## **APPENDIX 1 - ASSESSMENT OF CERAMICS**

### 1.1 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

By Alistair Barclay, Kayt Brown, Elaine Morris and Paul Booth

#### Introduction

- 1.1.1 This report assesses all of the prehistoric and Roman pottery from the White Horse Stone principal site excavations and watching brief. The total assemblage (9259 sherds, 110 kg) includes pottery of early Neolithic through to Roman date. However, the majority of the pottery is of Iron Age date (8065, 101 kg). Table 1.1.1 presents a breakdown of the total assemblage by site and period. The major elements of the assemblage include the association of Earlier Neolithic pottery with settlement activity, including a number of buildings and land surface sealed by colluvium, the association of later Neolithic pottery groups with pit deposits and a large assemblage of early Iron Age pottery associated with an extensive open settlement, a smithy, funerary deposits and a colluvium sealed cultivation horizon. The pottery dating agrees with four radiocarbon dates obtained for the early Neolithic house (NZA-11463-4) and two funerary deposits (GU-9088-9).
- 1.1.2 The assemblage was collected in order to contribute to a number of the original Fieldwork Event Aims (see Section 2.2.1 - aims 1, 4, 6-7, 10-11 and 13). The overall assemblage from the White Horse Stone group of sites is likely to make a considerable contribution to the understanding of ceramic development in north Kent, on which comparative studies with other areas of the county and adjacent regions can be based. The important context associations for the Neolithic pottery will allow for a greater understanding of the complementary settlement evidence for the so-called Medway megaliths. The association of pottery with cereal remains, a house and radiocarbon dates is of national importance for understanding the beginnings of agriculture and for establishing a tighter chronological framework. The large assemblage of EIA is likely to become the `type` assemblage for this area of Kent. Its characterisation will greatly increase the understanding of early 1st millennium ceramics in Kent. There are many similarities with east Kent and the suggestion of cultural links with the adjacent area of France. This assemblage has great research potential and could be used to address all of the academic issues outlined in the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group's policy document for The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery (1995).

### Methodology

1.1.3 All of the material was examined. The assemblage was quantified by count and weight and a note was made of principal fabric groups, forms, surface treatment and the occurrence of decoration. Spot dates were based on the presence of diagnostic forms and particular fabrics. OAU standard codes were used for prehistoric fabrics and, where relevant (i.e. LIA/ER and Roman), reference is made to the CAT fabric series.

### Quantification

1.1.4 A summary quantification of the total assemblage by site and date is given in Table 1.1.1. A context breakdown of each assemblage by site is given in Tables 1.1.2-5.

	ARC WHS	ARC PIL	ARC BFE	ARC BFW	Watching Brief	Total
Neolithic	497 sherds, 1597g	121 sherds, 591g				618 sherds, 2188g
Bronze Age	319 sherds, 2646g	37 sherds, 359g		2 sherds, 21g	17 sherds, 42g	375 sherds, 3068g
Iron Age	7862 sherds, 101891g	45 sherds, 89g	48 sherds, 201g	42 sherds, 207g	68 sherds, 124g	8065 sherds, 102512g
Roman	65 sherds, 480g	4 sherds, 42g		1 sherd, 10g		70 sherds, 532g
Indeterminate	8 sherds, 7g	64 sherds, 597g		59 sherds, 637g		131 sherds, 1241g
Total	8751 sherds, 106621g	271 sherds, 1678g	48 sherds, 201g	104, sherds 875g	85 sherds, 166g	9259 sherds, 109541g

Table 1.1.1 gives a summary quantity by site and period

Codes for all tables:

Period = EIA-early Iron Age, MIA-middle Iron Age, RO-Roman, LBA-late Bronze Age, MBAmiddle Bronze Age, EBA-early Bronze Age, ENE, early Neolithic, MNE-middle Neolithic, LNE-late Neolithic

Fabrics = A-sand, AB-glauconitic sand, F-flint, g-grog, S-shell, P-pellets (Fe-ferruginous)), Q-quartzite.

Table 1.1.2: A	quantification of	f all Prehistoric and Roman	pottery from ARC WHS
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Context	Special- Num	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
2003		14	38g	RO?	Residual LBA
2013		22	101g	RO?	A,AF. Residual MLIA
2015		4	15g	EIA	A,AF.
2017		14	12g	EIA	F.
2019		22	151g	EIA	F,FA,AF. Also includes LBA
2021		1	4g	IA?	ABF.
2023		22	57g	EIA	F.
2025		1	2g	EIA	F.Worn.
2027		3	9g	EIA	F.
2035		2	9g	EIA	F.
2037		3	16g	EIA	F. Rim from bipartite vessel
2039		3	16g	EIA	A. Burnished rim from tripartite bowl
2049		4	4g	EIA	F,FA. Refired sherds
2051		2	15g	EIA	F.
2068		3	15g	EIA?	AB,F.
2070		3	7g	EIA	F.
2072		4	25g	LBA	F.
2074		27	325g	EIA	AB,ABF. At least 3 vessels.
2076		138	1691g	EIA	F. At least 5 ves. Rim from bipartite ves.
2078		1	1g	UN	Worn.
2081		1	2g	EIA	AB.Worn.
2083		1	1g	EIA	AF. Worn.
2089		6	36g	EIA	F.Worn.
2101		6	8g	EIA	A,F. Worn.
2103		236	6618g	EIA	F,AB. Mostly LBA forms but one tripartite
					EIA vessel
2104		99	3747g	EIA	A,AF,FA. Plain jars and bowls. Bipartite jar
					with finger-tip dec, vertical wiping and cable
					rim. Pedestal base
2106		12	370g	EIA	A,AF,FA. Bipartite bowl
2108		63	459g	EIA	F,FA. Tripartite bowl rim.
2111		6	47g	EIA	A, Burnished bowl frag.
2113		88	1125g	EIA	A,AF. Shouldered jar and pedestal base.
2114		9	229g	EIA	F.Burnished bowl frag, refired sherd.
2115		3	81g	EIA	F,FA.
2116		11	313g	EIA	F,FA. Bipartite jar, bowl. Cabled rim and
					finger-tip on shoulder.
2120		56	804g	EIA	A,AF. Burnished shouldered jars, tripartite
				<b>FX</b> 4	bowl. Finger tip on shoulder. Refired sherd
2121		3	155g	EIA	F. Bipartite jar. Miniature vessel.
2122		4	35g	EIA	FA
2129		1	11g	EIA	F

Context	Special-	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
2132	Num	4	7α	FΙΔ	FΔ
2132		4	/g 21g	EIA	FA
2130		8	42g	EIA	FA
2139		14	77g	EIA?	A,AF
2140		14	34g	EIA	A,AF.
2142		3	132g	EIA	A,F. Burnished jar.
2144		8	38g	EIA	S,F.
2148		1	2g	EIA	F. Rim frag.
2152		2	21g	EIA	F. Flint gritted base frag.
2157		1	5g	LIA; ERO?	A. Rim frag.
2162		2	6g	IA	AF
2164		14	59g	EIA	F,S
2168		5	1/g	EIA	
2109		10	189g	EIA	FA FAS Burnished FIA ves Residual MI BA
21/2		15	300g	EIA	sherd with boss
2185		158	1561g	EIA	A AF Some LBA forms Part of a red finish
2100		100	10018	2	bowl. Tripartite ves.
2186		54	711g	EIA?	AF,A.
2187		10	157g	EIA	F,FA.
2189		50	60g	EIA	A,FA. Cabled rim
2193		1	2g	EIA	AF.
2195		9	25g	EIA	AF.
2197		5	8g	EIA	FA.
2199		14	86g	EIA; RO	Residual LBAEIA
2206		4	26g	EIA	FA.,AF.
2208		1	5g	EIA	FA
2210		61	4767g	EIA	FA. Rounded jars, squared and faring rims, red
2212		12	1921a	EIA	EA E Bounded iors unright squared rim. Bim
2212		45	1821g	EIA	rA, r. Kounded Jars, upright squared fill. Kill from tripartite bowl
2224		18	2039	FIA	FA A Outfurned rim
2224		10	203g 8o	EIA	FA
22230		1	22.9	EIA	FA
2232		6	 34g	EIA	FA,AF
2233		21	188g	EIA	S,Á
2242		4	14g	EIA	S,SA
2243		9	30g	EIA	F,FA. Simple rim.
2245		1	13g	EIA	FA
2247		4	76g	EIA	F
2248		28	55g	EIA	A,F,S
2250		11	44g	RO	Presidual LBAEIA possibly all Roman
2251		3	12g	RO	A,F. One sherd of Roman
2252		1	20g		
2235		24	210g	EIA?	Г,ГА. IA rim P hasa
2233		2	114g	FIA	F
2250		24	114g	FIA	F AF
2258		1	12/g	EIA	FA
2259		1	12g	EIA	F
2261		303	5027g	EIA	F. Sherds from large storage vessels.
					Shouldered jars, squared rims, one cabled dec.
2262		6	9g	EIA	F
2263		31	292g	EIA	F,A. Bipartite cup/bowl plus jar
2264		10	420g	EIA	F,FA. Tripartite bowl frags
2265		2	30g	EIA	F
2267		3	49g	EIA	F,S
2268		3	36g	EIA?	A. Burnished sherds
2274		1	125g	EIA	F. Tripartite bowl frags
2278		7	58g	EIA?	
2280		95	1688g	EIA	F,FA,5
2282		1	5g	EIA	FA AE Dowl frage
2297		23	90g	EIA EIA?	AF. DOWI ITags
2298		1	4g 6a	EIA?	AF
2239		1	300	EIA	AS
2309		1	14o	EIA	S
2311		8	54o	EIA	SF
2316		4	7ø	EIA	F
2320		2	19g	EIA?	FA. Base frag

