7.1 Assessment of Prehistoric Pottery

Lorraine Mepham

Introduction

- 7.1.1 In total, 3281 sherds of pottery plus one complete vessel were recovered during the fieldwork events. All pottery was recovered from hand-excavation.
- 7.1.2 In terms of addressing fieldwork event aims, the recovery and assessment of pottery is primarily to establish the economic basis of agricultural communities by placing such evidence in a secure chronological framework.
- 7.1.3 The study of the prehistoric pottery assists with the following Fieldwork Event Aims:
 - To identify the nature of the prehistoric activity, determine its extent and place in the landscape,
 - To establish a dated sequence for the origin and development of settlement including associated enclosures and trackways, etc.
 - To identify the use of space within the burial landscape
 - *Recovery of dated environmental and economic indicators if these are found to be present on site.*

Methodology

7.1.4 For this assessment, the pottery has been quantified (count and weight for WA fieldwork events, count only for CAT fieldwork events) on a context by context basis by broad fabric group (e.g. sandy, flint-tempered), with spot dates and the presence of diagnostic material recorded. Pottery from CAT sieved soil samples is not included here, but has been briefly scanned for pottery types not represented amongst the hand-excavated assemblage (no such material was found to be present).

Quantification

7.1.5 Pottery quantification by ware group is provided in **Table 11**. Where pottery from individual ware groups is recorded by both organisations, multiple entries exist to allow identification of that proportion of the assembalge that has been weighed (WA).

Period	Ware group	Count	Weight (kg)	Comments
ENE	Flint-tempered	44	0.422	minimum 2 vessels
	Shelly	4	0.028	1 rim sherd; min 1 vessel
?MNE	Flint-tempered	4	-	?Peterborough ware
EBA	Grog-tempered	2	0.005	body sherds, incised decoration
E/MBA	Flint-tempered	86	-	includes Deverel-Rimbury types
	Grog-tempered	64	-	+ 1 vessel (Food Vessel); includes Beaker, FV and MBA urn
LBA-LIA	Flint-tempered	1480	-	finger-impressed shoulders; both coarsewares
	Prodominantly flint tompored	224	0.025	little diagnostie
	Predominantly flint tempered	224	0.923	
	Grog-tempered	442	2.648	some rusticated, some scored; 4 IC; 2 complete carinated bowls
	Grog-tempered	14	-	includes ?'Belgic' types; some rusticated
	Predominantly grog-tempered	180	-	includes ?'Belgic' types
	Sandy	67	-	1 red finished fineware
	Predominantly sandy	110	0.728	little diagnostic
	Predominantly sandy	63	-	
	Greensand-tempered	17	-	
	Calcareous	10	-	
	Organic-tempered	1	-	
	Shelly	1	-	
	Amphora	1	0.064	Dressel 1?
UN	Flint-tempered	7	0.021	
	Flint-tempered	2	-	
	Grog-tempered	51	0.090	
	Grog-tempered	2	-	
	Sandy	9	0.025	
	Shelly	3	0.007	
	Unidentifiable fabric	1	0.001	
	Totals	3281	n/ a	

 Table 11:
 Pottery quantification by Period and Ware group

7.1.6 The pottery assemblage (3281 sherds; 20.716kg, + 1 complete vessel) includes material of early Neolithic, possible Middle Neolithic, Early/ Middle Bronze Age, plus a large group broadly dated between the Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age. A total of 75 sherds remain undated within the prehistoric period, largely due to poor condition (small and abraded) and the non-diagnostic nature of many fabrics.

NEOLITHIC

- 7.1.7 A total of 38 sherds, all from a single isolated pit (W136) have been identified as Early Neolithic. All are in a coarse, flint-tempered fabric, and could conceivably derive from one vessel. A further ten sherds from a second isolated pit (W175), have been more tentatively identified as of similar date. Six are in comparable coarse, flint-tempered fabrics, but with no diagnostic features, and four are in a leached ?shelly fabric, including one rim sherd from an open form with a slight carination below the rim.
- 7.1.8 Four sherds are potentially of Middle Neolithic date, although at this stage have not been positively identified. All four sherds are in fabrics sparsely tempered with coarse flint, which could be considered characteristic of Peterborough ware, although there are no other diagnostic features. All four sherds occurred with pottery of Early Bronze Age or later date (grave W29, ditch C3526, context C2769, and one unstratified piece provenanced to the 'main ring ditch' C3766?).

EARLY/ MIDDLE BRONZE AGE

- 7.1.9 Two small sherds, from W81 and W222 respectively, have been tentatively identified as Early to Middle Bronze Age on the basis of fabric type (coarse grog-tempered) and decoration (incised horizontal lines), although ceramic tradition is uncertain (Beaker, Food Vessel or Middle Bronze Age urn).
- 7.1.10 Pottery of definite or possible Early/ Middle Bronze Age date was more numerous to the west of Stone Farm Bridleway (64 sherds + 1 vessel). These sherds are in predominantly grog-tempered fabrics, some with flint inclusions. Most of these, in the absence of diagnostic features, can only be broadly assigned to the period, and not to ceramic tradition (Beaker, Food Vessel or Middle Bronze Age urn), although the thicker-walled sherds (eg. a group of 15 sherds from context C3719) are more typical of the Food Vessel/ MBA urn traditions. One complete Food Vessel was excavated (context C4618). Nine sherds have been positively identified as Beaker on the basis of decoration most of these are comb-impressed, but there is a small group (four sherds from context C4585) of finger-impressed ('rusticated') Beaker.
- 7.1.11 Found in similar quantities were coarse flint-tempered fabrics (86 sherds), some of which can be positively identified as belonging to the Deverel-Rimbury tradition (Middle Bronze Age), and some of which could equally be of post-Deverel-Rimbury type. No large groups were recovered, and many sherds occurred with material of definite Late Bronze Age date or later.
- 7.1.12 Perversely, none of the barrows considered to be Early/ Middle Bronze Age can be considered to be securely dated through ceramic evidence.

LATE BRONZE AGE TO LATE IRON AGE

- 7.1.13 The bulk of the assemblage (3002 sherds) comprises sherds in flint- (or chert-) tempered, sandy (some sandy/ greensand) and grog-tempered fabrics (or fabrics which contain combinations of these inclusions); there are also a few calcareous sherds and one organic-tempered. Some of the sand is glauconitic and some is beach sand; the range of inclusion types clearly demonstrates that a range of raw material sources was exploited. All of these fabrics have a broad potential date range from the Late Bronze Age to the Late Iron Age. Most of these are coarsewares, although a small but significant proportion can be defined as 'finewares' on the basis of fabric (finer, better sorted inclusions), surface treatment (burnishing or, in a few instances, red-finishing) and/ or the presence of decoration.
- 7.1.14 For much of this group, which consists largely of small, abraded body sherds, close dating is not immediately apparent. Some sherds at the coarser end of the flint-tempered (or flint/ grog-tempered) spectrum appear characteristic of the post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition of the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age. Diagnostic features characteristic of this period include finger-tipping on rims and shoulders.
- 7.1.15 More typical of the Early/ Middle Iron Age period are carinated and shouldered vessels in predominantly grog-tempered or predominantly flint-tempered fabrics, with some sandy wares; these include a small proportion of well finished and/ or decorated 'finewares', a few of which carry incised decoration. This group is best exemplified by two almost complete vessels, both plain carinated bowls, from graves (W68 and W69 respectively).
- 7.1.16 Much of this group is, however, in notably poor condition and close dating is therefore hampered; with the exception of the almost complete vessels from W68

and W69, only four contexts produced more than 500g of pottery (grave W45, pit C6499, ditch C6027 and context C3097). It is not possible to isolate here specific Middle Iron Age context groups on the basis of either fabric or form, although it is possible that the date range of this part of the assemblage extends into this period. There are some rusticated sherds, for example (mainly in grog-tempered or grog/ flint-tempered fabrics; e.g. a rusticated bowl from C1184). Many context groups have therefore been dated broadly to the Early/ Middle Iron Age, or allocated a non-specific Iron Age date.

7.1.17 The Late Iron Age is more readily identifiable here by the presence of a small quantity of finer, better made grog-tempered vessels, with beaded rims and frequently with scored decoration, and by the first appearance of 'Belgic' type grog-tempered wares. These are accompanied by a smaller quantity of sandy wares. The introduction of 'Belgic' wares into Kent is considered to be c.75 BC.

Provenance

7.1.18 The bulk of the assemblage (3245 sherds; 20,312g) derived from stratified feature fills or layers, with 37 sherds (404g) from unstratified contexts. Two almost complete Early Iron Age vessels came from graves, where they represent deliberately placed grave goods. Apart from the two almost complete vessels, overall condition is fair to poor, with many sherds small and abraded. Mean sherd weight overall is 6.3g (omitting complete vessels from totals).

Conservation

7.1.19 It is recommended that the entire prehistoric assemblage is retained. There are no conflicts between further analysis and long term storage. Although fragmented, the food vessel was substantially complete when excavated. It is proposed that the vessel is reconstructed for the purposes of illustration.

Comparative material

- 7.1.20 Neolithic pottery of any type is extremely rare in Kent, although find spots of Early Neolithic vessels (almost always isolated finds) are more common in the eastern part of the county (Dunning 1966). Within the CTRL project, another small group of Early Neolithic pottery has been recovered from Sandway Road (URS 2001a).
- 7.1.21 The later prehistoric assemblage (Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age) falls within the sequence reviewed by Macpherson-Grant (1991), and a number of assemblages within this date range are known from east Kent. Within the CTRL project, the assemblage from Little Stock Farm (URS 2001b) is amongst the best comparable material.

Potential for further work

- 7.1.22 As a whole, the prehistoric assemblage underpins any further consideration of prehistoric activity at Saltwood, by providing a relatively secure chronological framework on which all other analyses will rely. As such it is critical to the study of the changing palaeo-environment through time, and establishing the relevant period economies therein. Potential placed-deposits will also contribute significantly to a consideration of the ritual/ ceremonial use of the Saltwood landscape.
- 7.1.23 In addition, the assemblage in its own right forms a significant addition to the ceramic sequence for east Kent, and detailed analysis and publication of selected

(well stratified) context groups is recommended, involving full fabric and form analysis, following nationally recommended guidelines for the recording of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 1997). Fabric types will be correlated with the CAT regional fabric types series. A representative selection of vessels will be illustrated, in order to demonstrate the chronological sequence, and to illustrate particular feature groups.

- 7.1.24 The assemblage is of reasonable size, and the bulk of it is well stratified, although there is little in the way of vertical stratigraphy, and a relatively high degree of residuality. While the close dating of much of the assemblage is hampered by the lack of diagnostic sherds and by relatively poor condition, there are sufficient diagnostic forms to enable the characterisation of several ceramic phases, albeit with overlaps. Detailed analysis may refine the spot-dating of individual contexts undertaken as part of this assessment, but there are unlikely to be significant chronological changes within the overall sequence.
- 7.1.25 The small group of Early Neolithic pottery certainly warrants further analysis and publication, since pottery of this date is not common in Kent, as does the Early to Middle Bronze Age assemblage for the same reason (Beaker, Food Vessel and Middle Bronze Age urn, Deverel-Rimbury).
- 7.1.26 The later prehistoric assemblage (Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age) is of significant size, and can enhance the information already reviewed for the Canterbury area (Macpherson-Grant 1991), although its potential is perhaps limited by its relatively poor condition. There is sufficient evidence to show a significant 'Early/ Middle Iron Age' presence and 'Late Iron Age' activity at a lower level (continuing into the Romano-British period). Preliminary examination of the fabrics has shown that there is variation within the broad fabric groups, some probably chronological and some (for example, the presence or absence of glauconitic sand) probably a reflection of different sources of supply. Detailed fabric analysis has the potential to examine this variation in order to track changes in the production and distribution of later prehistoric pottery in east Kent.

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7.2 Assessment of Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

Malcolm Lyne

Introduction

- 7.2.1 The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages predominantly provenance from areas to the west of Stone Farm Bridleway, with the greatest concentration recovered from settlement C15. Further small assemblages were recovered from sieving of environmental samples.
- 7.2.2 Most of the pottery recovered from areas to the west of Stone Farm Bridleway originate from the LIA/ RB settlement site (C15) at the western end of the site, spanning the entire Late Iron Age and Roman periods. The sherds of this date from other areas further to the east are heavily biased towards the Late Iron Age and first one hundred or so years of the Roman occupation, are heavily abraded and almost entirely from field-marling. Some of these sherds are residual in later Anglo-Saxon graves and other features. As a result, this assessment will focus on the largely *in situ* assemblage recovered from settlement C15.

Methodology

- 7.2.3 All of the pottery assemblages from stratigraphically secure contexts were counted, weighed and spot-dating (**Table 12**). From the total, 58 contexts were selected as crucial for the dating of the various site phases and were further quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These key pottery groups account for 42% of the Late Iron Age and Roman stratified assemblages, 47% of the sherds and 69% of their total weight (the higher weight percentage is due to the inclusion of the cremation cemetery pots in these key pottery groups).
- 7.2.4 Fabrics were identified using a x8 magnification lens; finer fabrics were further examined using a x30 magnification pocket microscope, and all were classified using the CAT pottery type series where applicable (Macpherson-Grant *et al* 1995).

