

## **APPENDIX 1: ASSESSMENT OF PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN POTTERY**

Louise Rayner

### **1.1 Introduction**

- 1.1 The prehistoric and Roman pottery from Zone 4 was mainly recovered from the works ARC 330 98, although a few sherds were recovered from ARC CRS 98. The assemblage is predominately of prehistoric date, although a smaller quantity of Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British and Roman pottery is present. The prehistoric pottery is predominately late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition period in date, with flint- and flint and shell-tempered fabrics.
- 1.2 Although many of the assemblages are a good size, where single, fragmentary flint-tempered sherds occur, these are recorded as indeterminate later prehistoric.
- 1.3 The recovery and study of this material was to assist the following fieldwork event aims:
- to establish the date and sequence of landscape division
  - to recover dating evidence from the features located to enable a chronology for the division of the landscape to be established
  - to determine the form, function and chronology of occupation

### **2. Methodology**

- 2.1 All of the sherds recovered were recorded using standard MoLSS recording methods. The material is recorded on a context-by-context basis using fabric, form and decoration as unique identifiers. The prehistoric sherds were recorded using MoLSS and Canterbury Archaeological Trust regional fabric codes. The material was quantified by count and weight and aspects of condition were also noted.

### **3. Quantification**

- 3.1 From the area of ARC 330 98 the total assemblage of prehistoric and Roman material was 2345 sherds (33641g). This breaks down to 1773 sherds (26039g) of prehistoric date and 572 sherds (7602g) of Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British and Roman date. The table shows the breakdown of material by context.
- 3.2 Only seven sherds were recovered from the area of ARC CRS 98, which are probably later prehistoric in date.

### **4. Provenance**

- 4.1 The majority of the prehistoric material was recovered from the fills of pits and where large groups occur, appears to be of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition period date (Pit Groups I-III, Figures 5, 6 and 7). The larger

assemblages suggest a date of 8<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> century BC is most appropriate, with a high number of decorated vessels present.

- 4.2 The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age vessels have mainly flint-tempered fabrics, although flint with coarse shell also occurs. In some of the larger groups such as quarry pit assemblage [352] (Pit [372], Figure 7) both fabrics occur in quantity suggesting they have contemporary usage. Both fabric groups are used for coarse ware vessels, predominately bipartite jars with finger-impressed decoration on the shoulder and/or rim. There are also examples with fingernail impressed decoration and a single example with pinched finger impressions. Fine ware bowls, in sandy flint-tempered fabrics are also present; again normally bipartite with plain burnished surfaces although decorated examples do occur with both incised/impressed and burnished decoration recorded.
- 4.3 The most distinctive fine ware bowl is represented by two joining sherds which have a band of red-finished surface above the untreated lower body, which is painted with a geometric pattern in white. Similar vessels examined by Middleton have been dated to the Early Iron Age and are from east Kent (1995, 209).
- 4.4 Some groups contain vessels that are more typical of Late Bronze Age assemblages (such as hooked-rim jars) and it may be that these reflect earlier activity of a 10<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> century BC date. Conversely there are also individual vessels that are more commonly regarded as early Iron Age, such as the polychrome decorated bowl and foot-ring based bowls which may indicate activity extends into the 5<sup>th</sup> century or later. Similar vessels from east Kent have been dated 500 to 300 BC (Macpherson-Grant 1980). The question of whether these groups represent one or more ceramic phases needs detailed consideration.
- 4.5 A number of the pit fills produced good-sized assemblages with a range of form types present. Further examination of these will aid the characterisation and dating of this material. A number of vessels of intrinsic interest are present such as the polychrome bowl mentioned above and a rim sherd possibly from a 'horned' or spouted bowl as seen in assemblages from north France (Hurtrelle *et al* 1989).
- 4.6 Also present in these groups are large quantities of organic-tempered, briquetage-like material, some of which appears to have been used for vessels of the same form as those that occur in flint- and flint and shell-tempered fabrics. Due to the nature of the fabric this material is very abraded and fragmentary so it impossible to ascertain whether it all derives from vessels or whether some is indeed briquetage. Parallels need to be sought to further clarify the nature of this material.
- 4.7 Several of the jar bases in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age groups retained carbonised organic residues, such as [389] (Pit [387, Figure 7) and [884] (Pit [871, Figure 5) which suggests use for cooking and implies associated domestic occupation. These residues may contain carbonised food or fuel and can also be sampled for radiocarbon dating. If a radiocarbon date is obtained, it will provide close dating for the associated pottery assemblage.
- 4.8 A single assemblage with a glauconite-rich footring bowl and grog-tempered fabric is likely to be later, dating mid/late Iron Age (Pit [508], Figure 7). This is the only occurrence of glauconite fabrics in this assemblage.

