

APPENDIX 1: ASSESSMENT OF PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN POTTERY

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 A total of 6,522 sherds (78561g) of pottery were recovered during the excavation of the Zone 3 area including ARC WNB 98, ARC HRD 99 and ARC 330 98. All of this assemblage has been assessed. The pottery dates from the Early Bronze Age (Beaker and Collared Urn), the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition period, the Mid/Late Iron Age, the Late Iron Age-early Romano-British period, and 1st to 3rd century Roman material.
- 1.2 The pottery was recovered from a range of feature types including pits, ditches, postholes, inhumation burials and cremation burials.
- 1.3 All of the pottery examined was recovered by hand-collection with the exception of three vessels excavated as environmental samples due to the presence of cremated human bone. All of the recovered pottery was recorded and assessed.
- 1.4 The recovery and study of this material was to assist the following fieldwork event aims:
 - To establish a record of changing settlement and landscape morphology for the area, including habitation areas and associated enclosures and trackways etc
 - To determine the function of these areas and changes through time (e.g. the effect if the imposition and decline of Roman administration)
 - To recover suitable pottery assemblages for the study of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age transition
 - To recover suitable Late Iron Age/early Romano-British pottery assemblages to refine the understanding of fabric types and chronologies

2. Methodology

- 2.1 All of the hand-collected pottery was recorded using standard MoLSS recording methods. The material is recorded on a context by context basis using fabric, form and decoration as unique identifiers. The prehistoric sherds were recorded using the Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric codes.
- 2.2 The Late Iron Age/Belgic and Roman pottery was recorded using the CAT fabric reference collection codes. In some cases, particularly for the Late Iron Age/Belgic and early Romano-British material, these codes should be taken to indicate broad fabric groupings and not defined fabric types. Due to local variation, sherds recorded under the same fabric code (both within the Zone 3 assemblage and from other sites recorded using CAT codes) will not represent one defined fabric but enable sherds to be grouped with other similar material. The pottery was quantified by count and weight and aspects of condition were also noted.
- 2.3 At this stage the pottery recovered from environmental samples has not been recorded, with the exception of the samples identified as containing possible cremation urns.

3. Quantification

- 3.1 The following tables show the quantification of the Zone 3 pottery:

Table 6: Prehistoric pottery quantification

Event code	Total Count	Total Weight (gms)
ARC WNB 98	872	7383
ARC HRD 99	5	23
ARC 330 98	1384	15426
Zone 3 Totals	2261	22832

Table 7: Late Iron Age/Roman pottery quantification

Event code	Total Count	Total Weight (gms)
ARC WNB 98	3401	46315
ARC HRD 99	451	4435
ARC 330 98	409	4988
Zone 3 Totals	4261	55738

4. Provenance

- 4.1 The pottery from Zone 3 spans a wide chronological period. Two Beakers were recovered from a double inhumation burial excavated within the site ARC WNB 98. The first is complete and intact [1205], whilst the second is largely complete but fragmentary [1204]. Both Beakers have a sandy fabric and have S-shaped profiles. The intact Beaker has all-over decoration of broken, scored horizontal lines; the second beaker has a band of impressed decoration, executed with a toothed comb.
- 4.2 An Early Bronze Age Collared Urn containing cremated human bone was excavated in the area of Hazell's Farm (ARC 330 98 [106]). The urn is very fragmentary and no base sherds survive suggesting it was inverted when buried and has subsequently been truncated. The Collared Urn has a grog-tempered fabric and is decorated with impressed cord. The collar has a peaked base which along with the bold style of decoration and absence of decoration below the collar, would suggest the Urn belongs to the later phase of development of these vessel types. This late phase is dated by Burgess to *c* 1450-1250 (un cal) bc (1986, 350)
- 4.3 There is no pottery that can be confidently dated to the Middle Bronze Age period from Zone 3. However the very fragmentary remains of another cremation vessel were recovered from the east end of area A/B of the site ARC WNB 98 (sample 79 [2012]). The vessel has coarse flint-temper and is probably of later Bronze Age date, possibly the remains of a Deverel-Rimbury type or later Bronze Age urn. Unfortunately the absence of diagnostic fragments and the general condition of the pottery means that at present the dating of this cremation remains uncertain.
- 4.4 A number of features produced pottery of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition date. This pottery was mainly recovered from pits and ditches to the north of Hazells Farm (ARC 330 98), although a pit and a section of ditch in the area of the site ARC WNB 98 also produced pottery of this date. The assemblage is characterised by coarse ware jars predominately occurring in flint- and flint with shell-tempered fabrics. The jars are a range of sizes but commonly are

slack-shouldered or slightly carinated, with simple upright necks and flat, folded over rims. Frequently the rims and shoulders are decorated with fingertip impressions. The presence of this decoration on the majority of the jars suggests the assemblage should be classified as a 'decorated assemblage', which developed from the 'plain ware' post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages of the late Bronze Age (Barrett 1980). Barrett has suggested that 'decorated assemblages' appear by the 8th century BC and continue to c 6th century. However the coarse ware jars with fingertip decoration on the rims or shoulders may have continued in use as late as the 3rd century BC (Cunliffe 1982, 41).

- 4.5 Although coarse ware vessels are predominant in the LBA/EIA assemblage, a number of fine ware vessels are present. These include a small bowl or cup in a fine flint-tempered fabric and a fine sandy ware bowl with incised decoration, which may be the only example of a decorated fine ware bowl, but may be of later Iron Age date. Further research is required to find parallels for this vessel and establish the date.
- 4.6 The next ceramic phase is distinguished from the LBA/EIA material by the appearance of sandy fabrics with only sparse shell or flint inclusions. These occur alongside shell-tempered wares and to a lesser extent glauconite-rich wares, in s-shaped profile, rounded jars or bowls with simple everted rims. Some of these vessels exhibit fingertip decoration on the rim, which gives a 'rippled' or 'cabled' effect, but decoration on the shoulder is absent and on the whole the vessels are undecorated, with burnished surfaces. The dating of this material is suggested as c 3rd- 1st century BC.
- 4.7 This mid pre-Roman Iron Age assemblage from ARC WNB 98 has a fairly limited range of fabrics and forms and as such forms a very homogenous assemblage. The features from which it was recovered are also spatially distinct from the features that produced pottery more typical of the later pre-Roman Iron Age/early Roman transition period. This spatial distinction means that each assemblages can be studied as discreet groups and to a great extent removes the confusion that residuality and intrusion can cause by continued occupation on one area. Study of these assemblages will contribute greatly to the characterisation of Iron Age ceramics in Kent.
- 4.8 From the site of ARC WNB 98 the mid pre-Roman Iron Age pottery was recovered from a series of ditches, pits and post-hole structures at the west end of the main excavation area A/B. Pottery of a similar character was also recovered from pits to the north of Hazells Farm from the same area as those producing late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery (ARC 330 98).
- 4.9 The question of whether the ARC 330 98 material from these pits represents two phases needs to be examined. Although the sandy wares and everted rim jars are like the material recovered from the ARC WNB 98 area, the ARC 330 98 pit groups include a greater quantity of coarse ware sherds in flint- and flint and shell-tempered fabrics. These fabrics are used for the jars with fingertip decoration on the rim and shoulder as discussed in 4.5. This raises the question of whether these assemblages are in fact contemporary and represent an early-mid Iron Age group or whether it represents the continued use of similar fabrics from the LBA/EIA to middle Iron Age. The pottery from both the ARC 330 98 pit groups and the ARC WNB 98 mid Iron Age activity has the potential to be closely examined and compared, this will ascertain the chronological relationship.

- 4.10 A smaller group of pottery including glauconite-rich fabrics and everted rim jars with foot-ring bases was also recovered from an area of ARC 330 98, from a possible boundary ditch feature. These wares are more comparable to the material from ARC WNB 98 and appear to form a separate discrete group from the pit assemblages discussed in 4.10 of the main report.
- 4.11 Pottery of late Iron Age/early Roman date comprises the largest proportion of the Zone 3 assemblage as a whole. Much of the pottery is 'native' in style and clearly influenced by ceramics traditions of the Late Iron Age, even if post-conquest in date. Whether the assemblage is wholly post-conquest or whether a pre-conquest element is present is difficult to distinguish. Early Romanised wares are present alongside 'native' type vessels but these are relatively sparse and although indicative of a post-conquest date do not suggest wide reaching influence on the ceramic traditions in use in this area until the later 1st century AD.
- 4.12 Shell-tempered fabrics, predominately in bead-rimmed jars and grog-tempered wares in necked and everted rimmed jars, flagons and Gallo-Belgic style plates and beakers dominate this assemblage. The use of shell-tempered fabrics for forms such as bead rimmed jars appears from the later 1st century BC in west Kent, and a similar date can be suggested for the introduction of grog-tempered fabrics for 'Belgic' type vessels. Coarse wares such as Patchgrove grog-tempered ware (R68) and Thameside shell-tempered vessels (R69) are present, which are probably post-conquest in origin.
- 4.13 What may be of chronological significance is the absence of glauconite-rich fabrics from the LIA/ER groups. This fabric appears to have been abandoned in the early part of the 1st century AD, and therefore the absence of this fabric may suggest the pottery and associated activity dates from the mid 1st century onwards (Pollard 1988, 33).
- 4.14 The identifiable Roman wares consist of oxidised wares from the *Verulamium* region (R15), fine wares from Upchurch and the north Kent marshes (R16; R17) and imported wares such as South Gaulish samian (R42) and a handful of amphorae sherds. The lack of imported wares, both early fine wares, amphorae and mortaria (which are entirely absent from the early Roman assemblage) is notable and may be indicative of the relatively low impact the Roman conquest had on the indigenous populations in Kent (Pollard 1988, 36).
- 4.15 A late pre-Roman Iron Age pedestal urn was recovered from area A/B within an area enclosed by ditches. The pedestal urn was associated with cremated human bone and appears to have been used as a cremation vessel. The pedestal base is fragmentary but complete and a few other sherds survive from the lower body of the urn; the top of the vessel is absent due to later truncation. The pedestal urn has a grog-tempered fabric, with evenly oxidised surfaces. The external surface of the pedestal has been covered with a black paint or pitch. The pedestal urn is a typical component of Late Iron Age 'Belgic' assemblages and appears to have been frequently used in burials. The cemetery at Aylesford, which is a type-site for 'Belgic' style pottery, which is also known as 'Aylesford-Swarling' type pottery is to the south-east of Zone 3.
- 4.16 The Roman assemblage from the site of ARC HRD 99 is predominately 3rd and 4th century in date, although some contexts are dated from the early 2nd century. The majority of the Roman pottery from ARC HRD 99 was recovered from the fill of ditches, probably field boundary or enclosure ditches.

