter-regional socio-economic trends.
- 4.5.20 Given its potential to provide rare technological evidence for the nature of contemporary super-structures, the daub is of inter-regional significance for the Late Bronze Age.

#### Middle to Late Iron Age

- 4.5.21 The bulk of the evidence from Beechbrook Wood dates to this period, and due to its volume, variation and wide distribution has good potential to contribute to the understanding of the Middle to Late Iron Age east of the Weald. Recent work on the Iron Age in general has concluded that regional variation is so idiosyncratic, and existing chronologies therefore so vague and based on typological assumptions (Haselgrove nd: B1) that inroads into the understanding of wider inter-regional socio-economic mechanisms can only be made by a thorough investigation of regional patterns and by the establishment of secure local chronologies. The Beechbrook Wood material has considerable potential to aid this process, and can therefore contribute significantly to Iron Age research on a regional and national level.
- 4.5.22 The most significant artefactual material for the period is the new extensive ceramic fabric series (see Appendix 1.2.). Stylistically, this includes types, such as saucepan-pots and Gallo-Belgic platters, whose distribution has up until recently been assumed to have been restricted to the western side of the Weald (Drewett *et al.* 1988, 122-125). As with the earlier prehistoric material, this suggests that this part of east Kent at least may have continued to form a cultural zone with East Sussex, rather than, as often assumed, with Essex and the Lower Thames basin (Drewett *et al.* 1988, 13-22). The new styles and fabrics will have to be incorporated into the regional pottery classifications by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (MacPherson *et al.* 1995) used for reference by the CTRL research programme. As future reference material, it is imperative that their analysis and reporting is extensive and underpinned by a programme of radiocarbon dates from associated deposits. Fortunately sufficient carbonised material was recovered from their contexts for this purpose. The bulk of the pottery originates from apparently placed ritual deposits together with human remains. Since the date of the cremation deposits is most likely to be indicative of the main use of the ditches, it is suggested that these otherwise undiagnostic and fragmentary cremated remains may be utilised to obtain a number of 'single entity' spot-dates for an absolute chronology of the pottery types.
- 4.5.23 The double-ditched enclosure from which this pottery group was recovered also appears to be a unique find for Kent, to date, although similar forms of enclosure are well-known in Surrey and Sussex (Drewett *et al.* 1988, 161-164). This feature reinforces the notion of long-standing cultural links with the west and gives the site considerable regional importance. It also further enhances the significance of the ceramic assemblage.

- 4.5.24 The classification of Iron Age enclosures remains problematic and shows a high degree of inter-site variation. This makes the nomenclature for the structure at Beechbrook Wood problematic.
- 4.5.25 The Beechbrook Wood material offers a rare opportunity to compare and contrast two broadly contemporary occupational *foci* within one landscape, and therefore to test existing assumptions with regard to the function of certain types of Late Iron Age enclosures. Many different uses have been suggested for Late Iron Age enclosures, ranging from defensive purposes, such as temporary refuges or frontier posts, to pastoral and redistribution centres (Drewett *et al.* 1988, 145-166). None of these military economic explanations can be convincingly applied to enclosure 3072. In some cases, the majority of its characteristics are more convincingly accorded to a ritual rather than economic model, as recently suggested by Hill (1995). These include:
- placed deposits, including human remains, in a significant compass-point location (south-east); rapid backfilling or a short use-life of the ditches.
  - emphasis on gate structures as possible entry-points into a 'ritual space'.
  - respecting of the earlier boundaries by later activities.
  - relative absence of economic artefacts and domestic structures from the interior
- 4.5.26 The juxtaposition of the two occupational *foci* with different functions at Beechbrook Wood may help to clarify studies of the division of ritual and secular space during the period.
- 4.5.27 The evidence provided by the Late Iron Age 'industrial plots' to the north of the site is limited due to its truncated nature, but is in turn enhanced by the material from the south of the site. Although assessment is still in progress, it also appears to find a close parallel in the material from nearby CTRL site Leda Cottages. Through comparison and contrast with this material useful conclusions with regard to the industrial aspects of the palaeoeconomy at the time may be made.
- 4.5.28 Taken together, the entire sequence of site occupation from the Middle Iron Age through to the early Roman period has great potential to highlight changes in landscape and settlement organisation and economic lifeways on a regional and inter-regional basis.
- 4.5.29 It has been suggested in this report that many of the prehistoric activities in the northern part of the site may have been occasioned by the presence of springs. The research into the Late Iron Age evidence from the northern part of the site would therefore benefit from a comparison with sites with attested springs, such the CTRL site Springhead Roman town and more locally, with any existing archives from the nearby village of Lenham. The latter claims Roman origins, and has a traditional watercress industry related to the presence of springs (KCC 2000, 27). The relative proximity of the Hothfield bogs to the northern part of the Beechbrook Wood site as a potential place of ritual significance should also be taken into account in such a wider landscape study. An Iron Age cemetery is attributed to this locale.
- 4.5.30 Burial practice during the Middle and earlier Late Iron Age has traditionally proved elusive. It has previously been suggested that furnished cremation burials were introduced into the south-east as part of the intrusive 'Aylesford-Swarling' culture around the 1st century BC, and are fairly common around the foot of the North Downs (Drewett *et al.* 1988, x). Furnished cremation group 2441 at Beechbrook Wood appears to be part of this tradition. More recently excavated sites have, however, also tied unfurnished cremation cemeteries to nearby Iron Age settlements (Haselgrove. nd: B 2.2.4.) by radiocarbon dates. The possibility therefore exists that several of the remaining unfurnished cremations across the site, assumed to be of a Bronze Age date, may actually date to the earlier part of the Iron Age. Such a date would raise interesting new issues with regard to the proposed introduction of the custom, and also with regard to the date of proposed field system 3018. This re-

emphasizes the need for radiocarbon dates for these features. The calibration problems common for the period between 800-400 B.C. could be overcome by the use of multiple AMS high-precision techniques on fragments of the cremated bone itself dates (Haselgrove, nd: B2.2.1.). This approach would serve to overcome the problems inherent in the dating of wood charcoal, and secure a good association with the burial event itself. Absolute accuracy, however, need not be a major goal for these dates, since even broad dates may highlight the chronological issues in question.

- 4.5.31 The occupation around both Late Iron Age settlement *foci* continues into the early Roman period, and then ceases after *c.* AD 250. The fact that both activity areas fall into disuse at around the same time supports the assumption that both were used by one community. On the northern plateau, the distribution of Roman artefacts close to the northern edge of the site gives some suggestion that the land-use continued to shift northwards. This naturally makes the evidence peripheral, and the dominance of artefactual rather than structural evidence from this point onwards renders it predominantly of use for chronological and comparative analysis.
- 4.5.32 The occurrence of ceramic building material to the north suggests that a stone-built structure may have been present in the vicinity, but may also conceivably represent rubble imported for other purposes. To the south, a similar shift can be observed - in a sense, the later material shifts off the edge of the site to the south and north, coincidentally towards the *foci* of medieval occupation at Parsonage and Yonse Farm. However, no Roman occupation was proven on either site.
- 4.5.33 The occurrence of Late Iron Age pottery, and metal objects and metalworking debris with a Roman cremation burial, and two other possible ritual deposits containing human remains offer tentative suggestions that the metalworking and cremation traditions may have continued into the Roman period. These propositions need to be verified by further analysis of the ceramics, metal and slag deposits.
- 4.5.34 The Roman period is well-represented both within the CTRL programme, and in the wider locality, by large sites such as Westhawk Farm, south of Ashford. In its own right, the Beechbrook Wood material has little to contribute to a further understanding of the period. Its presence around the earlier Late Iron Age settlement *foci* may, however, suggest a continuity, rather than disruption of lifeways at least during the early part of the Roman administration. Although the negative evidence post-AD 250 may signify some form of social disruption, it appears more likely to be the result of a gradual shift of the settlement *foci*. Neither suggestion can be addressed by the material from the site alone but may be elucidated by an integrated regional study of sites from the period.
- 4.5.35 Given the chronological continuum presented by the Beechbrook Wood material from the Middle Iron Age through to the early Roman period, the archive has the potential to address a number of research objectives from CTRL period categories 3 and 4i, as well as to highlight issues of the transition between them. The issues of the spatial organisation of the landscape into 'zones' of activity, and of intra-settlement organisation and function rank most highly here.
- 4.5.36 Although a general move towards the lower-lying areas of the site from the Middle Bronze Age onwards is in evidence, a direct link with increased population pressure is made questionable by the fact that the more desirable northern plateau lies deserted at a time when the southern terrain sees its most intensive use. Evidence for an increased population during the Late Iron Age can, to some extent, be postulated from the greater number of features. Evidence for aggressive competition for resources, however, is altogether absent. Neither does the arrival of the Roman administration appear to have caused a drastic impact on the lifeways. Overall, the Beechbrook Wood material suggests rather more continuity than

change from the prehistoric through to the early Roman period, both in economic and ritual practice.

- 4.5.37 The evidence repeatedly points at strong cultural links with the area west of the Weald, and a continued use of the Weald's natural resources, such as iron and timber. Topographical features often perceived as barriers of exchange at first sight may actually often serve as the combining factor in the forming of cultural zones (see eg Carver, 1990, with regard to the North Sea). The Beechbrook Wood material suggests the presence of such a zone around the edges of the Weald. Further research is needed to validate this hypothesis.

*Towns and their Rural Landscapes sub-period 3 (AD 1000-1700)*

- 4.5.38 Although the stratigraphic analysis of the remaining work groups may reveal further field ditches belonging to this period, the material is extremely limited and should only be considered in the wider context of any further research into the medieval occupation sites of Parsonage Farm and Yonse Farm.

*The Recent Landscape (AD 1700-1945)*

- 4.5.39 The WSI did not detail the post-medieval period as a specific area of interest. Its primary feature, the Beechbrook Farm complex, had been demolished prior to the commencement of fieldwork, and is therefore not discussed in this report. Post-medieval boundaries relating to this complex, where encountered, were included on the site plan after trial excavation had proven their recent date, but are not illustrated here. A Second World War air defence pillbox was located at the northern edge of the site, and was recorded in detail prior to its removal during deep earthworks in Target Area C.

## 4.6 Updated Research Questions

- 4.6.1 The following updated research questions are derived from the statement of potential. These are presented as a series of aims and objectives, following recent guidance from English Heritage regarding the formulation of updated project aims (English Heritage nd, 2-3). This recommends that it is helpful, when appropriate, to treat *aims* as major themes or goals to which specific *objectives* contribute, and that it is helpful, when appropriate, to think of aims and objectives as questions.
- 4.6.2 At the assessment stage these necessarily emphasise the presence, absence and sufficiency of data to support further analysis of components of the archaeological record. Further analysis should take into consideration both, the broader key themes for each period identified by the CTRL research strategy, and regional variations from these broader trends.
- 4.6.3 The questions formulated will seek to address current academic agendas as set out by the English Heritage *Research Agenda* (draft, 1997) and for the Iron Age in particular reference is made to the draft document *Understanding the Iron Age: an agenda for action* (Haselgrove nd).
- 4.6.4 Beechbrook Wood has been identified as a key site within the CTRL programme, and for the region of south-east Kent as a whole. It has the potential to address chronological as well as broader issues, such as settlement, landscape and society, regionality and processes of change. As such, it will provide crucial comparative data for smaller, less well-defined sites. In many ways, it can be seen as the complimentary counterpart to CTRL site White Horse Stone in the north-west of the region, to which it is comparable in size, chronological range and artefact variety. It is therefore crucial that the Beechbrook Wood archive is explored to meet the needs of future research. Due to the considerable size of the archive, much potential remains for the further exploration of the artefact and ecofact assemblages.

Some of the less significant or more complex areas also still await detailed stratigraphic assessment.

- 4.6.5 It cannot be sufficiently emphasised that any future research much be complimented by an exhaustive programme of radiocarbon dating, particularly with regard to the extensive Iron Age data and the chronological placement of the new ceramic reference fabrics. Where possible, this should be undertaken as AMS 'single entity' dates on material in good association with the artefact assemblages. It must be stressed that due to the wide distribution of materials from a long chronological range across a large site, only an extensive programme of dating is likely to produce meaningful results, particularly where the association of coeval *foci* needs to be established. As a future 'building block' for larger inter-regional chronologies, the securing of a good site chronology is essential. Specific chronological objectives are detailed below.

*Chronological issues*

- 4.6.6 *Updated Research Aim 1:* To refine and confirm the chronology of the site

The following objectives can be achieved by a detailed analysis of stratigraphic data, ceramic sequences and other dateable artefact assemblages. This needs to be underpinned by a programme of radiocarbon dates on organic remains in association with key artefacts (see section 4.4.).

- Objective 1: What is the earliest date that can be established for Neolithic occupation? Is there convincing evidence for sedentism and agriculture at this time?
- Objective 2: What is the nature of the Beaker settlement? Is the ritual and secular evidence of the Beaker period contemporary?
- Objective 3: Can the land division into field systems be confirmed and when did this occur? What is its relationship with the barrows and settlement evidence? Can a continuing observance of its divisions be identified?
- Objective 4: Are the features in Middle to Late Bronze Age activity area 1952 a contemporary group?
- Objective 5: Are the Late Bronze Age activity areas in Target Area A contemporary? What is their relationship with the barrows and field system to the north?
- Objective 6: Was Middle Iron Age enclosure 3072 preceded by an earlier, single enclosure, and if so, what is the earliest date of the use of the enclosure site?
- Objective 7: What is the sequence of development phases, and the likely period of use of enclosure 3072? Can cremation group 2441 be regarded as a closing deposit to its main use-phase?
- Objectives 8: When does the disused enclosure area in Target Area A cease to be respected by later occupation?
- Objective 9: Are the Late Iron Age industrial enclosures in Target Area C and the later agricultural/pastoral enclosure and causeways in Target Area A part of one contemporary settlement?

- 4.6.7 *Updated Research Aim 2:* To investigate potential socio-economic mechanisms and events governing site selection on an inter-site basis.

The existing data from the CTRL project seems to suggest the possible existence of regional patterns, where specific site types may have been favoured at certain periods (S. Foreman. pers. comm.). The long chronological sequence at Beechbrook Wood stands in contrast to the pattern observed at other CTRL sites, such as White Horse Stone and Thurnham, which suggest that sites which had seen little prehistoric occupation were utilised for new settlements from the Late Iron Age onwards, whilst sites with long prehistoric sequences experienced abandonment around the Middle Iron Age. Further research is therefore needed

to identify socio-economic mechanisms or events governing site selection during specific periods.

- Objective 1: What factors caused the periodic abandonment of the site, and to what extent can these be linked to regional mechanisms and events? Why does the Beechbrook Wood material not conform with the model of radical changes in land-use from the Late Iron Age onwards suggested by the evidence of other CTRL sites?
- Objective 2: In what way can the observed settlement shifts across the site be linked to any such proposed mechanisms?

*Settlement, landscape and society*

Hunter-Foragers (400,000-4,500 BC)

- 4.6.8 *Updated Research Aim 3:* To define the nature of the Late Mesolithic land-use around the periphery of the Weald, with regard to adaptive strategies to environmental changes.

The Late Mesolithic *in situ* material from Beechbrook Wood will help greatly to aid the interpretation of unstratified flints from a number of CTRL sites, such as Eythorne Street, or those recovered through surface collection from nearby Potters Corner. The Beechbrook Wood material finds close parallels in the Greensand sites of Surrey and Sussex, possibly suggesting a widespread exploitation of the Weald area by related hunting bands.

- Objective 1: What is the range of activities represented by the flint assemblage? In what way does it allow conclusions with regard to the palaeoenvironment at the time? How does it compare to the stray and unstratified finds from nearby CTRL sites?
- Objective 2: How does the 'toolkit' represented compare with those from the Greensand sites of Surrey and Sussex? Can a cultural link with these be constructed, eg. through the identification of common source materials?
- Objective 3: Is duration of occupation suggested by the flint manufacturing evidence, possibly indicating a semi-permanent base-camp?
- Objective 4: What is the significance of the topographic setting with regard to the activities identified?

- 4.6.9 *Updated Research Aim 4:* To investigate changes in the environment and adaptive economic strategies between the Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic, including aspects of sedentism and agricultural practice.

- Objective 1: Does a comparison with the Late Mesolithic flintwork highlight technological and economic changes indicative of the exploitation of a changed environment?
- Objective 2: Can the pottery and quernstone be regarded as reliable indicators of agricultural practice and sedentism?

*Early Agriculturists (4,500-2,000 BC)*

- 4.6.10 *Updated Research Aim 5:* To define the ritual and economic activities of the Beaker period, and determine their relationship to one another.

- Objective 1: Can the pit deposits be securely accorded a purely economic origin, or do they have a ritual component? What depositional mechanisms may have resulted in the inclusion of human remains?
- Objective 2: Are the woodland species in these deposits reliable indicators of a continued economic importance of wild resources, i.e. foraging, or were they the product of deliberate (ritual) deposition? How does this influence the interpretation of the Early Neolithic material with regard to agricultural practice?
- Objective 3: Can a relationship between the pits, the possible posthole structure and the barrows be established?

*Farming Communities (2,000-100 BC)*

- 4.6.11 *Updated Research Aim 6:* To characterise the re-organisation of the post-Neolithic landscape, and to confirm a pattern of intensification of later prehistoric land-use.
- Objective 1: Can the evidence for tree clearance in the north of the site be linked to the new land divisions? What conclusions can be drawn with regard to the earlier palaeoenvironment? What effect would such tree clearance have had on the environment?
  - Objective 2: How convincing is the evidence for the proposed field system and can it be securely placed in the Bronze Age? Can the pattern of associated cremations with its boundaries be confirmed?
  - Objective 3: Can a relationship between the field system, cremations, barrows and settlement evidence be established? Does any emerging pattern merely reflect concerns of optimum land-use, or does it provide an insight into the cognitive landscape of the population?
  - Objective 4: Do the barrows in Target Area C represent a deliberately 'remodelled' monument? What is the significance of this undertaking, and are there any known parallels?
  - Objective 5: Does the distribution of the barrow monuments at Beechbrook Wood and Tutt Hill form a pattern that can be linked to their meaning, eg. a demarcation of territories?
  - Objective 6: How can the apparent gap in the ceramic sequence between the Beaker period and Middle Bronze Age at Beechbrook Wood be explained? Since a similar pattern was observed at Eyhorne Street, can a regional pattern be concluded from this (see Updated Research Aim 2)?
  - Objective 7: Do the Bronze Age activity areas represent settlements? Do they form the periphery of one large settlement or smaller hamlets?
  - Objective 8: Can the shifts in activity to the southern area from the Middle Bronze Age onwards be regarded as a reliable indicator of regional population expansion (also see Updated Research Aim 2)?
  - Objective 9: Does the Iron Age enclosure activity indicate a major re-organisation of the landscape or does it merely indicate an intensified land-use? Are any earlier elements retained, and why?
- 4.6.12 *Updated Research Aim 7:* To characterise the nature of the Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age occupation, particularly with regard to palaeoeconomy and ritual.
- Objective 1: What is the respective importance of agricultural activity, artefact production and exploitation of woodland resources during the Bronze Age?
  - Objective 2: How reliable is the evidence for metalworking processes during this period, and what is its nature and date?
  - Objective 3: What economic practices can be identified for the Middle Iron Age?
  - Objective 3: What is the function of the Middle Iron Age multiple enclosure? Does it have an earlier precursor? If so, did both serve a similar function? What light does the monument shed on the social organisation and belief system of its builders and users? How does it elucidate the general interpretation of Iron Age ditched enclosures?
  - Objective 4: What is the relationship between the deposition of human remains in the ditches of the enclosure and the later cremation group? Can any conclusions be drawn from their comparison with regard to social structures?

*Towns and their Rural Landscapes (100 BC- AD 410)*

- 4.6.13 *Updated Research Aim 8:* To define the nature of, and relationship between the two Late Iron Age occupation zones.

- Objective 1: What is the relationship between the disused Middle Iron Age enclosure and the Later Iron Age and Early Roman activity around it?
- Objective 2: What was the function of the enclosure activity to the south, and of the possible causeways? What evidence is there for agricultural/pastoral practices?
- Objective 3: What is the nature of the industrial activities in the northern part of the site? How does it compare with similar sites, such as Leda Cottages, and with the metalworking traditions of the Weald?
- Objective 4: Can a ritual aspect to the activity in the north of the site with regard to topographical features, such as springs and bogs be established? Can a ritual continuity with the Middle Iron Age, eg. in the deposition of token human remains in ditches and pits, be traced?
- Objective 4: Did both locations serve the same community, and if so, where is its settlement focus? What conclusions can be drawn from the apparent division of the landscape into activity zones with regard to social structure and belief systems?
- Objective 5: Does the density of the occupation during this time indicate a regional population expansion?

4.6.14 *Updated Research Aim 9:* To define the impact of the Roman administration on the lifeways of the Late Iron Age community.

- Objective 6: Is there any evidence for the impact of the arrival of Roman administration on the cultural and economic lifeways of the population beyond mere changes in its material culture?
- Objective 7: What caused the abandonment/settlement shift post-AD 250? Is this a regional pattern (also see Updated Research Aim 2)?

4.6.15 *Updated Research Aim 10:* To investigate cultural links with the region west of the Weald during the Iron Age.

- Objective 1: To what extent can a cultural affinity in terms of material culture and economic lifeways between the communities around the periphery of the Weald be established? How does this compare to existing models which see increasing cultural links between Kent and the Lower Thames basin/Essex at this time?

#### *Material culture*

4.6.16 *Updated Research Aim 11:* What are the sources of raw materials? What evidence is there for the trade in raw materials?

#### Ceramics

- *Objective 1:* What are the sources of the ceramic objects found on the sites? Were all the materials obtained locally? Is there any evidence that non-local materials were being traded? Are glauconitic clays found locally or does their identification suggest procurement of raw materials or trade over longer distances? Can any finished vessels be identified as non-local products? Is there any difference in the sources of supply over time?

4.6.17 These objectives can be achieved by a comparative study with the forms and fabrics from large assemblages, such as White Horse Stone and Westhawk Farm. For the newly identified Middle Iron Age fabrics, and for the Middle Bronze Age/Late Bronze Age transitional types, thin-sectioning and radiocarbon-dating of associated deposits is recommended, since this will provide reference material for smaller assemblages, such as from Blind Lane, Sevington, Boys Hall Balancing Pond, Station Road, and Bower Road, Smeeth. The salt containers should be subjected to a comparative study with the salt-production sites along the east Kentish coast.

#### Lithics



- *Objective 2:* Did the stone and flint derive from local sources? Is there any evidence for long-distance trade? Is there evidence that trade was in raw materials rather than finished objects?

The sources of the flint can be suggested by its physical appearance (eg Bullhead flint) and the presence of corticated material. The Mesolithic flint artefacts would benefit from a comparison with examples from the Greensand sites west of the Weald in order to establish potential cultural links. Objects made from other rock-types, such as the Greensand and ironstone, would need lithological examination, and a sampling of local examples for comparison. The same objective can be achieved for the Roman lava quern by a comparison with known examples from Waterloo Connection, Thurnham Villa, Springhead Roman town and Westhawk Farm.

#### Metalwork and metalworking residues

- *Objective 3:* Does the unfinished copper alloy object from Bronze Age activity area 1952 represent scrap metal imported for re-use, and what is its origin? Can dumped slag be linked to a metal industry utilising local ores? Can the presence of ores be confirmed and are they of local origin? Can the finished iron objects from Roman cremation 1344 be traced to this local industry? Metallurgical analysis including X-ray fluorescence, optical microscopy and hardness testing may address these objectives in the case of the metal objects.

#### 4.6.18 *Updated Research Aim 12:* What is the evidence for on-site artefact production?

The following objectives can be achieved by considering aspects such as the evidence for manufacturing processes and stages of production and artefact use (in a production context).

#### Lithics

- *Objective 1:* The investigation of flint tool manufacture will primarily be achieved by refitting in order to highlight reduction techniques in use. A comparison between the extensive assemblages from the earlier prehistoric periods will serve to elucidate changes in technology.

#### Metal

- *Objective 2:* Which industrial processes are indicated by the metalworking slag, objects and other residues on the site?
- The distribution of particular types of residues in relation to structures can highlight the nature of the industrial processes involving metal, which had taken place during the Bronze Age and Iron Age. Such an analysis should also include metallurgical and microscopic analysis of selected objects and samples, and comparisons with similar artefacts from sites with an industrial component, such as Leda Cottages or Westhawk Farm.

#### Ceramics

- *Objective 3:* What evidence is there for textile production?
- Although no textiles have been recovered there is evidence for their production in the form of loomweights which appear to be associated with stone tools (possible loom beaters) and posthole arrays (looms?). These issues can be addressed by analysis of the objects and their relationship with stratigraphic evidence.
- *Objective 4:* What conclusions can be drawn from the Bronze Age daub with regard to contemporary building technology?

