

## 1.1 Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

*by Malcolm Lyne*

### *South of Snarkhurst Wood ARC SNK 99*

#### *Introduction*

- 1.1.1 Appreciable quantities of late Iron Age and pre-Flavian Roman pottery were recovered during the excavation of Area A at South of Snarkhurst Wood.
- 1.1.2 The bulk of the pottery was hand retrieved on site, from sections across the enclosure ditches and from the kiln or oven, a number of pits, postholes and other features. Smaller quantities of material were recovered during the sieving of environmental samples in the laboratory after the excavation.
- 1.1.3 The retrieval of pottery was undertaken in accordance with the Fieldwork Event Aims for the site, which are set out in section 2 of the main report, above. The recovery of this material was undertaken in order to refine understanding of the late Iron Age and early Romano-British settlement, and in particular of its morphology and function.

#### *Methodology*

- 1.1.4 The pottery assemblages were subjected to general sherd count, weighing and spot-dating. There are assemblages from 74 contexts: 19 of these were selected as being from contexts crucial for the dating of the various site phases. These 19 assemblages were further quantified by numbers of sherds and weight per fabric. They account for 24% of the contexts with pottery, 41% of the sherds and 36% of the total weight.
- 1.1.5 All of the significant pottery assemblages from the kiln are included in these 19 assemblages, as it was hoped that more detailed examination would indicate whether pottery was being produced in the structure or that vessel forms might give clues as to the nature of alternative industrial or cooking activities.
- 1.1.6 Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x8 lens with built-in metric scale for determining the sizes, nature, form and frequency of inclusions. Finer fabrics were further examined using a x30 magnification pocket microscope with built-in artificial illumination source. These fabrics are described according to the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's classifications (Macpherson-Grant *et al* 1995).

#### *Quantifications*

- 1.1.7 The excavation yielded 1487 sherds (14467 g) of pottery from 74 contexts: a further 387 sherds (2226 g) of material was recovered during sieving of environmental samples from seven of these contexts plus three other contexts. Tables 1.1 and 1.2 below give breakdowns of these figures by context and the spot-dates arrived at for the various assemblages.
- 1.1.8 Table 1.3 shows the excavated assemblages divided by phase, which indicates an apparent increase in the volume of pottery in use on the site during the period *c* AD 40-70 and a fall-off after that date. It should be noted that the two main features of the pre-Flavian period (kiln 283 and pit 172) were completely excavated, compared to the late Iron Age ditches, which were sectioned. However, the pottery provides an indication of their use in these periods. There is no certain evidence for occupation during the late Roman period.

- 1.1.9 Table 1.4 gives the form and fabric breakdown of the 19 key assemblages. Those from the ditches are unfortunately rather small and never exceeding 12 sherds in number. The seven assemblages associated with the use of the *c* AD 40-70 dated kiln in contrast total 329 sherds (2429 g) and the similarly-dated pit 172 produced the largest single pottery assemblage of 169 sherds (2076 g).
- 1.1.10 Table 1.2 gives the same information, but for the assemblages recovered by sieving. These assemblages by their nature are generally less informative but do include sherds from two contexts (143 and 157) which yielded no pottery during the excavation.

#### *Provenance*

#### Late Iron Age

- 1.1.11 The late Iron Age ditches 242, 243, 244 and 358 produced 410 sherds (3746 g) of pottery between them. The surface of the unexcavated pit fill 197 yielded a further 28 sherds (443 g) of similarly dated pottery. Sherds from a Fabric B9.1 cordoned beaker (Thompson Form G5-2) dated to *c* 0-AD 50 were found together with an unusual strainer in similar fabric and of probable similar date in ditch 242. This suggests that the enclosure ditches were dug at some time during the 50 years before the Roman Conquest. The rest of the sherds come from vessel forms which are not as closely datable but which are probably of similar date.
- 1.1.12 A group of pottery from context 131 in the fill of ditch 242 is of particular interest in that it includes the greater part of the strainer referred to above, and fragments from a necked-and-cordoned jar, two bead-rim jars and an everted-rim vessel. Large portions of these latter vessels are absent but the entire assemblage is in the local glauconitic sand tempered fabric B9.1. Sherds in this fabric are overwhelmingly predominant in late Iron Age assemblages from the site and probably indicate manufacture nearby.

