Channel Tunnel Rail Link

London and Continental Railways

Oxford Wessex Archaeology Joint Venture

Small Finds Cobham Golf Course, Cobham, Kent (ARC CGC 98, ARC 33098D)

by Jackie Keily, Elaine Morris, Mark Samuel and Ruth Shaffrey

CTRL Specialist Report Series

2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURE

1 THE CERAMIC AND STONE SMALL FINDS

by Jackie Keily

1.1 Introduction

Five artefacts were recovered by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) during excavations at ARC CGC 98.

Material	*Quantity*
Ceramic	4
Stone	1

In addition a near complete Saxon loom weight was recovered from ARC 330 98 (Knight's Place Farm). All the small finds were recovered from three features: the ditch of a Bronze Age barrow, a late Bronze Age pit and a late Bronze Age posthole with flint packing. The first section of the report is a brief narrative placing the artefacts within the context in which they were found. There then follows a discussion of them by type and function, drawing in parallels from surrounding sites and, where possible, placing them with their regional and national context. The stone object is dealt with in a separate report.

1.2 Contextual narrative

1.2.1 Late Bronze Age

Pit 161; sub-group 38

Context 160, part of a late Bronze Age group of post-holes and pits, produced two fragments of perforated clay slab or plaque (SF 2), probably both from the same object. This feature also produced pottery dating to the late Bronze Age (*c* 1000-700BC) and a small quantity of briquetage, (SF 6, see separate report by Dr. Elaine L. Morris). The fabric of slab SF 2 is the same as pottery fabric F1, which was used in the production of both middle and late Bronze Age pottery (comments on the comparison between the slab and pottery fabrics by Dr Elaine L. Morris).

Posthole 177; sub-group 46

Context 176, possible flint packing in a posthole, produced a fragment from a perforated clay slab (SF 1), a baked clay cylindrical loom weight (SF 5) and seventeen small fragments of baked clay, one of which has a central perforation and others have curving surfaces (SF 3), probably the remains of another cylindrical loom weight. The fabric of perforated clay slab SF 1 is the same as pottery fabric F7, which was used to make only late Bronze Age pottery (comments on the comparison between the slab and pottery fabrics by Dr Elaine L. Morris).

1.2.2 Unknown period:

Feature 3050; sub-group 5015

Archaeological investigation at Knight's Place Farm (ARC 330 98) produced evidence for what are thought to be medieval/post-medieval fire pits/charcoal burner's clamps, although little in the way of dating evidence was found. Context 3051 is the burnt fill of one of these possible hearths and it produced a fragmentary, but near complete ceramic loom weight. The loom weight is quite small but has a bun-shaped form indicative of the Saxon period (Hoffmann 1974, 375-6; Walton Rogers 1997, 1753; Goffin 2003, 216-222).

1.3 Discussion of the Prehistoric small finds by type and function

1.3.1 Textile working equipment

Dimensions and weights

The two cylindrical loom weights, SF 3 and SF 5, from the present site are both in a very fragmentary state. One (SF 3) retains its central circular perforation, which has a diameter of *c* 19 mm, whilst the other (SF 5) has a complete overall diameter of *c* 128-132 mm and the possible remains of a much smaller central hole, probably in the region of 9-10 mm. There is quite a variety in both the dimensions and the weights of known cylindrical loom weights. Three near complete examples, found with other fragments, at Hayes Common, near Bromley have roughly central holes, the diameters of which vary from 9 mm to 27 mm (Healey in Philp 1973, 44). Further examples from Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton also have quite small central holes of around 10-15 mm in diameter (estimated from the illustrations) (Adkins and Needham 1985, 37, fig 14). A near complete loom weight from the late Bronze Age settlement at Itford Hill, Sussex (Burstow and Holleyman 1957, 200-3) has a diameter of *c* 95 mm, indicating that loom weight SF 5 is quite a large example.

