

APPENDIX 1 - METALWORK

1.1 Silver

ARC BWD98

by Leigh Allen

Introduction

- 1.1.1 One silver object, of post-medieval date was recovered from an uncertain context during Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98.

Methodology and Quantification

- 1.1.2 The object was examined with regard to date, form and function. The information can be summarised in Table 3.1.

Provenance

- 1.1.3** The context annotation for SF6 is inconsistent with the context records, so this object has to be regarded as unstratified.

Conservation

- 1.1.4 The object is stable and needs no further work.

Comparative material and potential for further work

- 1.1.5 The uncertain provenance and late date of the object indicates that it has no potential to contribute to the site's research potential.

1.2 Copper Alloy

ARC BBW00

by Leigh Allen

Introduction

- 1.2.1 Fifteen copper alloy objects were recovered by hand excavation during Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00 and from the processing of environmental samples in the laboratory.

Methodology and quantification

- 1.2.2 The fragments were examined visually with regard to form, function and date, and x-rayed. Table 3.2. gives the quantification of all objects by context.

Provenance

- 1.2.3 The fragments were recovered from a variety of contexts and periods. Those from (1345) and (2030) were recovered during environmental processing of cremated human remains, and are likely to represent the remains of grave goods or body adornments, and are dated to the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods.

- 1.2.4 Context (254) is one of the assorted metalworking debris dump deposits in pit group 3004, in Late Iron Age industrial enclosure 1972. The copper alloy fragments were recovered during environmental processing of the fill, and suggest the processing of copper alloys in addition to that of iron nearby.

- 1.2.5 SF203 from fill (569) was recovered from Middle/Late Bronze Age activity area 1952 by hand excavation and submitted to examination by Dr Peter Northover, who

concluded that it was likely to represent an unfinished object. This also suggests metal object manufacture had taken place nearby.

- 1.2.6 The object 204 from context (787) was recovered during the excavation of Late Iron Age ditch sub-group 1027 near possible springline 1028. This area needs further stratigraphic analysis, and votive deposition of this object is a possibility.

Conservation

- 1.2.7 All the material is in poor, but stable condition and requires no further conservation.

Comparative material

- 1.2.8 The objects require further analysis to enable the identification of comparative materials. A search for comparanda of unfinished tools from Middle Bronze Age metalworking sites in the region is required for SF203, and should bear in mind the additional ritual component of area 1952. In the case of SF204, although not diagnostic in itself, a search for comparable objects from sites with known ritual spring activity, such as eg. Springhead Roman town on CTRL Section 2, may elucidate its possible votive nature.

Potential for further work

- 1.2.9 The fragments originating from the cremation contexts are undiagnostic, and are unlikely to contribute to any further research. All other objects require comparative analysis of function.

- 1.2.10 Fragments from (254) should undergo metallurgical analysis to determine whether it is, indeed, waste material from manufacture.

ARC BWD98

by Leigh Allen

Introduction

- 1.2.11 Four copper alloy objects were recovered during field event ARC BWD98. All are marked as unstratified.

Methodology and quantification

- 1.2.12 The fragments were examined visually with regard to form, function and date, but have not been x-rayed. Table 3.2 gives the quantification of all objects by context.

Provenance

- 1.2.13 All objects were collected as unstratified finds. Given their late date, they are likely to have originated from the topsoil.

Conservation

- 1.2.14 The objects are stable and require no further conservation.

Comparative material and potential for further work

- 1.2.15 The objects are of either a late date, or undiagnostic. Their lack of stratification indicates that none will contribute to the research aims of the site. No further work is required.

1.3 Iron

by Leigh Allen

ARC BBW00

Introduction

- 1.3.1 An assemblage of 278 iron objects was recovered from ARC BBW00 by hand excavation and during environmental processing of bulk samples.

Methodology and quantification

- 1.3.2 The fragments were examined visually with regard to form, function and date, and x-rayed. Table 3.3 gives the quantification of all iron objects by context.

Provenance

- 1.3.3 Ten iron sheet fragments were recovered during machine excavation of Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure ditch 2150 for additional finds recovery following the completion of its field record.
- 1.3.4 Contexts (210) and (525) are fills in Late Iron Age industrial enclosure 1972 and of internal charcoal-rich pit [504]. The miscellaneous fragments of iron recovered are likely to represent manufacturing waste.
- 1.3.5 A total of 277 nails was recovered from the fills of Roman cremation [1344] by hand excavation and during the processing of its 100% sample. 248 of these are hobnails, most likely originating from the footwear of the deceased.
- 1.3.6 The nail from (53) was found with a quantity of medieval tile in work group 3073 at the south-western extreme of the site. The material may be associated with the early occupational phases of Yonseas Farm.

Conservation

- 1.3.7 All the material is in poor but stable condition and requires no further conservation.

