# ASSESSMENT OF PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN CERAMICS

Nigel Macpherson-Grant

#### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 A modest quantity of prehistoric sherds were recovered during this excavation; none were retrieved from environmental samples. The presence of these sherds confirms multi-period prehistoric activity dating to the Bronze Age, possibly the Early Iron Age and definitely the Late Iron Age date. There is a little evidence to suggest that the latter extends into the first century AD. The few sherds of Roman date almost certainly represent agricultural activity in the area, and they cannot be related to any specific features.
- 1.2 The study of the prehistoric ceramics is relevant to the following Fieldwork Event Aims:
  - to determine the function and economic basis of the site;
- 1.3 The ceramics indicate different phases of settlement activity. The Deverel-Rimbury material should represent rubbish discard into a convenient hollow, adjacent to a settlement. Some of the first millenium BC sherds may derive from agricultural manure scatters. The larger Late Iron Age assemblage indicates disposal of domestic refuse into a nearby contemporary field ditch.

## 2. Methodology

2.1 The assemblage has received standard, context-based quantification and dating as a preparation for its assessment. It has been reviewed in terms of the assessment requirements and has been considered against the stratigraphic narrative for the landscape. The ceramics have been recorded on computer for their fabric, number and weight, and they have been spot-dated. No detailed analysis of the ceramics in relation to the stratigraphy has been attempted.

#### 3. Quantification

- 3.1 A total of 211 sherds of prehistoric ceramics, weighing 1.770kg, were recorded. Other than noting that the multi-period range of fabrics embraces a number of fabric variations that are generally typical of regional earlier and later prehistoric ceramic traditions, the assemblage has not received detailed fabric analysis and quantification. No biases due to sampling or excavation strategies have been noted.
- 3.2 There are two grog-tempered sherds of earlier prehistoric date, one representing a possible rusticated beaker, the other a rim from a probable Middle Bronze Age food vessel. The latter is only moderately worn and appears to be contemporary with a small flint-tempered Deverel-Rimbury assemblage from a tree-throw (sub-group 503). The latter includes small sherds from at least two globular vessels (including one lugged) and bucket urns; these are similar to vessels from Kimpton, Hampshire and Ardleigh, Essex (Dacre and Ellison 1981; Erith and Longworth 1960). Several other recent, regional mid-later Bronze Age assemblages appear to show, as here, overlaps of tradition between earlier, principally grog-tempered material and flint-tempered pottery of standard Deverel-Rimbury type. Accordingly, an interim date of c.1700/1600-1400 BC is applied to the material from sub-group 503. The condition

and size of the assemblage derived from this context suggests discard closely adjacent to, or within, a settlement zone. Other single or small sherd groups from across the site may belong to this period or are post-1000 BC later prehistoric; these may be of Late Iron Age date or, as suggested by one angle-shouldered jar sherd from sub-group 454, may be of Early-Mid Iron Age date.

- 3.3 The linear ditch (sub-group 422), to which the rectilinear enclosure Group 21 appears to be attached, contained a good, small, unworn group of Late Iron Age pottery, with conjoining sherds representing one or two jar part-profiles. Conjoining jar sherds from the adjoining Ditch (sub-group 424) are also of this period. Overall, sandy wares predominate (some with calcareous inclusions), but there are also flint-tempered fabrics. Associated forms indicate an initial date of c.200/150-50 BC for this material, though this may be modified by the presence of a few worn 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered sherds from linear features within the adjacent CAT excavation zone, some of which could date from as early as c.75/50 BC.
- 3.4 Three sherds are of Roman date. They include two worn sherds of Upchurch fabric from context 182 and an oxidised 'Belgic' style grog-tempered sherd from context 60 which is more likely to be of late first to early second century date, than earlier. These are the only Roman sherds to have been recovered from this landscape.