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Comments
C0002	19	188	0-270+	
C0004	23	283	120-150	
C0005	2	530	130-200	
C0008	11	66	Early Roman	Comminuted sherds B2,B8 and R16
C0010	23	272	LIA	Misc L.I.A. sherds
C0011	29	51	70-130	
C0017	1	6	60-150	
C0023	12	84	30-60	Fabrics B2 and R109
C0025	3	28	LIA-AD300	
C0027	4	66	70-300	Incl many sherds BER15 salt containers
C0028	3	20	170-300	Incl frag R1.2
C0032	6	15	200BC-0	
C0034	33	370	150BC-AD50	
C0035	12	52	0-270+	
C0049	21	284	60-80	
C0050	4	34	150BC-AD200	
C0052	1	88	60-80	
C0053	6	110	60-80	
C0054	1	224	43-70	
C0055	1	12	270-300	LR1.1 cooking-pot rim
C0056	1	148	50-80	
C0057	1	118	50-80	
C0059	2	2	43-70	

 Table 12:
 Quantification of stratified LIA/ RB pottery from Settlement C15

C0060	1	510	43-60	
C0061	1	386	43-70	
C0062	1	304	43-60	
C0063	2	92	10-60	
C0065	4	22	270-400	Incl fabric LR1 1
C0067	2	152	70-130	
C0069	1	244	70-130	
C0008	1	244	70-130	
C0069	2	0	70-130	
C0083	1	104	50-80	
C0086	1	198	50-70	
C0087	3	17	0-100	
C0089	21	355	170-300	Incl R73.1 pie-dish and LR1.1
C0094	6	26	300-0BC	
C0094	4	44	0-100	
C0096	1	116	30-70	
C0099	3	16	250-300	Late R16 beaker
C0101	1	296	70-150	
C0102	1	136	50-250	
C0103	2	454	130-210	
C0104	1	242	2nd c	
C0104	5	14	200PC 0	
C0105	11	14	200BC-0	
C0109	11	40	130BC-AD30	E1: D25 19
C0111	<u> </u>	25	LIA 70.270	
C0123	30	418	/0-2/0+	Fabrics BER15, B2, R16, LR1 and R50
C0124	62	749	200-270+	Heavily comminuted
C0128	5	14	LIA-70	Comminuted Fabrics B2,3 and 9
C0130	22	148	LIA1	
C0131	5	20	250-300+	Incl. LR1.1
C0134	4	58	270-400+	High-fired LR1.1 type
C0135	4	18	270+	Incl. LR1.1
C0141	1	6	170-300	Fabric R1
C0143	45	323	270-300+	
C0145	1	4	240-400	LR10 sherd
C0146	8	90	LIA_{-70+}	Fabrics B2 B9 B71
C0140	10	90	550 50BC	
C0100	10	90	Early Poman	Eabria D 16
C0177	1	22	50 100	Fabric R10
C0179	1	22	50-100+	
C0180	25	263	50-200	Incl.Fabrics R16 +R/3
C0188	13	66	Late 1st-2nd	Incl.Fabrics R16,R17.1
C0203	1	2	Roman	
C0204	1	9	LIA1	
C0209	6	31	150-300	Incl.Fabrics R1 + R73
C0215	1	10	150BC-AD100	
C0217	1	1	LIA	?B4/ B6
C0219	5	104	100-300	B2,R1.2 and R73
C0232	1	6	170-300	Fabric R1
C0268	56	269	200-400	R73 ev.rim jar,LR1 dog-dish,LR5 and LR10 sherds
C0269	7	44	240-400	Inc.Fab.R1.LR1.1.LR10
C0272	4	14	LIA-Roman	
C0274	1	20	LIA-100	B2.2 sherd
C0282	2	10	70-200	B2 and R71 sherds
C0300	L 2		10 400	
C0212	1	12	170-270	Fabric R3
00312	1	12	170-270 170-270+	Fabric R3
1 41 7 1 4	1 8	12 12 70	170-270 170-270+	Fabric R3 Inc.R1,R16,R73,LR1 sherds
C0315	1 8 22	12 12 70 280	170-270 170-270+ 50-100	Fabric R3 Inc.R1,R16,R73,LR1 sherds Fabrics B1,2 and B8
C0315 C0317	1 8 22 4	12 12 70 280 8	170-270 170-270+ 50-100 LIA-100+	Fabric R3 Inc.R1,R16,R73,LR1 sherds Fabrics B1,2 and B8 Fabric B2
C0315 C0317 C0319	$ \begin{array}{r}1\\8\\22\\4\\2\end{array} $	12 70 280 8 13	170-270 170-270+ 50-100 LIA-100+ LIA-100+	Fabric R3 Inc.R1,R16,R73,LR1 sherds Fabrics B1,2 and B8 Fabric B2 Inc.Fabric B8
C0315 C0317 C0319 C0328	1 8 22 4 2 5	12 70 280 8 13 40	170-270 170-270+ 50-100 LIA-100+ LIA-100+ 70-200	Fabric R3 Inc.R1,R16,R73,LR1 sherds Fabrics B1,2 and B8 Fabric B2 Inc.Fabric B8 Inc.Fabs R17.1,R73
C0315 C0317 C0319 C0328 C0336	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 8 \\ 22 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 50 \\ 50 \end{array} $	12 70 280 8 13 40 1152	170-270 170-270+ 50-100 LIA-100+ LIA-100+ 70-200 LIA	Fabric R3 Inc.R1,R16,R73,LR1 sherds Fabrics B1,2 and B8 Fabric B2 Inc.Fabric B8 Inc.Fabs R17.1,R73
C0315 C0317 C0319 C0328 C0336 C0352	$ \begin{array}{r} 1\\ 8\\ 22\\ 4\\ 2\\ 5\\ 50\\ 46\\ \end{array} $	12 70 280 8 13 40 1152 455	170-270 170-270+ 50-100 LIA-100+ LIA-100+ 70-200 LIA 240-400+	Fabric R3 Inc.R1,R16,R73,LR1 sherds Fabrics B1,2 and B8 Fabric B2 Inc.Fabric B8 Inc.Fabric B8 Inc.Fabric R17.1,R73 Inc.LR1 and LR10
C0315 C0317 C0319 C0328 C0336 C0352 C0369	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 8 \\ 22 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 50 \\ 46 \\ 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 70 \\ 280 \\ 8 \\ 13 \\ 40 \\ 1152 \\ 455 \\ 29 \\ \end{array} $	170-270 170-270+ 50-100 LIA-100+ LIA-100+ 70-200 LIA 240-400+ LIA 1	Fabric R3 Inc.R1,R16,R73,LR1 sherds Fabrics B1,2 and B8 Fabric B2 Inc.Fabric B8 Inc.Fabric B8 Inc.Fabr R17.1,R73
C0315 C0317 C0319 C0328 C0336 C0352 C0369 C0381	$ \begin{array}{r} 1\\ 8\\ -22\\ -4\\ -5\\ -50\\ -46\\ -2\\ 2\\ 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 12\\ 12\\ 70\\ 280\\ 8\\ 13\\ 40\\ 1152\\ 455\\ 29\\ 10\\ \end{array} $	170-270 170-270+ 50-100 LIA-100+ LIA-100+ 70-200 LIA 240-400+ LIA 1 170-300	Fabric R3 Inc.R1,R16,R73,LR1 sherds Fabrics B1,2 and B8 Fabric B2 Inc.Fabric B8 Inc.Fabric R1 Inc.LR1 and LR10 Fabrics R1 + R71
C0315 C0317 C0319 C0328 C0336 C0352 C0369 C0381 C0383	$ \begin{array}{r} 1\\ 8\\ 22\\ 4\\ 2\\ 5\\ 50\\ 46\\ 2\\ 2\\ 5\\ 5\\ 5\\ 5\\ 5\\ 5\\ 5\\ 5\\ 5\\ 5\\ 5\\ 5\\ 5\\$	$ \begin{array}{r} 12\\ 12\\ 70\\ 280\\ 8\\ 13\\ 40\\ 1152\\ 455\\ 29\\ 10\\ 87\\ \end{array} $	170-270 170-270+ 50-100 LIA-100+ LIA-100+ 70-200 LIA 240-400+ LIA 1 170-300 300-400	Fabric R3 Inc.R1,R16,R73,LR1 sherds Fabrics B1,2 and B8 Fabric B2 Inc.Fabric B8 Inc.Fabric B8 Inc.LR1 and LR10 Fabrics R1 + R71
C0315 C0317 C0319 C0328 C0328 C0336 C0352 C0369 C0381 C0383 C0385	$ \begin{array}{r} 1\\ 8\\ 22\\ 4\\ 2\\ 5\\ 50\\ 46\\ 2\\ 2\\ 5\\ 3\\ 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 12\\ 12\\ 70\\ 280\\ 8\\ 13\\ 40\\ 1152\\ 455\\ 29\\ 10\\ 87\\ 35\\ \end{array} $	170-270 170-270+ 50-100 LIA-100+ LIA-100+ 70-200 LIA 240-400+ LIA 1 170-300 300-400 43-100	Fabric R3 Inc.R1,R16,R73,LR1 sherds Fabrics B1,2 and B8 Fabric B2 Inc.Fabric B8 Inc.Fabric R17.1,R73 Inc.LR1 and LR10 Fabrics R1 + R71 Incl.B2 bead-rim
C0315 C0317 C0319 C0328 C0336 C0352 C0369 C0381 C0383 C0385 C0391	$ \begin{array}{r} 1\\ 8\\ 22\\ 4\\ 2\\ 5\\ 50\\ 46\\ 2\\ 2\\ 5\\ 3\\ 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 12\\ 12\\ 70\\ 280\\ 8\\ 13\\ 40\\ 1152\\ 455\\ 29\\ 10\\ 87\\ 35\\ 10\\ \end{array} $	170-270 170-270+ 50-100 LIA-100+ LIA-100+ 70-200 LIA 240-400+ LIA 1 170-300 300-400 43-100 250-400	Fabric R3 Inc.R1,R16,R73,LR1 sherds Fabrics B1,2 and B8 Fabric B2 Inc.Fabric B8 Inc.Fabs R17.1,R73 Inc.LR1 and LR10 Fabrics R1 + R71 Incl.B2 bead-rim Fabric LR1 1
C0315 C0317 C0319 C0328 C0336 C0352 C0369 C0381 C0383 C0385 C0391 C0425	$ \begin{array}{r} 1\\ 8\\ -22\\ -4\\ -2\\ -5\\ -50\\ -46\\ -2\\ -5\\ -5\\ -3\\ -1\\ -1\\ -1\\ -1\\ -1\\ -1\\ -1\\ -1\\ -1\\ -1$	$ \begin{array}{r} 12\\ 12\\ 70\\ 280\\ 8\\ 13\\ 40\\ 1152\\ 455\\ 29\\ 10\\ 87\\ 35\\ 10\\ 2 \end{array} $	170-270 170-270+ 50-100 LIA-100+ LIA-100+ 70-200 LIA 240-400+ LIA 1 170-300 300-400 43-100 250-400 LIA-200	Fabric R3 Inc.R1,R16,R73,LR1 sherds Fabrics B1,2 and B8 Fabric B2 Inc.Fabric B8 Inc.Fabric R17.1,R73 Inc.LR1 and LR10 Fabrics R1 + R71 Incl.B2 bead-rim Fabric LR1.1 Fabric R2
C0315 C0317 C0319 C0328 C0336 C0352 C0369 C0381 C0383 C0385 C0391 C0425 C0474	$ \begin{array}{r} 1\\ 8\\ -22\\ -4\\ -2\\ -5\\ -50\\ -46\\ -2\\ -5\\ -5\\ -3\\ -1\\ -1\\ -2\\ -2\\ -5\\ -5\\ -5\\ -5\\ -5\\ -5\\ -5\\ -5\\ -5\\ -5$	$ \begin{array}{r} 19\\ 12\\ 70\\ 280\\ 8\\ 13\\ 40\\ 1152\\ 455\\ 29\\ 100\\ 87\\ 35\\ 10\\ 2\\ 10 \end{array} $	170-270 170-270+ 50-100 LIA-100+ LIA-100+ 70-200 LIA 240-400+ LIA 1 170-300 300-400 43-100 250-400 LIA-200 LIA 1	Fabric R3 Fabric R3 Inc.R1,R16,R73,LR1 sherds Fabrics B1,2 and B8 Fabric B2 Inc.Fabric B8 Inc.Fabs R17.1,R73 Inc.LR1 and LR10 Fabrics R1 + R71 Incl.B2 bead-rim Fabric LR1.1 Fabric B2
C0315 C0317 C0319 C0328 C0336 C0352 C0369 C0381 C0383 C0385 C0391 C0425 C0474 C0485	$ \begin{array}{r} 1\\ 8\\ -22\\ -4\\ -2\\ -5\\ -50\\ -46\\ -2\\ -2\\ -5\\ -3\\ -1\\ -1\\ -2\\ -1\\ -1\\ -2\\ -1\\ -1\\ -2\\ -1\\ -1\\ -2\\ -2\\ -2\\ -2\\ -2\\ -2\\ -2\\ -2\\ -2\\ -2$	$ \begin{array}{r} 19\\ 12\\ 70\\ 280\\ 8\\ 13\\ 40\\ 1152\\ 455\\ 29\\ 100\\ 87\\ 35\\ 10\\ 2\\ 10\\ 15\\ 15\\ 15\\ 15\\ 15\\ 15\\ 15\\ 15\\ 15\\ 15$	170-270 170-270+ 50-100 LIA-100+ LIA-100+ 70-200 LIA 240-400+ LIA 1 170-300 300-400 43-100 250-400 LIA-200 LIA 1 LIA 1 LIA 1	Fabric R3 Fabric R3 Inc.R1,R16,R73,LR1 sherds Fabrics B1,2 and B8 Fabric B2 Inc.Fabric B8 Inc.Fabs R17.1,R73 Inc.LR1 and LR10 Fabrics R1 + R71 Incl.B2 bead-rim Fabric LR1.1 Fabric B2
C0315 C0317 C0319 C0328 C0336 C0352 C0369 C0381 C0383 C0385 C0391 C0425 C0474 C0485 C0485	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 8\\ 22\\ 4\\ 22\\ 5\\ 50\\ 46\\ 22\\ 2\\ 5\\ 3\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 1\\ 2\\ 1\\ 2\\ 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 19\\ 12\\ 70\\ 280\\ 8\\ 13\\ 40\\ 1152\\ 455\\ 29\\ 100\\ 87\\ 35\\ 100\\ 2\\ 10\\ 15\\ 4 \end{array} $	170-270 170-270+ 50-100 LIA-100+ LIA-100+ 70-200 LIA 240-400+ LIA 1 170-300 300-400 43-100 250-400 LIA-200 LIA 1 LIA 1 0, 100	Fabric R3 Fabric R3 Inc.R1,R16,R73,LR1 sherds Fabrics B1,2 and B8 Fabric B2 Inc.Fabric B8 Inc.Fabs R17.1,R73 Inc.LR1 and LR10 Fabrics R1 + R71 Incl.B2 bead-rim Fabric LR1.1 Fabric B2 Fabric B2
C0315 C0317 C0319 C0328 C0336 C0352 C0369 C0381 C0383 C0391 C0425 C0474 C0485 C0489 C0489	$ \begin{array}{r} 1\\8\\22\\4\\2\\5\\5\\50\\46\\2\\2\\5\\3\\1\\1\\1\\2\\2\\1\\2\\2\\2\\2\\3\\3\\1\\1\\1\\2\\2\\2\\2$	$ \begin{array}{r} 19\\ 12\\ 70\\ 280\\ 8\\ 13\\ 40\\ 1152\\ 455\\ 29\\ 100\\ 87\\ 35\\ 100\\ 2\\ 10\\ 15\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\$	170-270 170-270+ 50-100 LIA-100+ LIA-100+ 70-200 LIA 240-400+ LIA 1 170-300 300-400 43-100 250-400 LIA-200 LIA 1 LIA 1 0-100 LIA 1 LIA 1 LIA 1 0-100	Fabric R3 Inc.R1,R16,R73,LR1 sherds Fabrics B1,2 and B8 Fabric B2 Inc.Fabric B8 Inc.Fabric R17.1,R73 Inc.LR1 and LR10 Fabrics R1 + R71 Incl.B2 bead-rim Fabric B2 Fabric B2 Fabric B2 Fabric B2
C0315 C0317 C0319 C0328 C0336 C0352 C0381 C0383 C0385 C0391 C0425 C0474 C0485 C0485 C0495 C0495	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 8 \\ 22 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 50 \\ 46 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 13\\ 12\\ 70\\ 280\\ 8\\ 13\\ 40\\ 1152\\ 455\\ 29\\ 100\\ 87\\ 35\\ 100\\ 22\\ 100\\ 15\\ 4\\ 6\\ 6\\ 10\\ 15\\ 4\\ 6\\ 10\\ 15\\ 10\\ 10\\ 15\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10$	170-270 170-270+ 50-100 LIA-100+ LIA-100+ 70-200 LIA 240-400+ LIA 1 170-300 300-400 43-100 250-400 LIA-200 LIA 1 LIA 1 0-100 LIA 1	Fabric R3 Inc.R1,R16,R73,LR1 sherds Fabrics B1,2 and B8 Fabric B2 Inc.Fabric B8 Inc.Fabric R17.1,R73 Inc.LR1 and LR10 Fabrics R1 + R71 Incl.B2 bead-rim Fabric B2 Fabric B2 Fabric B3
C0315 C0317 C0319 C0328 C0336 C0352 C0369 C0383 C0385 C0391 C0425 C0474 C0485 C0495 C0495 C0495	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 8 \\ 22 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 50 \\ 46 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 13\\ 12\\ 70\\ 280\\ 8\\ 13\\ 40\\ 1152\\ 455\\ 29\\ 100\\ 87\\ 35\\ 100\\ 22\\ 100\\ 15\\ 4\\ 6\\ 3\\ 3\end{array}$	170-270 170-270+ 50-100 LIA-100+ LIA-100+ 70-200 LIA 240-400+ LIA 1 170-300 300-400 43-100 250-400 LIA-200 LIA 1 LIA 1 0-100 LIA 1 LIA 1 LIA 1	Fabric R3 Inc.R1,R16,R73,LR1 sherds Fabrics B1,2 and B8 Fabric B2 Inc.Fabric B8 Inc.Fabric B8 Inc.LR1 and LR10 Fabrics R1 + R71 Incl.B2 bead-rim Fabric LR1.1 Fabric B2 Fabric B2