- 4.17 As is typical for the later Roman period the assemblage is composed of both locally produced and non-local wares. The probable local wares are largely reduced sandy fabrics used to produce utilitarian jars and bowls, but also include shelly wares and grog-tempered fabrics.
- 4.18 The ARC HRD 99 assemblage has a reasonable range of non-local wares present including: mortaria and colour-coated fine wares from the Oxfordshire region (LR22; LR10), colour-coated fine ware from the Lower Nene valley (LR11), oxidised and reduced ware from Hadham, Hertfordshire (LR13; LR13.1), Black-burnished fabric 1 (R13) and Portchester D type (LR6), from Surrey. Alice Holt/Farnham ware or type wares are also well represented in the assemblage. Later imported wares are also present including examples of Eifelkeramik (LR19) and samian from central Gaul (R43).
- 4.19 The presence of types such as LR6, LR19, LR13 and LR10 suggests a mid/late 3rd-4th century date is most appropriate for the majority if this assemblage.

5. Conservation

- 5.1 Some of the key vessels would benefit from reconstruction or consolidation to allow display and to aid research and illustration. These vessels are: ARC 330 98 [106] collared urn, ARC WNB 98 [316] pedestal urn, ARC WNB 98 [1204] Beaker.

6. Comparative material

- 6.1 A number of other Beakers and Beaker burials are known from Kent. At the time of Champion's summary of the Bronze Age in Kent, at least 36 substantially or complete Beakers were known (1982, 32) and undoubtedly further unpublished examples have since come to light. However as is frequently the case with Antiquarian finds, many of these Beakers have poor provenance. The majority of Beakers from Kent come from three of Clarke's typological groups: Eastern, East Anglian, and Barbed wire (Clarke 1970). The Beakers from ARC WNB 98 need to be compared to Clarke's corpus to ascertain which grouping they fall within.
- 6.2 Similarly, a number of Collared Urns are known from Kent and as with the example from ARC 330 98, the majority of these are associated with burials. The Collared Urn from ARC 330 98 appears to be an isolated find and associated settlement of this period has not been identified. The Collared Urn and context of burial can be compared to others from the county.
- 6.3 The probable Later Bronze Age cremation urn although not well dated does suggest funerary activity continued in this area in the prehistoric period.
- 6.4 For the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery comparative assemblages are limited. A small assemblage was recovered at Darenth, which has a similar range of forms and fabrics (Couldrey 1984, 123-27). Aside from these a number of broadly contemporary assemblages have been recovered from within the CTRL project with which the Zone 3 assemblage should be considered. The area of Zone 5 produced a late Bronze Age 'plain ware' assemblage and Zone 6

produced an early Iron Age group, which included vessels typical of the LBA/EIA transition period. Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age material was also excavated at White Horse Stone (OAU). Comparative study of these three assemblages recovered from a relatively small area would contribute greatly to our understanding of the development of late Bronze Age to Iron Age ceramics in this area of Kent.

- 6.5 For the mid pre-Roman Iron Age assemblage, the most comparable published assemblage is that recovered from Farningham Hill in the Darenth Valley (Philp 1984). The earliest elements of the Farningham Hill assemblage, which has been given a general date of *c* 50BC – AD50, include everted rim jars with foot-ring bases, very similar to the examples from ARC WNB 98 and from the smaller ARC 330 98 assemblage. The range of fabrics is very comparable with a range of glauconite-rich, sandy and shelly wares, as well as later grog-tempered fabrics (Couldrey 1984, 38).
- 6.6 The assemblage from Stone Castle Quarry, Greenhithe which is to the north-west of Zone 3 on the Thames estuary, also produced an assemblage of s-profile jars with foot rings as well as other shell-tempered Iron Age wares and Roman material. The features excavated at this site are also comparable consisting of pits, ditches, hearths and enclosures.
- 6.7 The Farningham Hill assemblage also contains elements comparable to the later pre-Roman Iron Age/early Roman assemblage from ARC WNB 98 and ARC 330 98. Shell-tempered beaded rim jars are common in both assemblages, as are grog-tempered cordoned jars. The assemblage would also benefit from comparison with assemblages from Rochester, Cooling and Lullingstone (Pollard 1988, 39-40), which all produced material of 1st century date. From the CTRL project Thurnham Roman villa will also provide comparable data, with both late Iron Age and early post-conquest occupation.
- 6.8 Somewhat further to the west, the Roman villa site at Keston also produced assemblages of middle and late Iron Age, as well as large amounts of Roman material (Philp 1991).
- 6.9 There are a number of sites from west Kent that produced Roman assemblages suitable for comparison, although many of these were recovered from sites of a different nature to the activity evidenced in Zone 3. As such comparison with these assemblages may provide information on the differing status and function of the Roman settlements in this area.

7. Potential for further work

- 7.1 The Zone 3 assemblage as a whole is important because it covers a wide chronological span and yet the assemblage can be related to discrete foci of activity. Collectively the assemblage is large enough to provide reliable statistical analysis and the range of fabrics and forms present will allow a good level of comparative research with other assemblages from the vicinity and region in general.
- 7.2 The pottery assemblage from Zone 3 has good potential to contribute to the following fieldwork event aims and Landscape Zone aims:
- *To determine the function of these areas and changes through time*

- 7.3 The pottery provides a good chronological framework for examining the changing settlement and landscape morphology. Through statistical comparison of selected groups of pottery and comparison with other assemblages the chronology of each phase could be refined. The pottery has the potential to contribute to the characterisation of each area in general terms but the assessment has not highlighted any groups from particular features that are functionally distinct. The composition of the assemblage by form and function would be examined to address this aim.
- 7.4 The secondary aims were directed at the recovery of suitable pottery assemblages for the study of the Late Bronze Age - early Iron Age and late Iron Age-early Romano-British transition periods. This was clearly achieved during the excavation and the assemblage has the potential to contribute to ceramic studies of both of these periods. The discovery of the Beaker inhumation burial, Collared Urn cremation and middle pre-Roman Iron Age broadens the chronological range of the ceramic assemblage from this zone. The basic identification of the Middle Iron Age pottery suggests this assemblage has good potential to contribute to the study of ceramics of this period. The assemblages for these three period are large in size and contain a range of identifiable fabrics and forms, which will provide sound statistical data for analysis.
- 7.5 Early Agriculturists (4,500-2,000 BC)
- *Determine ritual and economic landscapes and their relationships*
- 7.6 The double inhumation Beaker burial and Collared Urn cremation both contained ceramic vessels that date and characterise the funerary evidence. The decoration and traits of these vessels need to be studied to ascertain which stylistic groups they belong to and compared with other examples from Kent. This may refine the dating for these vessels and allow them to be considered within a regional distribution pattern. The location of these features needs to be considered in relation to others in the area including the barrow at Whitehill Road (ARC WHR 99).
- 7.7 Farming communities (2,000-100 BC)
- *Determine how settlements were arranged and functioned over time.*
- 7.8 The pottery from Zone 3 will contribute greatly to the construction of a chronological framework within which the spatial organisation of the landscape and its development through time can be examined. Zone 3 is particularly important for the movement of both settlement and agricultural/pastoral activity across the landscape over time.
- 7.9 Towns and their rural landscapes (100BC – 1700 AD)
- *How were settlements and rural landscapes organised and how did they function?*
 - *Consider the effect on the landscape of known historical event, eg the arrival of Roman administration.*
- 7.10 The pottery assemblage will contribute to the characterisation of activity of this period and chronology of changes. Examination of the assemblage in terms of composition, percentage of imported wares and non-local wares will contribute to the study of the effects of the Roman conquest and levels of Romanisation.
- 7.11 In order to address the research aims and fulfil the potential of this assemblage the following tasks are recommended:

- Define fabric descriptions for assemblage and integrate dominate fabrics into CAT fabric type series
- Detailed analysis of stratigraphic relationships of assemblages
- Classification of Beakers
- Classification of Collared Urn
- Research of other comparative assemblages
- Catalogue of illustrated groups
- Preparation of publication text
- Illustration of closed groups