- A detailed examination of the wattle impressions, and a microscopic analysis with regard to inclusions or impressions of other materials may enable a reconstruction of parts of the superstructure and the building techniques used in its erection.

4.6.19 *Updated Research Aim 13:* What evidence is there for the use and function of artefacts, including primary and secondary uses?

The following objectives can be achieved through the physical and microscopical analysis of artefacts with a view to recording any signs of use, damage, repair and breakage, and by a typological distribution analysis.

#### Lithics

- *Objective 1:* What economic activities can the flint assemblage provide evidence for? What changes in these 'toolkits' can be observed with regard to changing functions throughout earlier prehistory?
- The study of low-power use-wear and assemblage composition will shed light on the activities represented by the tools.

#### Ceramics

- *Objective 2:* Can certain vessel types be attributed to specific purposes?
- Of particular interest here is the apparent association of the Bronze Age urn material in areas with a domestic/industrial component, the significance of the burial of whole vessels without cremation contents, and the comparisons of the ceramic assemblages from the contemporary Late Iron Age *foci*. Typological distribution and stratigraphic analysis may identify vessel types which were obtained for, or had passed into, ritual use.
- *Objective 3:* Can the function of the wattle and daub structure be inferred from the fired clay assemblage?
- Reconstruction of the superstructure represented may help to identify the structure type and its function.

#### Environmental remains

4.6.20 *Updated Research Aim 14:* What conclusions can be drawn from the pattern of species selection over the chronological range of the site with regard to palaeoeconomy and ritual?

- *Objective 1:* What is the evidence for cereal cultivation, what is its date, and how does it compare to regional and inter-regional patterns? What is the relative importance of foraging foods following its introduction?
- *Objective 2:* What differences can be observed in the selection of wood fuel for different purposes?
- *Objective 3:* Can any environmental remains be identified as ritual deposits? What is their significance?

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## APPENDIX 1 - CERAMICS

### 1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The assemblage comprised 5912 sherds (79,664 g) of pottery from 297 contexts: a further 241 sherds (1011 g) were recovered during sieving of environmental samples from 19 of these contexts. Table 1.1-1.2 provide breakdowns of these figures by context and the date-range arrived for both assemblage groups.
- 1.1.2 For the purposes of this assessment the ceramics have been divided into two broad groups presented here as separate appendices: the Late Neolithic through to the Late Bronze Age material, and the Middle Iron Age through to the Early Roman period. Due to the comparatively insignificant occurrence of medieval material it is included in the latter group.

### 1.2 Earlier Prehistoric Pottery

*By Alistair Barclay and Emily Edwards*

#### *Introduction*

- 1.2.1 This report assesses all the earlier prehistoric pottery from Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00. The assemblage comprises 1011 sherds (12,223 g) and includes pottery of Early Neolithic through to Early Iron Age date, although the majority is of Middle to Late Bronze Age date. Table 1.3 presents a breakdown of the assemblage by period.
- 1.2.2 The assemblage was collected in order to contribute to a number of the original Fieldwork Event Aims (see Section 2.2). Certain aspects of the overall assemblage are likely to make a contribution to the understanding of ceramic development in Kent, on which comparative studies with other areas of the county and adjacent regions can be based.
- 1.2.3 The assemblage includes small but important groups of early Neolithic Plain Bowl, Beaker and 'transitional' mid-late Bronze Age pottery. These groups have considerable research potential for the site, the CTRL scheme and for understanding the local and regional archaeology of Kent. Aspects of the total assemblage could be used to address some of the academic issues outlined in the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group's policy document for The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery (1995)

#### *Methodology*

- 1.2.4 The entire assemblage was quantified by count and weight and a note was made of principal fabric groups, forms, surface treatment and the occurrence of decoration. Spot dates were based on the presence of diagnostic forms and particular fabrics. OAU standard codes were used for prehistoric fabrics.

#### *Quantification*

- 1.2.5 A summary breakdown by period is given in Table 1.3 while a context breakdown appears in Table 1.4.

#### *Neolithic pottery*

Early Neolithic - Plain Bowl

- 1.2.6 A small number of early Neolithic Plain Bowls are represented by a group of pottery recovered from a pit and by a small number of residual sherds. Forms include part of a simple shouldered bowl. Fabrics are typically tempered with sparse ill-sorted angular flints.
- Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age - Beaker
- 1.2.7 A minimum of 8 beakers (possibly as many as 17) are represented, most of which are coarse vessels from a pit group, 3022. A complete vessel and eight sherds of Beaker came from the ring ditch group 3012.
- 1.2.8 The size range of the group is varied and includes the two small cup-like globular pots, three large pots (one with a diameter of 250 mm) and two medium sized Beaker vessels. Vessel forms were categorised as belonging to Clarke's globular East Anglian group (Clarke 1970). Clarke discusses East Anglian Beakers as being a type whose distribution extended into the Kent estuary. This type is classified by Case (1993) as Style 2 and by Lanting and van der Waals (1972) as being typical of the early phase of regional development in the East Anglian-Kentish area, Step 1-3.
- 1.2.9 A significant portion of the assemblage consisted of coarse, domestic type Beakers. The finer exceptions include sherds from two Barbed Wire Beakers (see Clarke 1970) and a pair of small all-over decorated, East Anglian (Clarke 1970) globular vessels. There were also some small sherds of red, well-fired Beaker decorated with complex comb pattern. The finer vessels are thin walled and well fired. All fabrics are tempered with non-calcined flint and grog, with one vessel being tempered with occasional sand and another with chalk.
- 1.2.10 Decoration includes barbed wire; paired fingernail impressions; incised horizontal and cross hatch lines; comb impressions. This type of assemblage is domestic in character (Gibson 1982).
- 1.2.11 Those vessels using the latter three decorative methods bear close resemblance to examples from domestic assemblages (eg. Shoebury I (Clarke 1970, fig. 367); Great Bircham, Norfolk; Huckwold Cum Wilton, Norfolk; Grimes Grave, Norfolk (Gibson 1982). Other parallels can be made between the sherds of barbed wire decoration and vessels from Bromley in Kent (Clarke 1970, fig. 406) and from Essex, (Clarke 1970, figs 362 and 365). As pointed out by Lanting and van der Waals (1972) the decorative patterns are closely paralleled, whilst the methods of decoration are varied. The finer Beaker sherds are decorated with densely applied, horizontal and diagonal comb and (in the case of 1725) all-over decorated incised lines, spiralling all the way up the vessel.
- 1.2.12 With reference to the size and possible relationship between the large, medium and small sized pots from pit [1374], three very similarly decorated and formed Beakers, from a ring ditch at Brantham Hall in Suffolk, had been deposited within each other. The smallest of these vessel is a domestic Beaker with paired fingernails in parallel lines. The middle sized Beaker is decorated with horizontal incised lines and the largest shows comb decoration arranged in similar patterns to the Barbed Wire example from this assemblage. (Clarke 1970, fig. 106-8)

### Later Bronze Age

- 1.2.13 The assemblage of later Bronze Age pottery includes vessels that can be placed on typological grounds into the Deverel-Rimbury and Plain Ware traditions. The earlier, Deverel-Rimbury, pottery is characterised by typical bucket forms in generally coarse calcined flint-tempered fabrics. A range of ovoid jars is similar to these in terms of fabric and form. Some of these vessels have decorated rims and one has a collared rim. It is possible that some of this pottery is 'transitional', mid to late Bronze Age in date. Shouldered vessels are rare perhaps indicating an early phase during the late Bronze Age sequence.
- 1.2.14 So called 'early' Plain Ware assemblages have been found at a small number of sites in southern England, eg. Reading Business Park (Hall 1992) and Rams Hill (Bradley and Ellison 1975) and are likely to belong to the end of the 2nd millennium cal BC.

### Early Iron Age

- 1.2.15 A small number of sand tempered sherds are likely to be of this date. Diagnostic sherds include a number of rims with fingertip decoration.

### *Provenance*

#### Earlier Prehistoric: Neolithic

- 1.2.16 The significant majority of early Neolithic pottery from this assemblage constitutes the 31 sherds of a Plain Bowl from pit [1910]. In addition, there are a small number of sherds that are likely to be of this date from later contexts. Redeposited sherds were recovered from fills of the smaller ring ditch sub-group 851 (5 sherds from 863; 2 sherds from 865; 2 sherds from 879 and 1 sherd from 875). Redeposited sherds were also recovered from fills of the outer ring of barrow group 3003 (4 sherds from context 932 and 1 sherd from context 914, where it cuts 851). A single sherd was also found in context 1537, a ditch truncating structure 3023. Another residual sherd came from context 1703 in a Late Iron Age ditch recut, sub-group 1955, which cuts ring ditch group 3012. A single redeposited sherd was also recovered from context 1740, the fill of the ring ditch of group 3012. One sherd was recovered from context 1537, fill of a ditch cutting possible structure 3023.

#### Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age

- 1.2.17 The majority of the Beaker assemblage came from a pit deposit (context 1377), associated with a possible structure. Other contexts from this pit also contained Beaker sherds, namely (1375 [3 sherds], 1376 [3 sherds], 1409 [3 sherds] and 1394 [2 sherds]). Four sherds, as well as a complete vessel, came from the ring ditch group 3012. The complete vessel (1725) came from a pit which cuts the ring ditch internally to the west. The other sherds were recovered from fills of the ring ditch (1720 [2 sherds] and 1700 [1 sherd]). Residual Beaker sherds were also found in the surface finds associated with pit group 3022 (context 1671) and from the entrance sequence of the Iron Age enclosure (context 2154).



## Bronze Age

- 1.2.18 One sherd of Bronze Age pottery was recovered from context 1675 in what is described as a late Mesolithic feature (1623), probably an intrusion from the cremation (1603) stratified above the pit.

## Middle Bronze Age

- 1.2.19 Within activity area 1952, Middle Bronze Age pottery was mainly present in contexts with a likely ritual association (eg. truncated cremations). These include *in situ* vessel context 205 (from which 96 sherds were recovered), possible cremation [231] close to 205 (context 232, 2 sherds), and fill 238 in probable cremation [237] (5 sherds). A total of 22 sherds were recovered from context 570 in pit or posthole [651].
- 1.2.20 A total of thirty sherds were recovered from context 550 in isolated cremation [551]. Residual material (1 sherd) was recovered from context 961, a securely dated Iron Age context. Within ring ditch group 3012, 2 sherds were recovered from a charred deposit possibly representing a secondary disturbed cremation (context 1710).

## Middle to Late Bronze Age

- 1.2.21 In activity area 1952, 23 sherds were recovered from context 244 in ‘waterhole’ 1978. Seven sherds were recovered from fill 580 in pit [536], three from a ditch cut [1202] (context 1203) and from ditch fill 1256 near cremation [550].
- 1.2.22 Ditch fills within possible field system 3018 close to activity area 1952 recovered sherds of this date. Two sherds were recovered from context 1114 and one from 1133. Other ditch fragments containing pottery of this date include four from 1342.
- 1.2.23 Three residual sherds were recovered from a medieval ditch, context 1917.
- 1.2.24 In ring ditch group 3012 one sherd was recovered from context 1713, 1720, and 1724 respectively. All are either fills of the ring ditch, or residual fills of the later ditch cutting the ring ditch.

## Late Bronze Age

- 1.2.25 Most pottery of this date was recovered from pit or posthole deposits in or around activity area 1952. A charcoal rich pit, within pit group 3069 to the west of 1952, contained 1 sherd, (context 1048). Context 1193, also within pit group 3069, contained two sherds. In this same area, three sherds were recovered from a tree-throw hole (context 649), 21 sherds were recovered from 1200 and 8 from 1201, both pit deposits. The exception is context 1197, the northern enclosure ditch to 1952, from which two sherds were recovered.
- 1.2.26 A total of 12 sherds were recovered in a pit associated with a possible field system 3018 (context 1287). One sherd was recovered from 1279, an array of ditch segments also possibly related to 3018.
- 1.2.27 Most of the sherds associated with the two structures in area 2440 were recovered from fills of pits and postholes. This included two sherds from fill 405 in pit [404], one sherd from posthole fill 411 in [410], and 43 sherds from ditch fill 421. Forty-five sherds of one *in situ* vessel were recovered (context 403). Its fill, 420, produced a further 37 sherds. Remains associated with a probable wattle and daub structure, group 3037 in activity area 2440, also contained pottery of this date. Seven sherds were recovered from pits/postholes in this structure (1 sherd from context 455 and 6 sherds from context 451) and another 33 sherds from a nearby associated pit (context 446). Late Bronze Age sherds were also recovered

from the enclosure ditch associated with structure 3035, including eight sherds from context 423 (the fill of enclosure ditch group 3036), and one sherd from context 433, also from the enclosure ditch group. Four sherds were recovered from the surface (context 459) during the stripping of activity area 2440.

- 1.2.28 Fifty-four sherds were recovered from context 1332, a pit with no obvious associations, near Romano-British cremation [1344].
- 1.2.29 One residual sherd was recovered from 1691, a ditch with 13th-century pottery which cuts a prehistoric feature.
- 1.2.30 Three sherds from context 2091 were recovered from the isolated ring ditch 2025 in Area A.  
Early Iron Age
- 1.2.31 Some 270 sherds were recovered from context 2018, fill of a heavily truncated pit (2019) in group 3044, near ring ditch 2025.

#### *Conservation*

- 1.2.32 At this stage all the material should be retained. The pottery is adequately bagged and boxed for long-term storage and will require no further conservation, although some vessels require re-packaging. Consideration might be given to reconstructing some vessels.

#### *Comparative material*

- 1.2.33 Comparative material will come from within the CTRL project. Early Neolithic pottery has been found at White Horse Stone and at Eyhorne Street.
- 1.2.34 For the Beakers, examples are given by Clarke (1970) of East Anglian types found within Kent. These include Barham (386), Bromley (388), St Margaret's Bay in Dover (398-9), Dover Aerodrome (396), Dover Connaught Park (395), Gravesend (404), Preston near Ash (409), Igham (407), Great Mongeham in Ripple (406), and Upper Deal (414). The closest parallels to the two small cup like Beakers are the smaller more globular Beakers from Igham and Preston. Both of these are also illustrated as being all-over decorated. Examples from more recent work include Cottington Hill at Ebbsfleet in Ramsgate (Perkins 1992). The small fine sherds are decorated with patterns very like those illustrated on the Bromley Beakers (Clarke 1970).
- 1.2.35 Comparative material for the later prehistoric material is likely to come from east Kent. There are a number of relevant assemblages of comparable date summarised in the synthetic work of Macpherson-Grant (1991, 1992, 1994) and from North Kent at Gravesend (Barclay 1994). Comparative Iron Age pottery exists within CTRL and includes the major assemblage from White Horse Stone.

#### *Potential for further work*

##### General

- 1.2.36 The pottery assemblage has the potential to address a number of the primary Fieldwork Event Aims (see Section 2.2).
- 1.2.37 The main contribution of the pottery will be towards the date and phasing of the site and understanding the character of the site. The range of pottery will also contribute to a better understanding of the development of ceramics within the region, while the association of this material with organic material presents the opportunity to refine this chronology by obtaining radiocarbon dates.

## Early Agriculturalists (4,500-2000 BC)

### Earlier prehistoric

- 1.2.38 The early Neolithic pottery is a rare find and its importance is increased by its recovery as stratified material from a pit in association with other artefacts. This type of context can be considered as `domestic`, although the selection of material and the act of burial may be considered to represent ritual activity. Other residual pottery is an indirect indicator of further domestic activity across the site.

### Beaker/early Bronze Age

- 1.2.39 The Beaker pottery was recovered from a variety of contexts that could be associated with domestic and ritual/funerary activity. The similarity of the sherds from both funerary (pit within a ring ditch) and domestic contexts (pit associated with post-built structure) is of interest and could link the act of pit digging with the funerary process. At the very least it demonstrates that the same area was used for both domestic and funerary activities.
- 1.2.40 The style of Beaker (mostly Barbed Wire and East Anglian) links this area of Kent with other areas of south-east England, in particular East Anglia. It is possible that this group of pottery may contribute to a better understanding of the inter-regional grouping of styles of Beaker. Its study will at least extend the distribution of known East Anglian type Beakers.
- 1.2.41 The range and type of vessels that make up the Beaker pit group may provide information on the composition of `domestic` assemblages. Provisionally this group contains a range of vessel sizes, as well as both fine and coarse vessels. This set of vessels can be compared with other pit groups to see whether there are any consistent or recurring patterns. In addition, and although limited to a single find, the site assemblage provides an example of the type of vessel selected for inclusion in a ritual/funerary context from a much wider range of domestic vessels.
- 1.2.42 The chronology of Beaker pottery is still poorly understood and therefore the opportunity to obtain further radiocarbon dates should be considered.

## Farming Communities (2000-100 BC) into Towns and their Rural Landscapes (100 BC-AD 410)

### Later Bronze Age

- 1.2.43 The later Bronze Age assemblage includes elements of both the Deverel-Rimbury and Plain Ware traditions. It is possible that some of the vessels and, therefore, groups of pottery, are transitional. If this identification is correct, then the pottery and the site are of regional significance as this is a key period of transition that may not be synchronous across southern England. It will be important to obtain radiocarbon dates for this material to establish as closely as possible the precise date range. The suggested date for this material is 1150 cal BC but it could be as late as 1000 cal BC (see Needham 1996).
- 1.2.44 If the suggested date of this assemblage is correct, then it will be important to characterise the range of vessels in detail. Comparison should be made with other transitional material from Kent. At the moment this appears to include only small groups of material (eg. White Horse Stone, Coldharbour Road, Gravesend, Barclay 1994), while more substantial assemblages are known from the Thames Valley.

Iron Age

- 1.2.45 The Early Iron Age pottery has limited potential, although its study should contribute to regional ceramic studies. The large assemblage from White Horse Stone is likely to provide the type-site for purposes of comparison.
- 1.2.46 The later Iron Age material is subject of a separate report, Appendix 1.3, below.

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**1.3 The Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Roman and Medieval Pottery**

*By Malcolm Lyne*

**ARC BBW00***Introduction*

- 1.3.1 Significant quantities of Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age pottery were recovered during Field Event ARC BBW00. Smaller amounts of Roman and Medieval pottery were also present.
- 1.3.2 The bulk of the pottery was hand retrieved on site, from sections across the various enclosure ditches and a number of pits, postholes and other features. Smaller quantities of pottery were recovered during both topsoil clearance and the sieving of environmental samples in the laboratory during and after the Fieldwork Event.

- 1.3.3 The retrieval of the pottery was undertaken in accordance with the Fieldwork Event Aims for the site, which are set out in Section 2 of the main report, above. The recovery of this material was undertaken in order to refine the understanding of the nature of land-use from the Late Bronze Age through to the Roman period, with emphasis on the changing morphology and function of the ceramics.

#### *Methodology*

- 1.3.4 All pottery assemblages were subjected to general sherd count, weighing and spot-dating. There are assemblages from 257 contexts of features of these periods: 81 of these were selected as being from contexts crucial for the dating of the various site phases. These 81 assemblages were further quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. They account for 32% of the contexts with pottery, 59% of the sherds and 59% of the total weight.
- 1.3.5 Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x8 lens with built-in metric scale for determining the sizes, nature, form and frequency of inclusions. Finer fabrics were further examined using a x30 magnification pocket microscope with built-in artificial illumination source. The Late Iron Age and Roman fabrics are described according to the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's classifications (Macpherson-Grant *et al.* 1995). The Middle Iron Age and transitional Middle/Late Iron Age fabrics from the site, however, are not covered by the Canterbury System and a special numbered series with the prefix MLIA (Table 1.5) has been created for them.

#### *Quantifications*

- 1.3.6 The total assemblage of later prehistoric ceramics (4901 sherds, 67,441 g) includes pottery from the Middle Iron Age through to the Early Roman period. Table 1.1 summarises all the pottery sherds and their preliminary date range, which suggests an apparent increase in the volume of pottery in use on the site during the Late Iron Age, followed by a sharp fall off during the early Roman period. There is no certain evidence for Roman occupation after *c.* AD 200-250
- 1.3.7 Table 1.6 gives the form and fabric breakdown of the 69 key assemblages. The assemblages from the various sections across Middle Iron Age inner enclosure ditch sub-group 2150 in concentric double enclosure 3072 (Area A) tend to be small, but fortunately include those from cut [2212], which produced the largest assemblage from the entire site from context (2213). Overall, the Late Iron Age and Roman assemblages are also fairly small, but do include a few moderate-sized pot-groups capable of more precise dating.
- 1.3.8 Table 1.7 gives the same information, but for the assemblages recovered by sieving. These assemblages by their nature are generally less informative. Table 1.8 presents the key to special (sub-group) numbers, their respective groups and location, and the number of the illustration in this report on which they are represented.

#### *Provenance*

Transitional Middle Iron Age/Late Iron Age 1. *c.* 150-50 BC

- 1.3.9 The pottery from this phase comes from four main features: the inner ditch (sub-group 2150) of the multiple enclosure group 3072 in Target Area A produced 2191 sherds (26,036 g) of pottery; making this perhaps the largest single assemblage of pottery for this poorly understood period in Kent. The outer ditch of the same structure (sub-group 2151) yielded a much smaller assemblage of 242 sherds (1531 g) of similar material. There is a wide range of fabrics including one group combining crushed red ferrous material with various types of grit (IA.5, IA.7, IA.8 and IA.12) and another combining chalk with such grit (IA.6, IA.9 and

IA.11). The material also includes some very early 'Belgic' grog-tempered forms as well as Middle Iron Age saucepan-pot type forms in the same fabric. All this suggests a date for the structure of *c.* 150-50 BC.

1.3.10 Much smaller amounts of similarly dated pottery came from the successive ring-ditches sub-groups 851 and 1007 (group 3012) in Area C: the former produced 12 sherds (26 g) and the latter 19 sherds (30 g) of very comminuted material. There is a total absence of diagnostic sherds. All material originated from upper and single fills and is thought to be intrusive from the later truncations.

1.3.11 Ditch 1935 appears to represent an earlier phase of industrial enclosure group 3006 and produced 5 sherds (63 g) of both Late Iron Age 1 and 'Belgic' Late Iron Age date, indicating that it belongs to the transition between the two periods, *c.* 50 BC

'Belgic' Late Iron Age - *c.* AD 70

1.3.12 Pottery of this date range came from a variety of features: cremation group 2441 in Area A produced the heavily truncated remains of 19 pots of Late Iron Age to Pre-Flavian date. The poor state of what amounts to mere vestiges of pots in most cases makes more precise dating of the native wares impossible. There are, however, fragments from South Gaulish Samian vessels, including sherds from a Claudian Ritterling 5 cup. Fragments from an early post-Conquest Upchurch beaker and a grog-tempered copy of a Gallo-Belgic platter are also present.

1.3.13 Recut enclosure ditch sub-group 1020 (group 3006), in Area C produced 669 sherds (7715 g) of 'Belgic' Late Iron Age pottery. Closer dating of most of this material is impossible but the presence of Thompson type 3D-4 storage-jar, butt-beaker and C4 bead-rim jar fragments indicates that rubbish continued to be dumped in the ditch after *c.* AD 10-30. The presence of a fragment from a South Gaulish Samian Dr.33 from context 219 extends this activity until after AD 43.

1.3.14 The boundary ditches sub-groups 1022 and 1023 to the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British industrial enclosure 1972 in Area C yielded a further 663 sherds (12,952 g) of pottery. The relationship of this enclosure ditch to the adjacent enclosure 3006 is uncertain, but the pottery suggests that they were broadly contemporary. The greater part of a 'Belgic' grog-tempered copy of a Gallo-Belgic butt-beaker came from fill 728 but, more importantly, fill 727 produced a complete bead-rim jar waster of Thompson type C1-2 (1982) with a hole blown in its side during firing. A variety of craft activities seems to have taken place within or around this enclosure and the presence of this specimen suggests that pottery production may also have taken place in the vicinity.

Early Roman. *c.* AD 70-200+

1.3.15 The activity of this phase is restricted to the northern end of Area C. Ditch sub-group 1747, a boundary ditch possibly related to trackway 3000, produced 69 sherds (821 g) of 2nd-century pottery, including a Cologne cornice-rimmed colour-coated bag-beaker (*c.* AD 130-200) and an unusual copy of a Samian Dr. 38 bowl in grey Upchurch fineware (*c.* AD 150-250). Further assemblages of similar date came from ditch sub-groups 1748 and 1750 forming trackway (group 3000), although the bulk of the pottery from these ditches indicates that they were dug during the mid-1st century AD. The later material from these ditches includes fragments from an Antonine East Sussex Ware jar and BB2 'pie-dishes' of similar date.

1.3.16 There are no Roman sherds from the site which need be later than AD 250.

Medieval

- 1.3.17 Pottery of this date is restricted to Area C and is either unstratified or from the fills of field ditches. Most of the assemblages are very small and associated with residual Roman sherds but one large assemblage, making up the greater part of a 13th-century cooking-pot (80 sherds, 3491 g), came from fill 1659 in ditch 1902. This almost complete cooking pot was likely to have been accidentally lost. All of the medieval pottery from the site is of 13th- or early 14th-century date and comes from activities peripheral to human occupation, such as field marling and the tipping of small quantities of rubbish into field ditches.

