

CTRL Post-Roman Pottery Reports

MERSHAM, KENT. ARC MSH 98

ASSESSMENT OF POST-ROMAN CERAMICS

John Cotter

Summary

- 7.3.1 In total, 272 post-Roman sherds (3.101kg) were recovered by hand excavation. The bulk of this material belongs to the early medieval period, although there are a few sherds of early Anglo-Saxon date and small quantities of material from the middle and late Anglo-Saxon, late medieval and post-medieval periods. The ceramics have been identified by fabric and consist largely of local shelly and shelly-sandy wares together with some Canterbury sandy wares.
- 7.3.2 The Mersham group is the first of its kind from this area and one of few groups of late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval date from the county. The shelly and shelly-sandy wares are predominantly of types previously established for the Ashford area and dated to the thirteenth century. However, the Mersham material is probably earlier than this and suggests that this tradition may have originated in the Anglo-Saxon period; indeed, some forms in these fabrics exhibit transitional Anglo-Saxon/early medieval characteristics. Thus, although the assemblage is relatively small, it is an important group in regional terms and it has the potential to advance our understanding of Wealden ceramic traditions before and after the Norman conquest.

Introduction

- 7.3.3 A modest assemblage of post-Roman sherds was recovered by hand excavation from 85 separate contexts. In addition, a small quantity of pottery came from the environmental samples. The latter material was briefly scanned but not recorded in any detail.
- 7.3.4 The study of this material was intended to assist a number of the Fieldwork Event Aims, as follows;
- Recovery of artefact assemblages (especially pottery) to elucidate the sequence of site development; to provide information on the status and economy of the site and data on trade and exchange;
 - Recovery of environmental and other economic indicators if these are found to be present on site;

Methodology

- 7.3.5 All of the material has been catalogued by fabric code, number of sherds and weight per context (Table One). Fabric codes are those of the CAT Fabric Reference

Collection. Fabrics were identified by visual inspection and by microscopic examination (x20 magnification). All contexts containing pottery have been spot-dated. Brief notes and/or sketches of diagnostic items were made during the cataloguing process.

7.3.6 Table One

Post-Roman Ceramics, by phase and context

All dates are approximate, all are AD

<i>Context</i>	<i>Sub-Grp</i>	<i>Grp</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Grp</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Wgt</i>	<i>Early Date</i>	<i>Late Date</i>
0	0	0	0	EM1	Sandy	-	3	18	1050	1225
0	0	0	0	EM2	Shelly	-	1	22	1050	1225
0	0	0	0	EM3A	Shelly-Sandy	-	6	17	1075	1225
0	0	0	0	LM100	? English	-	1	5	1350	1550
0	0	0	0	LM2	Fine Earthenware	-	1	10	1475	1550
0	0	0	0	LM4	?Wealden Sandy	-	5	98	1450	1550
0	0	0	0	LS1	Sandy	-	1	14	850	1050
0	0	0	0	PM2.5	?Wealden Sandy	-	1	7	1550	1675
0	0	0	0	PM2.6	?Wealden Buff	-	1	32	1550	1675
365	0	0	0	PM25	London Stoneware	-	1	3	1675	1825
575	102	25	0	EM2	Shelly	-	1	2	1050	1225
575	102	25	0	M39	Potter's Corner Sandy	-	3	17	1175	1325
430	147	3	2	LS1	Sandy	-	2	27	850	1050
430	147	3	2	LS3	Shelly-Sandy	-	1	16	850	1050
573	101	4	2	LS3	Shelly-Sandy	-	1	6	850	1050
584	171	4	2	LS2	Shelly	-	1	4	850	1050
618	115	3	2	LS3	Shelly-Sandy	-	1	25	850	1050
626	160	2	2	LS3	Shelly-Sandy	-	2	18	850	1050
640	75	3	2	MLS2	Sandy	-	1	8	775	875
311	37	23	3	EM1	Sandy	-	7	54	1050	1225
311	37	23	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	4	1050	1225
316	30	17	3	EM2	Shelly	-	3	20	1050	1225
318	23	11	3	EM1	Sandy	-	8	177	1050	1225
318	23	11	3	EM2	Shelly	-	29	262	1050	1225
325	38	11	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	4	1050	1225
329	34	22	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	2	1050	1225
331	39	10	3	EM1	Sandy	-	4	56	1050	1225
331	39	10	3	PM1	Red Earthenw	-	1	2	1550	1800

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342	24	11	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	10	1050	1225
347	25	6	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	3	1050	1225
362	167	22	3	EM1	Sandy	-	4	32	1050	1225
366	27	11	3	EM2	Shelly	-	2	21	1050	1225
382	129	11	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	2	1050	1225
383	131	6	3	EM1	Sandy	-	1	3	1050	1225

<i>Conte xt</i>	<i>Sub- Grp</i>	<i>Grp</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Grp</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Wgt</i>	<i>Early Date</i>	<i>Late Date</i>
383	131	6	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	3	1050	1225
383	131	6	3	LM4	? Wealden Buff Sandy	-	1	8	1450	1550
385	131	6	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	6	1050	1225
388	29	20	3	EM1	Sandy	-	1	10	1050	1225
388	29	20	3	EM2	Shelly	-	2	10	1050	1225
388	20	20	3	PM1	Red Earthenwar e	-	2	56	1550	1800
391	129	11	3	EM2	Shelly	-	4	61	1050	1225
403	129	11	3	LS2	Shelly	-	6	175	850	1050
403	129	11	3	LS3	Shelly- Sandy	-	1	18	850	1050
416	130	6	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	1	1050	1225
421	129	11	3	MLS2	Sandy	-	1	11	775	875
423	22	13	3	EM1	Sandy	-	2	26	1050	1225
424	65	14	3	LM32	Wealden Or.-Buff Sandy1	-	40	1475	1550	
424	65	14	3	LS19	Non-local Chalk-filled	-	1	10	850	1050
424	65	14	3	M10	?Wealden- type Sandy	-	1	5	1350	1550
432	146	12	3	EM1	Sandy	-	11	147	1050	1225
432	146	12	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	12	1050	1225
440	164	11	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	2	1050	1225
442	137	23	3	EM1	Sandy	-	1	4	1050	1225
442	137	23	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	3	1050	1225
442	137	23	3	M40B	?Ashford/ Wealden Sandy	-	1	5	1175	1400
471	178	12	3	EM1	Sandy	-	1	2	1050	1225
477	65	14	3	LS1	Sandy	-	1	4	850	1050
478	65	14	3	EM1	Sandy	-	1	10	1050	1225
485	149	6	3	EM4	West Kent Fine Sandy	-	1	17	1125	1250
487	157	6	3	EM1	Sandy	-	1	44	1050	1225
488	157	6	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	30	1050	1225
492	57	14	3	EM1	Sandy	-	1	4	1050	1225
493	176	18	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	30	1050	1225
498	151	6	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	3	1050	1225
509	57	14	3	EM1	Sandy	-	1	4	1050	1225
509	57	14	3	EM3A	Shelly- Sandy	-	1	7	1075	1225

510	120	20	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	2	1050	1225
510	120	20	3	PM1	Red Earthenware	-	2	4	1550	1800
511	128	11	3	EM1	Sandy	-	1	14	1050	1225
511	128	11	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	6	1050	1225
514	119	10	3	LS2	Shelly	-	1	9	850	1050
515	180	6	3	EM2	Shelly	-	6	8	1050	1225

<i>Cont ext</i>	<i>Sub- Grp</i>	<i>Grp</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Grp</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Wgt</i>	<i>Early Date</i>	<i>Late Date</i>
515	180	6	3	EM3A	Shelly-Sandy	-	1	16	1075	1225
519	65	14	3	LS1	Sandy	-	7	62	850	1050
525	152	11	3	EM2	Shelly	-	2	14	1050	1225
548	154	12	3	EM2	Shelly	-	6	13	1050	1225
551	156	19	3	EMS4	Organic Tempered	-	1	6	550	725
562	109	13	3	EM3A	Shelly-Sandy	-	1	44	1075	1225
568	104	13	3	EM1	Sandy	-	1	12	1050	1225
569	112	12	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	3	1050	1225
572	60	6	3	EM2	Shelly	-	2	10	1050	1225
587	162	13	3	LM2	?C'bury-type earthenware	-	1	11	1475	1550
592	15	9	3	EM1	Sandy	-	4	135	1050	1225
595	68	8	3	LS2	Shelly	-	1	23	850	1050
596	69	8	3	EM1	Sandy	-	1	14	1050	1225
600	161	13	3	EM2	Shelly	-	2	33	1050	1225
601	16	7	3	MLS2	Canterbury- type Sandy	-	1	5	775	875
602	14	16	3	EM1	Sandy	-	2	7	1050	1225
603	15	9	3	LS2	Shelly	-	1	2	850	1050
609	161	12	3	LS2	Shelly	-	1	60	850	1050
619	70	8	3	LS1	Sandy	-	1	11	850	1050
620	68	8	3	EM1	Sandy	-	2	29	1050	1225
621	70	8	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	1	1050	1225
621	70	8	3	MLS2	Canterbury- type Sandy	-	2	7	775	875
627	70	8	3	EM1	Sandy	-	5	39	1050	1225
628	71	10	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	2	1050	1225
628	71	10	3	EM28	?Kentish White Sandy	-	1	22	1175	1225
629	73	10	3	EM2	Shelly	-	2	32	1050	1225
630	73	10	3	EM2	Shelly	-	2	11	1050	1225
632	70	8	3	EM1	Sandy	-	6	24	1050	1225
632	70	8	3	LS100	?English Miscellan- eous	-	1	2	850	1050
639	70	8	3	EM1	Sandy	-	4	24	1050	1225
639	70	8	3	M40B	?Ashford/ Wealden Sandy	-	1	6	1175	1400
649	65	14	3	LS1	Sandy	-	11	129	850	1050
659	65	14	3	EM2	Shelly	-	1	8	1050	1225
330	36	26	4	EM1	Sandy	-	1	18	1050	1225

330	36	26	4	EM2	Shelly	-	3	45	1050	1225
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<i>Cont ext</i>	<i>Sub-Grp</i>	<i>Grp</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Grp</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Wgt</i>	<i>Early Date</i>	<i>Late Date</i>
330	36	26	4	LM2	?C'bury-type earthenware	-	1	8	1475	1550
332	36	26	4	PM1	Red Earthenware	-	1	13	1550	1800
370	36	26	4	M40B	?Ashford/Wealden Sandy	-	2	9	1175	1400
395	36	26	4	EM2	Shelly	-	1	4	1050	1225
395	36	26	4	LM2	?C'bury-type earthenware	-	1	36	1475	1550
456	62	26	4	EM100	?English Miscellaneous	-	1	14	1050	1225
497	56	27	4	EM1	Sandy	-	1	3	1050	1225
497	56	27	4	EMS2	Shelly	-	1	2	450	700
497	56	27	4	LM32	Wealden Or.-Buff Sandy	-	1	10	1475	1550
508	56	27	4	EM1	Sandy	-	1	8	1050	1225
508	56	27	4	LM32	Wealden Or.-Buff Sandy	-	4	117	1475	1550
556	56	27	4	EM1	Sandy	-	1	2	1050	1225
556	56	27	4	LM2	?C'bury-type earthenware	-	1	3	1475	1550
556	56	27	4	M40B	?Ashford/Wealden Sandy	-	1	11	1175	1400
556	56	27	4	MLS100	?English Miscellaneous	-	1	2	650	850
392	28	28	5	PM2.5	?Wealden fine earthenware 1	-	2	1550	1675	
397	90	29	5	LM2	?C'bury-type earthenware	-	1	9	1475	1550
398	4	31	5	M40C	?Ashford/Wealden Pasty	-	1	8	1250	1400
302	46	34	5	LPM12C	Pearlware	-	3	7	1780	1825
302	46	34	5	PM1	Red Earthenware	-	1	140	1550	1800

Quantification

7.3.7 The 272 sherds (3.101kg) of post-Roman pottery are presented by phase and context in Table One. 27 fabric codes have been used, indicating the variety of pottery types or wares present, although some of these come from the same general source area. No obvious collection bias was noted.

