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**Small Finds from Northumberland Bottom,  
Southfleet, Kent**

by Jackie Keily and Beth Richardson with coins catalogue by Paul Booth

**CTRL Specialist Report Series  
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## 1 INTRODUCTION

A total of 180 small finds were recovered by hand excavation and metal detection from the three Northumberland Bottom sites, ARC 330 98B, ARC HRD 99 and ARC WNB 98. They are quantified by material and context in Table 1 (below).

*Table 1: Quantification of small finds*

(\*) BA: Bronze Age; LBA: late Bronze Age; IA: Iron Age; EIA: early Iron Age; LIA: late Iron Age; ERO: early Roman; RO: Roman; MD: Medieval; PMD: post-medieval; MO: Modern

Event code	SF Number	Context	Object Identification	Material	Date (*)
ARC 330 98B	1	234	Joiners Dog	Iron	RO
ARC 330 98B	2	0	Strapend	Copper Alloy	RO
ARC 330 98B	5	270	Ring	Iron	RO
ARC 330 98B	9	134	Bottle	Glass	RO
ARC 330 98B	70	250	Pin/needle	Bone	IA
ARC 330 98B	75	323	Unidentified	Iron	RO
ARC 330 98B	78	559	Quern	Stone	Undated
ARC 330 98B	86	250	Tool	Animal Bone	IA
ARC 330 98B	87	149	Quern?	Stone	LBA; EIA
ARC 330 98B	88	1	Coin	Copper Alloy	MO
ARC 330 98B	89	1	Hinge	Iron	Undated
ARC 330 98B	91	314	Brooch	Copper Alloy	E IA
ARC 330 98B	94	1419	Loomweight	Fired Clay	IA
ARC 330 98B	95	108	Unidentified	Fired Clay	IA
ARC 330 98B	96	108	Loomweight?	Fired Clay	Mid to late BA
ARC 330 98B	97	108	Loomweight?	Fired Clay	IA
ARC 330 98B	98	108	Loomweight	Fired Clay	IA
ARC 330 98B	99	108	Loomweight	Fired Clay	IA
ARC 330 98B	100	108	Unidentified	Fired Clay	IA
ARC 330 98B	101	108	Loomweight?	Fired Clay	IA
ARC 330 98B	102	108	Unidentified	Fired Clay	IA
ARC HRD 99	0	57	Unidentified	Lead/Lead Alloy	Undated
ARC HRD 99	23	131	Hobnail	Iron	RO
ARC HRD 99	29	58	Hook	Iron	Undated
ARC HRD 99	30	98	Unidentified	Iron	Undated
ARC HRD 99	31	12	Split pin	Iron	RO
ARC HRD 99	32	69	Unidentified	Iron	RO
ARC HRD 99	33	131	Unidentified	Iron	RO
ARC HRD 99	34	69	Hook	Iron	RO
ARC HRD 99	35	0	Bead	Glass	Mid to late RO
ARC HRD 99	36	69	Vessel	Glass	RO
ARC HRD 99	37	114	Vessel	Glass	RO
ARC HRD 99	38	14	Vessel	Glass	RO
ARC HRD 99	39	69	Brooch?	Copper Alloy	RO
ARC HRD 99	40	80	Unidentified	Copper Alloy	Undated
ARC HRD 99	41	51	Unidentified	Copper Alloy	Undated
ARC HRD 99	42	7	Wire	Copper Alloy	RO
ARC HRD 99	44	14	Bracelet	Copper Alloy	Mid to late RO
ARC HRD 99	45	223	Bracelet	Copper Alloy	Mid to late RO
ARC HRD 99	46	156	Bracelet	Copper Alloy	Mid to late RO
ARC HRD 99	47	7	Bracelet	Copper Alloy	Mid to late RO

Event code	SF Number	Context	Object Identification	Material	Date (*)
ARC HRD 99	48	14	Vessel	Glass	RO
ARC HRD 99	49	32	Waste	Animal Bone	Undated
ARC HRD 99	53	7	Unidentified	Iron	RO
ARC HRD 99	54	7	Rake prong	Iron	RO
ARC HRD 99	55	5	Unidentified	Copper Alloy	Undated
ARC HRD 99	56	53	Vessel	Glass	Undated
ARC HRD 99	63	152	Whetstone	Stone	MD
ARC HRD 99	64	53	Slag	Iron	Undated
ARC HRD 99	65	181	Unidentified	Iron	Undated
ARC HRD 99	66	14	Knife?	Iron	RO
ARC HRD 99	67	0	Quern	Stone	Undated
ARC HRD 99	68	60	Vessel	Glass	RO
ARC HRD 99	69	77	Unidentified	Gold	Undated
ARC HRD 99	70	14	Bracelet	Copper Alloy	Mid to late RO
ARC HRD 99	71	156	Quern	Stone	MD
ARC WNB 98	1	1027	Unidentified	Stone	Undated
ARC WNB 98	3	784	Smoother	Stone	Undated
ARC WNB 98	9	565	Loomweight	Fired Clay	Mid to late BA
ARC WNB 98	10	13	Waste	Glass	Undated
ARC WNB 98	11	205	Unidentified	Glass	Undated
ARC WNB 98	12	647	Vessel	Glass	Undated
ARC WNB 98	13	489	Vessel	Glass	Undated
ARC WNB 98	14	436	Brooch	Iron	RO
ARC WNB 98	15	1072	Mount	Iron	RO
ARC WNB 98	16	333	Unidentified	Iron	Undated
ARC WNB 98	17	2053	Unidentified	Iron	Undated
ARC WNB 98	18	1192	Unidentified	Iron	Undated
ARC WNB 98	19	997	Unidentified	Iron	RO
ARC WNB 98	20	267	Quern	Stone	MD
ARC WNB 98	21	601	Quern	Stone	LIA; ERO
ARC WNB 98	22	707	Brooch	Copper Alloy	RO
ARC WNB 98	23	544	Brooch	Copper Alloy	RO
ARC WNB 98	23	1242	Brooch	Copper Alloy	RO
ARC WNB 98	24	1299	Brooch	Copper Alloy	RO
ARC WNB 98	25	0	Bell	Copper Alloy	RO
ARC WNB 98	26	412	Stud	Copper Alloy	RO
ARC WNB 98	27	255	Unidentified	Copper Alloy	RO
ARC WNB 98	28	0	Coin	Copper Alloy	PMD
ARC WNB 98	31	0	Coin	Copper Alloy	PMD
ARC WNB 98	34	0	Coin	Silver	MO
ARC WNB 98	36	0	Coin	Silver	MD
ARC WNB 98	37	0	Token	Lead/Lead Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	38	0	Token	Lead/Lead Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	39	412	Quern	Stone	LIA; ERO
ARC WNB 98	40	375	Quern	Stone	LIA; ERO
ARC WNB 98	41	375	Quern	Stone	LIA; ERO
ARC WNB 98	42	412	Quern	Stone	LIA; ERO
ARC WNB 98	43	375	Quern	Stone	Undated
ARC WNB 98	44	375	Quern	Stone	Undated
ARC WNB 98	45	0	Token	Lead/Lead Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	46	0	Token?	Lead/Lead Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	47	0	Token	Copper Alloy	Undated

Event code	SF Number	Context	Object Identification	Material	Date (*)
ARC WNB 98	48	0	Coin	Silver	PMD
ARC WNB 98	49	0	Jetton	Copper Alloy	PMD
ARC WNB 98	51	0	Coin	Copper Alloy	MO
ARC WNB 98	52	0	Coin	Copper Alloy	MO
ARC WNB 98	53	0	Coin	Copper Alloy	MO
ARC WNB 98	56	0	Spoon	Silver	Undated
ARC WNB 98	57	0	Thimble	Silver	Undated
ARC WNB 98	58	0	Buckle	Copper Alloy	RO
ARC WNB 98	60	0	Brooch	Copper Alloy	ERO
ARC WNB 98	61	0	Vessel	Copper Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	62	0	Brooch	Copper Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	63	0	Harness Fitting	Copper Alloy	MD
ARC WNB 98	64	0	Bell	Copper Alloy	PMD
ARC WNB 98	65	0	Bell	Copper Alloy	PMD; MO
ARC WNB 98	66	0	Thimble	Silver	PMD
ARC WNB 98	67	0	Thimble	Copper Alloy	PMD; MO
ARC WNB 98	68	0	Watch key	Copper Alloy	MO
ARC WNB 98	69	0	Dividers	Copper Alloy	MO
ARC WNB 98	70	0	Jews Harp	Copper Alloy	MO
ARC WNB 98	71	0	Stair- rod	Copper Alloy	PMD; MO
ARC WNB 98	72	0	Padlock	Copper Alloy	MO
ARC WNB 98	73	0	Hook	Copper Alloy	PMD; MO
ARC WNB 98	74	0	Hook	Copper Alloy	PMD; MO
ARC WNB 98	75	0	Buckle	Copper Alloy	PMD; MO
ARC WNB 98	76	0	Buckle	Copper Alloy	PMD; MO
ARC WNB 98	77	0	Buckle	Copper Alloy	PMD; MO
ARC WNB 98	78	0	Buckle	Copper Alloy	PMD; MO
ARC WNB 98	79	0	Bell	Copper Alloy	PMD; MO
ARC WNB 98	80	0	Weight	Copper Alloy	PMD; MO
ARC WNB 98	81	0	Mount	Copper Alloy	PMD; MO
ARC WNB 98	82	0	Mount	Copper Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	83	0	Mount	Copper Alloy	PMD; MO
ARC WNB 98	84	0	Button	Copper Alloy	MO
ARC WNB 98	85	0	Button	Copper Alloy	PMD; MO
ARC WNB 98	86	0	Button	Copper Alloy	MO
ARC WNB 98	87	1	Disc	Copper Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	88	0	Button	Copper Alloy	MO
ARC WNB 98	89	0	Button	Copper Alloy	MO
ARC WNB 98	90	0	Button	Copper Alloy	MO
ARC WNB 98	91	0	Cufflink	Copper Alloy	MO
ARC WNB 98	92	0	Mount	Copper Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	93	0	Mount	Copper Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	94	0	Mount	Copper Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	95	0	Mount	Copper Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	96	0	Ring	Copper Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	97	0	Ring	Copper Alloy	PMD; MO
ARC WNB 98	98	0	Plug	Copper Alloy	PMD; MO
ARC WNB 98	99	0	Handle	Copper Alloy	MO
ARC WNB 98	100	0	Thimble	Copper Alloy	PMD; MO
ARC WNB 98	101	0	Unidentified	Copper Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	102	0	Unidentified	Copper Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	103	0	Mount	Lead/Lead Alloy	Undated

Event code	SF Number	Context	Object Identification	Material	Date (*)
ARC WNB 98	104	0	Mount	Lead/Lead Alloy	PMD; MO
ARC WNB 98	105	0	Finger Ring	Lead/Lead Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	106	1	Spindle Whorl	Lead/Lead Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	107	0	Weight	Lead/Lead Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	108	0	Weight	Lead/Lead Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	109	0	Unidentified	Lead/Lead Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	110	0	Weight	Lead/Lead Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	111	0	Ingot	Lead/Lead Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	112	0	Ingot	Lead/Lead Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	113	0	Plumb Bob	Lead/Lead Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	114	0	Whistle	Lead/Lead Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	115	0	Plug	Lead/Lead Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	116	0	Shot	Lead/Lead Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	117	0	Seal	Lead/Lead Alloy	MO
ARC WNB 98	118	0	Seal	Lead/Lead Alloy	MO
ARC WNB 98	119	0	Unidentified	Fired Clay	Undated
ARC WNB 98	120	1158	Unidentified	Copper Alloy	Undated
ARC WNB 98	121	1158	Unidentified	Iron	Undated
ARC WNB 98	122	1303	Mount	Iron	RO
ARC WNB 98	123	887	Knife	Iron	RO
ARC WNB 98	124	212	Arrowhead	Iron	RO
ARC WNB 98	125	994	Mount	Iron	RO
ARC WNB 98	126	716	Unidentified	Iron	Undated
ARC WNB 98	127	492	Unidentified	Iron	RO
ARC WNB 98	128	318	Bar mount	Iron	MD
ARC WNB 98	129	413	Waste	Animal Bone	Undated
ARC WNB 98	130	1036	Unidentified	Stone	Undated
ARC WNB 98	131	518	Ring	Copper Alloy	IA
ARC WNB 98	132	413	Waste	Animal Bone	IA
ARC WNB 98	133	413	Loomweight	Fired Clay	IA
ARC WNB 98	134	565	Loomweight	Fired Clay	IA
ARC WNB 98	135	586	Loomweight	Fired Clay	IA
ARC WNB 98	136	413	Loomweight	Fired Clay	IA
ARC WNB 98	137	586	Loomweight?	Fired Clay	IA
ARC WNB 98	138	375	Quern?	Stone	LIA; ERO

## 2 THE PREHISTORIC SMALL FINDS

by Jackie Keily

### 2.1 Introduction

A total of 21 objects were recovered from prehistoric features or were found residually but can be dated stylistically as prehistoric.