8. Bibliography

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Table 8: ARC WNB 98 Assessment of Prehistoric Pottery, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
146	9	54	MIA	FLIN SHEL 2 FTD SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age: 3rd-m 1st c BC
229	2	10	MIA	SAND SHEL Mid/late Iron Age - residual
250	2	37	MIA	FLIN SHEL Mid/late Iron Age
258	2	18	MIA	FLIN SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age
263	64	1277	MIA	SAND 2 SAND SHEL Mid Iron Age: 3rd to 1st c BC
269	17	146	MIA	SAND SHEL 2 FTD SHEL Mid/Late: 3rd 1st centuries BC
270	19	120	MIA	SHEL 2 FTD SHEL 2 SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age (3rd - mid/late 1st centuries BC)
272	5	37	MIA	ORGAN SAND SHEL Mid Iron Age (3rd - mid/late 1st centuries BC)
278	79	427	MIA	SAND SHEL 2 FTD SHEL Mid - Late Iron Age 3rd - 1st century BC (Nothing Belgic/no grog)
296	19	97	MIA	FLIN GROG ORGAN Mid/late Iron Age: 3rd-1st bc
314	48	246	MIA	SAND SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age: 3rd-m 1st c BC
325	3	62	MIA	FLIN Mid/Late Iron Age
345	14	153	MIA	SAND Mid/Late Iron Age
380	22	53	MIA	SAND SHEL 2 FTD Mid/Late Iron Age: 3rd-1st c BC
382	38	243	MIA	SAND SHEL 2 FTD SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age
407	5	16	MIA	SAND Mid/Late Iron Age
410	1	1	MIA	SAND Mid/late Iron Age
413	4	54	MIA	FLIN Mid/late Iron Age
417	32	177	MIA	FLIN SAND SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age
422	31	107	MIA	SAND SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age
481	29	145	MIA	SAND 2 SAND SHEL 2 FTD SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age
484	17	75	MIA	FLIN SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age
492	4	16	MIA	SAND Mid/Late Iron Age
495	18	193	MIA	FLIN 4 RED SAND SHEL Mid/late Iron Age
497	10	91	MIA	SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age
586	37	411	MIA	SAND 2 SAND 2B SHEL 2 FTD SHEL Mid/ Late Iron Age (3rd-1st century BC)
587	6	84	MIA	SAND SHEL Mid - Late Iron Age (3rd - 1st century BC)
596	14	116	MIA	FLIN GLAUC 2 GLAUC SAND SHEL Mid to late Iron Age (3rd to 1st centuries BC)
599	15	74	MIA	GLAUC SAND 2 Mid - late Iron Age (3rd - 1st century BC)
604	32	178	MIA	GLAUC SAND 2 SAND SHEL Mid Iron Age. 3rd-1st mil BC
607	10	48	MIA	GLAUC SAND SHEL Mid Iron Age. 3rd-1st c BC
609	6	50	MIA	FLIN GLAUC 2 SAND 2 SAND SHEL Mid Iron Age. 3rd-1st c BC
613	32	278	MIA	GLAUC 2 SAND 2 SAND Mid Iron Age. 3rd-1st c BC

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
620	4	4	MIA	SHEL Mid/late Iron Age: 3rd-1st c BC
639	19	83	MIA	FLIN SAND SHEL Mid Iron Age. 3rd-1st c BC
641	8	54	MIA	SAND SHEL Mid/late Iron Age. 3rd-1st c BC
644	12	169	MIA	FLIN SAND 2 SHEL 2 SHEL Mid Iron Age. 3rd- 1st c BC

715	1	3	MIA	SAND Mid/Late Iron Age?
852	46	345	MIA	SAND SHEL 2 MIA 3rd- 1st c BC.
855	3	117	MIA	SHEL (Early?) to Mid Iron Age
888	33	300	MIA	GLAUC 2 SAND 2 NCD SAND SHEL 2 Mid to late Iron Age (no grog; nothing Belgic)
984	5	39	MIA	SAND SHEL Mid-Late Iron Age: 3rd-m 1st BC
1204	43	288	EBA	SAND 3 AOC Fragmented but almost complete Beaker from burial.
1205	1	674	EBA	SAND 3 NCD Complete Beaker from burial, decorated with horizontal lines, scored and broken.
303	1	0	LPR	FLIN
327	1	12	LPR	GROG IMPD Date uncertain; could be LNE/EBA
329	2	15	LPR	FLIN
436	1	73	LPR	FLIN
605	4	4	LPR	SHEL
666	1	9	LPR	FLIN
1036	1	7	LPR	FLIN
1216	1	3	LPR	FLIN
1236	4	9	LPR	FLIN
1247	3	1	LPR	FLIN
1271	4	7	LPR	FLIN
2012	27	72	LPR	FLIN Later prehistoric cremation urn: Later Bronze Age date suggested by fabric but very frag.
2107	1	1	LPR	FLIN Single flint-tempered frag. Date uncertain

Table 9: ARC 330 98 Assessment of Prehistoric Pottery, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
72	3	174	MIA	GLAUC 2 SAND Mid Iron Age 3rd- mid 1st BC
76	1	8	MIA	SAND 2 Mid Iron Age. Footring jar/bowl. 3rd-m1stC BC
87	1	6	MIA	GLAUC Mid Iron Age 3rd-m1stc BC
106	164	1454	EBA	GROG 7E IMPD Early Bronze Age collared urn. dec style suggests later phase urn
108	292	3822	LBA/EIA	FLIN 2 FTD GROG SAND BUD SAND SHEL 2 FTD SHEL 2 LBA/EIA 8th-6thc BC
110	35	876	EIA/MIA	SAND 2 SHEL 2 Latest EIA to MIA. SAND sherds are more like MIA groups but SHEL has earlier feel.
112	18	103	MIA	FLIN SAND SHEL SHFL Mid Iron Age 3rd- m 1st c BC
117	13	133	LBA/EIA	FLIN SHEL 2 SHEL LBA/EIA 8th – 6th c BC
119	9	70	MIA	FLIN SHEL Mid Iron Age 3rd-1st c BC
121	2	8	MIA	SAND 2 Mid Iron Age
130	6	20	MIA	GLAUC SAND 2 Mid Iron Age residual.
141	9	35	MIA	SAND SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age: 3rd-m1st c BC
145	22	147	MIA	SHEL 2 FTD SHEL 2 SHEL Mid/late Iron Age?
148	8	70	LBA/EIA	FLIN SHEL LBA/EIA comparable to [108] and [150].
149	394	4772	LBA/EIA	FLIN 2 FLIN 4 SHEL 2 FTD SHEL 2 SHEL
150	127	1577	LBA/EIA	FLIN 2 FND FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 2 FLIN SAND 4 SAND SHEL 2 FTD SHEL LBA/EIA ‘decorated’ assemblage 8th-5th c BC
202	4	6	LPR	FLIN SHEL
206	8	96	MIA	FLIN SAND SHEL
209	7	57	MIA	SAND 2B SAND SHEL 2 SHEL 2A Mid Iron Age; 3rd – m 1st c BC
211	1	7	LPR	SHEL Date? Pre Roman?
212	1	9	LPR	SHEL
213	8	27	MIA	SAND SHEL Mid Iron Age. 3rd – 1st c BC
224	1	17	MIA	SAND Mid Iron Age 3rd- m 1st c BC
250	25	168	MIA	SAND SHEL 2 FND Mid Iron Age 3rd to mid 1st c BC
255	17	86	MIA	FLIN SAND SHEL Mid Iron Age 3rd – m 1st c BC
323	24	145	MIA	SAND SHEL 2 SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age: 3rd-m1st c BC
325	1	2	MIA	FLIN Mid/Late Iron Age
334	1	6	LPR	FLIN Date uncertain; single shd only
356	1	1	MIA	SHEL mid/late Iron Age
364	3	41	LBA	FLIN Late Bronze Age: dated only on fabric type.
366	1	1	LPR	FLIN Later prehistoric – single sherd only.
370	20	161	LIA	SHEL Late Iron Age/Early Roman

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
516	4	0	EBA	SAND 3 Prehistoric: residual sherd of Beaker?
667	13	90	LPR	FLIN
1251	18	57	LPR	FLIN

1253	7	108	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN Late Bronze Age: plain wares
1262	92	738	LBA/EIA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 4 FTD FLIN 4 FLIN LBA/EIA: 8th-6th c BC
1269	14	135	LBA/EIA	FLIN 2 LBA/EIA: 8th-6th c BC
1280	5	71	LBA/EIA	FLIN SHEL 2 LBA/EIA: 8th-6th c
1314	11	72	LBA/EIA	FLIN LBA/EIA: 8th-6th c BC
1330	1	2	LBA/EIA	FLIN Probably LBA/EIA
1336	6	97	EIA	FLIN 4 FLIN SHEL EIA: 6th-4th c. the presence of a footring base suggests a slightly later date.
1337	3	11	LBA/EIA	FLIN Probably LBA/EIA
1343	1	7	LBA/EIA	FLIN Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age: single sherd only
1350	4	14	LBA/EIA	SHEL
1394	9	180	LBA/EIA	FLIN 2 FLIN LBA/EIA: 8th-6th c BC
1394	2	32	MBA	FLIN 7DR Possible MBA residual sherds; id not certain.
1395	9	45	LBA/EIA	FLIN SAND probably LBA/EIA
1399	9	54	LBA/EIA	FLIN 2 FLIN 4 FLIN 8th-6th c BC
1405	3	43	LBA/EIA	FLIN Probably LBA/EIA
1419	3	23	LBA/EIA	FLIN