The fragments that make up weight SF 3 have a total weight of 241 g but probably represent only a quarter to a third of a complete weight. Loom weight SF 5 has a weight of 928.5 g and probably represents just less than half a complete weight. The variation found in the weights of some cylindrical loom weights may indicate that they were used for purposes other than textile production. At Knights Farm, Berkshire three near complete cylindrical weights weighed over 900 g, over 1000 g and 1200 g each and were interpreted as possible thatch weights (Bradley, Lobb, Richards and Robinson 1980, 275) and it may be that with SF 5 had a similar function.

Discussion

Cylindrical loom weights are a typical find on middle Bronze Age sites and are particularly associated with Deverel Rimbury pottery (Bradley and Hall 1992, 87). The form appears to have continued in use, however, into the late Bronze Age when it was replaced by the

pyramidal form (Champion 1980, 237; Bradley and Hall 1992, 87). There is some evidence that for a limited period the two forms were used at the same time for example, at Heathrow and possibly at Mucking (Bond 1988, 37-9) and more recent evidence from Hatfield Aerodrome, Hertfordshire (Nailer, unpublished assessment report). Therefore, the cylindrical weights found at Cobham with the late Bronze Age perforated slabs may be earlier objects occurring residually or may be contemporaneous with the slabs.

1.3.2 Perforated slabs or plaques

Dimensions

Small fragments from two perforated slabs or plaques (SF 1 and SF 2) were found. Both are in a flint-tempered fabric and have the remains of round holes, with diameters of 18-20 mm. Both the fragments that make up small find SF 2 have remains of a rounded outer edge. Usually only fragments of slabs are found, although at Yiewsley, Hillingdon (Champion 1980, 237-8 and fig 8) and Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton (Adkins and Needham 1985, 37 and figs 12 and 13) some complete and near complete examples were found. The evidence indicates that the slabs usually have five or six circular holes, although some at both Yiewsley and Carshalton had more. Another feature noted is a deep groove along one edge, for example at Mucking (Bond 1988, 39). The possible function of these objects is discussed further below.

Discussion

Perforated clay slabs or plaques are common finds on late Bronze Age sites in the Thames valley (Champion 1980, 241, fig 9; Perkins, Macpherson-Grant and Healey 1994, 294, fig 24). They have been found associated with pottery, metalworking debris, salt manufacturing equipment (briquetage) and also textile working implements and their possible uses have been discussed on a number of occasions (for example, Champion 1980; Adkins and Needham 1985; and Perkins, Macpherson-Grant and Healey 1994). At Cobham one fragment was found with briquetage and the other with the two cylindrical loom weights. It is also interesting to note that the fragments found at Cobham were produced in the same fabrics as were used to produce some of the pottery (Dr. Elaine L. Morris, pers comm.). The latter may indicate that they were in some way associated with pottery production, or, at the very least indicate that they were enough of an accepted, common object as to be produced alongside the pottery vessels that were being used.

At Mucking, Essex, on the north bank of the Thames (Bond 1988) sufficient perforated clay slabs were found associated with both textile making and salt manufacturing equipment to be able to undertake distribution analysis between the different artefact types. At the North Ring at Mucking the perforated clay slab distribution is similar to that of the fired clay objects, including loom weights, and the industrial debris (Bond 1988, 41-44 and fig 28),

whereas, in the salvage area there was little correlation between the distribution of the perforated slabs and the salt manufacturing debris (ibid, 50) and Bond felt that they were not directly associated with the salt production. Nearer to Cobham, at Hoo St Werburgh, on the north bank of the Medway, near Rochester, fragments were found with pottery and part of a briquetage vessel (Moore 2002, 263 and 274, fig 4, nos 3 and 4).

At a number of sites perforated slabs have been found associated with ceramic loom weights (for example, at Petters Sports Field, Egham (O'Connell 1986, 60) where some of the small fragments of fired clay were thought to have come from loom weights; and at Carshalton (Adkins and Needham 1985, 38) with cylindrical loom weights. At Monkton Court Farm a perforated slab was found with a spindle whorl among midden material, possibly part of a hut floor (Perkins, Macpherson-Grant and Healey, 1994, 311). The evidence, however, is too tenuous at present to be able to say whether or not they may have been associated with any aspect of textile working or manufacture.

At Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton a number were found associated with hearths and it was suggested they may have been used as supports and stabilisers in bonfire kilns (Adkins and Needham 1985, 38). Broad parallels have been drawn with perforated ovens found on the continent but Needham and Longley (1980, 411) felt that the British perforated slabs were not related to these. Perkins has suggested that they may have been used in association with bronze melting furnaces (1994, 311 and fig 33). The lack of any sooting or signs of heat damage on most of fragments recovered, however, would seem to indicate that they were not used in any high-temperature industrial process.

1.3.3 Conclusions

Although the small finds assemblage from Cobham is extremely small it is interesting to note that the four ceramic small finds are made up of two of the typical forms found in the later Bronze Age. The two loom weights are cylindrical, a form more traditionally associated with the middle Bronze Age but now seen as extending into the late Bronze Age (Adkins and Needham 1985, 38). Their presence on this site in association with the perforated clay slabs would reinforce this extension of their date range. Although the precise function of the perforated ceramic slabs is at present unknown it is interesting to note how frequently they are found associated with ceramic loom weights and briquetage, as at Cobham. The evidence, however, is insufficient at present to be able to identify if they formed parts of these industries or whether they belong to another process entirely but one that was undertaken in a similar setting. It is probably safe to conclude, however, from the available evidence that they formed part of a cottage industry associated with settlement sites along the Thames valley and although the finds from Cobham can add little to their functional interpretation, they add another find spot in northern Kent for this enigmatic find type.

1.4 The Saxon loom weight

A near complete bun-shaped loom weight came from context 3051 (Group 41515, sub-group 5015) at ARC 330 98 (Knight's Place Farm). It is missing its lower surface, but may have had a D-shaped section. Its bun-shaped form is indicative of weights of the Saxon/early medieval period (Hoffmann 1974, 375-6; Walton Rogers 1997, 1753; Goffin 2003, 216-222) used with the warp-weighted loom, which went out of use in the late 10th to 11th century (Brown 1990, 226; Walton Rogers 1997, 1799). The loom weight is quite small, with a diameter of 87 mm and a surviving weight of 191 g, placing it in the smaller size range for loom weights. It was recovered from the burnt fill of a possible hearth, although it shows no signs of having been heavily burnt itself.

1.5 Catalogue

Please note that the fabric descriptions in the following section are by Charlotte Thompson (MoLSS) with comments on the comparison of the slab and pottery fabrics by Dr. Elaine L. Morris.

Context 160; Sub-Group 38; Group 41505; (part of late Bronze Age group of post-holes and pits). Pottery: Late Bronze Age: 1000 to 700BC

SF 2 Perforated clay slab; 2 pieces (119 g); probably from the same slab but do not join; uniform orange/brown in colour; one is made up of 3 pieces (65 mm x 51 mm and 17-25 mm thick (27 mm by hole)) and remains of a hole *c* 18 mm in Diam; other fragment (63 mm x 48 mm and 18-23 mm thick) has remains of a hole with a Diam of *c* 20 mm. Both fragments have remains of a thin, rounded edge.

Fabric identification by C. Thompson: Hard fabric with a slightly silty micaceous matrix; very common medium to very coarse (up to 2 mm) well-sorted crushed calcinated flint; sparse very coarse (up to 3 mm) sub-rounded red iron-rich clay pellets.

Dr. Elaine L. Morris comments that this fabric is the same as pottery fabric F1, used to make both middle and late Bronze Age pottery.

Context 176; Sub-Group 46; Group 41505; (flint packing?)

Pottery: Later Bronze Age: late-mid to late BA pottery: 1150 to 700BC

SF 1 Perforated clay slab; fragment (92 g) (88 mm x 73 mm and 23-27 mm thick: 27 mm at edge); orange/brown colour; remains of one incomplete hole (Diam *c* 20 mm).

Fabric identification by C. Thompson: Hard fabric with a silty matrix of very fine quartz and mica; moderate medium to very coarse (up to 6 mm) ill-sorted crushed calcinated flint; rare medium to coarse rounded red iron-rich clay pellets; very rare medium angular quartz.