#### *c* AD 40-70

- 1.1.13 The most significant features of this phase are ditches 241, 359 and 360, pit 172 and kiln 283. The ditches generally did not have much pottery. Ditch 241 produced six sherds (30 g), ditch 359 had two rather abraded fragments (35 g) and ditch 360 yielded a somewhat more substantial 72 sherds (645g) of pottery. This latter includes a number of jar sherds in B9.1 fabric and 22 fragments from two bead-rim jars of Thompson Type C1.4 (1982) in the *c* AD 40-70 dated flint- and sand-tempered MLIA2 fabric. Part of a lagena handle in Gallo-Belgic Whiteware is also present.
- 1.1.14 The 169 sherds from Pit 172 are fresh and come from relatively few pots. Sixty two of these fragments make up the upper part of a jar of Thompson Type B3-8 in glauconitic fabric (*c* AD 30-50) and there are many fragments from a bowl and a bead-rim jar in flint-and-sand tempered MLIA2 fabric (*c* AD 40-70).
- 1.1.15 The 329 sherds from the kiln indicate that it had a short life somewhere between AD 43 and 60. The 122 sherds from contexts 291, 325 and 280 relating to the kiln construction and its first and second phase of use are dominated by sherds in the glauconitic sand-tempered Fabric B9.1 (69%). Sherds in the pale grog-tempered Fabric B2.1 make up a further 24%. The 207 sherds from the upper kiln fill contexts 237, 238, 239 and 247 have Fabric B9.1 sherds down to less than 7% and largely replaced by those in Fabric MLIA2 (85%); B2.1 fabric sherds are down to 3% of the whole.

- 1.1.16 Smaller assemblages of pottery came from the posthole structures, and range between late Iron Age and AD 70, apart from 17 sherds collected from the surface of posthole structure 207, which range in date between *c* AD 130-200. These came from the top of unexcavated postholes and may be intrusive.
- 1.1.17 Pit 137 produced an assemblage of 41 sherds, including pieces datable to the late 2nd century. This makes the pit the latest significant feature on the site and probably peripheral to the contemporaneous occupation noted within the area of the nearby watching brief. There are too few sherds of this date to arrive at any conclusions concerning the status and function of the site at this time, although material of a similar date is reported from the 1950s investigations to the south. This suggests that settlement of these locations continued at least until the late 2nd century.

*Conservation*

- 1.1.18 As the pottery represents the primary dating evidence for the features and structures on the site, it should be retained until final decisions have been taken about the scope of further analysis.
- 1.1.19 The pottery has no immediate conservation needs, but it should be noted that investigational techniques recommended in the statement of potential will damage or destroy a limited number of sherds. It is suggested that a selection of sherds from the oven be analysed in order to identify any absorbed residues. Some selected sherds in glauconitic Fabric B9.1 should be thin-sectioned in an endeavour to determine a more precise geological source for these wares. All sherds should be retained and no further conservation is needed.

*Comparative material.*

- 1.1.20 The site is in an area of mid-Kent from which very few late Iron Age pottery assemblages have been published in modern times. Some of the older publications relating to this material are listed in the Thurnham villa assessment and these also apply here. The overview by Thompson (1982) of the late Iron Age pottery from the Medway Valley is probably the best available publication and lists assemblages of glauconitic wares seen to that date. Pollard (1988) adds further assemblages.
- 1.1.21 Other CTRL sites at Hockers Lane and Thurnham Villa have produced comparable late Iron Age pottery assemblages. These should greatly improve the understanding of pottery supply and forms produced and traded within the Medway Valley and adjoining areas. The possibility of producing a preliminary corpus of forms produced in local glauconitic wares drawn from South of Snarkhurst Wood assemblages and those from other sites covered by the CTRL is discussed under the Thurnham Villa assessment.

*Potential for further work*

- 1.1.22 The pottery is key to the dating and phasing of this site, which has only limited stratigraphic relationships between features. Limited further analysis of the pottery in conjunction with other datable finds (for example Roman building material) and the stratigraphic data should help to refine the sequence and dating of occupation on the site. This is critical to understanding the function of the site, and how it may have changed over time.
- 1.1.23 Pottery in the kiln appeared to have been deliberately placed, as if it formed part of the functional apparatus of the structure. Further study of the type of vessels represented, and parallels for their use elsewhere, may help to explain the reason for this. It is suggested that a selection of sherds from the kiln be analysed in order to

identify any absorbed residues. Understanding the function and nature of the kiln is key to understanding the function of the site itself.