Table 10: ARC HRD 99 Assessment of Prehistoric Pottery, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
61	4	21	LPR	FLIN
191	1	2	LPR	FLIN

Fabric codes:

FLIN flint-tempered
SAND sandy/sand-tempered
SHEL shell-tempered
GLAUC glauconite-rich/greensand
GROG grog-tempered
ORGAN organic-tempered

Form codes:

2 Jar; 3 Beaker; 4 Bowl; 7DR Deverel-Rimbury Urn; 7E Collared Urn

Dec codes:

FTD fingertip impression; FND fingernail impressions; IMPD impressed dec; AOC all-over-combed; BUD burnished; NCD incised

Table 11: ARC WNB 98 Assessment of Roman Pottery, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
13	3	21	RO	B2 B8;45-100
199	1	67	RO	R14 2 BUD;140-300
212	3	27	RO	B6 B6.1;45-100
229	3	112	RO	B2 R69;45-100
237	1	1	RO	B6;45-100
238	1	2	RO	R8.1;50-400

251	16	123	RO	B6 B6.1 2 B6.1 2A R105 R15 1;50-100
253	3	32	RO	B6 B6.1;40-100
254	1	17	RO	B2.3 2;40-100
255	41	352	RO	B2 B21 5J B6 R26 2 R68 2T;50-100
260	3	11	RO	B6 R75;50-100
262	1	3	RO	B6;45-100
264	1	1	RO	R8.3;50-400
287	1	5	RO	R73;50-400
292	2	4	RO	B2 R73;50-400
298	1	1	RO	R80;50-400
300	1	37	RO	R68 2;50-100
302	20	181	RO	B6 2A B6 B9 R2;50-100
303	9	98	RO	B2.1 B6 B9 R2;50-100
304	19	149	RO	B2 2 B2.1 B6 B9 2 R114 R42 4DR30 R42 6;50-70
305	5	48	RO	B9 R17.4;5-100
306	13	100	RO	B21 2A R8.3;45-100
307	1	110	RO	B2 5;50-70
308	1	1	RO	B6;45-100
309	21	438	RO	B2 2 B6 2A B6.1 2A RLD;40-70
310	10	71	RO	B2 B2.3;45-100
312	6	87	RO	B21 B6.1 R17.4;50-100
316	0	315	RO –	B1 2PD;50 BC –70 AD
333	2	13	RO	B6;45-100
363	2	8	RO	B6;45-100
369	27	288	RO	B2.1 B6 B9 R114 R2 R42;50-100
372	4	13	RO	B6.1;45-100
374	4	16	RO	R110 R8.3;50-400
381	40	249	RO	B2 B2.1 B6.1 2A RLD B9 R17.4 R8.3;50-100
383	2	9	RO	B2.3 R8.3;50-100
384	18	395	RO	B1 B2 B9 2 R69 2V STAB;50-100
385	59	594	RO	B1 B2 2 NCD B2 2A B2 B2.1 2 BUD B2.3 9H HPRF B21 B5 B6 B6.1 B9 2 B9 R69 2 R74.3 4 R74.3;45-100
387	4	18	RO	B2;45-100
392	29	487	RO	B2 2A RLD B6 2A B6 R2;45-100
393	2	13	RO	B6 2A;45-100
397	3	116	RO	B6 2 B6;45-100
399	21	326	RO	B2;45-100
403	2	4	RO	B6 B9 5 <*>;50-70
406	4	8	RO	B5 B9;45-100
408	1	2	RO	B9;45-100

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
409	29	333	RO	B1 2 B2 B2.1 B6 2 B9 R17.1 R42 5DR18R R49 8 R7;50-100
410	10	132	RO	B1 2/3 B2 2 R49 8;50-100
412	113	2312	RO	B2 2V B2 B2.3 5 B21 2 B5 2 B6 2A RLD B6.1 2 B6.1 2A B9 2A B9 R17.4 3 R42 5 ROD R42 5DR18 R42 R69 2 R69 9A RLD R69 9A R69;50-100
413	52	700	RO	B2 2 B2 2T B2 4 B2 B6 2A B6 R42 6DR27 R42 R74.3 4/5;50-100
414	22	376	RO	B2 2T B2 4 B2 B3 1A R94 3A;50-70
426	29	220	RO	B2 2T B2 B21 B6 B6.1 B8;45-100
427	15	78	RO	B2 B6.1 2 B9;45-100
432	1	10	RO	B21;45-100
436	43	518	RO	B1 2T B2 2T RLD B6 2A16 B6.1 9A;45-100
438	24	211	RO	B1 1 B2 2 B2 B2.3 2 B6 R75;45-100
468	6	12	RO	B9;45-100
489	53	232	RO	B6.1 2A B6.1 2A16 B6.1 B8;40-100
492	22	243	RO	B2 4/5 B2 B2.3 2T B21 2A COMB B5 B6.1 B9 2T;40-100
501	3	63	RO	B2 2V B24 B9 2;45-100
502	10	114	RO	B2 2 B21 ND B9 2 R17.3 R73 4 R73 5;70-100
504	4	102	RO	B2.3 2 R73 5;50-100
506	25	447	RO	B1 1 B2 2 ALX B2 2 B2 2T B2 3 BUD B2 B6 B9 2; 40-70
507	1	5	RO	B2; 45-100
509	33	243	RO	B2 2 B2.3 B6 R73; 50-100
520	3	14	RO	B6; 45-100
527	1	6	RO	B2; 45-100
529	1	8	RO	B2 2; 45-100
531	5	19	RO	B8 3 COMB; 40-70
534	2	11	RO	B2; 45-100
538	56	585	RO	B2 B6 2A B6 B8 2 B8; 40-100
544	105	900	RO	B2 2 B2 2B B2 2T B2 2V NCD B2 B2.3 5 B6 2 B6 2A B6 R105 R17.3 R73 2T R73 R75 3 ROD; 50-100
547	61	707	RO	B2 2 B2 B6 2A B6; 45-100
558	17	277	RO	B2 2 B2; 50-100
566	16	68	RO	B2 2 B2 B6 B9; 45-70
568	22	301	RO	B2 R69 2V STAB R73 2T R73; 50-100
569	14	81	RO	B9 2; 50-70
572	46	458	RO	B1 3A COMB B2 2 B2; 45-100
590	7	153	RO	B2 B6 2V NCD B6 B9; 50-100
612	1	1	RO	B6; 45-100
621	1	17	RO	R73; 50-120
634	14	89	RO	B21 B6 B9.1 R42 5; 50-100
653	2	23	RO	B6; 45-100
674	56	220	RO	B2 2 RLD; 45-100
686	6	406	RO	B2 2 B2 2V NCD B21 2; 50-100

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
687	1	27	RO	R16 2; 100-150
689	3	63	RO	B6 HPOF R73 R75; 50-100
690	18	308	RO	B2 2 B2 B6 2A B6; 45-100
691	1	23	RO	B6; 45-100
698	52	848	RO	B2 B21 B6 2A B6 2A16 B6 B9; 45-100
701	1	3	RO	R17.4; 50-100
707	45	623	RO	B2 2 B2 2T B2 B6 B9 2/3 COMB R17.4 R73; 50-100
709	59	1058	RO	B2 2 B2 2T B2 B21 5J B6 2A B6 B9 2 R69 2V STAB R73 R98 8; 50-70
710	43	231	RO	B2 B6 B9 2 R98 8; 50-100
720	2	13	RO	B21; 45-100
739	1	2	RO	B2; 40-100
791	2	38	RO	B6; 45-100
805	3	6	RO	B6; 45-100
828	2	35	RO	B2; 45-100
829	4	9	RO	B2 B9; 45-100
839	2	15	RO	B2 B6; 45-100
866	8	226	RO	B2 2 B6 B6.1 1; 45-100
867	16	302	RO	B2 2 B21 2 B9 2 B9; 45-100
874	6	4	RO	B6; 45-100
875	1	102	RO	R42 5DR18 <7>; 50-100
878	1	2	RO	B2 2; 45-100
879	29	184	RO	B2 B6 B9 2; 45-100
887	1	3	RO	B6; 45-100
905	3	35	RO	B6; 45-100
910	3	30	RO	B6; 45-100
916	22	326	RO	B2 2 B2 B6 B9; 45-100
922	1	1	RO	B6; 45-100
929	3	15	RO	B6; 45-100
964	50	504	RO	B2 2 B2 B6 2A B6 B9 2 B9 2/3 B9; 45-100
965	17	122	RO	B2 B6 B9 2 B9; 45-100
966	5	45	RO	B2 2A B6; 45-100
983	1	19	RO	R42 4DR30; 50-100
992	1	3	RO	B6; 45-100
994	10	34	RO	B6; 45-100
996	2	13	RO	B6 R68; 45-100
997	2	6	RO	B6 R17.4; 50-100
1001	49	369	RO	LR11 R14 4 R14 R14.1 4H R14.1 R16 R68 R7 2T R73 2T R73 2W R73 R73.1 2F R73.1 4H; 150-300
1008	1	18	RO	B2; 45-100
1009	6	106	RO	B2 2; 45-100
1011	39	423	RO	B5 2 B6 B6.1 2B; 45-100
1014	1	14	RO	R73 2W; 120-300
1015	11	270	RO	B2.3 5; 45-100
1017	11	109	RO	R68 R69 R73 2A16 R73 R75; 50-120
1020	7	95	RO	R16 R17.4 R68 2 R73 2A16 R73 R73.1 2F OAL; 160-300