*Conservation*

- 1.3.18 As the pottery represents the primary dating evidence for the features and structures on the site, it should be retained until final decisions have been taken about the scope of further analysis.
- 1.3.19 The pottery has no immediate conservation needs, but it should be noted that investigational techniques recommended in the statement of potential will damage or destroy a limited number of sherds. It is suggested that about 12 sherds from the Middle/Late Iron Age 1 ditch 2150 in fabrics IA4 to 16 be thin-sectioned in an endeavour to determine a precise geological source for these wares. All sherds should be retained and no further conservation is needed.

*Comparative material*

- 1.3.20 It has proved difficult to find any significant published Middle Iron Age/Late Iron Age 1 pottery assemblages from Kent comparable with that from enclosure ditch sub-group 2150 in multiple enclosure group 3072. There are small amounts of similar pottery from Ebbsfleet in the Isle of Thanet (Perkins 1993), and the CTRL site at Eyhorne Street, Hollingbourne, in the wider region to Beechbrook Wood, produced a small pit assemblage. Comparable assemblages have, however, been located further afield in Sussex at North Bersted (Morris 1978) and elsewhere.
- 1.3.21 The site is in an area of East Kent from which very few 'Belgic' Late Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages have been published. There are, however, a number of both significant and insignificant unpublished ones including those from CTRL sites at Blind Lane, Sevington, Boys Hall Balancing Pond, Sevington; Station Road, Smeeth and Bower Road, Smeeth. There are also the Waterbrook Farm, Brisley Farm and Westhawk Farm pottery assemblages from sites at Ashford, of which the first two have been assessed by this author and the latter written up for publication (Lyne forthcoming). Further 'Belgic' Late Iron Age pottery assemblages from East Kent are described by Thompson (1982) in her overview of such wares from the south-east of Britain.

*Potential for further work*

- 1.3.22 The lack of vertical stratigraphic sequences and limited relationships between features makes the pottery the key to the dating and phasing of this large and very complex site. Further analysis of the pottery in conjunction with other finds and the stratigraphic data should help to refine the sequence and dating of the occupation phases.
- 1.3.23 The transitional Middle to Late Iron Age pottery assemblage from ditch 2150 in enclosure 3072, and particularly the large group from context (2213), should be published in detail and the wide range of fabrics subjected to thin-sectioning in order to determine their varied origins. One cannot emphasize too strongly the significance of this material in studying the development of ceramic traditions in Kent at the end of the Middle Iron Age. An estimated 30 vessels from this assemblage will need to be drawn.

- 1.3.24 Further study of the form make-up of the various 'Belgic' Late Iron Age pottery assemblages may clarify the varying nature of activity on the site. Comparison of the form breakdowns of the assemblages from the broadly contemporary enclosure ditches 1020 in group 3006 and industrial enclosure ditches 1022/1023 in enclosure group 1972 may highlight any differences in vessel types associated with the different types of activity. It is, however, debatable as to whether either assemblage is large enough to determine such differences.
- 1.3.25 The presence of glauconitic wares in both the Middle-Late Iron Age 1 and 'Belgic' Late Iron Age pottery assemblages may indicate trade contact with the main source of such wares in the neighbourhood of Thurnham and the Medway valley. It is, however, possible that the material from Beechbrook Wood was made closer at hand at potteries making use of similar clays and sand filler. Comparison between thin-sectioned sherds in Fabric B9.3 from Beechbrook Wood and those recommended for thin-sectioning from the Thurnham sites should indicate whether there is more than one source for these wares. Further indication of trade takes the form of chaff-tempered salt container fragments from brine-boiling sites in the Folkestone/Lydd area of south-east Kent.
- 1.3.26 The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages from this site, taken in conjunction with those from other CTRL sites, have the potential to contribute significantly to our understanding of the changing pattern of economic activity within the Wealden Greensand Zones of the Medway Valley and East Kent, particularly with reference to CTRL period categories 3 and 4i, and these highlighted issues:

*Farming Communities (2,000-100 BC)*

- Determine spatial organisation of the landscape in terms of settlement location in relation to fields, pasture, woodland, enclosed areas and ways of moving between them
- Determine how settlements were arranged and functioned over time

*Towns and their rural landscapes (100 BC - AD 1700)*

- How were settlements and rural landscapes organised and how did they function?
- How did the organisation of the landscape change through time?
- Consider the effect on the landscape of known historical events, e.g. the arrival of Roman administration.

- 1.3.27 The 2nd-century and medieval pottery assemblages are too small to draw any significant conclusions from other than as evidence for changing patterns of occupation and utilisation of the landscape. The assemblages can be written up in note form with perhaps three pot illustrations.

**ARCBWD98**

*Introduction*

- 1.3.28 Small assemblages of Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery were recovered during Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98. One much larger and more significant assemblage was also recovered. The bulk of the pottery was hand retrieved on site, from sections across the various ditches and other features. Small quantities of pottery were recovered during the initial topsoil clearance.
- 1.3.29 The retrieval of the pottery was undertaken in accordance with the Fieldwork Event Aims for strip, map and sample excavation ARC BWD98, re-iterated in section 2.2 above.



*Methodology*

- 1.3.30 All pottery assemblages were subjected to general sherd count, weighing and spot-dating. There are assemblages from 34 contexts: 4 of these were selected as being from contexts crucial for the dating of the various site phases. These 4 assemblages were further quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. They account for 12% of the contexts with pottery, 57% of the sherds and 65% of the total weight.
- 1.3.31 Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x8 magnification lens with built-in metric scale for determining the sizes, nature, form and frequency of inclusions. Finer fabrics were further examined using a x30 magnification pocket microscope with built-in artificial illumination source. The Late Iron Age and Roman fabrics are described according to the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's classifications (Macpherson-Grant *et al* 1995).

*Quantifications*

- 1.3.32 The excavation recovered 928 sherds (13,499 g) of pottery from 34 contexts: Table 1.9 gives the breakdown of these figures by context and the spot-dates arrived at for the various assemblages.
- 1.3.33 There is an apparent fall off in the intensity of occupation after AD 70 and there is no ceramic evidence for Roman occupation after *c.* AD 200-250.
- 1.3.34 Table 1.10 gives the form and fabric breakdown of the four key assemblages. Three of these, like all of the non-selected assemblages, are very small and of limited use for dating: the fourth assemblage, from ditch re-cut 118, is however by far the largest from the site and considerably more useful in this respect

*Provenance*

## 'Belgic' Late Iron Age - AD 70

- 1.3.35 Most of the pottery of this period comes from the fill of ditch recut 118 (532 sherds, 8830 g) and is made up almost entirely (99%) of large, fresh sherds in grog-tempered 'Belgic' fabric B2 from a variety of bead-rim and necked jars of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date. One could attribute this assemblage entirely to the Late Iron Age if it were not for the presence of three sherds from an imported cream-ware flagon of probable pre-Flavian date and a further sherd of post AD 43-45 date from a closed form in grey Upchurch fineware.
- 1.3.36 Much smaller assemblages, sometimes amounting to no more than one sherd of 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware, came from the fills of ditches 128, 3054 and 3057, occupation layer 137, postholes 147, 149, 156 and 165, hearth 169 and other features. The potential of these assemblages for dating is somewhat limited and in some cases, where only one or two sherds are present, it is possible that they are entirely residual in later, otherwise undated features.

Early Roman *c.* AD 70-200+

- 1.3.37 The pottery of this phase consists entirely of small assemblages from pits 173, 210, 216, ditches 2151, 3055 and postholes 134 and 151. There are no obvious concentrations of activity within the excavated area but the presence of an Antonine Samian Walters 79 platter sherd in the primary silting of enclosure ditch 3055 indicates a late 2nd-century date for that feature in the north-western part of the excavated area. A further 2nd-century structure on the west side of the site is indicated by the assemblages from postholes 134 and 151.

*Conservation*

- 1.3.38 As the pottery represents the primary dating evidence for the features and structures on the site, it should be retained until final decisions have been taken on the scope for further analysis. No further conservation is needed.

*Comparative material*

- 1.3.39 The site is in an area of East Kent from which very few 'Belgic' Late Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages have been published. There are, however, a number of both significant and insignificant unpublished ones, including those from CTRL sites at Blind Lane, Sevington; Boys Hall Balancing Pond, Sevington; Station Road and Bower Road, Smeeth; Waterbrook Farm and Brisley Farm Ashford and from ARC BBW00.
- 1.3.40 The pottery from a further site at Westhawk Farm Ashford has recently been written up for publication (Lyne forthcoming) and further 'Belgic' Late Iron Age pottery assemblages from East Kent are described by Thompson (1982) in her overview of such wares from the south-east of Britain.

*Potential for further work*

- 1.3.41 The paucity of vertical stratigraphic sequences and limited relationships between features should make the pottery the key to the dating and phasing of this part of what is a large and complex long-lived site. Unfortunately the pottery assemblages tend to be very small and lacking in diagnostic and closely dated sherds. Further work on the pottery should, however, help to refine the sequence and dating of the various occupation phases.
- 1.3.42 The large pottery assemblage from 117 should be published in some detail, since it dates to the interesting key period of the transition between Late Iron Age and the Roman period. Comparisons with the material from ARC BBW00 may help to highlight issues of social stratification.
- 1.3.43 The late Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages from this site, taken in conjunction with those from other CTRL sites, have some limited potential to contribute to our understanding of the changing patterns of economic activity within this part of Kent.
- 1.3.44 The work on the ceramics from this part of the Beechbrook Wood site should be carried out in conjunction with that from ARC BBW00.

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## 1.4 Ceramic Building Material

*By Susan Pringle*

### *Introduction*

- 1.4.1 Ceramic building material weighing 4,845 g was recovered during Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00.

### *Methodology*

- 1.4.2 All the ceramic building material from the site was assessed. Ceramic building material was divided by form, and fragments counted and weighed. The presence of distinctive fabric types was noted, but no analytical work done on the fabrics from the site, as this task is more appropriately carried out at a later stage when the format for future analysis and publication has been decided.
- 1.4.3 Other information recorded includes the presence of combing, tally or signature marks, the presence or absence of glaze, and any complete dimensions. Where useful, fabrics are compared to those in the Museum of London fabric type series for building materials, and reference has also been made to the provisional type series for medieval brick and tile from Parsonage Farm (Pringle 2000a).

### *Quantification*

- 1.4.4 The assemblage comprises 59 fragments with a total weight of 4,844 g ranging in date from Roman to post-medieval.

#### Roman

- 1.4.5 There are 6 fragments of Roman brick from the site, weighing 844 g, and 5 fragments of tegula, weighing 1,390 g. None of the tiles is complete, but bricks 35 mm and 40 mm thick are present. 2 of the tegulae have partial signature marks consisting of double hoops drawn with the fingers at the bottom end of the tile; the significance of these is not known but is likely to relate to the manufacturing process. Both bricks and tegulae are in a fine orange-red fabric with fairly fine, well-sorted moulding sand. The fabric is similar in composition to MoL fabric 2815, but tends to be less well-fired with a powdery feel.
- 1.4.6 The material is likely to be either residual or re-used material. It may have been brought to the site as landfill, perhaps to surface the trackway, or possibly for use in some industrial process; reused bricks and tegulae are often found associated with industrial and agricultural features such as hearths and corn driers.

#### Medieval and Post-medieval

- 1.4.7 The post-Roman ceramic building materials consist of roofing tile and brick.

### Peg tile

- 1.4.8 17 fragments of peg tile, also called plain tile, were recorded, weighing 781 g. Peg tile is present in three fabrics:
- A red fabric with common medium to coarse quartz and sparse white shell; the tile is glazed. This fabric is close to MoL fabric 2586, and is identical to provisional fabric PFM9 from Parsonage Farm. The presence of glaze dates the tile to the medieval period, and the presence of shell suggests that it may be early medieval.

- A red fabric with grey core and fine calcareous speckle. This is similar to provisional fabric PFM 3 from Parsonage Farm. The date range is not known.
- A pinkish orange fabric with a fine calcareous speckle, similar to MoL fabric 3201. One example with a breadth of 155 mm has two square nail holes set diagonally. In London this type of tile is dated to AD 1500 or later, but similar tiles at Parsonage Farm are likely to be considerably earlier. Kentish dates are likely to apply here.

### Brick

1.4.9 8 fragments of post-medieval brick were recorded with a total weight of 1805 g. Three fabrics are present:

- An orange-brown fabric with coarse iron-rich inclusions fired to dark red or dark brownish black. This is identical to provisional fabric PFM11 from Parsonage Farm.
- A red fabric with cream calcareous marbling and some small iron-rich, blackish, inclusions (MoL fabric 3034).
- A dark red fabric with a very fine texture. The brick is machine-made with fine moulding sand and sharp arrises. This brick is identical to examples from Parsonage Farm where the fabric has been provisionally recorded as PFM10.

1.4.10 The medieval and post-medieval brick and tile assemblage is likely to represent discarded material from local buildings, either residual in the topsoil, or dumped as landfill at various times.

1.4.11 Table 1.11 illustrates the quantification of all ceramic building materials recovered by count and weight.

### *Provenance*

1.4.12 Roman tile comes from Area C only, from contexts (200), (201), (1042) and (1857). The best stratified material is from pit or ditch terminus [1039], which may be associated with the side ditches (sub-groups 1748/1750) of possible trackway 3000 (context (1042)).

1.4.13 The single fragment of securely dated medieval tile is from Area C, context (201), subsoil in Area C. Other roof tile which could be medieval or post-medieval comes from unphased pit fill (1243) in Area C, and topsoil contexts in the WBG areas, including context (53) (surface finds, probably originating from the subsoil to the south east). Post-medieval brick comes from Area A, context (424) from post-medieval ditch [425], and in Area C from contexts (489) (in ditch work group 3074), (1806) (probably intrusive in Late Iron Age ditch group 3027) and (1824) (work group 3032).

### *Conservation*

1.4.14 Further analysis will be needed on some of the material, so it should not be placed in long-term storage until this has been carried out. There are no special requirements for long-term storage, other than the use of robust packaging materials and a dry environment.

1.4.15 At this stage, all the material should be retained. In the future, the majority can be discarded.

### *Comparative material*

1.4.16 Comparanda for the ceramic building materials may be provided by other sites in the project, such as Thurnham Roman Villa (Pringle 2000b), or from other Roman sites in the area, such as that at Westhawk Farm, Ashford (Pringle 2000c).

*Potential for further work*

- 1.4.17 The assemblage is composed of material from Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The Roman material is poorer in both quantity and range than the assemblages of the prehistoric period, suggesting that the settlement may have lost its industrial aspect at this time, or ceased to function at all. This diminution of quality has the potential to provide information on the following landscape zone aims within CTRL period category 4I,

*Towns and their rural landscapes (100 BC- 1700 AD) as follows:*

- How did the organisation of the landscape change through time?
- Consider the effect on the landscape of known historical events, in this case the arrival of Roman administration.

**1.5 Fired Clay***By Susan Pringle**Introduction*

- 1.5.1 An assemblage of fired clay weighing 34,899 g was recovered from Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00.

*Methodology*

- 1.5.2 All the material was assessed. The fragments were counted and weighed, and notes made of the most distinctive fabrics, surface treatments and any unusual imprints or inclusions. Exceptionally reduced or vitrified material was noted.

*Quantifications*

- 1.5.3 The assemblage totals 4067 fragments weighing 34,899 g. As well as daub and furnace or hearth-related material, the assemblage includes a number of fragmentary loomweights and briquetage. Where these are recognisable they have been separated, together with any identifiable pottery, for specialist examination, although some abraded fragments may remain.

*Vitrified material*

- 1.5.4 Daub with vitrified surfaces is present in 17 contexts. The material probably represents furnace linings (L Keys pers comm), and in some cases traces of iron are present. Most of this industrial waste comes from Area C, where it is associated with ditch sub-group 1020 (contexts (1500) and (1524)) in Late Iron Age enclosure group 3006, ditch sub-group 1022 in Late Iron Age industrial enclosure group 1972 (contexts (214), (259), (269), (277), (279), (280), (516), (517), (518), (776)), and (contexts (244) and (227)).

- 1.5.5 The only fired clay with slag attached appears to be in context (227), a surface find recovered from top fill of ditch sub-group 1024 in enclosure group 3006, where a fragment of daub contains slag runs, probably of iron (L Keys pers comm).

- 1.5.6 The only vitrified material in Area A is from sub-group 2150, the inner ditch of the Middle/Late Iron Age multiple enclosure 3072, (context (2342)), with a possible fragment from (2357).

*Wattle impressions*

- 1.5.7 Daub with clear wattle impressions was recorded from five contexts. The majority of the material is orange-firing sandy daub from Area A, Middle/Late Bronze Age activity area

group 2442 (contexts (448), (455), (457)). Although from pit fills, the fragments are fairly large and in good condition with some interesting features. There is chunky material 60-70 mm thick in (448) and (455), with impressions of thick wattles, c.30 mm in diameter. Two fragments have evidence of wattles set 38 mm and 65 mm apart, which is closer than is usual in wattle and daub construction, and with no evidence of interwoven wattles. If it can be assumed that these poles were uprights, they must have formed part of a structure incorporating closely set stakes, although it is not clear from the daub whether it was rectilinear or curved.

- 1.5.8 A fragment from (455), pit [456], has a thick upright with a thin wattle bent round it, perhaps from another part of the same structure. Context (457), pit [458], contains similar orange sandy daub but with slightly thinner wattles, c. 20-25 mm in diameter, and impressions of interwoven wattles and flat timber ?studs. This appears to be conventional wattle and daub and may have come from a different structure.
- 1.5.9 Daub with the imprints of thin wattles, c.10 mm in diameter, occurs in context (2345), inner enclosure ditch (sub-group 2150) in Middle/Late Iron Age multiple enclosure 3072.
- 1.5.10 Wattle-imprinted daub from Area C is confined to a single abraded fragment from context (1042), from Early Romano-British pit [1039].

#### *Fired clay objects*

##### Loomweights

- 1.5.11 Fragments of 3 types of loomweight are present in the fired clay assemblage: cylindrical with axial hole, pyramidal and triangular. The first 2 are usually found on Bronze Age sites and the last is an Iron Age type.

##### Briquetage

- 1.5.12 Scraps of fine clay, pale orange to cream in colour, with fine organic inclusions were noted in several contexts in Area C. The best examples come from context (1441), in ditch sub-group 1020 (enclosure group 3006), where two fragments are similar in form to material from North Ring, Mucking, Essex (Bond 1988, 40, 50).
- 1.5.13 Context (277) from ditch sub-group 1022 (enclosure group 1972) contains smaller fragments, and there are possible briquetage scraps in contexts (561) and (1213), part of activity group 1952, and from contexts in Beaker period pit [1374] in pit group 3022. Some of these, particularly the scraps of fine clay with coarse flint inclusions, may be abraded pottery. This material has been separated out for the attention of the pottery specialist.
- 1.5.14 Table 1.12 illustrates the quantification of all fired clay from the site by count and weight.

#### *Provenance*

- 1.5.15 Fired clay and daub come from both Areas A and C, where the distribution of the various types appears to be significant. All daub with wattle impressions, with the exception of one fragment, is from Area A, where it is concentrated in the pits belonging to activity area group 2442, supporting the interpretation of the presence of a structure (group 3037). A smaller quantity of such material originated from the inner ditch of multiple enclosure 3072, context (2345) in sub-group 2150.
- 1.5.16 Daub with traces of vitrification comes predominantly from Area C, sub-groups 1020 (Late Iron Age enclosure 3006) and 1022 (Late Iron Age enclosure 1972), where it probably represents the remains of furnace linings associated with the industrial activities otherwise

attested. Similar fragments are also present in Middle/Late Bronze Age activity area group 1952, some containing metallic slag runs, probably from iron-working (L Keys, pers comm). The only vitrified daub from Area A is from the inner ditch of the Middle/Late Iron Age multiple enclosure 3072, in sub-group 2150, in contexts (2342) and (2347).

#### Loomweights

- 1.5.17 Loomweights come from Areas A and C. Three different types were noted: cylindrical with an axial hole from Area C, contexts (201), subsoil; (206), from enclosure ditch 1972 group delineating Middle/Late Bronze Age activity area 1952; and (238), a pit fill in this latter group 1952. Pyramidal forms with a lateral hole were recorded from Area C, in contexts (446) and (447) fills in pit group 3038 and from possible wattle-and-daub structure 3037 (respectively in Middle/Late Bronze Age activity area group 2442). Triangular-shaped loomweight fragments originate from Area A, context (2427), in (ditch sub-group 2150 in Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure 3072).
- 1.5.18 The loomweights from Area C are probably Late Bronze Age in date, whilst the one found in Area A is consistent with the Middle-Late Iron Age date of the feature. However, all fragments should be examined by a specialist to refine their dating and to assess their cultural significance. The condition of the material is fairly abraded, but there is no risk to its preservation.

#### *Conservation*

- 1.5.19 Further analysis will be needed on some of the material, so it should not be placed in long-term storage until this has been carried out. There are no special requirements for long-term storage, other than the use of robust packaging materials and a dry environment.
- 1.5.20 At this stage, all the material should be retained. In the future, the majority can be discarded. Material to be retained includes the fired clay which has features of interest and is likely either to be of assistance in the interpretation of the site, or to provide useful comparanda with similar material from other sites.

#### *Comparative material*

- 1.5.21 Comparanda for the fired clay assemblage may be provided by other Bronze and Iron Age sites in the Lower Thames Valley such as Mucking in Essex (Bond 1988).

#### *Potential for further work*

- 1.5.22 The fired clay assemblage is largely composed of industrial waste, artefacts and structural remains of Bronze Age and Middle to Late Iron Age date. It has the potential to address the following issues with respect to the original Landscape Zone aims within CTRL period category 3,

#### *Farming Communities (2,000-1,000 BC):*

- Determine how settlements were arranged and functioned over time
- 1.5.23 The fired clay and daub can be divided into functional categories relating to industrial and domestic activities. It can thus support the evidence from other artefact and ecofact groups from the site to show where and when specific activities were carried out.

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## APPENDIX 2 LITHICS

### 2.1 Flint

#### ARCBBW00

*By Hugo Lamdin-Whymark*

##### *Introduction*

- 2.1.1 The majority of the flint was recovered from a small number of sealed features of late Mesolithic to Beaker date. The late Mesolithic feature cut 1623 (group 3013) in Area C contains considerable evidence for microlith manufacture and the use and disposal of other artefacts. The assemblage appears to be domestic in origin, probably resulting from brief habitation. Significant early Neolithic and Beaker assemblages were recovered from two further pits, [1910] and [1374] (group 3022), which may be of either domestic or ritual origin.

##### *Methodology*

- 2.1.2 All of the flint was briefly scanned and diagnostic artefacts recorded, with information regarding dating, technology and general condition being noted. The material was added to an Access database. The burnt flint was quantified but not assessed in detail.

##### *Quantification*

- 2.1.3 A total of 2264 pieces of worked flint and in excess of 1500 chips was recovered during field event ARC BBW 00. In addition 1449 pieces of burnt unworked flint weighing 5304 g was found. This material is summarised below in Table 2.1.

##### *Provenance*

- 2.1.4 The majority of the flint assemblage was recovered as *in situ* deposits from discrete features. The late Mesolithic feature cut [1623], group 3013, in Area C contained a total of 1704 flint fragments, including approximately 500 chips. A single early Neolithic feature was also identified in Area C: pit cut [1910] (fill 1909) which contained 221 flints and in excess of 400 chips.
- 2.1.5 The latter assemblage contained considerable evidence for knapping debris, including two single platform flake cores and a single platform blade core. Use-wear was apparent on a large number of the flakes in the assemblage, including one rounded edge on a flake. Retouched flints included 4 edge retouched flakes, a spurred piece and a serrated flake. Three flakes of Bullhead bed flint were present in this pit. The composition of the assemblage is comparable to other early Neolithic pit deposits.
- 2.1.6 Beaker period pit cut [1374], pit group 3022, contained four fills ((1409), (1375), (1376) and (1377)) with a flint assemblage of 302 pieces and over 650 chips. The assemblage included a barbed and tanged arrowhead (Sutton B (h) Green 1980: 122) and five scrapers (including two thumbnail scrapers). A considerable number of the flakes also appeared to have been utilized.
- 2.1.7 A small number of probable grave goods were also identified, a second knife and leaf shaped point from fills (865) and (949) in ring ditches sub-groups 851 and 1007 (group 3012). A small burnt flaked knife from fill (561) was recovered from pit cut [562] with a

quantity of burnt animal bone and charcoal, and may represent *in situ* evidence for food preparation/consumption.

*Conservation*

- 2.1.8 The majority of the flint is in fresh, uncorticated condition, but some post-depositional edge damage is present on a few flakes. The burnt unworked flint was very heavily calcified either grey-white or red. A few of the worked flints were also burnt.
- 2.1.9 The flint is adequately bagged and boxed for long-term storage. There are therefore no storage or conservation requirements.