C0546	2	12	LIA-100	Fabrics B9 and B2.2
C0547	1	6	LIA-100	Fabric B9
C0561	4	30	70-100	Fabrics B2 and R7
C0573	9	58	LIA 1	
C0575	3	40	150BC-0	
C0579	9	74	270-400	Incl.Fabs LR1.1,LR2.1, and LR11
C0580	3	24	LIA-100+	Fabrics B2 and B2.2
C0582	6	56	100-150	R16 poppyhead beaker
C0589	2	10	LIA-100	Inc.Fabric B2
C0591	13	106	LIA 2	Inc.Fabrics B2 + B8
C0593	42	598	150-200	
C0601	25	264	270-400	
C0611	98	1106	200-300	
C0617	3	14	LIA-100	Inc.Fabrics B2 + B8
C0621	9	106	240-400	Inc.Fabrics LR1.1, LR5.1 and LR23
C0622	10	172	150-300	Inc.Fabrics R74.1, LR2.2
C0623	5	59	LIA-100	Inc.Fabric B2
C0629	2	216	270-400	
C0635	15	261	150-300	Inc.R1 and R43
C0637	16	454	370-400+	
C0643	7	95	43-100	Inc.oxid.B1 flagon
C0686	1	1	LIA 1	
C0690	3	3	LIA 1	
C0694	1	3	LIA 1	
C0700	1	6	150-250	Fabric R73.1
C0702	37	304	150-270	Inc.Fab.R1,17.1 and 74.1
C0704	31	352	190-230	
C0705	13	132	200-400	Inc.R1,R73,LR1,LR10
C0727	5	34	200-270	Inc.late R16 beaker
C0729	2	12	270-300+	Inc.LR1
C0731	5	48	270-400	
C0733	12	174	200-300+	Inc.R14 pie-dish
C0735	19	386	200-300+	Inc R14 pie-dish,LR1
C0751	23	136	0-AD100	
C0754	5	33	240-300+	
C0759	13	262	LIA	
C0771	2	66	LIA	B2 bead-rim jar
C0804	13	362	70-200+	
C0805	55	827	0-AD200	
C0815	14	181	0-AD270+	
C0818	74	2346	0-AD270	
C0821	12	119	170-300	Inc.R1,R74.1,LR1.1
Subtotals	1,412	21,506		
Unstratified	408	5702	-	-
Totals	1,820	27,208		

Quantification

- 7.2.5 The excavation of the main Late Iron Age and Roman occupation area C15 at the western end of the site yielded 1,412 stratified sherds (21.506kg) of pottery from 137 contexts and 408 sherds (5.702kg) unstratified from the top-soil: a further 1,301 sherds (10.822kg) were residual in later contexts. Sieving of environmental samples produced a further 1,083 small fragments (2.398kg) of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery. The sieved fragments are untabulated because of a complete lack of diagnostic sherds from the very comminuted material and their resultant inability to contribute any additional information towards the dating of contexts.
- 7.2.6 Across the remainder of the site to the east of the settlement centre, a further 1,824 sherds (10.533kg) of similarly dated pottery were recovered, 275 of which (3.738kg) came from three contemporary *in situ* contexts. The remainder were predominantly small abraded sherds and are likely to derive from field-marling, the majority recovered as residual material in later contexts.
- 7.2.7 **Table 13** gives the breakdown of the excavated pottery for all sites west of Stone Farm Bridleway by period. This suggests that there was a great increase in the

volumes of pottery in use during the 200 years or so after AD 50 compared with during the 150 years or so before. The features belonging to the period c. AD 250-370 produced similar volumes of pottery when the shorter period of time is taken into account.

Event Code	Provenance	Provisional Date	No. of	No.	Wt. (g)
			Contexts		
ARC SLT98	Gullies C576, C273; Settlement C15	$c. 2^{nd} - 1^{st}$ century BC	6	24	117
	enclosure ditches				
ARC SLT98	Cremation C337	<i>c</i> . 100 BC – 0	1	50	1152
ARC SLT98	Settlement C15 enclosure ditches	<i>c</i> . 0 – AD 50	4	44	416
ARC SLT98	Misc. Late Iron Age features	$c. 2^{nd}$ century BC – AD 50	15	113	1127
ARC SLT98	Cremations C13, C14, C15, C16, C19, C20 and C21	c. AD 50 – 80	12	40	2528
ARC SLT98	Early roadside ditches, pit C835	<i>c</i> . AD 50 – 250	58	638	8712
ARC SLT98	Cremations C6, C12 and C22	<i>c</i> . AD 70 – 200	10	49	2381
ARC SLT98	Occupation levels in hollow-way deposits, pits C755 and C896	<i>c</i> . AD 250 – 370	23	379	3671
ARC SLT98	Oven C630/ C638	<i>c</i> . AD 370 – 400+	2	18	670
ARC SLT98	RB miscellaneous material	-	6	57	632
ARC SLT98	LIA/ RB unstratified material	-	-	408	5702
ARC SLT98	RB residual material	-	-	1301	10822
		Subtotals	137	3121	37930
ARC SLT98C	Oven C1385, upper fill of ring ditch C1041	<i>c</i> . 0 – AD 100	7	29	146
ARC SLT98C	LIA/ RB residual, unstratified and marling material	-	-	1004	5003
		Subtotals	7	1033	5149
ARC SLT99	Spread C3701	<i>c</i> . 150 – 50 BC	1	173	2494
ARC SLT99	Cremation in C4509	<i>c</i> . 50 BC – AD 50	2	102	1244
ARC SLT99	LIA/ RB unstratified material	-	-	43	172
ARC SLT99	RB marling and residual material	-	-	211	1474
		Subtotals	3	529	5384
			-		
		Totals	147	4683	48463

 Table 13:
 Quantification of Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery

- 7.2.8 As at Thurnham villa, after AD 370 Roman pottery assemblages are smaller and far fewer in number; the Saltwood pottery of this date was largely restricted to the fills of oven C630 and its flue beside the trackway. The few sherds from Early Anglo-Saxon corn-dryer C416 may also be post-370 in date.
- 7.2.9 **Table 13** also indicates the high level of destruction of Late Iron Age and Roman occupation horizons by both Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity and by ploughing. More than half of all of the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery by sherd count is either unstratified or residual in later features and nearly all of the cremation vessels are heavily truncated.

Provenance

PHASE 4/5: MIDDLE – LATE IRON AGE

7.2.10 Amounts of pottery are for the most part very small and residual in their contexts. A cremation in a simple bead-rim jar from Pit C337 probably belongs to this phase. The impression is given that either this phase of occupation was very short lived (which is unlikely) or the main focus of occupation lay beyond the limits of the excavated area. The pottery is largely made up of calcined flint tempered wares and those in grog and flint and grog-tempered 'Belgic' fabrics.

PHASE 5/6A: LATE IRON AGE – MID ROMANO-BRITISH

- 7.2.11 Most of the pottery assemblages from occupation features of latest Iron Age to pre-Flavian and the Early to Mid Romano-British periods incorporate material of both phases.
- 7.2.12 Some of the largest assemblages of pottery come from the fills of the roadside ditch on the north-west side of trackway C1. These fills produced pottery assemblages dominated by material dated *c*. AD 0-100 (predominantly the local soot-soaked sandy fabrics) but had 2nd and early 3rd century sherds as well. The lowest fill of ditch C816 also produced a number of sherds in a chaff-tempered salt-container fabric characteristic of Late Iron Age (to AD 70) assemblages from East Kent.
- 7.2.13 The thin layers of gravel metalling in the bottom of the trackway were part of a refurbishment of the road system within the settlement and can be dated, in part at least, to the early/ mid 3rd century one such area of metalling seals a section of recut roadside ditch or drainage sump which produced a significant assemblage of late 2nd to early 3rd century pottery.
- 7.2.14 Ceramic evidence for actual buildings is fairly elusive but it is likely that the cluster of post holes (group C333) adjacent to the end of ditch C578 on the north-west side of trackway C1 mark the site of a Late Iron Age structure five of them produced sherds of latest Iron Age to late 1st century character, as did ditch C525 immediately to the north-west. This latter feature drained into pit C924, which produced a large part of an unusual pedestalled bead-rim jar.
- 7.2.15 The site or sites of early Roman buildings are even more difficult to establish from the ceramic evidence, but one such structure may have lain in the comparatively pit free area immediately west of the post hole complex referred to above. This notion is supported by the fact that the highest concentration of second and early third century pottery from the four cuts across the north-west roadside ditch of the adjacent trackway came from cut C774 in front of this pit-free area.
- 7.2.16 The two groups of cremation burials on the north side of the eastern trackway span the period between c. AD 43 and 200. The earliest burial is probably that from C14 (c. AD 43-60) and consists of the truncated remains of two jars, a dish and a tazza in a local sandy fabric and a Gallo-Belgic whiteware butt-beaker. Cremations C15, C16, C19, C20 and C21 may be post AD 60 in date but earlier than AD 80. Cremations C15, C20 and C21 included white-slipped (Hoo fabric) butt-beakers and that from C19 includes a similar beaker in a local sandy fabric.
- 7.2.17 The Central Gaulish Samian Dr.27 cup and truncated Canterbury kilns flagon from cremation C6 date to *c*. AD 120-50: a less precise *c*. AD 70-130 date range applies to the two cremation vessels from C12. The latest cremation (*c*. AD 130-200) is that from C22 in the eastern group: the pots include a large poppyhead beaker in an Upchurch fabric and a Thameside grey ware dish.
- 7.2.18 Beyond the limit of settlement C15, a large number of abraded sherds were recovered which for the most part are probably from field marling. Of the 1,258 fragments attributable to such activity, only 3% can be safely attributed to later than the mid 2nd century and only two pieces to after AD 270. This can either be interpreted as indicating that arable cultivation came to an end during the 2nd century or that field-marling practices changed during the later Roman period.