7.3.8 The quantity of sherds can be summarised by period as follows;

7.3.9 Table Two

Post-Roman Ceramics by Period

<i>Period</i>	<i>Fabrics</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>	<i>%</i>
Early Anglo-Saxon	EMS2, 4	2	8	0.8
Middle Anglo-Saxon	MLS2, 100	7	34	2.6
Late Anglo-Saxon	LS1, 2, 3, 19, 100	42	615	15.4
Early Medieval	EM1, 2, 3A, 28, 100	178	1762	65.2
High Medieval	M10, 39, 40B, 40C	10	61	3.7
Late Medieval	LM 2, 4, 32, 100	19	355	7.0
Post-Medieval	PM1, 2.5, 2.6, 25, LPM12C	14	266	5.2

Provenance

7.3.10 The majority of individual post-Roman contexts with pottery produced only around one to three sherds each. Most of the pre-1200 pottery comes from pit refuse. The highest number of sherds from a single context or sub-group is 37 (context 318, sub-group 23, Group 11, Phase 3), which contains some useful featured sherds. Other contexts producing modest assemblages of some note include the following;

7.3.11 Table Three

Contexts with Notable Ceramic Assemblages

<i>Context</i>	<i>Sub-Group</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Dating</i>
318	23	11	Pit Refuse	37	Early medieval
403	129	11	Animal Burial	7	Late Anglo-Saxon
432	145	12	Pit Refuse	12	Eleventh Century
649	65	14	Ditch fill	11	Late Anglo-Saxon*

*context 649 also includes some later pottery

Conservation

7.3.12 Generally the condition of the pottery is fair to poor. Many sherds are small and worn. There are no complete vessels or whole profiles although a few reasonably complete profiles can probably be reconstructed from the fragments.

7.3.13 The material does not have any special conservation or storage needs and it can all be treated as a bulk finds commodity. It may be necessary to reconstruct a small number of vessel profiles prior to illustration. It is recommended that all of the ceramics be retained. The quantity present is, in any case, not great but the material is of comparative value for future ceramic research in this area of Kent.

Comparative Material

7.3.14 Remarkably little post-Roman pottery has been published from the Ashford/Mersham area and, in general, known or published assemblages of late Anglo-Saxon or early medieval pottery from the rural Weald of Kent are scarce. The most relevant

published assemblage is merely an interim report, now out of date, which deals with a probable kiln site, probably of the early thirteenth century, at Potter's Corner, Ashford (Grove and Warhurst 1952). It is clear from an examination, by the author, of this pottery in Maidstone Museum that both a sandy ware and a closely related shelly/sandy ware were produced at Potter's Corner, though the latter ware may represent a slightly earlier phase of production. This medieval shelly-sandy ware, probably made with fossil shell derived from the Hythe Beds, appears to be closely related to the late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval shelly wares at Mersham although the latter are clearly more primitive and cruder in manufacture. Nevertheless, some of the Mersham wares appear to represent an earlier stage of the same local tradition of shelly-sandy wares from which the Ashford wares eventually developed.

- 7.3.15 Pottery fabrics similar to both local shelly and sandy fabrics at Mersham are also known from the Anglo-Saxon and early medieval coastal settlement of *Sandtun*, near Hythe (Hodges 1981, 11; Macpherson-Grant and Blackmore, forthcoming). Early medieval flint-and-shell tempered fabrics are present but rare at Mersham. These are characteristic of the coastal areas of Sussex and south Kent. Very similar fabrics occur, for example, at the CTRL site north of Westenhanger Castle (ARC WSG98). Both late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval sandy Canterbury wares are well known from many sites in East Kent, although Mersham more or less marks the south-westerly limits of their distribution.

Potential for further work

- 7.3.16 The late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval pottery assemblage from Mersham provides a window into the ceramics of an area of rural Kent where virtually no ceramics research has been conducted previously. In terms of local and regional research priorities, as regards the Ashford/east Wealden area, the assemblage has the potential for demonstrating that the local ceramic tradition of shelly and shelly-sandy wares, previously dated no earlier than the thirteenth century, is in fact a tradition with Anglo-Saxon roots.
- 7.3.17 Late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval ceramics research in East Kent has, to date, been centred on urban sites, particularly at Canterbury and Dover (Blackmore 1988; McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 183-4; Macpherson-Grant 1990; *idem*, 1992; Cotter 1997; *idem*, forthcoming B;). One of the few comparable rural sites of early medieval date lies some distance away at Monkton in Thanet (Cotter, forthcoming A).
- 7.3.18 The occurrence of local, hand-made, basically Anglo-Saxon vessel forms sometimes side-by-side with technically more advanced early medieval Canterbury ceramics provides an interesting illustration of the late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval interface in ceramic technology. This may reflect more advanced urban products providing the catalyst for change in a more conservative rural tradition. In this respect the Mersham assemblage provides a useful contrast and corrective to the picture of urban ceramic development seen at both Canterbury and Dover.

- 7.3.19 With a significant shelly element (*c.* 40%) in the assemblage, Mersham has the potential to contribute to a long-term research programme, which is scientifically characterising the shelly ware industries of Kent. One aspect of this is the identification of the shell species used as tempering material in the pottery fabrics and determining whether these are of fossil or contemporary marine origin. Together with petrological information derived from microscopic or thin-section analysis, as well as more traditional ceramic information based on form and decoration, this provides a basis for sub-dividing the county's otherwise uniform mass of shelly wares into distinct localised industries or traditions. Analyses of this kind have recently been undertaken on shelly wares from Dover, Canterbury and *Sandtun* (Cotter, forthcoming B) and it would be useful to expand this programme to other parts of the county.
- 7.3.20 The earliest manifestation of the shelly and shelly-sandy wares has been assigned here, on the basis of comparison with urban assemblages, to the middle or late Anglo-Saxon period. As, at Mersham, they occur chiefly within contexts or groups that have also produced early medieval Canterbury wares, these early wares currently appear, therefore, to be largely residual. However, a limited programme of thermoluminescence analysis could provide independent dating and, thus, either confirm their residuality or point towards a later date-range for this tradition than that encountered in (perhaps more progressive) urban environments in East Kent, such as at Canterbury.
- 7.3.21 The post-Roman pottery assemblage also has the potential to address a number of the Fieldwork Event Aims, as detailed in the following paragraphs.
- 7.3.22 The assemblage elucidates the sequence of site development by providing dating information. Evidence provided by cross-joining sherds from different contexts can also shed light on this point, and can be used to establish the nature of the redistribution of discarded material across the site. With the benefit of the revised stratigraphic narrative, a more considered dating can then be offered for site features and for the groups and sub-groups. Although the ceramics are not in excellent condition, there is a high potential for establishing cross-joins. Similar work on the early medieval site at Monkton was very useful in linking structural evidence to the site sequence (Cotter, forthcoming A).
- 7.3.23 The quality of the pottery (*i.e.*, fine or coarse wares, high or low quality production) provides a degree of information on the status and economy of the site. The type of vessel forms present, as well as the fabrics in which they occur, can be quantified to some extent in terms of 'tablewares' or 'finewares' versus 'kitchenwares' or 'coarsewares' for the different chronological periods they represent. The ratio of different vessel forms present can sometimes shed light on site economy; a high number of bowls, for example, can indicate dairying practices. This quantification can be achieved by recording Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs), usually by recording the surviving percentage of rims for each vessel form group and then comparing their totals. A count of diagnostic featured sherds complements this exercise. It would also be necessary to compare these results (either quantitatively or

qualitatively) with other rural and urban sites and with lower and higher status sites to enable the Mersham assemblage to be seen in its broader socio-economic context.

7.3.24 The geographic sources of the pottery provide evidence for trade or exchange. In particular, there is the relationship with Canterbury, one of the possible destinations for iron products produced on the site. The quantities of pottery from known or inferred sources can be compared by grouping fabrics into source groups. This should enable supply trends and hence the relative importance of different trade links to be established and compared. This can be achieved by tabulating the quantified data in terms of source groups.

7.3.25 Bibliography

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ASSESSMENT OF THE MEDIEVAL CERAMICS

John Cotter

1. Introduction

- 1.1 A modest assemblage of 647 post-Roman sherds was recovered by hand from pits which contained anything up to 123 sherds. Considerably smaller amounts of pottery came from ditches, gullies and post-holes. The largest concentrations of pottery come from the north-west quarter of the site, roughly coinciding with the densest concentration of excavated features, though slightly on the periphery of these. The most notable assemblages include those from contexts 254; 100, 112, 123, 238-9, 29, 144, 148, 161 and 160 (Table 3).
- 1.2 Provisional examination of the site records in conjunction with pottery dating suggests that the earliest post-Roman activity/occupation commenced in the north-west corner during the eleventh century and had shifted or advanced eastwards to occupy the central northern area of the site by the start of the thirteenth century and by the late thirteenth or start of the fourteenth century had almost reached the north-east corner of the site (Sub-Group 453), though apparently on a much reduced scale.
- 1.3 Groups such as these are mainly of relevance to the elucidation of site development by providing dating information and, furthermore, because they are generally the best preserved and hence the most diagnostic of the ceramics, they also relate to other research objectives such as trade and site status.
- 1.4 Generally the condition of the pottery is fair to good. Small isolated groups of sherds can be fairly small and worn, particularly those from trenches. Those from pits are generally in fairly good condition and include two or three reconstructable vessel profiles.

2. Methodology

- 2.1 The sherds from the work of both Units have been recorded on computer by fabric, sherd number and sherd weight. The assemblage has been spot-dated and those dates form the basis of Table 2. All of the sherds have been examined under low magnification. They have been packaged according to context and fabric.

3. Quantification

- 3.1 Details of the medieval ceramics are provided in Table 2. This lists the fabrics per context by sherd number and weight, and records the spot-dates in a simplified format. The earliest and latest dates are given per fabric; these will be subject to

further refinement in future analyses. The number and weight of sherds per fabric, for both the CAT and OAU assemblages, are provided in Table 4.

5. Conservation

- 5.1 The material has no special conservation or storage needs. It may be necessary however to reconstruct a small number of vessel profiles prior to illustration. It is recommended that all the ceramic material should be retained. The quantity present is, in any case, not great and it may be of relevance to future ceramic research in this area of Kent.

6. Comparative material

- 6.1 Remarkably little post-Roman pottery has been published from this general area of Kent (Westenhanger/Hythe) and, in general, known or published assemblages of early medieval pottery from the rural Weald of Kent are scarce. The most relevant published assemblage is merely an interim report, now out of date, which deals with a probable kiln site at Potter's Corner, Ashford, which probably dates to the early thirteenth century (Grove and Warhurst 1952). Both a sandy ware and a closely related shelly-sandy ware were produced at Potter's Corner and most probably at other unlocated production sites in the Ashford area. Both wares occur at the Westenhanger site, in their mature late twelfth/early thirteenth-century form. The sandy ware, however, appears on this site to have earlier antecedents dating to the eleventh century and signalling an earlier phase of the Ashford sandy ware tradition. Similarly, excavations at the CTRL site of Mersham (ARC MSH98), lying closer to Ashford, have produced evidence that both the Ashford sandy and shelly-sandy ware traditions may have their origins in the late Saxon period. A much larger assemblage of medieval pottery from the CTRL site at Parsonage Farm, near Ashford (ARC PFM98) has also produced a high proportion of Ashford Potter's Corner wares and will doubtless be of relevance to the more modest assemblage from Westenhanger (Lyn Blackmore, *pers. comm.*).
- 6.2 The other major local element in the Westenhanger assemblage is the flint- or flint and shell tempered wares, whose chronology and typology is only very poorly understood. These are part of a widespread tradition of flint-tempered wares that were probably made at many locations along the coast of Sussex and south Kent. Comparable but slightly later flint-tempered wares occur at Dover in contexts of c.1150 - 1250 (Cotter forthcoming A). Canterbury sandy wares, also common at Westenhanger, are well known from many sites in east Kent and provide a useful dating tool for less well known ceramic traditions when these occur in the same contexts.