- 1.1.24 Further limited study of vessel types present in the different assemblages should help to clarify the nature of activity on the site. The presence of mortaria and storage jar sherds, for example, is suggestive of domestic occupation. This will directly address the fieldwork event aims for the site, which sought to enhance understanding of the nature of the late Iron Age and early Romano-British settlement.
- 1.1.25 The fall off in the intensity of occupation after *c* AD 60/70, indicated by the much smaller size of pottery assemblages, is similar to events at the contemporary Hockers Lane site and others on this project. This seems to indicate a shift in the distribution of social units during the first 30 years of the Roman occupation. This aspect is further discussed in the late Iron Age and Roman pottery appendices for the Thurnham Villa and Hockers Lane post-excavation assessment (Appendix 1.1).
- 1.1.26 The late Iron Age pottery assemblages from this site, taken in conjunction with those from other CTRL sites have the potential to contribute significantly to our understanding of economic activity within the Wealden Greensand zone of the Medway Valley. It is recommended that some sherds in glauconitic Fabric B9.1 should be thin-sectioned in an endeavour to determine a more precise geological source for these wares.

#### ***South of Snarkhurst Wood Watching Brief (SDS) ARC 420/99 66+300 - 67+100***

##### *Introduction*

- 1.1.27 The South of Snarkhurst Wood watching brief to the east of the excavated area produced small amounts of late Iron Age and early Roman pottery. The pottery has a very similar date range to that from the excavated area and includes both unstratified and stratified material.
- 1.1.28 The pottery was hand retrieved during watching brief works.
- 1.1.29 The material was recovered in accordance with the Landscape Zone Priorities for the watching brief, which are set out in section 2 of the main report, above. The recovery of this material was undertaken in order to aid understanding of the late Iron Age/Romano-British transition, and of the rural economy at the time.

##### *Methodology*

- 1.1.30 All of the pottery assemblages were subjected to general sherd count, weighing and spot-dating using the same approach as that used for the excavated part of the site to the west: none of the assemblages were considered significant enough for more detailed quantification.

##### *Quantifications*

- 1.1.31 The watching brief produced 415 sherds (3991 g) of pottery from six features and Table 1.6 gives a breakdown of these figures by context with spot-dates.

##### *Provenance*

- 1.1.32 Most of the pottery adds little to our knowledge of the site, other than confirmation of its date range, but pit 21 produced 205 sherds (1971 g) from one jar of Thompson Type A3 or similar in glauconitic fabric B9.1. Thompson dates most vessels of this type to the 1st century BC, although later examples are known. The fill of Ditch 25 (context 24) produced a small (48 sherds, 473 g) assemblage of late 2nd century

date, including fragments from a BB2 everted rim jar and part of a Cologne roughcast beaker.

#### *Conservation*

- 1.1.33 Further analysis will be minimal. All of the material should be retained and will not need any further conservation apart from the sticking together of the jar from pit 21

#### *Comparative material*

- 1.1.34 This section is covered under the excavated part of the Snarkhurst Wood site.

#### *Potential for further work*

- 1.1.35 The nature of the retrieval of this material makes it unsuitable for contributing to any of the CTRL project aims other than as an adjunct to the pottery from the main excavation on the site.

#### ***Musket Lane (WBG) ARC 420/99 67+100-68+100***

- 1.1.36 A few fragments of pottery were recovered from the ploughsoil during watching brief operations at Musket Lane.
- 1.1.37 Four small sherds (7 g) are in a very fine sandy brown-black fabric which is probably late Iron Age. Amounts are too small to be regarded as certain evidence for occupation and could equally well be from field marling. The remaining sherds were of medieval and post-medieval date and are considered separately, below.
- 1.1.38 Limited further study of the sherds may allow a more definite dating to be established. There is no reason to retain this material in the long term.

#### *Bibliography*

Macpherson-Grant, N, Savage, A, Cotter, J, Davey, M, & Riddler, I, 1995 *Canterbury Ceramics 2. The Processing and Study of Excavated Pottery*

Pollard, R J, 1988 *The Roman Pottery of Kent*, Kent Archaeological Society, Monograph Series 5

Thompson, I, 1982 *Grog-tempered 'Belgic' Pottery of South-eastern England*, BAR British Series 108

## **1.2 Post-Roman Pottery**

*by Paul Blinkhorn*

#### ***South of Snarkhurst Wood Watching Brief (SDS) ARC 420/99 66+300 - 67+100***

#### *Introduction*

- 1.2.1 The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprised 4 sherds with a total weight of 59g. Two sherds (35g) were of medieval date, and the remaining two post-medieval.