Context	Special-	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
2321	Num	8	170	EIA	S iar rim
2321		8	4/g	EIA	S. jai IIII
2331		16	78g	EIA?	FA
2334		21	33g	EIA	F.FA
2335		10	55g	EIA	AB,AF. Rim frags.
2341		1	18g	EIA	F
2342		59	561g	EIA	AF,S. Sherds from tripartite vessels. Flared
					rims and pedestal bases
2344		1	12g	EIA	FA. Shoulder from tripartite bowl.
2353		6	8g	EIA	FA
2371		51	213g	EIA?	AB,F. Some shoulder frags from angular
2202		1	200	EIA	ABE Finger tip on shoulder
2383		1	20g	EIA EIA?	ABF.
2303		5	79o	EIA	F S A Fine ware burnished bowl
2399		8	40g	EIA	A.F.
2401		32	376g	EIA	ABF,AF. Flat rim, rounded shouldered vessels,
			, in the second s		tripartite vessels.
2406		10	58g	EIA	F,FA.
2412		1	4g	EIA	FA
2418		20	70g	EIA	FA,F.
2420		11	109g	EIA	F,FA. Burnished round shoulder.
2422		21	220g	EIA	F,S. Rounded shoulder
2427		50	250g	EIA	F.Flared film F.F.A.P. Linger dec shord. Tripartite howl with
2431		50	559g	LIA	rounded shoulder
2439		2	7ø	EIA	S F
2441		26	323g	EIA	ABF.
2449		7	36g	EIA	PFeF. Fabric with iron pellets could be MIA??
2455		17	50g	EIA	F,ABF
2467		1	1g	IA	F. Crucible or refired pot sherd
2471		1	5g	EIA	F
2473		2	20g	EIA?	ABF,F
2475		1	21g	EIA	
2477		1	llg	EIA	ABF. Burnished flat rim
2491		2	3g	EIA	
2493		5	14g	EIA?	ABF,5
2501		1	4g	EIA?	ABF
2503		6	18g	EIA?	ABF,AF
2505		4	15g	EIA?	S,AF
2509		1	3g	EIA?	AF
2511		5	10g	EIA?	A,S
2513		5	28g	EIA?	S,AF
2515		1	4g	EIA?	AS?
2517		6	23g	EIA?	S,SF
2539		2	3g	IA	Indeterminate
2541		4	1.5g	EIA	F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F
2547		6	350	EIA	ABF
2555		3	9g	EIA?	S,ABF
4000	1	5	12g	R	A,F. Residual IA
4002		8	16g	R?	F,A. Residual IA
4007	1048	2	5g	EIA	FA
4007		75	314g	EIA	Small find pottery of mixed date but mostly
					LBA; EIA
4007	1047	1	6g	EIA	FA
4007	1004	1	1g	PK EIA	
4007	1014	1	3g	EIA	FA F
4007	1049	1	10g	EIA	FA
4007	1012	1	11g 80	EIA	FA
4007	1010	1		EIA	FA
4007	1009	3	16g	EIA	FA
4007	1008	1	3g	EIA	FA
4007	1007	1	3g	EIA	FA
4007	1016	1	1g	EIA	FA
4007	1005	1	4g	EIA	FA
4007	1015	1	3g	EIA	AF
4007	1003	1	3g	EIA	5

Context	Special-	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
4007	Num 1002	2	30	IΔ	Δ
4007	1002	2		PR	F
4007	1033		10g	FIA	F
4007	1038	1	2.9	EIA	A
4007	1037	2		EIA	S
4007	1036	1	10g	IA?	SP
4007	1034	1	18g	RO	
4007	1006	1	3g	EIA	FA
4007	1039	1	6g	EIA	FAB
4007	1045	1	5g	IA	AF
4007	1044	11	25g	EIA	FA
4007	1043	1	2g	EIA	FA
4007	1042	1	6g	EIA	FA
4007	1013	1	5g	EIA	FA
4007	1040	1	4g	EIA	ABF
4007	1017	1	1g	EIA	AF
4007	1029	2	17g	EIA	
4007	1028	1	9g	EIA	-
4007	1018	6	2g	EIA	S
4007	1026	4	6g	EIA	S
4007	1025	1	lg	EIA	AF
4007	1024	1	lg	EIA	AF
4007	1023	1	10g	EIA	8
4007	1022	l	10g	EIA	FA F
4007	1021	1	9g	EIA	F
4007	1027	1	9g	EIA	CAE
4007	1018	1	<u> </u>	LNE, EDA	
4007	1041	1	2g	EIA	F
4012		5	4g 67g	MBA·IBA	F Simple rim from Bucket shaped yes
4017		18	1/13g	MBA: LBA	F
4018		5	2 g	EIA	F
4026		4	130	EIA?	A FA
4030		3	49	RO?	AF Residual with Roman plus ?tile frag
4032		3		IA?	Indeterminate fabric
4034		1	 1g	UN	
4036		2	3g	IA	
4042		7	54g	EIA	F,FA. Rim with impressed Finger tip below
4044		12	126g	MBA; LBA	Sherds from Bucket shaped ves with slashed
					rim
4050		200	2239g	EIA	ABF,S,F. Tripartite bowls, Finger tip dec jar.
					Coarse ware jars. Cabled rim.
4051		126	1594g	EIA	S,ABF. Finger tip on sh. Coarse ware jars and
10.52					angular tripartite bowls
4053		2	14g	EIA	F
4055		20	23g	IA	A,F,S
4057		14	1/g	IA	A,F,S
4058		10	20g	ELA?	F ARE
4003		13	102g	IA	F ABF
4003		12	2g 51~	FIA	FA
4008		13	250	LIA?	GABS
4077		10	<u>∠.3g</u> 77α	EIA?	G ABF F AF
4084		3	130	EIA?	A.F
4093		21	2009	EIA	FA
4095		10	114g	MBA: LBA	F. Same vessel as 4096-7. Pos second ves.
		Ť	8	, -	Collared with finger tip at base of collar.
4096		42	469g	MBA; LBA	F
4097		19	209g	MBA; LBA	F
4100		1	4g	MBA; LBA	F
4104		13	144g	EIA	A,F,S. Sh from angular tripartite ves.
4105		12	172g	EIA	A,F,S. Rim and sh from angular tripartite
					vessel. Finger tip on shoulder of coarse ware
					jar.
4111		12	210g	EIA	A,F,S.
4112		1	82g	EIA	8
4113		8	92g	EIA	F,S
4115		61	812g	EIA	F,A,S. Scored sherd. Bowl with finger tip dec.
4110		20	c70	ETA	E A Devel frees
4119		20	5/8g	EIA	r,A. DOWI ITAgs.