7. Potential for Further Work

- 7.1 The importance of the early medieval pottery assemblage from Westenhanger is that it provides a window into the ceramics of an area of rural Kent where virtually no ceramic research has been conducted previously. In terms of local and regional research priorities, as regards the Ashford/east Wealden area, the assemblage is important in demonstrating that wares of the Ashford Potter's Corner tradition were in circulation long before the thirteenth century, which is the usual date assigned to these wares. The Westenhanger assemblage thus provides useful information on the early medieval stage of the industry or tradition, intermediate in date between the earlier assemblage from Mersham and the later assemblage from Ashford itself.
- 7.2 Equally important is the occurrence of local flint-tempered wares in association with datable Canterbury wares, providing a rare opportunity to examine the fabrics and vessel typology of an early and well-dated assemblage of this poorly understood tradition. It is interesting, furthermore, to note that some of the flint-tempered rim forms present are direct copies of contemporary Canterbury wares and thus provide an insight into the interaction between major urban and minor rural ceramic industries.
- 7.3 The post-Roman pottery assemblage also has the potential to address a number of the fieldwork event aims, in the following ways:
1. It elucidates the sequence of site development by providing dating information. Analysis of the occurrence of cross-joining sherds from different contexts can also shed light on this point and can be used to establish the nature of the redistribution of discarded material across the site. A more considered dating can then be offered for site features and for the groups and sub-groups. This is particularly useful for the early medieval period (which forms the bulk of the material) in elucidating the way in which this rural farmstead functioned.
 2. The quality of the pottery provides a degree of information on the status and economy of the site.
 3. The geographic sources of the pottery provide evidence for trade and exchange. The quantities of pottery from known or inferred sources can be compared by grouping fabrics into source groups. This should enable supply trends and hence the relative importance of different trade links to be established and compared. This can be achieved by tabulating the quantified data in terms of source groups. The pottery from Westenhanger suggests two main phases of supply to the site from two chronologically and geographically distinct supply sources. These were an earlier phase of supply c.1050-1150 principally from Canterbury, and a later phase of supply c.1150-1225 from the Ashford area. Throughout both phases, but principally during the first, a third supply source, located nearby or perhaps on the coast, supplied the site with flint-tempered pottery.
- 7.4 The Westenhanger assemblage complements those from Mersham and from Parsonage Corner, and all three allow the nature of ceramic use to be established for rural environments in a particular region of East Kent, broadly from the eleventh to

the thirteenth centuries. Each assemblage can be considered in isolation and related to the specific features of its particular site. A broader, more synthetic approach to pottery supply in this region at this time could also be attempted.

Table Two
Medieval Ceramics

<i>Site</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Sub-Group</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Edate</i>	<i>Ldate</i>
CAT Excavation	20	0	0	0	EM32	2	12	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	U/S	0	0	0	EM1	3	18	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	U/S	0	0	0	LS1	1	4	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	19	0	0	0	EM1	15	112	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	19	0	0	0	EM32	3	16	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	19	0	0	0	EM33	1	6	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	175	46	3	2	EM1	2	2	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	175	46	3	2	EM1	1	4	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	163	47	3	2	EM1	17	144	1075	1150
CAT Excavation	15	28	4	2	EM32	1	2	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	6	32	6	3	EM1	2	16	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	63	59	6	3	EM1	2	6	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	63	59	6	3	EM2	1	12	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	128	32	6	3	EM1	2	10	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	10	29	6	3	EM1	7	54	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	115	32	6	3	EM1	14	70	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	115	32	6	3	EM32	2	6	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	191	32	6	3	EM1	12	56	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	191	32	6	3	EM32	1	16	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	173	32	6	3	EM.M5	1	10	1125	1225
CAT Excavation	173	32	6	3	EM1	4	4	1125	1225
CAT Excavation	47	45	7	3	EM1	1	4	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	189	45	7	3	EM1	4	36	1075	1150
CAT Excavation	189	45	7	3	EM32	1	24	1075	1150
CAT Excavation	94	52	7	3	EM33	1	10	1075	1175
CAT Excavation	182	45	7	3	EM1	4	24	1200	1250
CAT Excavation	182	45	7	3	EM32	3	20	1200	1250
CAT Excavation	182	45	7	3	M40b	1	2	1200	1250
CAT Excavation	82	14	8	3	EM1	1	6	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	84	20	8	3	EM1	1	24	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	165	20	8	3	EM1	2	30	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	165	20	8	3	EM32	1	6	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	162	21	11	3	EM32	1	10	1050	1150
CAT Excavation	110	21	11	3	EM1	1	4	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	111	21	11	3	EM1	4	28	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	155	21	11	3	EM1	1	18	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	155	21	11	3	EM32	1	6	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	130	21	11	3	EM1	1	4	1150	1225
CAT Excavation	130	21	11	3	EM6OA	1	10	1150	1225
CAT Excavation	127	21	11	3	M1	1	2	1175	1250
CAT Excavation	122	58	12	3	EM32	1	2	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	67	2	12	3	M1	1	2	1175	1250
CAT Excavation	158	55	13	3	EM1	1	6	1075	1125
CAT Excavation	151	6	13	3	EM1	1	2	1075	1150

CAT Excavation	160	55	13	3	EM1	4	36	1075	1150
CAT Excavation	160	55	13	3	EM33	16	122	1075	1150
CAT Excavation	150	5	14	4	EM1	1	2	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	57	51	15	4	EM1	1	18	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	58	51	15	4	EM1	1	24	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	87	49	15	4	EM1	2	14	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	89	49	15	4	EM1	4	44	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	190	49	15	4	EM1	1	6	1050	1225
CAT Excavation	88	49	15	4	EM1	5	42	1140	1200
CAT Excavation	88	49	15	4	EM32	1	14	1140	1200
OAU Watching Brief	178	521	29		EM1	2	22	1050	1150
OAU Watching Brief	178	521	29		EM32	7	57	1050	1150
OAU Watching Brief	242	444	28		EM1	6	40	1050	1150
OAU Watching Brief	242	444	28		EM32	5	29	1050	1150
OAU Watching Brief	260	537	29		EM1	5	34	1050	1150
OAU Watching Brief	260	537	29		EM32	1	4	1050	1150
OAU Watching Brief	269	541	26		EM1	1	2	1050	1150
OAU Watching Brief	269	541	26		EM32	1	1	1050	1150
OAU Watching Brief	273	541	26		EM32	1	1	1050	1150
OAU Watching Brief	271	541	26		EM1	1	1	1050	1175
OAU Watching Brief	325	429	31		EM1	1	2	1050	1225
OAU Watching Brief	330	445			EM1	2	7	1050	1225
OAU Watching Brief	357	548			EM1	2	5	1050	1225
OAU Watching Brief	361	440	32		EM41	1	5	1050	1225
OAU Watching Brief	378	446	33		EM1	1	2	1050	1225
OAU Watching Brief	400	447	31		EM1	2	10	1050	1225
OAU Watching Brief	112	508	29		EM1	33	310	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	123	508	29		EM1	10	400	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	123	508	29		EM33	1	10	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	129	510	29		EM1	16	160	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	129	510	29		EM100	1	5	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	129	510	29		EM2	1	18	1075	1125
OAU Watching	129	510	29		EM34	1	1	1075	1125

Brief									
OAU Watching Brief	129	510	29		M40B	1	5	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	144	510	29		EM1	12	103	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	148	510	29		EM1	2	47	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	148	510	29		EM33	2	46	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	161	510	29		EM1	7	137	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	161	510	29		EM32	1	10	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	238	529	29		EM1	2	8	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	238	529	29		EM32	30	475	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	238	529	29		EM33	7	29	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	275	541	26		EM1	2	24	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	323	445			EM1	1	11	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	345	444	28		EM1	11	46	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	345	444	28		EM31	1	1	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	345	444	28		EM32	1	1	1075	1125
OAU Watching Brief	239	529	29		EM1	3	15	1075	1150
OAU Watching Brief	239	529	29		EM32	9	118	1075	1150
OAU Watching Brief	239	529	29		EM33	1	2	1075	1150
OAU Watching Brief	239	529	29		M40B	2	17	1075	1150
OAU Watching Brief	303	440	32		EM1	1	23	1075	1150
OAU Watching Brief	303	440	32		EM31	1	8	1075	1150
OAU Watching Brief	387	438	31		EM1	2	14	1075	1150
OAU Watching Brief	328	444	28		EM33	1	11	1075	1225
OAU Watching Brief	328	444	28		M40B	8	38	1075	1225
OAU Watching Brief	100	508	29		EM1	11	64	1125	1225
OAU Watching Brief	100	508	29		EM41	5	62	1125	1225
OAU Watching Brief	100	508	29		EM58	1	18	1125	1225
OAU Watching Brief	3	0	0		EM.M5	1	2	1150	1225
OAU Watching	254	532	36		EM.M5	101	1033	1150	1225

Brief									
OAU Watching Brief	254	532	36		EM32	9	100	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	254	532	36		M40B	13	205	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	259	535			EM.M5	11	46	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	259	535			EM33	4	17	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	259	535			M40B	7	16	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	288	542			EM32	3	61	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	290	426	27		EM1	1	17	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	306	427	33		EM.M5	1	1	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	306	427	33		EM33	1	3	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	312	427	33		EM33	1	42	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	318	446	33		EM.M5	2	16	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	318	446	33		M40B	1	37	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	321	448	33		EM.M5	51	272	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	321	448	33		M40B	1	6	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	338	440	32		EM.M5	2	5	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	338	440	32		EM33	1	1	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	441	555	36		EM.M5	4	5	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	441	555	36		EM32	2	9	1150	1225
OAU Watching Brief	308	543			EM1	1	2	1175	1225
OAU Watching Brief	228	440	32		M40A	1	8	1175	1250
OAU Watching Brief	230	443			EM.M5	2	2	1175	1250
OAU Watching Brief	230	443			M40B	3	18	1175	1250
OAU Watching Brief	150	518			EM1	3	14	1175	1300
OAU Watching Brief	150	518			EM32	1	2	1175	1300
OAU Watching Brief	150	518			M40A	1	1	1175	1300
OAU Watching Brief	150	518			M40B	2	2	1175	1300
OAU Watching Brief	44	453			M1	23	182	1250	1325
OAU Watching	47	439	31		M1	1	2	1250	1325

Brief									
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Table Three

Contexts with Notable Medieval Ceramic Assemblages

<i>Context</i>	<i>Sub-Group</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Context Type</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Dating</i>
254	532	29	Fill of Pit 253	123	1150-75 to 1225
100+112+123	508	29	Fill of Pit 99	60	1075 to 1125/50
238+239	529	29	Fill of Pit 240	54	1050 to 1125/50
29+144+148+161	510	29	Fill of Pit 130	44	1075 to 1125
160	55	13	Fill of Pit 55	20	1075 to 1150

Table Four

Medieval Fabrics, by Number and Weight

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Percentage:</i>	
			<i>By Number</i>	<i>By Weight</i>
LS1	1	4	0.15	0.07
EM1	263	2388	40.6	41.4
EM2	2	30	0.3	0.5
EM31	2	9	0.3	0.16
EM32	89	1002	13.75	17.4
EM33	37	299	5.7	5.2
EM34	1	1	0.15	0.02
EM41	6	67	0.9	1.16
EM58	1	18	0.15	0.31
EM60A	1	10	0.15	0.17
EM100	1	5	0.15	0.09
EM.M5	176	1392	27.2	24.13
M1	26	188	4	3.26
M40A	2	9	0.3	0.16
M40B	39	346	6	5.99

WHITEHILL ROAD BARROW

APPENDIX 2: ASSESSMENT OF POST-ROMAN POTTERY

Lyn Blackmore

Introduction

Two body sherds of post-medieval date were recovered from two different features excavated during the watching brief ARC 330 98. No medieval or later pottery was found on the excavation of ARC WHR 99.

Methodology

The pottery was recorded by context, sherd count and weight on paper and on the Oracle database. The fabrics were identified using fabric codes in line with those of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

Quantifications

Two sherds were recovered (total 29g). One is from a post-medieval redware dish, the other from the base of a small flower pot in a finer redware fabric.

Provenance

The dish sherd was found in the fill of a field boundary ditch (sg 1028). The flower pot was found in a pit fill (sg 1040).

Conservation

There are no conservation requirements.

Comparative material

These wares are typical of the 17th century and similar finds can be found in most contemporary contexts.

Potential for further work

The size of the collection, and of the sherds, is too small to make further work worthwhile. The potential is thus limited to dating and demonstrating some activity in the area, if only manuring of the fields, in the 17th century.