## 4. **Provenance**

4.1 Individual context-based quantities, degree of inter-period context contamination and associated dating are indicated in Table 1. It may be significant that the possible Beaker sherd is from a context adjacent to the curvilinear-gullied feature (Structure 2), though the latter is more likely to represent a Late Iron Age structure. Though isolated, the uncontaminated Deverel-Rimbury assemblage from a tree-throw (subgroup 503) is sufficiently large to suggest that there may be other on-site features of similar date. The probable earlier Iron Age sherds from sub-group 454 may be residual material derived from the manuring of fields but it encourages the need to assess the likely chronological origin of some of the linear features. The unworn and contemporary Late Iron Age sherd groups from ditches provide an interim start-date for all features associated with/stemming from the rectilinear enclosure (sub-groups 450 and 451) and droveway (sub-groups 422 and 424), despite slight intrusive contamination from early medieval phases of activity. The single, small worn flinttempered sherds (or small sherd clusters) from other contexts are less readily datable and superficially could fall anywhere between c.1600-50 BC - though main site trends from the other ceramics indicate that most are likely to fall into the spans c.1600-1100, c.600-300 or c.150-50 BC depending on site location.

# 5. Conservation

5.1 The degree of further analysis recommended below does not conflict with long-term storage. There are no displayable elements worth conserving and post-analysis aspects are indicated in the recommendations below. None of the sherds require any conservation treatment, and they can all be stored as a bulk commodity. The small, fragmentary, featureless sherds within this assemblage could be discarded following recording.

#### 6. Comparative material

6.1 The incised decoration on the food vessel rim sherd has not been personally noted before from the region. For the knobbed and inset-shouldered globular Deverel-Rimbury sherds there are good parallels from Kimpton, Hampshire and Ardleigh, Essex (Dacre and Ellison 1981; Erith and Longworth 1960) and amongst recent Kentish assemblages, from Sheppey, Wainscott, near Rochester and the RLE site at Sandway Road, Lenham. The Late Iron Age coarseware jar rim from sub-group 424 belongs to a Kentish tradition for thickened-rim closed-form jars, often with horizontal facetted inner-rim finishes; there are a number of parallels from Bigbury, Canterbury, Highstead near Chislet, Worth, Barham Downs (Macpherson-Grant 1980) and Whitfield near Dover, amongst others. The two jars from sub-group 422 are not so readily paralleled, though they are broadly similar to examples from Bigbury and Whitfield. The presence of both flint-tempered and sandy fabrics is a fairly typical feature of other contemporary dual or multi-ware type regional assemblages. For this site, the sandy fabrics with calcareous inclusions are similar to material that appears to derive mostly from the Folkestone area, with examples from Whitfield, Dover Spine Main and the Channel Tunnel site CT.F25A, though this needs petrological confirmation.

## 7. **Potential for Further Work**

- 7.1 The assemblage is relatively small, with few sherds that would warrant illustration or full publication. The ceramics do indicate, however, the presence of several distinct phases of activity across the Westenhanger landscape. The assemblage indicates a modest degree of Bronze Age activity commencing around c.1700 BC, which includes sherds from globular urns; settlement sites producing this aspect of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition are still rare in this region. Though earlier Iron Age material may be present the evidence is slim and the main first millenium phase of activity is Late Iron Age, which is well-represented on this site. In general terms, sites of this period are more common in East Kent but this assemblage does contain atypical formal types that warrant further analysis and publication.
- 7.2 The material is important, therefore, in terms of the Fieldwork Event Aims, particularly in terms of determining the function and economic basis of the site.
- 7.3 Furthermore, the assemblage is also relevant to the Landscape Zone Priority, in establishing the basis of the rural economy for the area. The small quantity of the material inevitably means that it is the first part of that priority, the establishment of a dating framework for the landscape, which is better fulfilled. At the same time, the Late Iron Age material has the potential to provide economic information in relation to other sites in this region.
- 7.4 The assemblage requires the production of a quantified fabric identification catalogue to accompany the site archive and the extraction of fabric samples for the regional Fabric Reference Collection. Some of the Late Iron Age sherds should be submitted for petrological analysis, as noted above, to confirm their regional character. Elements of both the earlier and later prehistoric assemblages should be illustrated to accompany an appropriate, slimline pottery report. The material from Westenhanger could be considered in isolation, but it could equally well form part of a broader, synthetic approach, which would seek to define regional prehistoric ceramic trends. The southern part of Kent, including Westenhanger and the Saltwood sites, leading to the Channel Tunnel work, forms a useful region suitable for treatment in this way.