*Comparative material*

- 2.1.10 The flint can be compared to other CTRL sites that produced Mesolithic to early Bronze Age material, comparisons with material recovered from Church Lane, Sevington, Station Road East, and Bower Road, Smeeth, being the most pertinent with respect to the Mesolithic material. The Mesolithic activity identified at Beechbrook Wood is, however, more significant than on other sites, as both a substantial and *in situ* assemblage, which may furthermore represent material from brief habitation. Comparisons with the Neolithic and Beaker period pits may be drawn from CTRL sites at White Horse Stone, Aylesford, and Pilgrims Way, Aylesford.

*Potential for further work*

- 2.1.11 The assemblage has high potential to address the issues highlighted for the Landscape Zone Aims of both the North Downs and Wealden Greensand Zone Fieldwork Event Aims in CTRL period categories 1 and 2 as follows:

*Hunter-foragers (4,00,000-4,500 BC)*

- Define the range of human activity and where it took place
- What was the effect of climatic and environmental changes on human lifeways and adaptive strategies?

*Early Agriculturists (4,500-2,000 BC)*

- Define ritual and economic landscapes and their relationships
- Determine the nature of changes in economic lifeways, eg. relative importance of hunting-foraging and agriculture

- 2.1.12 Initially, due to the rapid nature of the assessment, a catalogue of the flint is required. Investigations should be made into potential sources for the raw materials and change in exploited materials through time. Detailed technological and refitting analysis of the late Mesolithic and early Neolithic and Beaker assemblages should elucidate individual techniques of reduction and provide a valuable study of changing technology through time.
- 2.1.13 Due to the broken nature of the flintwork metrical analysis is unlikely to prove valuable. Previously, low power use-wear analysis has provided valuable information on the activities present within midden and pit assemblages; given the date range of features present the analysis of three samples should provide an interesting contrast in activities. Examination of the spatial distribution of flints, particularly within the ring ditches may identify significant spatial concentrations of material.

**ARC BWD98***by Kate Cramp**Introduction*

- 2.1.14 Two fragments of worked flint were recovered by hand excavation during field event ARC BWD98.

*Methodology and Quantification*

- 2.1.15 The flint was examined for information regarding dating, technology and general condition. The result is presented in Table 2.2.

*Provenance*

- 2.1.16 SF16 is residual in Late Iron Age ditch sub-group 2452 and shows much post-depositional edge damage in accordance with this. SF1 was recorded under an invalid context number, but is likely to have originated from either topsoil 100 or subsoil 101, and is therefore also residual.

*Conservation*

- 2.1.17 The material is stable and requires no conservation.

*Comparative material and potential for further work*

- 2.1.18 The artefacts can be incorporated into the analysis of the assemblage from ARC BBW00, see above, which provides a plethora of comparative material from both periods.

**2.2 Humanly Modified Stone****ARC BBW00***by Ruth Shaffrey**Introduction*

- 2.2.1 From an assemblage of approximately 70 samples of stone retained during the excavations at Beechbrook Wood, there were ten pieces of probable worked stone.

*Methodology*

- 2.2.2 All retained stone was examined. Each sample was examined with a x10 magnification hand lens, weighed and recorded by small find number and or context and with regards to description, lithology and probable function.

*Quantification*

- 2.2.3 A large variety of stone specimens were retained during the excavations which would suggest that a comprehensive retention procedure was followed. Ten potentially worked specimens were recovered. The worked stone is described briefly in Table 2.3. The unworked stone specimens are listed in Table 2.4.
- 2.2.4 A fragment of lava quernstone was found in the subsoil of Area C (1034); this has to be early Roman or later as lava rotary querns were a Roman introduction. Another quern fragment was found in a pit dating to the Bronze Age (1200) and a complete saddle quern

made from ironstone was recovered from Late Neolithic context (1909), in the very base of pit [1910].

- 2.2.5 Also amongst the worked stone were two probable rubbers or pestles. One of these artefacts was found in conjunction with other evidence of Bronze Age textile production (loomweights fragments), which may indicate it was used as a loombeater. This latter rubber was recovered from context (230) in ditch sub-group 1972, interpreted as enclosure ditch to Middle/Late Bronze Age activity area 1952 (Area C), and the former from pit fill (446) in group 3038, part of Middle/Late Bronze Age activity area 2442 (Area A). Another probable pestle or small hammerstone was found in a Beaker period pit [1374] (group 3022), and a well-used polisher was unfortunately unphased as a surface find (1671).
- 2.2.6 Small fragments of ironstone were recovered but their size and the fact that they were not concentrated within any particular context or phase suggests that they are unlikely to be associated with iron working or smelting and that they were naturally occurring.
- 2.2.7 A variety of lithologies were present including ironstone, lava and probable greensand. The ironstone and Greensand are most likely both local originating in the Weald Clay and the Cretaceous Beds respectively. The lava was imported from the Niedermendig region. Most of the stone was fairly weathered as demonstrated by the lava which was very friable.

#### *Provenance*

- 2.2.8 Several items of worked stone were recovered from unphased contexts such as the subsoil. The remainder were largely from Iron Age and Bronze Age pits.

#### *Conservation*

- 2.2.9 No conservation is required. Only the worked or possible worked specimens need to be retained following assessment.

#### *Comparative material*

- 2.2.10 The single lava quern fragment can be compared with other lava querns found widely on sites across Kent including Waterloo Connection, Thurnham Villa (Shaffrey 2000a and b) and Springhead Roman town (Roe 1999, 31). Nearer by, lava querns have recently been found at Westhawk Farm, Ashford (Roe 2000).
- 2.2.11 Closer examination of the Greensands utilised would be needed before a source can be identified and comparative material produced.
- 2.2.12 The well utilised possible axe sharpener/polisher is an extremely interesting example but as it was unstratified, a decision would need to be made about whether to pursue further investigation of it.
- 2.2.13 Saddle querns and rubbers are common on many prehistoric sites but the saddle quern from the base of pit [1910] is made from a purple, probably limonite cemented, ironstone. The use of ironstone for saddle querns is not common but nor is it unheard of; ironstone was apparently used for saddle querns at Gravesend in a Bronze Age context (Roe 1994, 399) and Hayes Common, Hayes (Philp 1973, 51).

#### *Potential for further work*

- 2.2.14 Though there are few humanly modified stone finds from the excavations at Beechbrook Wood, mainly from Bronze and Iron Age contexts, they are able to contribute to the

Landscape Zone Aims for the Wealden Greensand and North Downs zones in period categories 2 and 3, specifically with regard to the following issues:

*Early Agriculturists (4,500-2,000 BC)*

- Define ritual and economic landscapes and their relationships
- Determine the nature of changes in economic lifeways, eg. relative importance of hunting-foraging and agriculture

*Farming Communities (2,000-100 BC)*

- Determine how settlements were arranged and functioned over time

- 2.2.15 The well used polisher, although a surface find, is an excellent example and worth further study for comparable material. The discovery of an ironstone saddle quern from the very base of Late Neolithic pit [1910] is significant and worthy of discussion, while the artefact itself warrants proper description and illustration. Discussion would be needed in conjunction with the other artefactual deposits in the pit.
- 2.2.16 The rubbers need further examination and discussion. The one rubber which may be a small pestle and the other possible pestle need to be carefully looked at and comparative material sought. Pestles are not widely recorded so these could be of particular significance. The rubber found in conjunction with loomweight fragments may in fact be a loombeater and would benefit from a closer functional examination and a wider search for comparanda.
- 2.2.17 The lithologies of all the artefacts need to be investigated thoroughly to determine whether all the material utilised was locally available. The lava quernstone is a poor example and very weathered, so is not deemed worthy of illustration. Comparable material would not be required so long as its presence was recorded.

**ARC BWD98**

*by Ruth Shaffrey*

*Introduction*

- 2.2.18 Six fragments of worked stone were recovered by hand excavation during Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98.

*Methodology and Quantification*

- 2.2.19 All fragments were examined. Each sample was examined with a x10 magnification hand lens, weighed and recorded by small find number and or context and with regards to description, lithology and probable function. The results are presented in Table 2.5.

*Provenance*

- 2.2.20 Five of the six fragments originated from one context, fill (223) in posthole [224], part of group 3056, alongside the western extent of possible causeway group 3055. This is the only find-spot for this material for both ARC BBW00 and ARC BWD98 and may indicate that the postholes may have supported a grindstone. Although undated, this group is spatially associated with the later development stages of enclosure 3072 in Target Area A (sub-phase 7.1), which also features two four-poster arrays (groups 3050 and 3056) east of group 3055. SF11 is of unclear provenance, since double-numbering in the field has resulted in a re-numbering which could not be located on the revised site plan.

*Conservation*

- 2.2.21 The material is stable and requires no further conservation

*Comparative material*

- 2.2.22 Millstone grit is a common stone type utilised for quernstones in Kent, and a wide range of comparanda should be available for further analysis, if required.

*Potential for further work*

- 2.2.23 The assemblage is limited by its small size, and offers no potential for further analysis. However, in the wider context of the interpretation of enclosure 3072, its presence is of interest for the functional analysis of the site and in that way may contribute to the Landscape Zone Aims for the Wealden Greensand and North Downs zones in period categories 4i, specifically with regard to the following issue:

*Towns and their rural landscapes sub-period 1 (100 BC.-AD 410)*

- How were settlements and rural landscapes organised and how did they function?

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## APPENDIX 3 - METALWORK

### 3.1 Silver

#### ARC BWD98

*by Leigh Allen*

##### *Introduction*

- 3.1.1 One silver object, of post-medieval date was recovered from an uncertain context during Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98.

##### *Methodology and Quantification*

- 3.1.2 The object was examined with regard to date, form and function. The information can be summarised in Table 3.1.

##### *Provenance*

- 3.1.3 The context annotation for SF6 is inconsistent with the context records, so this object has to be regarded as unstratified.

##### *Conservation*

- 3.1.4 The object is stable and needs no further work.

##### *Comparative material and potential for further work*

- 3.1.5 The uncertain provenance and late date of the object indicates that it has no potential to contribute to the site's research potential.

### 3.2 Copper Alloy

#### ARC BBW00

*by Leigh Allen*

##### *Introduction*

- 3.2.1 Fifteen copper alloy objects were recovered by hand excavation during Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00 and from the processing of environmental samples in the laboratory.

##### *Methodology and quantification*

- 3.2.2 The fragments were examined visually with regard to form, function and date, and x-rayed. Table 3.2. gives the quantification of all objects by context.

##### *Provenance*

- 3.2.3 The fragments were recovered from a variety of contexts and periods. Those from (1345) and (2030) were recovered during environmental processing of cremated human remains, likely to represent the remains of grave goods or body adornments, and are dated to the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods.

- 3.2.4 Context (254) is one of the assorted metalworking debris dump deposits in pit group 3004, in Late Iron Age industrial enclosure 1972. The copper alloy fragments were recovered

during environmental processing of the fill, and suggest the processing of copper alloys in addition to that of iron nearby.

- 3.2.5 SF203 from fill (569) was recovered from Middle/Late Bronze Age activity area 1952 by hand excavation and submitted to examination by Dr Peter Northover, who concluded that it was likely to represent an unfinished object. This also suggests metal object manufacture had taken place nearby.
- 3.2.6 The object 204 from context (787) was recovered during the excavation of Late Iron Age ditch sub-group 1027 near possible springline 1028. This area needs further stratigraphic analysis, and votive deposition of this object is a possibility.

*Conservation*

- 3.2.7 All the material is in poor, but stable condition and requires no further conservation.

*Comparative material*

- 3.2.8 The objects require further analysis to enable the identification of comparative materials. A search for comparanda of unfinished tools from Middle Bronze Age metalworking sites in the region is required for SF203, and should bear in mind the additional ritual component of area 1952. In the case of SF204, although not diagnostic in itself, a search for comparable objects from sites with known ritual spring activity, such as eg. Springhead Roman town on CTRL Section 2, may elucidate its possible votive nature.

*Potential for further work*

- 3.2.9 The fragments originating from the cremation contexts are undiagnostic, and are unlikely to contribute to any further research. All other objects require comparative analysis of function.
- 3.2.10 Fragments from (254) should undergo metallurgical analysis to determine whether it is, indeed, waste material from manufacture.

**ARC BWD98**

*by Leigh Allen*

*Introduction*

- 3.2.11 Four copper alloy objects were recovered during field event ARC BWD98. All are marked as unstratified.

*Methodology and quantification*

- 3.2.12 The fragments were examined visually with regard to form, function and date, but have not been x-rayed. Table 3.2 gives the quantification of all objects by context.

*Provenance*

- 3.2.13 All objects were collected as unstratified finds. Given their late date, they are likely to have originated from the topsoil.

*Conservation*

- 3.2.14 The objects are stable and require no further conservation.



*Comparative material and potential for further work*

- 3.2.15 The objects are of either a late date, or undiagnostic. Their lack of stratification indicates that none will contribute to the research aims of the site. No further work is required.

**3.3 Iron***by Leigh Allen***ARC BBW00***Introduction*

- 3.3.1 An assemblage of 278 iron objects was recovered from ARC BBW00 by hand excavation and during environmental processing of bulk samples.

*Methodology and quantification*

- 3.3.2 The fragments were examined visually with regard to form, function and date, and x-rayed. Table 3.3 gives the quantification of all iron objects by context.

*Provenance*

- 3.3.3 Ten iron sheet fragments were recovered during machine excavation of Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure ditch 2150 for additional finds recovery following the completion of its field record.
- 3.3.4 Contexts (210) and (525) are fills in Late Iron Age industrial enclosure 1972 and of internal charcoal-rich pit [504]. The miscellaneous fragments of iron recovered are likely to represent manufacturing waste.
- 3.3.5 A total of 277 nails was recovered from the fills of Roman cremation [1344] by hand excavation and during the processing of its 100% sample. 248 of these are hobnails, most likely originating from the footwear of the deceased.
- 3.3.6 The nail from (53) was found with a quantity of medieval tile in work group 3073 at the south-western extreme of the site. The material may be associated with the early occupational phases of Yonseas Farm.

*Conservation*

- 3.3.7 All the material is in poor but stable condition and requires no further conservation.

*Comparative material and potential for further work*

- 3.3.8 Work group 3073 is fragmentary and peripheral to any medieval occupation, and therefore the material from (53) is unlikely to contribute significantly to the site interpretation. Comparative analysis with the metalwork from the excavations at Yonseas Farm may prove their origin from this settlement.
- 3.3.9 Metallurgical analysis of (210) and (525) may provide insights to the metalworking associations of enclosure 1972, particularly in conjunction with further analysis of other metalworking debris recovered from the enclosure. Similarly, that of the fills of [1344] may prove or disprove the nails to have originated from the same source, and therefore may highlight the assumed association of the individual with the local metalworking tradition. The occurrence of hobnails in Roman cremation burials is common, and will find abundant parallels on CTRL and other sites of the period, such as Thurnham villa, Springhead Roman Town, or at Westhawk Farm.

3.3.10 The miscellaneous fragments from ditch 2150 (context 2427) offer no potential for further analysis.

### **3.4 Lead**

#### **ARC BWD98**

*by Leigh Allen*

##### *Introduction*

3.4.1 Two lead fragments were recovered during Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98. Both are unstratified.

##### *Methodology and quantification*

3.4.2 Both fragments were visually examined with regard to form, function and date. The context information for both fragments appears in Table 3.4.

##### *Provenance*

3.4.3 Both fragments were collected as unstratified finds.

##### *Conservation*

3.4.4 Both objects are stable and require no further conservation.

##### *Comparative material and potential for further work*

3.4.5 Both objects are undiagnostic and most likely of a medieval or post-medieval date. This, together with their uncertain provenance, renders them with no further potential for analysis. X-raying of the objects is prevented by the nature of the material.

## APPENDIX 4 COINS

*by Leigh Allen*

### *Introduction*

- 4.1.1 One copper alloy coin was recovered by hand-excavation during Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00.

### *Methodology and Quantification*

- 4.1.2 Following initial consolidation, the coin was examined and x-rayed. Context information appears in Table 4.1.

### *Provenance*

- 4.1.3 The coin was recovered from a particularly artefact-rich fill, (277), in Late Iron Age enclosure sub-group 1022, part of industrial enclosure 1972 in Target Area C. In this context association, it may contribute an aspect of monetary exchange taking place with regard to the metalworking/processing of the area, although the same context also produced a limited amount of human cremated remains, and it may therefore be of ritual significance instead.

### *Conservation*

- 4.1.4 The surface of the coin was extremely damaged and has undergone emergency consolidation. The object is currently stable.

### *Comparative material*

- 4.1.5 The coin requires formal identification before comparative examples from other sites can be identified. Iron Age coins are a fairly common find, and as such the object does not warrant further analysis.

### *Potential for further work*

- 4.1.6 Due to its provenance within a context of potential ritual association, and in relationship to the relatively long sequence of Iron Age occupation across the site, this single find may still contribute to the Landscape Zone Aims for the Wealden Greensand and North Downs zones in period category 4i, specifically with regard to the following issue:

#### *Towns and their rural landscapes sub-period 4i (100 BC-AD 410)*

- How were settlements and rural landscapes organised and how did they function?
- How did the organisation of the landscape change through time?

## APPENDIX 5 SLAG AND METALWORKING DEBRIS

*By Lynne Keys*

### *Introduction*

- 5.1.1 A total of 77,234 g of material initially identified as iron slag was presented for assessment and all was examined. The majority of the material assessed had been retrieved during hand excavation, but fragments recovered during the processing of environmental samples are also included in this assessment. Although most of the soil samples had been processed and were available for examination, those from flotation were still in progress, so certain types of slag - in particular hammerscale spheres which often float - may have been recovered but are not represented in the data set for this report. None of the slag had been washed before assessment.

### *Methodology*

- 5.1.2 All the slag presented for assessment was visually examined and categorised on the basis of morphology and colour. A magnet was used during examination to detect iron-rich slags, hammerscale, and potential roasted ores. Each slag type from each context was weighed and recorded and, in addition, smithing hearth bottoms were individually weighed and measured to obtain length, breadth, and depth. Table 5.1 present the total quantification of all slag and metalworking debris assessed by context.
- 5.1.3 A few slag, originally sorted as stone fragments, have been identified as slag by the stone specialist in the course of the assessment. As a result, they have not been included in this assessment and will need to be examined at the analysis stage. They are listed in Table 5.2.

### *Quantification*

- 5.1.4 The assemblage included both smelting and smithing slags. The identifiable smelting slag consisted principally of tap slag, a dense, low porosity, fayalitic (iron silicate -  $2\text{FeO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ ) slag with a ropey flowed structure. It is formed as the liquid slag that is allowed to flow out through a hole at the bottom of a smelting furnace. It is generally believed this tapping of slag from the furnace was introduced to Britain at about the time of the Roman invasion. The amount of tap slag was not sufficient to suggest any large-scale smelting activity.
- 5.1.5 A smelting furnace could have a pit below to collect the slag, rather than its being tapped out of the furnace. The distinct slag produced by this furnace is called a slag block. A possible example was recovered from context (1080).
- 5.1.6 Some material which may be ore was also recovered but requires positive identification. In any case the amount is not large and some (as in the case of context (258)) may be locally occurring fragments which accidentally found their way into the fill.
- 5.1.7 Slags diagnostic of iron smithing take two main forms: bulk slags and micro slags. Of the bulk slags the smithing hearth bottom is the one least likely to be confused with slags produced by smelting. Its characteristic plano-convex-shape (which can sometimes be quite large) was formed as a result of high temperature reactions between the iron, iron-scale and silica from either a clay furnace lining or the silica flux used by the smith. The evidence for the micro-slags consisted mainly of flake hammerscale with the occasional sphere. It may be, however, that many of the spheres are still with flotation samples.

- 5.1.8 One type of material which was noticeably absent from the data set was vitrified hearth lining. If both smelting and smithing were taking place one would expect more of this debris to be present. Amounts, not large, of lightly fired clay were present amongst the slag but this is not indicative of either high temperature smelting or smithing.

*Provenance*

- 5.1.9 The most significant groups for iron slags were from ditch sub-group 1022 (enclosure 1972) and, to a lesser extent, ditch sub-group 1020 in enclosure group 3006. A likely use of these enclosures for craft activities is primarily suggested by other artefactual evidence. Both smelting and smithing slags were mixed together in some of the features present in the enclosures. Several of these features had been broadly described as 'furnace pits' during excavation (group 3004), but insufficient evidence for furnaces, including vitrified hearth lining, have so far been noted. Therefore one can conclude that slag was actually dumped into these pits. This interpretation is supported in the way the material is mixed together: none of the features contains large amounts of any particular type of slag, suggesting that they may have been deposited together at random. It would therefore be useful to attempt to plot the occurrence of the material in respect to a particular structure, which may indicate the location of ironworking and occasional iron making.
- 5.1.10 The slag may have been used for its heat retaining qualities. Such a suggestion is supported by the recent discovery of slag on several sites of different periods in features such as hearths and driers where heat retention may have been required.
- 5.1.11 The possible ores - all of which require a positive identification - came from scattered contexts, one tentatively dated to the Late Bronze Age. The fragment from context (201) which resembles haematite is from the subsoil in Area C. Context (259) (fill of furnace pit cut [260] in group 3004) is the only fragment from a group with other evidence for ironmaking/working activity. The possible fragment of iron bloom (context (783)) was recovered from ditch sub-group 1022 enclosing pit group 3004.

*Conservation*

- 5.1.12 Iron slag, being fayalitic, requires no special storage conditions and is unlikely to be affected by further analysis. Decisions as to whether the assemblage can be discarded should only be made after more detailed work has been carried out and assemblages from other relevant CTRL sites with slag, particularly from the work in progress from excavations at Leda Cottages, near Beechbrook Wood, have been examined and assessed.

*Comparative material*

- 5.1.13 Sites with dump deposits of iron slag are common, particularly for the Early Roman period, so comparanda will be most relevant from sites close to Beechbrook Wood. During the assessment preparation, a further site with similar evidence for a variety of industrial activities was discovered along the CTRL route at Leda Cottages, although possibly of a slightly later date. Comparison between both assemblages may allow further interpretation and understanding of the deposition and anomalies of the Beechbrook Wood material.

*Potential for further work*

- 5.1.14 A more detailed analysis of spatial distribution of the material, especially with regard to any possible related structures should be attempted, although this approach is limited by the location of the features near the edge of the site, and the likely truncation of much material

during the building of the Ashford-Maidstone railway line. A further line of enquiry with good potential lies in the comparison with the forthcoming data from the site at Leda Cottages.

## APPENDIX 6 HUMAN REMAINS

*by Dr Peter Hacking*

### *Introduction*

- 6.1.1 During excavation cremation contexts were subject to 100% recovery as whole-earth samples and subsequently wet sieved. Material from the >2 mm fraction were retained en masse. Some of the material was only identified and recovered during environmental processing of bulk soil samples.
- 6.1.2 The fieldwork priorities, as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) in accordance with the CTRL Research Strategy, were to address specifically the following issues:
- the ritual and ceremonial use of the landscape, with emphasis on burial practices in the Roman and post-Roman periods
- 6.1.3 The Fieldwork Event Aims to which the assemblage can be expected to contribute are as follows:
- the recovery of a detailed site plan
  - the definition of the nature of the possible enclosure ditches identified by evaluation ARC BBW 98
  - correlation of the results of the fieldwork with those from South of Beechbrook Wood strip, map and sample excavation ARC BWD98 and previous evaluation data
  - the recovery of additional dating evidence for secure phasing of all recorded activities
- 6.1.4 The WSI stated that a modification or supplementation of these primary aims would be necessitated by the discovery of unanticipated significant archaeology. The cremated human bone assemblage can be categorised as an unexpected discovery.

### *Methodology*

- 6.1.5 All cremated material was quantified by weight and scanned in order to determine age, sex, and potential for further analysis. Each deposit was recorded on a pro forma record sheet which includes context, context type, period, weight, identifiable fragments, age, sex, and minimum number of individuals. The >2 mm fraction was scanned with a view to determining whether or not it should be sorted for small fragments of human bone (for example tooth roots and/or portions of tooth crowns). Relevant comments such as the presence of charcoal or animal bone were also included. The information was compiled as an Access database in accordance with the CTRL dataset structure.

### *Quantification*

- 6.1.6 Cremation deposits are summarised in Table 6.1.
- 6.1.7 Cremated bone was recovered from 46 contexts. Many of the contexts contained very small quantities of cremated human bone; from Area C half of the contexts (12 out of 24), and from Area A just over one third (9 out of 22) contexts produced deposits weighing 1 g or less. Apart from recognising these fragments as burnt bone, probably human, little or no further information can be obtained.
- 6.1.8 Where larger quantities of bone have been recovered some age estimation is possible, from sizeable pieces of incompletely burnt bone, but in no case could the sex of the individual be determined. Most of these samples consisted of large numbers (1000+) of tiny fragments.