Context	Special-	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
4122	Num	0	20-	ET 4 9	A.F. D. J. Smith hand for m
4122		8	30g	EIA?	A,F. Red finish bowl frags.
4130		0	39g		
4141		9	55g	EIA EIA?	S,F.
4143	1080	3	10g	FIA	F AF
4144	1052	2	13g	EIA	FA
4144	1052	1	13g 7g	EIA	ABF
4144	1056	1	3g	EIA	S
4144	1058	2	2g	IA	~
4144	1055	4	10g	EIA	AS
4144	1054	1	4g	EIA	FAB
4144	1079	2	5g	EIA	F
4144	1051	2	5g	IA?	А
4144	1068	1	16g	RO	
4144	1067	2	3g	EIA	F
4144	1065	2	20g	EIA	F,FAB
4144	1064	1	14g	EIA	F
4144	1063	2	3g	LIA	F
4144	1062	1	6g	EIA	<u>G</u> ?
4144	1061	5	3g	EIA	F
4144	1060	l	12g	EIA	
4144	1059	1	4g	EIA	
4144	1053	1	- 6g	EIA	
4145	1072	1	8g	EIA	FA
4143	1009	1	4g		
4143	1074	3	10g		AD G
4143	1071	3	4g		F
4145	1073	1	13g	FIA	F
4145	1075	3	13g	LBA?	F
4145	1070	1	89 89	EIA	F
4147	1070	2		EIA	ABEE
4148		1	3g	EIA	F
4160		29	151g	EIA	A.AF.S? Coarse ware jar rim
4166		30	506g	EIA	AF,ABF. Bowl frags
4174		3	32g	EIA	AF,S. Coarse ware jar
4176		1	3g	EIA	FA
4178		10	33g	EIA	FA,F
4179		164	919g	EIA	FA,AB,ABF. Linear incised. Expanded rim,
					coarse ware ves.
4182		134	753g	EIA	A,FA,ABF,S
4203		1	6g	LBA?	FGA.Shoulder from jar
4215		1	14g	EIA	F
4219		5	10g	EIA?	
4221		4	4/g	EIA	
4229		1	5g	EIA	F E
4243		4	1/g		
4243		1	198	FIA	F
4255		2		EIA?	ΕΕΔΒ
4257		4	9g	EIA	FFA
4271		6	10ø	EIA?	Á,AF
4273		4	13g	EIA	F
4276		9	202g	EIA	S,F. Scored coarse ware jar
4278		44	168g	EIA	F. Tri ves. Red finish bowl frags
4281		4	54g	EIA	F
4286		7	143g	EIA	FAB
4289		7	67g	EIA	S,AB. Rim from tri ves
4294		7	89g	EIA?	A,F
4298		3	16g	EIA	F
4301		64	361g	EIA	F. Finger tip on rim and body. Red finish bowl.
				<b>F</b> T 4	Plus pos briquetage
4315		2	41g	EIA	FA. Base
4317		45	461g	EIA	F,FA,AB
4318		29	458g	EIA	F,FA, <b>J</b> F S Tripartita havel frage
4319		11	124g	EIA	F,S. Hipartile Down Irags
4321		23	454g	EIA EIA9	F.F.A.F.AD. Expanded IIII
4324		07	000~	EIA:	F AF S Frage from trinartite howle
4320		9/	700g	FIA?	F
TJ21		1	/ Š		1*

Context	Special-	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
4330	INUIII	15	3660	EIA	F S Rims from trinartite yes
4331		21	182g	EIA	FA.S.F
4335		9	124g	EIA	F,S
4342		2		RO	
4344		11	96g	EIA	S,A. Coarse ware rim
4346		2	15g	EIA	A,S
4348		30	201g	EIA?	AB,F,S. Rim and wall sherds from horned
					bowl
4351		1	<u>6g</u>	EIA?	A
4356		3	19g	EIA?	FA
4338		2	148g	EIA?	5,L E
4366		1	10g	EIA?	AB
4368		1		EIA?	FA
4379		6	44g	EIA	F. Shoulder from bowl
4381		7	129g	EIA?	F
4383		2	28g	EIA	F,S?
4386		2	18g	EIA	S,A
4388		1	9g	EIA	AF
4400		2	4g	EIA	F
4402		2	69g	EIA	F. Finger nail dec on rim, ped base
4404		1	5g	EIA	FAB
4414		2	10g	EIA	
4420		6	43g	EIA	FA,F
4421		19	52g	EIA	FA,F
4422		1	14g	EIA	P 2Fab. Fine ware rim
4425		116	1476g	EIA?	ABF Red finish bowl_refired sherds
4427		7	61g	EIA	F
4428		70	581g	EIA	F.S. Rim from tri partite bowl
4429		14	290g	EIA	ABF, S,F. Coarse ware bowl with finger tip
			-		dec
4431		36	217g	EIA	S,F
4432		21	184g	EIA	S,F. Shoulder from tripartite bowl
4437		45	443g	EIA	S,F. Coarse ware rim with finger tip dec,
4.4.42		16	22(		tripartite bowl
4442		16	326g	EIA	S,F. Iripartite bowl
4432		1	12g	EIA PO2	S A.F. I.A. sherds and single Roman sherd
4455		8		FIA	F S
4466		14	92.9	EIA	1,0
4468		4	42g	EIA	S
4471		5	59g	EIA	S,ABF
4474		7	31g	EIA	ABF,S
4475		149	1644g	EIA	F,ABF,S.Coarse and fine ware ves
4476		10	108g	EIA	S,F.
4480		7	33g	EIA	AB,F. Expanded rim.
4482		10	77g	EIA	F,S
4496		13	83g	EIA	F,S
4499		16	222g	EIA	F,5 E Coorso wara rim, ave rim
4502		123	200g	EIA	F A S Coarse and fine ware rime. Some
4508		4	2129g		residual LBAEIA and refired sherds
4510		34	350	EIA	S.F. Fine ware rim
4512		22	499	EIA	S,F
4518		42	638g	EIA	S,F. Fine ware rim
4521		22	134g	EIA	A,F,S
4525		2	221g	EIA	ABF
4528		29	259g	EIA	F,S,AB.Angular bowl fragments
4532		204	2287g	EIA	F,S,A. Fine and Coarse wares
4534		1	4g	EIA	F
4535		1	28g	EIA	
4537		19	205g	EIA	F,AF. Finger tip on coarse ware rim
4545		17	208g	EIA	S. In partite ves
454/		14	138g	FIA	AD, 5. 1 wo inpatilie ves
4335		2		EIA	F
4562		171	6115g	EIA	S.F.A. Coarse ware rim
4565		1,1	70	EIA	FAB
4567		1	- <u>6</u> g	EIA	F