Context	Sub-Group	Group	Fabric	Number	Weight	Edate	Ldate
3	0	0	LIA Sandy & Calcite inclusions	1	1	bc200	bc50
53	428	31	LIA Flint-tempered	7	6	bc200	bc50
55	500	38	LIA Flint-tempered	1	3	bc200	bc50
57	501	17	Grog & Flint-tempered	1		bc1700	bc1400
57	501	17	Deverel-Rimbury Flint & Grog Tempered	10		bc1500	bc1200
57	501	17	Deverel-Rimbury Flint Tempered	19		bc1500	bc1200
63	503	17	Deverel-Rimbury Flint Tempered	38	138	bc1500	bc1200
79	422	22	LIA Flint-tempered	1		bc200	bc50
79	422	22	LIA Sandy & Calcite inclusions	1		bc200	bc50
79	422	22	LIA Sandy & Flint with Fe inclusions	85		bc200	bc50
98	507	25	LIA Fine-silt sandy	2		bc200	bc50
98	507	25	LIA Coarse sandy	1		bc200	bc50
150	518	29	LIA Flint-tempered	1	3	bc200	bc50
152	422	22	LIA Sandy & Flint with Fe inclusions	16	217	bc200	bc50
195	524	18	Rusticated Beaker or Food Vessel	1		bc2000	bc1600
195	524	18	Later BA or LIA Flint-tempered	1		bc1500	bc1200
242	444	28	LIA Coarse sandy	1	1	bc200	bc50
308	543	31	PLIA Flint-tempered Sandy	1	8	bc200	bc50
414	424	32	Deverel-Rimbury Flint Tempered	2	11	bc1500	bc1100
430	424	32	LIA Flint-tempered	7	57	bc200	bc50
431	424	32	LIA Sandy & Flint with Fe inclusions	5	8	bc200	bc50
454	454	34	EIA-LIA Flint-tempered Sandy	4		bc550	bc50
454	454	34	EIA-LIA Flint-tempered	2		bc550	bc50
454	454	34	EIA-LIA or Belgic-style Grog & Flint- tempered	3		bc550	bc25

# APPENDIX 2

#### ASSESSMENT OF THE MEDIEVAL CERAMICS John Cotter

#### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 A modest assemblage of 647 post-Roman sherds was recovered by hand from pits which contained anything up to 123 sherds. Considerably smaller amounts of pottery came from ditches, gullies and post-holes. The largest concentrations of pottery come from the north-west quarter of the site, roughly coinciding with the densest concentration of excavated features, though slightly on the periphery of these. The most notable assemblages include those from contexts 254; 100, 112, 123, 238-9, 29, 144, 148, 161 and 160 (Table 3).
- 1.2 Provisional examination of the site records in conjunction with pottery dating suggests that the earliest post-Roman activity/occupation commenced in the north-west corner during the eleventh century and had shifted or advanced eastwards to occupy the central northern area of the site by the start of the thirteenth century and by the late thirteenth or start of the fourteenth century had almost reached the north-east corner of the site (Sub-Group 453), though apparently on a much reduced scale.
- 1.3 Groups such as these are mainly of relevance to the elucidation of site development by providing dating information and, furthermore, because they are generally the best preserved and hence the most diagnostic of the ceramics, they also relate to other research objectives such as trade and site status.
- 1.4 Generally the condition of the pottery is fair to good. Small isolated groups of sherds can be fairly small and worn, particularly those from trenches. Those from pits are generally in fairly good condition and include two or three reconstructable vessel profiles.

#### 2. Methodology

2.1 The sherds from the work of both Units have been recorded on computer by fabric, sherd number and sherd weight. The assemblage has been spot-dated and those dates form the basis of Table 2. All of the sherds have been examined under low magnification. They have been packaged according to context and fabric.

# 3. Quantification

3.1 Details of the medieval ceramics are provided in Table 2. This lists the fabrics per context by sherd number and weight, and records the spot-dates in a simplified format. The earliest and latest dates are given per fabric; these will be subject to further refinement in future analyses. The number and weight of sherds per fabric, for both the CAT and OAU assemblages, are provided in Table 4.

# 5. Conservation

5.1 The material has no special conservation or storage needs. It may be necessary however to reconstruct a small number of vessel profiles prior to illustration. It is recommended that all the ceramic material should be retained. The quantity present is, in any case, not great and it may be of relevance to future ceramic research in this area of Kent.