Dr. Elaine L. Morris comments that this fabric is the same as pottery fabric F7, used to make only late Bronze Age pottery.

SF 3 Loom weight; 3 main fragments, plus 14 small pieces (241 g); one has a circular hole (Diam of hole 19 mm) and others have curving surfaces; probably from a cylindrical weight. If this is a cylindrical loom weight the fragments probably represent between a quarter and a third of a complete weight.

Fabric identification by C. Thompson: Medium-hard light brown/buff fabric with a blackened core that has a silty matrix of very fine quartz and mica; moderate to common very coarse (up to 2 mm) moderately well-sorted (organic and shell?) voids; rare very coarse (up to 8 mm) crushed calcinated flint.

SF 5 Loom weight; cylindrical with possible central hole; diameter of hole impossible to gauge and if it does exist it must be quite small, probably in the region of 9-10 mm; weight is very fragmentary consisting of 6 joining pieces and 16 smaller fragments (928.5 g) and representing just under half a complete weight; Diam *c* 128-132 mm; maximum surviving height 70 mm. There is an incomplete indentation on one side the edges of which are now abraded and rounded; this may just be due to part of the surface or an inclusion breaking off at some point in the past, as opposed to having been purposefully made.

Fabric identification by C. Thompson: Medium-hard, powdery fabric that is a uniform orange-brown colour and has a silty matrix of very fine quartz and mica; sparse coarse to very coarse (up to 2 mm) ill-sorted rounded and elongated (organic and shell?) voids; sparse medium to coarse ill-sorted quartz; rare very coarse sub-angular red iron-rich clay pellets; rare coarse rounded black inclusions; very rare very coarse (up to 9 mm) 'pink' and crushed calcinated flint.

Saxon loomweight SF 105

Fabric identification by C. Thompson: Soft, powdery, vesicular fabric with a fine granular, micaceous matrix; moderate ill-sorted (burnt out organic) voids; rare ill-sorted very coarse iron rich clay pellets; rare very coarse crushed calcinated flint; rare medium to coarse quartz; very rare very coarse milky quartz.

1.6 Catalogue of illustrated small finds (Fig. 1)

The number (I-) visible at the end of each catalogue entry refers to the unique record ID which can be found in the database.

SF 1 Perforated clay slab fragment. Cxt 176. I-26.

SF 2 Perforated clay slab fragment. Two pieces probably from the same slab but do not join. Cxt 160. I-1.

SF 5 Loom weight; cylindrical with possible central hole. Consisting of six joining pieces and sixteen smaller fragments, representing just under half a complete weigh. Cxt 176. I-28.

SF 105. Near complete loomweight in six fragments. The lower surface of the loomweight is severely abraded making identification of the form of its original section difficult. Cxt 3051. I-287.

2 THE BRIQUETAGE

by Elaine Morris

2.1 Introduction

A total of 52 pieces (526 g) of later prehistoric briquetage, ceramic material used in the extraction of salt from brine, was submitted for analysis and reporting. The assemblage includes examples of all four classes of briquetage expected to occur at coastal production sites in eastern England (Morris 2001a, 41). It is a fragmented assemblage with no complete objects and no single piece weighing more than 57 g. All of the briquetage was recovered from late Bronze Age features. It has been analysed using the methodology recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (1995) adopted for the route-wide scheme, and also that developed subsequently for the analysis of briquetage from the Fenland (Morris 2001a, 34).

2.2 Fabrics

Three fabric types were defined within two fabric groups: two organic-tempered and one bearing only silt-size quartz grains (Table 1). Organic-tempered fabrics are commonly found within the range of ceramic material used to make briquetage equipment (Morris 2001a, Table 4). At Cobham, the heavily tempered type (V1) is the commonest version and was used to make containers and supports for these containers, while the less tempered example is used to make only structural material and miscellaneous or undiagnostic pieces of briquetage (V2). The silty fabric (Q1) was also employed to make structural material and undiagnostic pieces.