PHASES 6B: LATE ROMANO-BRITISH/ 'SUB-ROMAN'

- 7.2.19 The lower layers above the metalling in trackway C1 produced pottery ranging in date from the Late Iron Age and early 4th century but with a predominance of post AD 200/ 250 material. This late material becomes increasingly significant towards the northern end of the trackway. None of the sherds can be dated specifically later than AD 350 and there is no certainty that any fragments are post AD 300 in date.
- 7.2.20 The lengths of drystone revetment along the sides of trackway C1 contained not only Roman but Middle Saxon sherds. The stratigraphic evidence from the various sections across these revetments do, however, suggest a date early in the Roman period.
- 7.2.21 The increasing quantities of late 3^{rd} to early 4^{th} century pottery towards the northeastern end of trackway C1 suggest that the main focus of occupation for this period lay immediately beyond the limits of the excavated strip in that direction. Some of the cluster of post-holes and pits in the angle between trackways C1 and C2 may also belong to a structure of this period: Five pits on the western edge of this cluster produced post AD 250 pottery assemblages of which the largest and most significant comes from pit C612 and was probably deposited during the period *c*. AD 250-70. The somewhat smaller assemblages from the other pits can be dated no more closely than to the mid-late 3^{rd} century, with nothing which need be later than AD 300.
- 7.2.22 Occupation spread C621 at the western end of the site produced a small assemblage dated to *c*. AD 270-400, including an Oxford mortarium and a very unusual handled bowl in oxidised grog-tempered ware these two vessels suggest a late 4th to early 5th century element.
- 7.2.23 Oven C630, situated on the south-east side of trackway C1, and within the corner formed by C1 and trackway C2 produced a small, but fresh-looking, pottery assemblage of late 4th to early 5th century date; including a rouletted Argonne ware bowl, a Much Hadham Oxidised ware flagon and a Preston kiln cooking-pot.

Conservation

7.2.24 Further analysis of the pottery would not conflict with long term storage. All of the pottery should be retained. The only potential conservation treatment required is the reconstruction of the various cremation vessels, the Argonne ware bowl from oven C630 and the unusual Late Iron Age jar from pit C924, and this could be regarded as optional.

Comparative material

- 7.2.25 East Kent is far better served by publications on Late Iron Age and Roman pottery than the Medway valley further West. The best recent overview of Late Iron Age pottery from the region is still that by Thompson (1982), who identified the existence of a ceramic zone in south-east Kent where soot-soaked quartz-sand-tempered wares were prevalent: Pollard's more recent work on Roman pottery from the region (1988, 30-3) provides some additional general information.
- 7.2.26 A number of Late Iron Age and Roman sites have been excavated in the Folkestone area over the last 15 years; producing a large number of pottery assemblages. The Folkestone Transfer Pipeline sectioned sites at Capel le Ferne, Great Hougham (3 sites) and Church Hougham (Lyne forthcoming b), and further sites were excavated at Dolland's Moor and Peene during work on the Channel Tunnel (Rady 1990).

These will shortly be published (Rady forthcoming). The Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit has also carried out excavations on the site of the Folkestone Roman villa, but it is unlikely that information will be forthcoming about this work.

- 7.2.27 The most significant recent publications on Late Iron Age site assemblages are those from the Marlowe Car Park, Canterbury (Green, Pollard and Thompson in Detsicas and Tatton-Brown 1995) and the Deal Iron Age cemetery (Parfitt 1995).
- 7.2.28 The Roman pottery from the region is well served by Pollard's overview (1988) and by Philp's two volumes on the Dover excavations (1981; 1989). Willson's two pottery reports in the latter publications contain a total of 718 coarse-pot drawings spanning the period AD 70-280 and give a good picture of changing pottery supply to a Roman site only 34 kilometres up the coast from Saltwood.
- 7.2.29 Philp's volume on the Late Roman shore fort remains unpublished but this deficiency of published late 3rd and 4th century pottery from Dover is made up to a considerable extent by material in the five Richborough volumes (Bushe-Fox 1926; 1928; 1932; 1949; Cunliffe 1968) and the various Canterbury reports. The most significant Canterbury Roman pottery reports are from the Marlowe Car Park (Bird, Green, Redknap, Willson, Pollard *et al.* in Detsicas and Tatton-Brown 1995).
- 7.2.30 There are also a number of lesser pottery reports for sites in the area and a number of unpublished ones by the author. These latter include reports on the Ickham Roman assemblages (Lyne forthcoming a) and on the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from sites along the line of the Folkestone Transfer pipeline (Lyne forthcoming b). The former report deals mainly with late 4th century pottery but also includes an early 5th century sequence. The pottery assemblages from the five sites along the Folkestone Transfer pipeline include pots from a small Late Iron Age and Roman cemetery which can be compared with those from the Saltwood one.
- 7.2.31 Other large unpublished Roman pottery assemblages come from Dolland's Moor and Peene, respectively 2.5 and 3.0 kilometres east of Saltwood. These sites were excavated by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 1987-89 (Rady 1990) and the material can be made available to compare with that from Saltwood.

Potential for further work

- 7.2.32 The Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery from Saltwood has considerable potential to address the following research objectives.
 - Establish a dated sequence for the origin and development of settlement including associated enclosures and trackways etc.
- 7.2.33 Examination of the composition of pottery assemblages from the settlement itself may also supply evidence for specialised activities taking place in discrete areas and for the social status of the site, although it has to be said that most of these pottery assemblages are far too small for detection of such specialised activities. Preliminary examination of the assemblages does, however, suggest that the site was of fairly low status; bearing out a similar impression given by the ephemeral natures of buildings and a paucity of ceramic building materials.
- 7.2.34 Examination of the published ceramic assemblages from these sites would enable us to observe any spatial fluctuations in pottery supply within a comparatively small area brought about by variations in social status, communications, specialised activities and other unforseen factors.

- Establish a chronology and sequence of development for the cemetery if one *is present*.
- *Recovery of information on Romano-British burial practice, palaeopathology and demographic studies.*
- 7.2.35 The pots from the cremation cemeteries at Saltwood also contribute to our knowledge of ritual activities associated with the interment of the dead during the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods. The pots and the nature of their burial at Saltwood (ritual damage, omission of fragments etc) can be compared with the treatment of those at the contemporary cemetery at Great Hougham Court Farm and other Late Iron Age and Roman cemeteries in East Kent.
- 7.2.36 It is proposed that the 58 selected key context groups should be published in some detail, although none of them are large enough for quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds (Orton 1975). The main emphasis in the pottery report, other than the use of assemblages to date the features from which they come, should be on the changing patterns of pottery supply from the Late Iron Age to the end of the Roman period, the types of vessel supplied by the various sources and comparison with similarly dated pottery assemblages from elsewhere in the region. Maps similar to those devised by Going to illustrate changing patterns of pottery supply to Chelmsford (1987, figs.52-9) should accompany this section of the report.
- 7.2.37 It is estimated that about 70 vessels will be illustrated, including 23 cremation vessels. Some of the fragments from occupation deposits are illustrated in Monaghan's corpus of Thameside and Upchurch industry vessel forms (1987) and will not therefore be replicated here.
- 7.2.38 It is also recommended that the pottery from the Oxford Archaeological Unit's 1997 assessment trenches on the site (OAU 1997) be incorporated in the report. The four pots from the cremation burial discovered at that time are included in the 23 cremation vessels for drawing referred to above.

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7.3 Assessment of Anglo-Saxon Pottery

Mark Davey

Introduction

- 7.3.1 A moderate assemblage of 764 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery weighing 4.781kg was recovered during excavations at Saltwood. This total does not include any pottery from the environmental samples, which were briefly scanned, only the hand-retrieved material being quantified and catalogued.
- 7.3.2 The study of the Anglo-Saxon ceramics assists with the following Fieldwork Event Aims:
 - to establish a chronology for the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries;
 - To establish the range of variation in burial rites and to view possible change in rite over time;

Methodology

7.3.3 All of the Saxon pottery included in this report has been catalogued by fabric code, number of sherds and weight per context. The codes employed (period codes: EMS = Early-Middle Saxon [c. AD 450-650]; MLS = Middle-Late Saxon [c. AD 650-850]; LS = Late Saxon [c. AD850-1050]) are in conjunction with the CAT Fabric Reference Collection. All contexts containing Saxon pottery have been spot-dated and all items of interest have been noted for further reference.

Quantification

7.3.4 The total number of Anglo-Saxon sherds recovered is presented in **Table 14**.

Table 14: Quantification of Anglo-Saxon fabrics

Fabric code	Count	
EMS1A	42	
EMS1B	14	
EMS1C	2	
EMS1D	48	
EMS1F	1	
EMS1G	21	
EMS2	23	
EMS3	11	
EMS4	15	
EMS4FG	8	
EMS5	1	
EMS9	1	
LS14	2	
LS100	12	
Total	201	

(Accessory vessels in graves are counted as one sherd each).

7.3.5 A total of 20 fabrics are present, indicating the range of pottery types or wares present. No obvious collection bias was apparent. The early Anglo-Saxon ceramic vessels came almost entirely from the central cemetery, from eight different graves. A Frankish pottery bottle came from a grave within the western cemetery. Fourteen different early Anglo-Saxon fabrics were provisionally identified, the majority of which came from the putative settlement area towards the western extent of the site. 7.3.6 Although there is a wide range of fabrics, six are represented by less than ten sherds and only four have more than twenty sherds. These are coarse and fine sandy wares, grog-tempered, and chalk-filled sandy ware. There are twenty sherds of Middle Saxon pottery, most of which may well be of seventh or early eighth century date. The vessel from SLT98C grave C37 can also be characterised as a Middle Saxon fabric, whilst accepting that it is certainly of seventh century date. The thirteen sherds of late Saxon pottery include five from SLT98C for which the identification needs to be checked (they could be Middle Saxon). The remainder are thinly scattered across contexts within SLT98.

Provenance

- 7.3.7 The overwhelming majority of contexts which contained Anglo-Saxon pottery produced only a single sherd or just a few fragments. Most of these sherds were distributed in small numbers within pit and ditch fills across the western part of the excavation area, although a few came from the central Anglo-Saxon cemetery and may originally have been placed in graves. There were no sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered to the east of Stone Farm Bridleway.
- 7.3.8 By contrast, the graves produced the highest sherd totals, accounting for 92% of the pottery from the central cemetery and 74% from the western cemetery, accounting for 71% of the overall Anglo-Saxon assemblage.
- 7.3.9 Not surprisingly, the graves also produced the only complete vessels and (with the exception of the unusual bowl in fabric LS1 from context 608) the only vessel profiles. According to the varying surviving conditions of the graves, the pots comprise either complete vessels or ones in numerous pieces. The overall condition of the sherds ranges from good to poor, with the inhumation vessels generally being in a better state of preservation than the smaller groups of pottery found away from the graves, which tend to be more worn and fragmented.

Conservation

7.3.10 Only the material from the graves warrants any conservation, namely the consolidation of any complete vessels and the reconstruction of vessel profiles for illustration. The remainder of the assemblage is quite small and, in certain cases, quite worn. It is recommended that the entire Anglo-Saxon ceramic assemblage is retained for future research.

Comparative material

- 7.3.11 The majority of the vessels recovered from the Saltwood excavations are hand-made domestic vessels with simple rims in a restricted range of forms, principally cooking pots and beakers. They cannot be closely dated, but can be placed generally within the sixth and seventh centuries, largely on typological grounds. The only imported vessel exception is a Frankish bottle from grave117 in cemetery SLT 99. This can be compared with similar greyware vessels recovered from graves at Finglesham, Folkestone, Ozingell, Sarre and Sibertswold (Evison 1979, fig 1.d-g; fig 2.a). These have mainly been recovered from seventh century graves.
- 7.3.12 All of the grave vessels (other than a sand and glauconite-tempered pot from grave C32, SLT 98C) have been manufactured in a sandy, shelly or organic-tempered fabric. These have close parallels with finds from Canterbury and the early Anglo-Saxon settlement at Mucking, whilst the coarse sandy small beaker from grave C39 (SLT 98C) is similar to that recovered from a child's grave at Lyminge.

Typologically, their fabrics and forms suggest that they are of seventh century date, although it should be noted that early Anglo-Saxon funerary ceramics from East Kent are not unduly common and they have been little studied (Myres 1969, 109-10; Mainman forthcoming).

