

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 BBW0. The assemblage comprises 1011 sherds (12,223 kg) 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 (Clark 1970). Clark 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 Clark 1970) and a pair of small all-over decorated, East Anglian (Clark 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 (Clark 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 (Clark 1970, fig. 406) and from Essex, (Clark 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. (Clark 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), Igtham (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 Igtham 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 and ecofacts. 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 the 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 (4901sherds, 67,441 kg) 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 recorded 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. 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 Eythorne 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 context 117 should be published in some detail as it belongs to that interesting period of transition from Late Iron Age occupation to that under Roman rule and may provide some information on the nature of occupation on this part of the site compared with ARC BBW00 and the social status of its inhabitants.

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

Context	Count	Weight	Early date	Late Date	Period	Comments
34	8	98			MBA/LBA	
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	35	517				
205	96	2226	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	61	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
238	35	396	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
244	77	1588	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
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	1813	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
405	2	149	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
411	1	2	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
420	37	129	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
421	4	96	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
423	8	28	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
428	2	18	300BC	50BC	LIA	
433	1	2	2000BC	1000BC	EBA/MBA	
446	12	91	2000BC	1000BC	EBA/MBA	
451	6	38	50BC	AD0	LIA	
455	1	30	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
459	4	20	50BC	AD50	LIA	
476	3	13	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
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	31	105	1800BC	1500BC	MBA	
570	22	295	1800BC	1500BC	MBA	
580	7	228	1800BC	1500BC	MBA	
649	3	239	1800BC	1500BC	MBA	
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	12	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
865	2	3	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
874	1	1	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
875	1	2	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
879	2	5	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
894	22	438	AD0	AD70	LIA	
908	14	14			LIA	
914	1	1	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
929	12	110	AD30	AD70	LIA	
932	4	15	AD150	AD50	MIA/LIA	
961	1	13	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
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	147	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1065	3	11	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
1080	2	15	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
1092	1	7	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1114	2	12	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
1119	1	7	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
1133	1	2	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
1136	1	6	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1138	1	2	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
1162	1	13	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1193	2	14	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1197	2	34	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1200	21	877	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1201	8	221	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1203	3	10	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
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	13	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
1279	1	5	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1281	1	1	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1287	12	340	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1302	2	29	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1332	54	411	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1342	4	49	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
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	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
1376	3	4	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
1377	122	1605	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
1380	1	17	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
1381	3	39	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
1394	2	10	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
1406	18	395	AD30	AD70	LIA	
1408	34	677	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1409	3	13	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
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	8	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
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	6	97	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
1675	1	4	1800BC	1500BC	MBA	
1685	1	57	AD30	AD70	LIA	
1687	4	56	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1691	1	1	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1697	7	51	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	
1700	1	9	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
1703	1	1	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
1705	10	74	50BC	AD0	LIA	
1710	1	1	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1712	1	1	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1713	1	1	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1720	2	10	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
1724	1	1	1800BC	1500BC	MBA	
1728	1	400	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
1740	1	1	2000BC	1000BC	EBA/MBA	
1772	2	30	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	
1804	1	4	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1810	1	7			Med	
1909	39	325	1000BC	500BC	LBA	
1917	3	6	2000BC	1000BC	EBA/MBA	
1932	2	18	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	

2002	1	1				
2018	270	1333	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
2021	10	20	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2022	7	39	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
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	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2125	3	33	150BC	AD0	MIA/LIA	
2126	17	42	150BC	AD0	MIA/LIA	
2127	6	8	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2129	48	321	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2147	70	300	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	
2154	2	1	2000BC	1000BC	EBA/MBA	
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	
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

Date	Number of sherds	Weight
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.
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 I Pottery Series

Fabric URL	Description
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	Special No	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 Coped 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
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
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
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
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

Context	Special 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

Special No	Group	Period	Interpretation	Target Area	Illustration
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

Context	Special No	Count	Weight	Early date	Late date	Period	Comments
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