<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Bone	3
Ceramic	15
Copper alloy	2
Stone	1

Prehistoric activity on the site dates from the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age through to the late Iron Age. Although at least one fragment of Bronze Age cylindrical loom weight was recovered from mid- to late Iron Age deposits, the majority of the artefactual evidence is Iron Age in date. The first section of the report is a brief chronological narrative, placing the artefacts within the context in which they were found. There then follows a discussion of them by functional category, drawing in parallels from surrounding sites and, where possible, placing them within their regional and national context. The stone artefact is discussed in the stone report (Booth *et al.* 2006b).

### 2.2 Chronological narrative

#### 2.2.1 Mid to late Iron Age

*Group 40690; sub-group 3163 (ARC 330 98B)*

A fragment of a triangular loom weight, SF 94, in fabric 4 (see Appendix 2 for fabric descriptions by Charlotte Thompson), consists of a corner and adjacent perforation; it was recovered from the fill of a furnace/work hollow (1419).

*Group 40654, sub-group 3001 (ARC 330 98B)*

The remaining eight ceramic small finds came from pit fill 108. All are small fragments, including SF 98, in fabric 1, a small corner fragment from a triangular weight. The other pieces are less easily identified. Small finds SF 99 and SF 100 (both fabric 2) may come from triangular weights, since both have a surviving flattened surface, the former with part of a perforation (diameter *c* 11 mm). Another fragment, SF 102 (fabric 2), is very vesicular and has no outer surfaces remaining. It has the remains of two cylindrical holes, one probably caused by an organic inclusion and the other, with a diameter of *c* 12 mm. The latter may be a perforation from a triangular loom weight. The remaining four small finds all have the

remains of an incomplete curving outer surface. One, SF 95 (fabric 1), has a diameter of *c* 50 mm but is incomplete and very abraded. This is too small for a cylindrical weight but may be part of a thick rod-like object. Fragments SF 101 (fabric 2) and SF 96 (fabric 1) also have curving surfaces, with diameters of *c* 80-90 mm and *c* 100 mm. Unfortunately these are both only small fragments and quite abraded, making it impossible to identify whether or not they formed parts of cylindrical weights. It should be noted that the occurrence of Bronze Age cylindrical loom weights in the same deposit as Iron Age triangular weights is rare, although not unknown (see discussion below). The final small find from this pit is SF 97 (fabric 1), which consists of five small pieces, all with slightly curving outer surfaces. Again it is impossible to identify their original form.

*Group 40656; sub-group 3021 (ARC 330 98B)*

Two bone implements were recovered from a mid- to late Iron Age pit. An incomplete pointed bone shaft (SF 70) is probably part of a pin or needle. The other object is a hollowed sheep/goat metacarpus (SF 86). The head is perforated and the shaft is cut to form a scoop-like implement or tool.

*Group 40656; sub-group 3011 (ARC 330 98B)*

Mid to late Iron Age pits produced a well-preserved copper-alloy La Tene I brooch (Hull and Hawkes type 1A (1987, 72-3)). The head comprises four large coils wrapped around a copper-alloy cylinder, with an external chord. The bow is arched with the foot reverted level and terminating in a disc terminal. The latter is hollowed presumably for an inlay, although no traces of any were found. The bow is decorated with a deep incision long its length, which may once also have held an inlay. This form of brooch dates to the 5th to 4th century BC but is a relatively rare find in Kent (see discussion below).

*Group 40625; sub-group 357 (ARC WNB 98)*

Fragments of two triangular loom weights, SF 133 (fabric 3) and SF 136 (fabric 4) came from the upper fill of a pit, which also contained a fragment of bone waste (horse metacarpus), sawn with a metal blade. Loom weight SF 133 consists of a small corner fragment, whilst SF 136 is made up of five joining pieces forming the central section of a weight. It comprises part of one side, with the adjacent front and back surfaces, with rounded corners. Parts of all three perforations remain, two emerging very near each other on the surviving side.

*Group 40621; sub-group 305 (ARC WNB 98)*

The main fill of a large possible ritual pit produced an abraded fragment from a cylindrical loom weight SF 9 (fabric 6) with remains of its central hole. A second small fragment SF 134



(fabric 4) may come from the same or another loom weight and has remains of a hole but no other diagnostic features. This pit also contained disarticulated human bone and may have been associated with some form of ritual. The upper fill of the pit produced a copper-alloy Colchester type one-piece bow brooch (Hull type 90) (Crummy 1983, 12) and a fragment of bone waste, the sawn off distal end of a horse metacarpus SF 132.

*Group 40621; sub-group 299 (ARC WNB 98)*

The fill 518 around cremation in urn contained a small, plain copper-alloy open wire ring SF 131. It is probably part of a fitting or item of personal adornment and may even have formed part of a large spring on a bow brooch.

### **2.2.2 Prehistoric finds residual in later deposits**

*Group 40601; sub-group 179 (ARC WNB 98)*

The east-west medieval ditch 586 produced the remains of a triangular loom weight and an unidentified fragment that may also come from a loom weight. SF 135 is an edge fragment with a complete thickness, in fabric 2. The other fragment, SF 137 (fabric 5), is small with remains of a curving outer surface; it may come from a triangular loom weight but too little remains to identify the form fully.

## **2.3 Functional analysis**

### **2.3.1 Bone finds (Tools/implements)**

ARC 330 98B produced two bone objects, both from a pit dating to the mid- to late Iron Age, which also produced pottery dating to the 3rd to 1st century BC. SF 70 is the lower part of a pointed implement, possibly a pin or needle. It has a slightly flattened oval section and tapers to a pointed end. Bone pins and needles are frequently found on sites dating to the Iron Age, for example Meare village east (Coles 1987, 51 and fig 3.3) and Danebury (for example, Sellwood 1984, 380-2 and 381, fig 7.32). If not a pin or needle, it may be part of a pointed implement, such as those found at Danebury (for example, Sellwood 1984, 387-9 and 388, fig 7.36).

SF 86 is a tool made from a hollowed sheep right metacarpus, which has been cut diagonally across the shaft to form a scoop-type blade. The proximal end has an axial perforation, with a smaller circular transverse perforation just below. This object is complete and in good condition with some handling polish along the shaft. It was probably a multi-functional implement, summed up by Coles as 'the prehistoric Swiss army knife' (1987, 53) and similar implements have been found in large numbers on other Iron Age sites (ibid, 51; Danebury (Sellwood 1984, 382-7 and 383, fig 7.33 and 384, fig 7.34)).

### 2.3.2 *Textile working (Loom weights)*

Details of all the loom weight fabrics, identified by Charlotte Thompson, can be found in Appendix 2.

#### *Cylindrical*

The remains of at least one cylindrical loom weight was found, SF 9 from ARC WNB 98. It was found with another small fragment of unidentifiable weight, SF 134, in the main fill of a large, possibly ritual pit (Cxt 565, G40621, SG305). Both fragments are abraded but have parts of a central hole remaining. Fragment SF 9 has a curving outer edge and a diameter of approximately 95 mm, whilst SF 134 is very small with no outer surfaces surviving. The diameters of cylindrical loom weights can vary quite a lot. An example from Cobham (Keily *et al.* 2005) has a complete overall diameter of *c* 128-132 mm, whilst 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. Some of the larger examples may have been used as thatch weights (Bradley, Lobb, Richards and Robinson 1980, 275).

#### *Triangular*

The remains of up to five triangular loom weights were recovered from West of Northumberland Bottom, a form that dates from the mid- to late Iron Age. A number of small, abraded fragments with a remaining surface are also thought to come from triangular weights, but too little remains to identify them fully.

A corner fragment with one perforation remaining SF 94 came from ARC 330 98B and four fragments came from ARC WNB 98. Of the latter, two are residual finds in a medieval ditch or gully and two came from the upper fill of a pit (G40625, SG357). Amongst the latter is SF 133, which comprises five joining fragments from the central section of a weight with the remains of part of one side and both faces, with rounded corners. Parts of all three perforations remain, two emerging very near each other on the surviving side.

Since all of the fragments of triangular loom weight are far from complete it is difficult to make any estimates of size or weight of the complete weights. All the surviving holes have diameters of between 11 and 15 mm.

#### *Other (including possible cylindrical)*

Three fragments from ARC 330 98B, all of which have the remains of a curving outer face, are of interest. SF 95 appears to be part of a thick rod-like object, with a diameter of *c* 50 mm, too narrow for a cylindrical loom weight. Fragments SF 96 and SF 101 have estimated diameters of 100 mm and 80-90 mm, respectively, which is comparable with other known examples (see above). These fragments were found with a fragment of Iron Age triangular loom weight and a number of small fragments that may also come from triangular weights. Although cylindrical loom weights are a typical find on middle Bronze Age sites, they appear

to have continued in use into the late Bronze Age (Champion 1980, 237; Bradley and Hall 1992, 87). If, therefore, these small abraded fragments are from cylindrical weights they would be evidence of much earlier material occurring residually in a later feature.

### **2.3.3 Metalwork**

The most spectacular prehistoric find from this site is the copper-alloy La Tène I type brooch SF 91 which was recovered from context 314, a mid to late Iron Age pit. It belongs to Hull and Hawkes type 1A (Hull and Hawkes 1987, 72-3), dating from the 5th to 4th century BC and consisting of a head of four large coils with an external chord and an arched bow with fairly straight legs. The foot is reverted level with a disc terminal (without a snout making it a type 1Aa (Hull and Hawkes 1987, 73). The terminal has a recessed upper face with a central 'pin-hole' for the attachment of an inlay. The bow is decorated with a deep incision along its length, a feature of other La Tène IA brooches and thought perhaps to have originally contained an inlay such as coral (ibid, for example, 80, no. 2237 and 84, no. 8188). The spring is a 'true' spring but, interestingly, has a tube of copper-alloy sheet inside the coil of the spring. Such hollow or solid bars or rivets in copper-alloy or wood are more normally found on brooches with a mock spring, where they form the axial bar for the pin and spring. A type 1Aa brooch thought to be from Suffolk (Stead 1984, 52, fig 20, no. 1; Hull and Hawkes 1987, 81, no. 3531 and plate 23) has similarities with the present example, including a central groove on the bow and a recessed foot terminal. Its spring is wound around a hollow cylindrical rivet made from rolled sheet copper-alloy, however, it is not a true spring but rather consists of two coils in one with the bow and two in one with the now-missing pin. But as with the present example, La Tène I brooches with true springs are also known with bars or hollow rivets. These may have been inserted to act as a former for the spring to be coiled around, but may also have helped to strengthen the coil and could have aided the insertion of an axial bar if the spring broke. Hattatt (1985, 12) thinks that their sole purpose was to stop the coils from becoming distorted out of line. Hull and Hawkes (1987, 82-3, no. 2600 and plate 26) describe the hollow tubular rivet found through the coils of a true spring on an incomplete type 1A brooch from Woodcuts, Dorset as a strengthener for the spring. A Hull type 1Ca brooch from Mill Hill, Deal (Hull and Hawkes 1987, 119; Stead 1995, 95 and 96, fig 40, no.1) has a solid copper-alloy rivet through its coils. The spring is a fully functioning spring, but an outer coil is broken and it has been suggested that the rivet may have helped to hold the spring together (Stead 1995, 95).