Context	Special-	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
4571	Tum	1	12g	EIA	ABF
4576		7	26g	EIA	FS,F. Fine ware rim
4581		10	43g	EIA	S,F
4583		12	56g	EIA	F,S
4587		3	9g	EIA	AB,F,S
4600		8	50g	EIA	S,F
4604		4	17g	EIA	F
4609		5	8g	EIA	F.Simple rim
4614		1	9g	EIA	FS
4616		2	15g	EIA	FS
4630		1	29g	EIA	F
4640		5	14g	EIA	F,FS
4695		6	20g 49σ	EIA	F S Fine ware neck
4697		3	10g	EIA	F
4701		1	12g	EIA	F
4703		2	10g	EIA	GA,ABF. Grog sherd BA?
4705		1	7g	IA	AF
4802		2	2g	LNE	Grooved Ware
4825		1	5g	ENE?	AF
4906		2	14g	ENE?	F.Shoulder
4920		1	5g	ENE?	F
4945		19	64g	MNE	Pet erborough Ware
4947		1	1g	MNE;	
10/7		1.40	700	LNE?	C 1W
4967		140	/23g	LNE	Grooved Ware
4969		2	18g	LNE	Grooved Ware
4990		9	9g	LNE	Grooved Ware
4997		40	220g	LNE I NF	Grooved Ware
5073		15	19g	LNE	Grooved Ware
5108		12	419	RO	A S Mixed LBA IA and Roman
5130		11	22g	LNE	Grooved Ware
5257		3	<u>_</u> 13g	LNE	Grooved Ware
5258		6	38g	LNE	Grooved Ware
5259		2	10g	LNE	Grooved Ware
5284		4	10g	ENE?	F
5289		102	142g	LNE	Grooved ware
5381		8	27g	ENE	F
5417		55	157g	ENE	F. Shoulder from a dec bowl, dec rim and
5.420		4	7	ENIEQ	coarse ware rim.
5420		4	/g	ENE?	F
5422		8			F FD Part of how!
5425		/	79g		F Fine ware and coarse ware plus large frag of
5420		40	522g	LDA	bipartite bowl
5430		1	2g	LNE: EBA	Beaker comb dec
5447		10	5g	LBA	F
5449		23	406g	LBA	F.Fine ware bowl.
5450		21	319g	LBA	F.Small Coarse ware jar
5479		50	37g	ENE?	F.Simple rim
5487		3	15g	EIA?	AB,ABF
5510		12	15g	ENE??	or later bronze age
6002		6	35g	EIA?	Context 6003?
6005		3	16g	LBA?	F.Refired sherds
6007		4	15g	LBA	F.Rim frags
6023		1	14g	RU?	
6028		3	9g	EIA	
6046		17	0g	IRA	F. Outturned flared rim
6052		1/	24g	EIA	ABF
6061		11	1240	EIA	A.F.
6063		22	243o	EIA	F.A
6064		8	450	EIA	F,A
6069		3	2g	EIA	F
6076		1	- <u>-</u> 8 4g	EIA	F.Rim Fine ware bowl
6077		1	7g	LBA?	F. Could be earlier?
6085		5	<u>21g</u>	EIA	F
6100		105	5024g	EIA; MIA	F. Deposit of semi complete vessels
6102		54	1279g	LIA?	F,A,S. Some residual EIA. Combed sherd.

Context	Special-	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
6103	INUIII	16	299g	MIA: LIA?	F.A.S. Finger tip rusticated coarse ware jar
6106		26	339g	IA	F,A,S
6108		143	2417g	EIA	F,A,S. Combed dec. Coarse ware and fine ware
6112		1	260	EIA	vessels
6121		5	20g	EIA	D E two rime
6122		21	308g	FIA	A F
6122		21	79g	EIA	FS
6126		306	4564g	EIA	S.A.F. Angular and ovoid forms
6127		7	188g	EIA	S,A,F
6128		1	9g	EIA	
6133		1	5g	IA	ABF
6137		35	1021g	MIA; LIA?	FW. Bipartite bowl refired possibly in
(100					cremation
6138		73	390g	MIA; LIA?	F.Sherds from single ves.
6152		1	9g		S E
6159		2	2g 3g	FIA	r F
6161		2	23g	EIA	A Tripartite bowl
6165		1	23 <u>5</u> 8g	IA	AB
6172		12	95g	LIA?	AB
6176		2	3g	IA	
6177		2	2g	EIA	F
6179		2	2g	LPR	
6194		1	3g	IA	A. Rim
6198		2	4g	IA	AB,S
6220		l	2g	EIA	
6236		10	4/g	IA	ABF,F,AF
6242		2	22g	EIA	
6245		9		IA	ABEEAE
6246		3	169	EIA	F
6263		2	2g	IA	Indeterminate
6266		1	8g	IA	Indeterminate
7001		1	2g	UN	Indeterminate
7010		23	158g	EIA	F,S
7012		82	910g	EIA	A,S,F,FA. Tripartite bowl sherds
7013		2	40g	EIA	F.Coares ware rim
7018		3	92g	EIA	A. Pedestal base
7020		14	40g	LIA	F,FA. S. Decorreted Greened Ware
7020		2	3g	FIA	F
7032		3	63g	EIA	A F Trnartite ves rim
7032		2	2g	IA	F
7039		2	25g	MBA;	F. Simple rim.
			0	LBA?	*
7043		3	22g	IA	ABF,F
7054		8	26g	MBA;	F
70/7			10	LBA?	E E
/065		20	18g	EIA MD 42	F E. Shouldor and perforated lug
7070		59 7	92g 110g	FIA	F FA Coarse ware rim
7073		26	3480	EIA	F FA
7076		3	200	NE?	F
7079		16	160g	EIA	S,F,FA. Tripartite bowl
7080		16	366g	EIA	S,FA,F. Shoulder sherd and base
7100		1	2g	IA	F
7106		1	2g	IA	F
7119		1	1g	UN	Indeterminate
7122		4	17g	EIA	F
7126		43	307g	KO LA	Residual IA
7128		7	40g	IA IA	5
/138		2/	260g	IA FIA	E FA
7139		∠0 1	000g 4a	IA?	LS
7143		1		EIA	F
7144		2	4g	EIA	F,AB. LBA sherds and EIA sherd
7145		1	3g	EIA	F
7147		3	9g	EIA	F,FA
7148		10	19g	RO?	A,F,S. Mixed LBA,IA and R

Context	Special- Num	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
7150		3	67g	EIA	ABF,F
7151		2	36g	EIA	F,ABF
7152		25	237g	EIA	F,FAB,AF. Simple rim. Coarse and fine wares
7154		19	347g	EIA	F,FA. Fine ware bowl frag
7155		12	70g	EIA	F,A
7159		4	137g	EIA	F,FA
7161		1	3g	IA?	Α
7193		11	80g	IA	A,AF,ABG.Could all be residual
7195		2	3g	EIA	F,FA.Could be residual
7206		3	20g	EIA	AF,A. Finger tip rim and coarse ware shoulder.
7207		1	10g	EIA	FA.Fine ware
7209		2	13g	EIA	F
7215		7	35g	EIA	F,AF.Fine ware burnished rim
7217		5	57g	EIA	F,FA.Finger nail dec rim, coarse ware jar
7270		1	22g	EIA	FAB
7277		1	8g	IA	F
8003		1	6g	EIA	AF
8005		1	2g	EIA	FA
8008		5	10g	EIA	FA
8011		3	7g	EIA	F,FA
8017		81	412g	EIA	F,AF.Finger tip dec on rim. Dec coarse ware
					jar frags
8022		5	58g	EIA	F,S?
8023		5	51g	EIA	A,F. Coarse ware with finger tip on shoulder
8024		18	106g	EIA	AF,F
8028		2	8g	EIA	F. Could be residual
8031		1	14g	EIA	AF
8032		31	263g	EIA	AB,ABF,F. Fine ware jar rim
8033		41	329 626a	EIA	A,F.Fine ware rim
8034		155	020g		
8033		2	10g	FIA	F A Finger tip on rim of coarse ware iar
8042		14	163g	FIA	F FA Simple rim
8047	-	2	69	EIA	F A Could be residual
8049		4	14g	EIA	F. Could be residual
8051		2		IA	ABF
8056		15	144g	EIA	F,FA,S. Finger tip on rim
8063		1	4g	EIA	F
8066		4	21g	EIA	F,S, AF.
8069		49	434g	EIA	F. Simple rim, sherd from angular bowl
8072		234	129g	EIA	S,A,F. Shoulder from coarse ware jar
8076		106	1289g	EIA	F,AF,S. Fine ware jars and ped base
8077		20	370g	EIA	F,FA
8085		3	4g	EIA	S,AF
9001		44	485g	EIA	F,FA. Fine ware tripartite bowl
9003		6	21g	EIA	F
9004		2	26g	EIA	AF.refired
9023		4	20g	EIA	F.Part of fine ware bowl
9025		3	13g	EIA	F
9029		8	71g	EIA	F,S,A
9035		11	428g	EIA	F,G. Coarse ware base
9039		1	- 3g	IA?	very worn residual?
9047		2	9g	EIA	r E Coorres were shoulder
9048		3	/1g	EIA	F. Simple rim, and have
9051		0	139g	EIA	FA
9052		/	0/g	FIA	F simple rim
9034		0	3g 02g	FIA	F
7050		8751	106621g	L1/1	*
			· · · · - · B		

 Table 1.1.3: A quantification of all Prehistoric and Roman pottery from ARC PIL

Context	Special	Number	Weight	Period	Comments
108		4	5g	UN	Possibly medieval or IA?
113		1	6g	MBA; LBA	F.
131		3	33g	BA?	GF.