- 7.3.13 The close proximity of the Channel Tunnel sites to the CTRL excavations at Saltwood provides an obvious source of comparative material. Here, EMS fabrics were, as at Saltwood, the predominant pottery type; at Saltwood, they account for 85% of the total Anglo-Saxon ceramic assemblage. The majority of this comparative material came from a settlement on Dollands Moor which was of early Anglo-Saxon date. Ceramic vessels have also been recovered from the cemeteries at Lyminge and Dover Buckland, as well as Mill Hill (Warhurst 1955, 37; Evison 1987, 92-3; Macpherson-Grant in Parfitt and Brugmann 1997, 244). There is a distinct contrast between the frequency of imported wares in these cemeteries, and the relative lack of locally-produced vessels. The latter can be seen within Buckland grave C87, Lyminge grave C42 and Mill Hill grave C67B. The majority of the vessels from Buckland, however, are wheel-thrown and Frankish.
- 7.3.14 The simple, plain forms seen at Saltwood can be compared with the vessels from Lyminge and Mill Hill, the former vessel also coming from the grave of a child, as is the case with several of the Saltwood vessels. No precise dating can be given to any of these vessels, however, given the simplicity of the form.
- 7.3.15 The unusual sand and glauconite-tempered vessel, although a rare form in Kent, does have parallels with a vessel from Pennyland (Williams 1993, fig.107.109) particularly for the presence of lugs on the exterior, whilst Myres has identified a pierced lugged vessel from Northfleet (Myres 1977, fig.77.349).

Potential for further work

- 7.3.16 The Anglo-Saxon pottery assemblage has to potential to address the following Fieldwork Event aims as follows:
 - to establish a chronology for the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries;
- 7.3.17 The pottery assemblage may assist the establishment of a chronology for the dating of the cemeteries, both in association with, and independent of, any other grave goods. Although pots occurring with metalwork in the graves are already "dated" by association, there is still a need to examine the assemblages in each grave and to determine what relationships they share with each other, and to provide a dating sequence for each grave. As noted above, the chronology of early Anglo-Saxon ceramics from this part of East Kent is little researched and is not well-understood. Comparisons continue to be drawn with well-dated assemblages from Canterbury, but there are also possibilities of relating the Saltwood ceramics to groups from Dollands Moor and from the recent work at the Buckland cemetery.
- 7.3.18 The Saltwood ceramics derive both from settlement and cemetery contexts and they need to be viewed together and compared with published and unpublished material from the region. They form one of the most important groups for this period within this region of East Kent and there is the potential to establish whether influences in potting traditions come from the continent, from West Sussex, or from the Canterbury area.
 - to establish the range of variation in burial rites, and to view possible change in rite over time;

- 7.3.19 Variations in burial rites and the general development of the cemetery can be highlighted by a study of the pottery; do the vessels, for example, come from the graves of males or females, juveniles or adults? Provisional results suggest that they are found in burials of both males and females, without any obvious patterning; but that they are prominent in the graves of children and juveniles, and less apparent in the graves of adults. In addition, it may be possible to determine whether the pottery was deliberately made for burial in the grave, or whether vessels were re-used (*i.e.* evidence for wear, sooting and completeness).
 - To recover dated environmental and economic indicators
- 7.3.20 The assemblage of Anglo-Saxon ceramics is not large and most of it is confined to the early Anglo-Saxon period. That material does have the potential to examine questions of trade, economy and exchange. It has already been noted that one of the complete vessels is Frankish, and that can be considered within the framework of trade relations between south-east England and northern France in the early Anglo-Saxon period. The local ceramics are also economic indicators, in terms of their relationship with other ceramic zones of east Kent and east Sussex. The influences on ceramic traditions of this period appear to derive more from east Sussex than from elsewhere in east Kent, a situation observed also for the Iron Age. There is the potential to examine these influences, by comparison both with material from other CTRL sites, and with published assemblages from Sussex and Kent.
- 7.3.21 A further research question can also be proposed. To date, little work has been done on the fabric types in the region, and it is suggested that a programme of scientific analysis could be undertaken in order to clarify the major fabric types. Bearing in mind the fact that the site is situated on a complicated geological zone, it is proposed that a series of thin section and possible ICPS (Inducto - Coupled Plasma Spectography) samples be analysed, using fabric examples from Canterbury, Saltwood and the adjacent Channel Tunnel sites.
- 7.3.22 The sourced fabrics from both Saltwood and Canterbury are visually indistinguishable, and it is proposed that the fabrics are scientifically analysed in order to characterise their petrological differences. This would also help to categorise the sand and glauconite tempered vessel from grave C32, a very unusual and rare form in Kent, the abundance of glauconite being more commonly seen with Roman ceramics. It would assist in determining ceramic sources with greater precision and that itself would help in the development of the understanding of ceramic zones and trade links.

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7.4 Assessment of Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

John Cotter

Introduction

- 7.4.1 The 450 post-Saxon sherds were recovered by hand excavation from 115 separate contexts (including those designated as unstratified or of uncertain provenance). In addition a small quantity of pottery came from the environmental samples. The latter material was briefly scanned but was not recorded in any detail.
- 7.4.2 The study of this material will assist in the following Fieldwork Event Aims:
 - to recovery artefact assemblages (especially pottery) to elucidate the sequence of site development;
 - To recover environmental and other economic indicators if these are found to be present on the site.
- 7.4.3 The early medieval pottery forms the major element of the dating framework for the later phases of activity on the site. It also provides some information relating to trade and exchange and has the potential to assist in research questions relating to the provenance and dating of certain locally-important ceramic traditions.

Methodology

7.4.4 All material has been catalogued with reference to the CAT Fabric Reference Series (**Table 15**), and by number and weight of sherds per context therein (**Table 16**).

Fabric code	Description	Date Range (AD)
PR100	PR unident	450-1900
EM1	EM Cant sandy	1050-1225
EM2	EM shelly	1050-1225/ 50
EM29	EM Fine sandy with flint and sparse shell	1125/ 50-1250
EM30	EM non-local coarse sand and shell-tempered	1050/75-1175/1200
EM32	EM ?East Sussex flint and shell-tempered	1050/75-1225/50
EM33	EM ?East Sussex shell and flint-tempered coarse sandy	1075-1250
EM41	EM non-local mod. quartz sand with shell and flint temper	1050-1175/ 1200
EM45	EM non-local coarse sandy	1050/75-1175/1200
EM100	EM unident	1050-1250
EM.M5	Ashford Potter's Corner-type shelly-sandy	1125/ 50-1225/ 50
M1	Tyler Hill ware	1225-1350
M37	?Medway chalk-tempered sandy	1225-1400
M40B	Ashford/ Wealden sandy	1200/25-1400
M40C	Ashford/ Wealden pasty with chalk	1250-1450
M100	Med. Unident.	1200-1400
LM1	LM Tyler Hill	1375-1525
LM2	LM fine earthenware	1475-1525/ 50
LM32	Wealden orange-buff sandy	1475-1550
PM40B	Chinese porcelain 'famille rose'	1725-1775/1800
PM100	PM unident.	1550-1775
LPM*	'Modern' wares	1775/1800-1925

Table 15:	Fabric code summary
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7.4.5 Fabrics were identified by both visual inspection and with the aid of a microscope (x20 magnification). All contexts containing pottery have been spot-dated. Brief

notes and/ or sketches of significant items were made during the cataloguing process.

Quantification

7.4.6 The quantification of post-Saxon pottery by fabric per context is presented below (**Table 16**). A total of 36 fabric codes has been used, indicating the variety of pottery types or wares present. Some of these, however, come from the same general source area. The small but diverse collection of 19th century Staffordshire-type wares, for example, accounts for 15 codes. No collection bias was noted.