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
1021	7	86	RO	B2 R68 2 STAB R73 R73.1 2F; 120-300
1023	156	3103	RO	B2 2A NCD B2 9A B2 B24 B5 2 B5 2T B5 B6 5 B6 B6.1 2A NCD B6.1 2A B8 B9 5 B9 R114 1 R114 3G R114 R16 3 ROD R16 3G R16 R17.3 3 R17.4 R42 4 R42 5 ROD R42 5DR15/17 R69 2A R69 2V STAB R69 R73; 70-100
1027	73	1427	RO	B2 B5 2 B5 B6.1 B9 5 R114 R16 3 ROD R16 3G R16 R17.1 3 ROD R17.4 R69 2A R69 R7 5A; 70-100
1029	2	84	RO	B2 2V STAB; 50-100
1032	1	37	RO	B6; 45-100
1033	17	478	RO	B2 B6 2V STAB B6; 45-100
1036	109	1725	RO	B2.3 B5 2B B5 5A B5 B6.1 B8 2/3 R15 R16 3 ROD R16 3G R16 4 R16 R17.4 R42 R56 R68 R69 2 R69 2A16 R69 2M STAB R69 2M R69 2V R7 R73 2T R73; 70-120
1043	11	203	RO	B5 B6 B8 R7; 45-100
1046	31	326	RO	B2 B21 B6 B6.1 9S HPRF B6.1 B8 2/3 ROD R16 R42; 70-100
1047	3	21	RO	BER15 R114 R69; 50-100
1048	59	533	RO	B5 R14.1 4H5 R15 1 R16 3 R17.4 R69 2A R69 R73 R73.1 2 AL; 160-300
1051	22	288	RO	B25 B5 B6 2 RLD B9 2 B9.1 R15 R16 6 R17.1 R26 2T R69 R73; 70-120
1054	1	4	RO	B6; 45-100
1056	17	1149	RO	B24 R69 2V; 45-100
1058	1	5	RO	B6.1 2; 45-100
1064	10	93	RO	R1.2 R14.1 4H R43 5 R68 R69 R73 2T R73; 120-300
1065	6	102	RO	R17.4 1 R69 R74.1; 50-100
1072	42	687	RO	B2 B6 2A B6 2A16 B6 2M B6 B9 2A B9 2T R114 R14.1 4/5 R14.1 4H AL R16 R17.1 R17.4 R68 2 R73 R74.1 R80 2/3 R80; 120-300
1073	5	63	RO	R14 4H R68 R69 2A16 R73 2 R73 4; 120-300
1083	10	80	RO	B9 2 R16 2 R42 5DR18 R69 R73; 70-120
1084	3	26	RO	B9 2T R15; 70-120
1085	4	37	RO	R14 4H R16 3 ROD R69 R73; 120-300
1087	30	1946	RO	B2 B6 B6.1 2A B8 2A16 B9 2A R17.4 R7 R73 R74.1 R8.1; 50-100
1088	10	183	RO	B2 5A B3 B6 R17.4 1; 50-100
1101	1	20	RO	B2 2/3; 45-100
1104	1	4	RO	R73; 50-400
1108	20	197	RO	B6 2A BER15 R69 R7; 50-100
1110	5	75	RO	B6 R68 2; 45-100
1113	2	11	RO	B2 R73; 50-400
1116	14	325	RO	B6.1 R17.3 3 R67 3F BDD R68 2 R69; 70-120
1117	17	438	RO	B21 NCD B25 B6 2A RLD R68 2V BUD R69 9A R69; 50-100
1118	1	6	RO	R69; 45-150
1124	1	9	RO	R16; 70-275

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
1125	4	26	RO	B6 R17.3 R17.4; 50-100
1128	18	97	RO	B2 B6 2 RLD B6 B9 2 R16 3G R17.1 R17.4 R7 R73; 70-120
1129	23	165	RO	B6.1 B8 5 B9 2 R16 R17.4 1A R17.4 R42 6DR27; 70-120
1130	1	13	RO	B9 2; 45-100
1135	1	45	RO	B2.3; 45-100
1151	1	30	RO	B6.1 2A RLD; 40-100
1158	2	5	RO	R73; 50-400
1160	12	254	RO	R17.4 R69; 50-100
1164	177	3998	RO	R109 R14 4/5 R68 R69 2V R7 R73 2; 120-200
1165	11	234	RO	B9 2 R16 4 R16 R17.3 5 R42 4DR37 DE R42 5DR18 R42 R69; 70-100
1179	4	73	RO	B6.1 R16 R69; 70-120
1180	15	56	RO	B6 R16 4; 70-120
1182	24	312	RO	B2 B5 2 R16 3G R69 R73; 70-120
1186	2	8	RO	R69 R73; 50-400
1187	1	1	RO	R17.4; 50-100
1189	18	153	RO	R16 2/3; 70-120
1194	6	5	RO	B2.3 B6; 45-100
1199	3	13	RO	B2.3 R7; 50-100
1206	1	0	RO	B5; 45-100
1208	20	295	RO	R14 2 R14 5J R14.1 4/5 R17.4 R68 R73 2W R73 R73.1 2 OAL; 140-300
1210	14	78	RO	R14.1 4H R69 R7 R73 2 R73 2W R73; 120-300
1216	35	205	RO	B9 2T R109 R16 2 R16 R17.4 3 R17.4 R69 2A R69 R7 R73; 70-120
1219	9	61	RO	R17.4 R43 4/5 BR R43 4DR37 DE R69 R74.1; 120-300
1233	3	25	RO	B25 2T B25 R73.1 2 OAL; 140-300
1236	20	295	RO	B2 4 B2 B6 B6.1 B9 2A B9 3 B9 R17.4 R69 2V STAB R69; 50-100
1239	3	23	RO	B2 B6.1 2A B8 2/3; 45-100
1240	35	251	RO	R17.1 R17.4 R69 2A R69 R73 2T R73 4/5 R73; 70-120
1241	68	266	RO	B3 B6.1 2 RLD; 40-70
1242	8	51	RO	B3 B8 5 R16 R17.4 R71 R8.3 2/3; 70-120
1244	9	264	RO	B2 B21 2 B6; 45-100
1245	4	86	RO	B21 B6.1 2 RLD B8 3A; 45-70
1249	5	63	RO	B21 B3 B6 B8; 45-70
1251	2	97	RO	B6 2A B8 3A ROD; 45-70
1254	2	34	RO	R17.4 R69; 50-100
1260	57	948	RO	B6 2A B9 2 NCD R15 1B2 R15 R17.4 1B R17.4 R7; 70-100

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
1262	1	4	RO	R73; 50-400
1264	13	58	RO	B6.1 R14.1 4H5 R42 5DR18 R50 R73 R73.1 2 BUD R8.3; 120-300
1270	2	32	RO	R69; 45-150
1276	5	161	RO	B2 B6 B9 2; 50-100
1280	22	200	RO	B2 B9 2T R15 R16 3 R16 R17.1 3 ROD R17.4 1 R17.4 R42 4 R69 2A R69 R73; 70-120
1281	1	156	RO	B6 2A; 45-100
1299	6	71	RO	R17.4 R43 5DR18/31 R73; 120-160
1300	8	90	RO	B9 2 R17.4 1A R17.4 R68 R73; 50-100
1303	35	298	RO	B2 2 B2 4/5 LR5 R14.1 4H SL R17.4 R25 3 RD2 R46 5 R68 2 STAB R69 R73 2 BUD R73 2T R73 2W R73 R73.1 2F BUD R73.1 4/5; 250-400
1304	8	18	RO	R17.4 R68 R7 3G; 50-70
1305	17	226	RO	B6 2A1-4 B6 B9 2A RLD R15 R17.4 R7 2/3 ROD R7 3 COMB R7 3G R73; 70-100
1310	1	9	RO	R73 2; 50-400
1312	2	16	RO	R16 R26 2T; 90-120
1315	2	2	RO	B2 R7 3A; 50-100
1317	36	245	RO	R26 2T; 50-100
1318	22	137	RO	B9 2 R26 2T; 50-100
1319	2	36	RO	B6; 50-100
2042	1	6	RO	B6; 45-100
2048	4	3	RO	B6; 45-100
2203	13	169	RO	B2 2A NCD B2 B21 B6 R73; 50-70
2204	1	42	RO	B2 ; 40-100