- 6.1.9 Features 173 and 175 from ARC BWD98 were interpreted in the field as possible cremations, however, subsequent processing did not yield any cremated human bone from within these vessels.

*Burnt and unburnt animal bone*

- 6.1.10 Burnt animal bone was associated with a small number of deposits. Sheep and pig was present in 561, sheep in 2342, with unidentifiable animal bone fragments in 2213. The fact that this material has been burnt suggests the possibility of deliberate inclusion on the pyre.

*Provenance*

Target Area C

- 6.1.11 Whereas in Target Area A the majority of all human cremated remains were recovered from the area of the Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure 3072, the contexts yielding such remains were more varied in date and type in Target Area C.

Phase 3: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Beaker period) 2600-1800 BC

- 6.1.12 A small quantity of cremated human long bone shaft was recovered from fills (1376 and 1377) of Beaker period pit [1374] within group 3022.

Phase 4: Middle Bronze Age-Late Bronze Age (1500-700 BC) and Late Bronze Age (1100-700 BC)

- 6.1.13 Small quantities of cremated human bone were recovered from ring ditches 1007 (contexts 938, 947, 956) and 851 (contexts 865 and 908). Ring ditch 851 was cut by ring ditch 1007. There were no identifiable fragments. The remains were recovered from single context samples distributed along the circumference of the ditch. This is in contrast to ring ditch 2150 where the remains were recovered from consecutive fills in section cuts. The quantity of material recovered may well be an under-representation given the partial nature of the excavation of these features.

- 6.1.14 In the case of the Bronze Age ring ditches, whilst tempting to count all remains occurring in one feature as one incident, their spatial separation, both horizontally and vertically, makes this ambiguous. As noted in 3.2.14, some differences in deposition exist between earlier ring ditch 851 and later 1007, whereby human remains are exclusively found in the top fills of 851, whilst also occurring in lower and single surviving fills in 1007, leading to the conclusion that those in 1007 were potentially redeposited during the demolition/erosion of barrow 851. Given the partial excavation of both features, it can only be stated that at least one individual is present here also.

- 6.1.15 Another adult is identified from fill (1604) in cremation [1603] overlying Late Mesolithic pit feature group 3013. Due to their clear provenance from the later feature, intrusive fragments of burnt bone from pit fill (1674) were included in this assessment. [1603] is one of a probable Bronze Age date and possibly associated with a field system of that date, group 3018. Further cremated remains were recovered from fills (1289) and (1293) in the cuts allocated to group 3020, cremation burials also in association with possible field system 3018. Context (901) from undated cremation [901] shows similar associations.

Phases 6 and 7: Middle Iron Age (400-100 BC) to 'Belgic' Late Iron Age (c AD 70)

- 6.1.16 Other small unidentifiable pieces were recovered from a variety of contexts: pit/cremation [237] in Middle/Late Bronze Age activity group 1952 (context (238)), fill (277) in enclosure ditch 1022 in Late Iron Age industrial plot 1972 and from fill (525) in one of its internal



pits, [504], fill (1479) in ditch 1020 around Late Iron Age industrial plot 3006 and from internal posthole fill [1502] (fill (1501)).

Phase 8: Early Romano-British Period (c. AD 70-200+)

- 6.1.17 All three fills of Romano-British cremation [1344] (contexts (1345), (1346), (1347)) contained human adult bone with a total weight of 338 g, possibly from one individual. In nature and date, this cremation is similar to pit/cremation group 3008, which yielded fragments of three ribs and a long bone, seemingly from a child's cremation, in fills (729) and (735).
- 6.1.18 Assessment of the number of individuals present in Target Area C depends on highly interpretative spatial association at this stage. In two cases, [1344] and [1603], this is fairly secure, indicating the presence of one adult individual in each feature. Due to their spatial proximity, the child remains from pit group 3008 may derive from one individual.
- 6.1.19 A maximum of 12 individuals including 2 adults and at least 1 child may be present in Target Area C.

Target Area A

Phase 4: Middle Bronze Age-Late Bronze Age (1500-700 BC) and Late Bronze Age (1100-700 BC)

- 6.1.20 One small piece of burnt bone, possibly human, was recovered from pit fill (455) in relation to possible structure 3037 in Middle/Late Bronze Age activity area 2442.

Phases 6 and 7: Middle Iron Age (400-100 BC) to 'Belgic' Late Iron Age (c AD 70)

- 6.1.21 Late Iron Age cremation group 2441, associated with enclosure 3072 produced a total of 619 g of human cremated bone. The area was heavily plough-truncated and contexts were grouped according to likely spatial association. Three recognisable sub-adults or adults were represented (contexts (2030) (2036) 435g, (2040) (2042) 59g, and (2044) 73g) and one probable child (contexts (2047) (2050) 52g).
- 6.1.22 Four section cuts across the south-eastern extent of inner ditch, sub-group 2150, in enclosure 3072 produced human cremated remains: 112g of unidentifiable small fragments from cuts [2182] (contexts (2184) (2185)) and [2006] (contexts (2205), (2222), (2228)), adult fragments from [2212] of key section 2013, contexts (2209),(2210), (2213), (2345), (2346) and pot fill (2438)) and a probable adult from [2246] (contexts (2240), (2241), (2242)).

*Conservation*

- 6.1.23 The material does not require any conservation for the purposes of long-term storage. Under the terms of the CTRL Act 1996, however, all human remains are to be reburied.

*Comparative material*

- 6.1.24 Three different types of deposit can be identified:
- apparent token deposits in pits and postholes associated with industrial or domestic activity
  - in enclosure and ring ditches
  - as conventional cremation burials, both single and in groups

- 6.1.25 The Bronze Age deposits both in relation to possible field system 3018 and the ring ditches have useful parallels in the nearby CTRL site at Tutt Hill, but also on a regional and national level.
- 6.1.26 The human remains from Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure ditch 2150 occur alongside a significant part of a new ceramic fabric series identified for the region, and seem to form part of structured ritual deposits. The investigation of these deposits should add significantly to the understanding of Iron Age burial practices in the region, and on a national level.
- 6.1.27 Late Iron Age/Early Roman cremation deposits in small groups such as group 2441 have been found elsewhere along the CTRL (eg. Boys Hall Balancing Pond, Chapel Mill), and the examples from Beechbrook Wood add to the picture of this tradition of burials. At Beechbrook Wood, the group is part of a useful chronological sequence, with the (associated) human remains from ditch 2150 predating group 2441, and those from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman contexts in Area C of a slightly later date, providing useful insights into the changing nature of human burial from the Middle Iron Age through to the Early Roman period.
- 6.1.28 In itself, the Roman cremation [1344] is not remarkable, but is interesting in its apparent relationship with pit group 3022 and industrial enclosure 1972. Although cremated human remains were encountered in the vicinity of Late Iron Age/Early Roman metalworking at the CTRL site at Snarkhurst Wood, their association is not proven. Comparanda for the association between metalworking evidence and the deposition of human remains (also evident in Middle Bronze Age activity area 1952 at ARC BBW00) may therefore have to be sought further afield.

*Potential for further work*

- 6.1.29 The quantities of human bone recovered are too small to warrant further analysis. In no case the entire remains of one individual appear to have survived: an average adult cremation can weight between 1000-2400 g if complete (McKinley 1997: 68). All samples from Beechbrook Wood fall well below this average.
- 6.1.30 A programme of radiocarbon dating of the human cremated material may further our understanding of the site, and in particular the chronology of the new ceramic fabric series.
- 6.1.31 The mixed deposits of burnt human and animal bone should be analysed in detail in conjunction with the animal bone specialist in order to ascertain their precise nature.

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## APPENDIX 7 ANIMAL BONE

*by Bethan Charles*

### ARC BBW00

#### *Introduction*

- 7.1.1 Excavations conducted at Beechbrook Wood produced a total of 617 (209 g) fragments of hand retrieved bone of which only 8 were identified to species (Table 7.1). A further 804 (109 g) fragments of bone were recovered from environmental samples, sieved through a mesh of >10 mm and 10-4 mm, from which only 10 fragments were identified to species (Table 7.2). The majority of the sieved bone came from two burnt fills. Fill (561), in burnt pit cut [562] produced 514 fragments, and fill (2342) from ditch group 2150 in multiple enclosure 3072 produced 11 fragments of burnt bone.

#### *Methodology*

- 7.1.2 The assemblage was recorded through the use of a simple recording sheet. This enabled a quick calculation of totals to be made along with a rough estimation of the number of individuals. Sheep's tooth eruption and wear was measured using a combination of Payne (1973) and Grant's (1982) tables. Cattle tooth eruption and wear was measured using Halstead (1985) and Grant's (1982) tables.

#### *Quantification*

- 7.1.3 All of the bones from the site were in very poor condition with considerable root damage and chemical etching.

#### *Provenance*

- 7.1.4 Cattle, sheep and pig were the only bones identified to species from the assemblage, the majority of which came from Middle to Late Iron Age features. One sheep tooth row from context (277) (Late Iron Age/Early Roman) was aged 4-6 years of age and one cattle tooth row from context (1465) (Late Iron Age) was from an adult. A single fragment of pig tooth was recovered from environmental samples taken from context (561) in burnt pit cut [562].

#### *Conservation*

- 7.1.5 The animal bone is currently stored within finds boxes in a dry environment and no further work is required.

#### *Comparative material*

- 7.1.6 The assemblage is too small to enable meaningful comparisons with assemblages from the surrounding region.

#### *Potential for further work*

- 7.1.7 The small number of bones identified to species does not provide much information regarding the economy of the site other than the presence of the animals at the site. Therefore no further work is recommended.

### ARC BWD98

*by Bethan Charles*

*Introduction*

- 7.1.8 A very small quantity of burnt animal bone (12 g) was recovered from a single context during Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98.

*Methodology and quantification*

- 7.1.9 The assemblage was visually examined with regard to species, age, sex and evidence for butchery, and recorded on a pro forma sheet.
- 7.1.10 Of a total of seven fragments recovered from context (188) only three were large enough to be identified to species, and those fragments are detailed in Table 7.3. Two of the identified fragments were from a caprine/cervid mandible with knife marks on the edge of the remus, and one fragment was from a sheep rib.

*Provenance*

- 7.1.11 All fragments were recovered from one context, (188), the fill of Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch [128].

*Conservation*

- 7.1.12 The material is stable and needs no further conservation.

*Comparative material and potential for further work*

- 7.1.13 This is a very small and undiagnostic assemblage, and requires no further work.

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## APPENDIX 8 MACROSCOPIC PLANT REMAINS AND CHARCOAL

by Ruth Pelling, with contributions by Dana Challinor

### Introduction

- 8.1.1 Excavations during Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00 included the sampling of deposits for the extraction of charred plant remains and charcoal. Samples were taken from a range of features, including postholes, ditches, cremation deposits, refuse pits, and industrial features of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date.
- 8.1.2 The samples were processed by flotation in a modified Siraf-type machine. The flots were collected onto a 250 µm mesh and allowed to air dry slowly. A total of 161 samples were assessed. The assessment was intended to record quantity and quality of material present and to assess its significance at both regional and national level.

### Methodology

- 8.1.3 Each sample submitted was first put through a stack of sieves from 500 µm to 2 mm mesh size in order to break the flot into manageable fractions. Each fraction was then scanned under a binocular microscope at x10 to x20 magnification. Any seeds or chaff noted were provisionally identified based on morphological characteristics and an estimate of abundance was made. Charcoal was broken in transverse section and provisionally identified.
- 8.1.4 Quantification was based on a four point scale where charcoal was recorded as present (+), common (++), frequent (+++) and abundant (++++), and seeds and chaff were based on numerical estimates of 1-10 (+), 11-50 (++) , 51-100 (+++) and greater than 100 (++++).

### Quantification

- 8.1.5 The majority of samples contained charcoal but no seeds or chaff. Charcoal was noted in 145 samples, although in the majority of cases was merely present in small quantities. More useful amounts of charcoal were noted in 24 samples (see Table 8.1). *Quercus* sp.(oak) was most commonly identified, while *Corylus/Alnus* sp. (hazel/alder), Pomoideae (apple/pear/hawthorn etc) and possible *Prunus spinosa* (sloe) were noted.
- 8.1.6 Cereal grain was present in 33 samples, of which only 5 produced more than 10 grains. Cereal chaff was present in 9 samples, two of which contained 11 to 50 items. Two samples produced large quantities of cereal remains, in both cases consisting of abundant grain (over 100) but only rare chaff or weed seeds. Sample <200> produced grain of *Triticum dicoccum* (emmer wheat), *Hordeum vulgare* (barley) and *T. dicoccum/spelta* while sample <216> produced a very large deposit of *T. spelta* (spelt wheat) and *Hordeum vulgare* (barley) grains with some *Avena* sp. (oats).
- 8.1.7 Non-cereal remains of possible economic origin were noted in 17 samples. Pulses were present in two samples: *Vicia faba* (Celtic bean) and possible *Pisum* sp. (pea). Remains of *Malus sylvestris* (crab apple) and *Malus/Pyrus* sp. (apple/pear) were noted in five samples of Early Bronze Age and Late Iron Age date, and included the seeds, pericarp, whole cores and whole fruits. Small quantities of fragments of *Corylus avellana* (hazel) nut shell were present in 12 samples, of Bronze Age and Iron Age date. Plant remains less likely to be of economic origin included a single *Crataegus monogyna* (hawthorn) seed in a Late Mesolithic/Neolithic sample and tubers of *Arrhenatherum elatius* (false oat-grass) in 4 samples of varied date.

### *Provenance*

- 8.1.8 Large charcoal assemblages were recovered from samples of Middle-Late Iron Age and Roman date and occasional Bronze Age samples (also see Table 8.1). Seven samples from Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age and Romano-British cremations deposits produced *Quercus* sp. (oak) only or *Quercus* sp. dominated assemblages. Context (1710) can be included here, since it also yielded possible cremation remains, again dominated by *Quercus* sp., and has been interpreted as the dislodged remains of a (secondary) cremation interment in barrow group 3012.
- 8.1.9 Five features in Area C associated with Late Iron Age/Early Roman industrial activity produced mixed charcoal assemblages, presumably derived from either fuel or from charcoal making. Large mixed charcoal assemblages were also recovered from ditches and postholes within Area A, including fill (2210) in sub-group 2150 (enclosure 3072) which produced an important pottery assemblage (see Appendix 1.2). These charcoal deposits might be derived largely from refuse.
- 8.1.10 Table 8.2. shows a summary of samples that produced charred seeds and chaff. The samples which produced cereal remains were of Middle to Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age, and Late Iron Age into Early Roman date.
- 8.1.11 In terms of species, possible free-threshing wheat was present in a Bronze Age sample <246>, while hulled wheat was recorded from the Bronze Age (possibly late) onwards. Both *Triticum dicoccum* and *T. spelta* were identified in Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age/Early Roman date. *Hordeum vulgare* was present in all periods while *Avena* seems to first appear in the Iron Age. The feature types which produced cereal remains are varied. The two large assemblages are from a Middle-Late Bronze Age pit/truncated cremation and a Late Iron Age pit/truncated cremation (samples 200 and 216). Small assemblages were noted in hearths, ditches, pits, postholes and cremation deposits.
- 8.1.12 The pulses were recovered from (sample 380) through Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure ditch sub-group 2150 in enclosure 3072, which also produced cremated human remains, and from a medieval pot (sample 291). The *Malus/Pyrus* sp. (apple/pear) remains were from the fills of a Beaker period pit [1374] (samples 277, 278, 279 and 280) associated with cremated human remains, and and Late Iron Age ditch fill (sample 281) which contained human cremated human bone. The samples from the pit [1374] also produced hazelnut shell fragments. Other samples with *Corylus avellana* (hazel) were from ditches and pits of Bronze Age to and Iron Age date.

### *Conservation*

- 8.1.13 The flots are in a stable condition and can be archived for long term storage.

### *Comparative Material*

- 8.1.14 While the cereal assemblages are limited from Beechbrook Wood, they do fit the pattern seen elsewhere in the Kent region. Both spelt wheat and emmer wheat have been recorded in Kent from CTRL and other sites from the Middle Bronze Age (Pelling unpub a) through to the Roman period (eg. Thurnham Villa). In other well studied areas of southern Britain, such as the Thames Valley and the Hampshire basin, emmer wheat is only present as a weed of spelt in the Iron Age, although it is recorded at some sites in the Roman period as a crop in its own right (eg. Pelling 2000). In the north-east of England emmer wheat does continue to be cultivated at some sites through the Iron Age, where the choice of wheat seems to be based on the agricultural regime of that site (Van der Veen and O'Connor 1998). It is yet to

be demonstrated if there was a deliberate choice to grow either spelt, or emmer, or a mixed crop, in the Kent region or if the occurrence is totally random.

- 8.1.15 Crab apple and hazelnut remains are routinely found on Neolithic sites in the British Isles (eg. Moffett *et al* 1989; Robinson 2000), where they constitute the characteristic 'muesli diet'. In the Kent region hazelnut has been recorded on several Neolithic and Bronze Age sites, while crab apple has been identified from Middle to Late Bronze Age contexts at Pilgrims' Way. It is not clear on present evidence how important these wild woodland resources were in the Bronze Age of Kent. In much of southern Britain their importance declines by the Early Bronze Age, although recent work in Bedfordshire suggests that in some regions they may have continued to constitute a significant part of the economy into the Iron Age (Pelling, unpub b). It is interesting that wild resources may still have been significant in the Middle or even late Bronze Age in parts of Kent, yet sites yielding large quantities of cereal remains are known from the Middle Bronze Age (eg. Pelling, unpub a).
- 8.1.16 Recent work on the charcoal from cremation deposits indicates that wood taxa may have been specifically selected for cremations (eg. Thompson 1999; Straker 1988). The CTRL excavations have revealed a number of sites in Kent with cremation burials of both prehistoric and Roman date (eg. Tutt Hill, Chapel Mill and Waterloo Connection). The results from the charcoal assessments indicate strikingly similar assemblages dominated by a single taxon. The analysis of the charcoal from Beechbrook Wood will make a valuable addition to the growing body of data for the Kent region.
- 8.1.17 The greater taxonomic diversity in the industrial deposits at Beechbrook Wood is also of interest, both in its contrast to the cremation assemblages and in its similarity to the results from other Roman sites in Kent including Westhawk Farm, Ashford (Challinor in prep) and Southfleet (Campbell 1998). Moreover, ongoing assessment of material from CTRL sites is likely to provide further comparable data.

*Potential for further work*

- 8.1.18 The arable economy of Kent is still poorly understood, although the CTRL work has highlighted some interesting elements which seem to be characteristic of the region, but unlike neighbouring areas. The assemblage has potential to address issues highlighted for the Landscape Zone Aims of both the North Downs and Wealden Greensand Zone Fieldwork Event Aims in CTRL period categories 1, 2, 3 and 4i in particular as follows:

*Hunter-foragers (4,00,000-4,500 BC)*

- Define the range of human activity and where it took place, particularly through the study of palaeoeconomy
- What was the effect of climatic and environmental changes on human lifeways and adaptive strategies?

*Early Agriculturists (4,500-2,000 BC)*

- Define ritual and economic landscapes and their relationships
- Determine the nature of changes in economic lifeways, eg. relative importance of hunting-foraging and agriculture, studied especially through recovery of faunal and charred plant remains

*Farming Communities (2,000-100 BC)*

- Determine how settlements were arranged and functioned over time

*Towns and their rural landscapes (100BC-AD 410)*

- How were settlements and rural landscapes organised and how did they function?
- How did the organisation of the landscape change through time?

- 8.1.19 Principal characteristics seem to be the early introduction of spelt wheat and the continued cultivation of emmer through the Iron Age and Roman period. It is yet to be seen how important wild woodland resources were and for how long a period. While cereal remains from Beechbrook Wood are not particularly numerous, it is important to gather as much information about the cereal economies from as wide a range of sites as possible to facilitate a really useful analysis of the data.
- 8.1.20 It is important for example to establish why some sites produce abundant evidence for cereal production or processing and others do not. It is therefore recommended that the two cereal-rich samples are sorted and identified in full (samples 200 and 216) and also the other three samples which produced moderate remains (samples 271, 360, 380). The samples with *Malus/Pyrus* sp. remains should also be examined and quantified and the identifications confirmed, for the completeness of the data set of all classes of plant remains of economic importance. The assessment data should also be utilised in the final report.
- 8.1.21 The majority of the charcoal recovered is from redeposited fills of pits and ditches and as such probably represents firewood. Oak seems to be the most well represented taxa, as is often the case on archaeological sites, probably reflecting the availability and usefulness of the tree. Pomoideae likewise tends to be well represented in archaeological deposits. Any analysis of the charcoal from the majority of features is likely to be of limited use.
- 8.1.22 The industrial features on the site may reflect a more deliberate collection and use of wood taxa however, perhaps with taxa selected for its particular burning qualities, temperature ranges and so on. It is therefore recommended that charcoal be examined more closely from a selection of industrial features.
- 8.1.23 Cremation deposits similarly may reflect the deliberate selection of particular trees, although in the case of Beechbrook Wood oak seems to be the tree of choice in all samples. The well preserved cremation assemblages should be more closely examined to confirm the dominance of oak and to identify any additional taxa to add to the growing body of cremation evidence from the region.
- 8.1.24 The very large charcoal deposits from Area A include material found in association with an important pottery assemblage (context 2213). As it is believed that the deposits in this area represent deliberately placed material, and there is evidence for human cremated material from this section cut, it is recommend that the charcoal from a selection of samples be examined.