La Tène I brooches are rare in Kent. Hull and Hawkes (1987) list a type 1Aa from Worth, on the east Kent coast, to the south of Sandwich (beneath a Roman temple) (ibid, 75 and 80), a type 1Bd from Kent (with no more specific locality) (ibid, 114), the type 1Ca from Deal mentioned above (ibid, 119) and also two La Tène I types that were allegedly from

Ashford but are now lost (ibid, 75 and 80). Metal detector finds have added to the picture but not that significantly: two Hull type 1A, one from Boxley, near Maidstone (Kelly 1991, 339-40) and the other from Preston-by-Wingham (Parfitt 1999, 377-8), two Hull type 1Bb, one from Waldershare, near Eythorne (Parfitt 1999, 376-7) and the other from Worth (Parfitt 2000, 374-5). A search of the Portable Antiquities Scheme website produced eighteen Iron Age brooches from Kent including fragments and a number of examples with little descriptive detail. Most of the identifiable brooches are either pre- La Tène I or are later types (La Tène III, Colchester, etc). Only one La Tène I brooch is recorded, a copper-alloy leaf-type (Hull and Hawkes type 1Bc) from the Shorne area (reference KENT305). In addition, a fragment (reference KENT818) from around Sandwich is described as a La Tène-type but with little other detail. The occurrence of a La Tène I brooch at Shorne, however, is of interest as it lies about half way between Gravesend and Rochester, to the east of the present site; the brooch was recovered by metal detector. Excavation along the route of the Channel Tunnel rail link has produced a near complete iron Hull type 1C brooch from Tollgate (Keily 2004). A La Tène I brooch was also found at the Roman villa site at Keston (Philp et al 1991, fig 51, no. 91).

Given its early date and the presence of a true spring, it is possible that the present example is a Continental import rather than a native British product. However, since brooches with true springs were also produced in Britain (Stead 1984, 53), this is not conclusive.

A small open copper-alloy wire ring from ARC WNB 98 may be part of a large brooch spring or part of a fitting of some form.

## **2.4 Catalogue**

The catalogue entries are classified by material. Each entry includes the small fin number (SF), the object description, the event code (ARC 330 98B, ARC HRD 99 or ARC WNB 98), the context number (Cxt). The number (I-) visible at the end of each catalogue entry refers to the unique record ID which can be found in the database.

### ***2.4.1 Catalogue of copper alloy***

SF 91. Brooch. La Tène I type brooch (Hull and Hawkes type 1A); four large coils (diameter 14mm); external chord; bow arched with fairly straight legs (bow width 5mm); foot is reverted level with a disc terminal (diameter 11mm) (without a snout making it a type 1Aa (Hull and Hawkes 1987, 73)) with a recessed upper face which contains a central 'pin-hole' presumably for attachment of an inlay. The bow is decorated with a deep incision along its length; 5th to 4th century BC. Kent examples: Worth, on East Kent coast south of Sandwich (beneath a Roman temple); also two allegedly from Ashford but lost. ARC 330 98B. Cxt 314. I-129.

SF 131. Ring. Part of a loop or open ring of copper-alloy wire; possibly part of a large spring from a brooch. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 518. I-76.

### **2.4.2 Catalogue of bone**

SF 70. Pin/needle. Lower half and point; shaft has slightly oval section. Maximum diameter 4 mm x 3 mm. ARC 330 98B. Cxt 250. I-130.

SF 86. Tool or point; a hollowed sheep right metacarpus; cut diagonally across the shaft to form a scoop-type blade; proximal end has an axial perforation, with a smaller circular transverse perforation just below. Scoop is approximately 33 mm long, with a 11 mm maximum width. ARC 330 98B. Cxt 250. I-131.

SF 132. Waste. Horse metacarpus, distal end (identification by Kevin Rielly); sawn through with a metal blade. The end has been sawn nearly all the way through from one side, partly sawn from the opposite side and then snapped off leaving a projecting piece of bone. Roman? ARC WNB 98. I-205.

### **2.4.3 Catalogue of fired clay**

SF 9. Loomweight. Approximately just under a quarter remains; diameter approximately 95 mm with a central hole diameter in the region of 13-14 mm. This is quite an abraded fragment and whilst it possibly could come from a very rounded corner of a triangular weight the curvature would indicate a cylindrical form. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 565. I-208.

SF 94. Triangular loomweight; top corner; rounded corner; one hole remaining (hole diameter 11-12 mm). ARC 330 98B. Cxt 1419. I-133.

SF 95. Unidentified. Fragment with curving outer surface; this fragment appears to come from a rod-like object, although since less than half the circumference survives this is impossible to identify; the diameter appears to be in the region of 50 mm. ARC 330 98B. Cxt 108. I-140.

SF 96. Loomweight? Cylindrical? Small, abraded fragment with curving outer surface; diameter *c* 100 mm. ARC 330 98B. Cxt 108. I-139.

SF 97. Loomweight? Six small fragment, all with remains of a smooth outer surfaces; possibly from an Iron Age triangular loomweight? ARC 330 98B. Cxt 108. I-138.

SF 98. Triangular loomweight; corner fragment. ARC 330 98B. Cxt 108. I-137

SF 99. Triangular loomweight?; part of flat face with remains of one hole (diameter *c* 11 mm). ARC 330 98B. I-135.

SF 100. Unidentified. Two small fragments; each with remains of a smooth outer surface; possibly from a triangular loomweight? ARC 330 98B. Cxt 108. I-141.

SF 101. Loomweight? Small fragment with a curving outer surface; possible loomweight fragment? Diameter in the region of 80-90 mm. ARC 330 98B. Cxt 108. I-136.

SF 102. Unidentified. Fired clay object with remains of a possible perforation (diameter *c* 12 mm); possibly a very abraded fragment from a triangular loomweight? ARC 330 98B. Cxt 108. I-142.

SF 133. Triangular loomweight; five joining fragments from the centre with remains of one outer side and part of the two faces, giving a complete thickness (74 mm); rounded edges; remains of three holes; diameter of holes *c* 15 mm. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 413. I-206.

SF 134. Loomweight. Small fragment with remains of a hole (diameter of hole *c* 15 mm or greater). ARC WNB 98. Cxt 565. I-286.

SF 135. Triangular loomweight; side/edge fragment; fabric has frequent chalk inclusions, some very large. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 586. I-210.

SF 136. Triangular loomweight; one small fragment from a rounded corner. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 413. I-207.

SF 137. Loomweight? Small fragment with remains of a curving outer surface; possibly from a loom weight. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 586. I-211.

## **2.5 List of illustrated finds (Fig. 1)**

SF 70. Pin/needle. Cxt 250. I-130.

SF 86. Tool. Cxt 250. I-131.

SF 91. Brooch. Cxt 314. I-129.

SF 131. Ring. Cxt 518. I-76.

### 3 THE ROMAN SMALL FINDS

*by Beth Richardson*

#### 3.1 Introduction

A total of 44 Roman small finds were recovered by hand excavation and metal detection. Most of them are early Roman (mid-late 1st century) or late Roman (3rd/4th century), reflecting the main periods of occupation on the site. The artefacts are listed by area, group and sub-group, catalogued by site, material and small find number and discussed by functional category. The assemblage is typical of a small rural site, with a mixture of domestic and agricultural artefacts. There are three possible military objects, a strap attachment loop, a buckle frame and a socketed arrowhead, all of which are unstratified.

#### 3.2 Contextual list

##### ***3.2.1 The Roman finds from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman enclosed settlement:***

*Group 40621, sub-group 305 (ARC WNB 98)*

Context 544, from the upper fill of pit 564, produced a one-piece Colchester bow brooch (SF 23), dated *c* AD 50-70.

*Group 40622; sub-group 343 (ARC WNB 98)*

Context 707, from ditch fill 540, produced an Aucissa bow brooch (SF 22), dating from the early 1st century to *c* AD 60/65.

*Group 40625, sub-group 300 (ARC WNB 98)*

Context 255, from pit fill 234, produced a possible copper alloy container lid (SF 27). The pottery from this context is dated *c* AD 50-100.

*Group 40625, sub-group 316 (ARC WNB 98)*

Context 412, from pit fill 411, produced a stud with a convex head (SF 26). The pottery from this context is dated *c* AD 50-100.

*Group 40625, sub-group 317 (ARC WNB 98)*

Context 436, from pit fill 435, produced the bow and catch plate from an iron bow brooch (SF 14), dated to the mid-late 1st *c* AD.

### ***3.2.2 The Roman finds from the 1st – 3rd century Roman settlement***

#### *Group 40687, sub-group 3112 (ARC 330 98B)*

Context 134, from an eroded track 135, produced a piece from the base of a square glass bottle (SF 9), dated 1st-3rd century AD.

#### *Group 40631, sub-group 62 (ARC 330 98B)*

Contexts 234 and 270, from fill 1049 of enclosure ditch 22, produced an iron joiner's dog (SF 1) and a plain iron ring (SF 5). The pottery from 234 is dated *c* AD 70-120 and the pottery from context 270 is dated *c* AD 50-100.

#### *Group 40641, sub-group 43 (ARC WNB 98)*

Context 1299, from the fill of quarry/mine 1146, produced a two-piece Colchester B bow brooch (SF 24), dated *c* AD 50-70.

#### *Group 40646, sub-group 21 (ARC WNB 98)*

Context 1242, from the fill of pit 1127, produced a two-piece Colchester BB bow brooch (SF 23), dated *c* AD 65-80.

### ***3.2.3 The Roman finds from the area of agricultural activity (2nd-3rd/4th century)***

#### *Group 40501 sub-group 815 (ARC HRD 99)*

Context 223, from the fill of the flue of the malting oven, produced half a copper alloy bracelet (SF 45). The pottery from the context is dated *c* AD 270-400, and the bracelet is almost certainly also 3rd-4th century.

#### *Group 40517, sub-group 788 (ARC HRD 99)*

A dumped deposit over the earlier of the two N-S roads, produced a number of finds: a small iron reaping or pruning hook (Context 69 SF 34), an iron rake tang (Context 7 SF 54), fragments of iron knife (Context 69 SF 32), a complete copper alloy bracelet (Context 7 SF 47), a piece of brooch pin (Context 69 SF 39) and the convex base of a colourless glass vessel (SF 36). The road was in use in the 3rd century, and the finds are associated with pottery dated *c* AD 250-400 (context 7) and *c* AD 350-400 (context 69).

#### *Group 40542, sub-group 725 (ARC HRD 99)*

Context 14, from the demolition of the second oven/kiln, produced two pieces from two copper alloy bracelets and two fragments of glass vessel (colourless (SF 38) and late Roman green (SF 48)). The pottery from this context is dated *c* AD 250-400. The bracelets (SF 44



and SF 70) are almost certainly 3rd-4th century, and the late Roman green vessel glass 4th century .

*Chainage CH39.600 (ARC HRD 99)*

A dark blue glass biconical bead (SF 35), almost certainly dated 3rd-4th century.

**3.2.4 The residual Roman finds from the medieval enclosures**

*Group 40611, sub-group 234 (ARC WNB 98)*

Context 212, from the plough soil overlying medieval malting oven 896, produced a small socketed iron arrowhead (SF 124), probably 1st -3rd c AD.

*Group 40604, sub-group 243 (ARC WNB 98)*

Context 887, from (undated pit among the medieval enclosures), produced an iron knife blade which could be Roman or medieval (SF 123).

*Group 40530, sub-group 871 (ARC HRD 99)*

Context 12, from medieval ditch 13, produced the head of an iron double-spiked loop which could be Roman or medieval (SF 31).

*Group 40530, sub-group 784 (ARC HRD 99)*

Context 114, from the fill of the re-cut (113) of the medieval ditch produced a fragment of late Roman green vessel glass (SF 37), dated 4th century.

**3.2.5 Unstratified (ARC WNB 98)**

SF 58 copper alloy buckle frame .

SF 25 copper alloy bell.

SF 60 copper alloy Hod Hill bow brooch, mid-late 1st century.

**3.3 Functional analysis**

The metalwork is grouped by the functional categories established by Crummy (1983). The largest groups are objects associated with buildings, agriculture and items of personal ornament, typical finds from a small farmstead. The two or three possible military finds are interesting; the small arrowhead and strap-hook probably date to the period of the late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure in the mid-late 1st century, while the buckle frame cannot be closely dated. All three are unstratified.