# 6. Comparative material

- 6.1 Remarkably little post-Roman pottery has been published from this general area of Kent (Westenhanger/Hythe) and, in general, known or published assemblages of early medieval pottery from the rural Weald of Kent are scarce. The most relevant published assemblage is merely an interim report, now out of date, which deals with a probable kiln site at Potter's Corner, Ashford, which probably dates to the early thirteenth century (Grove and Warhurst 1952). Both a sandy ware and a closely related shelly-sandy ware were produced at Potter's Corner and most probably at other unlocated production sites in the Ashford area. Both wares occur at the Westenhanger site, in their mature late twelfth/early thirteenth-century form. The sandy ware, however, appears on this site to have earlier antecedents dating to the eleventh century and signalling an earlier phase of the Ashford sandy ware tradition. Similarly, excavations at the CTRL site of Mersham (ARC MSH98), lying closer to Ashford, have produced evidence that both the Ashford sandy and shelly-sandy ware traditions may have their origins in the late Saxon period. A much larger assemblage of medieval pottery from the CTRL site at Parsonage Farm, near Ashford (ARC PFM98) has also produced a high proportion of Ashford Potter's Corner wares and will doubtless be of relevance to the more modest assemblage from Westenhanger (Lyn Blackmore, pers. comm.).
- 6.2 The other major local element in the Westenhanger assemblage is the flint- or flint and shell tempered wares, whose chronology and typology is only very poorly understood. These are part of a widespread tradition of flint-tempered wares that were probably made at many locations along the coast of Sussex and south Kent. Comparable but slightly later flint-tempered wares occur at Dover in contexts of c.1150 - 1250 (Cotter forthcoming A). Canterbury sandy wares, also common at Westenhanger, are well known from many sites in east Kent and provide a useful dating tool for less well known ceramic traditions when these occur in the same contexts.

# 7. **Potential for Further Work**

- 7.1 The importance of the early medieval pottery assemblage from Westenhanger is that it provides a window into the ceramics of an area of rural Kent where virtually no ceramic research has been conducted previously. In terms of local and regional research priorities, as regards the Ashford/east Wealden area, the assemblage is important in demonstrating that wares of the Ashford Potter's Corner tradition were in circulation long before the thirteenth century, which is the usual date assigned to these wares. The Westenhanger assemblage thus provides useful information on the early medieval stage of the industry or tradition, intermediate in date between the earlier assemblage from Mersham and the later assemblage from Ashford itself.
- 7.2 Equally important is the occurrence of local flint-tempered wares in association with datable Canterbury wares, providing a rare opportunity to examine the fabrics and

vessel typology of an early and well-dated assemblage of this poorly understood tradition. It is interesting, furthermore, to note that some of the flint-tempered rims forms present are direct copies of contemporary Canterbury wares and thus provide an insight into the interaction between major urban and minor rural ceramic industries.

7.3 The post-Roman pottery assemblage also has the potential to address a number of the fieldwork event aims, in the following ways:

1. It elucidates the sequence of site development by providing dating information. Analysis of the occurrence of cross-joining sherds from different contexts can also shed light on this point and can be used to establish the nature of the redistribution of discarded material across the site. A more considered dating can then be offered for site features and for the groups and sub-groups. This is particularly useful for the early medieval period (which forms the bulk of the material) in elucidating the way in which this rural farmstead functioned.

2. The quality of the pottery provides a degree of information on the status and economy of the site.

3. The geographic sources of the pottery provide evidence for trade and exchange. The quantities of pottery from known or inferred sources can be compared by grouping fabrics into source groups. This should enable supply trends and hence the relative importance of different trade links to be established and compared. This can be achieved by tabulating the quantified data in terms of source groups. The pottery from Westenhanger suggests two main phases of supply to the site from two chronologically and geographically distinct supply sources. These were an earlier phase of supply c.1050-1150 principally from Canterbury, and a later phase of supply c.1150-1225 from the Ashford area. Throughout both phases, but principally during the first, a third supply source, located nearby or perhaps on the coast, supplied the site with flint-tempered pottery.

7.4 The Westenhanger assemblage complements those from Mersham and from Parsonage Corner, and all three allow the nature of ceramic use to be established for rural environments in a particular region of East Kent, broadly from the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries. Each assemblage can be considered in isolation and related to the specific features of its particular site. A broader, more synthetic approach to pottery supply in this region at this time could also be attempted.