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Table 1.1: Quantification of all pottery recovered by excavation during ARC BBW00

Context	Count	Weight	Early date	Late Date	Period	Comments
34	8	94	1500BC	50BC	MBA;MIA	
53	9	47	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	
54	2	20	AD1200	AD1300	Early Med	
58	1	4	50BC	AD50	LIA	
100	4	36	AD1200	AD1300	Early Med	
200	1	2				
201	2	30	1500BC	100BC	MBA;IA	
205	96	1912	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
206	1	31	150BC	AD0	MIA;LIA	
208	6	47	50BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
210	73	1619	AD43	AD60	LIA	
212	10	200	AD10	AD70	LIA	
214	1	235	50BC	AD70	LIA	
216	3	66	50BC	AD50	LIA	
218	2	20	50BC	AD100	LIA;ERB	
219	23	500	AD0	AD70	LIA	
221	24	314	AD30	AD70	LIA	
223	1	27	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
225	14	191	50BC	AD50	LIA	
227	6	116	50BC	AD0	LIA	
232	2	99	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
238	35	360	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
244	23	653	1500BC	700BC	MBA;LBA	
275	2	5	50BC	AD70	LIA	
277	407	7307	AD0	AD60	LIA	
278	63	850	50BC	AD70+	LIA	
281	1	49	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
285	5	28	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
300	1	8	AD50	AD250	Early Roman	
301	1	4			Med	
302	2	5			LIA	
308	1	8	50BC	AD50	LIA	
403	45	1704	1100BC	700BC	LBA	
405	2	148	1100BC	700BC	LBA	
411	1	1	1100BC	700BC	LBA	
420	37	92	1100BC	700BC	LBA	
421	43	93	1100BC	700BC	LBA	
423	8	26	1100BC	700BC	LBA	
428	2	18	300BC	50BC	LIA	
433	1	1	1100BC	700BC	LBA?	
446	33	197	1100BC	700BC	LBA	
451	6	38	1100BC	700BC	LBA	
455	1	31	1100BC	700BC	LBA	
459	4	22	1100BC	700BC	LBA	
476	3	13	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	

Context	Count	Weight	Early date	Late Date	Period	Comments
505	2	8	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
508	2	98	50BC	AD50	LIA	
511	23	928	AD43	AD70	LIA	
514	18	272	AD0	AD50	LIA	
550	30+	102	1800BC	1500BC	MBA	
570	22	308	1800BC	1500BC	MBA	
580	7	228	1100BC	700BC	LBA	
649	3	242	1100BC	700BC	LBA	
711	18	288	AD0	AD70	LIA	
713	29	1366	AD30	AD70	LIA	
718	69	921	AD120	AD250	Early Roman	
720	1	1	AD30	AD60	LIA	
724	1	14	50BC	AD50	LIA	
725	25	790	AD0	AD60	LIA	
727	1	297	50BC	AD50	LIA	
728	4	678	AD30	AD70	LIA	
729	52	439	50BC	AD50	LIA	
735	16	161	AD0	AD70	LIA	
738	28	372	50BC	AD50	LIA	
746	415	3125	50BC	AD50	LIA	
748	53	219	50BC	AD50	LIA	
765	3	105	50BC	AD0	LIA	
783	78	973	50BC	AD70	LIA	
787	13	106	50BC	AD0	LIA	
792	9	79	50BC	AD0	LIA	
795	46	1020	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
797	1	7	AD43	AD70	LIA	
801	2	27	50BC	AD50	LIA	
814	3	53	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
816	2	131	50BC	AD50	LIA	
821	1	4	50BC	AD50	LIA	
842	1	38	50BC	AD50	LIA	
846	6	152	AD50	AD130	LIA;ERB	
858	3	14	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
860	1	3	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
863	5	13	4000BC	3300BC	ENE?	
865	2	4	4000BC	3300BC	ENE?	
874	1	1	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
875	1	4	4000BC	3300BC	ENE?	
879	2	7	4000BC	3300BC	ENE?	
894	22	438	AD0	AD70	LIA	
908	14	14			LIA	
914	1	2	4000BC	3300BC	ENE?	
929	12	110	AD30	AD70	LIA	
932	4	16	4000BC	3300BC	ENE?	
961	1	13	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	

Context	Count	Weight	Early date	Late Date	Period	Comments
965	2	18			LIA	
968	21	323	50BC	AD50	LIA	
969	2	34	50BC	AD50	LIA	
992	2	13	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
1000	2	40	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
1008	5	65	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
1019	4	32	AD43	AD70	LIA	
1043	42	630	AD170	AD250	Early Roman	
1048	1	142	1100BC	700BC	LBA	
1065	3	11	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
1080	2	15	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
1092	1	7	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1114	2	12	1500BC	700BC	MBA;LBA	
1119	1	7	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
1133	1	1	1500BC	700BC	MBA;LBA	
1136	1	6	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1138	1	2	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
1162	1	13	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1193	2	15	1100BC	700BC	LBA	
1197	2	34	1100BC	700BC	LBA?	
1200	21	868	1100BC	700BC	LBA	
1201	8	222	1100BC	700BC	LBA	
1203	3	11	1500BC	700BC	MBA;LBA?	
1208	2	66	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
1210	70	1005	50BC	AD100	LIA;ERB	
1213	11	251	AD0	AD70	LIA	
1231	10	123	AD120	AD200	Early Roman	
1232	5	13	AD70	AD175	Early Roman	
1237	1	112	AD30	AD150+	Early Roman	
1256	1	15	1500BC	700BC	MBA;LBA	
1279	1	7	1100BC	700BC	LBA	
1281	1	1	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1287	12	342	1100BC	700BC	LBA	
1302	2	29	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1332	54	410	1100BC	700BC	LBA	
1342	4	49	1500BC	700BC	MBA;LBA	
1345	21	11	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1346	20	28	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1347	17	161	AD100	AD200	Early Roman	
1367	1	3	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1375	3	78	2800BC	1600BC	LNE;EBA	
1376	3	3	2800BC	1600BC	LNE;EBA	
1377	128	1550	2800BC	1600BC	LNE;EBA	
1380	1	17	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
1381	3	39	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
1394	2	13	2800BC	1600BC	LNE;EBA	

Context	Count	Weight	Early date	Late Date	Period	Comments
1406	18	395	AD30	AD70	LIA	
1408	34	677	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1409	3	14	2800BC	1600BC	LNE;EBA	
1411	3	99	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
1413	8	212	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1415	3	24	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
1427	3	13	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
1434	2	15	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
1436	3	80	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
1441	280	4975	AD0	AD50	LIA	
1444	14	239	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
1446	9	164	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1449	3	233	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1453	6	13	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1458	8	155	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1464	1	20	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1465	42	712	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	
1469	8	150	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
1474	7	54	50BC	AD0	LIA	
1478	2	25	50BC	AD0	LIA	
1479	54	998	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1481	2	22	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
1489	1	16	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
1491	4	30	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
1500	17	309	AD0	AD50	LIA	
1504	2	9	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1506	4	41	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1511	1	9	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1518	8	243	AD0	AD50	LIA	
1524	1	3	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1533	4	69	150BC	AD0	MIA;LIA	
1537	1	10	4000BC	3300BC	ENE?	
1539	1	8	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1567	7	201	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1588	5	22	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
1590	2	11	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1617	3	12	AD70	AD175	Early Roman	
1618	1	1	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1658	1	12				
1659	80	3491	AD1200	AD1300	Early Med	
1660	6	20	AD1200	AD1300	Early Med	
1663	5	77	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1671	7	108	2800BC	1600BC	LNE;EBA	
1675	1	10	2200BC	7000BC	BA?	
1685	1	57	AD30	AD70	LIA	
1687	4	56	50BC	AD50	LIA	

Context	Count	Weight	Early date	Late Date	Period	Comments
1691	1	4	1100BC	700BC	LBA?	
1697	7	51	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	
1700	1	11	2800BC	1600BC	LNE;EBA	
1703	1	4	4000BC	3300BC	ENE?	
1705	10	74	50BC	AD0	LIA	
1710	2	15	1500BC	1000BC	MBA?	
1712	1	1	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1713	1	2	1500BC	BC	MBA;LBA	
1720	2	14	2800BC	1600BC	LNE;EBA	
1724	1	4	1500BC	700BC	MBA;LBA	
1725	1	150	2800BC	1600BC	LNE;EBA	
1728	1	400	2000BC	1800BC	EBA;MBA	
1740	1	1	4000BC	3300BC	ENE?	
1772	2	30	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	
1804	1	4	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1810	1	7			Med	
1909	31	310	4000BC	3300BC	ENE	
1917	3	9	1600BC	700BC	MBA;LBA	
1932	2	18	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	
2002	1	1				
2018	270	1302	700BC	300BC	EIA	
2021	10	20	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2022	7	38	300BC	100BC	MIA?	
2030	5	11	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2031	45	704	AD50	AD70	LIA	
2032	19	41	AD50	AD70	LIA	
2033	49	328	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2035	21	324	50BC	AD70+	LIA	
2036	9	3	50BC	AD70+	LIA	
2037	2	3	AD43	AD110	LIA;ERB	
2039	8	159	AD43	AD100	LIA;ERB	
2040	10	4	AD50	AD70+	LIA;ERB	
2041	68	66	AD50	AD70+	LIA;ERB	
2043	61	551	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
2045	14	454	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
2046	3	32	AD43	AD60	LIA	
2047	18	76	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
2048	8	15	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
2049	27	302	50BC	AD100+	LIA;ERB	
2050	20	165	150BC	AD0	MIA;LIA	
2054	3	35	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2057	7	9	50BC	AD100+	LIA	
2061	1	2	150BC	AD100+	MIA;LIA	
2074	29	300	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2091	3	4	1100BC	700BC	LBA?	
2125	3	33	150BC	AD0	MIA;LIA	

Context	Count	Weight	Early date	Late Date	Period	Comments
2126	17	42	300BC	AD43	MIA;LIA	
2127	6	8	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2129	48	321	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2147	70	300	150BC	AD100+	MIA;LIA	
2154	1	1	2800BC	1600BC	LNE;EBA?	
2156	4	1				
2161	20	98	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2162	8	23	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2165	4	18	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2167	7	21	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2174	7	8	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2187	12	74	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2192	13	23	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2200	6	3	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2204	8	42	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2205	5	78	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2210	17	212	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2213	1056	18741	150BC	100BC	MIA;LIA	
2214	3	44	300BC	AD0	MIA;LIA	
2216	3	1				
2221	1	10	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2222	18	181	300BC	AD0	MIA;LIA	
2225	12	113	AD70	AD170	Early Roman	
2233	9	60	150BC	AD100+	MIA;LIA	
2237	26	89	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2241	37	413	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2242	2	4	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2244	1	2	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2247	3	22	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2250	11	92	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2255	18	148	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2256	20	128	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2262	58	120	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2263	25	52	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2265	39	328	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2269	119	663	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2271	125	428	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2273	3	3	50BC	AD100+	MIA;LIA	
2278	9	35	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2284	1	1	50BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2286	13	16	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2287	33	229	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2290	1	5	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2291	2	17	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2293	7	55	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2294	18	54	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	

Context	Count	Weight	Early date	Late Date	Period	Comments
2296	6	46	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2297	60	222	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2298	8	62	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2301	1	16	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	
2305	8	72	150BC	AD100+	MIA;LIA	
2326	5	13	50BC	AD100+	MIA;LIA	
2335	50	173	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2342	3	16	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2345	26	184	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2357	44	1214	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2358	143	1002	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2360	128	695	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2365	18	228	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2369	35	769	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2370	9	169	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2371	8	16	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2373	1	22	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2382	2	2	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2386	11	16	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2391	1	5	50BC	AD100+	MIA;LIA	
2396	1	7	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2402	5	15	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2405	1	5	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2410	2	7	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2418	2	7	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2422	13	29	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2427	252	3911	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2430	60	129	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	



Table 1.2: Quantification of all pottery recovered by sieving from ARC BBW00

Context	Count	Weight	Early date	Late Date	Period	Comments
277	120	600	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1909	1	23	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
2091	7	24	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2198	2	6	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2205	2	5	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2206	1	5	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2209	15	21	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2210	7	15	150BC	AD50	MIA;LIA	
2213	45	142	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2222	1	1	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2228	1	5	300BC	50BC	MIA	
2240	2	7	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2251	5	7	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2255	5	15	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2256	2	17	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2319	1	2	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2342	8	19	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2345	10	72	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	
2346	6	25	150BC	50BC	MIA;LIA	

*Table 1.3: Breakdown by period of earlier ceramics*

<b>Date</b>	<b>Number of sherds</b>	<b>Weight</b>
Early Neolithic	49	371 g
Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age	151	1942 g
Later Bronze Age	534	8570 g
Iron Age	277	1340 g
Total	1011	12,223 g

Table 1.4: A quantification of all prehistoric pottery from ARC BBW00

Context	Count	Weight (G)	Period	Comments
34	8	94	MBA;MIA	Two pieces of fired clay. Two very worn/abraded sand-tempered sherds, MIA. Most is MBA.
201	2	30	MBA;IA	F. MBA Bucket Urn 1 x IA
205	96	1912	MBA	F. Bucket Urn
232	2	99	MBA	F. Bucket Urn
238	35	360	MBA	F. Bucket Urn
244	23	653	MBA;LBA	F. Bucket Urn or early post Deverel-Rimbury
403	45	1704	LBA	F. Includes base
405	2	148	LBA	F. Includes an unusual decorated rim
411	1	1	LBA	F. Includes a rim
420	37	92	LBA	F & AF
421	43	93	LBA	F
423	8	26	LBA	F
433	1	1	LBA?	F
446	33	197	LBA	F. Includes small squared rim
451	6	38	LBA	F.
455	1	31	LBA	F.
459	4	22	LBA	F.
550	30 +	102	MBA	F.
570	22	308	MBA	F. One intrusive LBA. Most of sherds are from one vessel (?), cremation? MBA?
580	7	228	LBA	F. Collared, thin walled vessel with finger -tip decorated rim.
649	3	242	LBA	F
863	5	13	ENE?	F. Very abraded, redeposited.
865	2	4	ENE?	F. Very abraded, redeposited.
875	1	4	ENE?	F. Very abraded, redeposited.
879	2	7	ENE?	F. Very abraded, redeposited.
914	1	2	ENE?	F. Very abraded, redeposited
932	4	16	ENE?	F. Very abraded, redeposited.
961	1	13	MBA	F
1048	1	142	LBA	F
1114	2	12	MBA;LBA	F
1133	1	1	MBA;LBA	F
1193	2	15	LBA	F. Everted rim - Plain Ware
1197	2	34	LBA?	F. Finger -tip decorated sherd.
1200	21	868	LBA	F. Rim and base- Plain Ware
1201	8	222	LBA	F
1203	3	11	MBA;LBA	F
1256	1	15	MBA;LBA	F
1279	1	7	LBA	F
1287	12	342	LBA	F
1332	54	410	LBA	FG. Two fineware rims and base
1342	4	49	MBA;LBA	F
1375	3	78	LNE;EBA	GF3, GF2. Beaker, includes domestic ware?
1376	3	3	LNE;EBA	G. Beaker
1377	128	1550	LNE;EBA	GF, GFA. Beaker includes one E. Anglian globular vessel.
1394	2	13	LNE;EBA	GF. Beaker domestic
1409	3	14	LNE;EBA	GF. Beaker
1537	1	10	ENE?	F.

Context	Count	Weight (G)	Period	Comments
1671	7	108	LNE;EBA	Four LNE and some sand-tempered IA material.
1675	1	10	BA?	F
1691	1	4	LBA?	F
1700	1	11	LNE;EBA	G
1703	1	4	ENE?	F
1710	2	15	MBA?	F
1713	1	2	MBA;LBA	F
1720	2	14	LNE;EBA	All F except one EBA;MBA=GF
1724	1	4	MBA;LBA	F
1725	1	150	LNE;EBA	FGL. East Anglian globular form
1740	1	1	ENE?	F. Redeposited.
1909	31	310	ENE	F. Plain Bowl
1917	3	9	MBA;LBA	F
2018	270	1302	EIA	Finger tip decorated rims
2022	7	38	MIA?	A
2091	3	4	LBA?	F. Redeposited.
2154	1	1	LNE;EBA?	G
Total	1011	12223		

Codes for all tables:

Period = EIA-early Iron Age, MIA-middle Iron Age, LBA-late Bronze Age, MBA-middle Bronze Age, EBA-early Bronze Age, ENE, early Neolithic, MNE-middle Neolithic, LNE-late Neolithic

Fabrics = A-sand, F-flint, g-grog, L-limestone.

*Table 1.5: Middle-Iron Age - Late Iron Age 1 Pottery Series*

<b>Fabric URL</b>	<b>Description</b>
MLIA1	Fabric with profuse up to 3 mm calcined-flint filler
MLIA2	Fabric with sparse to moderate up to 2 mm calcined flint filler
MLIA3	Fabric with very profuse up to 1 mm calcined-flint filler
MLIA4	Fabric with profuse up to 2 mm soft brown grog and very sparse up to 0.50 mm calcined flint filler
MLIA5	Fabric with moderate up to 2 mm flint and quartz and sparse to profuse red ferrous inclusions.
MLIA6	Fabric with up to 2 mm chalk and grog filler
MLIA7	Fabric with profuse very-fine quartz and occasional coarser quartz and sparse red ferrous inclusions.
MLIA8	Fabric with crushed red ferrous inclusions
MLIA9	Fabric with profuse up to 2 mm chalk filler
MLIA10	Fabric with up to 2 mm chalk and grog filler
MLIA11	Fabric with silt-sized quartz and occasional chalk inclusion
MLIA12	Fabric with calcined flint and red ferrous inclusions
MLIA13	Sand and grog filler
MLIA14	Fabric with Fabric with very-fine grog and up to 2 mm brown ferrous inclusions
MLIA15	Fabric with silt-sized quartz and moderate up to 5 mm crushed black and white grog filler
MLIA16	Friable fabric with sparse coarse shell and up to 2.00 mm buff grog
MLIAX	Miscellaneous

*Table 1.6: Quantification of key assemblages of Middle Iron Age to Early Roman pottery recovered by excavation during ARC BBW00. Rows highlighted in the table indicate contexts from key section 2013 through ditch sub-group 2150 in Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure 3072.*

Context	Sub-groupNo	Count	Weight (g)	Early date	Late Date	Period	Comments
219	1020	6	87	50BC	AD70	MIA/LIA	MLIA14 2 Bead-rims
219	1020	2	63	AD10	AD50	MIA/LIA	B1 Butt-beaker
219	1020	10	289	AD50	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2.1 2 Necked-jars
219	1020	1	5			MIA/LIA	B5 Closed
219	1020	3	24	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9.1. Jar
219	1020	1	32	AD43	AD110	MIA/LIA	R42 Dr.33
508	1020	2	98	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2 Jar
713	1020			50BC	AD70	MIA/LIA	B2 C1-2 Bead-rim
713	1020	29	1366	AD30	AD70	MIA/LIA	B2 3D-4 Store jars
720	1020	1	1	AD30	AD60	MIA/LIA	IAX
724	1020	1	14	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9.3.
746	1020	415	3125	50BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9.2 most of jar
748	1020	46	199	50BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2
748	1020	7	20	50BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9 Bead-rim jar
894	1020			AD30	AD70	MIA/LIA	B2.1 C4 Jar
894	1020	22	438	50BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B2.1 C3 Jar
961	1020	1	13	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	BA11A Abraded and residual
968	1020	7	144	50BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B2 Bead-rim and hole mouthed vessels
968	1020	14	179	50BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2.1 Furrowed Jars
969	1020	2	34	50BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B2.1 Cobed Jar
210	1022			AD30	AD100	MIA/LIA	B2 Bead-rim jar
210	1022	33	785	AD70	AD150	ERB	B2 Necked jar
210	1022	40	834			ERB	B2.1 Cordoned Jar
277	1022	128	1070	AD0	AD70+	LIA	B2 Necked jars, bead-rim
277	1022	247	6207	AD0	AD70	LIA	B2.1 Bead-rims, necked jar
277	1022	32	30	(LIA)	AD70	LIA	BER15 Salt container
278	1022	51	587	AD0	AD100	LIA/ERB	B2 3 Jars
278	1022	12	263	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2.1 Jars abraded
505	1022	2	8	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2
511	1022	20	895	AD30	AD70	LIA	B2 Store jar
511	1022	3	33	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2.1
783	1022	63	717	AD0	AD50	LIA	B2 Jar
783	1022	15	256	AD30	AD70+	LIA/ERB	B2.1 Bead-rim jar
801	1022	1	6	(LIA)	AD100+	LIA/ERB	B2.1
801	1022	1	21	(LIA)	AD50	LIA	B9.1 Jar base
814	1022	2	41	(LIA)	AD100+	LIA/ERB	B2
814	1022	1	12	(LIA)	AD100+	LIA/ERB	B2.1 Jar
216	1023	2	66				Indeterminate
275	1023	2	5	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2.1 Flakes
727	1023	1	297	50BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B3 C1-2 Bead-rim jar complete waster

Context	Sub-groupNo	Count	Weight (g)	Early date	Late Date	Period	Comments
728	1023	4	678	AD10	AD60	LIA	B2.1 Butt-beaker. Large sherds
816	1023	1	121	(LIA)	AD100+	LIA/ERB	B2.1 Store Jar
816	1023	1	10	AD0	AD50	LIA	B9 Beaker
718	1747			AD100	AD150	ERB	B2 Flanged bowl
718	1747	24	585	AD70	AD150	ERB	B2 2 necked jars
718	1747	4	93	(2nd century)		ERB	B2 2 1 necked jar
718	1747	2	11	AD150	AD250	ERB	R16 5B1.1 bowl
718	1747	29	18	AD130	AD200+	ERB	R25 Corniced beaker
718	1747	10	114	AD120	AD200	ERB	R73 Latticed Jar
1008	1935	4	44	50BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2 Jar
1008	1935	1	11	50BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2.1 Jar
1019	1935	4	32	AD43	AD70	MIA/LIA	B2 GB platter
1453	1935	5	10	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2
1453	1935	1	3	150bc	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2.1
1458	1935	2	14	150BC	AD70	MIA/LIA	B2 Furrowed Jar
1458	1935	4	129	50BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B2.1 Bead-rim
1458	1935			AD30	AD70	LIA	B2.1 Store Jar
1458	1935	2	12	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9
1469	1935	1	13	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	IA2
1469	1935	3	78	50BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B2 ESW Eyebrow pot
1469	1935	1	33	50BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B2.1
1469	1935	3	26	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B3
1474	1935	5	32	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	B2 2 hole mouthed pots
1474	1935	1	9	50BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B2.1 Pedestal base
1474	1935	1	13	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9.3 Closed
1478	1935	1	9	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2 Jar
1478	1935	1	16	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9 & flint. Furrowed jar
1479	1935	52	879	50BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B2 Cordoned-jar
1479	1935	2	119	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2.1 Jar
1481	1935	2	22	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA7 Closed
1567	1935	5	132	50BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B2 Cordoned Jar
1567	1935	1	54	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2.1
1567	1935	1	15	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9
1489	2150	1	16	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA7 Hole-mouthed pot
2061	2150	1	2	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2. Closed form
2161	2150	1	8	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA14
2161	2150	16	58	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B1. Necked-jar. Polished
2161	2150	1	10	150BC	AD0	MIA/LIA	B2. Bead-rim jar
2161	2150	1	4	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9. Closed
2162	2150	7	19	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA2 Jar
2162	2150	1	4	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9. Closed
2167	2150	3	6	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA3
2167	2150	1	8	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA5
2167	2150	3	7	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9. Closed
2174	2150	3	3	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2

Context	Sub-groupNo	Count	Weight (g)	Early date	Late Date	Period	Comments
2174	2150	4	5	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9
2187	2150	2	15	300BC	50C	MIA/LIA	MLIA1 Abraded
2187	2150	4	30	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B3. Closed
2187	2150	6	29	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9. Closed
2204	2150	5	36	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA2 Jar
2204	2150	3	6	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9. Closed
2205	2150	5	78	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIAX. Closed
2210	2150	9	166	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA4. Closed
2210	2150	3	6	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2
2210	2150	1	5	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9. Jar pedestal
2210	2150	4	35	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9.1. Furrowed Jar
2213	2150	2	474	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	B4. Residual urn frags
2213	2150	7	370	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA1. Bead-rim Jar etc.
2213	2150	63	767	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA2. Bead-rim jar
2213	2150	2	50	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA3
2213	2150	8	844	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA4. Necked-jars
2213	2150	100	1431	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA5. Saucepan pot & 5 misc jars
2213	2150	46	1628	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA7 9 jars
2213	2150	46	935	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA8 Saucepan pots & misc jars
2213	2150	72	2513	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA9 Misc jars
2213	2150	4	171	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA10 Closed
2213	2150	29	1415	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA12 Saucepan pot & 5 necked jars
2213	2150	77	1666	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA13 Saucepan pot, holemouthed pot, nkd jar
2213	2150	46	826	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA14 Necked Jar
2213	2150	51	900	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA15 2 Jars
2213	2150	142	946			MIA/LIA	MLIAX misc chips
2213	2150	68	791	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	B2 Early forms incl. Saucepan pot, holemouthed jar
2213	2150	68	1009	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	B9 Early forms incl. 3 saudepan pots, ev. Rim jar etc.
2213	2150	217	1812	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9 Necked jars etc.
2213	2150	8	193	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9.1. Necked Jar
2222	2150	18	181	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA1 Jar
2233	2150	9	60	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2 Jar
2241	2150	2	23	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA2 Saucepan pot
2241	2150	19	119	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA13 Saucepan pot
2241	2150	16	271	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B1 Pedestal base
2242	2150	2	4	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA6. Closed
2244	2150	1	2	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA6
2255	2150	18	148	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA10. Necked jar
2256	2150	20	128	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9.1. Jar
2265	2150	39	328	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA11. Necked jar
2269	2150	61	211	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA6. Jars



Context	Sub-groupNo	Count	Weight (g)	Early date	Late Date	Period	Comments
2269	2150	14	211	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA15. Jars
2269	2150	40	222	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9. Jars
2269	2150	4	19	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9.1.
2271	2150	9	39	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA9 Misc jars
2271	2150	19	160	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIAX. Jar
2271	2150	93	216	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2. Closed
2271	2150	2	10	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9.1.
2271	2150	2	3	150BC	AD70	MIA/LIA	BER15 Salt container
2278	2150	9	35	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9
2286	2150	13	16	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9
2287	2150	13	145	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA4
2287	2150	20	84	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIAX Jar
2290	2150	1	5	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9.1.
2291	2150	2	17	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	MLIAX. Store jar
2293	2150	1	44	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA1 Necked Jar
2293	2150	6	11	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B5
2294	2150	3	8	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA2
2294	2150	9	5	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B1
2294	2150	2	20	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B3
2294	2150	3	11	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9.1.
2294	2150	1	10	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9.3.
2296	2150	6	46	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9.1.
2297	2150	1	18	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA2 Furrowed Jar
2297	2150	57	194	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B2/3 Jars
2297	2150	1	5	150bc	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9.1.
2297	2150	1	5	150BC	AD70	MIA/LIA	BER15 Salt container
2298	2150	2	8	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2 Jar
2298	2150	6	54	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9.1. Jar
2335	2150	50	173	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B2 Jar
2342	2150	1	12	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	B2.1. & red ferous inc
2342	2150	2	4	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9
2345	2150	2	32	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA8 Hole mouthed pot
2345	2150	1	9	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA12
2345	2150	20	100	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	B2 Hole mouthed pot
2345	2150	2	23	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9.1. Jar
2345	2150	1	20	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B.9.3.
2357	2150	9	331	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA5 Pedestal base
2357	2150	28	540	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	B2 Saucepan pot
2357	2150	2	214	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2.1. Jar
2357	2150	5	129	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9 Bead-rim jar
2358	2150	2	18	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA2
2358	2150	2	40	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA8 Jar
2358	2150	5	109	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIAX
2358	2150	1	149	150BC	AD0	MIA/LIA	B2 Omphalos-based dish
2358	2150	133	686	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9 4 Jars
2360	2150	3	63	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA2

<b>Context</b>	<b>Sub-groupNo</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Early date</b>	<b>Late Date</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Comments</b>
2360	2150	2	14	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA8 Hole mouthed pot
2360	2150	7	116	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9 & flint. Bead rim
2360	2150	79	311	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	B9 Saucepan pot etc
2360	2150	37	191	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B9.1