#### *Methodology*

- 1.2.2 The sherds were counted and weighed by context. The pottery was recorded using the codes and chronologies of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) Fabric Series for the county of Kent (Cotter forthcoming a and b). The sherd weight and count by context is shown in Table 1.7. The following fabrics were noted:

- EM3A, E Kent shelly-sandy ware, 1075/1100-1200/25.

- EM.M5, Ashford Potters Corner shell-filled sandy ware, 1125/50-1225/50.
  - PM1, Red earthenware, 1550-1800.
  - LPM7BJ, Bone china, transfer printed, 1770-1925+.
- 1.2.3 The pottery has no potential for further study in pursuit of the research aims of the project, and could be discarded.

***Musket Lane (Site ARC 420/99, 67+900)***

- 1.2.4 The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprised five sherds (66 g), all from context 147. It was recorded using the codes and chronologies of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Fabric series for the county of Kent (Cotter forthcoming a) and b)), as follows:
- EM3A, E Kent shelly-sandy ware 1075/1100-1200/25. 1 sherd, 6 g.
  - M38C, N or W Kent hard fine sandy ware, 1325/50 - 1400. 1 sherd, 17 g.
  - PM1, Red earthenware, 1550-1800. 2 sherds, 29 g.
  - PM5, Frechen Stoneware, 1525-1750. 1 sherd, 14 g.
- 1.2.5 The assemblage is likely to date from the mid-late 16<sup>th</sup> century. It offers no potential for further study in pursuit of the project's research aims, and could be discarded.

***Bibliography***

Cotter, J, forthcoming a The Pottery, in K Parfitt, B Corke & J Cotter (eds), *Excavations at Townall Street, Dover*, 1996 Canterbury Archaeological Trust

Cotter, J, forthcoming b The Post-Roman Pottery, in A Hicks & M Hicks (eds), *Excavations at St. Gregory's Priory, Canterbury*, 1996 Canterbury Archaeological Trust

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- 1.2.6 Grateful thanks go to John Cotter and Nigel Macpherson-Grant of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust for their kind help in identifying and dating this material.

*Table 1.1: Quantification and date of late Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages from excavation (ARC SNK 99)*

Context	Count	Weight g	Period	Comments
105	12	63	AD60-100	inc. R16 biconical sherds
109	2	5	LIA	2 B9.3 sherds, abraded
110	3	20	LIA	All sherds flint tempered. Earlier part of LIA? Abraded
113	1	5	cAD40-70	MLIA2 sherd
117	2	14	0-AD50	2 B9.1 bead rim beaker
118	1	7	LIA-AD50	2 B9.1 furrowed jar sherds
120	71	638	AD40-60	inc. GBWW flagon, MLIA2 bead rim etc
121	5	57	AD40-70	inc. Gallo Belgic flagon frag
126	3	41	0-AD50	All B9.1 sherds inc. bead rim and necked and cordoned jar
128	18	122	LIA	Mostly calcined flint tempered, Early part of LIA?
129	12	59	LIA-AD50	All B9.1 sherds inc. bead rim beaker
131	56	646	0-AD50	All fabric B9.1 from four vessels, good profiles
132	2	18	0-AD50	inc. B9.1 cordoned beaker
133	41	569	LIA	
135	31	190	LIA	Nearly all fabric B9.1
138	41	365	cAD150 - 200+	inc. R43 DR31 platter
141	5	10	AD40-70	Small abraded crumbs
148	4	12	LIA	
151	2	18	Early Roman	B9.1 combed sherd, mortaria sherd, both abraded
158	7	58	AD70 - 180+	inc. East Sussex Ware
163	11	134	LIA-50	All B9.1 closed form body sherds
173	170	2051	cAD43-70	B2 butt beaker copy, B9.1 necked jar, MLIA2 bead rim
174	12	102	LIA-AD50	Nearly all B9.1, no diagnostic forms
178	10	92	0-AD50	All from B9.1 bead rim
181	1	27	LIA	B9.3 storage jar sherd, abraded
186	2	12	LIA	1 B9.3 sherd
196	11	45	cAD1170-1350	Med sagging base cooking pot
197	28	443	50BC-AD50	B9.1 predominant
200	4	33	AD170 - 200+	R43 Mortaria + 2LR2.2 sherds
210	1	5	AD40-70	1MLIA2 sherd
212	1	4	LIA-AD50	1 B9.1 sherd abraded
215	2	6	AD43-70	B2
216	4	8	LIA-50+	Comminuted
217	4	5	Early Roman	inc. 3 flakes R16
218	11	69	cAD130-200+	inc. 2 LR2.2 sherds and R14 everted rim
219	4	13	LIA-AD 70+	3 B2 jar sherds 1 B9.1 sherd abraded
220	6	51	?AD180+	inc. 4 sherds LR2.2, but rather atypical
227	2	35	Early Roman	Abraded
228	7	124	LIA-AD50	Mainly B9.1 body sherds, no diagnostic sherds
229	45	314	0-AD50	Nearly all from B9.1 bead rim bowls, 1 B2 body sherd
230	2	139	LIA-AD50	Pottery from contexts 230-239, body sherds in B9.1
233	90	609	LIA-AD43+	V. broken up inc. large furrow B9.1 store jar sherds
234	45	915	cAD43-60	Overwhelmingly large fresh B9.1 sherds + R16 beaker chip
235	3	68	LIA-AD43+	inc. B9.1 sherd and B6 hole-mouthed pot
237	122	862	AD30- -	Mainly from 1 MLIA2 bead rim jar