Context	Special	Number	Weight	Period	Comments	
146		1	2g	IA	FA.	
152		2	3g	IA?	Indeterminate	
204		1	1g	EBA?	G.	
207		10	28g	BA?	GF.	
302		5	21g	MO	Mixed includes Roman, Medieval and recent	
309		7	25g	MD	M12thC with residual IA	
310		24	67g	PM	With residual IA - flint tempered	
326		9	3g	UN	Ind.	
328		2	4g	LPR	Indeterminate	
330		1	7g	MBA; LBA	F.	
332		9	41g	BA?	GF.	
355		3	5g	BA?	GF.	
368		16	178g	MD	With residual Roman	
400		5	39g	MBA?	F. Simple rim	
464		2	1g	ENE;	F.Very worn could be residual	
				MEN?	9	
500		2	2g	LIA; ER?		
504		8	28g	MD		
524		8	2g	UN	Indeterminate	
528		1	4g	MBA; LBA		
559		12	155g	MD	Residual Roman sherd	
573	24	1	8g	MBA	F.	
632		3	10g	LNE; EBA	GFA, GF. Decorated Beaker	
639		2	3g	LPR?	Indeterminate	
640		1	2g	UN	Indeterminate	
646		1	5g	MD	With residual IA? Sherd	
695		4	6g	IA?	Indeterminate	
709		1	30g	MNE	Peterborough Ware with spiral decoration on	
712		24	214g	MNE	Peterborough Ware bowl	
715		5	5g	ENE; MNE?	F	
742		5	4g	ENE;	F. Or MLBA?	
			0	MNE?		
770		2	8g	ENE;	F.	
805		4	29	MINE? FNE:	F	
005			25	MNE?	1.	
809		1	2g	LNE?	S.	
857		1	20g	MBA;	F.	
962	54	1	15 a	LBA?	<u></u>	
002	54	4	13g		02 fashia E	
860	55	10	10g	LIA, EK?	E. Dha two intrusive Med shards	
809	55	10	155g		F. Flus two intrusive med sherds	
890		17	14g	LIA?	ABS	
002		1/	/0g	DD	S. Glooved wate	
902	(1	11	1g	r K L NE	S. Creased Wara	
906	61	11	32g	LNE	S. Grooved ware	
907	62	4	4g	LINE ENE2	5. Glooved ware	
910	102	1	lg	ENE?		
912/914	64	3	3g	PK EDD	Indeterminate	
923		8	6g	EPK	G. Part of a miniature vessel	
928		1	6g	LNE?	S. Grooved Ware?	
930		1	lg	EPR?	ŀ.	

Context	Special	Number	Weight	Period	Comments
959	97	17	128g	LNE S. Grooved Ware Clacton substyle	
965		13	38g	LNE	S. Grooved Ware
967		2	9g	LNE	S. Grooved Ware
969		3	10g	LNE	S. Grooved Ware
Total		271	1678g		

Table 1.1.4: A quantification of all Prehistoric and Roman pottery from ARC BFW

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
1021	22	62g	EM	Residual LIA (G, S fabric neck and ovoid bowl/jar)
				with sherd of Ipswich Ware ; Mid saxon
1030	1	20g	MD	Residual LIA sherd (or Msaxon)?; 13thC
1032	1	5g	MBA; LBA	
1037	1	2g	IA	
1041	3	21g	LIA	AB, G.
1076	1	9g	LIA	AB. Everted rim.
1078	1	8g	IA	
1089	1	29g	IA	
1104	4	5g	IA	
1113	1	2g	LIA; ERO	
1115	1	7g	LIA	
1137	58	617g	LIA	S. Possibly Middle Saxon?
1157	1	16g	MBA; LBA	
1162	1	10g	RO	R20 large subrounded angled everted rim ?1-2 C.
1171	1	20g	LIA	S. Or Middle Saxon?
Total	104	875g		

Table 1.1.5: A quantification of all Prehistoric and Roman pottery from ARC BFE

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
1007	11	15g	IA?	
1013	5	48g	LIA; ERO	F, S. ?R20 rim, everted rim and residual EIA?
1026	18	6g	IA?	
1027	5	73g	IA?	
1030	9	59g	EIA; MIA?	F,SA. One r-shaped rim
Total	48	201g		

Table 1.1.6: A quantification of all prehistoric pottery from ARC 420 99

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
8	6	9g	LBA	F,FA, A. Some sherds could be residual Neolithic.
				Simple rim.
8	10	28g	LBA	F,FA, A. Some sherds could be residual Neolithic
15	1	5g	LBA	FA.
30	10	16g	IA?	Could be of non-prehistoric date
64	11	17g	LBA	F,FA.
66	45	80g	LIA?	S. Expanded rim.
67	2	11g	LIA?	S.
Total	85	166g		

## Neolithic pottery

1.1.5 The assemblage includes pottery of early, middle and late date. The earliest pottery is that associated with the rectilinear house at White Horse Stone and can be described as belonging to the Bowl tradition of the early Neolithic. In general this material is thin-walled, the fabrics have fine flint temper and featured sherds include a possible angular shoulder and concave neck sherd and tentatively these can be placed within the Carinated Bowl tradition. Similar pottery was recovered from the Chestnuts (Alexander 1961, 36-8 & Figure 11:1-11; Herne 1988). Part of a rolled rim from Pilgrim's Way is likely to be from a Plain Bowl. There is also a small group of sherds that include decorated shoulder and rim sherds. These are likely to

belong to the Decorated Bowl tradition and are likely to be later in date than the carinated Bowl. Provisionally the form and decorative character of these sherds is more like the Mildenhall substyle (Piggott 1954).

- 1.1.6 Middle Neolithic pottery includes a small number of Peterborough Ware sherds from White Horse Stone as well as part of a Mortlake Ware vessel from Pilgrim's Way. Like the early Neolithic pottery described above most of this material is flint-tempered.
- 1.1.7 Late Neolithic pottery includes Grooved Ware from Pilgrim's Way and White Horse Stone. This material is typical of the Clacton substyle as defined by Wainwright and Longworth (1971) and is consistently shell-tempered. There is also a small quantity of Beaker pottery of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date.

### Bronze Age

1.1.8 Small quantities of Bronze Age pottery were recovered from White Horse Stone and Pilgrim's Way. There is an unusual collared vessel from White Horse Stone that is likely to be of transitional mid-late Bronze Age date. Similar vessels are known from sites within the Thames Valley. There is a small group of late Bronze Age vessels. These are characterised by bipartite forms and fabrics tempered with dense flint inclusions.

#### Iron Age

- 1.1.9 This represents the largest component of the total assemblage. The assemblage is likely to cover most of this period, although the majority belongs within the EIA phase. Fabrics are predominantly flint-tempered but there are also ones containing sand and shell. Glauconitic sand occurs within clay matrixes that are tempered with flint. It also occurs as the sole tempering agent and appears to have been used for ceramics of definite EIA form. Forms include both bipartite and tripartite vessels. Burnish and red finish occur on fineware vessels, while wiping and rusticated slips occur on the coarseware component. Decoration is rare but includes a number of vessels with impressed finger-tip and linear incision. Rustication, in the form of heavily wiped surfaces, on the lower part of the vessel. One unusual vessel has allover finger-tipping, again on the lower part of the vessel. Early vessel forms include angular tripartite bowls with flaring rims. However, most of the assemblage appears to be characterised by slack-shouldered or round-shouldered vessels, ovoid jars and bowls and open trunconic vessels. Foot-rings are present on some fineware bowls. The date of the bulk of this assemblage is likely to fall between 500-400 cal BC, towards the end of the early Iron Age phase (800-400 cal BC). There are parallels between the White Horse Stone assemblage and those recorded from east Kent and considered to be of 'Early to Mid Iron Age' date (Macpherson-Grant 1991, 41-3) and in general with a number of Cunliffe's groups of this period (1991).
- 1.1.10 One group from White Horse Stone is suspected to be typologically later, perhaps falling right at the end of the EIA sequence. Here the forms consist of coarseware ovoid jars and finer bipartite bowls with sharp and angular carinations.
- 1.1.11 What appears to be absent from the assemblage are the bichrome and polychrome bowls that have been found in assemblages from east Kent. The only exotic vessel noted so far (other vessels could be revealed during full analysis) is a 'horned' bowl. Only one other site is known to have produced such vessels in east Kent (Nigel Macpherson-Grant pers comm). This type of vessel is, however, found in the adjacent area of France and provides a cross-channel cultural link (Hurtrelle et al. 1989).