Table 1: ARC 330 98 Assessment of Post Roman Pottery, quantifications and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	D_MIN	D_MAX	Comments
403	1	4	PM	1575	1700	PM1.3 FLP
797	1	25	PM	1550	1700	PM1 DISH

Expansions to the fabric and form codes

PM1	Post-medieval redware	1580-1800
PM1.3	Fine post-medieval redware	1575-1700
DISH	Dish	
FLP	Flower pot	

NORTHUMBERLAND BOTTOM

APPENDIX 2: ASSESSMENT OF POST-ROMAN POTTERY

Lyn Blackmore

Conservation by Liz Barham

1. Introduction

1.1 This assessment discusses all the finds from ARC HRD 99, but only the material from the 1998 phase of excavation at ARC WNB 98; finds from the work in 1997 have been reported on elsewhere and were returned to CTRL. These will have to be integrated during further phases of work. The 1998 assemblage comprises a small amount of domestic pottery; most was recovered by hand, but some was recovered from the sieved samples. From the ceramic dating used by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, the bulk of the collection can be related to occupation between c.1125-1250/1300.

1.2 The study of the material should assist the following fieldwork aims:

To establish a record of changing settlement and landscape morphology for the area

To determine the function of these area and changes through time

2. Methodology

2.1 The pottery was recorded on a context-by context basis using standard Museum of London proforma sheets. The different fabrics were isolated using a binocular microscope (x20) and recorded using codes consistent with those of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust. For larger groups, sherds of the same fabric types were recorded and bagged together, where possible by vessel or by form. The data was entered on the MoLAS Oracle database and the records converted to a table in the standard CTRL format. It should be noted that the 1997 finds were not recorded on Oracle, and that they have not been seen by the present writer.

3. Quantification

3.1 *Totals.* The pottery from ARC HRD 99 amounts to 87 sherds, all of medieval date from 17 contexts (see Table 1). All context groups are small; none has more than 20 sherds, and most have less than ten.

3.2 The pottery from ARC WNB 98 comprises 433 sherds of medieval pottery (total weight 4.949 Kg) from 46 contexts; only two sherds are of post-medieval date (weight 80g), while one is of Saxon grass-tempered ware. The largest context group is from [118] (118 sherds from up to 63 pots). Contexts [319] and [885]

contain 51 and 21 sherds from 27 and 7 pots respectively, but most contexts contain less than ten sherds; contexts [819] and [956] appear numerically high, but in both cases the sherds are all from the same pot. After sorting and reboxing the pottery fills 2 full standard Museum of London shoe boxes (465 x 185 x 130mm).

- 3.3 The finds from ARC 330 98 include one medieval sherd and seven that date to the 18th or 19th century.
- 3.4 *Fabrics.* Eight different medieval fabrics were identified in the assemblage from ARC HRD 99, and eleven in that from ARC WNB 98. On both sites shell-tempered wares dominate, the most common being fabric EM35 (31 sherds). The second most frequent ware is EM36, which is a sandy ware with variable amounts of shell, again probably from the general area. Sandy wares from the Maidstone/Rochester area are present in small amounts in both assemblages, but London wares are only found at ARC WNB 98. The distribution of the pottery from the latter site is shown in Tables 1 and 2. The one Saxon sherd found on ARC WNB 98 is of chaff-tempered ware. The pottery from ARC 330 98 includes only one sherd of medieval shell-tempered ware; the others comprise a range of post-medieval redwares, stoneware, transfer-printed ware and English porcelain.

Table 1: The distribution of the fabric types from ARC WNB 98

(expansions of the CAT fabric codes are listed at the end of this report)

Fabric	Count	%	Number of vessels	%	Weight
EM3	45	10.4	17	9.0	586
EM4	1	0.2	1	0.5	1
EM22	9	2.1	6	3.2	126
EM31	2	0.5	2	1.1	22
EM35	256	59.1	95	50.5	3345
EM36	91	21.0	47	25.0	626
EM48	7	1.6	5	2.7	35
M5	1	0.2	1	0.5	9
M26	1	0.2	1	0.5	3
M38B	17	3.9	11	5.9	140
M100	3	0.7	2	1.1	56
Sum	433		188		4949

- 3.5 *Forms.* Almost all the pottery from ARC HRD 99 comprises cooking pots (defined by external sooting); the only exception is part of a spouted pitcher. Cooking pots with a range of rim forms also predominate in the finds from ARC WNB 98; the most notable is a large vessel from [721] and [829]. This group, however, also includes several jugs, both locally made and imported from London. No definite spouted pitchers were found in this group. The finds from ARC 330 98 include an extremely strange object in fabric EM35; it may be part of a final, louver or industrial vessel, although the choice of shell-tempered ware for any of these functions is unusual.
- 3.6 *Date.* Almost all contexts at ARC WNB 98 are dated to after 1125, but four can only broadly dated to 1075-1225/1350. A few sherds from other contexts appear

to be typologically earlier than the main occupation and are possibly of Late Saxon date. The end date for most groups is placed at 1250, but many could run to 1270-1300, while nine definitely date to after 1270; two of the latter are post-medieval.

4. Provenance

- 4.1 *Origin.* Fabric EM35 contains fossil shell and is made of Woolwich Beds clay; fabric EM48 is basically the same but with more sand. Fabric EM36 is more sandy and less easy to source. It was formerly thought that the greywares found on sites in the area were from the Limpsfield kilns in Surrey. However, it now seems more likely that these and the finds from ARC WNB 98 and ARC HRD 99 (fabric M38) are from a source in the area of Rochester or Maidstone (Streeten 1982, 93). The non-local wares are mainly from London; both the coarse and finer variants are represented.
- 4.2 *Use.* The medieval pottery from ARC HRD 99 mainly derives from ditch fills or from the area of the Roman 'kilns' or corn-drying ovens, which dates the destruction of these features to the 12th or early 13th century. There are no useful pit groups or spreads which can be related to medieval occupation as such, and this must have been outside the excavated area. All groups are small.
- 4.3 The distribution of the medieval pottery on the site of ARC WNB 98 is patchy, and even when the material is viewed by group and subgroup, most are quite small. The largest amounts of pottery are from the early medieval ditch and associated features (Group 40), which contained 124 sherds from up to 67 vessels. The second largest amount by sherd count is from a pit (Group 74), but here 66 of the 67 sherds are from the same pot (contexts [819] and [74]). The only other numerically significant clusters are in two pits within the circular enclosure (group 47: 57 sherds from up to 30 pots), and the sunken-floored building (52 sherds from up to 24 pots). The latter, mainly derived from the floor, trampled layers and a possible oven, would appear to be slightly earlier than the archaeomagnetic date from this feature. There is no difference between these finds and those from the demolition layer. The one sherd of Saxon pottery is from a posthole (Group 75).
- 4.4 *Condition.* Much of the pottery from ARC WNB 98 is abraded and comprises quite small pieces, but some contexts, notably [164] and [918] include some quite large and relatively unabraded sherds which cannot have travelled far. Most of the shell-tempered wares are leached, but this reflects the nature of the fossil shell rather than the conditions on the site, as the shell in other shell-tempered wares appears quite fresh.

5. Conservation

- 5.1 There are no requirements for conservation work on this assemblage unless it is decided to reconstruct the large shell tempered pot from ARC WNB 98 [739] and [819] for display or photography.

6. **Comparative material**

- 6.1 *Relevant sites.* There are a number of broadly contemporary sites in the west Kent with which this material should be compared. To the east there are a number of excavated groups from Rochester (eg. Tester 1968; 1970; 1981), and Temple Manor, Strood. To the west are Joydens Wood (Tester and Caiger 1958), Lesnes Abbey (Dunning 1961) and Dartford (Mynard 1973), while to the south-west are Eynsford Castle (Rigold 1971; 1973; finds in Maidstone Museum) and the manors of Fawkham and Scotgrove (finds held by Dartford Museum). On all these sites shell-tempered wares are common, and seem to have continued well into the 13th century. Canterbury lies outside the zone of pottery use and supply to the north of the Medway, which has more in common with the London area.

7. **Potential for further work**

- 7.1 The study of the material may assist the following Fieldwork Event Aims:

To establish a dated sequence of occupation and use.

- 7.2 The finds show that most pottery is of much the same period on both sites and gives a good guide to the main period of occupation. It would seem that the site at ARC WNB 98 continued in use beyond that at ARC HRD 99, although the current dating of the pottery from the sunken-floored building is slightly earlier than that obtained from the archaeomagnetic sample. Further work is required to establish why this might be. The medieval object from ARC 330 98 is most unusual and should be noted in the report. The other finds from are simple dating indicators, and cannot be used for detail interpretation; there is, therefore, no potential for further work on this material. The one Saxon sherd from ARC WNB 98 hints at earlier activity in the area, but cannot, in itself, be taken as evidence for settlement.

To determine the function and economic basis of the sites.

- 7.3 Spatial analysis of the pottery may help determine the extent of domestic activity, field boundaries and rubbish disposal on ARC WNB 98 and ARC HRD 99, but the finds from ARC 33098 are too few to offer any useful information. The most informative groups on ARC WNB 98 are from an early medieval ditch (Group 40), the sunken-floored building (Group 56) and three pits (Groups 46 and 74). Contexts with few sherds may be less significant for the pottery analysis, but they will help to define the extent and morphology of structures/features in which they were found and to interpret the function of these areas.
- 7.4 The finds from both the main sites are quite similar; both have a limited range of wares and form, the latter comprising almost entirely cooking pots and dishes, with few jugs. No imports were found, and the amount of pottery from Tyler Hill is extremely limited. The latter occurs in Rochester, so the absence here might suggest that the Medway formed the western limit of its distribution. The finds are, therefore, in keeping with a rural context; despite the lack of exotic items they are of interest as little has been published on the pottery from this type of medieval site in Kent.
- 7.5 The following Landscape Zone aims (Towns and their rural landscapes 100 BC-AD 1700) may be addressed:

Did population increase and concentration effect natural resource exploitation and accelerate environmental change?

- 7.6 There is insufficient pottery from either site to really answer this question, but the dominance of fabric EM35 fits with the known pattern for the area. The widespread use of the related fabrics EM35 and EM48, and also EM36, reflects the increasing consumer market in the 12th century, which was supplied by local potters using local shell-bearing clays.

How were settlements and rural landscapes organised and how did they function?

- 7.7 Comparison of the assemblage with others in the area may help understand patterns of trade. The relative proportions of different wares and forms are consistent with rural domestic sites.
- 7.8 The following wider research aim is important to this study:

How can the pottery contribute to the development of Kentish pottery studies?

- 7.9 The understanding of pottery types in north-west Kent is less developed than that in the Canterbury area, and these assemblages, although small, form a useful addition to a currently limited corpus of material which has been studied to modern standards. The pottery from these excavations includes wares which require better definition. If fabrics EM35 and EM36 could be analysed by ICPS analysis (Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometry) and possibly thin section analysis the results could be added to those of a wider, ongoing study of shell-tempered wares in south-east England (Vince 1998). Although scientific study of this kind is beyond the remit of the CTRL works, it would be of benefit to wider pottery

studies in the county and would help to address some of the research questions raised by the CTRL project.

1.1.1 Further work

7.10 Further work should concentrate on addressing the research aims more thoroughly and using the pottery to understand the development and function of the site. Some finds are suitable for illustration and the large shell-tempered pot from ARC WNB 98 could be restored for photography. For the wider context, comparative study will help show more clearly how the assemblages relate to others in the region.

7.11 Potential Additional works

Scientific analyses (20 samples)

Correlate pottery with stratigraphy

Visit other collections (eg. Maidstone Museum)

Library work

Select illustrations, prepare catalogue

Prepare report text

Write discussion with reference to research aims

Conservator's restoration of large pot for photography/
display, if required

Pottery illustrations x c 8

8. Bibliography

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- Vince A G 1998 'Characterisation of shell-tempered wares from South-East England' unpublished.