Context	Count	Weight g	Period	Comments
			50/60	
238	77	239	AD40-50+	Heavily broken up
239	6	31	AD40 50+	Heavily broken up
240	3	115	cAD40-60	Lower part of MLIA2 butt-beaker copy, large fresh sherd
246	19	162	LBA?-EIA	All sherds heavily gritted with calcined flint
247	2	45	LIA-AD70	All fresh B2.1 jar body sherds
251	1	5	AD40-70	MLIA2 but a bit coarse, could be prehistoric
252	26	165	LIA-AD50	All B9.1 body sherds
261	6	64	AD40-70	2 storage jar sherds in MLIA2
270	1	104	LIA-AD50	B9.1 jar sherd
272	3	11	LIA	Very abraded
279	5	17	cAD40-70	MLIA2 sherds
280	36	166	cAD40-60+	inc. girth beaker copy in brown sandy fabric. B9.1 sherds, comminuted
281	15	72	LIA-AD50	Nearly all B9.1 sherds heavily broken up
282	170	1881	cAD50-70	Mainly MLIA2 bead rims, some B2 and B9.1 pots
286	41	381	LIA-AD50	Mainly from 1 B9.1 combed beaker, fresh
291	38	578	0-AD50	inc. multiple cordon B9.1 barrel beaker + B2.1 cordoned jar
312	1	89	LIA-AD70	B2.1 jar body sherd
313	14	99	AD40-60	Large fresh B2 and MLIA2 sherds
314	17	137	AD120- 200	All from lower part of acute latticed? R14 c pot
316	10	179	AD43-60	All from one B9.1 bowl, imit? DR29 fresh
318	1	15	LIA-AD50	1 B9.1 body sherd
322	2	14	AD50-200	1 heavily abraded R17 flagon sherd
325	50	515	LIA	All from 1 B9.1 necked and cordoned bowl with something indecipherable.
326	12	237	cAD40-70	MLIA2 + B2 body sherd fresh
328	4	23	cAD40-70	MLIA2 sherd + 3 lumps fired clay
329	2	3		Fired clay pellets
331	4	10	Early Roman	3 sherds B2
336	2	19	LIA-AD50+	B2.1 body sherds
338	2	8	LIA-AD50+	2 abraded sherds B9.1 and B2
Totals	1487	14467		

*Table 1.2: Quantification of late Iron Age and Roman pottery recovered during sieving*

Context	Count	Weight g	Period	Comments
126	50	905	LIA-AD50	inc. pedestal jar base and furrowed sherd in B9.1,
143	1	1	AD40-70	Tiny chip MLIA2
157	3	24	cAD43- 70+	
158	4	8	cAD50- 70+	R16 jar comminuted
173	214	655	AD40-70	Heavily comminuted body sherd B9.1, MLIA2, B9.3, B2