*Table 1.7: Quantification of key assemblages of pottery from Middle Iron Age to Early Roman period recovered by sieving from ARC BBW00. Rows highlighted in the table indicate contexts from key section 2013 through ditch sub-group 2150 in Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure 3072.*

Context	Sub Group No	Count	Weight (g)	Early date	Late Date	Period	Comments
277	1022			50BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B1 3 Jars
277	1022	97	575	AD0	AD50	LIA	B1 Beaker
277	1022	23	25	150BC	AD70	MIA/LIA	BER15 Salt container
2205	2150	2	5	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIAX. Chips
2206	2150	1	5	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	B1
2209	2150	15	21	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIAX. Chips
2210	2150	7	15	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA8
2213	2150	45	142	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA7 closed form
2222	2150	1	1	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	B1
2228	2150	1	5	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA3
2240	2150	2	7	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B1
2251	2150	5	7	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B1
2255	2150	1	5	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIAX
2255	2150	3	6	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B1
2255	2150	1	4	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	B2
2256	2150	2	17	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2319	2150	1	2	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	B1
2342	2150	8	19	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIAX Chips
2345	2150	10	72	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIA7 closed (some glauconite)
2346	2150	6	25	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	MLIAX Chips

*Table 1.8: Key to Special numbers of key assemblages: Group numbers, feature interpretation and number of illustration*

<b>Sub-groupNo</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Target Area</b>	<b>Illustration</b>
1020	3006	LIA	industrial enclosure	C	detail plan 6
1022	1972	LIA	industrial enclosure: salt, pottery production?	C	detail plan 6
1747	3000	ERB	possible trackway	C	detail plan 6
1935	3006	LIA	industrial enclosure	C	detail plan 6
2150	3072	MIA/LIA	multiple (settlement?) enclosure	A	detail plan 8, section illustr. 9

Table 1.9: Quantification of all pottery recovered during ARC BWD98

Context	Count	Weight	Early date	Late date	Period	Comments
+	8	486	50BC	AD180+		
MD	1	16	90BC	AD150		DR1B or 2.4 amphora sherd
102	1	46	50BC	AD150+	LIA-E.Roman	Furrowed B2.1 sherd
113	1	6	50BC	AD150+	LIA-E.Roman	B2 sherd
115	8	48	50BC	AD70+	LIA-AD.70+	B2 jars
117	532	8830	50BC	AD50/70	LIA-AD.70	Almost entirely Fab.B2, bead rims etc. 3?GB flagon sherds, 1 Upchurch R16 sherd
123	3	20	50BC	AD150+	LIA-E.Roman	B2 body sherds
125	1	16	50BC	AD150+	LIA-E.Roman	B2.1 body sherd
127	32	426	50BC	AD70	LIA-AD.70	Lower part B2 jar
131	1	18	50BC	AD150+	LIA-E.Roman	B2 abraded
133	23	102	AD70	AD130	Late 1st-E. 2nd c.	inc.R16 bowl
137	1	4	50BC	AD150+	LIA-E.Roman	B2 chip
146	1	18	50BC	AD150+	LIA-E.Roman	B2 body sherd
148	2	14	50BC	AD150+	LIA-E.Roman	B2 body sherds
150	15	198	AD100	AD150	Early 2nd c.	
152	3	20	50BC	AD150+	LIA-E.Roman	B2 body sherds
154	1	42	0	AD70+	Early-mid 1st	
156	2	18	50BC	AD150+	LIA-E.Roman	B2 body sherds
164	1	4	50BC	AD150+	LIA-E.Roman	B2 abraded
168	28	344	AD43	AD150	Early Roman	
172	108	772	AD70	AD150	Late 1st-E.2n	d c.
173	77	542	AD70	AD150	Late 1st-E.2n	d c.
174	4	444	1400B	C 1000BC+	LBA	Just possibly LIA store-jar
179	16	188	AD30	AD100	Mid-late 1st	
188	16	432	50BC	AD100	LIA-AD100	B2 jars
195	3	52	50BC	AD150+	LIA-E.Roman	B2 body sherds
197	1	6	AD160	AD200	Late 2nd c.	R43 Walters 79
201	1	4	AD43	AD270	Early Roman	
202	11	170	50BC	AD150+	LIA-E.Roman	B2.1 body sherds
211	15	37	AD130	AD200	Late 2nd c.	
217	4	118	AD150	AD250	Late 2nd-E.3r	d c.
220	4	14	AD180	AD270	c.AD.180-270	LR2 jar
224	1	34	50BC	AD170	LIA-E.Roman	B2.1 Store-jar
226	2	10	50BC	AD150+	LIA-E.Roman	B2.1 jar

*Table 1.10: Quantification of key assemblages recovered from ARC BWD98 by context/group*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Sub-group No</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Early date</b>	<b>Late date</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Comments</b>
117	2452	527	8720	50BC	AD150+	LIA/ERB	B2. Numerous bead-rim and ev. rim jars
117	2452	1	92	AD0	AD50+	LIA	B2. Var. grog & shell
117	2452	1	8	AD43	AD270	ERB	R16. Closed form
117	2452	3	10	AD30	AD70+	LIA	R75. Flagon
125	3054	1	16	50BC	AD150+	LIA/ERB	B2. Jar bodysherd
152		3	20	AD50	AD150	LIA/ERB	B2 oxidised. Jar sherds
150		5	36	50BC	AD150+	LIA/ERB	B2. Jar bodysherds
150		1	6	AD120	AD150	ERB	R14. Flanged bowl
150		9	156	AD43	AD250	ERB	R50. DR20 Amphora

Table 1.11: Quantification of ceramic building materials by count and weight

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Type	Period	Early date	Late date	Comments
35	1	18	Peg	med/post-med	1100	1800	Orange red fabric, grey core, calc incls.
53	2	362	Peg	med/post-med	1100	1800	Conjoin; 2 square nail holes set diagonally; breadth = 155mm; fabric MoL 3201.
100	2	23	Peg	med/post-med	1100	1800	Fabric 3201.
200	1	283	Tegula	Roman	40	400	MoL fabric 2815, broad flange.
201	3	556	Brick	Roman	40	400	2815, 40mm thick.
201	11	332	Peg	med	1100	1800	MoL fabric 2586, red sandy version, with glaze
201	2	1015	Tegula	Roman	40	400	2815 - 2 with part 2-finger hooped signature marks
201	23	24	Tile	?	0	0	Abraded chips and flakes.
424	1	102	Brick	post-med	1450	1900	Orange-brown fabric with coarse iron-rich inclusions fired dk red/dk brown/black. (=PFM11)
489	1	442	Brick	post-med	1700	1900	Red fabric with cream calcareous marbling and some small iron-rich, blackish, incls (MoL fabric 3034)
517	1	1	Stone	?	0	0	Crumb of cream coloured sandstone.
1042	2	134	Brick	Roman	40	400	Fine orange-red fabric nr MoL 2815; fairly fine, well-sorted moulding sand, c.35mm thick.
1042	2	92	Tegula	Roman	40	400	Conjoin; same red fabric and sanding as brick.
1243	1	46	Peg	med/post-med	1100	1900	3201 - part n/hole
1806	1	456	Brick	post-med	1450	1900	Orange sandy fabric with blackish iron-rich incls, 63mm thick (=PFM11)
1824	4	667	Brick	post-med	1700	1900	Brick 65mm thick. Fine moulding sand (=PFM10)
1824	1	138	Brick	post-med	1450	1900	Orange sandy fabric (=PFM11)
1857	1	154	Brick	Roman	40	400	Fine sandy orange fabric, some dark iron-rich incls (=PFM11)

Table 1.12: Quantification of fired clay by count and weight

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Type	Period	Comments
201	4	114	Daub?		Orange-red daub with sparse coarse qtz; 2 frags have smoothed curved surfaces - loomweight? All abraded.
201	9	473	Loomweight	LBA?	Loomweight - conical with axial hole; fine orange-firing clay with sparse-frequent med-coarse qtz.
201	79	992	Loomweight?	LBA?	Orange-firing sandy fabric; ?2 loomweights - 1 reduced.
206	1	478	Loomweight	LBA?	<201> conical loomweight, axial hole; fabric = [201]
210	142	536	Loomweight?	LIA?	Orange-firing daub/fired clay; very small frags, most probably crushed loomweight.
214	1	61	Daub		Vitrified and iron-rich - prob vitrified hearth lining, industrial waste.
219	1	59	Daub	LIA?	Mixed orange and lt orange brown clays; sparse fine to med sand; flat surface, no impressions. Incl part loomweight - red spotty fabric.
221	1	454	Daub		Vitrified with iron concretions on vitrified surfaces, vitrified hearth lining?
227	2	154	Daub?		Fired clay with metallic slag - slag runs, prob iron (L Keys pers comm)
232	22	48	Fired clay		<201> abraded, some resemble loomweight fabric.
238	13	108	Loomweight	BA?	Loomweight fragments; cylindrical with axial hole. Also incl fabric with very coarse flint flakes.
244	2	137	Fired clay		Incl orange clay with red spots, nr loomweight fabric, and v light wt vitrified fabric with frequent v coarse flint incls.
244	4	37	Loomweight	BA?	BA(?) fabric x 4 (2 conjoin)
254	498	4032	Daub		<209> Incl thick chunks with reduced areas; orange slightly sandy fabric with sparse iron-red incls; some may be abraded loomweight.
259	264	1335	Daub		<202> incl smoothed daub with reduced & vitrif surface, some join. Also ?slag. Rest abraded, some oxid, some reduced. Furnace lining, prob finger-smoothed.
261	192	1143	Daub		<203> Incl smoothed vitrified surfaces - furnace lining? 2 with smoothed convex surfaces.
277	1	207	Daub		Orange-firing, lumpy shape with vitrified surface - furnace lining?
277	26	45	Daub		Orange sandy crumbs, all abraded, most oxidised.
277	46	105	Fired clay		Most is fine clay with fine organics, pale orange-cream, in thin 'petals' - briquetage?
277	24	44	Fired clay		Scraps of pale orange clay, some with coarse flint incls <261>; briquetage?
279	53	119	Daub		<204> Orange-firing daub with vitrification; lot of reduced abraded crumbs.
280	77	270	Daub		<205> orange-firing daub with sparse qtz, some vitrified with traces ?slag - furnace lining? 1 finger-smoothed surface.
411	1	9	Daub		Orange with some qtz, abraded.
420	22	64	Daub		Lumpy orange-firing daub, sparse coarse qtz. 2 crumbs with v coarse flint flecks. Oxid & reduced.
439	1	21	Daub		Orange clay, some qtz and dk red iron incls - abraded; no surfaces or imprints.
446	37	570	Loomweight	LBA?	<400> Pyramidal type? Orange fabric w/ qtz, reduced.
447	3	146	Loomweight	LBA?	Pyramidal; orange-brown clay, sparse organics mod coarse/v.coarse qtz
448	8	923	Daub		Daub 60-70mm thick with curved ?wattle imprints, c.30m diam, set c.65mm apart. Slightly reduced, may be from curved structure.
455	1076	10494	Daub		<292> from wattle & daub structure; thick wattle ?uprights (c.30mm diam) set close (eg 38mm apart), no interwoven wattles; thick upright with thinner wattle bent round it; most oxidised with some reduced patches.



Context	Count	Weight (g)	Type	Period	Comments
457	419	4613	Daub		Chunks of orange sandy daub, broken up but not much abraded. Imprints include wattles (c.20-25mm diam); interwoven wattle; flat timber, Flat surface. Max thickness c. 60mm <293>.
505	44	100	Daub?		<208> abraded crumbs, orange and buff clay, both oxidised and reduced.
516	125	270	Daub		<210> mostly small and abraded, some oxid, most reduced, incl vitrif material. 1 frag with finger-smoothed surfaces.
517	64	229	Daub		<211> incl vitrified with ?slag, most is abraded scraps, oxid and reduced.
518	137	2119	Daub		<219> furnace lining.
561	4	15	Fired clay		2 smooth lt orange clay - briquetage?; 1 lt brown sandy; 1 cream v sandy, looks like mortar.
561	18	30	Fired clay		Fine clay, some flint tempered; pot or briquetage?
711	5	16	Daub		Sandy, brownish-orange, abraded.
727	13	1	Fired clay		<217> Crumbs, some reduced. 1 bit is smooth light orange clay.
729	39	99	Fired clay		<216> Mostly lt brown, lumpy with organics, some reduced; 2 bits w/ smoothed curved surface, but v small.
746	1	1	Fired clay		Light orange, slightly lumpy, no surfaces/impressions.
776	32	80	Daub		<220> reduced orange daub, prob from furnace lining
783	1	12	Daub		Orange slightly sandy daub, reduced. Abraded, no prints or surfaces.
801	3	81	Daub		Orange sandy daub, all abraded; 1 reduced.
1042	1	282	Daub		Orange-brown sandy daub, reduced inner surface, organics; trace of ?wattle print but is abraded.
1048	1	2	Daub		Abraded crumb of fine orange-firing fabric.
1201	235	751	Daub		Orange sandy daub; smallish frags, some with flat smooth surfaces. Incl white surfaces like limewash, but no reaction with acid - natural clay? <269>.
1201	1	97	Daub?		Coarse sandy orange-brown fabric - ?form
1213	6	2	Fired clay		Fine, v light brown clay, some organics. Very abraded, may be briquetage.
1231	9	207	Daub?		Incl brown, v sandy and orange sandy lumpy; all abraded, no surfaces, impressions.
1231	1	21	Daub?		Poorly fired sandy orange fabric, tile or daub?
1232	7	12	Daub?		Some nr brown v sandy in [1231]; 4 small orange crumbs with lot of organics.
1287	2	24	Daub?		Poorly mixed orange daub or f/clay, some sand; abraded.
1332	1	20	Daub		Poorly mixed orange daub - reduced (?) to lt brown on ?top.
1366	2	1	Daub		Orange, sandy crumbs.
1376	1	236	Daub		Lt orange-brown clay with several sets of fingerprints; some qtz/flint incls. Function?
1377	3	23	Fired clay		Fine, light brown fabric with organics, prob briquetage or pot
1441	4	48	Daub?		
1441	15	110	Fired clay		Most is probably briquetage.
1479	4	4	Daub?		Orange-brown crumbs.
1500	4	86	Daub		Much vitrified & reduced - industrial waste? Incl orange clay with red spots, smoothed surfaces, abraded.
1501	4	5	Daub?		Crumbs of orange-firing sandy clay.
1507	3	13	Fired clay?		Light orange, orange and reduced daub or fired clay frags, all abraded.
1511	2	59	Fired clay?		Fairly fine v sandy orange fabric, 1 v reduced. 1 with smoothed curved surface - loomweight?

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Type	Period	Comments
1524	2	36	Daub?		Reduced with vitrified areas - furnace lining?
1742	1	18	Daub		Orange sandy; abraded.
1791	17	198	Daub		Some conjoin; sandy, orange-firing; some smoothed, flattish, surfaces. Range from oxid to completely reduced, no imprints.
2085	6	4	Daub?		Orange crumbs, abraded.
2129	2	109	Fired clay		Conjoin; lt orange fabric, whitish surfaces - incl of sparse flint flakes, c.3mm; concave finger or ?wattle print. Briquetage?
2178	30	96	Daub		Orange sandy, most v small; no surfaces or impressions.
2210	2	15	Daub		1 orange sandy, 1 reduced - neither has surfaces or imprints.
2210	19	110	Daub?		Coarse lt orange daub, no surfaces; abraded scraps. Lot of iron-rich material included <380>
2213	1	13	Daub		Poorly mixed orange, and orange sandy with red spots - both abraded.
2233	1	5	Daub		Sandy orange, abraded.
2257	1	65	Daub		Fine, lt orange, poorly mixed clay; oxidised surfaces, reduced inside.
2293	9	242	Daub?		Lumpy orange fabric with coarse qtz.
2342	7	36	Daub?		<382>, some vitrified or with attached iron-rich material included - industrial waste?
2345	2	31	Daub		Sandy orange, with v light brown to cream surface; finer orange streaky; both abraded.
2345	85	265	Daub		Mostly small bits orange sandy daub, finger-smoothed surface. Thin wattle impressions (c.10mm). Incl scrap with flint temper - briquetage? Some scraps with charcoal/iron-rich material. <383>
2345	2	30	Daub?		Orange slightly sandy x 1; banded cream & orange clays, slightly reduced; both abraded.
2357	1	4	Daub?		Scrap with v sandy surface - industrial waste?
2358	1	5	Fired clay?		Light orange clay with coarse and v coarse red incls, surface lt brown - nr loomweight fabric.
2360	36	144	Daub		1 fine clay, mostly reduced; rest sandy orange, most oxidised.
2427	3	101	Daub		Light orange clay with numerous iron-rich incls; assoc with iron-working??
2427	16	510	Fired clay	LIA?	All triangular loomweight.
2438	2	15	Daub?		Frag conjoin; light brown clay with poorly sorted coarse qtz - reduced? ?fingermarks on surface <396>

Table 2.1: Quantification and breakdown of the flint assemblage ARC BBW00 by context

Context	Count	Period	Comments
0	21	Mesolithic to Bronze Age	large horseshoe scraper, end and side scraper, edge retouched flake, notch, core on flake
6	1	Neolithic	
7	5	early Neolithic, Neolithic	
8	2	Neolithic	truncated flake/retouch
9	1	Mesolithic	truncated blade and edge retouch
32	10	mixed Mesolithic and Neolithic	rolled
33	2	Neolithic	
35	3	Mesolithic or Neolithic?	truncated blade, 2 end and side scrapers
70	2		
100	2	Mesolithic, Early Neolithic?	rolled
201	11	early Mesolithic to Neolithic	several large blades
210	1		
219	1		
258	1		
269	1		
298	1		
300	4	Neolithic or Bronze Age, Late Mesolithic core	bladelet core
378	1	Mesolithic?	proximal notch?
400	1	Mesolithic	
420	3	BA?	
424	1	BA?	denticulated scraper, hafted?
451	6	Early Neolithic ?	retouched flake, piercer
477	1		
505	2		
511	1		side and end scraper
515	2	Neolithic	1 side and end scraper
525	3		
561	62	Early Bronze Age	leaf shaped knife. Virtually all flint burnt and broken
570	4		
580	2		one chalk flint
713	1	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic	
732	2		
735	3		fresh, same flint?
748	4		
756	2		
787	3	Neolithic	
799	3		chips
801	1		
804	4		
821	1		
842	2	Neolithic?	
860	3		
863	1	Neolithic	chalk flint
865	4	Early Neolithic	leaf shaped ?projectile point, unifacial retouch except on tip, edge retouched flake with rounded usewear
874	5		
875	8		
880	2		
886	1		
890	2	Neolithic	end scraper
894	4	Neolithic	side and end (horseshoe scraper), ?serrated flake
899	1		
901	5		
908	6		

Context	Count	Period	Comments
909	3		
912	2		chips
913	1		
914	1	Neolithic	side scraper
922	3		
929	1		
932	4		chips, one retouch chip
938	1		chip
939	1		chip
943	2		
944	1		
947	1		chip
949	2	Early Neolithic or Beaker period	one leaf arrowhead rough out, or poss small knife, good retouch
956	1		
959	13		
978	1		end scraper
1001	1		
1004	1		
1006	3		
1034	1		retouched flake
1082	1		
1119	1		
1133	1		end scraper
1154	3		chips
1193	5		1 single plt flake core, edge retouched flake - good wear
1197	2	Bronze Age?	two cores on flakes, one poss used like denticulate
1200	3		1 tested nodule
1201	2		
1213	3		
1246	2		fine narrow blade - lm?
1283	1	Early Neolithic?	
1286	2	Early Neolithic?	
1289	2		bullhead flint small flake core on flake/denticulated scraper
1293	2		
1342	2		
1366	1		retouched flake
1375	22	Beaker period	1 retouched flake, all burnt. 17 chips inc some microdeb.
1376	23	Beaker period	+ 70 chips, majority burnt, conjoins, possibility of refits
1377	239	Beaker period	+500+ microdeb. mainly burnt - except tools, several cores, good possibility of refits. 1 end scraper - broken, 1 side scraper, 2 thumbnail scrapers, B+T sutton B, h., Multi plt flake core,
1380	1		
1390	1		scraper on non flake blank
1400	3		
1402	7	Neolithic?	edge retouched flake, flake core
1404	1		
1406	1		
1409	18	?early Mesolithic and Beaker period	+ 82 micro debitage .mainly burnt. Scraper burnt and broken, 1 long broad ?em blade
1411	1		
1413	3		
1415	1		
1416	8	Neolithic?	flake of chalk flint -axe material?, side

Context	Count	Period	Comments
			and end scraper with two notches
1453	1		scraper on non flake blank
1459	1		notch
1469	1		
1518	1		
1537	3	Mesolithic blade?	I edge retouched flake
1553	1		
1588	1		
1590	2		
1594	3	Neolithic?	
1602	3		
1604	3	Neolithic	+ 18 micro debitage, mainly burnt. Blade-like assemblage
1608	1		
1610	1		
1614	1	Mesolithic or Neolithic	
1618	1	Early Mesolithic	microlith - obliquely blunted point, not standard form
1620	1		
1624	125	Late Mesolithic	thinning flake, blade core, flake core, 2 microliths, notch, 2 retouched flakes, truncated blade
1636	3		
1637	24	Late Mesolithic	piercer, notch, retouched flake
1638	17	Late Mesolithic	
1639	47	Late Mesolithic	microlith, retouched flake, microburin
1640	33	Late Mesolithic	2 microliths, 1 retouched flake
1641	21	Late Mesolithic	2 microliths
1642	17	Late Mesolithic	1 retouched flake
1643	444	Late Mesolithic	17 microburins, tested nodule, flake core, 8 microliths, end scraper, 2 piercers
1649	1		
1656	7		1 backed blade
1657	3	Neolithic?	2 edge retouched flakes 1 with a fine notch, end and side scraper
1658	11	Neolithic	core on flake - bladelet removals
1659	1		edge retouched flake
1660	4		
1663	1		
1670	22	Late Neolithic or early Bronze Age	Large fresh flakes, lots of heavy use. 3 flake cores, denticulated scraper, 2 end and side scrapers
1672	1		
1674	153	Late Mesolithic	+ 429 chips. retouched flake - knife?, core on flake MP flake core, rod microlith - 6 or 7a2, microburins and microlith fragments also present
1675	323	Late Mesolithic	piercer, 2 rod microliths, 1 microlith Jacobi 7a, truncated blade
1685	2		
1687	5		end scraper - flake removed from edge
1691	1		
1697	2		
1700	17		
1702	3		
1703	1		
1705	5		
1708	1		
1713	13		
1720	4		
1722	5		
1724	1		double ended scraper, notch in side,

Context	Count	Period	Comments
			rolled
1742	1	Bronze Age	denticulated scraper,
1753	1		heavy edge retouch or post depositional edge damage
1772	1		
1791	2		flake core, partly discoidal
1798	1		
1802	1	Early Mesolithic	possible em blade
1810	3		
1831	1		
1860	1		
1875	1		
1909	221	Early Neolithic	+421 chips. blade like material, possibility of refits. 4 edge retouched flakes - 1 with rounded use-wear, 2 sp flake core, sp blade core, 1 spurred piece, 1 serrated flake, 3 pieces of bullhead flint, core tablet
1911	2		
1913	1		edge retouched blade
2021	1		
2047	1		
2061	2		end and side scraper, soft scraping, tested nodule
2071	1	Late Neolithic	discoidal core
2094	2		
2095	1		edge retouched flake, rounded usewear
2099	2		
2109	1		end scraper
2112	2		
2117	1		
2133	1		
2139	1		
2214	4		
2237	1		
2241	4		
2242	8		
2256	1		bullhead flint
2262	1		end scraper, broken
2272	1		
2297	1		end and side scraper
2322	1		retouched flake
2326	1		
2342	4		Chips
2345	3		
2346	1		
2354	3		
2358	1		
2427	1		end and side scraper, disc?