# **Table Two**Medieval Ceramics

Site	Context	Sub-Group	Group	Phase	Fabric	Count	Weight	Edate	Ldate
CAT Excavation	20	0	0	0	EM32	2	12	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	U/S	0	0	0	EM1	3	18	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	U/S	0	0	0	LS1	1	4	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	19	0	0	0	EM1	15	112	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	19	0	0	0	EM32	3	16	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	19	0	0	0	EM33	1	6	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	175	46	3	2	EM1	2	2	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	175	46	3	2	EM1	1	4	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	163	47	3	2	EM1	17	144	1075	1150
CAT Excavation	15	28	4	2	EM32	1	2	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	6	32	6	3	EM1	2	16	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	63	59	6	3	EM1	2	6	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	63	59	6	3	EM2	1	12	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	128	32	6	3	EM1	2	10	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	10	29	6	3	EM1	7	54	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	115	32	6	3	EM1	14	70	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	115	32	6	3	EM32	2	6	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	191	32	6	3	EM1	12	56	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	191	32	6	3	EM32	1	16	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	173	32	6	3	EM.M5	1	10	1125	1225
CAT Excavation	173	32	6	3	EM1	4	4	1125	1225
CAT Excavation	47	45	7	3	EM1	1	4	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	189	45	7	3	EM1	4	36	1075	1150
CAT Excavation	189	45	7	3	EM32	1	24	1075	1150
CAT Excavation	94	52	7	3	EM33	1	10	1075	1175
CAT Excavation	182	45	7	3	EM1	4	24	1200	1250
CAT Excavation	182	45	7	3	EM32	3	20	1200	1250
CAT Excavation	182	45	7	3	M40b	1	2	1200	1250
CAT Excavation	82	14	8	3	EM1	1	6	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	84	20	8	3	EM1	1	24	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	165	20	8	3	EM1	2	30	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	165	20	8	3	EM32	1	6	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	162	21	11	3	EM32	1	10	1050	1150
CAT Excavation	110	21	11	3	EM1	1	4	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	111	21	11	3	EM1	4	28	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	155	21	11	3	EM1	1	18	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	155	21	11	3	EM32	1	6	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	130	21	11	3	EM1	1	4	1150	1225
CAT Excavation	130	21	11	3	EM6OA	1	10	1150	1225
CAT Excavation	127	21	11	3	M1	1	2	1175	1250
CAT Excavation	122	58	12	3	EM32	1	2	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	67	2	12	3	M1	1	2	1175	1250
CAT Excavation	158	55	13	3	EM1	1	6	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	151	6	13	3	EM1	1	2	1075	1150
CAT Excavation	160	55	13	3	EM1	4	36	1075	1150
CAT Excavation	160	55	13	3	EM33	16	122	1075	1150
CAT Excavation	150	5	14	4	EM1	1	2	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	57	51	15	4	EM1	1	18	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	58	51	15	4	EM1	1	24	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	87	49	15	4	EM1	2	14	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	89	49	15	4	EM1	4	44	1050	1225