Context	Count	Weight g	Period	Comments
229	17	326	LIA-AD50+	B9.1 and B2 sherd
230	28	92	AD40-70	inc. MLIA sherd (inc. pot from 230 - 239)
237	33	81	AD40-70	inc. MLIA sherd
269	3	9	LIA-AD70	Abraded
280	35	83	LIA-AD50+	Nearly all B9.1 body sherds, 1R16 sherd
Totals	388	2184		

*Table 1.3: Summary of late Iron Age and Roman pottery by phase*

Phase	Main locations	Spot Date	No of Contexts	Count	Weight g
Phase 0	Pit 245	Late Br.Age	1	19	162
Phase 1	Ditches 241,242	50BC-AD50	29	431	4111
Phase 2	Ditches 359, 360, Pit 172, Kiln 283	AD50-70	30	867	8207
Phase 3	Pit 137	AD70-200+	7	88	727
Medieval			5	62	1135
Uncertain			2	20	125
Totals			74	1487	14467

*Table 1. 4: Excavated key Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages from Snarkhurst Wood (ARC SNK 99)*

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
118. Primary fill of ditch 119				
	1	7	LIA-AD50	B9.1. Furrowed jar
126. Fill of ditch 125, sub-group 242				
			LIA-AD50	B9.1.Cordoned beaker
			L1A-AD50	B9.1.Necked and cordoned jar
	3	41	L1A-AD50	B9.1.Bead-rim,
129. Top fill of ditch 125, sub-group 242				
	11	54	0-AD50	B9.1.Cordoned bead-rim
	1	4		Fired clay
132.Upper fill of ditch 125, sub-group 242				
	1	10	AD40-70	MLIA2.Closed form
	1	8	LIA-AD50	B9.1 Cordoned beaker, same as in 126
	2	18	0-AD60	
141.Upper silt clay fill of posthole 145, of 4 post structure sub-group 204				
	3	3	AD40-70	MLIA2.Closed
	1	2	LIA-AD70	B2.Closed form
	1	2	AD50-100	R68.Small jar

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
	5	10	AD50-70	
157.Post pipe fill for post 159 at NW corner of 4 post structure sub-group 206				
	4	47	AD170-270	B2 variant? East Sussex Ware
	1	1	AD50-250	R17. Flake only
	2	10	AD180-300	LR2.2 Jar
	7	58	AD180-250	
173.Fill of pit 172				
			AD40-70	MLIA2.Bead-rim jar
	46	614	AD40-70	MLIA2.Bowl
	52	503	LIA-AD70	B2. 2 Necked and cordoned
	9	107	LIA-AD70	B2.1.2 Bead-rim jars
	62	852	LIA-AD50	B9.1.Necked and cordoned jar
	169	2076	AD40-50+	
174.Initial silting of Ditch 160, sub-group 358				
	10	84	LIA-AD50	B9.1. Jar bodysherds
	1	11	LIA	B9.3. Abraded
	1	7	Prehistoric	Sparse flint black
	12	102	LIA	
228.Top fill of Ditch 248, sub-group 242				
	4	113	LIA-AD50	B9.1. Jar base
	1	2	LIA	B9.3
	5	115	LIA	
	2	9		fired clay
237.Final deposit in depression at top of kiln 283, sub-group 319				
	111	813	AD40-70	MLIA2.Bead-rim store-jar
	1	7	LIA-AD70	B2. Jar
	9	41	LIA-AD50	B9.1 Jar
	1	1	LIA-AD70	BER15.Salt container
	122	862	AD40-70	
238.Final firing residues in kiln 283, raked out towards the south, sub-group 319				
	63	142	AD40-70	MLIA2.Bead-rim jar
	2	7	LIA-AD70	B2 Closed form
	6	56	LIA-AD70	B2.1.Jar
	5	33	0- AD 50	B9.1 Bead-rim beaker
	1	1	LIA-AD 70	BER15.Salt container
	77	239	AD 40-70	
	4	24	LIA-AD 50	B9.1.Closed form
	2	7	AD 40-70	MLIA2 Bead-rim
	6	31	AD 40-70	
247.Later silting in disused kiln 283, sub-group 319				
	2	45	LIA-AD 70	B2.1 Jar bodysherds
270.Layer of slumping in Ditch 248, sub-group 242				
	1	104	LIA-AD 50	B9.1.Everted-rim jar Large fresh sherd
280.Charcoal residue from 2 <sup>nd</sup> discernible firing episode in kiln 283, sub-group 319				
	6	8	AD 40-70	MLIA2. Closed
	2	12	LIA-AD 50	B1.Jar
	3	9	LIA-AD 70	B2.1.Closed
	20	97	LIA.-AD 50	B9.1.Closed
	2	4	AD 50+	R16.Closed form
	1	29	AD 43-60	R74.1. Copy of TR Girth beaker