**3.3.1 Objects of personal adornment or dress**

This category includes:

Brooches

Bracelets

Bead

Hobnails.

There are six brooches from the two main areas of early Roman settlement on the site. All are dated typologically to the mid-late 1st century, although Hilary Cool has noted that in Kent, as in northern and south-western Britain, the use of these early bow brooches might have continued into the 2nd century (Cool in Booth *et al.* 2006a). An Aucissa brooch (SF 22), a one-piece Colchester brooch (Context 544 SF 23) and part of an iron bow brooch (SF 14) from the late Iron Age/early Roman enclosed settlement were all stratified in the upper fills of late Iron Age features and found with pottery dated *c* AD 50-100. Occupation in this enclosed settlement is thought to have ended *c* AD 70-100, and these brooches are almost certainly mid-late 1st century. Two Colchester derivative brooches from the 1st-3rd century settlement were found with pottery dated *c* AD 70-120 (a Colchester B brooch, (SF 24) and pottery dated *c* AD 120-160 (a Colchester BB brooch (Context 1242 SF 23)). Both brooches are in good condition, but it is impossible to say whether they were residual or still in use when deposited. An incomplete Hod Hill-type brooch (SF 60) was unstratified (ARC WNB 98).

All the brooches are common types, found throughout Roman Britain. The brooch types found at Northumberland Bottom occur at nearby sites in north-west Kent such as Springhead Temple and Roman Town (Hull in Penn 1958, 1959, Boyle in Boyle and Early 1999), the Romano-British farmstead at Fawkham (Hull in Philp 1963) and the recent excavations at Thurnham Roman Villa (Cool in Booth *et al.* 2006a). Hull noted that the three Colchester BB brooches from Fawkham are (unusually) identical, suggesting that they were made locally or on site (Hull in Philp *ibid.*, 70); the Colchester BB brooch from Northumberland Bottom appears identical to the illustrated example from Fawkham, and may be a product of the same workshop. Hull also noted that a Colchester A/B brooch from Springhead was an unfinished casting, and concluded that it indicated manufacture on site.

There are sections from five copper alloy bracelets, all from late Roman and medieval features in the Hazells Road diversion (ARC HRD 99). They are almost certainly 3rd or 4th century, dated by 3rd and 4th century pottery and comparable to the many other copper alloy bracelets of this date from settlement sites and graves (Crummy 1983, 37; Johns 1996, 119). All are decorated with punched or incised decoration. A complete child's bracelet with hook and eye fastening (SF 47) from context 7 is decorated with punched rectangular dots, a large piece of bracelet (SF 45) from context 223 has simple faceted decoration and a twisted expanding clasp, and a fragment from context 156 has alternating bands of incised lines (SF 46). Two sections of bracelet from context 14 are decorated with deep transverse grooves (SF 44), and another fragment with a multiple motif of impressed rings and dots (SF 70). They are very similar to examples from Colchester (Crummy *ibid.*, 38-45), and in north-west Kent are

closely paralleled at Springhead by five bracelets ritually deposited with late 4th century coins in Temple V (Penn 1963, 119-21, 129).

A short biconical bead made of translucent dark blue glass was the only Roman bead found on the site. It was unstratified, but can be dated typologically to the mid 2nd-4th centuries. This type of bead is most often found in 3rd and 4th century contexts, and very often in cemeteries; there were two early examples among the 130 beads from late 2nd century graves at the nearby Pepper Hill cemetery site (Booth and Cool 2006).

The hobnails were found together in ARC HRD 99, context 131 (SF 23). They are the standard type with domed heads and short stems described in Manning 1985, 134-7.

### ***3.3.2 Household utensils and furniture***

This category includes:

Querns

Glass

There were six fragments of vessel glass from the site. Only one is identifiable: a base fragment with two concentric circular mouldings from a blue-green prismatic bottle of Isings 1957 form 50 (SF 9). These bottles are commonly found on Roman sites and are dated from the mid 1st-late 2nd century (Price and Cottam 1998, 195). This example (from ARC 330 98 context 134) came from the fill of an eroded Roman track with pottery dated *c* AD 50-100.

Three fragments of vessel glass from the Hazells Road Division (ARC HRD 99) contexts 14 (SF 48), 60 (SF 68), and 114 (SF 37) are the typical pale natural green bubbly glass of the 4th century and almost certainly come from cups or bowls. They were recovered from demolition spread over the kilns and ditch fills from contexts which produced pottery dating to the late Roman period.

A small fragment (SF 36) of a flat concave base in colourless glass with a slight green tinge from ARC HRD 99 context 69 is probably 1st-3rd century. It is part of a group of finds from sub-group 788 which include the hook (SF 34), rake prong (SF 54) and one of the bracelets (SF 47). A small piece of thin colourless glass (SF 38) from ARC HRD 99 context 14 is probably 1st or 2nd century, but residual.

### ***3.3.3 Fasteners and fittings***

This category includes:

Nails

Stud

Loop-headed spike or double-spiked loop

Joiner's dog

Mounts

Washer

An incomplete loop from a iron loop-headed spike or double-spiked loop (SF 31) for attachment to woodwork or masonry (from ARC HRD 99, context 12), four nails, and an incomplete joiner's dog (SF 1), used for joining timbers (from ARC 330 98B context 234) provide evidence for masonry or wooden structures on the site. The joiner's dog was found with an iron ring (SF 5) in the ditch of an early Roman enclosure (ditch 1049). The loop was residual in the fill of a medieval ditch. The nails are all from ARC HRD 99; three larger ones are between 5 and 6.7 cm long, have square-sectioned tapering stems and round or sub-rectangular heads (Manning type 1) while a smaller nail (39 mm) with a T-shaped head is probably Manning type 3 (Manning 1985, 134-7).

A copper alloy stud with a convex head and slightly flanged rim (SF 26) came from a pit in the late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure (ARC WNB 98 context 412) with pottery dated *c* AD 50-100. Plain studs are common finds on Roman sites and had a variety of functions (see for example Crummy 1983, 116-8). A circular iron rove or washer with a central hole (SF 75) from ARC 330 98B context 323, and four iron mounts from ARC WNB 98 (contexts 318, 994, 1072 and 1303, SF 128, 125, 15 and 122) are of unknown function.

### ***3.3.4 Objects associated with agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry***

This category includes:

Rake prong

Pruning or reaping hook

A well-preserved reaping or pruning hook was recovered from context 69 (SF 34). Agricultural hooks are common finds on late Iron Age and Roman sites, and were used for cutting (reaping) cereals, pruning, cutting leaves for fodder and a number of other tasks (Manning 1985, 53-8). This hook is comparable to Manning's Type 2, a small hook with a hooked blade, although there is a continuum in size and shape, and the categories do not necessarily indicate a specific use. This example was stratified with 3rd and 4th century pottery. Two very similar hooks were found on nearby sites at Lullingstone Villa in an early 3rd century context (Meates 1987, 95) and at Springhead Temple in a 3rd-4th century context (Penn 1964, 186).

The hay rake prong (context 7, SF 54) is incomplete, but identified by the characteristic stepped profile of the tang shoulder (Manning 1985, 59-60). Prongs are found on military and civilian sites throughout the Roman period; this example was found with 3rd-4th century pottery in the same area of the site as the hook.

### ***3.3.5 Military equipment***

This category includes:

Arrowhead

Strap attachment loop

### Buckle frame

A small socketed iron arrowhead (SF 124) was found in medieval ploughsoil at ARC WNB 98 (context 212). There are mid 1st century military parallels from sites such as Maiden Castle and Hod Hill, but these arrowheads also occur on settlement and other sites throughout the Roman period. A large group of similar arrowheads was found with spearheads and artillery bolt heads at Baldock, Herts, in late 2nd and 3rd century pits and wells, and thought to be a ritual deposit, possibly of 1st century weaponry (Manning in Stead and Rigby 1986, 145-9). In north-west Kent there is a very similar arrowhead from the Springhead Temple site in a late 2nd century deposit (Penn1957/8, 86,100), which, although it was found in deposits overlying a road, might also have had votive or ritual connections.

A possibly military strap fitting with traces of gilded decoration was found at ARC 330 98B (SF 2). It was unstratified, but is comparable to mid-late 1st century harness equipment from (for example) Xanten and Canterbury (refs: Canterbury, Connolly 1988), although the terminal is forked and perhaps more reminiscent of later 4th century styles.

An unstratified D-shaped buckle frame with single line of incised decoration around the margins (SF 58) from ARC WNB 98 is included with the possible military equipment. No close parallels have been found.

### **3.3.6 Miscellaneous**

This category includes:

Bell

Knives

?Lid

An unstratified copper alloy bell from ARC WNB 98 with a moulded polygonal suspension loop and incised line decoration (SF 25) is a characteristic Roman form (Crummy 1983, 127). Crummy suggests that the bells were probably attached to the collars of animals, or used as personal ornament on bracelets.

A knife blade, broken at the tip, (SF 123) from ARC WNB 98 context 887 was found with pottery dated *c* AD 45-100. If it is Roman it is comparable to Manning knife types 10, 14 or 16 (Manning 1985, 108-20). Further fragments of knife blade came from ARC HRD 99 context 14.

A plain disc with a vertical grooved flange and a central perforated hole (SF 27) from WNB 98, context 255, may be a lid.

## **3.4 Catalogue**

Where possible references have been made to standard typologies and reference works: Crummy (1983) for the brooches and other small finds, Manning (1985) for iron tools, fittings and weapons, Ising (1957) for vessel glass.

The catalogue entries are classified by material. Each entry includes the small fin number (SF), the object description, the event code (ARC 330 98B, ARC HRD 99 or ARC WNB 98), the context number (Cxt). The number (I-) visible at the end of each catalogue entry refers to the unique record ID which can be found in the database.

### ***3.4.1 Catalogue of copper alloy***

SF 2. Strapend. Moulded with plain loop and forked terminals. Traces of gilded decoration on top and bottom plates. The rivets holding the plates together are still in place. Probably mid-late 1st century strap attachment loop or other strap fitting from military harness. ARC 330 98B. Unstratified. I-279.

SF 22. Brooch. Near-complete Aucissa type bow brooch (Crummy 198, 8). Parts of the axial bar of the hinge and fragment of solid catchplate missing. Head and junction of bow and foot have two plain crossbands. Bow decorated with central groove enclosing wavy line longitudinal moulding, and slight marginal mouldings. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 707. I-82.

SF 23-1. Brooch. Large one-piece Colchester-type bow brooch (Hull type 90) (Crummy, 1983 12). Catchplate missing. Bow oval in section, flattened at the sides. The short side wings are plain; the spring has 5/6 turns. Corroded, with most of the green surface patina worn away. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 544. I-79.

SF 23-2. Brooch. Two piece Colchester BB type bow brooch (Hull Type 93) (Crummy 1983, 12). Complete except for lower part of pin. Plain side wings. The central groove on the bow is crossed by oblique strokes. The catchplate is grooved for the pin, and has circular and triangular perforations. The crest and bow are off-axis (direct parallel with type example in Crummy 1983, 11, no 53). ARC WNB 98. Cxt 1242. I-89.

SF 24. Brooch. Two-piece Colchester type B bow brooch (Hull type 92) (Crummy 1983, 12). Spring and pin missing; a fragment of the chord remains in the upper hole of the lug. The side wings have single grooves at the ends; the bow has a centrally-grooved cavetto moulding. The catchplate is solid, and grooved for the pin. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 1299. I-81.

SF 25. Bell. Bell with moulded polygonal suspension loop; maximum diameter 25mm. There are two incised lines around the circumference. The (iron) clapper is missing. Classic Roman form. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-143.

SF 26. Stud. Stud-head with high convex centre and flat (very slightly flanged) rim. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 142. I-83.

SF 27. Unidentified. Disc (lid?) with vertical grooved flange and a central perforated hole. Partially corroded, but no evidence of surface decoration. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 255. I-92.

SF 39. Brooch? Probable brooch pin. ARC HRD 99. Cxt 69. I-107.

SF 42. Wire. Small fragment of round-sectioned wire (could be part of brooch-pin). ARC HRD 99. Cxt 7. I-110.