Table 12: ARC 330 98 Assessment of Roman Pottery, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
9	38	798	RO	B1 B2 2 B2 3 B9 2A15 BUD R7 R8.3 3 ROD; 50-70
11	12	155	RO	B2 4; 40-70
24	2	3	RO	B6 B9; 45-100
29	13	366	RO	B6 2A B6 B9 R69; 50-70
63	58	213	RO	B21 2 B6 2A R17.3; 50-70
64	9	224	RO	B9 2 B9 9A R68 R69 2M STAB; 50-70
65	3	18	RO	B6 RLD; 45-100
68	2	18	RO	R17.4 R69; 50-100
130	9	111	RO	B25 B6 R17.4; 50-100
133	2	7	RO	B6; 45-100
134	13	60	RO	B6 R16 R17.4 R73; 50-100
158	41	308	RO	B2 2 B2 B3 2 RLD B3 2 B6 2A B6 B6.1 2T B9 2 B9 2A BUD B9 2T; 45-70
234	124	1677	RO	B2 B6 2A B6 B9 2 R15 R16 1N R16 3F BDD R16 3G R16 4 R16 R17.4 1 R17.4 3A ROD R17.4 5 R7 3 R7 R73 R98; 70-120
235	1	16	RO	R17.4; 50-100
240	3	54	RO	B6; 45-100
270	2	5	RO	R42 5DR18 R8.3; 50-100
274	52	599	RO	R15 R17.4 1; 70-100
282	50	531	RO	B6 2 B6 2A B8 5A R16 R17.4 1 R17.4 R42 6DR27 R69 R7 4 WPD R73 2 R73 2T R8.3; 70-120
325	1	2	RO	R73; 50-400
557	2	3	RO	R73; 50-400
559	10	100	RO	LR1 LR13 LR13.1 LR23 7 LR26 2W LR3 LR5.1 4M; 350-400
598	1	19	RO	LR6 2T; 350-400
600	2	9	RO	R1.2 R7; 50-400

Table 13: ARC HRD 99 Assessment of Roman Pottery, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
0	65	970	RO	LR10 4 LR10 4DR38 LR10 LR11 LR13 LR19 LR22 7 LR3 2 LR3 2T LR3 2V LR3 LR5 1 LR5 2W LR5 LR6 2W R1 2V R1 5J R1.2 2 R1.2 2V R1.2 5 R1.2 R100 2 R100 2/3 R100 2AX R100 2T R100 3 R100 5 R100 R105 1 R13 R75; 350-400
2	1	2	RO	R13; 120-400
5	8	79	RO	LR1 LR10 4 LR3 LR5 R69; 250-400
7	41	323	RO	LR10 LR3 LR5 R1 R100 2/3 R100 R101 R15 R73.1 4H R73.1 R75; 250-300
8	10	62	RO	LR5 R100 R14 R73.1; 250-400
12	1	11	RO	LR10 4 ROD; 240-400

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
14	12	96	RO	LR10 4 LR10 LR13 LR19 2X LR5 4 LR5 R1; 250-400

17	1	8	RO	R100; 50-400
23	2	10	RO	R100 R69; 50-150
24	0	2	RO	R1; 50-400
32	5	18	RO	LR6 2T R100 R68 R75; 350-400
43	0	1	RO	LR11; 150-400
45	2	2	RO	LR3; 250-400
48	0	1	RO	R100; 50-400
51	8	58	RO	R1 R1.2 R14 R43; 120-250
53	37	425	RO	LR1 LR1.2 2FX LR1.2 LR10 LR3 LR5 4 LR5 4M LR5 LR6 2W LR6 2X LR6 R100 2T R100 5J R100 R13 4 R73.1 4 R73.1 R75; 350-400
55	2	20	RO	LR5 R100; 250-400
56	19	139	RO	LR1.2 LR11 LR3 2FX LR5 LR5.1 LR6 R1 2/3 R1 R100 2 R100 R73.1; 350-400
58	13	183	RO	LR1 4M LR1 LR10 4 LR5 4M LR5 R1 R100 R15 R75; 250-400
60	4	35	RO	LR13 LR22 7W7 LR5 2FX R100; 250-400
62	1	5	RO	R75; 50-400
67	13	93	RO	LR1 2FX LR1 LR10 LR3 LR5 R1 R100; 250-400
69	70	525	RO	LR1 2T LR1 9M LR1 LR1.2 LR10 4 LR10 ROD LR10 LR22 7 LR3 LR5 2 LR5 5J LR5 LR6 R1 R100 5J R100 R14 R68 R73.1 R75; 350-400
71	3	149	RO	LR5 4M R100; 250-400
75	4	15	RO	LR5 R100; 250-400
77	5	69	RO	LR10 5 LR10 LR5 LR6 R1 R100 2/3 R100 5 R100; 350-400
80	5	55	RO	LR5 1 FND R100 2 R100 2/3 R100 R13 R15 R75; 250-400
86	4	25	RO	R100 R26 R43 R68; 120-160
89	1	3	RO	R69; 50-150
90	4	7	RO	R1.2; 50-400
93	1	4	RO	R100; 50-400
100	1	5	RO	R1 2V; 50-400
102	2	325	RO	LR22 7M22 LR5.1; 250-400
104	4	38	RO	R1 R1.2 2/3 R1.2 R100 R69 R75; 50-150
105	5	17	RO	R1 R1.2 R100 R75; 50-400
106	3	9	RO	LR5 4M R100 4 R100; 250-400
114	2	15	RO	R1 4 R73.1 4; 120-400
123	1	8	RO	LR10; 240-400
127	1	5	RO	LR5; 250-400
131	1	6	RO	LR5; 250-400
135	24	200	RO	LR10 4DR38 WPD LR10 5 LR10 ROD LR10 LR19 LR3 LR5 2FX LR5 R1 2V R100 2T R100 4M R100 5 R100 R43 R67 R75; 270-400
143	1	9	RO	R100; 50-400
149	1	27	RO	LR5.1 4M; 250-400

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
150	5	37	RO	R1.2 R100 R69 R75 4; 50-150
151	6	40	RO	LR10 4 ROD LR3 2T LR3 LR6 R100 R69; 350-400
152	23	137	RO	LR10 LR3 LR5 2T LR5 LR6 R1.2 2T R1.2 R100 R75; 350-400

153	14	82	RO	LR10 4 ROD LR10 4 LR10 LR3 LR5 R1 R100 4 R100 R75; 250-400
156	5	48	RO	LR10 4DR38 LR13 LR5 R1 R100 2T; 250-400
158	1	2	RO	R68; 50-200
159	6	66	RO	LR13 2T LR5 4 LR5 R1 R13; 250-400
167	3	6	RO	B2 LR11 LR5; 250-400
178	9	282	RO	LR10 4 LR11 3 LR5 4 R1 2 R100 2; 250-400
179	2	64	RO	LR1 4M R100 2; 250-400
181	3	33	RO	LR10 LR5 R100; 250-400
191	6	283	RO	LR1 LR5 2 R100 R75; 250-400
217	3	196	RO	LR5 WPD; 270-400
218	3	21	RO	BHAD WL; 200-400
219	2	42	RO	LR5.1 2; 250-400
220	2	7	RO	LR5 ; 250-400

Codes:

FORM	Expansion
1	Miscellaneous or otherwise unidentifiable flagon
1A	Collared (or hofheim-type) flagon
1B	Ring-necked flagon
1B2	Ring-necked flagon with flaring mouth (m&t fig 232.2)
2	Miscellaneous or otherwise unidentifiable jar
2/3	Jar or beaker; enclosed vessel
2A	Bead-rimmed jar
2A1-4	Bead rim jar: simple thickening, triangular section
2A16	Lid seated bead-rimmed jar (m&t fig 234.16)
2AX	Later bead-rimmed jar
2B	Short-necked jar (often with VL)
2C	Necked jar with carinated shoulder; 'figure 7' rim
2F	Black-burnished-type everted-rimmed jar
2FX	Late version of 2f
2M	Rolled-rimmed storage jar
2PD	Pedestal-based jar
2T	Otherwise indistinguishable necked jar
2V	Storage jar (other than 2m)
2W	Hooked-rimmed jar
2X	Lid-seated jars
3	Miscellaneous or otherwise unidentifiable beaker
3A	Butt beaker
3F	'Poppyhead' beaker
3G	Carinated beaker with tall upright plain rim
4	Miscellaneous or otherwise unidentifiable bowl

FORM	Expansion
4/5	Bowl/dish
4DR30	Dragendorff 30
4DR37	Dragendorff 37
4DR38	Dragendorff 38

4H	Rounded-rimmed BB-type bowl
4H5	Undecorated 4H
4M	BB-type flanged bowl
5	Miscellaneous or otherwise unidentifiable plate
5A	Plate with plain exterior profile
5DR15/17	Dragendorff 15/17
5DR18	Dragendorff 18
5DR18/31	Dragendorff 18/31
5DR18R	Dragendorff 18r
5J	Dish with simple rim
6	Miscellaneous or otherwise unidentifiable cup
6DR27	Drag form 27
7	Miscellaneous or otherwise unidentifiable mortarium
7M22	Young form m22
7WC7	Oxford white slipped mortaria copying m22
8	Miscellaneous amphorae
9A	Lid (usually post-70)
9H	Colander
9S	Amphora stopper

DECOR	Expansion
AL	Bb-type acute lattice
ALX	Other acute lattice
BDD	Barbotine dot
BR	Bead rim
BUD	Burnished
COMB	Combed
DEC	Decorated
FND	Finger nail decoration
HPOF	Post-firing hole(s)
HPRF	Pre-firing hole(s)
NCD	Incised
OAL	Open acute lattice
RCD2	Clay pellet/grog roughcast dec
RLD	Rilled decoration
ROD	Rouletted
SL	Single lattice
STAB	Stabbed
WL	Wavy line decoration
WPD	White paint decoration

APPENDIX 2: ASSESSMENT OF POST-ROMAN POTTERY

Lyn Blackmore

Conservation by Liz Barham

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This assessment discusses all the finds from ARC HRD 99, but only the material from the 1998 phase of excavation at ARC WNB 98; finds from the work in 1997 have been reported on elsewhere and were returned to CTRL. These will have to be integrated during further phases of work. The 1998 assemblage comprises a small amount of domestic pottery; most was recovered by hand, but some was recovered from the sieved samples. From the ceramic dating used by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, the bulk of the collection can be related to occupation between c.1125-1250/1300.
- 1.2 The study of the material should assist the following fieldwork aims:
- To establish a record of changing settlement and landscape morphology for the area
 - To determine the function of these area and changes through time

2. Methodology

- 2.1 The pottery was recorded on a context-by context basis using standard Museum of London proforma sheets. The different fabrics were isolated using a binocular microscope (x20) and recorded using codes consistent with those of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust. For larger groups, sherds of the same fabric types were recorded and bagged together, where possible by vessel or by form. The data was entered on the MoLAS Oracle database and the records converted to a table in the standard CTRL format. It should be noted that the 1997 finds were not recorded on Oracle, and that they have not been seen by the present writer.