### Provenance

### Earlier Prehistoric

Neolithic

- 1.1.12 Earlier prehistoric pottery is associated with features within the dry valley at White Horse Stone and Pilgrim's Way. A small assemblage of early Neolithic Bowl was found associated with the posthole structures and clusters (groups 4806, 5297) at White Horse Stone. The small number of sherds from the posthole fills of the main building included relatively few featured sherds. Part of a shoulder sherd came from posthole context 4906 and a neck sherd and possible rim came from 4885. A small group of sherds that includes decorated rim and shoulder fragments came from postpipe 5415, which is part of a cluster of postholes near the southern edge of the site (group 8088). Other early Neolithic sherds came from tree throw holes (contexts 5381, 5284, and 5479).
- 1.1.13 Part of a second possible early Neolithic structure at Pilgrim's Way is also associated with scraps of Neolithic pottery. Part of a rolled rim from a Plain Bowl came from a pit just outside the building (structure 927), while a sherd of possible Grooved Ware came from one of the postholes.
- 1.1.14 Peterborough Ware was recovered from a small number of pits at White Horse Stone and Pilgrims Way. A pair of pits at Pilgrims Way produced sherds possibly all from the same vessel.
- 1.1.15 At White Horse Stone Late Neolithic Grooved Ware was nearly always recovered from pit deposits (contexts 4996-8, 5257-9, 5289) and to a lesser extent postholes (4967, 4969) and natural features (5073, 5130). At Pilgrims Way Grooved Ware was recovered from the fills (906, 928, 959, 965, 967, and 969) of five separate pits (904, 913, 958, 964 & 968) and from a layer within a natural hollow (897).

Bronze Age

1.1.16 Mid-late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from a small number of features at White Horse Stone and Pilgrim's Way. This includes a ditch sealed beneath the Iron Age settlement at White Horse Stone and a cluster of postholes at Pilgrim's Way. Pit 5421 at White Horse Stone contained an important group of LBA plain ware. Other diagnostic sherds were mostly recovered as residual material.

Iron Age

- 1.1.17 The largest assemblage of Iron Age pottery (7862 sherds, 102 kg) came from the settlement at White Horse Stone (main excavation and adjacent watching brief). This site consisted of post-built structures (four-posters, roundhouses), pit deposits, animal and human burials and a smithy. These features are associated with EIA pottery. This assemblage appears to have a date range that spans the early Iron Age, although the bulk of the material falls within the 5<sup>th</sup> century. Smaller groups of early material appear to be present some of which is perhaps more characteristic of the LBA/EIA transition and there is possibly one late group of transitional EIA/MIA date. Overall the assemblage might span approximately 800-400 cal BC. A single radiocarbon date of 400-210 cal BC (68%) or 490-160 cal BC (95%) (GU-9088) was obtained on a deposit of cereal (context 6130) associated with what was considered to be a `late` group of pottery of E-MIA date.
- 1.1.18 A relatively small number of pit deposits produced semi-complete vessels and some of these can be considered as forming part of placed or structured deposits. The best example of this is the EMIA pit group (6132), where one vessel was found to have

been inverted over a deposit of ironwork and cremated bone and another was found to have originally contained burnt grain. There are a number of overfired/refired sherds, which might be indicators of pottery production, deliberate or accidental destruction or secondary reuse in hearths/oven or in industrial activities (e.g. metalworking).

1.1.19 Two other features produced EIA pottery. The lynchet (4314) and the cultivation soil in the dry valley (contexts 4144-5).

### LIA and Roman

Boarley Farm East (ARC BFE98)

1.1.20 One group (5 sherds, 48 g), from context 1013, was of late Iron Age to early Roman date. This contained sherds in flint-tempered, sand and shell-tempered (2 sherds), fine sand-tempered and coarse-sand tempered fabrics. The last, an everted rim, was the only piece likely to be of (early) Roman date; the remaining sherds can be assigned to the middle to late Iron Age.

Boarley Farm West (ARC BFW98)

1.1.21 Six sherds (42 g) were of probable late Iron Age to early Roman date. These were late Iron Age glauconite-tempered and grog-tempered fabrics (two sherds (from 1041 and 1076) and three sherds (from 1041 (2) and 1113) respectively), with a single early Roman reduced coarse ware sherd in a fabric tempered with large, subrounded glassy quartz inclusions (from 1162). This sherd was an angled everted jar rim, probably of 1st-2nd century date, and the glauconitic sherd in context 1076 was also a rim, of simple curving everted type. The sherds indicate a late Iron Age date for contexts 1041, 1076 and 1113 and an early Roman date for context 1162.

Pilgrim's Way (ARC PIL98)

1.1.22 Four sherds (42 g) of late Iron Age and Roman pottery were recovered from the site. These were a fragment (2 g) in a grog-tempered fabric from context 500, two tiny sherds (2 g) in a fine white-slipped fabric (cf. OAU Q52) from context 864 and a larger base sherd (38 g) of Oxford red colour-coated ware from context 559. This last sherd, dated AD 240-400, was associated with medieval pottery. The other fragments may date the contexts from which they derive.

White Horse Stone (ARC WHS98)

- 1.1.23 This site produced a small, mixed assemblage of late Iron Age and Roman pottery, totalling 75 sherds (517 g). The late Iron Age material (10 sherds, 37 g) came from contexts 4000 (where it was residual), 4002, 4145 and 5108. Three main fabric groups were represented, tempered respectively with glauconite, fine quartz sand and grog. A base with a slight footring in a fine sand-tempered fabric was the only feature sherd present.
- 1.1.24 The Roman pottery (65 sherds, 480 g) was slightly more varied. It included a single fragment of ?South Gaulish samian ware and buff and white-slipped flagon fabrics as well as oxidised and reduced coarse wares. All the fabrics apart from the samian ware would have originated within the region. The most numerous fabric was an oxidised white-slipped ware (OAU Q52, ?=CAT fabric R17.1), an 'Upchurch' fabric, of which 38 sherds (260 g), forming the base of a single flagon, came from context 7126.
- 1.1.25 There were only two rim sherds in the assemblage. One was a small, undiagnostic slightly everted jar rim from context 2157, which on fabric grounds is probably of

early Roman date. The other was a more substantial fragment of a straight-sided flanged bowl of late 3rd-4th century date in a coarse sand-tempered fabric (?CAT fabric R3) from context 2199. This was the only diagnostic late Roman piece in the assemblage. The other material suggests an early Roman (generally 1st-2nd century AD) date or terminus post quem for ditch and droveway contexts (2013, 2157, 2250, 2251, 2255, 4000, 4342, 7126) and for one of the sarsen removal pits (7148) and colluvium (4007), while the sherd from the palaeosol (4144) is considered to be intrusive. However, in the absence of diagnostic pieces these dates are not completely certain. Generally the pottery was recovered from a number of features (mostly ditches) across the site (see Figure 6).

## Conservation

1.1.26 At this stage all the material should be retained. The pottery is adequately bagged and boxed for long term storage and will require no further conservation, although some vessels might benefit from more careful packaging. Consideration might be given to reconstructing some vessels.