Comparative material and potential for further work

- 1.3.8 Work group 3073 is fragmentary and peripheral to any medieval occupation, and therefore the material from (53) is unlikely to contribute significantly to the site interpretation. Comparative analysis with the metalwork from the excavations at Yonseas Farm may prove their origin from this settlement.
- 1.3.9 Metallurgical analysis of (210) and (525) may provide insights to the metalworking associations of enclosure 1972, particularly in conjunction with further analysis of other metalworking debris recovered from the enclosure. Similarly, that of the fills of [1344] may prove or disprove the nails to have originated from the same source, and therefore may highlight the assumed association of the individual with the local metalworking tradition. The occurrence of hobnails in Roman cremation burials is common, and will find abundant parallels on CTRL and other sites of the period, such as Thurnham villa, Springhead Roman Town, or at Westhawk Farm.
- 1.3.10 The miscellaneous fragments from ditch 2150 (context 2427) offer no potential for further analysis.

1.4 Lead

ARC BWD98

by Leigh Allen

Introduction

- 1.4.1 Two lead fragments were recovered during Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98. Both are unstratified.

Methodology and quantification

- 1.4.2 Both fragments were visually examined with regard to form, function and date. The context information for both fragments appears in Table 3.4.

Provenance

- 1.4.3 Both fragments were collected as unstratified finds.

Conservation

- 1.4.4 Both objects are stable and require no further conservation.

Comparative material and potential for further work

- 1.4.5 Both objects are undiagnostic and most likely of a medieval or post-medieval date. This, together with their uncertain provenance, renders them with no further potential for analysis. X-raying of the objects is prevented by the nature of the material.

APPENDIX 2 COINS

by Leigh Allen

Introduction

- 2.1.1 One copper alloy coin was recovered by hand-excavation during Fieldwork Event ARC BBW00.

Methodology and Quantification

- 2.1.2 Following initial consolidation, the coin was examined and x-rayed. Context information appears in Table 4.1.

Provenance

- 2.1.3 The coin was recovered from a particularly artefact-rich fill, (277), in Late Iron Age enclosure sub-group 1022, part of industrial enclosure 1972 in Target Area C. In this context association, it may contribute an aspect of monetary exchange taking place with regard to the metalworking/processing of the area, although the same context also produced a limited amount of human cremated remains, and it may therefore be of ritual significance instead.

Conservation

- 2.1.4 The surface of the coin was extremely damaged and has undergone emergency consolidation. The object is currently stable.

Comparative material

- 2.1.5 The coin requires formal identification before comparative examples from other sites can be identified. Iron Age coins are a fairly common find, and as such the object does not warrant further analysis.

Potential for further work

- 2.1.6 Due to its provenance within a context of potential ritual association, and in relationship to the relatively long sequence of Iron Age occupation across the site, this single find may still contribute to the Landscape Zone Aims for the Wealden Greensand and North Downs zones in period category 4i, specifically with regard to the following issue:

Towns and their rural landscapes sub-period 4i (100 BC-AD 410)

- How were settlements and rural landscapes organised and how did they function?
- How did the organisation of the landscape change through time?

Table 3.1: Quantification of silver objects by context

Context	Special No.	Material	Count	Period	Comments
98?	6	Ag	1	Post-med	decorative mount, ivy-leaf shaped, with cylindrical protusion for attachment on reverse

Table 3.2: Quantification of copper alloy objects from ARC BBW00 by context

Context	Special No.	Count	Material	Period	Comments
254	-	2	CA	LIA	Misc fragments
569	203	3	203	MBA/LBA	sub-triangular sheet fragments and strips
787	204	1	CA	LIA	ring/bracelet; corroded and in two pieces; circular section and apparently plain
1345	-	1	CA	ERB	misc fragment
2030	-	8	CA	LIA	fragments of rectangular strips

Table 3.3: Quantification of copper alloy objects from ARC BWD98 by context

Context	Special No.	Count	Material	Period	Comments
u/s	8	1	CA	Post-med	circular, discoidal blazer button. Brass plating of the upper face with incomplete inscription and the image of a hand holding a sword
u/s	4	1	CA	Post-med	double-framed rectangular buckle, possibly part of a horse harness
u/s	2	1	CA		sheet
u/s	3	1	CA		sheet

Table 3.4: Quantification of all iron objects from ARC BBW00 by context

Context	Special No.	Count	Material	Period	Comments
53	-	1	Fe	Med	Nail
210	-	1	Fe	LIA	misc
212	-	1	Fe	LIA	socketed implement: two wing-shaped flanges folded over to form hollow tube for handle; no evidence of perforation for rivetting; fragment of flattened sheet may be part of large blade
525	-	2	Fe	LIA	misc
1345	-	173	Fe	RB	hobnails
1345	-	14	Fe	RB	nails
1346	-	75	Fe	RB	hobnails
1346	-	14	Fe	RB	nails
1347	-	1	Fe	RB	nail
2427	408	10	Fe	MIA/LIA	sheet fragments

Table 3.5: Quantification of all lead objects by context from xxxxxx

Context	Special No.	Count	Material	Period	Comments
u/s	7	1	Pb		strip
u/s	-	1	Pb		tear-drop shaped, with flat back and traces of decoration on upper face; probably a weight

Table 4.1: Quantification of coins by context

Context	Special No	Material	Count	Period	Comments
277	205	CA	1	LIA	pre-AD43, chariot and horses on reverse