- 4.9 The late Iron Age/early Romano-British pottery was recovered from pits, ditches and gullies. Much of the material is comparable to pottery of this date that has been recorded from other CTRL zones from this area. The fabrics are mainly shelly, sandy and grog-tempered wares. The most common forms are bead-rimmed jars and larger everted rimmed storage jars. There is also a small amount of 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman pottery, including black-burnished types wares.

## **5. Conservation**

- 5.1 The painted polychrome bowl would benefit from cleaning to enable the pattern to be seen more clearly.

## **6. Comparative material**

- 6.1 Comparative material for the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age assemblage from the nearby vicinity can be found amongst the ARC CXT 98 assemblage. Further afield groups from east Kent recovered during various works associated with the A2 (Macpherson-Grant 1980) also provide some parallel material, particularly the presence of footring vessels. Aside from these, groups of this period are scarce and the addition of further pit groups from this area, in conjunction with the other material from within the CTRL project will provide important additional information for ceramics of this period.

## **7. Potential for further work**

- 7.1 The pottery assemblage has good potential to address the Fieldwork Event Aims, particularly in relation to constructing a chronological framework for the activity and establishing the changes through time and function.
- 7.2 The assemblage is an important addition to the study of ceramics of this period from Kent and in conjunction with the other assemblages recovered from this area of the CTRL project could form part of a detailed comparative study of the variation of fabric and forms present.
- 7.3 The activity identified here falls within the Time period of 'Farming communities 2,000-100BC'. The sites in the North Kent plain have produced evidence for Late Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition period and Early Iron Age activity and as such have the potential to determine how activity is spatially organised and changes over time.
- 7.4 The Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British activity has some potential to contribute to examining the immediate pre-Roman and early Roman landscape.
- 7.5 The later Roman material is of limited potential beyond dating owing to the small size of the assemblage.
- 7.6 Proposed tasks:
- Define fabric descriptions for assemblage within CAT fabric type series framework.

- Radiocarbon dating of residues in [389] and [884].
- Comparative study with other Late Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Early Iron Age groups from region
- Prepare publication catalogue for illustrated vessels
- Prepare publication text for assemblage

## **8. Bibliography**

Hurtrelle, J, Monchy, E, Roger, F, Rossignol, P, & Villes, A, 1989, *Les débuts du second âge du fer dans le Nord de la France*, Les Dossiers de GAUHERIA 1

Macpherson-Grant, N, 1980, 'Archaeological work along the A2: 1966-1974', *Arch Cant* xcvi, 133-83

Middleton, A P, 1995, 'Prehistoric red-finished pottery from Kent', in I Kinnes & G Varndell (eds) '*Unbaked urns of rudely shape*' *Essays on British and Irish pottery for Ian Longworth*, Oxbow monograph 55.