## **Comparative material**

- 1.1.27 Comparative material is likely to come from within the CTRL project. However, there is little published material from this area of Kent. For the earlier prehistoric (Bowl, Peterborough Ware and Grooved Ware) there are small published assemblages from Ebbsfleet and Baston Manor, Hayes (Burchall and Piggott 1939; Philp 1973). There is also likely to be comparative material from east Kent from recent and ongoing excavations (e.g. The Ramsgate and Sheppey enclosures). From north of the Thames estuary there is considerable published material from major sites in Essex (e.g. Grooved Ware from Clacton; Decorated Bowl from Orsett).
- 1.1.28 Comparative material for the later prehistoric is likely to come from east Kent. There are a number of relevant assemblages of comparable date summarised in the synthetic work of Macpherson-Grant (1991, 1992). Comparisons could also be made with assemblages from other adjacent regions (e.g. north of the Thames estuary, Greater London, Surrey and Sussex) as some of the characteristics of the White Horse Stone assemblage can be seen to occur across south-east England (see Cunliffe 1991).
- 1.1.29 Comparative material for the late Iron Age/Roman is likely to come from CTRL (e.g. Thurnham Roman villa).

### Potential for further work

General

1.1.30 The pottery assemblage has the potential to address a number of the original Fieldwork Event Aims (see Section 2.2).

### *Earlier prehistoric*

1.1.31 The association of pottery at White Horse Stone, but also Pilgrim's Way, with one or more structures along with other features of early Neolithic date is of national importance. The pottery will contribute to our understanding of the use of such structures and the extent to which they can be interpreted as domestic. The recovery of pottery that is similar to material recovered from at least one of the Medway tombs (The Chestnuts) is of significance and provides both a cultural and temporal link (Aim 1). The radiocarbon dating of one of these pottery associated structures provides a secure and important context for understanding the development of ceramics at the beginning of the Neolithic sequence.

- 1.1.32 The small quantity of Decorated Bowl has affinities with the Mildenhall substyle and thus provides a stylistic link with Essex and Eastern England.
- 1.1.33 The recovery of mid-late Neolithic pottery (Peterborough Ware and Grooved Ware) from pit deposits fits the general pattern for southern England (Thomas 1999). The digging of these pits near to features of early Neolithic date may have been intentional. The association of Grooved Ware within a pit that has been dug within the interior of a long house can be paralleled at two other sites (e.g. Yarnton, Oxon and Littleour, Tayside). Stylistically this material is very like Clacton style Grooved Ware from southern England in particular from sites on the northern side of the Thames estuary.

Beaker/early Bronze Age

1.1.34 Pottery of this date was almost absent and could reflect a hiatus in settlement activity.

Later Bronze Age

1.1.35 The later Bronze Age assemblage was relatively small but included an unusual collared vessel of mid-late Bronze Age date and a single pit group of so-called Decorated Ware. The unusual nature of this material would make it worthy of detailed study and publication.

Early Iron Age

- 1.1.36 The large early Iron Age assemblage from White Horse Stone has the potential to become a type site for the understanding of early first millennium BC ceramics from north Kent (see aim 7). It is likely to be the largest published assemblage of early Iron Age pottery from Kent and therefore will make a significant contribution to the region as a whole.
- 1.1.37 The overall quality of the assemblage is very high this is reflected in a high mean sherd size, measurable rims and profiles and material that is in a generally fresh condition. The assemblage was also recovered as a number of groups

Updated research aims

1.1.38 Themes concerning chronology, settlement and society (status, settlement organisation), material culture (source of materials and finished vessels, methods of production, use of vessels), regionality (distribution and exchange, cultural identity, interregional contact) all have the potential to be addressed (see PCRG 1995 and Haselgrove nd):

Chronology

• The chronological development of the Neolithic assemblage may be recorded for a period of *c* 1500-2000 years, the development of the Iron Age assemblage over *c* 400 years. The identification of transitional LBA/EIA, EIA and transitional EIA/MIA date adds greatly to the significance of the site for generating a regional ceramic chronology for the Iron Age. Two radiocarbon determinations (GU-9088-9) are in agreement with this time bracket.

Settlement and society

• The assemblage will contribute to the interpretation and understanding of the settlement - such as organisation, status and in the understanding of such social practices as rubbish disposal and structured deposition.

Material culture

- The observation that the number of measurable rims and profiles is likely to be high will allow capacity work during the recording and analysis stage and will enable the characterisation of the assemblage into a range of vessel types.
- The general observation that residues are preserved and that traces of wear survive on a range of pot forms means that probable vessel function can be addressed at the recording stage. This could be complemented by analysis of lipids (e.g. by Prof R Evershed of the School of Biochemstry, University of Bristol).

### Regionality

- Intra-regional production can be addressed through work on fabrics and forms. The identification of glauconitic fabrics (which could be confirmed by petrological analysis and thin-section) at the assessment stage indicate that possibly not all vessels were made near to the site or that certain clays were obtained from some distance.
- Elements of the assemblage exhibit continental influence (e.g. the horned bowl), and while cross-channel exchange is thought unlikely, this should be explored further.

### Late Iron Age and Roman

1.1.39 The LIA and Roman pottery has little further potential beyond providing information for dating.

#### Further work

1.1.40 The potential described above may be addressed by a programme of detailed pottery recording, followed by analysis of forms, fabrics (including sources of materials), vessel function, production methods, vessel use (including patterns of deposition) and spatial distribution. Chronological issues may be addressed by selecting radiocarbon samples in close association with key pottery deposits, where possible using material adhering to the sherds, to establish an independent radiometric chronology for the site. Inter-regional research objectives may be met by review of published sources for comparative assemblages, including continental sources. Viewing of key assemblages may be required for unpublished collections and selected items crucial for addressing the research aims of the project.

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# 1.2 Saxon, medieval and post-medieval Pottery

## By Paul Blinkhorn

Introduction

- 1.2.1 A total of 925 Saxon, medieval and post-medieval sherds (15.8 kg) was recovered during the excavations at Pilgrims Way (88 sherds, 1 kg), West of Boarley Farm (3 sherds, 21 g) and during the Boarley Farm watching brief (ARC420) (834 sherds, 14.7 kg).
- 1.2.2 The pottery assemblage from Pilgrim's Way is of medieval date with the exception of four late post-medieval types. The range of medieval ware types present indicates that there was activity at the site from the later 12<sup>th</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. The assemblage was largely unremarkable, with few feature sherds, apart from a drilled jug base and a fragment of a London ware imitation North French jug with applied scale decoration. The pottery assemblage from the excavation at West of Boarley Farm comprised 3 sherds with a total weight of 21 g. Two of the sherds were medieval, and the third middle Saxon Ipswich ware. The pottery assemblage from ARC 420 comprised a group of near-complete vessels of various types, dateable to the early-mid 13<sup>th</sup> century, all stratified in several different contexts, in local fabrics and London ware.
- 1.2.3 The recovery and study of the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery was undertaken in accordance with the Fieldwork Event Aims (see section 2.2), in particular those concerned with understanding the development of the post-Roman landscape and rural settlement (Landscape Zone Priority 4; aims 11 and 13).

### Methodology

1.2.4 All sherds were processed within the guidelines of the CTRL Section 1 Archaeology Post-Excavation Assessment Instruction: Rev AB, and the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines for the Analysis and Publication of Medieval Pottery were adhered to. Where necessary, sherds were examined under a 20x binocular microscope to aid fabric identification.

### Quantification

- 1.2.5 The pottery was recorded using the codes and chronologies of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Fabric series for the county of Kent (Cotter forthcoming a and b), with the following types noted:
- 1.2.6 Fabrics identified

EMS6, Ipswich ware, 725-850 (ARC BFW98 1 sherd, 17 g). EM3A, E Kent shelly-sandy ware, 1075/1100-1200/25 (ARC PIL98 23 sherds, 198 g; ARC 420 487 sherds, 6978 g). EM.M5, Ashford Potters Corner shell-filled sandy ware, 1125/50-1225/50 (ARC420 3 sherds, 114 g; ARC PIL98 34 sherds, 417 g; ARC BFW98 1 sherd, 3 g). M1, Tyler Hill sandy ware, 1225-1350 (ARC PIL98 2 sherds, 54 g).
M5, London-type ware, 1140-1375 (ARC PIL98 9 sherds, 60 g; ARC420 17 sherds, 2428 g)
M38B, N or W Kent fine sandy ware, 1225/50 – 1400 (ARC BFW98 1 sherd, 1 g; ARC
PIL98 3 sherds, 28g; ARC420 323 sherds, 5188 g).
M38C, N or W Kent hard fine sandy ware, 1325/50 - 1400 (ARC PIL98 11 sherds, 244 g).
M40B. Ashford/Wealden sandy ware, ?1200/25 – 1400 (ARC PIL98 2 sherds, 12 g).
M53, Surrey/Wealden white/cream/buff sandy ware, ?1250-1400/1500. (ARC420 1 sherd, 4 g).
PM43, Creamware, 1740-80 (ARC PIL98 1 sherd, 4 g).
LPM7BJ, Bone china, transfer printed, 1770-1925+ (ARC PIL98 2 sherds, 6 g).
LPM10, modern English Stoneware, 1800-1940 (ARC PIL98 1 sherd, 4 g).