SF 44. Bracelet. Two bracelet fragments, decorated with deep transverse grooves approx 2mm apart (which give a crenellated effect in section). Almost certainly 3rd-4th century (cf Crummy 1983, 41-2). ARC HRD 99. Cxt 14. I-118.

SF 45. Bracelet. Length of plain faceted circular-sectioned bracelet with twisted expanding clasp. Almost certainly 3rd-4th century (cf Crummy 1983,39, 1601). ARC HRD 99. Cxt 223. I-121.

SF 46. Bracelet. Piece of bracelet, oval in section, faceted and decorated with alternating bands of incised lines (angled alternatively left or right). Almost certainly 3rd or 4th century (Crummy 1983, 40, 42).ARC HRD 99. Cxt 156. I-120.

SF 47. Bracelet. Complete small bracelet with hook-and-eye fastening, decorated with central line of punched rectangular dots within marginal grooves. Almost certainly 3rd-4th century (Crummy 1983, 43-44). ARC HRD 99. Cxt 7. I-117.

SF 58. Buckle. Solid D-shaped buckle frame with incised single groove decoration around the margins. One loop (for the axial bar) is missing, the other is incomplete. Slightly corroded, but much of the original surface remains. Unstratified, but almost certainly Roman. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-97.

SF 60. Brooch. Incomplete bow brooch. Hod Hill type? Mid to late 1st century AD (Crummy 1983, 10). Footplate and most of pin missing. Bow undecorated; traces of decayed enamel in rectangular ?champtere. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-145.

SF 70. Bracelet. Bracelet fragment, decorated with an impressed ring and two angled rows of four dots (presumably part of a multiple motif; Crummy 1983, 45-6). Almost certainly 3rd or 4th century. ARC HRD 99. Cxt 14. I-119.

### ***3.4.2 Catalogue of ironwork***

SF 1. Joiners Dog. Bent, with one arm folded in on itself. The cross-piece is approx 40mm long; the arms approx 50mm long. Both have a rectangular section. ARC 330 98B. Cxt 234. I-126.

SF 5. Ring. Corroded. ARC 330 98B. Cxt 270. I-127.

SF 14. Brooch. Bow and solid catchplate of extremely corroded Roman bow brooch (no further details from Xray). Date ?1stc. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 436. I-70.

SF 15. Mount. Very slightly curved strap or mount, thinning (across width) from 3mm at straight edge to approx 1mm at broken edge. Possible rivet hole in broken edge. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 1072. I-63.

SF 19. Unidentified. Corroded, square-sectioned object. Possible flat-headed nail. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 997. I-68.

SF 23. Hobnails. 2 complete hobnails, 4 heads, 4 stems. Domed heads (100-120mm diameter). ARC HRD 99. Cxt 131. I-280.

SF 31. Split pin. Loop head, possibly from a split pin or double-spiked loop. Roman? ARC HRD 99. Cxt 12. I-105.

SF 32. Unidentified. Round-sectioned ?tang, incomplete at one end and at the other end widening into a thin rectangular-sectioned flat ?blade (also incomplete). ?knife. ?Roman ARC HRD 99. Cxt 69. I-100.

SF 33. Unidentified. Corroded; fragment of flat plate with cut-outs; possibly part of an L-shaped lift key. ARC HRD 99. Cxt 131. I-106.

SF 53. Unidentified. Small fragment of plate; corroded. ?Blade. ARC HRD 99. Cxt 7. I-111.

SF 54. Rake prong. Incomplete rectangular- (almost square-) sectioned tang which tapers on three of its faces to a shouldered slightly curved point ( Manning 1985, 59). ARC HRD 99. Cxt 7. I-112.

SF 66. Knife? Two fragments; very corroded. Th tapers from 3mm to 1.5mm. Probably a knife blade. ARC HRD 99. Cxt 14. I-114.

SF 75. Unidentified. Circular domed object (similar to a rove) with central hole. ?Washer. ARC 330 98B. Cxt 323. I-128.

SF 122. Mount. Strap or mount. No sign of rivet holes. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 1303. I-61.

SF 123. Knife. Blade. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 887. I-69.

SF 124. Arrowhead. Socketed projectile point, probably an arrowhead. Open socket with nail near mouth. Comparable in size and shape to a group of projectile points from Baldock, Herts, from the fill of a 3rd c well (Manning in Stead and Rigby 1986, 145-9). ARC WNB 98. Cxt 212. I-66.

SF 125. Mount. With other metal inlay (tinning?). ARC WNB 98. Cxt 994. I-174.

SF 127. Unidentified. Laminated strip. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 492. I-71.

SF 128. Bar Mount. Flat bar with round terminal lobes. Bar mounts of this distinctive form were used on men's waist and sword belts and on horse harness straps throughout the medieval period (Egan in Egan and Pritchard, ?2001, 213-4). ARC WNB 98. cxt 318. I-62.

### ***3.4.3 Catalogue of glass***

SF 9. Bottle. Base of a mould-blown square bottle in Natural green blue glass; base decorated with concentric moulded rings; Isings form 50; c AD43-end of 2nd century AD (Price and Cottam 1998, 195). ARC 330 98B. Cxt 134. I-132.

SF 35. Bead. Translucent dark blue glass biconical bead. ARC HRD 99. Unstratified. I-49.

SF 36. Vessel. Pale natural green blue glass; small fragment of a possible flat concave base. ARC HRD 99. Cxt 69. I-53

SF 37. Vessel. Natural green glass; very small fragment; possibly from the base of a phial. ARC HRD 99. Cxt 114. I-55.

SF 38. Vessel. Colourless glass; very small fragment from a vessel body; Roman? ARC HRD 99. Cxt 14. I-51.

SF 48. Vessel. Natural green; curving body fragment with lots of parallel scratches therefore possibly from a bottle, but too small a fragment to identify form. ARC HRD 99. Cxt 14. I-50.

SF 68. Vessel. Natural green glass; small fragment from a vessel body; some scratches from use on outer surface. ARC HRD 99. Cxt 60. I-52.



### **3.5 List of illustrated finds (Fig. 2 and 3)**

#### ***3.5.1 Objects of personal adornment or dress***

SF 14. Brooch. Cxt 436. I-70.  
SF 22. Brooch. Cxt 707. I-82.  
SF 23-1. Brooch. Cxt 544. I-79.  
SF 23-2. Brooch. Cxt 1242. I-89.  
SF 24. Brooch. Cxt 1299. I-81.  
SF 44. Bracelet. Cxt 14. I-118.  
SF 45. Bracelet. Cxt 223. I-121.  
SF 46. Bracelet. Cxt 156. I-120.  
SF 47. Bracelet. Cxt 7. I-117.  
SF 58. Buckle. Unstratified. I-97.  
SF 60. Brooch. Unstratified. I-145.  
SF 70. Bracelet. Cxt 14. I-119.

#### ***3.5.2 Fasteners and fittings***

SF 1. Joiners Dog. Cxt 234. I-126.  
SF 15. Mount. Cxt 1072. I-63.  
SF 26. Stud. Cxt 142. I-83.  
SF 122. Mount. Cxt 1303. I-61.

#### ***3.5.3 Objects associated with agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry***

SF 54. Rake prong. Cxt 7. I-112.  
SF 34. Pruning or reaping hook. Cxt 69. I-101.

#### ***3.5.4 Military equipment***

SF 2. Strapend. Unstratified. I-279.  
SF 124. Arrowhead. Cxt 212. I-66.

#### ***3.5.5 Miscellaneous***

SF 25. Bell. Unstratified. I-143.  
SF 27. Unidentified disc, possibly a lid. Cxt 255. I-92.  
SF 75. Unidentified domes object, possibly a washer. Cxt 323. I-128.

## 4 THE STONE SMALL FINDS

*By Jackie Keily and Beth Richardson (stone identifications by Dr Ian Betts, MoLSS, with thanks to David Smith, geological Museum).*

### 4.1 Introduction

Fourteen stone small finds were recovered from the sites in this area (ARC WNB 98, ARC HRD 99 and ARC 330 98), comprising the remains of approximately eight rotary querns, part of a large rotary quern or millstone, a possible saddle quern, a smoothing stone or polisher and a whetstone. In addition, two roughly spherical pebbles were recovered, one of which may have been used as a slingshot. Most of the stone artefacts are represented by relatively small, weathered fragments and although local stone types dominate, imported material was also used. The stone identifications are by Dr Ian Betts, MoLSS, with additional comments from David Smith of the Geological Museum, London. The stone types were identified by eye and with the aid of a x10 magnification binocular microscope. The majority of the stone artefacts were recovered from late Iron Age/early Roman features.

Dimensions, weights and descriptions of all the stone small finds can be found on the CTRL Small Finds database .

### 4.2 Chronological narrative

#### 4.2.1 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

*Group 40654; sub-group 3015 (ARC 330 98B)*

One of five late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pits contained part of a large flat stone, SF 87, used as a saddle quern or other working surface. The stone is a medium-grained grey sandstone and has a very smooth, slightly concave upper surface, used for smoothing or grinding items on. The source of the sandstone is unknown.

#### 4.2.2 The Late Iron Age/Early Roman enclosed settlement

*Group 40564; sub-group 472 (ARC WNB 98)*

Two small joining fragments of quern, SF 21, came from the fill (601) of an enclosure ditch dating to the late Iron Age or early Roman period and are in grey coarse-grained glauconitic sandstone, probably Lower Greensand. The exact source of the stone is unknown.

*Group 40621; sub-group 310 (ARC WNB 98)*

Fragments of stone were embedded in the face of a mid to late 1st century AD oven wall (375); these comprised pieces of up to three quern stones, SF 40/SF 41, SF 43 and SF 44, and parts of a possible quern or millstone, SF 138, all in Lower Greensand. Most show signs of

having been exposed to heat, with blackened and reddish-brown discoloration. They were found associated with one of the late Iron Age/early Roman oven/kiln, all of which was heavily burnt and it is likely that the quern fragments were used in the structure of the kiln and shattered further from the heat.

*Group 40625; sub-group 316 (ARC WNB 98)*

Two fragments of rotary quern, SF 39 and SF 42, came from the fill (412) of domestic rubbish pit 411 and are in a coarse-grained grey sandstone with white calcite (and shell?) inclusions. The source of this stone is not known. This context also produced pottery dated to *c* AD 50-100.

**4.2.3 The medieval enclosures**

*Group 40545; sub-group 723 (ARC HRD 99)*

A small fragment from a rotary quern, SF 71, came from ditch fill 156, that produced both later Roman finds (a copper-alloy bracelet and 3rd to 4th century pottery) and medieval pottery dating to *c* 1050-1225. The stone is fine-grained glauconitic sandstone, Lower Greensand from the Hythe Beds, near Maidstone, Kent.

*Group 40542; sub-group 725 (ARC HRD 99)*

A mica-schist hone or whetstone, SF 63, came from 152, demolition spread over medieval kilns, that also produced pottery dating to *c* 1050-1225.

*Group 40607; sub-group 235 (ARC WNB 98)*

A small worn and abraded fragment of rotary quern, SF 20, in Niedermendig lava was recovered from medieval pit 267 and could date to the Roman or early medieval periods.

**4.2.4 Undated**

*Group 40670; sub-group 3044 (ARC 330 98B)*

A small fragment of Niedermendig lava quern, SF 78, came from the fill of an undated ditch.

*Chainage 39+600 (ARC HRD 99)*

Part of possible millstone, SF 67, is the only object in Millstone Grit. It is unfortunately unstratified (from Chainage 39+600). The Millstone Grit is probably from a source in Derbyshire rather than Yorkshire.

*Group 40615; sub-group 524 (ARC WNB 98)*

A small fragment of a smoothing stone, SF 3, came from the fill (784) of a posthole and is in very fine-grained, greyish-cream sandstone.

### 4.3 The assemblage

#### 4.3.1 *Querns and millstones*

##### *Lower Greensand*

An outcrop of Lower Greensand forms an arc running from Folkestone in the south-east, through Ashford, Maidstone, Sevenoaks, Farnham, Petersfield and around to Eastbourne (Gallois 1965, 31 and plate I). It is the dominant stone type used for querns in this assemblage and is commonly found on sites in Kent (Roe 1998, 29-30).