Table 1: Quantification of briquetage by context, fabric type and forms

BRN	Feature	Context	No	Wt	Class	Form	Fabric	Use	Usep	Firing	Comments
2001	Pit 123	122	5	31	M	UD	V2	WH	X	OX	SF4; undiagnostic lumps; only two have white deposit
2002	Pit 123	122	1	57	ST	WL	V2	WH	2	OX & UN/4	SF4; large lump with inside/outside - ?wall piece
2003	Pit 143	142	1	24	S	RD1	V1	WH	-	OX/1	SF8; round rod with white deposit on half exterior/centre
2004	Pit 143	142	1	24	S	RD2	V1	WH	-	OX/1	SF8; flat sided round rod with white on flat side
2005	Pit 143	142	8	60	S	RD3	V1	WH	-	OX	SF8; frags of incomplete cross-sections; ?=BRN2003-4
2006	Pit 143	142	3	22	S	UD	V1	WH	1	OX	SF8; frags.undiagnostic; not rods?
2007	Pit 143	142	1	2	C	BD	V1	-	-	OX/1	SF8; flat sherd; most likely to be container
2008	Pit 143	142	3	13	S	?RD3	V1	-	-	OX	SF8; ?more rod fragments
2009	Pit 143	142	2	62	C	?R1	V1	WH	10	OX/1	SF8; could be the joining rims at a corner

BRN	Feature	Context	No	Wt	Class	Form	Fabric	Use	Usep	Firing	Comments
2010	Pit 143	142	1	13	C	?R2	V1	-	-	OX/1	SF8; could be a rim sherd
2011	Pit 143	142	5	50	ST	WL	Q1	WH	-	OX/1	SF8; floor or wall; white deposit on one side/full cover, thin
2012	Pit 143	142	1	15	?ST	UD	Q1	WH	-	OX	SF8; very similar to BRN2011 but no single surface
2013	Pit 143	142	10	84	M	UD	Q1	-	-	OX	SF8
2014	Pit 161	160	8	11	M	UD	Q1	-	-	OX	SF6
2015	Pit 161	160	1	21	S	CL1	V1	?WH	-	OX/1	SF6; probably a clip or short pedestal; 50% pres.
2016	Posthole 179	178	1	34	M	UD	Q1	-	-	OX	SF7; ? Fired clay associated with posthole…..!

2.2.1 Organic-Tempered Group

V1 A soft fabric containing a common to very common amount (25-30%) of linear and irregularly-shaped vesicles which once held pieces of organic matter measuring up to 10 mm long with the majority ≤ 5 mm in a very fine sand to silty clay matrix

V2 A soft fabric containing a sparse amount (5-7%) of linear and irregularly-shaped vesicles which once held pieces of organic matter measuring ≤ 5 mm in the same fine sand to silty clay matrix as for V1 above and Q1 below

2.2.2 Quartz Sand Group

Q1 A soft fabric containing silt-grade size quartz grains and 1% fine rounded quartz grains measuring approximately 0.1-0.2 mm, <1% organic matter measuring ≤ 3 mm, 1% rounded or sharply angular flint detritus still bearing cortex and measuring from 7-15 mm

2.3 Forms and classes

Classes of briquetage have been established in order to elucidate the range of activities present at a production site and to compare similarities and differences between assemblages and within regions as part of the process of understanding the changing nature of salt production from the later prehistoric through the Roman periods in Britain (Morris 2001b). The classes are containers (C), supports (S), structural material (ST) and miscellaneous, undiagnostic fragments (M). All four classes are represented in the ARC CGC98 assemblage (Table 1).

Forms of briquetage or briquetage types have been established in order to examine the variation within the classes of briquetage. These form types are: rims, bases and body sherds of containers; clips, pedestals, rods, and bars for supporting containers; slabs, flooring and walls of structures which are either hearths (direct heating system) or ovens (indirect heating system); and miscellaneous material which is inevitably fired clay fragments. The presence or absence of various form types within each class can be used to interpret the methods and the

mode of production at a saltern site. This small assemblage of briquetage has few form types but these are both similar and different from assemblages of this date in the Fenland and Essex regions. There are no other late Bronze Age briquetage assemblages in Kent or Sussex.