Table 2: Assessment of Pottery from ARC HRD 99, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early date	Late date	Comments (i.e. fabric groups/ form/ type/ presence of decoration)
0	5	24	MD	1225	1250	EM36 CP; M1 CP; M100 CP; M38 CP; from fieldwalking?
0	1	5	PM	1550	1700	PM1 JAR from fieldwalking?
53	1	6	MD	1050	1225	EM35 CP
58	3	10	MD	1125	1250	EM22
60	4	31	MD	1125	1350	M38 CP 1: rim possibly an import?
77	4	51	MD	1100	1250	EM36 CP; EM48 CP
105	0	6	MD	1100	1200	EM31 CP

127	1	4	MD	1050	1250	EM3 CP
141	8	166	MD	1100	1225	EM35 CP: early medieval rim form; EM36 CP
151	1	14	MD	1100	1250	EM36 CP rim
152	1	8	MD	1050	1225	EM35 CP early medieval rim form
153	12	171	MD	1100	1225	EM35 CP 2 early medieval rims; EM36 CP: 3 early medieval rims; EM48 CP
156	5	30	MD	1050	1225	EM35 CP; EM48 CP
158	2	69	MD	1125	1225	EM35 CP rim; M38 CP
159	13	168	MD	1125	1225	EM1 SPP spout; EM35 CP EM36 CP EM48 CP M38 JAR
163	0	4	MD	1125	1250	EM22 CP
166	3	49	MD	1100	1250	EM36 CP APST; EM48 CP
167	2	10	MD	1100	1250	EM36 CP
181	11	92	MD	1125	1250	EM3 CP fossil shell?; M38 CP very hard ?Tyler Hill

Table 4: Assessment of Pottery from ARC WNB 98, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early date	Late date	Comments (i.e. fabric groups/ form/ type/ presence of decoration)
209	5	31	MD	1100	1200	EM22 JAR; EM36 CP
210	2	10	MD	1100	1200	EM36 CP
211	3	97	MD	1100	1200	EM22; CPEM3; CPEM36 CP
238	1	48	MD	1050	1150	M100 CP
254	2	21	MD	1100	1200	EM36 CP
260	1	2	MD	1050	1150	EM48 CP
261	5	34	MD	1125	1200	EM22 CP; EM35 CP
262	118	718	MD	1050	1100	EM35 CP; EM36 CP; M5 JUG ROU; M5 JUG BAL
264	11	48	MD	1150	1225	EM35 CP; EM48 CP; M38B JUG; EM26 JUG
265	3	31	MD	1150	1225	EM35 CPM38B JUG
266	17	208	MD	1175	1225	EM35 CP RIL; EM35 CP; EM36 CP; M38B JAR, JUG
267	6	60	MD	1175	1250	EM36 CP; M38B JUG
274	2	31	MD	1050	1100	EM35 CP
275	1	8	MD	1050	1150	EM35 CP
285	8	56	MD	1050	1250	EM3 CP
288	8	31	MD	1100	1250	EM36 CP
291	15	169	MD	1125	1250	EM3 CP; EM36 JAR DIMP; EM4 CP
292	15	236	MD	1100	1200	EM3 CP; EM35 CP; EM36 CP
293	1	15	MD	1100	1200	EM3 CP
294	7	95	MD	1100	1200	EM3 CP
319	51	226	MD	1050	1150	EM31 CP; EM35 CP; EM36 CP; M100 JAR; M38B JUG RIL
624	1	21	MD	1100	1200	EM35 CP
709	1	6	MD	1050	1150	EM3 CP
722	1	6	MD	1125	1200	EM35 CP
726	1	5	MD	1050	1100	EM35 DISH
739	14	486	MD	1150	1225	EM35 CP

751	6	742	MD	1150	1225	EM35 CP
795	6	64	MD	1175	1225	EM35 CP
803	1	9	MD	1175	1250	EM35 CP
819	52	821	MD	1050	1100	EM35 CP
885	22	153	MD	1050	1150	EM22 CP; EM3 CP; EM35 CP; EM36 CP
892	1	24	MD	1050	1250	M38B JUG
894	8	55	MD	1100	1250	EM3 CP; EM35 CP; EM36 CP; M38B JUG
906	4	23	MD	1125	1250	EM22 CP; EM35 CP
907	6	107	MD	1100	1225	EM35 CP; EM36 CP
956	21	160	MD	1050	1225	EM35 CP
2037	2	22	MD	1100	1225	EM35 CP; EM36 CP
2050	1	8	MD	1050	1225	EM35 CP
2053	1	13	MD	1050	1225	EM35 CP
2067	1	41	MD	1000	1100	EM3
2091	1	8	MD	1125	1250	EM22 JAR
562	1	36	PM	1550	1900	CPM1 DISH
617	1	44	PM	1475	1625	CLM30 JUG
751	1	10	EM	450	750	EMS4 JAR

Table 5: Assessment of Pottery from ARC 330 98, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early date	Late date	Comments (i.e. fabric groups/ form/ type/ presence of decoration)
1	1	9	PM	1800	1940	CLPM10B JAR
169	1	1	PM	1745	1900	CLPM7C BOWL
169	2	15	PM	1745	1900	CPM1 DISH
169	1	3	PM	1745	1900	CPM1.4 FLP
183	1	91	MD	1100	1250	CEM36 INDV?
6	1	4	PM	1780	1825	CLPM12G SAUC
6	1	33	PM	1780	1825	CPM1 DISH

Nb. The comments field lists each fabric code, followed by the forms present; the use of a decoration code beside the form code shows that this is the only type present in the context. Fabric codes are separated by semi-colons.

Expansions for Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric codes shown in this report

Fabric	Expansion	Range
EMS4	Organic Tempered	400-750
EM1	Canterbury sandy ware	1050-1225
EM3	Misc shelly ware	1050-1250
EM4	West Kent fine sandy ware	1125-1250

EM22	N or W Kent fine sandy with sparse shell and sparse grits	1125-1250
EM26	Coarse London-type ware	1125-1225
EM31	?Kentish coarse sandy ware with moderate shell	1100-1200
EM35	N or W Kent shell-tempered	1050-1225
EM36	N or W Kent sand-and-shell-tempered ware	1100-1250
EM48	N or W Kent? shell-filled fine sandy ware	1050-1250
M1	Tyler Hill Ware	1225-1375
M5	London-type ware	1180-1350
M38	North or West Kent greyware	1125-1350
M38B	North or West Kent fine sandy ware	1175-1400
M100	Misc unidentified medieval wares	1200-1400
LM30	Wealden(?) orange-buff white slipped ware	1475-1625
PM1	Local Post-Med Redware	1550-1700
PM1.4	Fine Post-Medieval Redware	1575-1700
LPM10B	Modern English Stoneware Jars	1800-1940
LPM12G	Transfer-Printed Pearl Ware	1780-1825
LPM7C	English Porcelain	1745-1900

Expansions for form codes shown in this report

BOWL	Bowl
CP	Cooking Pot
DISH	Dish
FLP	Flower Pot
INDV	Industrial Vessel
JAR	Jar
JUG	Jug
JUG BAL	Baluster Jug
SAUC	Saucer
SPP	Spouted Pitcher

Expansions for decor codes shown in this report

APST	Applied Strip
DIMP	Dimpled (Finger Tip) Decoration
RIL	Rilled Decoration

AREA 330 ZONE 4

APPENDIX 2: ASSESSMENT OF POST-ROMAN POTTERY

Lyn Blackmore

Introduction

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

Methodology

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

9. Quantifications

9.1 Six sherds from three contexts were found on ARC CRS 98 (43g). Of these five sherds from two vessels date to the late 18th or 19th century.

9.2 A total of 99 sherds from up to 42 pots were recovered from 13 contexts during the watching brief. Most are body sherds, with only ten rims. The overall dating lies between 1050-1250, although most contexts seem to date to 1150-1250. The dominant fabric is the local shell-tempered ware EM35, but a range of sub-types is also present which contain variable amounts of sand.

9.3 A total of 15 sherds from up to 13 pots was recovered from three areas of chainage contexts during the watching brief. Most sherds are shell-tempered wares dating to 1180-1250; these include two rims. Later material comprises single sherds dating to the late 14th or 15th century (Coarse Border-type ware), the late 15th or 16th century, and the late 18th century (Whieldon-type ware).

10. Provenance

10.1 The distribution of the pottery is patchy.

10.2 The medieval sherd pottery from ARC CRS 98 is from a colluvial deposit ([8]). The post-medieval material is from modern contexts ([8], [24]).

10.3 The pottery from the watching brief is from ten different features. One small and abraded sherd of coarse sandy ware from a possible Roman ditch could be of Roman or medieval date ([194]) (Pit 195, Figure 10). Numerically the largest

single group is that from ditch [808] (equated to [806], Figure 8), which contained 28 sherds, but these derive from only two pots. Ditches [1046] (Figure 10) and [1136] (Henhurst Plant Crossing, not shown) contained only one small sherd and five small sherds respectively.

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

11. Conservation

- 11.1 There are no conservation requirements.

12. Comparative material

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

13. Potential for further work

- 13.1 The potential of the finds from ARC CRS 98 is limited, and they certainly cannot help identify features of Saxon date. Those from the watching brief ARC 330 98,

however can assist in the dating and interpretation of the different medieval features and the interpretation of the site.

- 13.2 The pottery from the watching brief, although largely unstratified, can be used to address the theme of ‘Towns and rural landscapes (100 BC – AD 1700)’. The precise location of the settlement or farm in which the pottery was used must remain uncertain but sufficient sherds are from features to suggest that this was not far away. When considered with the finds from Zone 3 (ARC WNB 98 and ARC HRD 99) these sherds can inform on the development of settlement in north Kent, and also on wider connections. Most of the medieval wares seem to be typical of the area, but the London-type ware jug sherd is of interest in that it indicates trade beyond the immediate region. The possible presence of Ashford-type wares (both shell-tempered and the later sandier types) is intriguing in this location as the site lies outside the normal distribution range of this ware, which is mostly found in southern Kent. The identification of the Ashford-type wares, therefore, needs to be verified.
- 13.3 The ‘Late Saxon’ shell-tempered pot from [164] should be drawn, and it must be determined if this can date the earliest activity on the site (see above, 4.4).

1.1.2 *Further work*

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

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

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Table 8: Assessment of Post-Roman pottery, quantification and attributes

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

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

Expansions of Canterbury Archaeological Trust pottery codes.

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

Expansions for form codes shown in this report

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

Expansions for decor codes shown in this report

Per Decoration	Expansion
M INCD	Incised Decoration
M RIL	Rilled Decoration

CUXTON

APPENDIX 1: ASSESSMENT OF POTTERY

Lyn Blackmore and Louise Rayner

15. Introduction

- 15.1 Ceramic finds were recovered through hand excavation of 100% of all features on the site. A single pit that was half sectioned during the evaluation phase was subsequently fully excavated. The majority of the pottery recovered came from a series of early Iron Age rubbish pits with very rich assemblages. A number of complete and near complete vessels were recovered from Anglo-Saxon graves. The majority of postholes and the remainder of the pits contained little or no material.
- 15.2 All the pottery has been assessed.
- 15.3 The following fieldwork event aims are relevant to the study of this material:
- Provide information on the Iron Age land use, environment and economy
 - To establish a chronology for the cemetery.
 - To help determine burial practices.

16. Methodology

- 16.1 All of the sherds recovered were recorded using standard MoLSS recording methods. The material is recorded on a context by context basis using fabric, form and decoration as unique identifiers. The pottery sherds were recorded using the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) regional fabric codes and fabric reference collection. However, in general the use of these codes should be taken to indicate broad fabric groupings and not that defined fabrics occur in this assemblage.
- 16.2 The material is quantified by count and weight. The presence of diagnostic sherds and aspects of condition were also noted. The data was recorded on standard pro-forma sheets and on the MoLAS Oracle database, subsequently converted to RLE Datasets.

17. Quantification

- 17.1 The Iron Age and Roman assemblage totalled 261 sherds (6777g). Of these only five are Roman, or of probable Roman date. The remainder are later prehistoric,

predominately Early Iron Age in date, although one context [114] contains a sherd more characteristic of the Mid to Late Iron Age period.

- 17.2 The Saxon pottery comprises two complete chaff-tempered jars and one virtually complete imported bottle. In addition there is one small medieval sherd and two of post-medieval date.

18. Provenance

- 18.1 The bulk of the assemblage is composed of flint-tempered material that broadly dates to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age period. Where large groups were recovered ([342], [383]), the forms present suggest an Early Iron Age date, *c* 550/500-350/300 BC. The smaller groups of flint-tempered sherds were recovered from pits, postholes and tree throw holes. These probably represent activity contemporary with the larger pit group but at present are placed within a broader chronological span. More refined fabric analysis may relate the material more closely.

- 18.2 The largest and most important assemblage is a pit group from [342] and [383], between which there are sherd links. The details of this pit group are shown in the table below. These contexts contain a number of individual vessels and the condition and size of the sherds is very good. Many of the vessels are partially complete or are represented by large joining sherds. The condition suggests these assemblages represent primary deposition of material from a nearby settlement. There was also a quantity of daub recovered with these contexts supporting the suggestion that the pottery derives from a domestic settlement. The size of this group and number of definable vessels means this assemblage has the most potential to contribute to the research aims.