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
	34	159	AD 50-60+	All bar R74.1 sherds heavily comminuted
291. Stone and pot setting inside mouth of kiln 283, and forming base of fire				
	24	462	LIA-AD 70	B2.1 Ev. rim cordoned jar
	14	116	LIA-AD 50	B9.1. Cordoned beaker
	38	578	LIA-AD 50	
325. Within charcoal rake-back deposit within kiln, probably related to the 1 <sup>st</sup> firing episode				
	50	515	LIA-AD 50	B9.1 Cordoned jar with burnished decoration. Large sherds from one pot

*Table 1.5: Sieved key Iron Age and Roman assemblages from Snarkhurst Wood (ARC SNK 99)*

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
143. Packing of post 145 in four-post structure, sub-group 204				
	1	1	AD 40-70	MLIA2, tiny chip
157. Post replacement silt abutting post-packing ph 159. Group 206				
	1	14	LIA-A D70	B2.1. Beaker rim
	1	5	LIA-AD 50	B9.1. Closed form
	1	2	?3rdC	R109, sandy off-white w/t fabric fired rough blue-grey Wickham Barn kilns Sussex
	3	21	?3rd century	
173. Fill of pit 172				
	2	18	LIA	Misc flint-tempered fabric
	40	122	AD 40-70	MLIA2 Bead-rim jar
	58	201	LIA-AD 70	B2.1. Beaker rim
	106	338	LIA-AD 50	B9.1.
	3	14	LIA	B9.3 jar
	3	4	LIA-AD 70	BER15 salt container
	212	697	AD 40-70	

*Table 1.6: Quantification of Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages from the watching brief area*

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
16	16	183	LIA-AD 70	10 B9.1 furrowed jar sherds, 1 B9.3 sherd, 4 MLIA2 bead rims
20	205	1971	LIA-50	All from 1 B9.1 jar
22	6	56	Early Roman	1 B6 storage jar sherd, 1 B2 jar, 3 R7 closed form sherds, 1 misc grey
24	48	473	Early 2ndC	38 sherds B2 jars, 2 R16 jar sherds, R14 ev rim, 2 sherds Cologne beaker
26	37	272	cAD 40-70	29 sherds B9.1 inc. furrowed bead rim jar, 2 MLIA2 sherds, 4 B2.1 jar sherds
28	21	681	LIA	20 sherds B9.1 jars
1	3	48	Med + 19thC	2 Med sherds 1 19thC china
9	3	17	LIA	Fabric B9.3
10	79	338	LIA	All from B9.3 jar
7	2	10		2 sherds RB

*Table 1.7: Post-Roman pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context, divided by fabric type*

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Comments
1	1	15	1075/1100-1200/25	EM3A
1	1	20	1125/50-1225/50	EM.M5
1	1	10	1770-1925+	LPM7BJ
7	1	14	1550-1800	PM1

*Table 1.8: Building material from South of Snarkhurst Wood Watching Brief  
(420/99 66+300-66+100)*

Context	Count	Weight g	Type	Period	Comments
1	3	50	Peg?	Medieval/ post- medieval	MoL fabric 3097. x1 fine sanding
1	1	10	?	M/PM	Fired ceramic
4	8	10	?	M/PM	Fired ceramic
7	21	60	?	M/PM	Fired ceramic
7	2	60	Peg	M/PM	MoL fabric 3097. Square nail hole
10	5	35	?	M/PM	Brick (MoL fabric 3046)/ daub
13	1	5	Peg?	M/PM	MoL fabric 3097
15	1	25	Peg	M/PM	MoL fabric 3097, fine sanding
15	2	10	Brick?	M/PM	MoL fabric 3033
16	2	10	?	M/PM	Fired ceramic/daub
88	84	150	?	M/PM	Fired ceramic