Only one piece could be identified as to source. This is a small fragment from a rotary quern, SF 71, identified as Lower Greensand from the Hythe Beds, near Maidstone, Kent. The fragment retains part of its curving outer edge, although too little remains to identify its diameter. Small sections of the upper and lower surface also remain. The slightly conical upper surface shows some signs of wear, indicating that this is part of a lower stone. It is possible that some of the remaining Greensand querns may have come from the Folkestone Beds. A major quern production centre is known to have existed at East Wear Bay, to the east of Folkestone in the late Iron Age and early Roman periods (Keller 1989, 193). Although this would have been a more distant source than the Hythe Beds, querns from this source have been found elsewhere in Kent (Keller 1989, 199-200 and, for example, Springhead (Roe 1998, 30) and as far north as Northamptonshire (Keller 1989, 200).

Of the remaining Greensand querns or millstones, the majority (ten fragments) were found embedded in the face of a mid to late 1st century AD oven wall (ARC WNB 98, context 375). Fragments of perhaps up to three quern stones (SF 40/SF 41, SF 43 and SF 44) and parts of a possible quern or millstone also (SF 138) were found. All are in a medium-grained reddish-grey glauconitic sandstone, a Lower Greensand from south-east England, possibly a variety of Hassock sandstone. One of the two fragments in SF 138 is slightly coarser grained (on the border of medium/coarse grained). Most have at least one worked surface remaining. The eight rotary quern fragments come from up to three quern stones (SF 40 and SF 41 from one, SF 43 from another and SF 44 from a third). The three fragments from SF 40/SF 41 have thicknesses ranging from 52 mm to 67 mm, with the remains of a smoother, grinding surface and a rougher, external surface. The smallest fragment has part of the central hole remaining. Quern SF 44 consists of three, small, non-joining fragments, but all thought probably to come from the same quern. Again the remains of a smooth grinding surface survive, along with a possible external surface, although this is crumbly and may be heat-damaged. The thickness of these fragments ranges from 58-75 mm. The two fragments of quern SF 43, with a thickness of c 84-94 mm, probably come from the same lower stone. The upper, grinding surface is slightly undulating, whilst the lower surface is heat-damaged. The larger of these two fragments also has the edge of a possible central hole surviving. The

two fragments from SF 138 have thicknesses of *c* 133 mm and 140 mm and may come from either a large quern or millstone, or perhaps from a saddle quern. In her study of the rotary querns from Silchester, Ruth Shaffrey (2003) found that the majority, regardless of stone type, had thicknesses ranging from 40-100 mm and only two had thicknesses over 120 mm (one Old Red Sandstone example measuring 125mm (Shaffrey 2003, 168, no. 1995.90.35 and one Lodsworth measuring 140 mm (Shaffrey 2003, 169, no. 1995.90.46). It is, therefore, possible that the two fragments from SF 138 are from a millstone, although given both are such small fragments and the lack of any distinguishing features, caution must be exercised in using thickness alone as an identifier (see Shaffrey 2003, 163).

Most of these fragments from context 375 show signs of having been exposed to heat, with blackened and reddish-brown discolouration. The fragments were found reused in the face of one of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman ovens/kilns, which was also heavily burnt. It is likely that the quern fragments may have shattered further from the heat.

Two small joining fragments of quern SF 21 (601) are in grey coarse-grained glauconitic sandstone, probably Lower Greensand. Part of the grinding surface remains, but all the other surfaces are broken off. It is interesting to note the presence of mortar on the grinding surface and also over one of the broken edges indicating the reuse of this fragment.

### *Lava*

A small worn and abraded fragment of rotary quern in Niedermendig lava was recovered from a medieval pit (ARC WNB 98, context 267, SF 20) and could date to the Roman or early medieval periods. Another fragment SF 78 from ARC 330 98B (G155, SG3044; the fill of an undated ditch) is small but has the remains of linear grooves on one surface. During work by the Oxford Archaeological Unit at Springhead Roman town the majority of the worked stone recovered was Niedermendig lava (Roe 1998, 29), all very weathered. Small fragments recovered during the CTRL project work at Tollgate were also very small and abraded (Keily 2005). Although Roe notes that much of the lava stone was used for millstones rather than quern stones, none of the fragments from the present group of sites was large enough to identify whether it came from one or the other.

### *Millstone Grit*

The only Millstone Grit object is SF 67 from ARC HRD 99, unfortunately unstratified (from Chainage 39+600). The Millstone Grit is thought to probably originate in Derbyshire, rather than Yorkshire. Millstone Grit quern stones from Derbyshire were also found in Canterbury dating to the Roman period (Garrard and Stow 1995, 1206). The fragment appears to come from an upper stone and given its diameter, which is estimated at *c* 620 mm it may be part of a millstone rather than a manually operated rotary quern. It has a smoothed grinding surface, a

fairly smooth outer, curving edge and a slightly pecked upper surface. The smooth grinding surface has a series of very worn linear marks that seem to indicate that it was originally covered with parallel linear grooves. The most interesting features of this fragment, however, are the two circular non-perforating holes in the upper surface. Both have straight internal sides and a fairly flat base and measure *c* 43-5 mm in diameter. Each hole has been placed *c* 100 mm from the outer edge and *c* 100 mm apart and is approximately 45 mm deep. One of the holes may have been for a wooden handle but the purpose of two holes is unknown, unless one had become unusable and a second was made to replace it. A lava quern stone from Saxon London also has the remains of two handle sockets (Goffin 2003, 207 and 206, fig 149, SF S54), placed close together and therefore thought to perhaps be some form of different handle attachment or a second being made when the first could not be used for some reason. At Dorestad in the Netherlands a medieval, lava upper stone has two, and possibly three, vertical holes, although their purpose is unknown (Parkhouse 1976, 184 and 183, fig 3b). Millstone Grit querns and millstones are found on approximately half the Roman sites in Kent (Roe 1998 29). At the Roman villa at Darenth fragments of three Millstone Grit querns or millstones were found, as well as part of a further two in a gritstone, possibly in Millstone Grit (Philp 1973, 143-4).

#### *Other stone*

Two fragments of rotary quern, SF 39 and SF 42 (ARC WNB 98, context 412, G85, SG316 (fill of pit 411 containing domestic rubbish)), are in a coarse grained grey sandstone with white calcite (and shell?) inclusions; the source of this stone is not known. Fragment SF 39 is from the upper stone, with part of the grinding surface and the end of a horizontal non-perforating handle-socket (diameter *c* 15 mm) remaining. Fragment SF 42 retains part of its pecked outer edge and bottom surface, as well as a small section of its smoother grinding surface. This grinding surface is slightly conical and if the two fragments come from the same rotary quern (which would seem likely) then they may belong to the late Iron Age Hunsbury type (Curwen 1937, 142) or its associated early Roman form (ibid, 148). However, as so little remains of the upper stone it is impossible to identify the exact form. The lower stone has a diameter of *c* 440 mm, with a thickness of 76-87 mm.

#### *Discussion*

Although the assemblage is very small it is interesting to note the dominance of Greensand, due to its local availability. Greensands dominate in the Late Iron Age/early Roman period in both Kent and Sussex (Roe 1998, 29-30; Shaffrey 2003, 161-2). It is perhaps more surprising that so little lava stone was found as it was the most commonly used quern or millstone material in Kent in the Roman period (Roe 1998 29). Overall the stones types found

are similar to those found on late Iron Age and Roman sites elsewhere in Kent (for example, Garrard and Stow 1995, 1206-1210; Roe 1998, 29-390)

#### **4.3.2 *Saddle quern?***

Site ARC 330 98B produced a large flat fragment of stone, SF 87, used as a saddle quern or other working surface. It was recovered from context 149 (G40654, SG3015), one of five late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pits. It is a medium-grained grey sandstone of unknown source. The stone has a very smooth, slightly concave upper surface. The edges have been left rough and are broken in places, but the base is fairly smooth and slightly curved too. This stone was used as a surface for smoothing or grinding items on. It may be part of a saddle quern but may not necessarily have been used solely for the grinding of foodstuffs. It has a thickness of 18-41 mm.

#### **4.3.3 *Hones and smoothing stones***

A small fragment of a smoothing stone, SF 3, came from ARC WNB 98 context 784 (G40615, SG524; fill of a posthole) and is in very fine-grained, greyish-cream sandstone of unknown source. Its thickness tapers (11-36 mm) giving two flat, very smooth utilised surfaces and edges that are part broken and part smoothed and also utilised.

A hone or whetstone (SF 63) came from ARC HRD 99, context 152 (G40542, SG725; demolition spread over medieval kilns) that also produced pottery dating to c 1050-1225. The whetstone is in mica schist, a type of stone that was used widely for whetstones in the medieval period (for example, Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2796).

#### **4.3.4 *Other***

A roughly oval stone sphere, SF 1 (ARC WNB 98, context 1027, G97, SG114; fills over oven SG113 in pit SG112), appears to be a natural pebble, but may have been utilised. A very small near spherical stone, SF 130, from ARC WNB 98 context 1036, very fine-grained calcareous sandstone, is probably a natural pebble. At Danebury Iron Age hill fort large numbers of pebbles were found used as sling stones (Brown 1984, 425). Their weights, however, largely range from 29.5-109.5g, whilst pebble SF 1 weighs 218 g and SF 130 is barely 1 g in weight. The sling stones from Maiden Castle weighed between 14.17 g and 56.69 g (ibid).

### **4.4 Catalogue**

Each catalogue entry includes the small fin number (SF), the object description, the event code (ARC 330 98B, ARC HRD 99 or ARC WNB 98), the context number (Cxt). 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 3. Smoother. Fragment of a smoothing stone; very fine-grained, greyish-cream sandstone. Its thickness tapers (11-36 mm) giving two flat, very smooth utilised surfaces and edges that are part broken and part smoothed and also utilised. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 784. I-194.

SF 20. Quern. Niedermendig lava; small abraded fragment from a rotary quern; one face may have some pecking but it is very worn. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 267. I-195.

SF 21. Quern. Two small joining fragments with mortar traces; grey coarse-grained glauconitic sandstone, probably Lower Greensand, SE England. No complete measurements below. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 601. I-202.

SF 39. Quern. Fragment with one flat surface and the end of a horizontal non-perforating handle-socket (diameter *c* 15 mm) remaining. Coarse grained grey sandstone with white calcite (& shell?) inclusions. Probably same quern as SF 42. All measurements below are incomplete. Given the presence of part of a grinding surface and the remains of a horizontal handle socket this fragment must come from an upper stone and may belong to Curwen's Late Iron Age Hunsbury type (1937, 142) or to its related early Roman form (1937, 148). ARC WNB 98. Cxt 412. I-200.

SF 40. Quern. Fragment; from same quern as SF 41. Medium-grained reddish-grey glauconitic sandstone; Lower Greensand from south-east England, possibly a variety of Hassock sandstone. Some evidence of having been exposed to heat, with blackened and reddish-brown discolouration. Thickness: 57-67 mm. One smoother, grinding face and one slightly rougher face; no external edges survive. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 375. I-196.

SF 41. Quern. Two small fragments; from same quern as SF 40. Medium-grained reddish-grey glauconitic sandstone; Lower Greensand from south-east England, possibly a variety of Hassock sandstone. Some evidence of having been exposed to heat, with blackened and reddish-brown discoloration. Thickness: 52-62 mm; larger fragment 119 x 78 mm; smaller 84 x 74 mm. Each fragment has one smoother, grinding face and one slightly rougher face; no external edges survive. Smaller fragment has remains of central hole, though too little left to get diameter. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 375. I-197.

SF 42. Quern. Fragment with outer edge and one surface remaining, both pecked; also part of smoothed, slightly conical, grinding surface; thickness 76-87 mm. Coarse-grained grey sandstone with white calcite (and shell?) inclusions. Probably same quern as SF 39. Lower stone with a slightly conical smooth grinding surface. If part of the same quern as SF 39, with its horizontal handle socket, this may belong to Curwen's late Iron Age Hunsbury type (1937, 142) or to its related early Roman form (1937, 148). ARC WNB 98. Cxt 412. I-201.