- 18.3 The [342] assemblage contained a minimum of 19 identifiable individual vessels. Most of these are worthy of illustration and therefore as a single closed group would be an important addition to the study of Early Iron Age ceramics from the region. The assemblage consists of both coarse ware jars and fine ware bowls and cups. Although most of the vessels are undecorated, there are some examples with finger-tipped impressions on shoulders and evidence for rustication on surfaces, as well as a vessel with a red-coated (or haematite) surface. Many of the more simple, utilitarian forms could be placed within the late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition period but the presence of two fine ware bowls with rounded shoulders and deep flaring rims, and a foot-ring bowl base suggest a date in the 5th to 3rd centuries BC. This concurs with the small quantity of pottery recovered in the evaluation phase which included a further rusticated sherd and vessel with dimpled decoration. These were dated *c* 550-350/300 BC.

- 18.4 The assemblage from [342] also contained an unusual 'oddity' vessel. This only consisted of two joining sherds and the fabric is flint-tempered, comparable with the rest of the assemblage. The unusual aspect of this vessel is the shape of the

rim, which has either a spout or perhaps is more akin to 'horned' vessels as evidenced in assemblage from north France (Hurtrelle *et al* 1989). A further example has been recovered from another site within the CTRL project at White Horse Stone and a previous example from Hawkinge, although both of these locations are further east than ARC CXT 98.

- 18.5 The rim from an everted rim jar or bowl in a glauconite-rich fabric was recovered from [114] ditch fill. The use of glauconite-rich fabrics for similar forms can be evidence on Iron Age settlements in Essex and Kent. The assemblage from the Iron Age site at Farningham Hill included glauconite-rich fabrics, which occur in foot-ring bowls or jars. These are dated mid 3rd to mid 1st century BC. The use of glauconite-rich fabrics continued in use in Kent throughout the Later pre-Roman Iron Age, focusing particularly in the Medway valley (Thompson 1982, 31). These fabrics do not appear to have survived the conquest, which would suggest that the sherd from [114] could range in date from *c* 3rd century BC – AD 50. The lack of glauconite-rich fabrics in the large pit group would suggest that this sherd relates to a later phase of activity. However this sherd is in a very abraded condition and was recovered from the fill of a ditch that surrounded a Saxon burial.
- 18.6 The Roman pottery was recovered as single sherds, in pit, ditch and posthole fills and one unstratified sherd. The pottery is, where identifiable, of local Kentish production and includes the rim of a Black-burnished fabrics 2 everted-rimmed jar (CAT R14.1) and North Kent /Upchurch fine grey ware (CAT R16). The grey sandy ware sherds are probably also local, but are unsourced at present. The diagnostic sherds date from the later 1st (CAT R16) and early 2nd century (CAT R14.1). There is nothing to suggest more than one phase of Roman is present. However all but one of the Roman sherds were recovered from the fills of ditches around Anglo Saxon graves and are therefore residual.
- 18.7 The Frankish bottle is an import from northern France. It was found in the grave of an adult male [246] who was also buried with a high quality silver buckle with garnet mounts and the latest shield found on the site. The pot was placed by the feet, on the right (south) side of the grave.
- 18.8 The tall-necked chaff-tempered jar from [290] is probably a local product. It was placed at the foot of the grave, on the right side of the grave. No bone survived but the presence of a spear indicates that this was a male grave.
- 18.9 The chaff-tempered jar from [293] is also probably a local product. It was found by the head of a child; the presence of a spear suggests that this was the grave of a boy.
- 18.10 The medieval sherd was intrusive in grave [214], while one post-medieval sherd was found in the ?geotechnical pit [112], the other is unstratified.

19. Conservation

- 19.1 Two ceramic pots were conserved in 1999 to stabilise them.
- 19.2 There are no conservation requirements for the pottery or implications for long term storage posed by further analysis.
- 19.3 It would not be appropriate to consider discard for this material.

20. **Comparative material**

- 20.1 The vessels from the large pit assemblage [342] and [383] find parallels amongst other contemporary groups from the region, particularly the material from Barham Downs and an enclosed Iron Age settlement (site 8) at Bridge (Macpherson-Grant 1980). This assemblage also contains both coarse and finer wares and importantly includes foot-ring bases amongst other vessels which arguably could be dated to an earlier period. In the discussion of this group Cunliffe states,
- ‘either the collection reflects earlier occupation of the site (Barnham Downs) or that the basic forms, once introduced in the earlier period (ie 1000-800 BC) continued in use for a long time. The two explanations are not mutually exclusive but in the absence of large well-stratified groups for study, it is impossible to be more precise’ (Cunliffe 1980, 178).
- 20.2 Clearly the Cuxton pit group is an important addition to this discussion as a well-stratified, large assemblage, which appears to derive directly from settlement activity. The regional implications of this are important because these comparative assemblages are some distance from Cuxton; published contemporary or comparable assemblages from the nearby locality are clearly lacking.
- 20.3 No exact parallel have yet been found for the very unusual form of the tall-necked jar from [246], which probably imitates a Frankish bottle. In this it may be compared with a bottle from Strood, which was thought to be of Franko-Kentish type (Swanton 1973, 146, Fig.55). It has a biconical body, rouletting on the shoulder, and a much wider neck than is usually seen on imported wares, with a marked cordon around it (*ibid*, Fig.55g); the fabric of this pot is unknown.
- 20.4 The profile of the jar from [293] is similar to a vessel from Sittingbourne, Kent (Myres 1975, Fig.16, No.3763).
- 20.5 Frankish bottles like that from [246] were produced at a number of centres in Northern France (Evison 1979, 30; Bayard and Thouvenot 1993, 317-8), where they were in use during the 5th and 6th centuries. Most known English examples are from sites in the eastern part of Kent which are near to the Channel, notably in Thanet (Sarre and Monkton, Margate and Broadstairs), and in the Dover area (*ibid*, 57; 92, Table 1; 110; Map 3); an example has also been found at Saltwood. The form of the Cuxton bottle is rather more rounded than most published English finds, which tend to have more ovoid or biconical bodies and slightly

wider necks; a close parallel in form, although not in decoration, is published by Bayard and Thouvenot (1993, 317; Fig.15; No.3). Rouletted decoration like that on the Cuxton bottle (*ibid*, type 1d), however, has been noted at the cemeteries of Faversham, Buckland Kingston and St Peters, the latter having the closest parallel for the decoration on the Cuxton find (*ibid*, 8-13; 68; Map 3 and Fig.3b; Evison 1987, Fig.49, No.2).

21. Potential for further work

21.1 The study of the Iron Age material should assist the following Fieldwork Event Aims:

- *Provide information on the Iron Age land use, environment and economy.*

21.2 The size, condition and character of the Early Iron Age assemblage means it has potential to contribute to the Fieldwork Event Aim relating to the Iron Age land use and economy. The assemblage is also important for ceramic studies of this period and has the potential to provide information on the fabrics and forms in use and to compare these to the few other groups from the region.

21.3 The association of this well-dated assemblage with a well-preserved collection of daub has the potential to provide important information on construction techniques used in this period. From initial assessment the daub would appear to derive from a structural use.

21.4 The Roman pottery is of little potential beyond providing evidence for Roman activity in the area. No further work is recommended for the Roman material.

21.5 The study of the Saxon pottery should assist the following Fieldwork Event Aims:

- *To establish a chronology for the cemetery.*

21.6 The tradition of chaff-tempered pottery is long-lived, but the general dating of the other finds places the pots from [290] and [293] in the 7th century; it seems unlikely that they are heirlooms. Frankish bottles occur in both domestic and funerary contexts on the continent; it has been suggested that they mainly die out in the second half of the 6th century. In England, however, the type appears to continue rather later, and Professor Evison, favours a late 6th to 7th century date for both the Kentish examples and those from the Pas-de-Calais (Evison 1979, 45; MacPherson-Grant 1993, 171). The find from [246] is thus probably contemporary with the other grave goods.

21.7 The medieval sherd indicates that grave [214] may have been disturbed in the 13th century.

- *To help determine burial practices.*

21.8 All three Saxon pots were found in male graves. The simplest pot was from the child grave, and this was found by the head. The import and possible copy of an

import either were, or probably were, associated with the adults, and both were placed at the feet. This indicates possible different burial practices for adults and children, and possibly a hierarchy in the males, as the imported bottle was from one of the richer male burials. On the Continent decorated bottles occur in both domestic and funerary contexts, but in England they are primarily associated with Kentish burials which are considered to be Christian; they must, therefore, be part of some non-pagan ritual (Evison 1979, 57-8). There is scope to develop this field of research when the finds are considered together with full grave inventories.

21.9 The following Landscape Zone aims (towns and their rural landscapes 100 BC - AD 1700) may be addressed when the finds are considered together with the other accessions:

- *The economy of human populations using the landscape, including trade and contact with other populations.*

21.10 The chaff-tempered wares could have been produced quite locally, but the Frankish bottle is evidence of some contact, direct or indirect, with the Continent. It is probable that bottles such as the Cuxton find entered the country via Dover.

- *New research aims:*

21.11 The form and decoration of the imported bottle are new additions to the typological corpus for Kent and merit analysis and discussion as such. It is also important that the bottle from Strood and other relevant parallels within Kent, including the Saltwood bottle, are examined to compare their fabrics. Scientific analysis such as Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectroscopy (ICPS) or Neutron Activation analysis is desirable to relate the imported bottle to the data on other Kentish and continental finds which have already been studied (Cowell 1979) and to help establish whether the source is in Northern France or in Belgium.

1.1.3

1.1.4

1.1.5 *Further Work*

21.12 It is recommended that further work on the Iron Age material should include:

- Define fabric descriptions for Early Iron Age pottery and integrate into CAT fabric series
- Comparative study of other Early Iron Age groups from the region
- Prepare publication catalogue for illustrated vessels
- Prepare publication text for assemblage

21.13 It is recommended that further work on the Anglo-Saxon material should include:

- Fabric analysis of the imported bottle (including ICPS and comparative study of other bottles)
- Comparative research (literature)
- Discussion with other specialists, notably Prof. Vera Evison
- Integration with stratigraphic and other finds data
- Compilation of catalogue

- Writing of report
- Illustration
- Photography

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Table 7: Assessment of post Roman pottery, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments (i.e. fabric groups/ form/ type/
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			(Spot date)	presence of decoration)
380 (290)	1	877	EM	EMS4. Complete tall-necked jar. Handmade in a chaff-tempered fabric. Ovoid body, separated from the upright neck by a pronounced cordon. 580-700 AD
381 (293)	1	602	EM	EMS4. Shouldered jar with flaring rim and very slightly sagging base, containing a cremation. Handmade in a reduced chaff-tempered fabric. 580-700 AD
246	3=1	817	EM	EMS9? Frankish wheel-thrown bottle in a hard sandy greyware, slightly abraded. Light vertical burnish on the upper body; horizontal bands of unevenly applied rouletting or stamped decoration on the shoulder and girth. Where visible, this forms a segmented cable design (a closely spaced curving 'Z' motif). 580-700
214.7	1	2	MD	M19G jug 1170-1350 AD

Key to the post-Roman fabrics codes:

EMS9 frankish

EMS4 Chaff-tempered ware

M19G Green glazed French whiteware

PARSONAGE FARM

APPENDIX 2: ASSESSMENT OF MEDIEVAL POTTERY

Lyn Blackmore

Conservation by Liz Barham

23. Introduction

23.1 This assessment refers only to material from the 1998 phase of excavation; finds from the work in 1997 have been reported on elsewhere (URL 1997). The 1998 assemblage comprises a large collection of domestic pottery; most was recovered by hand, but some was recovered from the sieved samples. From the ceramic dating used by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, the bulk of the collection can be related to occupation between c.1125-1250/1300.

23.2 The study of the material should assist the following fieldwork aims:

- *to determine the function and economic basis of the site;*
- *to establish a dated sequence of occupation and use;*
- *through snapshot profiles of the main groups, it can inform on the interaction of the site with the local area (in terms of pottery supply and use (see below).*

24. Methodology

24.1 The pottery was recorded on a context-by context basis using standard Museum of London proforma sheets. The different fabrics were isolated using a binocular microscope (x20) and compared with samples from the Canterbury Archaeological Trust reference collection, in conjunction with John Cotter (CAT). Once the identifications had been agreed, sherds of the same fabric types were recorded and bagged together, where possible by vessel or by form. For the Ashford ware, fabric code M39 is not used here as it is being phased out in Canterbury. The data was entered on the MoLAS Oracle database and the records converted to an Excel file in the CTRL standard tabulated format. More detail is, therefore, available, if required.