*Table 2.2. Quantification of flint from ARC BWD98 by context*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Small FindNo.</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Comments</b>
117	SF16	1	Neolithic/Mesolithic	blade, snapped at both ends
101?	SF1	1	Neolithic/EBA	flake with distal break

*Table 2.3. Quantification and breakdown of worked stone assemblage by context from ARC BBW00*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Small Find No</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1200		Hard quartzitic well cemented stone	Probable quern fragment One smooth flat surface but no edges
230	225	Poorly sorted sandstone	Possible rubber / pestle Well used as a rubber and possibly as a pestle
446	401	Greensand?	Rubber? Weathered chunk with one smooth edge
1034		Lava	Rotary quern Very weathered. Unphased but ERB at earliest
1377		pebble	Small hammerstone or pestle? Bashed on one end suggesting use as a hammerstone or pestle.
1671	232	Siltstone	Large polisher Extremely well used with 2 very concave faces and one long grooves. Also iron deposits. Probably also burnt. Surface find
2247	407	quartzitic sandstone pebble	Natural? Has one very smooth edge but this may be the natural edge of the pebble and the other edges are just broken
1697	234	Limestone	Possibly used? Has one smooth face but no clear evidence of working
1909	244	Ironstone	Saddle quern Not especially shaped. Making use of a large lump of stone. Has one fairly well used, concave surface
1669	231	Greensand	Unworked? Large chunk of greensand which may have been used for building but has no particular evidence of having been worked



Table 2.4. Quantification and breakdown of the unworked stone assemblage by context from ARC BBW00

Context	Material	Comments
201	Slag	Not stone
210	Small chunk of grainy ironstone	
210	Thin ironstone chunk	
210	Chunk of thin ironstone	
210	Chunk of thin ironstone	
212	Slag	Not stone
216	Slag	Not stone
218	Thin chunk of ironstone	
219	Ironstone	
219	Ironstone	
221	Slag	Not stone
227	Chunk of stone	Very sharp edges, probably broken when excavated?
238	Chunk of flat ironstone	
244	Very tiny chunk of ironstone	
259	Grainy ironstone	Fairly worn
259	Grainy ironstone	
277	Unworked	Very weathered
277	Unworked	Very weathered
277	Unworked	Very weathered
561	small chunk of limestone	Weathered
561	small chunk of limestone	Weathered
561	small chunk of limestone	Weathered
711	Unworked	Very worn chunk
711	Tiny chunk of ironstone	
713	Thin ironstone chunk	
729	Thin ironstone	
735	Well rounded chunk of ironstone	
735	Ironstone	
735	Ironstone	
735	Ironstone	
735	Grainy ironstone	1 slightly flatter surface but not worked
746	Tiny chunk of ironstone	
746	Very tiny chunk of ironstone or slag	
1042	Grainy ironstone	
1345	Siltstone	
1377	Small chunk of grainy ironstone	slightly flat on one side
1441	CBM/pottery	Not stone
1491	Tiny chunk of ironstone	
1498	Slag	Not stone
1498	Very fossiliferous limestone	very weathered
1506	Slag	Not stone
1506	Pebble	Broken
1506	Large chunk	Sub rounded, looks quite bashed but not worked
1524	Slag	Not stone

<b>Context</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1659	Thin chunk of ironstone	
1703	Several chunks of ironstone	
1909	Tiny chunk of thin ironstone	
2162	Thin ironstone	
2213	Thin ironstone	
2213	Thin ironstone	
2247	Chunk	
2269	Grainy ironstone	
2293	Grainy ironstone chunk	
2358	Slightly grainy ironstone chunk	
2365	chunk of grainy ironstone	
2365	chunk of grainy ironstone	
2430	Tiny chunk from a pebble	

*Table 2.5. Quantification of worked stone by context from ARC BWD98*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Small Find No.</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Comments</b>
223	13	2	462g	Millstone grit	Quern fragments
223	12	3	379g	Millstone grit	Quern fragments
(199)	11	1	778g	Millstone grit	Quern fragments

*Table 3.1: Quantification of silver objects by context*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Small Find No.</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Comments</b>
98?	6	Ag	1	Post-med	decorative mount, ivy-leaf shaped, with cylindrical protusion for attachment on reverse

*Table 3.2: Quantification of copper alloy objects from ARC BBW00 by context*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Small Find No.</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Comments</b>
254	-	2	CA	LIA	Misc fragments
569	203	3	203	MBA/LBA	sub-triangular sheet fragments and strips
787	204	1	CA	LIA	ring/bracelet; corroded and in two pieces; circular section and apparently plain
1345	-	1	CA	ERB	misc fragment
2030	-	8	CA	LIA	fragments of rectangular strips

*Table 3.3: Quantification of copper alloy objects from ARC BWD98 by context*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Small Find No.</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Comments</b>
u/s	8	1	CA	Post-med	circular, discoidal blazer button. Brass plating of the upper face with incomplete inscription and the image of a hand holding a sword
u/s	4	1	CA	Post-med	double-framed rectangular buckle, possibly part of a horse harness
u/s	2	1	CA		sheet
u/s	3	1	CA		sheet

Table 3.4: Quantification of all iron objects from ARC BBW00 by context

Context	Small Find No.	Count	Material	Period	Comments
53	-	1	Fe	Med	Nail
210	-	1	Fe	LIA	misc
212	-	1	Fe	LIA	socketed implement: two wing-shaped flanges folded over to form hollow tube for handle; no evidence of perforation for rivetting; fragment of flattened sheet may be part of large blade
525	-	2	Fe	LIA	misc
1345	-	173	Fe	RB	hobnails
1345	-	14	Fe	RB	nails
1346	-	75	Fe	RB	hobnails
1346	-	14	Fe	RB	nails
1347	-	1	Fe	RB	nail
2427	408	10	Fe	MIA/LIA	sheet fragments

*Table 3.5: Quantification of all lead objects by context from ARC BBW00*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Small FindNo.</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Comments</b>
u/s	7	1	Pb		strip
u/s	-	1	Pb		tear-drop shaped, with flat back and traces of decoration on upper face; probably a weight



*Table 4.1: Quantification of coins by context*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Small Find No</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Comments</b>
277	205	CA	1	LIA	pre-AD43, chariot and horses on reverse

Table 5.1.: Quantification of slag and metalworking debris by context

Context	Small Find No	Description	wt. (g)	len. (mm)	br. (mm)	dep. (mm)	Comments
100		pot/glass vitrified ceramic	66				
201		ore?	144				haematite?
201		smithing hearth bottom	582	115	80	35	
201		smithing hearth bottom	1036	120	85	75	
201		tap slag	864				
201		undiagnostic	144				
212		smithing hearth bottom	1106	100	80	85	
214		smithing slag	230				
214		tap slag	212				
214		vitrified hearth lining	60				
221		vitrified hearth lining	462				
227		vitrified hearth lining	156				slag runs into fabric
229		smithing hearth bottom	2170	145	130	90	
232	201	fired clay	80				
232	201	hammerscale - flake	1				
232	201	ore?	38				two frags. - magnetic
234	209	fired clay	0				with hammerscale inclusions
254	209	fired clay	146				includes flake and occ. spheres
254	209	hammerscale - flake	0				
254	209	sand, fired clay	336				v. little flake hammerscale
254	209	undiagnostic	58				
256	207	ferruginous concretion	92				
256	207	fired clay	620				
256	207	non-iron slag	44				yellow-green in colour
256	207	undiagnostic	1270				
257	207	micro-slugs and hammerscale	410				mostly flake and lots runs
257	207	vitrified hearth lining	20				
258		dense	188				
258		ore?	164				sandy - roasted?
258		undiagnostic	658				one lump - smelting?
258		undiagnostic	294				
259	202	cinder	4				
259	202	hammerscale - flake	1				one large sphere
259	202	iron rich slag	50				
259	202	mixed fired clay etc.	792				
259	202	roasted ore?	1				
259	202	smithing slag	314				
259	202	undiagnostic	558				
259	202	undiagnostic	208				smithing hearth bottom?
259	202	undiagnostic	149				runs
259	202	vitrified hearth lining	768				

Context	Small Find No	Description	wt. (g)	len. (mm)	br. (mm)	dep. (mm)	Comments
259		fired clay	36				
261	203	broken flake hammerscale	0				
261	203	dense	68				
261	203	fired clay	18				
261	203	hammerscale - flake	0				
261	203	sand and fired frags.	550				
261	203	smithing hearth bottom	336	120	70	40	
261	203	smithing slag	110				
261	203	tap slag	4614				
261	203	undiagnostic	3010				
261	203	undiagnostic	174				runs
261	203	undiagnostic	354				fragments of smithing hearth bottoms?
261	203	vitrified hearth lining	116				
272		smithing hearth bottom	668	100	80	45	
272		undiagnostic	810				
275		smithing hearth bottom	552	115	60	35	
275		smithing hearth bottom	3750	180	150	90	
275		undiagnostic	654				smithing slag?
277	261	undiagnostic	112				
277		vitrified hearth lining	210				
279	204	micro-slags and hammerscale	364				flake, some tiny spheres, sand etc.
279	204	undiagnostic	386				
280	205	micro-slags and hammerscale	390				flake-not much, sand, fired clay, charcoal
280	205	undiagnostic	723				runny
285		vitrified hearth lining	18				
302		smithing hearth bottom	302	85	65	35	
302		undiagnostic	66				
302		undiagnostic	646				poss. part of smithing hearth bottom
505	208	fired clay	340				
505	208	micro-slags and hammerscale	62				
505	208	smithing hearth bottom	208	80	55	50	
505	208	tap slag	124				
505	208	undiagnostic	900				
505		undiagnostic	376				poss. part of smithing hearth bottom
505		undiagnostic	520				parts of smithing hearth bottoms?
511		undiagnostic	84				
511		vitrified hearth lining	158				35mm thick
514		fired clay	51				

Context	Small Find No	Description	wt. (g)	len. (mm)	br. (mm)	dep. (mm)	Comments
516	210	micro-slags and hammerscale	389				flake and one sphere
516	210	undiagnostic	408				runny frags.
517	211	micro-slags and hammerscale	368				flake, some tiny spheres, sand etc.
517	211	undiagnostic	1230				
517	211	vitrified hearth lining	90				
518	219	concreted hammerscale	254				
518	219	fired clay	2280				
518	219	micro-slags and hammerscale	616				flake and fired clay
518	219	mixed fired clay etc.	1049				no hammerscale
518	219	tap slag	128				
518	219	undiagnostic	342				
518	219	undiagnostic	378				smithing slag?
518	219	undiagnostic	190				runny slags
518	219	undiagnostic	132				
713		smithing hearth bottom	188	75	45	40	incomplete
713		undiagnostic	206				
725		tap slag	456				
725		undiagnostic	914				unwashed context - dirty
727	217	micro-slags and hammerscale	1				
727	217	tap slag	16				
727	217	undiagnostic	1				
729	216	micro-slags and hammerscale	1				
729	216	undiagnostic	16				
735	215	undiagnostic	1				runs
735		undiagnostic	420				
748		smithing hearth bottom	948	115	100	50	
748		undiagnostic	220				
768		cinder	16				
768		fired clay	74				
768		smithing hearth bottom	148	75	55	30	
768		smithing hearth bottom	150	70	60	25	
768		smithing hearth bottom	382	100	80	35	
768		smithing hearth bottom	674	120	90	50	
768		undiagnostic	1606				large lumps - high temper.
768		undiagnostic	146				silica-like slag
768		undiagnostic	368				
768		vitrified hearth lining	262				
776	220	micro-slags and hammerscale	422				flake, some tiny spheres, charcoal, sand etc.
776	220	undiagnostic	90				runny dribbles
776	220	vitrified hearth lining	84				

Context	Small Find No	Description	wt. (g)	len. (mm)	br. (mm)	dep. (mm)	Comments
783		bloom fragment?	322				
783		iron lump	20				
783		tap slag	1312				
783		undiagnostic	874				large lump
783		undiagnostic	3574				
783		vitrified hearth lining	228				
792		smithing hearth bottom	1334	145	135	55	
801		smithing hearth bottom	112	50	50	30	
801		undiagnostic	294				
801		undiagnostic	70				runny frags.
801		vitrified hearth lining	694				includes fired clay
894		undiagnostic	140				
929		smithing hearth bottom	1344	160	140	70	
943	242	undiagnostic	1				
968		undiagnostic	122				
968		vitrified hearth lining	200				
969		undiagnostic	140				smelting?
1008		smithing hearth bottom	1116	150	100	55	
1019		undiagnostic	702				smithing slag?
1063		cinder	16				
1063		undiagnostic	134				
1065		undiagnostic	53				
1080		slag block?	4000	160	160	120	
1193	267	undiagnostic	9				
1345	276	tap slag	106				
1345	276	undiagnostic	8				
1406		undiagnostic	94				runny frags.
1458		tap slag	50				
1458		undiagnostic	362				poss. smelting slag
1459		smithing hearth bottom	420	100	75	45	
1469		undiagnostic	252				
1481		undiagnostic	16				
1500		tap slag	894				
1507		smithing hearth bottom	458	100	70	65	
1507		smithing hearth bottom	62	70	40	30	
1507		tap slag	146				
1507		undiagnostic	594				
1512		smithing hearth bottom	414	90	80	50	
1512		smithing hearth bottom	3800	150	140	90	
1512		tap slag	92				
1512		undiagnostic	320				
1517		smithing slag	18				
1517		tap slag	224				

Context	Small Find No	Description	wt. (g)	len. (mm)	br. (mm)	dep. (mm)	Comments
1517		vitrified hearth lining	1				
1524		undiagnostic	2				
1529		undiagnostic	46				
2233		undiagnostic	8				
2241		undiagnostic	16				
<b>total</b>			<b>77234</b>				

*Table 5.2: Other unidentified slag fragmnets by context*

Context	Small Find No	Description
201		Slag
212		Slag
216		Slag
221		Slag
1498		Slag
1506		Slag
1524		Slag

Table 6.1 Quantification of cremated human bone by context from ARC BBW00

Context	Context type	Period	Weight	Identifiable fragments	Colour	MNI	Comments
<i>Area C</i>							
238	Cremation	MBA/LBA	1g	Small long bone shaft	White		
277	Material dump, fill of ditch 1022	LIA/ERB	11g	Small long bone shaft	White		100+ tiny pieces
455	Primary fill of pit 456 /3037/2442	MBA/LBA	<1g	None	White		1 tiny piece
525	Charcoal primary fill of pit 504	LIA/ERB	<1g	None	White		2 tiny pieces
561	Cremation pit ?near LBA cremation. 550/551	?	76g	Animal bone	White		500+ tiny pieces, 24 >10mm including sheep bone. Trace of charcoal.
729	Ditch 3017 terminus	ERB	2g	3 rib pieces	White	? Child	
735	Pit 737, group 3008	ERB	3g	Small long bone	White		
865	Upper fill of ring ditch 851	MBA/LBA	<1g	None	White		2 tiny pieces
901	Potless cremation. 902	?	3g	None	White		15 tiny pieces
908	Upper fill of ring ditch 907	?	<1g	None	White		2 pieces
938	Upper fill of ring ditch 1007	(MBA)/LBA	<1g	None	White		1 tiny piece
947	Secondary fill of ring ditch 1007	(MBA)/LBA	<1g	None	White		3 tiny pieces
956	Single fill of ring ditch 1007	(MBA)/LBA	<1g	None	White		3 tiny pieces; ? 938, 947 & 956 all from 1 cremation
1289	Small group of cremations 3020	?	52g	Long bone shaft	Blackened/white		1000+ tiny pieces
1293	Group 3020	?	<1g	None	White		? Part of 1289
1345	Basal fill of cremation 1344	RB	196g	LB shaft, cranial vault, vertebra	White	Adult	Also 1000+ tiny pieces. Some charcoal.
1346	Middle fill of cremation 1344	RB	138g	Long bone shaft, pelvis, thoracic vertebra	White	Adult	Also 1000+ tiny pieces. Trace of charcoal.
1347	Top fill of cremation 1344	RB	4g	Long bone shaft, vertebral facet	White	Adult	1345-1347 probably 1 cremation
1376	Pit 1374, domestic pits 3022.	LNE/EBA	1g	None	White		Trace of charcoal
1377	Pit 1377	LNE/EBA	4g	Long bone shaft	Whitish-yellow		? 1 cremation with 1376
1479	Industrial enclosure 1020	LIA/ERB	<1g	None	White		9 tiny pieces
1501	Posthole 1502	LIA/ERB	<1g	None	White		
1604	Single cremation over L Mesolithic. pit 1623	?BA	105g	Fibula, other LB, skull, molar tooth?3rd	Whitish-brown	One Adult	5-10% charcoal, also 1000+ pieces
1674	From L Mesolithic. Pit 1623	?BA	9g	Cranial vault, LB thick cortex	White	Adult	
<i>Area A</i>							
2030	Cluster outside enclosure 2151	LIA/ERB	393g	Skull, 2 teeth, LB: radius/ulna/fibula/?femur/tibia	White	Sub-adult or adult	1000++ tiny fragments. Trace of charcoal.

Context	Context type	Period	Weight	Identifiable fragments	Colour	MNI	Comments
2036	As 2030	LIA/ERB	42g	Cranial vault and LB shaft	White	Adult	1 cremation c. 2030
2040	As 2030	LIA/ERB	18g	Skull, vertebrae. neural arch, LB	Grey-brown	Adult	
2042	As 2030	LIA/ERB	41g	Long bone, thick cortex.	White	Adult	1 cremation c.2040
2044	As 2030	LIA/ERB	73g	Femur head, acetabulum, vertebral neural arch, rib, long bone	White	Adult	
2047	As 2030	LIA/ERB	<1g	None	White		
2048	As 2030	LIA/ERB	51g	long bone, thin cortex, skull, incisor root	White	? Child	200+ tiny pieces
2050	As 2030	LIA/ERB	<1g	None	White		
2184	From enclosure ditch 2150	(MIA)/LIA	<1g	None	White		
2185	As 2184	(MIA)/LIA	<1g	None	White		
2205	As 2184	(MIA)/LIA	<1g	None	White		
2209	As 2184	(MIA)/LIA	<1g	None	White		
2210	As 2184	(MIA)/LIA	5g	1pce LB	Brown		Trace of charcoal
2213	As 2184	(MIA)/LIA	73g	LB shaft, thick cortex, vertebral body	Brown	Adult	
2222	As 2184	(MIA)/LIA	1g	Rib	White		
2228	As 2184	(MIA)/LIA	<1g	None	White		
2240	As 2184	(MIA)/LIA	<1g	None	White		
2241	As 2184	(MIA)/LIA	6g	LB shaft	White	? Adult	
2342	As 2184	(MIA)/LIA	11g	LB, also animal.	Brown and white		Sheep metapodial.
2345	As 2184	(MIA)/LIA	7g	LB shaft	White		
2346	As 2184	(MIA)/LIA	5g	LB shaft	Black and white		Trace of charcoal. ? 1 cremation c. 2342,2345,2346
2438	As 2184	(MIA)/LIA	4g	LB shaft, mandible, molar tooth roots	Grey	Adult	



*Table 7.1: Percentage of hand collected identified fragments of animal bone by context, feature interpretation and period from ARC BBW00.*

Context	Interpretation	Period	% of identified fragments		Count	Weight (g)
			Cattle	Sheep		
2213	Enclosure Ditch	MIA	100	0	2	11
1465	Ditch	LIA	100	0	3	35
1518	Pit	LIA	100	0	1	8
1567	Enclosure Ditch	LIA	100	0	1	11
1697	Ditch	MD	100	0	1	6

*Table 7.2: Percentage of sieved identified fragments of animal bone by context, feature interpretation and period from ARC BBW00.*

Context	Interpretation	Period	% of identified fragments			Count	Weight (g)
			Cattle	Sheep	Pig		
2213	Enclosure Ditch	MIA	0	100	0	1	0
2342	Enclosure Ditch	MIA	0	100	0	1	1
277	Enclosure Ditch	LIA/RO	0	100	0	1	7
561	pit	(MBA/LB A)	0	86	14	7	4

*Table 7.3: Quantification of identified fragments of burnt animal bone from ARCBWD98*

Context	Interpretation	Period	% of identified fragments			Count	Weight (g)
			Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig		
188	Ditch	LIA/ERB		42		3	

Table 8.1: Samples with significant charcoal assemblages from ARC BBW00.

Sample	Context	Fill of	Feature type	Period	Comments	Quantification-Charcoal	Identification Charcoal
281	1479		Enclosure ditch	LIA	LIA industrial enclosure 1020 (group 3006), cremation deposit?	3	Quercus
283	1604		Cremation	BA	cremation overlying LM/EN flint pit [1623]; pot, burnt flint and bone from its quadrant 1674 may be intrusive from this	4	Quercus
261	277	265	Ditch	LIA	enclosure ditch 1022, industrial enclosure 1972	3	Pomodaeia, Quercus, Corylus/Alnus
218	825	504	Pit	LIA	pit within 1972, Area C: possible charcoal-making	4	Quercus, Corylus/Alnus
211	517	551	Hearth	LIA	slag pit [255] within 1972, Area C	3	Quercus
230	901		Cremation	?BA	not located, but likely near ditches 1748-50 and pits [727] and [730]	3	Quercus
270	1232	1234	Pit	ERB	pit possibly associated with trackway 3000, Area C	3	Quercus
272	1293	1294	Cremation	undated	cremation in group 3020, associated w/ field system 3018, Area C	3	Quercus
274	1346	1344	Cremation	ERB	cremation 1344, Area C	4	Quercus
275	1345	1344	Cremation	RB	cremation 1344, Area C	3	Quercus
276	1345	1344	Cremation	RB	cremation 1344, Area C	3	Quercus, Pomodaeia
220	776	255	Hearth	LIA	slag pit within enclosure 1972, Area C	3	Quercus, other
205	280	262	Hearth	LIA	slag pit within enclosure 1972, Area C	3	Quercus
208	505	506	Ditch	LIA	ditch 1022, part of industrial enclosure 1972	3	Quercus
212	550	551	Cremation	LBA	Area C	3	Quercus
213	561	651	Possible cremation	(L)BA	in activity area 1952, Area C	3	Quercus
214	570	651	Possible cremation	(L)BA	in activity area 1952, Area C	3	Quercus, other
297	1720	1719	Ring ditch	Beaker	ring ditch 1682 in barrow group 3012	3	Quercus, Pomodaeia

Sample	Context	Fill of	Feature type	Period	Comments	Quantification-Charcoal	Identification Charcoal
296	1710	1709	possible cremation	(BA)	possible secondary cremation cutting 1682 or part of animal burrow, Area C	3	
371	2198	2197	Posthole	MIA/LIA	internal 4-poster group 2203 within enclosure 3072, Area A	3	Quercus, Pomodaeia, other
380	2210	2150	Ditch	LIA	from [2212] in ditch sub-group 2150, enclosure 3072, Area A. important pottery assemblage & human cremation	4	Corylus/Alnus, Quercus, Pomodaeia
382	2342	2343	Ditch	MIA/LIA	ditch sub-group 2150, enclosure 3072, Area A.	4	Quercus
383	2345	2343	Ditch	MIA/LIA	ditch sub-group 2150, enclosure 3072, Area A.	3	Quercus, Corylus/Alnus, Pomodaeia
384	2346	2343	Ditch	MIA/LIA	ditch sub-group 2150, enclosure 3072, Area A	3	Quercus, Prunus

Table 8.2: Summary of samples containing seeds or chaff from ARC BBW00

Sample	Context	Feature	Date	Sample vol (l)	Flot vol (ml)	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Other	Id-Other	Notes
200	233	Pit	MBA/LBA	20	0	++++	+	+	0		
203	261	Hearth	LIA	18	40	+	0	0	0		
206	210	Ditch	LIA	21	20	+	0	0	0		
212	550	Crem. grave	LBA	34	400	+	0	0	0		
214	570	Pit	LBA	40	300	+	0	0	0		Roots
215	735	Pit	ERB	40	60	+	+	+	0		
216	730	Cremation	ERB	20	160	1000+	+	+	0		mostly grain
223	865	Ring ditch	MBA	24	20	0	0	+	0		Bead
227	875	Ring ditch	MBA	20	10	0	0	+	0		sand, roots
229	899	Ring ditch	MBA	22	20	0	0	0	+	Corylus	Roots
230	901	Crem. grave	Undated	20	120	0	0	+	0		
236	914	Ring ditch	MBA/LBA	23	20	+	0	0	0		Roots, sand
237	920	Ring ditch	MBA/LBA	24	10	0	0	0	+	Corylus	
238	922	Ring ditch	MBA/LBA	22	0	0	0	0	+	Corylus	
243	944	Ditch	MBA/LBA	20	0	+	0	0	0		Roots
245	958	Ditch	MBA/LBA	22	10	0	0	0	+	Corylus	charred blobs
246	947	Ring ditch	MBA/LBA	30	10	+	0	0	0		sand, roots
254	980	Ring ditch	MBA/LBA	18	10	0	0	0	+	Corylus	Sand
261	277	Ditch	LIA	38	80	++	+	+	0		Roots
267	1193	Pit	MBA/LBA	40	30	+	0	0	0		Roots
268	1200	Pit	(LBA)	10	10	0	0	+	0		Roots
269	1201	Pit	(LBA)	7	10	+	0	+	0		
271	1289	Crem. grave	undated	20	120	0	0	+++	0		
276	1345	Crem. grave	RB	26	500	+	0	+	++	Tuber	
277	1375	Pit	Beaker period	20	10	0	0	+	++	Malus/Pyrus Corylus	
278	1376	Pit	Beaker period	14	0	0	0	0	++	Malus/Pyrus	residue
279	1377	Pit	Beaker period	46	0	0	0	0	+++	Malus/Pyrus Corylus, Tuber	
280	1409	Pit	Beaker period	20	0	0	0	+	+++	Malus/Pyrus Corylus	
281	1479	Ditch fill	LIA	8	60	+	0	0	+	Malus/Pyrus	