*Table 1: Assessment of Prehistoric and Roman Pottery from ARC 330 98, quantifications and attributes*

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
32	1	2	RO	RPOT B21 BC 50-50 AD Later prehistoric/early Roman
160	52	599	RO	RPOT 50-100 Roman: 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD B6 2V B9 2 R73
172	1	2	LPR	PHPOT Later prehistoric; LBA?FLIN
174	10	21	RO	RPOT 45-100 LIA/Early Roman B6
182	6	19	LPR	FLIN SCD FLIN Later prehistoric; date uncertain
190	1	1	RO	B6 Tiny frag. Date?
196	1	48	RO	R73 2 50-400
217	2	13	RO	B6 R73.1 2F 120-300
261	1	27	RO	B6.1 2A 40-100
352	137	2664	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN ORGAN 2 SAND 4 SHEL 2 FTD SHEL 2 SHEL 2B FTD SHEL 4 SHEL Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age: good group. Chaff-temp. material interesting 800-500 BC
366	1	1	LPR	FLIN Later prehistoric - single sherd only.
373	293	6825	LBA	FLIN 2 FND FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 2 FLIN 2B FTD FLIN 4 FLIN SAND 2 FTD SAND 4 SHEL 2 FTD SHEL 2 SHEL LBA/EIA: key group from zone 'Decorated assemblage' 8th-6th cal BC 800-500 BC
379	2	20	RO	SHEL
379	1	5	UN	B9 4 Date of context uncertain. Later prehistoric/early Roman
380	1	15	UN	ORGAN Single sherd only; dating uncertain
384	11	141	UN	SHEL
384	2	77	UN	R73 Date of context uncertain; later prehistoric - early Roman
385	59	1336	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN ORGAN 2 ORGAN SAND 4 SHEL 2 SHEL 2B FTD 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
386	73	1434	LBA	FLIN ORGAN 2B FTD ORGAN SAND 4 SAND SHEL 2 FTD SHEL 2 SHEL LBA/EIA: good group similar to [385] 800-500 BC
388	50	626	LBA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 2 FLIN ORGAN 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
389	68	914	LBA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 2 FLIN 2U FTD FLIN ORGAN SAND SHEL 2 FTD SHEL LBA/EIA: 'Decorated' assemblage, carbon residue suggests cooking/domestic activity 800-500 BC
390	1	51	LBA	FLIN 2 LBA: Single rim of LBA form but could be contemporary with LBA/EIA groups. 1150-700 BC
391	5	150	LBA	SHEL Based on similar fabric from larger groups is probably LBA/EIA in date 800-500 BC
392	13	389	LBA	ORGAN SAND 4 BUD SHEL 2 FTD SHEL LBA/EIA 'decorated' assemblage including decorated fine ware bowl 800-500 BC
394	2	50	LPR	FLIN Later prehistoric; single flint-tempered sherd
Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
399	7	55	LBA	FLIN SAND 2 FND LBA/EIA 800-500 BC
400	5	71	LBA	FLIN 7 FLIN Possibly MBA element but late BA also present. 1450-800 BC

401	17	247	LBA	FLIN SAND SHEL 2 SHEL 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
415	7	106	LPR	FLIN 2 FLIN ORGAN
416	13	168	EIA	FLIN 2P FLIN ORGAN SAND SHEL EIA: Dating based on presence of footing base and parallels from other assemblages. 500-300 BC
430	1	11	LBA	FLIN 2 PNCD800-500 BC LBA/EIA
436	2	7	LPR	FLIN Later prehistoric
448	6	14	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN Probably LBA/EIA
480	4	11	LPR	FLIN ORGAN Later prehistoric
509	4	22	LIA	FLIN GLAUC 2 GROG BC 50-50 late Iron Age
523	9	50	RO	R17.450-100
525	7	18	RO	B2 B21 B6 R17.1 R74.150-100 Single, abraded shds; poorly dated.
528	4	5	LPR	FLIN Indeterminate later prep; flint shds/frags.
529	37	267	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN Nothing diagnostic except finishes probably Later BA. 1150-800 BC
534	2	5	RO	R73 50-400
536	3	16	RO	B6 R73 R74.1 2T 50-400
538	7	51	RO	B21 R14 4H R69 R73 abraded sherds 120-300
540	5	9	RO	B2 B6 R17.1 R74.1 abraded sherds 50-100
553	5	7	RO	B2 B21 LIA/ER BC 50-50
555	2	7	LPR	FLIN Later prehistoric
566	2	5	LPR	FLIN Later prehistoric
586	1	11	RO	R73 50-400
609	70	2825	RO	B2 2 B2 2T B2 2V BUD B2 2V B2 LIA/early Roman group: many substantial profiles; good group
614	1	4	LPR	FLIN Later prehistoric
615	1	2	LPR	SAND Later prehistoric
621	2	4	RO	B6 LIA/ERB 40-100
631	1	4	RO	R73 50-400
633	2	6	LPR	FLIN SAND Later prehistoric; just frags.
636	3	10	RO	B21 B6 40-100 LIA/ER
674	6	99	RO	B2 2T B21 2 B21 B6 2A R74.150-100 Early Roman forms
678	4	15	RO	R73 50-400
680	12	75	LBA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
681	34	359	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN SAND 4 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
691	30	425	LBA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 2 FLIN 2I FLIN 800-500 BC LBA/EIA: some forms more LBA
692	1	22	LBA	FLIN Probably LBA/EIA
693	5	99	LBA	FLIN SAND 4 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
741	109	1021	EIA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 4 FLIN SAND EIA: based on presence of footing base 500-300 BC
771	1	2	RO	R73 50-400
811	1	3	LPR	FLIN Date uncertain; single shd