Table 16:Quantification of post-Saxon pottery by fabric per context

ARC SLT98 C72 EM1 2 54 "2x rims, int bev. bowl & cpot. soot." ARC SLT98 C72 EM1 2 14 ARC SLT98 C12 EM1 2 2 "incl 1xrim, thickened flat-topped" ARC SLT98 C121 M100 1 22 Old unglz handle. m40a related? ARC SLT98 C122 EM1 3 42 w-t body sherd ARC SLT98 C135 EM1 1 10 ARC SLT98 C135 EM1 1 10 ARC SLT98 C238 EM1 1 25 ARC SLT98 C238 EM1 1 00 ARC SLT98 C238 EM1 1 01 ARC SLT98 C245 EM1 3 74 Incl 2xrim icsts int bev. unusually tall neck ARC SLT98 C276 EM1 3 76 Incl 1x bow rim 2040 ARC SLT98 C276 EM1 1 38 Bowd profile. sooted. filus. ARC SLT9	Site Code	Context	Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
ARC SLT98 C72 EM1 2 14 ARC SLT98 C78 EM1 2 32 "incl 1 krim, thickene #4a-related?" ARC SLT98 C121 M100 1 22 Odd unglz handle, m40a related? ARC SLT98 C121 EM1 3 42 w-t body sherd ARC SLT98 C135 EM1 1 10 ARC SLT98 C138 EM1 1 10 ARC SLT98 C238 EM2 1 4 ARC SLT98 C238 EM30 1 8 EM30' 33 no shell. ARC SLT98 C238 EM1 1 10 10 ARC SLT98 C243 EM1 3 34 Incl 2 xrims Late Saxon/ EM? ARC SLT98 C277 EM33 1 30 Base cpot EM3/ 30 sparse chalk. sooted. ARC SLT98 C278 EM1 1 Bowl profile. sooted. ?/lilus. ARC SLT98 C288 EM30 1 4 EM2 ARC SLT98	ARC SLT98	C34	EM1	2	54	"2x rims, int bey, bowl & cpot, soot,"
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ARC SLT98 C276 EMI 5 76 Incl 1x bowl rim ARC SLT98 C277 EM33 1 30 Base cpot EM33/30 sparse chalk. sooted. ARC SLT98 C280 EMI 1 38 Bowl profile. sooted. 7:Illus. ARC SLT98 C280 EMI 12 134 Heavily sooted int/ ext. ARC SLT98 C283 EM1 2 14 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C288 EM30 1 4 EM30/33 no shell. ARC SLT98 C289 EM30 1 1 EM30/33 no shell. ARC SLT98 C289 EM1 2 16 ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 2 16 ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 2 16 ARC SLT98 C324 EM1 12 152 ARC SLT98 C324 EM1 12 152 ARC SLT98 C338 EM1 2 16 ARC SLT98 C336 EM1	ARC SLT98	C266	EM1	3	70	2xrim i vess, int bey, unusually tall neck
ARC SLT98 C277 EM33 1 30 Base cpot EM33/ 30 sparse chalk. sooted. ARC SLT98 C278 EM1 1 38 Bowl profile. sooted. 7:llus. ARC SLT98 C283 EM1 12 134 Heavily sooted int/ ext. ARC SLT98 C283 M37 1 10 Sooted bs. chalk-temp but prob EM? ARC SLT98 C288 EM1 2 14 Inel 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C288 EM30 1 4 EM30/ 31 os shell. ARC SLT98 C288 EM30 1 1 EM30/ 31 os shell. ARC SLT98 C289 EM1 3 22 "incl 1x rim, thickened/beaded" ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 2 16 Firing resembles some nfr/ f1 imps. ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 2 16 ARC SLT98 C324 ARC SLT98 C324 EM1 12 152 Incl 1x rim. 1 vess. illus? ARC SLT98 C330 EM1 2 24	ARC SLT98	C276	EM1	5	76	Incl 1x bowl rim
ARC SLT98 C278 EM1 1 38 Bowl profile, sooted. ?illus. ARC SLT98 C280 EM1 12 134 Heavily sooted int/ ext. ARC SLT98 C283 EM1 4 26 ARC SLT98 C283 M37 1 10 Sooted bs. chalk-temp but prob EM? ARC SLT98 C288 EM1 2 14 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C288 EM30 1 4 Red flint ARC SLT98 C288 EM32 1 4 Red flint ARC SLT98 C289 EM1 3 22 "incl 1x rim, thickened/ beaded" ARC SLT98 C302 EM45 1 6 Firing resembles some nfr/ fl imps. ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 2 16 ARC SLT98 C321 EM1 12 152 Incl 1x rim. 1 vess. illus? ARC SLT98 C324 EM1 12 152 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C338 EM1 12 152 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C338 EM1 2 24	ARC SLT98	C277	EM33	1	30	Base cpot EM33/30 sparse chalk, sooted.
ARC SLT98 C280 EM1 12 134 Heavily sooted int/ ext. ARC SLT98 C283 EM1 4 26 ARC SLT98 C288 EM1 2 14 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C288 EM1 2 14 End 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C288 EM30 1 4 EM30/ 33 no shell. ARC SLT98 C289 EM1 3 22 "incl 1x rim, thickened/beaded" ARC SLT98 C289 EM1 3 22 "incl 1x rim, thickened/beaded" ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 2 16 ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 2 16 ARC SLT98 C324 EM1 12 152 ARC SLT98 C334 EM1 12 152 ARC SLT98 C338 EM1 5 58 ARC SLT98 C338 EM1 12 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C361 M37 2 <td< td=""><td>ARC SLT98</td><td>C278</td><td>EM1</td><td>1</td><td>38</td><td>Bowl profile, sooted, ?illus.</td></td<>	ARC SLT98	C278	EM1	1	38	Bowl profile, sooted, ?illus.
ARC SLT98 C283 EM1 4 26 ARC SLT98 C283 M37 1 10 Sooted bs. chalk-temp but prob EM? ARC SLT98 C288 EM1 2 14 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C288 EM30 1 4 EM30/33 no shell. ARC SLT98 C288 EM32 1 4 Red flint ARC SLT98 C289 EM1 3 22 "incl 1x rim, thickened/beaded" ARC SLT98 C289 EM30 1 1 EM30/33 no shell. ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 2 16 Firing resembles some nfr/ fl imps. ARC SLT98 C321 EM1 5 44 ARC SLT98 C324 EM33 2 52 Incl 1x int bev rims ARC SLT98 C330 EM1 2 24 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C334 EM1 5 58 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C334 EM1 3 90 ARC SLT98 C361 EM1 1	ARC SLT98	C280	EM1	12	134	Heavily sooted int/ ext.
ARC SLT98 C283 M37 1 10 Sooted bs. chalk-temp but prob EM? ARC SLT98 C288 EM1 2 14 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C288 EM30 1 4 EM30/ 33 no shell. ARC SLT98 C288 EM32 1 4 Red flint ARC SLT98 C289 EM1 3 22 "incl 1x rim, thickened/beaded" ARC SLT98 C289 EM30 1 1 EM30/ 33 no shell. ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 2 16 Firing resembles some nft/ fl imps. ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 2 16 Firing resembles some nft/ fl imps. ARC SLT98 C324 EM1 12 152 Incl 1x rim. 1 vess. illus? ARC SLT98 C334 EM1 2 24 Incl 1x rim. 1 vess. Image: illus ? ARC SLT98 C334 EM1 5 58 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 ARC SLT98 C334 EM1 1	ARC SLT98	C283	EM1	4	26	
ARC SLT98 C288 EM1 2 14 Incl 1x int bey rim. ARC SLT98 C288 EM30 1 4 EM30/33 no shell. ARC SLT98 C288 EM32 1 4 Red flint ARC SLT98 C289 EM1 3 22 "incl 1x rim, thickened/ beaded" ARC SLT98 C289 EM1 3 22 "incl 1x rim, thickened/ beaded" ARC SLT98 C329 EM45 1 6 Firing resembles some nfr/ fl imps. ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 2 16 ARC SLT98 C321 EM1 5 44 ARC SLT98 C324 EM33 2 52 Incl 1x rim. 1 vess. illus? ARC SLT98 C330 EM1 2 24 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C338 EM2 1 8 ARC SLT98 C334 EM1 3 90 ARC SLT98 C354 EM1 3 90 ARC SLT98 C361 M37 2 4 EM-type. sooted bss.	ARC SLT98	C283	M37	1	10	Sooted bs. chalk-temp but prob EM?
ARC SLT98 C288 EM30 1 4 EM30/33 no shell. ARC SLT98 C288 EM32 1 4 Red flint ARC SLT98 C289 EM1 3 22 "incl 1x rim, thickened/ beaded" ARC SLT98 C289 EM30 1 1 EM30/33 no shell. ARC SLT98 C302 EM45 1 6 Firing resembles some nfr/ fl imps. ARC SLT98 C314 EM12 16 ARC SLT98 C321 ARC SLT98 C321 EM1 5 44 ARC SLT98 C324 EM33 2 52 Incl 1x int bev rims ARC SLT98 C324 EM33 2 52 Incl 1x d-bead rim. 1 vess ARC SLT98 C330 EM1 2 4 Incl 1x d-bead rim. 1 vess ARC SLT98 C334 EM1 3 90 ARC SLT98 C361 EM1 1 12 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C362 EM1 5 60 ARC SLT9	ARC SLT98	C288	EM1	2	14	Incl 1x int bev rim.
ARC SLT98 C288 EM32 1 4 Red flint ARC SLT98 C289 EM1 3 22 "incl 1x rim, thickened/ beaded" ARC SLT98 C289 EM30 1 1 EM30/33 no shell. ARC SLT98 C302 EM45 1 6 Firing resembles some nfr/ fl imps. ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 2 16 ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 5 44 ARC SLT98 C324 EM1 152 Incl 2x int bev rims ARC SLT98 C324 EM1 12 122 Incl 1x rim. 1 vess. illus? ARC SLT98 C330 EM1 2 4 Incl 1x d-bead rim. 1 vess ARC SLT98 C338 EM1 5 58 Incl 1x rim toev rim. ARC SLT98 C338 EM1 1 8 ARC SLT98 C361 M37 2 4 EM-type. sooted bss. ARC SLT98 C361 M37 2 4 EM-type. sooted cpot base. ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 2 4 ARC SLT98 C3	ARC SLT98	C288	EM30	1	4	EM30/33 no shell
ARC SLT98 C289 EM1 3 22 "incl 1x rim, thickened/ beaded" ARC SLT98 C289 EM30 1 1 EM30/ 33 no shell. ARC SLT98 C302 EM45 1 6 Firing resembles some nfr/ fl imps. ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 2 16 ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 12 152 ARC SLT98 C321 EM1 5 44 ARC SLT98 C324 EM1 12 152 Incl 1x rim. 1 vess. illus? ARC SLT98 C330 EM1 2 24 Incl 1x rim. 1 vess 1 ARC SLT98 C330 EM1 2 24 Incl 1x rim. 1 vess 1 ARC SLT98 C330 EM1 3 90 1 8 1 ARC SLT98 C361 EM1 1 12 1x int bev rim. 1 ARC SLT98 C361 M37 2 4 EM-type. sooted bss. 1 ARC SLT98	ARC SLT98	C288	EM32	1	4	Red flint
ARC SLT98 C289 EM30 1 1 EM30/33 no shell. ARC SLT98 C302 EM45 1 6 Firing resembles some nfr/fl imps. ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 2 16 ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 2 16 ARC SLT98 C321 EM1 5 44 ARC SLT98 C324 EM1 12 152 Incl 2x int bev rims ARC SLT98 C324 EM33 2 52 Incl 1x d-bead rim. 1 vess. 10 ARC SLT98 C330 EM1 2 24 Incl 1x d-bead rim. 1 vess. 10 ARC SLT98 C338 EM1 5 58 Incl 1x d-bead rim. 1 vess. 10 ARC SLT98 C336 EM1 1 12 1x int bev rim. 10 ARC SLT98 C351 EM1 1 12 1x int bev rim. 10 ARC SLT98 C361 M37 2 4 EM-type. sooted bss. 10 A	ARC SLT98	C289	EM1	3	22	"incl 1x rim, thickened/ beaded"
ARC SLT98 C302 EM45 1 6 Fring resembles some nfr/ fl imps. ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 2 16 ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 2 16 ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 5 44 ARC SLT98 C324 EM1 5 44 ARC SLT98 C324 EM1 12 152 Incl 1x int bev rims ARC SLT98 C324 EM1 2 24 Incl 1x id-bead rim. 1 vess. ARC SLT98 C330 EM1 2 24 Incl 1x id-bead rim. 1 vess ARC SLT98 C338 EM1 5 58 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C354 EM1 3 90 ARC SLT98 C361 M37 2 4 EM-type. sooted bss. ARC SLT98 C361 M37 2 4 EM-type. EM1 ARC SLT98 C372 M37 1 8 EM-type. EM2 ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 2 4 ARC SLT98 C373 EM1	ARC SLT98	C289	EM30	1	1	EM30/33 no shell
ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 2 16 3 Finipe centre of the time frimps. ARC SLT98 C314 EM1 2 16	ARC SLT98	C302	EM45	1	6	Firing resembles some nfr/ fl imps
ARC SLT98 C314 EM2 1 8 ARC SLT98 C321 EM1 5 44 ARC SLT98 C321 EM1 12 152 Incl 1x rim. 1 vess. ARC SLT98 C324 EM33 2 52 Incl 1x rim. 1 vess. Illus? ARC SLT98 C330 EM1 2 24 Incl 1x d-bead rim. 1 vess ARC SLT98 C338 EM1 5 58 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C338 EM2 1 8 ARC SLT98 C334 EM1 1 12 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C361 EM1 1 12 1x int bev rim ARC SLT98 C361 M37 2 4 EM-type. sooted bss. ARC SLT98 C372 M37 1 8 EM-type. sooted cpot base. ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C373 EM30 1 1	ARC SLT98	C314	EM1	2	16	Thing too one int, it inpo
ARC SLT98 C321 EM1 5 44 ARC SLT98 C324 EM1 12 152 Incl 1x int bev rims ARC SLT98 C324 EM33 2 52 Incl 1x rim. 1 vess. illus? ARC SLT98 C330 EM1 2 24 Incl 1x d-bead rim. 1 vess ARC SLT98 C338 EM1 5 58 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C338 EM1 5 58 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C3361 EM1 1 12 1x int bev rim ARC SLT98 C361 EM1 1 12 1x int bev rim ARC SLT98 C361 EM1 1 12 1x int bev rim ARC SLT98 C361 M37 2 4 EM-type. sooted bss. ARC SLT98 C372 M37 1 8 EM-type. sooted cpot base. ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 2 4 4 ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 1 8 ARC SLT98 C313 EM1 1 28	ARC SLT98	C314	EM29	1	8	
ARC SLT98 C324 EM1 12 152 Incl 1x int bev rims ARC SLT98 C324 EM33 2 52 Incl 1x rim. 1 vess. illus? ARC SLT98 C330 EM1 2 24 Incl 1x d-bead rim. 1 vess ARC SLT98 C338 EM1 5 58 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C338 EM2 1 8 ARC SLT98 C336 EM1 3 90 ARC SLT98 C361 EM1 1 12 1x int bev rim ARC SLT98 C361 EM1 1 12 1x int bev rim ARC SLT98 C361 M37 2 4 EM-type. sooted bss. ARC SLT98 C362 EM1 5 60 ARC SLT98 C372 M37 1 8 EM-type. sooted cpot base. ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 2 4 ARC SLT98 C388 EM1 1 8 ARC SLT98 C388 M37 1 8 EM-type. ARC SLT98 C413 EM	ARC SLT98	C321	EM1	5	44	
ARC SLT98 C324 EM33 2 52 Incl 1x rim. 1 vess. illus? ARC SLT98 C330 EM1 2 24 Incl 1x rim. 1 vess. ARC SLT98 C338 EM1 5 58 Incl 1x in bev rim. ARC SLT98 C338 EM2 1 8 ARC SLT98 C338 EM2 1 8 ARC SLT98 C354 EM1 3 90 ARC SLT98 C361 EM1 1 12 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C361 M37 2 4 EM-type. sooted bss. ARC SLT98 C362 EM1 5 60 ARC SLT98 C372 M37 1 8 EM-type. sooted bss. ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 2 4 ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 1 8 ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 1 8 ARC SLT98 C388 M37 1 8 EM-type. ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 2 <td< td=""><td>ARC SLT98</td><td>C324</td><td>EM1</td><td>12</td><td>152</td><td>Incl 2x int bey rims</td></td<>	ARC SLT98	C324	EM1	12	152	Incl 2x int bey rims
ARC SLT98 C330 EM1 2 24 Incl 1x d-bead rim. 1 vess ARC SLT98 C338 EM1 5 58 Incl 1x d-bead rim. 1 vess ARC SLT98 C338 EM2 1 8 ARC SLT98 C354 EM1 3 90 ARC SLT98 C361 EM1 1 12 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C361 EM1 1 12 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C361 EM1 1 12 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C361 M37 2 4 EM-type. sooted bss. ARC SLT98 C362 EM1 5 60 ARC SLT98 C372 M37 1 8 EM-type. sooted cpot base. ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 2 4 ARC SLT98 C373 EM30 1 1 ARC SLT98 C388 EM1 1 8 ARC SLT98 C413 EM1 1 28 ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 2 4 2nplied/ piere	ARC SLT98	C324	EM33	2	52	Incl 1x rim 1 vess illus?
ARC SLT98 C338 EM1 5 58 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C338 EM2 1 8 ARC SLT98 C354 EM1 3 90 ARC SLT98 C361 EM1 1 12 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C361 EM1 1 12 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C361 M37 2 4 EM-type. sooted bss. ARC SLT98 C362 EM1 5 60 ARC SLT98 C372 M37 1 8 EM-type. sooted cpot base. ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 2 4 ARC SLT98 C373 EM30 1 1 ARC SLT98 C388 EM1 1 8 ARC SLT98 C388 M37 1 8 EM-type ARC SLT98 C413 EM1 1 28 ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 ARC SLT98 C413 M37 3 10 EM-type. prob upright perforated lug ARC SLT98 C421 EM45 <td>ARC SLT98</td> <td>C330</td> <td>EM1</td> <td>2</td> <td>24</td> <td>Incl 1x d-bead rim, 1 vess</td>	ARC SLT98	C330	EM1	2	24	Incl 1x d-bead rim, 1 vess
ARC SLT98 C338 EM2 1 8 ARC SLT98 C354 EM1 3 90 ARC SLT98 C361 EM1 1 12 1x int bev rim ARC SLT98 C361 M37 2 4 EM-type. sooted bss. ARC SLT98 C361 M37 2 4 EM-type. sooted bss. ARC SLT98 C362 EM1 5 60 ARC SLT98 C372 M37 1 8 EM-type. sooted cpot base. ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 2 4 ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C388 EM1 1 8 ARC SLT98 C413 EM1 1 28 ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 2 4 ?applied/ pierced feature ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 2 4 ?applied/ pierced feature ARC SLT98 C421 EM1 6 26 26 ARC SLT98	ARC SLT98	C338	EM1	5	58	Incl 1x int bev rim.
ARC SLT98 C354 EM1 3 90 ARC SLT98 C361 EM1 1 12 1x int bev rim ARC SLT98 C361 M37 2 4 EM-type. sooted bss. ARC SLT98 C362 EM1 5 60 ARC SLT98 C372 M37 1 8 EM-type. sooted cpot base. ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 2 4 ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 2 4 ARC SLT98 C373 EM30 1 1 ARC SLT98 C388 EM1 1 8 ARC SLT98 C388 EM1 1 8 ARC SLT98 C413 EM1 1 28 ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 2 4 ?applied/ pierced feature ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 2 4 ?applied/ pierced feature ARC SLT98 C421 EM45 2 4 ?applied/ pierced feature ARC SLT98 C421 EM41 1 1 1 ARC	ARC SLT98	C338	EM2	1	8	
ARC SLT98 C361 EM1 1 12 1 x int bev rim ARC SLT98 C361 M37 2 4 EM-type. sooted bss. ARC SLT98 C362 EM1 5 60 ARC SLT98 C372 M37 1 8 EM-type. sooted bss. ARC SLT98 C372 M37 1 8 EM-type. sooted cpot base. ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 2 4 ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C373 EM30 1 1 ARC SLT98 C388 EM1 1 8 ARC SLT98 C388 M37 1 8 EM-type ARC SLT98 C413 EM1 1 28 ARC SLT98 C413 M37 ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 2 4 ?applied/ pierced feature ARC SLT98 C421 EM1 6 26 ARC SLT98 C421 M37 1 12 EM-type ARC SLT98 C421 EM41 1	ARC SLT98	C354	EM1	3	90	
ARC SLT98 C361 M37 2 4 EM-type. sooted bss. ARC SLT98 C362 EM1 5 60 ARC SLT98 C372 M37 1 8 EM-type. sooted cpot base. ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 2 4 ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 2 4 ARC SLT98 C373 EM30 1 1 ARC SLT98 C373 EM30 1 1 ARC SLT98 C388 EM1 1 8 ARC SLT98 C388 M37 1 8 EM-type. ARC SLT98 C413 EM1 1 28 ARC SLT98 C413 EM1 1 28 ARC SLT98 C413 M37 3 10 EM-type. prob upright perforated lug ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 2 4 ?applied/ pierced feature ARC SLT98 C421 EM1 6 26 ARC SLT98 C421 EM29 1 2 ARC SLT98 C421 EM41	ARC SLT98	C361	EM1	1	12	1x int bey rim
ARC SLT98 C362 EM1 5 60 ARC SLT98 C372 M37 1 8 EM-type. sooted cpot base. ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 2 4 ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 2 4 ARC SLT98 C373 EM30 1 1 ARC SLT98 C373 EM30 1 1 ARC SLT98 C388 EM1 1 8 ARC SLT98 C388 M37 1 8 EM-type ARC SLT98 C413 EM1 1 28 ARC SLT98 C413 EM1 1 28 ARC SLT98 C413 M37 3 10 EM-type. prob upright perforated lug ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 2 4 ?applied/ pierced feature ARC SLT98 C421 EM1 6 26 ARC SLT98 C421 EM29 1 2 ARC SLT98 C421 EM41 1 1 ARC SLT98 C422 EM1 2 26	ARC SLT98	C361	M37	2	4	EM-type sooted bss
ARC SLT98 C372 M37 1 8 EM-type. sooted cpot base. ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 2 4 ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C373 EM30 1 1 ARC SLT98 C373 EM30 1 1 ARC SLT98 C388 EM1 1 8 ARC SLT98 C388 M37 1 8 EM-type ARC SLT98 C413 EM1 1 28 ARC SLT98 C413 EM1 1 28 ARC SLT98 C413 M37 3 10 EM-type. prob upright perforated lug ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 2 4 ?applied/ pierced feature ARC SLT98 C421 EM1 6 26 ARC SLT98 C421 M37 1 12 EM-type ARC SLT98 C421 EM41 1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C421 EM41 1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C422	ARC SLT98	C362	EM1	5	60	En type. sooted bas.
ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 2 4 ARC SLT98 C373 EM1 2 4 ARC SLT98 C373 EM30 1 1 ARC SLT98 C373 EM30 1 1 ARC SLT98 C388 EM1 1 8 ARC SLT98 C388 EM1 1 8 ARC SLT98 C413 EM1 1 28 ARC SLT98 C413 EM1 1 28 ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 2 4 ?applied/ pierced feature ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 2 4 ?applied/ pierced feature ARC SLT98 C421 EM1 6 26 ARC SLT98 C421 EM29 1 2 ARC SLT98 C421 EM41 1 1 ARC SLT98 C421 EM41 1 1 ARC SLT98 C422 EM1 2 26 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C422 EM1 1 1 1 <	ARC SLT98	C372	M37	1	8	EM-type sooted cpot base
ARC SLT98 C373 EM30 1 1 ARC SLT98 C373 EM30 1 1 ARC SLT98 C388 EM1 1 8 ARC SLT98 C388 M37 1 8 EM-type ARC SLT98 C413 EM1 1 28 ARC SLT98 C413 M37 3 10 EM-type. prob upright perforated lug ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 2 4 ?applied/ pierced feature ARC SLT98 C421 EM1 6 26 ARC SLT98 C421 EM29 1 2 ARC SLT98 C421 EM29 1 2 ARC SLT98 C421 EM41 1 1 ARC SLT98 C421 EM41 1 1 ARC SLT98 C422 EM1 2 26 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C427 EM1 1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C429 EM1 2 6 ARC SLT98 C429 EM1 2 <td< td=""><td>ARC SLT98</td><td>C373</td><td>EM1</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td></td></td<>	ARC SLT98	C373	EM1	2	4	
ARC SLT98 C388 EM1 1 8 ARC SLT98 C388 EM1 1 8 ARC SLT98 C388 M37 1 8 EM-type ARC SLT98 C413 EM1 1 28 ARC SLT98 C413 M37 3 10 EM-type. prob upright perforated lug ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 2 4 ?applied/ pierced feature ARC SLT98 C421 EM1 6 26 ARC SLT98 C421 EM29 1 2 ARC SLT98 C421 EM49 1 1 ARC SLT98 C421 EM41 1 1 ARC SLT98 C422 EM1 2 26 ARC SLT98 C422 EM1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C427 EM1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C429 EM1 2 6 ARC SLT98 C429 EM1 2 6 ARC SLT98 C429 EM1 2 6 ARC SLT98	ARC SLT98	C373	EM30	1	1	
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ARC SLT98 C413 EM1 1 28 ARC SLT98 C413 EM1 1 28 ARC SLT98 C413 M37 3 10 EM-type. prob upright perforated lug ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 2 4 ?applied/ pierced feature ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 2 4 ?applied/ pierced feature ARC SLT98 C421 EM1 6 26 ARC SLT98 C421 M37 1 12 ARC SLT98 C421 EM29 1 2 ARC SLT98 C421 EM41 1 1 ARC SLT98 C421 EM41 1 1 ARC SLT98 C422 EM1 2 26 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C422 EM1 1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C427 EM1 1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C429 EM1 2 6 6 ARC SLT98 C431 EM45 3 34 Incl 1x cpot rim. oxd.surfs.EM45/ m40b. illus	ARC SLT98	C388	M37	1	8	EM-type
ARC SLT98 C413 M37 3 10 EM-type. prob upright perforated lug ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 2 4 ?applied/ pierced feature ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 2 4 ?applied/ pierced feature ARC SLT98 C421 EM1 6 26 ARC SLT98 C421 EM1 6 26 ARC SLT98 C421 EM29 1 2 ARC SLT98 C421 EM29 1 2 ARC SLT98 C421 EM41 1 1 ARC SLT98 C422 EM1 2 26 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C422 EM1 1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C427 EM1 1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C429 EM1 2 6 6 ARC SLT98 C431 EM45 3 34 Incl 1x cpot rim. oxd.surfs.EM45/ m40b. illus ARC SLT98 C431 EM30 1 6 EM30/ 33 no shell	ARC SLT98	C413	EM1	1	28	Entrype
ARC SLT98 C413 EM45 2 4 ?appled/pierced feature ARC SLT98 C421 EM45 2 4 ?appled/pierced feature ARC SLT98 C421 EM1 6 26 ARC SLT98 C421 M37 1 12 EM-type ARC SLT98 C421 EM29 1 2 ARC SLT98 C421 EM29 1 2 ARC SLT98 C421 EM41 1 1 ARC SLT98 C422 EM1 2 26 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C422 EM1 1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C427 EM1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C429 EM1 2 6 ARC SLT98 C429 EM1 2 6 ARC SLT98 C431 EM45 3 34 Incl 1x cpot rim. oxd.surfs.EM45/ m40b. illus ARC SLT98 C431 EM30 1 6 EM30/ 33 no shell	ARC SLT98	C413	M37	3	10	EM-type, probupright perforated lug
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ARC SLT98 C421 EM29 1 2 ARC SLT98 C421 EM41 1 1 ARC SLT98 C422 EM1 2 26 ARC SLT98 C422 EM1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C427 EM1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C429 EM1 2 6 ARC SLT98 C431 EM45 3 34 Incl 1x cpot rim. oxd.surfs.EM45/ m40b. illus ARC SLT98 C431 EM30	ARC SL T98	C421	FM29	1	2	Entrype
ARC SLT98 C422 EM1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C422 EM1 2 26 Incl 1x int bev rim. ARC SLT98 C427 EM1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C429 EM1 2 6 ARC SLT98 C429 EM1 2 6 ARC SLT98 C431 EM45 3 34 Incl 1x cpot rim. oxd.surfs.EM45/ m40b. illus ARC SLT98 C431 EM45 3 6 EM30/ 33 no shell	ARC SL T98	C421	EM41	1	1	
ARC SLT98 C427 EM1 2 20 Ind 1x in covirm. ARC SLT98 C427 EM1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C429 EM1 2 6 ARC SLT98 C431 EM45 3 34 Incl 1x cpot rim. oxd.surfs.EM45/ m40b. illus ARC SLT98 C431 EM45 3 6 EM30/ 33 no shell	ARC SL T98	C422	EM1	2	26	Incl 1x int bey rim
ARC SLT98 C429 EM1 1 1 1 ARC SLT98 C429 EM1 2 6 ARC SLT98 C431 EM45 3 34 Incl 1x cpot rim. oxd.surfs.EM45/ m40b. illus ARC SLT98 C431 EM45 3 6 EM30/ 33 no shell	ARC SL T98	C427	FM1	1	20	mer ra nit dev rini.
ARC SLT98 C431 EM45 3 34 Incl 1x cpot rim. oxd.surfs.EM45/ m40b. illus ARC SLT98 C431 EM45 3 34 Incl 1x cpot rim. oxd.surfs.EM45/ m40b. illus	ARC SL TOR	C429	EM1	2	6	
ARC SLT98 C431 EM30 1 6 EM30/33 no shell	ARC SL TOR	C431	EM45	2	24	Incl 1x epot rim oxd surfs FM45/ m40h illus
	ARC SL T98	C431	EM30	1	6	EM30/33 no shell