25. Quantification

1.1.6 Totals

25.1 Including sieved material, a total of 3,949 sherds of medieval pottery was recovered from 172 contexts (total weight 59.438 Kg). Only seven sherds are of post-medieval date (weight 16g). After sorting and reboxing the pottery fills 26 standard boxes. The distribution of the pottery by context is shown in Table 3, which shows that the finds from pit fills [166], [164] and the general occupation

surface [382] amount to over half the assemblage by sherd count (47% by weight). Pit [918] and the primary moat fill [190] contained 110 and 91 sherds, but all other contexts contained less than 65 sherds. Of the other contexts, 124 have less than ten sherds, and most of the others have less than 50 sherds; the same pattern applies to weight, with 104 contexts having less than 100g.

1.1.7

1.1.8 *Fabrics*

25.2 In all 25 different medieval fabrics were identified, but the assemblage is overwhelmingly dominated by the local Ashford-type ware (Grove and Warhust 1952). The most common type, which contains abundant ?fossil shell (fabric EM.M5), amounts to c 80% of the total medieval assemblage by sherd count. The later Ashford fabrics M40A (which contains sparse shell), and fabric M40B (which contains no shell) each amount to c 5% of the material by sherd count. Fabric M40C amounts to 21 sherds, most from a jug with ring-and-dot stamps. These three fabrics grade into one another, and it is not always easy to draw clear distinctions between them. These totals must, therefore, be treated with caution, but give a good guide the overall composition of the group.

25.3 All other fabrics are very much in the minority. The most common types are the reduced greywares M38A and M38B (c.2.5% of the assemblage by count and weight) and Tyler Hill ware (fabric M1; Blackmore 1988, 252; 261-2), which amounts to 69 sherds (c 2% by count and weight). Other regional wares comprise a range of other sand-and-shell-tempered fabrics, with a few gritty wares which are probably from Kent. London finewares (M5) are quite well represented (36 sherds from up to 21 different jugs). Five sherds of green-glazed whiteware (M19G) are probably from France, but could be from Surrey, while other imports are limited to one sherd each of Saintonge polychrome ware, North French Monochrome ware, Langerwehe stoneware and Valencian lustreware.

1.1.9 *Forms*

25.4 Over 80% of the assemblage comprises locally made jars and cooking pots (the latter defined by external sooting); several of these have applied strips or dimples around the shoulder. The range of forms present in fabric EM.M5 is shown in Table 4. A range of different rim profiles was noted (including flat-topped, bevelled, inverted; rounded, hooked, squared). Locally made jugs and dishes are also well represented; many have incised decoration. A few jugs in fabric M40B are slip-decorated while one in fabric M40C has ring-and-dot stamped decoration ([166][190]). Also present are up to five cauldrons, a number of curfews, dishes and spouted bowls and a dripping dish. Several of these are decorated with incised lines or thumbing.

25.5 Two unusual straight-sided 'jars' inverted rims (or perforated bases) are identified as industrial vessels ([166][190]). Of special interest are part a model horse, possibly a toy ([335]) and a large flat-based dish (diameter c 350mm) with external flange and slot cut for drainage; the latter may be beehive base or a press used in a dairy or similar situation (see below)

1.1.10 *Date*

25.6 Almost all contexts are dated to after 1125, but four are broadly dated to 1075-1225/1350. Some finds from the evaluation and a few sherds from other contexts also appear to be typologically earlier than the main occupation and are possibly of Late Saxon date; the real amount of residual material needs to be confirmed. The end date for most groups is placed at 1250, but many could run to 1270-1300, while nine definitely date to after 1270; two of the latter are post-medieval.

1.1.11 *Scanned pottery.*

25.7 This would seem to comprise a range of similar wares as the above, with Ashford wares being by far the most common; some pottery was dated to the 11th century. One sherd of Saintonge ware was also found.

26. Provenance

26.1 Taken by sub-group, the most significant clusters are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: The larger pottery clusters by sub -group (over 1 kg)

Subgroup	Feature	Contexts	Total sherds	ENV	Weight
481	Destruction debris	480	56	11	1028
207	Rubbish pit	589	20	7	1032
272	Pit	560	23	6	1047
88	Non-structural cut	558	45	13	1110
156	Ditch/drain/gully?	190	922	60	1678
396	Rubbish pit	918	110	63	2396
81	Pit	280,600, 601,602	211	40	3050
359	Occupation	382	528	363	7271
179	Pit	164	527	391	8108
180	Pit	166	1081	467	12871

ENV Estimated number of vessels

26.2 The pottery from the 17 deposits below the general occupation surface in the central area of the site [382] was considered to see if there was any difference between the fabrics and forms between these and those in or above ([382] the large dumped layer). On the whole these groups are very similar to those on the rest of the site ([582], [593], [657], [825], [839], [887], [934], [935], [937], [946]). Two layers on different sides of building 3 could possibly be earlier in the sequence ([581], [847]) but these can only be broadly dated to 1075-1350. Three layers contain material dating to after 1225 ([361], [577] and [809]), suggesting that most of the occupation dates to the 13th century, or that the finds relate to the abandonment of the property.

26.3 A large amount of pottery (528 sherds) was found in the general occupation surface [382] around the buildings, but as this covered a large area the density of sherds is perhaps not that great. The date of this group is uncertain. The most

notable finds are two decorated lugged handles from cauldrons which appear quite early in style, but the finds are dominated by local wares identical to those seen in the other contexts, notably [164] and [166]. There are, however, sufficient later sherds of Tyler Hill ware and M40C, to indicate that this group dates to after 1250, even if the Langerwehe stoneware and late medieval Tyler Hill ware are intrusive.

- 26.4 The most important concentration of pottery was in two large dumps of pottery in pits located well outside the area of the building, in pits cut by the moat of medieval phase III. Of these, pit fill [164] contained 527 sherds, while [166] contained 1081 sherds from up to 465 vessels. Both include fragments from several London ware jugs and numerous large sherds.
- 26.5 The presence of sherds from the same pots in pit groups [164] and [166] shows that they are contemporary. Pit fill [166] and the primary moat fill [190] are also linked by sherds from an M40C jug with ring-and-dot stamps. Context [190] can also be linked to the general occupation surface [382]. Contexts [308], [349], [361] and [375] are linked by the presence of sherds from the same north French whiteware jug.
- 26.6 Of the 136 sherds from the moat, 91 are from the primary fill [190], which contains other wares indicating that it relates to the general dumping in the late 13th century. All the other wares also appear to be contemporary with the main occupation.
- 26.7 Only two sherds of Ashford ware EM.M5 from the possible mill leet were examined in this assessment, but more pottery, thought to be of 11th century date, was noted in the evaluation report. The real amount of this earlier material must be established (see 7.1).
- 26.8 The industrial vessels were found in [166] (pit) and [190] (moat). The beehive base or dairy press was found in [767] and [769], with a similar sherd from [822].

1.1.12 Condition

- 26.9 Much of the pottery is abraded and comprises quite small pieces, but some contexts, notably [164] and [918] include some quite large and relatively unabraded sherds which cannot have travelled far. Most of the shell-tempered wares are leached, but this reflects the nature of the fossil shell rather than the conditions on the site, as the shell in other shell-tempered wares appears quite fresh.

27. Conservation

- 27.1 Up to ten pieces are worthy of reconstruction for display, but there are no other conservation requirements. The need for restoration work cannot be ascertained until the pottery has been laid out and studied in relation to the stratigraphic sequence, which may yield more sherd links.

- 27.2 A time estimate for conservation work on these items cannot be made until the chosen pieces are identified and examined.

28. Comparative material

1.1.13 *General parallels for Ashford ware*

- 28.1 The most relevant site is that of the supposed kiln at Potter's Corner, Ashford (Grove and Warhurst 1952; Streeten 1982, 87). Here a rather narrower range of very similar forms was found, including the same distinctive curfew form (published as a bowl: Grove and Warhurst 1952, Figs.4, 5). Many features of the Ashford wares are also seen on Tyler Hill wares.

1.1.14 *Relevant sites*

- 28.2 The closest comparable domestic site is the 13th century moated manor at Pivington (Rigold 1962). Finds from as Eynsford Castle (Rigold 1971; 1973) and other excavated moated properties in Kent are also relevant to the study of the material from Parsonage Farm.

- 28.3 Other assemblages to be considered include finds from the nearby site of Mersham (excavations of 1998). To the south, Ashford-type wares have been noted at the hospital of SS Stephen, New Romney, which spans the period 1190-1320 or later (Rigold 1964), at Westwood, Lyminge, just to the north of Hythe and at the Manor House, Hythe. At both the latter sites decorated M40C jugs similar to that from ARC PFM 98 have been found (J Cotter pers comm; Philp 1996, 137-41; Fig.4). In Dover, useful comparative material has been found at Townwall Street (Cotter in prep) and in 12th to 13th century levels at Dover Castle (Rigold 1967, 92). Fabrics EM.M5 and M40B have also been found at Church Hougham, near Folkestone (Cotter forthcoming). To the east of Ashford, a jug in fabric M40B has been found with pottery dated to 1125-1250 near the site of a probable ford across the Great Stour between Kennington and Wye, not far from Ashford (Cotter *et al* 1993, Fig.25). Canterbury was mainly supplied by the Tyler Hill kilns and offers fewer parallels.

1.1.15 *Jug with ring-and-dot decoration*

- 28.4 Parallels include a jug from Fordwich in fabric M40B or M40C (J Cotter pers comm). A Tyler Hill jug with similar ring and dot stamps was found in Canterbury in a context broadly dated to 1225-1300 at St John's Hospital, Northgate (unpublished, J Cotter pers comm).

1.1.16 *Tyler Hill face jug*

- 28.5 Jugs of this type have been found in Canterbury (*eg.* Wilson 1983, Fig.85, No.140; Fig.101, No.397; Fig.125, no.773).

1.1.17 *London wares*

- 28.6 These can be paralleled in the City of London (Pearce *et al* 1985).

1.1.18 *'Industrial' forms*

28.7 No parallels have been found for the two jars with inverted rims/perforated bases or the dish-shaped vessel with flanged base from [767][769]. Jars with unusual bases found at Laverstock were interpreted as beehive bases (Musty *et al* 1969, 107) but this is only one of the possible uses for the present find.

29. **Potential for further work**

29.1 The study of the material will assist the following Fieldwork Event Aims:

- *To establish a dated sequence of occupation and use.*

29.2 The finds show that most pottery is of much the same period and gives a good guide to the main period of occupation. Some pieces, however, appear to be stylistically earlier and suggest that there may have been earlier occupation in another part of the site which remains to be found. It should be a primary aim of the research to establish the date and quantity of the earlier finds (by stratigraphic, typological and comparative analysis) in order to gain a better understanding of the development of the site.

29.3 It would seem that the large groups from pit groups [164] and [166] were discarded at one time and that most finds from them should be contemporary. Closer analysis may reveal areas with greater or lesser amounts of residual or later pottery, which will help interpret the site and determine whether the larger groups of finds represent the clearance of the property.