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
830	19	96	RO	B6 B9 40-70 LIA/ER
832	1	5	LPR	FLIN Date uncertain; single shd
833	2	4	LPR	FLIN later prep; date uncertain
839	1	19	RO	B2 LIA/ER 40-100
844	164	1579	RO	B6 2V 40-100 LIA/ER
848	2	5	RO	R73 V abraded sherds (laminated) so date uncertain. 50-400
862	10	292	RO	B1 B2 2 B21 2/3 B6 40-100
863	146	1509	RO	B2 2 B2 2V B21 2 B21 2PD B21 B6 LIA/Early Roman: some unusual forms
864	5	5	RO	B2 B21 40-100 LIA/ER
872	15	84	LBA	FLIN 2 FND FLIN 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
873	3	5	LPR	FLIN Later prehistoric; date uncertain
875	10	91	LBA	FLIN 2 FND FLIN 2 FLIN 4 FLIN 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
878	42	414	LBA	FLIN 2 FTD 1000-500 BC LBA/EIA: single vessel only
884	53	758	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN 4 FLIN 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
934	6	15	RO	B2 2 40-100
939	1	2	IA?	SAND Iron Age? single sherd so dating uncertain
944	1	1	LPR	FLIN Later prep; date uncertain
975	7	28	RO	R73.1 2F 120-300
978	2	2	LPR	FLIN SHEL Very tiny frags, both <1g. Later prehistoric; date uncertain
984	1	2	LPR	SHEL Later prehistoric
985	1	6	RO	B2 40-100
1045	2	4	LPR	SHEL Later prehistoric
1049	1	7	RO	R73 Single Roman shd
1149	3	32	RO	B6 40-100 LIA/ERB
1173	79	732	LBA	SAND SHEL 800-500 BC Presumably LBA/EIA but briquetage-like material difficult to date.
1175	139	1178	LBA	SHEL 800-500 BC Presumably LBA/EIA same briquetage-like material as [1173]
1176	77	995	LBA	SHEL 800-500 BC LBA/EIA same briquetage-like material as [1173] & [1175]
1177	19	245	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN SAND 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
1178	45	830	LBA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 2 FLIN 2B FLIN SHEL 2 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
1179	33	294	LBA	FLIN 800-500 BC based on fabric only LBA/EIA
1180	64	737	EIA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN SAND 4 SAND RED 600-300 BC Early Iron Age on polychrome bowl
1181	51	618	LBA	FLIN 2 FND FLIN 4 SHEL 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
1182	43	542	LBA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 4 SAND 2 SHEL 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
1185	34	443	LBA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 2B FLIN 4 FLIN SHEL 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
1187	17	294	LBA	FLIN 2B FTD FLIN SAND 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
1188	5	102	LBA	FLIN SHEL 2 FTD 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
1189	2	1	LPR	FLIN Frags. only