CAT Excavation	190	49	15	4	EM1	1	6	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	88	49	15	4	EM1	5	42	1140	1200
CAT Excavation	88	49	15	4	EM32	1	14	1140	1200
OAU Watching Brief	178	521	29		EM1	2	22	1050	1150
OAU Watching Brief	178	521	29		EM32	7	57	1050	1150
OAU Watching Brief	242	444	28		EM1	6	40	1050	1150
OAU Watching Brief	242	444	28		EM32	5	29	1050	1150
OAU Watching Brief	260	537	29		EM1	5	34	1050	1150
OAU Watching Brief	260	537	29		EM32	1	4	1050	1150
OAU Watching Brief	269	541	26		EM1	1	2	1050	1150
OAU Watching Brief	269	541	26		EM32	1	1	1050	1150
OAU Watching Brief	273	541	26		EM32	1	1	1050	1150
OAU Watching Brief	271	541	26		EM1	1	1	1050	1175
OAU Watching Brief	325	429	31		EM1	1	2	1050	1225
OAU Watching Brief	330	445			EM1	2	7	1050	1225
OAU Watching Brief	357	548			EM1	2	5	1050	1225
OAU Watching Brief	361	440	32		EM41	1	5	1050	1225
OAU Watching Brief	378	446	33		EM1	1	2	1050	1225
OAU Watching Brief	400	447	31		EM1	2	10	1050	1225
OAU Watching Brief	112	508	29		EM1	33	310	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	123	508	29		EM1	10	400	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	123	508	29		EM33	1	10	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	129	510	29		EM1	16	160	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	129	510	29		EM100	1	5	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	129	510	29		EM2	1	18	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	129	510	29		EM34	1	1	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	129	510	29		M40B	1	5	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	144	510	29		EM1	12	103	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	148	510	29		EM1	2	47	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	148	510	29		EM33	2	46	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	161	510	29		EM1	7	137	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	161	510	29		EM32	1	10	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	238	529	29		EM1	2	8	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	238	529	29		EM32	30	475	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	238	529	29		EM33	7	29	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	275	541	26		EM1	2	24	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	323	445			EM1	1	11	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	345	444	28		EM1	11	46	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	345	444	28		EM31	1	1	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	345	444	28		EM32	1	1	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	239	529	29		EM1	3	15	1075	1150
OAU Watching Brief	239	529	29		EM32	9	118	1075	1150
OAU Watching Brief	239	529	29		EM33	1	2	1075	1150
OAU Watching Brief	239	529	29		M40B	2	17	1075	1150
OAU Watching Brief	303	440	32		EM1	1	23	1075	1150
OAU Watching Brief	303	440	32		EM31	1	8	1075	1150
OAU Watching Brief	387	438	31		EM1	2	14	1075	1150
OAU Watching Brief	328	444	28		EM33	1	11	1075	1225
OAU Watching Brief	328	444	28		M40B	8	38	1075	1225
OAU Watching Brief	100	508	29		EM1	11	64	1125	1225
OAU Watching Brief	100	508	29		EM41	5	62	1125	1225
OAU Watching Brief	100	508	29		EM58	1	18	1125	1225
OAU Watching Brief	3	0	0		EM.M5	1	2	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	254	532	36		EM.M5	101	1033	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	254	532	36		EM32	9	100	1150	1225

OAU Watching Brief	254	532	36	M40B	13	205	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	259	535		EM.M5	11	46	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	259	535		EM33	4	17	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	259	535		M40B	7	16	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	288	542		EM32	3	61	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	290	426	27	EM1	1	17	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	306	427	33	EM.M5	1	1	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	306	427	33	EM33	1	3	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	312	427	33	EM33	1	42	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	318	446	33	EM.M5	2	16	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	318	446	33	M40B	1	37	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	321	448	33	EM.M5	51	272	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	321	448	33	M40B	1	6	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	338	440	32	EM.M5	2	5	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	338	440	32	EM33	1	1	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	441	555	36	EM.M5	4	5	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	441	555	36	EM32	2	9	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	308	543		EM1	1	2	1175	1225
OAU Watching Brief	228	440	32	M40A	1	8	1175	1250
OAU Watching Brief	230	443		EM.M5	2	2	1175	1250
OAU Watching Brief	230	443		M40B	3	18	1175	1250
OAU Watching Brief	150	518		EM1	3	14	1175	1300
OAU Watching Brief	150	518		EM32	1	2	1175	1300
OAU Watching Brief	150	518		M40A	1	1	1175	1300
OAU Watching Brief	150	518		M40B	2	2	1175	1300
OAU Watching Brief	44	453		M1	23	182	1250	1325
OAU Watching Brief	47	439	31	M1	1	2	1250	1325

# Table Three

Context	Sub-Group	Group	Context Type Count Dating	
254	532	29	Fill of Pit 253 123 1150-75 to 1225	
100+112+123	508	29	Fill of Pit 99 60 1075 to 1125/50	
238+239	529	29	Fill of Pit 240 54 1050 to 1125/50	
29+144+148+16	1 510	29	Fill of Pit 130 44 1075 to 1125	
160	55	13	Fill of Pit 55 20 1075 to 1150	

Contexts with Notable Medieval Ceramic Assemblages

# **Table Four**

Medieval Fabrics, by Number and Weight

			Percentage:	
Fabric	Count	Weight	By Number	By Weight
LS1	1	4	0.15	0.07
EM1	263	2388	40.6	41.4
EM2	2	30	0.3	0.5
EM31	2	9	0.3	0.16
EM32	89	1002	13.75	17.4
EM33	37	299	5.7	5.2
EM34	1	1	0.15	0.02
EM41	6	67	0.9	1.16
EM58	1	18	0.15	0.31
EM60A	1	10	0.15	0.17
EM100	1	5	0.15	0.09
EM.M5	176	1392	27.2	24.13
M1	26	188	4	3.26
M40A	2	9	0.3	0.16
M40B	39	346	6	5.99