SF 43. Quern. Two fragments from large quern. Medium-grained reddish-grey glauconitic sandstone; Lower Greensand from south-east England, possibly a variety of Hassock sandstone. Some evidence of having been exposed to heat, with blackened and reddish-brown discoloration. Both fragments (smaller L115 x W108 x Th84-91 mm and larger L255 x W192 x Th86-94 mm) appear to be from the same quern; both have a lower reddened fire-damaged face and an upper, slightly undulating face, with the very edge of a possible hole, indicating that this is a lower stone. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 375. I-198.

SF 44. Quern. Three small non-joining fragments; all probably from same quern; medium-grained reddish-grey glauconitic sandstone; Lower Greensand from south-east England, possibly a variety of Hassock sandstone. Some evidence of having been exposed to heat, with blackened and reddish-brown discolouration. Thickness: 58-75; largest fragment 140 x 80 mm, smaller 143 x 75 mm and smallest 113 x 72 mm. One smoother face; other crumblier and possibly fire-damaged. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 375. I-199.



SF 63. Whetstone. Mica schist (stone identification by Dr Ian Betts); laminated into two pieces. ARC HRD 99. Cxt 152. I-47.

SF 67. Quern. Fragment of upper stone; one worn grinding surface; part of curving edge; and remains of upper surface with two holes, one presumably for handle, second possibly a repair? Millstone grit, possibly from Derbyshire (stone identification by Dr Ian Betts, MoLSS and David Smith, Geological Museum). Thickness 70-78 mm. ARC HRD 99. Unstratified. Found at chainage 39+600. I-122.

SF 71. Quern Small fragment from a rotary quern; fine grained glauconitic sandstone; Lower Greensand from Hythe Beds, near Maidstone, Kent (stone identification by Dr Ian Betts, MoLSS and David Smith, Geological Museum, London). Thickness 47-62 mm. Remains of curving outer edge and upper and lower surface, all left rough. Some wear on the conical upper surface, indicating that this is probably from a lower stone. Too little remains of the straight outer edge to identify the diameter. ARC HRD 99. Cxt 156. I-284.

SF 78. Quern. Stone identification by Dr Ian Betts: Niedermendig Lava stone from the Mayen area of the Eifel region of Germany. Small fragment; remains of grooved lines on one surface. ARC 330 98B. Cxt 559. I-124.

SF 87. Quern? Large flat fragment; medium grained grey sandstone (identification by Dr Ian Betts); one very smooth, slightly concave surface; edges left rough and some broken; base is quite smooth too. This is part of a larger flat stone which was used as a surface for smoothing or grinding items on. It may be part of a saddle quern but may not necessarily have been used solely for the grinding of foodstuffs. Thickness 18-41 mm. ARC 330 98B. Cxt 149. I-134.

SF 138. Quern? Two fragments from large quern/millstone. Medium-grained reddish-grey glauconitic sandstone; Lower Greensand from south-east England, possibly a variety of Hassock sandstone. Some evidence of having been exposed to heat, with blackened and reddish-brown discoloration. Fragment (c L 195 x B 125 x Th 133 mm) is very thick fragment (c 133 mm) and may be part of a mill stone or a large saddle quern. The only surviving surface is blackened from burning and is fairly smooth. Fragment (c L 140 x W 83 x Th 140) is slightly coarser grained and on the border of medium/coarse grained sandstone. This fragment has remains of one smoother face and possibly one rougher; may be part of a mill stone or a large saddle quern. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 375. I-285.

## 5 COINS CATALOGUE

by Paul Booth

### 5.1 ARC WNB98 (West of Northumberland Bottom)

Six Roman coins were recovered from this site, ranging in date from the late 1st to the mid 4th century.

1. Dupondius. Nerva. Obv: IMP NERVA[, radiate bust right. Rev: worn almost flat. AD 96-98. Unstratified, SF29.
2. As. Faustina I. Obv: DIVA FAVSTINA. Rev: AETERNITAS, SC. RIC III (Antoninus), 1154. AD 141-161. Context 1167, SF30.
3. Denarius. Julia Soaemias. Obv: Legend illegible. Rev: VENVS CAELESTIS. AD 218-222. Unstratified, SF35.
4. AE4 (cast copy). Urbs Roma. Obv: Roma. Rev: wolf and twins. c AD 340-350. Context 407, SF33.
5. AE3. Victoria etc. Obv: CONSTAN SPFAVG. Rev: VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN. Probably Trier but details of mintmark uncertain. ?As LRBCI, 148-150. AD 341-346. Unstratified, SF50.
6. AE3. Victoria ? Obv: ?CONSTANTINVS[ . Rev: VICTORI A[ , victory advancing left, arm(s) raised. Mintmark uncertain. ?date. Context 364, SF32.

This last piece is very problematic - the precise reverse type is unknown as the legend is incomplete. M Hammerson identified it as VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM, minted only at Lyons (with mm PLG) for Constantius II (LRBCI, 254) and Constans (LRBCI, 255), legends CONSTANTI VSPFAVG and CONSTANS PFAVG respectively. The obverse legend is difficult to read in this way, and the reverse legend appears to be split in the manner of VICTORI AAVG, struck for Constantine II at Rome (LRBCI, 590), but the obverse legend should be VICCONSTANTINVS AVG, which cannot be read here. None of the expected combinations of obv and rev type seem to work very well.

### 5.2 ARC HRD 99 (Hazells Road Diversion)

One Iron Age coin - an early potin type - and 28 Roman coins were recovered. The latter are entirely of 4th century date, and apart from two coins of the House of Valentinian and one of the House of Theodosius are all of the middle part of the century. A high proportion of this group is formed by imitation issues.

1. Potin. 'Thurrock type' potin, broken and approximately half missing. Obv: head. Rev: bull. Mid-late 2nd century BC. Context CH39.720, SF43.

2. AE3. Urbs Roma. Obv: VRBS ROMA. Rev: Wolf and twins. Trier. LRBCI, 58. AD 330-335. Context 7, SF19.
3. AE3. Urbs Roma. Obv: VRBS ROMA. Rev: Wolf and twins. Arles. LRBCI, 371. AD 330-335. CH205600, SF25.
4. AE3. Urbs Roma (irregular?). Obv: VRBS ROMA. Rev: Wolf and twins. c AD 340-350 (330-335). CH205600, SF28.
5. AE3. Urbs Roma (irregular). Obv: VRBS ROMA. Rev: Wolf and twins. Trier. As LRBCI, 51. c AD 340-350 (330-335). CH205600, SF27.
6. AE3. Urbs Roma (irregular). Obv: VRBS ROMA. Rev: Wolf and twins. Arles. As LRBCI, 360. c AD 340-350 (330-335). Context 135, SF11.
7. AE3. Constantinopolis. Obv: CONSTAN TINOPOLIS. Rev: victory on prow. AD 330-335. Context 88, SF7.
8. AE3. Constantinopolis (irregular?). Obv: CONSTAN TINOPOLIS. Rev: victory on prow. Trier. LRBCI, 71. c AD 340-350 (330-335). CH205600, SF26.
9. AE2. Gloria Exercitus, (irregular?). Obv: FLIVLCONSTANTIVSNOBC. Rev: GLORIAEXERC ITVS (2 standards). Rome, LRBCI, 544. c AD 340-350 (330-335). Context 102, SF1.
10. AE3. Gloria Exercitus (irregular?). Obv: CONSTANTI NVSMAXAVG. Rev: GLORIAEXERC ITVS (2 standards). Mint mark appears to have been filed off. c AD 340-350. (330-335) Context 32, SF15.
11. AE3. Gloria Exercitus (irregular?). Obv: CONSTANTINIVSIVO[. Rev: GLORIAEXERC] ITVS (2 standards). Arles (CONST). c AD 340-350 (330-335). Context 7, SF20.
12. AE3. Gloria Exercitus (irregular?). Obv: CONSTANTINVSIVNNOBC. Rev: GLORIAEXERCITVS (2 standards). c AD 340-350 (330-335). Context 53, SF4.
13. AE3. Gloria Exercitus (irregular). Obv: CONSTANTIVSNOBC. Rev: GLORIAEXERCITVS (2 standards). Trier. As LRBCI, 108. c AD 340-350 (330-335). Context 178, SF14.
14. AE3. Gloria Exercitus (irregular). Obv: illegible. Rev: Gloria exercitus (2 standards). c AD 340-350 (330-335). Context 7, SF13.
15. AE3/4. Gloria Exercitus (irregular). Obv: CONSTANTI NVSIVNNC. Rev: GLORIAEXERCITVS (2 standards). c AD 340-350 (330-335). Context 131, SF8.
16. AE4. Gloria Exercitus (irregular). Obv: CONSTANTIVSNOBCAES. Rev: GLORIAEXER]CITVS (2 standards). c AD 340-350 (330-335). Context 32, SF16.
17. AE4. Gloria Exercitus (irregular). Obv: ?CONSTANS PFAVG. Rev: Gloria Exercitus (1 standard). c AD 340-350 (337-341). Context 7, SF21.
18. AE3. Pax Perpetua, (irregular). Obv: FLIVLIAHE LENAEEAVG. Rev: PA XPV BLICA. As Trier. LRBCI, 119. c AD 340-350 (337-341). Context 135, SF9.

19. AE4. Pax Perpetua, (irregular). Obv: Helena. Rev: PA XPV BLICA. As Trier. LRBCI, 112. *c* AD 340-350 (337-341). CH39.605, SF2.
20. AE3. Victoriae etc (irregular?). Obv: CONSTAN SPFAVG. Rev: VICTORIAE AVGGQNN. Trier. As LRBCI, 150. *c* AD 347-350 (341-346). Context 88, SF6.
21. AE3/4. Victoriae etc (irregular). Obv: illegible. Rev: Victoriae Augg q nn, opposed victories. *c* AD 347-350 (341-346). Context 32, SF17.
22. AE3. Fel Temp Reparatio (irregular), broken. Obv: Head right. Rev: Emperor spearing fallen horseman. *c* AD 355-365. Context 178, SF5.
23. AE4. ?Fel Temp Reparatio (irregular). Obv: ?Head right. Rev: ?fallen horseman. *c* AD 355-365. Context 135, SF10.
24. AE4. ?Fel Temp Reparatio (irregular). Obv: ?Head right. Rev: ?fallen horseman. *c* AD 355-365. Context 7, SF12.
25. AE4. ?Fel Temp Reparatio (irregular). Obv: Head right. Rev: ?fallen horseman. *c* AD 355-365. Context 32, SF18.
26. AE4. Minim (irregular). Obv: illegible. Rev: illegible. *c* AD 340-365. Context 7, SF22.
27. AE3. Securitas Reipublicae. Obv: DNVALEN SPFAVG. Rev: SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Arles. LRBCII, 537. AD 364-378. CH 205600, SF24.
28. AE3 (irregular flan). Securitas Reipublicae. Obv: DNGRATIA NVSPFAVG. Rev: SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Rome. LRBCII, 726 or 731. AD 367-378. CH 205600, SF23.
29. AE4. Victoria Auggg. Obv: VALEN[ Valentinian II. Rev: VICTORIA AVGGG. AD 378-392. Context 153, SF3.

## 6 CATALOGUE OF POST-ROMAN OR UNPHASED SMALL FINDS

*by Jackie Keily*

The following catalogue details small finds from post-roman contexts or undated finds recovered with the metal detector. A majority of these finds are unstratified.

The catalogue entries are classified by material. Each entry includes the small find number (SF), the object description, the event code (ARC 330 98B, ARC HRD 99 or ARC WNB 98), The context number (Cxt). The number (I-) visible at the end of each catalogue entry refers to the unique record ID which can be found in the database.

### 6.1.1 Catalogue of copper alloy

SF 28. Coin. ?Halfpenny; 1672-early 19th century; very corroded. Identification by Geoff Egan. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-295.

SF 31. Coin. ?Farthing; 1672-early 19th century; very corroded. Identification by Geoff Egan. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-296.

SF 40. Unidentified. Possibly half of a loop of fitting; one surface has small incised lines. ARC HRD 99. Cxt 80. I-108.

SF 41. Unidentified. Small corroded ?vessel fragment. Xray shows possible moulded band decoration. ARC HRD 99. Cxt 51. I-109.