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
1193	2	28	RO	B2 B21 LIA/ERB 40-100
1212	1	6	UN	SAND Single shd only, date uncertain
1225	4	21	RO	B21 R17.4 50-100
1230	1	1	LPR	FLIN Tiny frag only, date uncertain
1231	1	20	RO	B2 LIA/ERB
1232	1	13	RO	R43 5 120-250
1236	2	8	RO	B21 R42 5DR18 R42 5DR18 50-100



*Table 2: Assessment of Prehistoric and Roman Pottery, additional detail for selected Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit fills*

Event code	Context	Count	Weight	Fabric	Description	Early date	Late date	COMMENTS
ARC 330 98	352	1	28	SHEL	4 - sandy fabric with fine shell	800	500	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age: good group. Chaff-temp. material interesting (See 4.6 above)
ARC 330 98	352	2	35	SHEL	2 - carinated shoulder with short rim; quite wide diam	800	500	
ARC 330 98	352	2	108	SHEL	2B FTD on shoulder & on rim. Round shoulder, out-turned rim	800	500	
ARC 330 98	352	5	42	SAND	4 - burnished ext & int surfaces; fine ware vessels probably bowls	800	500	
ARC 330 98	352	8	154	SHEL	2 FTD on rim giving cabled effect.	800	500	
ARC 330 98	352	8	218	FLIN	2 - two vessels with tall necks & low slight shoulders with burnished surfaces	800	500	
ARC 330 98	352	11	244	FLIN	Variety of vessels; mainly round shoulders with burnished surfaces	800	500	
ARC 330 98	352	50	909	ORGAN	2 - chaff-temp/briquettage like fabric some sherds with flat rim & strong finger-wiped impress	800	500	
ARC 330 98	352	50	926	SHEL	With flint; bs from coarse ware vessels. Bases with finger-pinched edges.	800	500	
ARC 330 98	373	1	5	FLIN	4 - with groove on rim	800	500	LBA/EIA: key group from zone 'Decorated assemblage' 8th-6th cal BC
ARC 330 98	373	1	5	SHEL	2 FTD cabled rim	800	500	

Event code	Context	Count	Weight	Fabric	Description	Early date	Late date	COMMENTS
ARC 330 98	373	1	40	FLIN	2B FTD rim sherd	800	500	LBA/EIA: key group from zone 'Decorated assemblage' 8th-6th cal BC
ARC 330 98	373	1	48	FLIN	2 FND upright, flat rim with FND on shoulder	800	500	
ARC 330 98	373	2	57	FLIN	2 FTD shoulder sherd with FTD	800	500	
ARC 330 98	373	4	64	FLIN	2 - jars with plain shoulders & upright rims, one with slight cabling	800	500	
ARC 330 98	373	6	41	SAND	4 - smoothed int & ext; bipartite bowl	800	500	
ARC 330 98	373	17	189	SHEL	- -	800	500	
ARC 330 98	373	17	824	SAND	2 FTD with flint; crudely made jar with round shoulder with FTD	800	500	
ARC 330 98	373	66	697	FLIN	- -	800	500	
ARC 330 98	373	177	4855	SHEL	2 - large sherds all appear to be 1 vessel; thick walled, flat rim slightly everted; finger wiped.	800	500	
ARC 330 98	385	1	10	SAND	4 - smoothed surfaces interior & exterior	800	500	LBA/EIA
ARC 330 98	385	1	16	ORGAN	2 - briquetage like material in small plain jar	800	500	
ARC 330 98	385	3	86	FLIN	2 - hooked-rim jar with wiped surfaces	800	500	