3. Quantification

- 3.1 *Totals.* The pottery from ARC HRD 99 amounts to 87 sherds, all of medieval date from 17 contexts (see Table 1). All context groups are small; none has more than 20 sherds, and most have less than ten.
- 3.2 The pottery from ARC WNB 98 comprises 433 sherds of medieval pottery (total weight 4.949 Kg) from 46 contexts; only two sherds are of post-medieval date (weight 80g), while one is of Saxon grass-tempered ware. The largest context group is from [118] (118 sherds from up to 63 pots). Contexts [319] and [885] contain 51 and 21 sherds from 27 and 7 pots respectively, but most contexts contain less than ten sherds; contexts [819] and [956] appear numerically high, but in both cases the sherds are all from the same pot. After sorting and reboxing the pottery fills 2 full standard Museum of London shoe boxes (465 x 185 x 130mm).
- 3.3 The finds from ARC 330 98 include one medieval sherd and seven that date to the 18th or 19th century.
- 3.4 *Fabrics.* Eight different medieval fabrics were identified in the assemblage from ARC HRD 99, and eleven in that from ARC WNB 98. On both sites shell-tempered wares dominate, the most common being fabric EM35 (31 sherds). The second most frequent ware is EM36, which is a sandy ware with variable

amounts of shell, again probably from the general area. Sandy wares from the Maidstone/Rochester area are present in small amounts in both assemblages, but London wares are only found at ARC WNB 98. The distribution of the pottery from the latter site is shown in Tables 1 and 2. The one Saxon sherd found on ARC WNB 98 is of chaff-tempered ware. The pottery from ARC 330 98 includes only one sherd of medieval shell-tempered ware; the others comprise a range of post-medieval redwares, stoneware, transfer-printed ware and English porcelain.

Table 14: The distribution of the fabric types from ARC WNB 98

(expansions of the CAT fabric codes are listed at the end of this report)

Fabric	Count	%	Number of vessels	%	Weight
EM3	45	10.4	17	9.0	586
EM4	1	0.2	1	0.5	1
EM22	9	2.1	6	3.2	126
EM31	2	0.5	2	1.1	22
EM35	256	59.1	95	50.5	3345
EM36	91	21.0	47	25.0	626
EM48	7	1.6	5	2.7	35
M5	1	0.2	1	0.5	9
M26	1	0.2	1	0.5	3
M38B	17	3.9	11	5.9	140
M100	3	0.7	2	1.1	56
Sum	433		188		4949

3.5 *Forms.* Almost all the pottery from ARC HRD 99 comprises cooking pots (defined by external sooting); the only exception is part of a spouted pitcher. Cooking pots with a range of rim forms also predominate in the finds from ARC WNB 98; the most notable is a large vessel from [721] and [829]. This group, however, also includes several jugs, both locally made and imported from London. No definite spouted pitchers were found in this group. The finds from ARC 330 98 include an extremely strange object in fabric EM35; it may be part of a final, louver or industrial vessel, although the choice of shell-tempered ware for any of these functions is unusual.

3.6 *Date.* Almost all contexts at ARC WNB 98 are dated to after 1125, but four can only broadly dated to 1075-1225/1350. A few sherds from other contexts appear to be typologically earlier than the main occupation and are possibly of Late Saxon date. The end date for most groups is placed at 1250, but many could run to 1270-1300, while nine definitely date to after 1270; two of the latter are post-medieval.

4. Provenance

4.1 *Origin.* Fabric EM35 contains fossil shell and is made of Woolwich Beds clay; fabric EM48 is basically the same but with more sand. Fabric EM36 is more sandy and less easy to source. It was formerly thought that the greywares found on sites in the area were from the Limpsfield kilns in Surrey. However, it now seems more likely that these and the finds from ARC WNB 98 and ARC HRD

99 (fabric M38) are from a source in the area of Rochester or Maidstone (Streeten 1982, 93). The non-local wares are mainly from London; both the coarse and finer variants are represented.

- 4.2 *Use.* The medieval pottery from ARC HRD 99 mainly derives from ditch fills or from the area of the Roman 'kilns' or corn-drying ovens, which dates the destruction of these features to the 12th or early 13th century. There are no useful pit groups or spreads which can be related to medieval occupation as such, and this must have been outside the excavated area. All groups are small.
- 4.3 The distribution of the medieval pottery on the site of ARC WNB 98 is patchy, and even when the material is viewed by group and subgroup, most are quite small. The largest amounts of pottery are from the early medieval ditch and associated features (Group 40), which contained 124 sherds from up to 67 vessels. The second largest amount by sherd count is from a pit (Group 74), but here 66 of the 67 sherds are from the same pot (contexts [819] and [74]). The only other numerically significant clusters are in two pits within the circular enclosure (group 47: 57 sherds from up to 30 pots), and the sunken-floored building (52 sherds from up to 24 pots). The latter, mainly derived from the floor, trampled layers and a possible oven, would appear to be slightly earlier than the archaeomagnetic date from this feature. There is no difference between these finds and those from the demolition layer. The one sherd of Saxon pottery is from a posthole (Group 75).
- 4.4 *Condition.* Much of the pottery from ARC WNB 98 is abraded and comprises quite small pieces, but some contexts, notably [164] and [918] include some quite large and relatively unabraded sherds which cannot have travelled far. Most of the shell-tempered wares are leached, but this reflects the nature of the fossil shell rather than the conditions on the site, as the shell in other shell-tempered wares appears quite fresh.

5. Conservation

- 5.1 There are no requirements for conservation work on this assemblage unless it is decided to reconstruct the large shell tempered pot from ARC WNB 98 [739] and [819] for display or photography.

6. Comparative material

- 6.1 *Relevant sites.* There are a number of broadly contemporary sites in the west Kent with which this material should be compared. To the east there are a number of excavated groups from Rochester (*eg.* Tester 1968; 1970; 1981), and Temple Manor, Strood. To the west are Joydens Wood (Tester and Caiger 1958), Lesnes Abbey (Dunning 1961) and Dartford (Mynard 1973), while to the south-west are Eynsford Castle (Rigold 1971; 1973; finds in Maidstone Museum) and the manors of Fawkham and Scotgrove (finds held by Dartford Museum). On all these sites shell-tempered wares are common, and seem to have continued well into the 13th century. Canterbury lies outside the zone of pottery use and supply to the north of the Medway, which has more in common with the London area.

7. Potential for further work

7.1 The study of the material may assist the following Fieldwork Event Aims:

- *To establish a dated sequence of occupation and use.*

7.2 The finds show that most pottery is of much the same period on both sites and gives a good guide to the main period of occupation. It would seem that the site at ARC WNB 98 continued in use beyond that at ARC HRD 99, although the current dating of the pottery from the sunken-floored building is slightly earlier than that obtained from the archaeomagnetic sample. Further work is required to establish why this might be. The medieval object from ARC 330 98 is most unusual and should be noted in the report. The other finds from are simple dating indicators, and cannot be used for detail interpretation; there is, therefore, no potential for further work on this material. The one Saxon sherd from ARC WNB 98 hints at earlier activity in the area, but cannot, in itself, be taken as evidence for settlement.

- *To determine the function and economic basis of the sites.*

7.3 Spatial analysis of the pottery may help determine the extent of domestic activity, field boundaries and rubbish disposal on ARC WNB 98 and ARC HRD 99, but the finds from ARC 33098 are too few to offer any useful information. The most informative groups on ARC WNB 98 are from an early medieval ditch (Group 40), the sunken-floored building (Group 56) and three pits (Groups 46 and 74). Contexts with few sherds may be less significant for the pottery analysis, but they will help to help define the extent and morphology of structures/features in which they were found and to interpret the function of these areas.

7.4 The finds from both the main sites are quite similar; both have a limited range of wares and form, the latter comprising almost entirely cooking pots and dishes, with few jugs. No imports were found, and the amount of pottery from Tyler Hill is extremely limited. The latter occurs in Rochester, so the absence here might suggest that the Medway formed the western limit of its distribution. The finds are, therefore, in keeping with a rural context; despite the lack of exotic items they are of interest as little has been published on the pottery from this type of medieval site in Kent.