SF 47. Token. Lead/tin: (crude) cross and pellets. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-305.

SF 49. Jetton. Nuremberg jetton of Hans Schultes III; 1608-12; variant on Mitchener 1988, 411-12, nos. 1402-15. Identification by Geoff Egan (Mitchener, M, 1988 Jetons, Medalets and Tokens 1: The Medieval Period and Nuremberg, London). ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-300.

SF 51. Coin. Victoria penny; 1877. Identification by Geoff Egan. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-297.

SF 52. Coin. Victoria farthing; 1866. Identification by Geoff Egan. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-298.

SF 53. Coin. George IV farthing; 1826 (first issue). Identification by Geoff Egan. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-299.

SF 55. Unidentified. Flat plate fragment; corroded; possibly from a vessel? Too small to identify. ARC HRD 99. Cxt 5. I-113.

SF 61. Vessel. Angled foot from a cast vessel; medieval/early post-medieval. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-96.

SF 62. Brooch. Plain circular frame; pin missing. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-146.

SF 63. Harness fitting. Plain circular pendant (slightly bent) suspended from intact lozenge-shaped mount. Diameter of pendant=17mm; length of mount 20mm. Harness pendants are most common between the late 12th-late 14th centuries (Griffiths in Clark 1995). ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-164.

SF 64. Rumbler bell. Medieval or post-medieval. Near-complete with loop and moulded decoration. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-95.

SF 65. Rumbler bell fragment. Medieval or post-medieval. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-73.

SF 67. Thimble. Plain; double thickness. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-99.

SF 68. Watch Key fragment. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-158.

SF 69. Dividers. Simply shaped arms; pins missing. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-155.

SF 70. Jews Harp. Tongue missing. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-157.

SF 71. Stair rod. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-80.

SF 72. Small circular padlock. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-163.

SF 73. Small curving hook. 18th or 19th century coat hook. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-74.

SF 74. Small right-angled hook; remains of iron attachment pin. 18th or 19th century coat hook. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-98.

SF 75. Complete simply shaped buckle frame; pin missing. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-147.

SF 76. Copper-alloy rectangular frame with remains of iron pin; possibly for harness? ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-88.

SF 77. Buckle. Plain square/rectangular frames; pins missing. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-148.

SF 78. Buckle. Plain D-shaped/sub-rectangular frames; pins missing. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-149.

SF 79. Bell. Part of a rumbler bell with loop. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-144.

SF 80. Weight. Circular disc weight. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-75.

SF 81. Mount. Flower-shaped (?rose); remains of pin on back. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-87.

SF 82. Mount. Thin sheet; embossed with a flower motif. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-175.

SF 83. Mount. Plain, flat mount; possibly for a box or hinge. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-94.

SF 84. Button. Hollow with attachment loop; embossed with '54' and a crown and wreath. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-91.

SF 85. Button. Flat disc button; gilt. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-78.

SF 86. Button. Loop missing; decorated with crown and writing; 19th/20th century. Unstratified. I-150.

SF 87. Disc. Convex disc; faint engraved decoration; possibly a lid? Medieval? ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-166.

SF 88. Coin. Two pence; Elizabeth II; 1968+. ARC 330 98B. Cxt 1. I-306.

SF 88. Button. Decorated with spread eagle(?); 19th/20th century. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-151.

SF 89. Button. Back missing; decorated with coat-of-arms and 'Southern Railway'; 19th/20th century. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-152.

SF 90. Button. Plain flat disc with loop; 19th/20th century. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-153.

SF 91. Cufflink button; decorated with six-petalled flower motif. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-154.

SF 92. Mount. Small ring with one squared end; medieval? ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-159.

SF 93. Mount. Plain disc with central hole. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-160.

- SF 94. Mount. Semi-circular with two rivet holes. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-161.
- SF 95. Mount. Hollow sphere. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-162.
- SF 96. Ring. Plain; for curtain/drape or fitting? Also another small fragment. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-165.
- SF 97. Ring. Fitting? ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-93.
- SF 98. Plug. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-85.
- SF 99. Handle. Three T-shaped handles. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-156.
- SF 100. Thimble. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-84.
- SF 101. Unidentified. Hollow loop; jewellery or fitting? Medieval or post-medieval. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-86.
- SF 102. Unidentified. Flat fragment; prehistoric? Razor fragment? ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-86.
- SF 120. Unidentified. Small unidentifiable fragments. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-168.

### ***6.1.2 Catalogue of ironwork***

- SF 16. Unidentified. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 333. I-72.
- SF 17. Unidentified. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 2053. I-67.
- SF 18. Unidentified. Possibly a nail. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 1192. I-60.
- SF 29. Hook. Corroded; part of a hooked object, possibly a structural fitting. ARC HRD 99. Cxt 58. I-102.
- SF 30. Unidentified. ARC HRD 99. cxt 98. I-103.
- SF 34. Pruning or reaping hook. Small hook. Sharply curved blade with an upwardly-curved tip and a short open socket. There appears to be a nail-hole in the socket. Very similar to W.H. Manning's Small Hooks type 2, thought to have been used as reaping or pruning hooks (Manning 1985, 56-7). ARC HRD 99. Cxt 69. I-101.
- SF 64. Slag. Fragment. ARC HRD 99. Cxt 53. I-116.
- SF 65. Unidentified. Corroded; unidentifiable fragment. ARC HRD 99. Cxt 181. I-115.
- SF 89. Hinge. Corroded. Post-medieval? ARC 330 98B. Cxt 1. I-125.
- SF 121. Unidentified. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 1158. I-65.
- SF 126. Unidentified. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 716. I-64.

### **6.1.3 Catalogue of silver**

SF 34. Coin. George IV halfcrown; 1824-9; very worn. Identification by Geoff Egan. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-292.

SF 36. Coin. Long-cross York penny; 1279-1483; very worn. Identification by Geoff Egan. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-293.

SF 48. Coin. William III sixpence; 1697; very worn; bent - possibly as love token. Identification by Geoff Egan. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-294.

SF 56. Spoon. End of handle with acorn knop terminal. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-192.

SF 57. Thimble. Flattened; decorated. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-193.

SF 66. Large thimble; squashed. Delicate Gothic arched decoration around the base, and a band of incised feathered decoration on the body. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-90.

### **6.1.4 Catalogue of lead alloy**

SF 0. Unidentified. Small bead or weight with a central hole (Diam 5.5mm); Diam of object 10.5-12mm. ARC HRD 99. Cxt 57. I-104.

SF 37. Token. Lead/tin: (crude) sexfoil with ring; post-medieval. Identification by Geoff Egan. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-301.

SF 38. Token. Lead/tin: (crude) cross. Identification by Geoff Egan. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-302.

SF 45. Token. Lead/tin: (crude) ??jug. Identification by Geoff Egan. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-303.

SF 46. Token? Lead/tin: possible token - ?blob. Identification by Geoff Egan. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-304.

SF 103. Mount? Small recumbant lion. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-179.

SF 104. Mount? Moulded leaf or feather. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-180.

SF 105. Finger Ring. Plain band with decorated bezel. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-176.

SF 106. Spindle Whorl. Plano-subconvex. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 1. I-186.

SF 107. Weight. Crudely made disc; scratched lines on one surface possibly a letter. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-187.

SF 108. Weight or ingot. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-188.

SF 109. Unidentified. Weight? Small rough disc; marks on surfaces. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-191.

SF 110. Weight. Pendant weight. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-189.

SF 111. Ingot. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-177.



SF 112. Ingot. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-178.

SF 113. Plumb Bob. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-182.

SF 114. Small whistle. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-190.

SF 115. Plug. Repair plug; for use on a ceramic vessel? Medieval? ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-181.

SF 116. Shot. Musket-balls: 2 x complete & 4 x distorted. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-185.

SF 117. Seal. Presumably from agricultural supplies; ones reads 'MANURE'. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-183.

SF 118. Seal. '? & A 288' on one side. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-184.

### ***6.1.5 Catalogue of glass***

SF 10. Waste. Small fragment. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 13. I-172.

SF 11. Unidentified. Natural green glass; cylindrical body fragment; bottle? Roman? ARC WNB 98. Cxt 205. I-173.

SF 12. Vessel. Natural green glass; small abraded fragment. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 647. I-171.

SF 13. Vessel. Dark olive green glass; tiny fragment; intrusive post-Roman? ARC WNB 98. Cxt 489. I-170.

SF 56. Vessel. Pale natural green blue glass; very small, slightly curving fragment; very cracked; possibly from a bottle? ARC HRD 99. Cxt 53. I-54.

### ***6.1.6 Catalogue of bone***

SF 49. Waste. Red deer antler; working waste with cut marks and saw marks. ARC HRD 99. Cxt 32. I-46.

SF 129. Waste. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 413. I-204.

### ***6.1.7 Catalogue of fired clay***

SF 119. Unidentified. Part of a curving ceramic object; has been exposed to very high temperatures and is now a uniform dark grey colour. ARC WNB 98. Unstratified. I-283.

### ***6.1.8 Catalogue of stone***

SF 1. Unidentified. Roughly oval spherical stone pebble; natural but possibly utilised. Diameter 49-59 mm. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 1027. I-203.

SF 130. Unidentified. Small near spherical stone; possibly a natural pebble; diameter 7-8 mm; from Environmental sample 14; 1 mm residue. ARC WNB 98. Cxt 1036. I-282.

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## 8 APPENDIX 1: LIST OF TYPOLOGIES USED (PREHISTORIC SMALL FINDS)

Iron Age brooches:

Hull, M R, and Hawkes, C F C, 1987 Corpus of Ancient Brooches in Britain: pre-Roman bow brooches, BAR British Series 168

## 9 APPENDIX 2: PREHISTORIC LOOM WEIGHT FABRICS

*By Charlotte Thompson*

Fabric 1: soft, powdery, vesicular fabric with a fine granular micaceous matrix; very common very coarse (up to 11 mm) (burnt out organic) voids; sparse to moderate ill-sorted coarse white calcitic inclusions; rare very coarse ?quartzite. ARC 330 98B, SF 95 SF 96 SF 97 SF 98 (all Cxt 108).

Fabric 2: soft, powdery, very vesicular fabric with a granular matrix of fine quartz, mica and fine black inclusions; very common very coarse (up to 11 mm) (burnt out organic) voids; sparse to moderate ill-sorted coarse white calcitic inclusions; rare very coarse (one example is 16mm) crushed calcinated flint; rare very, very coarse (up to 45mm) ?chalk inclusions, which are often leached, leaving leave voids. ARC 330 98B, SF 99 SF 100 SF 101 SF 102 (all Cxt 10) and ARC WNB 98 SF 135 (Cxt 586)

Fabric 3: hard fabric with a silty micaceous matrix; sparse ill-sorted coarse calcitic (chalk?) inclusions; sparse ill-sorted coarse crushed calcinated flint; sparse medium quartz; rare coarse elongated red (serpentine?) inclusions; rare coarse clay pellets; rare coarse fragmentary ?bryozoa. ARC 330 98B SF 133 (Cxt 413)

Fabric 4: hard fabric with a granular matrix of fine quartz, mica and fine black inclusions; very common ill-sorted very coarse (up to 13 mm) elongated (burnt out organic) voids; rare medium to coarse iron-rich hard rounded inclusions; rare ill-sorted very coarse (up to 4 mm) 'pink', and crushed calcinated flint. ARC 330 98B SF 94 (Cxt 1419) and ARC WNB 98 SF 134 (Cxt 565) and SF 136 (Cxt 413)

Fabric 5: soft, powdery fabric with a granular matrix of fine quartz, mica and fine black inclusions; moderate ill-sorted medium to very coarse (up to 13 mm) (burnt out organic) voids; sparse ill-sorted coarse calcitic inclusions; rare medium to very coarse (up to 10 mm) ?chalk; very rare very coarse ?slag inclusion. ARC WNB 98 SF 137 (Cxt 586)

Fabric 6: this fabric appears to have been burnt. Hard fabric granular matrix of fine quartz, mica and fine black inclusions; sparse ill-sorted medium to very coarse (up to 14 mm) (burnt out organic) voids; rare medium calcitic inclusions; rare coarse red (iron rich) clay pellets. ARC WNB 98 SF 9 (Cxt 565)