Event code	Context	Count	Weight	Fabric	Description	Early date	Late date	COMMENTS
ARC 330 98	385	4	74	SHEL	2B FTD everted rims with cabling	800	500	
ARC 330 98	385	6	110	FLIN	--	800	500	
ARC 330 98	385	14	267	ORGAN	--	800	500	
ARC 330 98	385	30	773	SHEL	2 - large coarse ware bs inc large frag. of base	800	500	
ARC 330 98	386	1	27	SAND	-- With flint	800	500	LBA/EIA: good group similar to [385]
ARC 330 98	386	2	65	ORGAN	2B FTD everted rim with cabling	800	500	
ARC 330 98	386	3	25	SHEL	2 -	800	500	
ARC 330 98	386	4	58	SHEL	2 FTD cable-effect on rim	800	500	
ARC 330 98	386	5	73	SAND	4 – part of bipartite bowl?	800	500	
ARC 330 98	386	10	212	FLIN	--	800	500	
ARC 330 98	386	15	301	ORGAN	--	800	500	
ARC 330 98	386	33	673	SHEL	--	800	500	
ARC 330 98	389	1	8	SAND	--	800	500	LBA/EIA: 'Decorated' assemblage, carbon residue suggests cooking/domestic activity

<b>Event code</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Early date</b>	<b>Late date</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
ARC 330 98	389	1	10	FLIN	2 - flower-pot shaped jar	800	500	
ARC 330 98	389	1	10	SHEL	2 FTD short, slightly everted rim	800	500	
ARC 330 98	389	2	11	ORGAN		800	500	
ARC 330 98	389	2	85	FLIN	2U FTD upright, straight-walled jars with no discernible shoulder; FTD below rim	800	500	
ARC 330 98	389	3	55	FLIN	2 shoulder shds with FTD	800	500	
ARC 330 98	389	5	60	SHEL		800	500	
ARC 330 98	389	53	675	FLIN	Misc body shds	800	500	

## Notes to Tables:

## Fabric codes

CAT fabric codes are prefixed by : 'R' Roman or 'B' Belgic

MoL codes are common names based on main inclusion type:

FLIN flint-tempered; SAND sand-tempered; SHEL shell-tempered; ORGAN organic-tempered; GLAUC glauconite-rich; GROG – grog-tempered;

## Comments field

## Form codes:

2	JAR	Unspecified Jar
2/3	JAR/BEAKER	Jar or beaker; enclosed vessel
2A	JAR	Bead-rimmed jar
2F	JAR	Black-burnished-type everted-rimmed jar
2PD	JAR	Pedestal-based jar
2T	JAR	Otherwise indistinguishable necked jar
2U	JAR	Upright/plain rim jar
2V	JAR	Storage jar (other than 2m)
4	BOWL	Miscellaneous or otherwise unidentifiable bowl
4H	BOWL	Rounded-rimmed BB-type bowl
5	DISH	Miscellaneous or otherwise unidentifiable plate
5A	DISH	Plate with plain exterior profile
5DR18	DISH	Dragendorff 18 (Samian form)

## Decoration:

FTD – finger-tipped decoration

FND – Finger nail decoration

shd(s) – sherd(s)

bs – body sherd

## **APPENDIX 2: ASSESSMENT OF POST-ROMAN POTTERY**

Lyn Blackmore

### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 A few sherds of pottery were recovered from the excavation of ARC CRS 98, while a slightly larger assemblage was recovered from features examined during the watching brief and from features uncovered during the chainage works (ARC 330 98). Most of the combined collection comprises early medieval domestic wares, although some post-medieval material was present on ARC CRS 98. No Saxon pottery was found.

### **2. Methodology**

- 2.1 The pottery was recorded on a context-by context basis by fabric, sherd count and weight using fabric codes which are in line with those of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

### **3. Quantifications**

- 3.1 Six sherds from three contexts were found on ARC CRS 98 (43g). Of these five sherds from two vessels date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.2 A total of 99 sherds from up to 42 pots were recovered from 13 contexts during the watching brief. Most are body sherds, with only ten rims. The overall dating lies between 1050-1250, although most contexts seem to date to 1150-1250. The dominant fabric is the local shell-tempered ware EM35, but a range of sub-types is also present which contain variable amounts of sand.
- 3.3 A total of 15 sherds from up to 13 pots was recovered from three areas of chainage contexts during the watching brief. Most sherds are shell-tempered wares dating to 1180-1250; these include two rims. Later material comprises single sherds dating to the late 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century (Coarse Border-type ware), the late 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century, and the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (Whieldon-type ware).