2.3.1 Containers

There are only three form types amongst the container fragments, two rim types and simple body sherds. The rims are most likely to represent fragments from sliced cylindrical troughs rather than pans (Morris 2001c, Fig 92) but this is not certain.

R1 upright, deliberately flat-topped rim probably from a trough container

R2 upright, rounded rim probably from a trough container

BD body sherd probably from a trough container

2.3.2 Supports

The only type of supports identified in this small assemblage is the rod, used to support containers over the source of heat. There are three variants within this type.

RD1 round cross-section rod

RD2 flat-sided, or D-shaped, cross-section rod

RD99 fragment of rod; cross-section cannot be determined

2.3.3 Structural Material

One type of structural material was identified, wall fragment. This type could be interpreted as part of the thick lining of an oven pit or the side of a hearth. Only when this type is associated with other elements of an oven can it also be positively identified as from an oven rather than a simple open hearth.

WL wall fragment from the lining of a hearth or oven pit

2.3.4 Miscellaneous

UD undiagnostic fired clay material - formless

2.4 Salt production

Amongst the later prehistoric sites from the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, only Cobham Golf Course is clearly associated with salt production, rather than simply the use of salt due to the presence of only container fragments of briquetage within the pottery assemblages, as is recognised at West of Northumberland Bottom, Tollgate, Cuxton, White Horse Stone, and Little Stock Farm. In addition, Cobham is the only location where this occurred in late Bronze Age rather than early Iron Age or later deposits along the route.

The most diagnostic evidence for this ceramic material having been used in the production of salt or in the vicinity of salt production, or in the use of saltwater during the heating of ceramics, is the presence of a white discolouration or ‘salt skin’ effect visible on

otherwise orange to red-coloured ceramic material when oxidised. It is currently suggested that this effect is the result of the reaction between particles in the clay and the sodium chloride leaving salts on the exterior surface of the containers, the exterior of the supports, the walls of the ovens or the surface of the hearths. However, it may be that this effect is the result of bleaching of the clay materials during heating and use (Morris, in press). More than 48% of the Cobham assemblage displayed this effect (Table 1) and all classes of this ceramic material had been associated with salt production, or at least with saltwater.

One undiagnostic piece from the miscellaneous class, however, may not have been associated with salt production. This large fragment made from Q1 fabric with no evidence of organic temper or white skin deposit which was recovered from a posthole, rather than either of the two pits, 123 and 143, where rest of the briquetage was recovered, may simply be fired clay material.

The nature of salt production at Cobham is necessarily difficult to interpret due to the small quantity of material recovered. However, the presence of all classes of material is significant within such a small collection. During the later prehistoric period in the Fenland region, it is expected that the number of container sherds is likely to dominate an assemblage with pieces of supports and structural material being in the minority. The Cobham assemblage, however, is different due to the relatively large quantity of support fragments, including 13 fragments from at least three different rods and one type of clip. The relative infrequency of container fragments suggests that either little fragmentation occurred at this location or that the deposits excavated are very close to the saltern hearth itself. It is suggested that only the direct method of production using an open hearth structure was most likely due to the absence of evidence for an elaborate oven structure rather than a simple platform and low walls. The use of organic matter to temper the briquetage container and support fabrics is not unexpected due to the local tradition of using flint temper in the production of household pottery. There are no occurrences of flint-tempered briquetage ceramics purposefully made for use in the production of salt in the UK (Morris 2001d, Table 98). The organic matter is a readily available material which can be easily processed and added to a silty clay to reduce the plasticity and to provide strength during the making of the containers and supports as well as during their initial firing. The presence of a clip and several rod fragments in a late Bronze Age assemblage indicates that we are unlikely to see any pyramidal pedestals or hand-squeezed pedestals which are so characteristic of the Fenland region. Instead it is most appropriate to look to the French and Belgian coasts for similar methods of salt production.