7.5 The following Landscape Zone aims (Towns and their rural landscapes 100 BC-AD 1700) may be addressed:

- *Did population increase and concentration effect natural resource exploitation and accelerate environmental change?*

7.6 There is insufficient pottery from either site to really answer this question, but the dominance of fabric EM35 fits with the known pattern for the area. The widespread use of the related fabrics EM35 and EM48, and also EM36, reflects the increasing consumer market in the 12th century, which was supplied by local potters using local shell-bearing clays.

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

7.7 Comparison of the assemblage with others in the area may help understand patterns of trade. The relative proportions of different wares and forms are consistent with rural domestic sites.

- 7.8 The following wider research aim is important to this study:
- *How can the pottery contribute to the development of Kentish pottery studies?*
- 7.9 The understanding of pottery types in north-west Kent is less developed than that in the Canterbury area, and these assemblages, although small, form a useful addition to a currently limited corpus of material which has been studied to modern standards. The pottery from these excavations includes wares require better definition. If fabrics EM35 and EM36 could analysed by ICPS analysis (Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometry) and possibly thin section analysis the results could be added to those of a wider, ongoing study of shell-tempered wares in south-east England (Vince 1998). Although scientific study of this kind is beyond the remit of the CTRL works, it would be of benefit to wider pottery studies in the county and would help to address some of the research questions raised by the CTRL project.
- Further work*
- 7.10 Further work should concentrate on addressing the research aims more thoroughly and using the pottery to understand the development and function of the site. Some finds are suitable for illustration and the large shell-tempered pot from ARC WNB 98 could be restored for photography. For the wider context, comparative study will help show more clearly how the assemblages relate to others in the region.
- 7.11 Potential Additional works
- Scientific analyses (20 samples)
 - Correlate pottery with stratigraphy
 - Visit other collections (eg. Maidstone Museum)
 - Library work
 - Select illustrations, prepare catalogue
 - Prepare report text
 - Write discussion with reference to research aims
 - Conservator's restoration of large pot for photography/display, if required
 - Pottery illustrations x c 8

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Table 15: Assessment of Pottery from ARC HRD 99, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early date	Late date	Comments (i.e. fabric groups/ form/ type/ presence of decoration)
0	5	24	MD	1225	1250	EM36 CP; M1 CP; M100 CP; M38 CP; from fieldwalking?
0	1	5	PM	1550	1700	PM1 JAR from fieldwalking?
53	1	6	MD	1050	1225	EM35 CP
58	3	10	MD	1125	1250	EM22
60	4	31	MD	1125	1350	M38 CP 1: rim possibly an import?
77	4	51	MD	1100	1250	EM36 CP; EM48 CP
105	0	6	MD	1100	1200	EM31 CP
127	1	4	MD	1050	1250	EM3 CP
141	8	166	MD	1100	1225	EM35 CP: early medieval rim form; EM36 CP
151	1	14	MD	1100	1250	EM36 CP rim
152	1	8	MD	1050	1225	EM35 CP early medieval rim form
153	12	171	MD	1100	1225	EM35 CP 2 early medieval rims; EM36 CP: 3 early medieval rims; EM48 CP
156	5	30	MD	1050	1225	EM35 CP; EM48 CP
158	2	69	MD	1125	1225	EM35 CP rim; M38 CP
159	13	168	MD	1125	1225	EM1 SPP spout; EM35 CP EM36 CP EM48 CP M38 JAR
163	0	4	MD	1125	1250	EM22 CP
166	3	49	MD	1100	1250	EM36 CP APST; EM48 CP
167	2	10	MD	1100	1250	EM36 CP
181	11	92	MD	1125	1250	EM3 CP fossil shell?; M38 CP very hard ?Tyler Hill

Table 161: Assessment of Pottery from ARC WNB 98, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early date	Late date	Comments (i.e. fabric groups/ form/ type/ presence of decoration)
209	5	31	MD	1100	1200	EM22 JAR; EM36 CP
210	2	10	MD	1100	1200	EM36 CP
211	3	97	MD	1100	1200	EM22; CPEM3; CPEM36 CP
238	1	48	MD	1050	1150	M100 CP
254	2	21	MD	1100	1200	EM36 CP
260	1	2	MD	1050	1150	EM48 CP
261	5	34	MD	1125	1200	EM22 CP; EM35 CP
262	118	718	MD	1050	1100	EM35 CP; EM36 CP; M5 JUG ROU; M5 JUG BAL
264	11	48	MD	1150	1225	EM35 CP; EM48 CP; M38B JUG; EM26 JUG
265	3	31	MD	1150	1225	EM35 CPM38B JUG
266	17	208	MD	1175	1225	EM35 CP RIL; EM35 CP; EM36 CP; M38B JAR, JUG

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early date	Late date	Comments (i.e. fabric groups/ form/ type/ presence of decoration)
267	6	60	MD	1175	1250	EM36 CP; M38B JUG
274	2	31	MD	1050	1100	EM35 CP
275	1	8	MD	1050	1150	EM35 CP
285	8	56	MD	1050	1250	EM3 CP
288	8	31	MD	1100	1250	EM36 CP
291	15	169	MD	1125	1250	EM3 CP; EM36 JAR DIMP; EM4 CP
292	15	236	MD	1100	1200	EM3 CP; EM35 CP; EM36 CP
293	1	15	MD	1100	1200	EM3 CP
294	7	95	MD	1100	1200	EM3 CP
319	51	226	MD	1050	1150	EM31 CP; EM35 CP; EM36 CP; M100 JAR; M38B JUG RIL
624	1	21	MD	1100	1200	EM35 CP
709	1	6	MD	1050	1150	EM3 CP
722	1	6	MD	1125	1200	EM35 CP
726	1	5	MD	1050	1100	EM35 DISH
739	14	486	MD	1150	1225	EM35 CP
751	6	742	MD	1150	1225	EM35 CP
795	6	64	MD	1175	1225	EM35 CP
803	1	9	MD	1175	1250	EM35 CP
819	52	821	MD	1050	1100	EM35 CP
885	22	153	MD	1050	1150	EM22 CP; EM3 CP; EM35 CP; EM36 CP
892	1	24	MD	1050	1250	M38B JUG
894	8	55	MD	1100	1250	EM3 CP; EM35 CP; EM36 CP; M38B JUG
906	4	23	MD	1125	1250	EM22 CP; EM35 CP
907	6	107	MD	1100	1225	EM35 CP; EM36 CP
956	21	160	MD	1050	1225	EM35 CP
2037	2	22	MD	1100	1225	EM35 CP; EM36 CP
2050	1	8	MD	1050	1225	EM35 CP
2053	1	13	MD	1050	1225	EM35 CP
2067	1	41	MD	1000	1100	EM3
2091	1	8	MD	1125	1250	EM22 JAR
562	1	36	PM	1550	1900	CPM1 DISH
617	1	44	PM	1475	1625	CLM30 JUG
751	1	10	EM	450	750	EMS4 JAR

Table 17: Assessment of Pottery from ARC 330 98, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early date	Late date	Comments (i.e. fabric groups/ form/ type/ presence of decoration)
1	1	9	PM	1800	1940	CLPM10B JAR
169	1	1	PM	1745	1900	CLPM7C BOWL
169	2	15	PM	1745	1900	CPM1 DISH
169	1	3	PM	1745	1900	CPM1.4 FLP
183	1	91	MD	1100	1250	CEM36 INDV?
6	1	4	PM	1780	1825	CLPM12G SAUC
6	1	33	PM	1780	1825	CPM1 DISH

Nb. The comments field lists each fabric code, followed by the forms present; the use of a decoration code beside the form code shows that this is the only type present in the context. Fabric codes are separated by semi-colons.

Expansions for Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric codes shown in this report

Fabric	Expansion	Range
EMS4	Organic Tempered	400-750
EM1	Canterbury sandy ware	1050-1225
EM3	Misc shelly ware	1050-1250
EM4	West Kent fine sandy ware	1125-1250
EM22	N or W Kent fine sandy with sparse shell and sparse grits	1125-1250
EM26	Coarse London-type ware	1125-1225
EM31	?Kentish coarse sandy ware with moderate shell	1100-1200
EM35	N or W Kent shell-tempered	1050-1225
EM36	N or W Kent sand-and-shell-tempered ware	1100-1250
EM48	N or W Kent? shell-filled fine sandy ware	1050-1250
M1	Tyler Hill Ware	1225-1375
M5	London-type ware	1180-1350
M38	North or West Kent greyware	1125-1350
M38B	North or West Kent fine sandy ware	1175-1400
M100	Misc unidentified medieval wares	1200-1400
LM30	Wealden(?) orange-buff white slipped ware	1475-1625
PM1	Local Post-Med Redware	1550-1700
PM1.4	Fine Post-Medieval Redware	1575-1700
LPM10B	Modern English Stoneware Jars	1800-1940
LPM12G	Transfer-Printed Pearl Ware	1780-1825
LPM7C	English Porcelain	1745-1900

Expansions for form codes shown in this report

BOWL	Bowl
CP	Cooking Pot
DISH	Dish
FLP	Flower Pot
INDV	Industrial Vessel
JAR	Jar
JUG	Jug
JUG BAL	Baluster Jug
SAUC	Saucer
SPP	Spouted Pitcher

Expansions for decor codes shown in this report

APST	Applied Strip
DIMP	Dimpled (Finger Tip) Decoration
RIL	Rilled Decoration