### **4. Provenance**

- 4.1 The distribution of the pottery is patchy.
- 4.2 The medieval sherd pottery from ARC CRS 98 is from a colluvial deposit ([8]). The post-medieval material is from modern contexts ([8], [24]).
- 4.3 The pottery from the watching brief is from ten different features. One small and abraded sherd of coarse sandy ware from a possible Roman ditch could be of Roman or medieval date ([194]) (Pit 195, Figure 10). Numerically the largest single group is that from ditch [808] (equated to [806], Figure 8), which contained 28 sherds, but these derive from only two pots. Ditches [1046] (Figure

10) and [1136] (Henhurst Plant Crossing, not shown) contained only one small sherd and five small sherds respectively.

- 4.4 The largest actual group is from two different fills in quarry pit 1211 (15 sherds from nine different pots). A total 27 sherds was recovered from four other pits (pits 463 and 768, equated to [1148], each had two different layers containing pottery, Figure 8). In addition, 14 sherds were found in hearth or firepit [419] (Figure 11). Of interest is a wheel-thrown pot with everted rim found in pit [163], the form of which is very like that of the Late Saxon shelly wares found in London. Most of the assemblage is small and abraded, but several larger pieces are also present (notably [162], [809], [1210]).
- 4.5 The medieval sherds from the chainage works are from the general area of Chainage (CH)43+140, from about 75m to the south of the main line. The late medieval and early post-medieval finds are from CH42+230 – 42+286, while the latest is from CH43+060.
- 4.6 Most of the medieval wares are shell-tempered wares that are probably of quite local origin, but a jug sherd from the chainage assemblage is probably from London (calcareous variant).

## **5. Conservation**

- 5.1 There are no conservation requirements.

## **6. Comparative material**

- 6.1 The pottery is similar to that from West Northumberland Bottom, and can be compared with the contemporary finds from other medieval sites in north Kent, notably Rochester (*eg.* Tester 1968; 1970; 1972), and Temple Manor, Strood. To the west are Joydens Wood (Tester and Caiger 1958), Lesnes Abbey (Dunning 1961) and Dartford (Mynard 1973), while to the south-west are Eynsford Castle (Rigold 1971; 1973; finds in Maidstone Museum) and the manors of Fawkham and Scotgrove (finds held by Dartford Museum). On all these sites shell-tempered wares are common, and seem to have continued well into the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

## **7. Potential for further work**

- 7.1 The potential of the finds from ARC CRS 98 is limited, and they certainly cannot help identify features of Saxon date. Those from the watching brief ARC 330 98, however can assist in the dating and interpretation of the different medieval features and the interpretation of the site.
- 7.2 The pottery from the watching brief, although largely unstratified, can be used to address the theme of 'Towns and rural landscapes (100 BC – AD 1700). The precise location of the settlement or farm in which the pottery was used must remain uncertain but sufficient sherds are from features to suggest that this was not far away. When considered with the finds from Zone 3 (ARC WNB 98 and ARC HRD 99) these sherds can inform on the development of settlement in north

Kent, and also on wider connections. Most of the medieval wares seem to be typical of the area, but the London-type ware jug sherd is of interest in that it indicates trade beyond the immediate region. The possible presence of Ashford-type wares (both shell-tempered and the later sandier types) is intriguing in this location as the site lies outside the normal distribution range of this ware, which is mostly found in southern Kent. The identification of the Ashford-type wares, therefore, needs to be verified.

- 7.3 The 'Late Saxon' shell-tempered pot from [164] should be drawn, and it must be determined if this can date the earliest activity on the site (see above, 4.4).