The presence of a saltern on the site at Cobham Golf Course, located between 45-86 m OD is not unique in southern England. During the early Iron Age a similar situation occurred at Bishopstone, east Sussex (Bell 1977, 124). Bell noted that production evidence also took place across the river Ouse from his site on Castle Hill at Newhaven and at Mill Hill,

Shoreham overlooking the river Adur. He dismisses the possibility that seawater was carried up to these sites, and prefers a primary evaporation phase by the inlets with uphill sites providing a secondary evaporation stage where close observation was required. This may be a suitable interpretation for the presence of this equipment at the uphill location of Cobham.

However, it remains to be seen whether much more container material is recovered from Cobham in future and what types of containers (troughs, pans or vases) were being used. It may be that the mode of production at this site was simply household production for household consumption rather than for trade, which has been interpreted for the middle Bronze Age salt production evidence at Brean Down, Somerset (Morris 2001d, 396). If the containers prove to be vases or other container forms suitable for both the drying of the salt crystals and transportation of the dried salt to settlements, then fragments of containers would be expected on later Bronze Age sites inland from the coastline of Kent. At present such evidence is missing from the archaeological record.

2.5 Catalogue of Illustrated Briquetage (ARC CGC 98 Fig. 1)

1. Support, rod type RD1; fabric V1; BRN2003, context 142, pit 143; white effect to top side of rod and half of core.

2. Support, rod type RD2; V1; BRN2004, context 142, pit 143; white effect to top/flat side of rod.

3. Container, rim type ?R1; V1; BRN2009, context 142, pit 143; white effect on top of rim.

4. Container, rim type ?R2; V1; BRN2010, context 142, pit 143; very abraded, soft sherd.

5. Support, clip type CL1; V1; BRN2015, context 160, pit 161; faint white effect to one side of ‘clip’.

3 WORKED STONE

by Ruth Shaffrey and Mark Samuel

A single piece of worked stone was recovered from archaeological work at ARC CGC 98. This was found in a late Bronze Age context (221) and is a fragment of a very hard cobble of fine-grained laminated sandstone. It is has two shaped straight edges and one curved edge forming one quarter of a circle. It is roughly flat, slightly more so on one side and may have been used in some process of food preparation, although it is impossible to pinpoint anything precisely. No known parallels to this object are known, probably because it is the sort of object that is frequently overlooked during excavation.

The Shorne/Cobham Boundary stone, erected 1808 and situated to the west of Brewers Road, was recovered (Figure xx). This was represented by a reworked architectural fragment of oolitic limestone. The stone had been recently damaged, but has since been reconstructed.

A single architectural fragment of a window sill with stooling for jamb was recovered from the fill of the Ashenbank Wood pond (ARC 330 98). The sill derives from the corner of the sill (rather than the head) of a rectilinear window. The stooling (or adapter) for the jamb reveals that it had a simple hollow-chamfered moulding. The sill weathered significantly *in situ* which reveals that the building that it derived from was old when demolished/refurbished. The glazing was supported on iron bars of square section. The astragal (or upright) was set diagonally in the sill as is normal Elizabethan/Jacobean practice. The dressing was cut with a pitcher chisel.

4 ASSESSMENT DATA

The following finds were examined during the post-excavation assessment and were not subjected to detailed analysis. Please refer to the post-excavation assessment report for further details (URS 2001).

Material	Author
Metalwork	Jackie Keily

5 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Adkins, L, and Needham, S, 1985 New Research on a late Bronze Age enclosure at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, *Surrey Archaeological Collections* **76**, 11-50

ADS, 2006 CTRL Digital Archive, Archaeology Data Service [http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/projArch/ctrl/index.cfm]

Bell, M G, 1977 Excavations at Bishopstone, Sussex, *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **115**, 1-241

Bond, D, 1988 *Excavation at the North Ring, Mucking, Essex: A late Bronze Age Enclosure*, East Anglian Archaeology Report **43**

Bradley, R, and Hall, M, 1992 Fired clay objects, in Moore, J, and Jennings, D, *Reading Business Park: A Bronze Age Landscape*, Thames Valley Landscapes: the Kennet Valley, Volume 1, Oxford Archaeological Unit, Oxford, 87

