

## APPENDIX 1 - CERAMICS

### 1.1 Assessment of the Prehistoric Pottery

*by Alistair Barclay*

#### *Introduction*

- 1.1.1 A total of 16 sherds of later prehistoric pottery were found along the Nashenden Valley, although no pottery was recovered from the detailed excavation. The pottery is of mid to late Iron Age (MLIA) date. It includes only small groups of pottery and relatively few diagnostic forms. Most of the pottery comes from pits with a small number of sherds recovered from posthole fills.
- 1.1.2 The recovery and study of the pottery was undertaken in accordance with the Fieldwork Event Aims (see section 2, main report), in particular 1 and 3. Where applicable reference was made of the CAT fabric series (Macpherson-Grant *et al.* 1995).

#### *Methodology*

- 1.1.3 All of the material was examined. The assemblage was quantified by count and weight and a note was made of principal fabrics, forms and decoration. Spot dates were based on the presence of diagnostic forms and particular fabrics. Middle to Late Iron Age (MLIA) fabrics can be flint or sand tempered, while glauconitic sand is more typical of the Late Iron Age (LIA) but not exclusive to this period.

#### *Quantification*

- 1.1.4 Table 1.1 gives a breakdown of the total assemblage by context. The pottery is of MLIA date based on forms and fabrics.

*Table 1.1: Quantification and breakdown of the assemblage of prehistoric pottery by context*

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
(53+300) 14	11	204 g	MLIA	Includes base with slight foot ring. Glauconitic fabrics
(51+900) 36	5	17 g	IA?	Pot or fired clay. Shell fabric
Total	16	221 g		

#### *Provenance*

- 1.1.5 Feature 13, fill 14, contained 11 sherds of MLIA pottery that included part of a base. Ditch 34, fill 36, contained five shell-tempered sherds of probable Iron Age date.

#### *Conservation*

- 1.1.6 The pottery is adequately bagged and boxed for long term storage and will require no further conservation.

#### *Comparative material*

- 1.1.7 There is relatively little published material from this area of Kent. Similar forms and fabrics occur at the excavated settlement site at White Horse Stone and reference

should be made to this assemblage. Other published assemblages with comparable material are known from east Kent (Cunliffe 1974).

#### *Potential for further work*

- 1.1.8 It is recommended that a minimum record is made of the entire group, while the larger groups should be recorded in more detail.

#### *Bibliography*

Cunliffe, B, 1974, Iron Age communities in Britain

## **1.2 Assessment of the Roman and Post-Roman Pottery**

*by Paul Booth*

#### *Introduction*

- 1.2.1 Sixty-four sherds of Roman and later pottery were recovered from various locations during watching brief work in Nashenden Valley.
- 1.2.2 The recovery and study of the pottery was undertaken in accordance with the Fieldwork Event Aims (see section 2, main report), in particular 1 and 3. Where applicable reference was made of the CAT fabric series (Macpherson-Grant *et al.* 1995).

#### *Methodology*

- 1.2.3 All of the pottery was scanned and listed by context (see Table 1.2). Major fabric groups present were noted for each context assemblage. Fabric codes listed in Table 1.2 refer to the CAT series (Macpherson-Grant *et al.* 1995).

#### *Quantifications*

- 1.2.4 The totals of the pottery per context are listed in Table 1.2. Five very small groups (from 1 to 4 sherds) were of medieval or post-medieval date. Context group 44 (a pit fill) at chainage 52 + 000 was a larger assemblage of Roman material, consisting almost entirely of local reduced coarse wares. This material was in quite good condition, with variable sherd size but a high overall average sherd weight.

*Table 1.2: A breakdown of the assemblage of Roman and post-Roman pottery by context (CAT fabric codes listed under comments)*

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
(51 + 600) 1	1	5 g	late medieval - post-medieval	Green glazed
(51 + 800) 1	1	11 g	Medieval	Shell-tempered
(51 + 900) 38	4	18 g	Medieval (1 frag (3 g) poss. Roman)	Sand-tempered and flint-tempered fabrics
(52 + 000) 44 (includes material from sample 1)	55	1331 g	Range ?late 2nd-4th century, likely date late 3rd century	Mostly reduced wares, including R5 and ?R7, R14, R73 and LR1. Forms: jars & dishes
(53 + 300) 29	3	30 g	?19 <sup>th</sup> century	
Total	64	1395g		

#### *Conservation*

- 1.2.5 The pottery is adequately bagged and boxed for long term storage and will require no further conservation.

*Comparative material*

- 1.2.6 Similar forms and fabrics occur at the excavated villa site at Thurnham and reference should be made to this assemblage.

*Potential for further work*

- 1.2.7 None of the groups are of particular significance. The post-Roman material assists only in dating the features from which it derives. The Roman pit group is a more significant assemblage but as it is isolated is again of significance principally for dating and otherwise has no further potential.