*Further work*

- 7.4 If the pottery is to be used to address the research aims, the following tasks should be carried out

- Correlate pottery with the spatial distribution on the across the site
- Research selected fabrics and forms
- Prepare report and catalogue
- Editing, meetings
- Illustration

## 8. Bibliography

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Table 3: Assessment of Post-Roman pottery, quantification and attributes

Event code	Context	Count	Weight	Period	Fabric groups, form type, decoration and date
ARC CRS 98	8	4	7	PM	LPM18AA TPOT? Date 1770-1900
ARC CRS 98	15	1	12	PM	LPM4 DISH. Date 1800-1900
ARC CRS 98	24	1	24	MD	EM36? CP. Date 1140-1250
ARC 330 98	31	6	36	MD	EM48 CP, EM38A CP RIL. Date 1175-1250
ARC 330 98	162	4	135	MD	EM36 CP, EM100 CP. Date 1100-1250
ARC 330 98	194	1	4	MD	MISC CP. Date 1100-1200
ARC 330 98	418	14	21	MD	EM.M5 CP EM35 CP. Date 1125-1225
ARC 330 98	462	5	25	MD	EM35 CP, EM36CP. Date 1100-1225
ARC 330 98	606	2	4	MD	EM35 CP. Date 1050-1225
ARC 330 98	769	7	22	MD	EM36 DISH, EM48 CP. Date 1100-1250
ARC 330 98	771	2	12	EM/MD	EM35. Date 1050-1225
ARC 330 98	809	28	173	EM/MD	EM35 CP. Date 1050-1225
ARC 330 98	1045	7	36	MD	EM35 CP, EM40A CP. Date 1170-1225
ARC 330 98	1047	1	4	MD	M38A CP. Date 1175-1350
ARC 330 98	1136	5	23	MD	EM31 CP, M38A JUG INCD. Date 1175-1250
ARC 330 98	1210	11	113	MD	EM31 CP, EM35 CP, M38A DISH M38A JUG, M38A JUG. Date 1175-1200
ARC 330 98	0 (CH 42.230 42.286)	2	6	MD	M41 CP, LM1 DISH. Dates 1340-1400; 1475-1550
ARC 330 98	0 (CH 43+140)	12	94	MD	EM29? CP, EM31? CP, EM35 CP, EM45 CP, EM48 CP, M5 JUG. Date 1180-1250
ARC 330 98	0 (CH 43.060)	1	3	PM	PM43A TPOT? Date 1740-1780

Note: the comments field lists each Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric code, followed by the forms present. The use of a decoration code beside the form code shows that this is the only type present in the context; the use of decoration codes in brackets shows that some, but not all, sherds are decorated. Fabric codes are separated by commas. This field also shows the date assigned to the pottery in the context.

## Expansions of Canterbury Archaeological Trust pottery codes.

M EM.M5	Ashford Potter's Corner Sandy Ware with fossil shell	1125-1250
M EM29	Kentish Sandy Ware with flint+sparse shell	1125-1225
M EM31	?Kentish Coarse Sandy Ware with moderate shell	1100-1200
M EM35	N/W Kent Shell-Tempered	1050-1225
M EM36	N/W Kent Sandy And Shell-Tempered	1100-1250
M EM40A	N French Fine Whiteware With Fe0 Inclusions	1170-1250
M EM45	Non-Local Coarse Sandy Ware	1050-1400
M EM48	N/W Kent? Shell-Filled Fine Sandy Ware	1050-1250
M M5	London-Type Ware	1140-1350
M M38A	N/W Kent Sandy Ware (Mainly Reduced)	1175-1350
M M41	Coarse Border Ware	1340-1500
PM LPM4	Sunderland-type slipware	1800-1900
PM LM1	Late Medieval Tyler Hill Ware	1475-1550
PM LPM18A	Black Basalt ware	1770-1900
PM LPM43A	Creamware - Whieldon Type	1740-1780

## Expansions for form codes shown in this report

Per Form	Expansion
M CP	Cooking Pot
M DISH	Dish
M INDV	Industrial Vessel
M JUG Jug	
PM BOWL	Bowl
PM DISH	Dish
PM FLP	Flower Pot
PM JAR	Jar
PM SAUC	Saucer
PM TPOT	Tea Pot

## Expansions for decor codes shown in this report

Per Decoration	Expansion
M INCD	Incised Decoration
M RIL	Rilled Decoration