Bradley, R, Lobb, S, Richards, J, and Robinson, M, 1980 Two late Bronze Age settlements on the Kennet gravels: excavations at Aldermaston Wharf and Knight's Farm, Burghfield, Berkshire, *Proc Prehist Soc*. **46**, 217-295

Brown, D, 1990 Weaving tools in Biddle, M, *Object and economy in medieval Winchester: volume II*, 225-232

Burstow, G P, and Holleyman, G A, 1957 Late Bronze Age settlement on Itford Hill, Sussex, *Proc Prehist Soc*. **23**, 167-212

Champion, T, 1980 Settlement and environment in later Bronze Age Kent, in *Settlement and Society in the British Later Bronze Age: part I* (eds J Barrett and R Bradley), BAR Brit Ser **83(i)**, 223-246

Davis, S, 2006 The prehistoric landscape at Cobham Golf Course, Cobham, Kent, *CTRL Integrated Site Report Series*, in ADS 2006

Goffin, R, 2003 The loom weights, in Malcolm, G, and Bowsher, D, with Cowie, R, *Middle Saxon London: excavations at the Royal Opera House 1989-99*, MoLAS Monograph 15, 216-222

Haselgrove, C C, and Moore, T (eds) in press *The Later Iron Age in Britain*, Oxford

Healey, E, 1973 Loom-weights, in Philp1973, 44

Hoffmann, M, 1974 *The warp-weighted loom*, Oslo

Lane, T, and Morris, E L (eds) 2001 *A Millennium of Saltmaking: Prehistoric and Romano-British Salt Production in the Fenland*, Lincolnshire Archaeology and Heritage Reports No. 4, Sleaford

Moore, C, 2002 Late Bronze Age, Romano-British and early/mid Saxon features at Hoo St Werburgh, *Arch Cant* **CXXII**, 259-92

Morris, E L, 2001a Briquetage, in T Lane and E L Morris (eds) 2001, 33-63

Morris, E L, 2001b Briquetage, in T Lane and E L Morris (eds) 2001, 351-376

Morris, E L, 2001c Briquetage, in T Lane and E L Morris (eds) 2001, 265-279

Morris, E L, 2001d Briquetage, and salt production and distribution systems: a comparative study, in T Lane and E L Morris (eds) 2001, 389-404

Morris, E L, in press Making Magic, in C C Haselgrove and T Moore (eds) in press

Nailer, A, unpublished Assessment of the small finds from Hatfield Aerodrome, Herts., MoLAS assessment report

Needham, S, and Longley, D, 1980 Runnymede Bridge, Egham: a late Bronze Age riverside settlement, in *Settlement and Society in the British later Bronze Age: part I* (eds J Barrett and R Bradley), BAR Brit Ser **83(ii)**, 397-436

O'Connell, M, 1986 Baked clay objects, in O'Connell, M, with Needham, S P, *Petters Sports Field, Egham: excavation of a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age site*, Research volume of the Surrey Archaeological Society No. 10, Guildford, 60

Perkins, D J R, Macpherson-Grant, N, and Healey, E, 1994 Monkton Court Farm Evaluation, 1992, *Arch Cant* **CXIV**, 237-316

Philp, B J, 1973 A Bronze Age Site on Hayes Common, in *Excavations in West Kent 1960-1970, The Discovery and excavation of Prehistoric, Roman Saxon and Medieval sites, mainly in the Bromley area and in the Darent Valley* (ed B J Philp), Second Research Report in the Kent Series, Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit, 30-52

URS, 2001 Area 330 (Zone 5) Cobham Golf Course (ARC CGC 98): Archaeological post-excavation assessment report, unpubl. report prepared by MoLAS for Union Railways (South) Limited, in ADS 2006

URS, 2003 CTRL Section 1: Updated project design for archaeological analysis and publication, volume 2 - Contractors' method statement, unpubl. report prepared by RLE and Oxford Wessex Archaeology Joint Venture, for Union Railways (South) Limited, in ADS 2006

Walton-Rodgers, P, 1997 *Textile Production at 16-22 Coppergate, The Archaeology of York, Volume 17: The Small Finds* The Council for British Archaeology for the York Archaeological Trust