1.2.7 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is given in Tables 1.2.1-3.

Table 1.2.1: ARC PIL98 - Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type (Period codes: EM-early Medieval, MD-medieval, PM-post-medieval)

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments	
110	2	18	MD	Mid 12thC?	
302	4	20	PM	19thC	
303	3	58	MD	Decorated bodysherd; Mid 14thC?	
304	2	54	MD	Scale decorated London ware; Early 13thC?	
307	2	8	MD	Late 11thC	
309	2	10	MD	Mid 12thC?	
310	3	7	MD	Mid 12thC?	
312	1	34	MD	Late 11thC	
343	1	8	MD	Late 11thC	
368	10	159	MD	Mid 14thC?	
392	14	201	MD	2 jar rims, 1 jug rim; Mid 14thC?	
435	4	13	MD	Late 11thC	
437	1	4	MD	Latel1thC	
444	2	5	PM	19thC	
626	3	27	MD	Mid 13thC?	
646	3	14	MD	13thC	
651	26	378	MD	Drilled base, bowl rim; 14thC	
698	1	1	MD	Mid 13thC?	
856	2	8	PM	19thC	
Total	86	1027			

*Table 1.2.2: ARC BFW98 - Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type* 

Context	Count	Weight	Date	Comments
1021	1	17	EM??	Ipswich ware; Mid Saxon??
1030	2	4	MD	Early - Mid 13thC?
Total	3	21		

*Table 1.2.3: ARC 420 - Pottery occurrence by number and weight (g) of sherds per context* 

Context	Count	Wt	Date	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
21	256	1899	MD	Mid 13thC	Late 13thC	Same London jug as 22 and 24, ?Surrey whiteware
22	1	1755	MD	Early 13thC	Mid 13thC	Near-whole London ware jug same as 21 & 24

24	422	9992	MD	Early 13thC	Mid 13thC	Same London jug as 21 and 22
25	4	7	MD	1225/50	1400	
34	145	990	MD	Early 13thC	Mid 13thC	Same vessels as 21 & 24
42	4	43	MD	1075/1100	1400	
50	1	22	MD	1075/1100	1200/25	
51	1	4	MD	1225/50	1400	
Total	834	14712				

#### Provenance

- 1.2.8 Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from a small number of features within the sites that make up White Horse Stone group of sites (see Tables 1.2.1-3).
- 1.2.9 Definite and possible Saxon pottery came from West of Boarley Farm. This includes a single sherd of middle Saxon Ipswich Ware and a series of shell-tempered sherds from pits. The Ipswich sherd was residual as it came from a later context. The shell-tempered sherds that are of uncertain date (see Appendix 1.1) could be of this date or LIA but it was not possible to resolve this during the assessment, although they almost certainly occur in features that are of Saxon or Medieval date. It is suggested that this is resolved by obtaining radiocarbon dates on burnt residues that adhere to some of the sherd surfaces.
- 1.2.10 Medieval pottery came from Pilgrim's Way, which has a number of contemporary features including a possible corn drier and quarry pits. From the watching brief ARC 420 a complete household assemblage of vessels was recovered from a pit.

## Comparative Material

- 1.2.11 With the exception of the problematic LIA/ES material from the pits, all the wares are types well-known in the region, although very few groups of medieval pottery from this region of Kent have been published in recent years (J Cotter pers. comm.).
- 1.2.12 The presence of the sherd of Ipswich ware at West of Boarley Farm is a useful addition to a small but growing number of find-spots of the ware in the county of Kent. Most are limited to the northern half of the county, with this sherd being one of the most southerly finds of the material in both Kent and the country generally. The distribution of the ware appears to be an indicator of the hinterland of the emporia at Ipswich and London, and may also show the political boundaries of Wessex and Mercia at that time. The largest assemblages are usually from sites with ecclesiastical components, such as Minster-in-Sheppey and Canterbury. Most finds are of a handful of sherds, and have a generally coastal distribution in Kent (ibid.). They probably represent settlements producing goods for trade, or perhaps even small-scale local markets (Blinkhorn 1999).
- 1.2.13 The London ware jug is virtually identical to an example from the City of London.

### Conservation

1.2.14 At this stage all the material should be retained. The pottery is adequately bagged and boxed for long term storage and will require no further conservation, although some vessels might benefit from more careful packaging. Consideration might be given to reconstructing some vessels.

### Assessment of Potential

Boarley Farm watching brief (ARC 420)

1.2.15 The pottery assemblage, although small in size, is nevertheless remarkable. It comprises the fragmented remains of a small number of near-complete medieval vessels, including at least two jugs (one highly decorated), three jars, a bottle or drinking jug and a bowl in local fabrics, and a complete bottle and near-complete white-slipped, North French-style London ware Baluster jug. Large fragments of at least two other decorated jugs in local fabrics are also present. Sherds from the vessels were noted in three different contexts (21, 22 and 24). The assemblage is obviously primary, and appears to be part of an entire medieval household assemblage. The London ware jug and the bottle indicate a date of the early - mid 13<sup>th</sup> century (Pearce et al. 1985, 19 & 41), with the former virtually identical to an example from Newgate Street in London (ibid. Figure 45.148). Few vessels as complete as most of this assemblage have been retrieved from rural excavations in the county of Kent, and it is therefore considered that the group should be recorded and published in detail. Given the group value of the assemblage it might be worth considering a programme of lipid analysis to investigate use and function.

Pilgrim's Way (ARC PIL98)

- 1.2.16 The assemblage mainly comprised groups of sherds from a small number of vessels. Few featured sherds were noted, and most appeared to be bodysherds from jars, many of which were sooted, and indicate domestic activity in the vicinity of the place of deposition.
- 1.2.17 Two sherds are worthy of note. A near-complete jug base in fabric M38C had at least two holes drilled thorough the basepad after firing. This vessel may have been a watering-pot, but with the upper part missing it is difficult to be sure of its exact function. A fragment of a glazed London ware (fabric M5) jug with applied scale decoration was also noted. Such vessels are well-known in the capital (e.g. Pearce *et al.* 1985, Figure 17, no. 28; Figure 60 no. 250), but their dating is very much dependent on vessel form, although applied scales were a staple of the imitation 'North French' type London ware jug production, which are largely early-mid 13<sup>th</sup> century in date.

### Recommended further work

- 1.2.18 The potential described above may be addressed by a programme of detailed pottery recording, followed by analysis of forms, fabrics (including sources of materials), vessel function, production methods, vessel use (including patterns of deposition) and spatial distribution.
- 1.2.19 Chronological issues may be addressed by selecting radiocarbon samples in close association with key Saxon pottery deposits, where possible using material adhering to the sherds, to establish an independent radiometric chronology for the site. Interregional research objectives may be met by review of published sources for comparative assemblages. Viewing of key assemblages may be required for unpublished collections and selected items crucial for addressing the research aims of the project.
- 1.2.20 The assemblage from West of Boarley Farm is problematic and could include further Saxon material. It has not been possible to resolve this at the assessment stage. However, due to the presence of the sherd of Ipswich ware, it is recommended that the group should be published if a Saxon date is confirmed.
- 1.2.21 Due to the paucity of published groups of pottery from this area of Kent, it is recommended that the assemblages of possible Saxon and medieval pottery should be published in detail.

#### Acknowledgements

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

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