ARC SLT98	C449	EM45	1	4	
ARC SI T98	C503	FM1	4	22	Incl_iv_int bey_rim
ARC SL T98	C517	EM1	2	12	
ARC SL190	C517	EMI	2	12	EM20/20 as shall success flight suits
ARC SL 198	0517	EM29	2	8	EM29/30 no shell sparse fiint grits
ARC SLT98	C519	EM1	3	26	Incl 2x thicken/ bead rims
ARC SLT98	C522	EM30	1	4	
ARC SLT98	C538	EM1	1	10	Int bev rim
ARC SLT98	C540	PR100	1	12	"bs, fettled ext. ?EM60a or roman??"
ARC SLT98	C549	EM1	13	198	"incl 4x rims int bey & d-bead "
ARC SL T98	C550	EM1	2	16	
ARC SLT70	C507	EM1	10	10	"inal 4x rime int hav & d hard "
ARC SL196	0597	EMI	10	80	Inci 4x mills, int bev & d-bead
ARC SL 198	0597	EM2	1	1	
ARC SLT98	C602	EM1	2	60	"2xrims, 1 vess, cpot, short clubby rim"
ARC SLT98	C608	EM1	2	4	
ARC SLT98	C609	EM30	1	32	EM30/33 no shell.
ARC SLT98	C609	M37	1	1	EM-type
ARC SLT98	C613	EM1	5	28	
ARC SLT98	C613	EM30	1	10	Rim cnot EM30/33
ARC SL 198	C615	EMISO	1	10	KIII Cpot. EN150/ 55
ARC SL 198	0030	EMI	1	4	
ARC SL 198	C645	EMI	1	20	~
ARC SLT98	C645	EM2	1	1	Coarse shell
ARC SLT98	C791	EM2	5	46	2 vess. incl gastropod & ?barnacle
ARC SLT98	C821	EM1	1	22	Bead rim
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM1	11	92	"incl. 1x rim, int bevel."
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM45	3	26	1 poss lsax?. 2x bss to fabric ref. coll.
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM1	2	34	Tr 3
ARC SL TOR	Unstrat	EM30	1	10	tt 15 rim hybrid EM30/32/41 abund fl/ng shl
ARC SL196	Unstrat	ENISU	1	10	
ARC SL 198	Unstrat	EMI	1	18	w. site
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM30	1	4	w. site. EM30/33. no shell
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM32	5	38	366/ 957 v. coarse EM32/ 33/ 30 ?lsax.
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	PM100	1	10	370/ 950 v. fine pm1/ lpm2 ?or roman.
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM1	1	22	380/ 950 surface
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM1	5	94	400/970 incl 1x int bevel rim
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM1	8	96	420/960 2x rims incl bowl
APC SLT08	Unstrat	EM20	1	14	420/ 960 cpot neck/ shoulder ?early EM20
ARC SL190	Unstrat	EM129	10	270	420/ 900 epot neck/ shoulder. Pearly EW29
ARC SL 198	Unstrat	EMI	18	270	
ARC SL198	Unstrat	EMI	/	/6	440/ 9/0 incl 1x int bevel rim
ARC SLT98C	C1046	LPM14	1	14	
ARC SLT98C	C1046	LPM7B	1	2	
ARC SLT98C	C1046	LPM10E	1	8	
ARC SLT98C	C1046	LPM12D	1	2	
ARC SLT98C	C1046	LPM5	3	44	Mocha bowl = $1051/1065$
ARC SLT98C	C1046	LPM1A	2	8	
ARC SLT08C	C1046	PM40B	1	6	Footring dish/ plate 2 imari 2 hurnt
ARC SL196C	C1040	FM40D	1	0	Footing dish/ plate. Inian. Jouint.
ARC SL 198C	C1046	LMI	1	2	
ARC SL198C	C1046	LM2	1	1	
ARC SLT98C	C1046	M1	1	2	Rim cpot. worn.
ARC SLT98C	C1057	LPM10A	1	4	
ARC SLT98C	C1061	LPM14	1	2	
ARC SLT98C	C1063	LPM14	12	44	119/ e20c types
ARC SLT98C	C1080	M40B	1	2	M40b ?or LM2-type
ARC SLT98C	C1102	EM M5	1		Rim coot worn
APC SI TOOC	C1102	I M1	1	0	114/15c alzing be with t strip
ARC SL 198C	C1128	LIVII	1		
AKC SL198C	01130	M100		4	(m40b or the)
ARC SLT98C	C1139	EM32	2	8	Cpot base. reduc.
ARC SLT98C	C1180	LPM14	1	1	
ARC SLT98C	C1180	EM1	1	24	
ARC SLT98C	C1187	LPM5	1	4	
ARC SLT98C	C1190	M40B	1	2	Glz int M40b/LM32?
ARC SI TORC	C1190	PR 100	1	1	2cant_sdy_2FMSI/FM12
ADC SL 1980	C1217	M1		1	MI / I MI 9
ARC SL198C	01215		1	4	IVIL/ LIVIL !
ARC SLT98C	C1251	LPMIIA	1	1	
ARC SLT98C	C1380	EM32	1	4	
ARC SLT98C	C2608	LM1	1	1	
ARC SLT98C	C2700	EM1	1	8	
ARC SLT98C	C2700	EM29	1	8	Devel squared 12c cpot rim as at TWD96
ARC SLT98C	C2700	M1	2	12	113/14c
ARC SL TORC	22,00		2	12	0 004401
1 / MAN / MI / 1 70V /	C2752	M100	1		Scrap (M40b
ADC SI TOOC	C2752	M100	1	1	Scrap / M400
ARC SLT98C	C2752 C2814	M100 PR100	1	4	Underfired/ abraded scrap ?ph/ pr?
ARC SLT98C ARC SLT98C	C2752 C2814 C2851	M100 PR100 M1	1 1 1	1 4 8	Underfired/ abraded scrap ?ph/ pr? 14c? splash-glzd bs.

ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	EM1	3	22	u/ s zone c.
ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	LPM14	21	90	1051/1065
ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	LPM10A	2	226	1051/1065
ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	LPM10	1	4	1051/1065 prob. electrical insulator
ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	LPM5	13	162	1051/ 1065 mocha bowl
ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	LPM12D	3	4	1051/1065
ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	LPM11A	2	2	1051/1065
ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	LPM15B	1	22	1051/1065
ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	LPM1A	1	4	1051/ 1065 rim
ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	LM32	1	2	1051/ 1065 worn bs.
ARC SLT99	C2040	EM1	1	4	
ARC SLT99	C2040	M40B	1	7	Part glzd jug
ARC SLT99	C2115	M40B	1	1	Fine lozenge rouletting. oxd.
ARC SLT99	C2126	M40B	1	28	Handle sherd, prob 13c
ARC SLT99	C2134	M40B	1	2	Glz specks. ?13c
ARC SLT99	C2137	LM32	8	179	1 yess, jar bss with glzd int floor
ARC SLT99	C2150	LM1	1	8	Overfired
ARC SLT99	C2150	EM.M5	2	5	Incl 1x cpot rim, squared, 13c
ARC SLT99	C2158	LPM2	3	26	
ARC SLT99	C2158	LPM3A	4	11	3x rims
ARC SLT99	C2158	LPM12A	1	1	
ARC SLT99	C2181	EM29	1	8	Sagging base, unsooted.
ARC SLT99	C2184	M40B	1	3	Featureless bs ?M40b/ IA/ Rom???
ARC SLT99	C2211	EM.M5	1	2	
ARC SLT99	C2237	M1	1	1	113/14c?unusl_edge-wear?reuse/counter?
ARC SLT99	C3000	EM1	1	9	115/ 1 le. unubi. euge weur .reube/ counter.
ARC SLT99	C3000	M40C	1	14	Deeply stabbed jug handl, ring˙ dec.
ARC SLT99	C3000	LPM1	1	22	Bowl rim. ?High Halden
ARC SLT99	C3000	LPM14	1	2	Rim
ARC SLT99	C3000	LPM12G	1	1	
ARC SLT99	C3121	EM45	1	8	"worn by prob EM_otherwise Saxon?"
ARC SLT99	C3147	LPM14	1	6	Burnt rim sherd
ARC SLT99	C3746	EM1	2	8	grave C113 prob EM1: def Cant-type sandy
ARC SLT99	C3746	EM100	1	4	grave C113 poss EM1?
ARC SLT99	Unstrat	M1	1	32	Haul road w jug handle
ARC SLT99	Unstrat	LPM1	1	11	?high halden
ARC SFB99	W15	M1	3	21	M1/LM1?
ARC SFB99	W47	EM M5	1	32	
ARC SFB99	W47	EM2	3	15	
ARC SFB99	W48	EM2	7	160	Jar rim: sooted
ARC SFB99	W26	M1	2	4	M1/LM1?
ARC SFB99	W75	EM1	3	22	1xint bey rim
ARC SFB99	W75	EM2	1	5	
ARC SFB99	W150	EM2	5	17	
ARC SFB99	W150	EM2	1	44	Iar rim
ARC SFB99	W156	EM2	4	7	
ARC SFB99	W198	EM100	1	43	?Normandy Gritty
ARC SFB99	W185	EM1	2	2	Combed
ARC SFB99	W74	EM1	3	29	Combed: 1 rim
ARC SFB99	W82	EM2	3	7	
ARC SFB99	W117	EM2	2	4	
		Totals	450	4681	
	1	1.000015		.001	

Provenance

7.4.7 The pottery mostly came from ditch/ gully fills, pits and post-holes. A few sherds came from Anglo-Saxon graves, in which contexts they were presumably intrusive. Apart from 'unstratified' contexts, no single context produced more than 19 sherds of pottery. The largest concentrations of pottery came from the north-western area of the site within the system of enclosures demarcating the early medieval settlement C48 *et al*, particularly from the concentration of pits and other features in the central northern part of this area, close to the motorway. This probably represents rubbish dumping from nearby dwellings. Very little pottery was recovered to the east of Stone Farm Bridleway (ARC SFB99).

Conservation

7.4.8 The material has no special conservation or storage needs. It may be necessary however to reconstruct a small number of vessel profiles prior to illustration. It is recommended that all the ceramic material should be retained. In terms of degree of wear, the condition of the pottery is generally fair to good. Small isolated groups of sherds can be fairly small and worn. Those from pits are generally in fairly good condition and include two or three reconstructable vessel profiles.

Comparative material

- 7.4.9 Remarkably little early medieval pottery has been published from this general area of Kent (Saltwood/ Hythe) and, in general, known or published assemblages of early medieval pottery from the rural Weald of Kent are scarce. The most relevant published assemblage is merely an interim report, now out of date, which deals with a probable kiln site at Potter's Corner, Ashford, which probably dates to the early 13th century (Grove and Warhurst 1952). Both a sandy ware and a closely related shelly-sandy ware were produced at Potter's Corner and most probably at other unlocated production sites in the Ashford area. Both wares occur at the Saltwood site, though not in very significant quantities.
- 7.4.10 Ashford/ Wealden sandy ware (Fabric M40B), however, appears on this site to have an earlier antecedent dating from the later 11th century and signalling an earlier phase of the Ashford sandy ware tradition. This antecedent fabric is very like a rare non-local fabric occurring at Canterbury (Fabric EM45 'Non-local coarse sandy ware') which can now tentatively be assigned an Ashford area source. The same fabric code has therefore been used in the catalogue of early medieval pottery from Saltwood. Evidence for an earlier phase of both the Ashford sandy and shelly-sandy ware traditions has also been recognised from the other CTRL excavation sites at Westenhanger Castle (WSG98), Mersham (MSH98) and Parsonage Farm (PFM98), the last two lying close to Ashford itself.
- 7.4.11 As at nearby Westenhanger Castle, a more significant element in the Saltwood assemblage is the flint- or flint- and shell-tempered wares, whose chronology and typology is only very poorly understood. These are part of a widespread tradition of flint-tempered wares which were probably made at many locations along the coast of Sussex and south Kent. Comparable but slightly later flint-tempered wares occur at Dover in contexts of c.1150-1250 (Cotter forthcoming).
- 7.4.12 Early medieval Canterbury sandy ware (Fabric EM1) is the commonest early medieval pottery type occurring at Saltwood. This is well known from many sites in east Kent and provides a useful dating tool for less well known ceramic traditions when these occur in the same contexts. A few, mostly featureless, sherds of chalk-tempered ware also occur in early medieval contexts. Although these have been coded as the 13th/ 14th century Fabric M37 (?Medway chalk-tempered sandy ware), it seems unlikely that they could come from the same area. It is not impossible, furthermore, that they could be residual Saxon pieces.
- 7.4.13 There is a very small assemblage of 13th to early 16th century wares from the Ashford/ Wealden area and from Tyler Hill (Canterbury). None of these is very significant and could have arrived on the site in the course of muck-spreading/ manuring operations. A rather larger collection of 19th century wares probably represents casual rubbish-dumping. These equally are of very little significance.

Potential for further work

- 7.4.14 The early medieval material from Saltwood provides useful confirmation for observations made on nearby CTRL sites, particularly those at Westenhanger Castle and Mersham. Like these, the importance of the Saltwood assemblage is that it provides a window into the ceramics of an area of rural Kent where virtually no ceramic research has been conducted previously.
- 7.4.15 In terms of local and regional research priorities, in the Ashford/ east Wealden area, the assemblage is important in demonstrating that wares of the Ashford Potter's Corner tradition were in circulation well before the 13th century, which is the usual date assigned to these wares. The Saltwood assemblage thus provides useful information on the early medieval stage of the industry or tradition, intermediate in date between the earlier (i.e. Late Saxon/ early medieval) assemblage from Mersham and the later assemblage from the Ashford kiln site itself. A previously unsourced early medieval pottery fabric (EM45) known from Canterbury can now, in all probability, be identified as an Ashford area product. Although the Saltwood material thus contributes to our growing knowledge of Ashford area products, the relatively small quantities involved are less significant than those from Mersham and Westenhanger Castle. The Saltwood material is therefore more likely to be a source for comparative material associated with the publication analyses of these nearby sites.
- 7.4.16 Probably of more importance is the occurrence of local flint-tempered wares (Fabrics EM29, EM30, EM32 and EM33) in association with Canterbury early medieval sandy ware forms datable to the period *c*.1050–1125. This provides a rare opportunity to examine the fabrics and vessel typology of an early and well-dated assemblage of this locally important but poorly understood ceramic tradition. While smaller than the assemblage of similarly dated flint-tempered wares from Westenhanger Castle, the Saltwood group still has the potential to make a useful contribution to this area of research, although again, the Saltwood material is more likely to be a source for comparative material associated with the publication analysis for Westenhanger.
- 7.4.17 In terms of material worthy of illustration, there are few notable 'groups' and, in comparison with similar early medieval assemblages from Canterbury and east Kent, it could be said that there are no really notable 'groups' of pottery from Saltwood at all. Rather there are individual vessels from different contexts which are of typological interest in themselves and/ or whose illustration would complement the excavation narrative, particularly those sections of the report dealing with the dating of early medieval occupation on the site.
- 7.4.18 These include around a dozen vessels from contexts C266, C276, C278, C324, C413, C431, C602, C1102, C2115, C2237, C2700, C3000 and C6620, as well as some from unstratified contexts. These are mainly of relevance to the elucidation of site development by providing dating information and, furthermore, because they are generally the best preserved and hence the most diagnostic of the ceramics, they also relate to other research objectives such as trade and site status.
- 7.4.19 The post-Saxon pottery assemblage therefore has the potential to address a number of the Fieldwork Event Aims:
 - to establish a dated sequence for the origin and development of the settlement;

- 7.4.20 The ceramic assemblage elucidates the sequence of site development by providing dating information. Analysis of the occurrence of cross-joining sherds from different contexts can also shed light on this point and can be used to establish the nature of the redistribution of discarded material across the site. A more considered dating can then be offered for site features and for the groups and sub-groups.
 - *to recover dated environmental and economic indicators;*
- 7.4.21 The quality of the pottery provides a degree of information on the status and economy of the site. The utilitarian nature of the early medieval pottery, for example, together with the lack of imported wares, points to a degree of isolation and rural poverty. Furthermore, although cooking pots are easily the most dominant vessel form on the site, there is also a relatively high number of wide bowls present. These, in quantity, are usually considered to be associated with dairying practices and thus have the potential shed light on the economy of the site during this period. The ratio of cooking pots to bowls and other forms could be established more accurately by quantifying the assemblage by rim EVEs and rim sherd counts.
- 7.4.22 The post-Saxon pottery can also assist in the following new research aim:
 - to note developments in Kentish trading systems over time;
- 7.4.23 The geographic sources of the pottery provide evidence for trade and exchange. The quantities of pottery from known or inferred sources can be compared by grouping fabrics into source groups. This should enable supply trends and hence the relative importance of different trade links to be established and compared. This can be achieved by tabulating the quantified data in terms of source groups. The post-Saxon pottery from Saltwood suggests one main phase of occupation during the period c.1050-1125 with Canterbury supplying the bulk of pottery used on site, and more local sources supplying the remainder. The pottery suggests that no significant occupation of the site occurred after this date, although one or two 'casual loss' pieces of later date are of some intrinsic interest.

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