- *To determine the function and economic basis of the site.*

- 29.4 Spatial analysis of the pottery may help determine the organisation of the building complex within the moat and the function of the different rooms. All the larger groups can be used to help to determine the function and economic basis of the site. Contexts with few sherds may be less significant for the pottery analysis, but they will help to define the extent and morphology of structures/features in which they were found and to interpret the function of these areas. The general lack of pottery in the moat, for example, suggests that it was regularly cleaned out (see above, 4.2.6).
- 29.5 The range of material suggests that most of the pottery is from a kitchen or food preparation area, although the jugs and curfews may have been used in other rooms. The number of cooking pots and their general homogeneity suggest that either catering was in bulk or that the pots were not long-lived and were regularly replaced (see below). The presence of jugs from London and the continent indicates the wide connections of the house and suggest a degree of luxury in the main apartments. Residue analysis of the beehive base/dairy or distillation vessel may help clarify its function.
- 29.6 The following Landscape Zone aims (Towns and their rural landscapes 100 BC-AD 1700) may be addressed:
- *Did population increase and concentration effect natural resource exploitation and accelerate environmental change?*
- 29.7 The Parsonage Farm site appears to coincide with the peak of the production period of the possible industry at Potter's Corner, Ashford, which probably exploited local clay resources and woodland. As an important client, it may have prompted the development of the local pottery, and the abandonment of the Parsonage Farm site may have contributed to the closure of the pottery. It is therefore important to establish that the pottery from the site is the same as that from the 'kiln' and the provenance of the clay. Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometry of ware EM.M5 from PFM98, sherds from Potter's Corner and clay from local deposits would help to determine whether the pottery exploited local clay deposits.
- *How were settlements and rural landscapes organised and how did they function?*

- 29.8 Comparison of the assemblage with others in the area will help understand the wider economy of the property at Parsonage Farm, and patterns of trade and communication. The relative proportion of different wares on the site is of interest, both as an indicator of the status of the site and in terms of pottery distribution. The number of imported London ware jugs were found, together with hints of continental imported wares used on the site suggests a relatively high standard of living at Parsonage Farm. Some forms in the local ware, such as the two cauldron rims with triangular lug handles from [382], appear to be unique in Kent and may indicate special commissions. Analysis of the distribution of the pottery on the site may help to show how it functioned.
- 29.9 The relationship of the pottery and tile industries, as reflected in this assemblage, should also be studied to better understand the interaction of the site with the local community.
- 29.10 The assemblage differs both from the moated site at Pivington, where no London wares were identified, and from sites closer to Dover, where Wealden and Tyler Hill wares are more equally balanced (Cotter in prep).). Special finds, such as the decorated M40C jug, are particularly suitable for plotting trade networks and distribution patterns that extend beyond normal consumerism. The distribution of continental imports in Kent is not yet well understood. Those from Parsonage Farm probably reached the site via Dover; although few in number they will help in future studies of marketing and trade in Kent (see also additional research aims).
- 29.11 The following wider research aim is important to this study:
- *How can the pottery contribute to the development of Kentish Pottery studies?*
- 29.12 If the pottery is fully analysed and published as a standard pottery report within the context of the site, the local landscape and other CTRL projects, the results would be of local and regional importance (see 1.2). The following seeks to demonstrate the value of the collection to pottery specialists, and the possible by-products of its publication. As noted by Streeten (1982, 87), archaeological evidence for medieval pottery production in Kent is more scarce than in other counties, the only definite kilns being at Tyler Hill and in Canterbury. The site at Potter's Corner, only a short distance from Parsonage Farm is one of only two other known earlier medieval production centres in the county; it was not properly excavated and the finds have never been fully published. The need to understand the site and the industry has been long recognised, and most recently highlighted by Cotter (in prep).
- 29.13 At present information on Ashford-type fabrics and forms is limited. The 'kiln' site was not properly excavated, the interim note contains nothing which hints at the presence of shell inclusions in the ware, and the forms are presented somewhat randomly (Grove and Warhust 1952). The textural analysis carried out by Streeten (1982) concentrated on sandy, rather than shell-tempered wares, and is based on the 1952 finds, which may not be fully representative. Most of his

work is in an unpublished thesis, and only two fabric graphs of Potter's Corner ware have been published (*ibid*, 92; Fig.38B; Fig.41B). The descriptions by Cotter (forthcoming; in prep) are based on finds from Folkestone and Dover where, again, the full range of wares and forms is lacking. Comparison of the wares is required to ensure that they are the same.

29.14 Stratigraphic and typological analysis of the pottery from Parsonage Farm will also help refine the dating of the Ashford industry. The finds from the 'kiln' site were first dated to the 13th century (Grove and Warhurst 1952), but the Parsonage Farm group and finds from other sites (J Cotter pers comm) suggest that it was active in the 12th century and that some sherds are even older than this. Fabric analysis and illustration, therefore, will be of great importance in helping to define the output of the Ashford pottery industry. The assessment of the pottery from Parsonage Farm has already shown that a form published as a bowl in the interim report on the Ashford 'kiln' (Grove and Warhurst 1952), is in fact a curfew. New questions to be addressed include whether it can be shown that the stylistically earlier pieces in EM.M5 are genuinely older and if they are from the same source as the more sandy wares. Are the later sandy wares (M40A-C) all from the same source, or was the industry dispersed in a number of workshops? Until such time as a kiln is discovered, the report on the Parsonage Farm assemblage, if comprehensive, will become a standard reference for students of Kentish medieval pottery.

29.15 At present there are few well-stratified medieval assemblages from Kent which have been classified and quantified in an accessible manner, and pottery use and supply in rural south-east Kent is poorly understood. The data from the Parsonage Farm excavation will form a foundation block for the development of Kentish pottery studies. It will be an essential tool for comparing the site with other contemporary domestic assemblages such as finds from Dover (Cotter in prep; Cotter forthcoming), and for addressing questions such as the distribution of pottery and the relationship of the medieval markets to their hinterland (Streeten 1982, 87)

1.1.19 *Further work*

29.16 For the interpretation of the site, further quantification and stratigraphic analysis will help number of vessels present at different times, and determine the chronology of the different rim forms. Some of these finds are photogenic (eg decorated sherds, cauldron fragments, dripping dish) and many are suitable for illustration; they will offer an excellent snapshot of the range of wares in use in an upper class kitchen in mid-13th century Kent. Comparative studies (to include visits to other collections) will help show more clearly how the site compares to others in the region.

29.17 Thin section analysis and Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometry (ICPS) are recommended in order to identify the types of shell in fabrics EM.M5, and in M40A, M40B and M40C. It was formerly thought that the shell was of fossil origin, but some sherds identified as EM.M5 appear contain gastropods, which suggest that the clay was taken from more recent deposits which are adjacent to a

Table 4: The distribution of the forms in Ashford fabric EM.M5

Form	Count	Weight	Maximum vessels
Bowl	10	327	6
Socketed bowl	1	25	1
Cauldron	7	828	5
Cooking pot	2809	35777	1604
Curfew	126	3772	23
Dish	38	1092	20
Dripping dish	2	311	1
Industrial vessel	2	76	2
Jar	1	4	1
Jug	160	2410	25
Miscellaneous	3	3	2
Pipkin	2	95	1
Unidentified	40	495	19

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Table 5: Assessment of pottery, quantifications and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Early date	Late date	Period	Comments (Fabrics, forms, decoration: see below for key)
0	1	13	1500	1600	PM	PM5 JUG MEDL
101	10	171	1225	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M1 JUG; M40A CP; M5 JUG (NFR, BAL APST)
114	2	5	1075	1225	MD	EM33 CP
152	3	44	1200	1350	MD	EM.M5 CP; M40B JUG WSD
153	1	17	1175	1400	MD	M40B JUG
164	527	8108	1250	1270	MD	EM.M5 CP (APTH, DIMP), JUG LATT,

						CURF, DISH; links with 166, 382 and 190
166	1075	12850	1225	1270	MD	EM.M5 CP (APST, DIMP, INCH), CURF (APD,THD), DISH (DIMP/INCW, INCW), DRIP STAB/INCW, INDV, JUG (LATT, INCD, STAB), PIP DIMP; EM3 CP; M1 CP, JAR, JUG (RILL); M38A JUG; M40A JUG (STAB); LOND JUG (BAL, NFR, SQU, WPEAR); links with 164, 190, 382
167	3	21	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
168	2	43	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (RILL)
169	2	17	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
170	1	8	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
171	2	24	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 BOWL (IMP), CP
172	27	403	1225	1250	MD	EM.M5 BOWL, CP; M1 JUG THBC
176	3	35	1225	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M1 JUG
179	2	16	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M40B CP
181	1	4	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
186	7	88	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M40B JAR, JUG THM
189	1	11	1175	1350	MD	M38A CP
190	91	1622	1250	1270	MD	EM.M5 BOWL, CP (APST, DIMP), DISH, JUG, INDV; M1 JUG
197	3	19	1175	1250	MD	M40A CP, DISH
201	4	93	1200	1250	MD	EM3 CP; M100 JUG; M40A DISH
206	0	2	1225	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M1 JAR
207	12	132	1270	1350	MD	EM.M5 CP; M5 JUG CON
207	1	5	1550	1700	PM	PM1 PIP
208	3	42	1225	1350	MD	EM.M5 CP; M1 JUG; M100 JUG BAL
213	11	204	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (APST, DIMP)
225	2	8	1175	1350	MD	M38A JUG INCD M40A JAR
228	21	138	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 BOWL, CP; M40A CP
231	31	440	1225	1350	MD	EM3A CP; M1 CP; M100 JUG THD; M19G JUG; M38A CP (RILL, STAB), DISH RILL; M40A CP; M40B JAR, JUG
233	2	13	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M40A CP
234	9	50	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
235	1	128	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CURF APST
236	0	9	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
237	3	84	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
245	1	3	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
253	54	830	1225	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (APTH,DIMP, INCH, RILL), CURF INCW, INDV; M1 JUG; M40A CP (RILL), JUG COMB; M40B CP, JUG BAL
255	3	14	1225	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M1 CP; M40A JAR
262	1	7	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
279	21	323	1225	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP, DISH, JUG RILL; EM3 DISH; M1 JUG (ANTH, INCW) ; M5 JUG (BAL, BAL WS)
280	46	1423	1380	1400	MD	EM.M5 BOWL, CAUL APTH, CP; EM1 CP; EM3 CP, DISH GRGL; M1 CP APTH
306	8	56	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
307	5	82	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP

308	19	307	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (DIMP), CURF, DISH; M5 JUG; M19G? JUG
310	23	437	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (APTH); EM3 CP; M38A CP
311	12	307	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (APTH), DISH INCW; M40B JUG STAB
312	11	330	1250	1350	MD	EM.M5 CP CURF APTH, DISH, JUG; M38A CP; M53 JUG THM
318	3	43	1200	1350	MD	M40A CP; M40B JUG HD
327	25	636	1175	1350	MD	M40A CP
335	1	55	1350	1500	MD	M10 Figurine (toy horse)
344	2	209	1350	1550	MD	M10 JAR
349	4	27	1170	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; EM3A CP; M19G JUG
350	10	97	1250	1350	MD	EM.M5 CP DISH INCW; M38A JUG; M53 JUG; M5 JUG BAL
351	1	39	1475	1550	MD	CLM32 JUG STAB
356	1	13	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
359	2	29	1125	1225	MD	EM.M5 CP; EM3A CP
361	62	992	1225	1250	MD	EM.M5 BOWL IMP, CP (APTH); EM3A CP; M1 CP; M19G JUG RILL
375	5	19	1170	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M19G JUG RILL
376	4	70	1225	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M1 JUG THBC; M40B CP
380	27	311	1225	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M1 JUG (GRGL); LOND JUG BAL WHSL
382	528	7271	1375	1400	MD	EM.M5 CAUL (APTH) ,CP (APTH, DIMP), CURF, DISH, JUG (STAB); EM3 CP; EM36 BOWL STAB; LM1 JUG; M1 JUG; M19G JUG; M38A CP, JUG INCD; M40A CP (STAB), CURF, DISH, JUG (LATT, INCD, RILL); M40C JUG RLD; M5 JUG NFR; LM8 JAR . Links with 166 and 190
383	2	64	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M40B CP
390	27	740	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CAUL, CP (APTH, DIMP)
394	18	469	1225	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M1 JAR; M38A JUG INCH
396	3	12	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
400	9	235	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M40A CP
405	1	23	1175	1250	MD	M40A CP
406	1	9	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
409	1	6	1175	1250	MD	M40B CP
417	2	6	1200	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; LOND JUG BAL WHSL
419	4	159	1200	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M100 JUG; M40B JUG
426	2	73	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
429	1	16	1125	1350	MD	M38A JAR
431	1	3	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
435	1	7	1175	1250	MD	M40A CP
452	1	10	1075	1350	MD	M38A JAR
454	3	19	1175	1225	MD	EM3A CP; M40B CP
458	7	69	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M40A CP; M40A JAR
461	19	202	1200	1350	MD	M40B JUG RSD
467	2	6	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
468	9	127	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (DIMP)
469	4	27	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
471	11	211	1150	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (DIMP), JUG
474	47	682	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (APST, DIMP), DISH
480	56	1028	1225	1300	MD	EM.M5 CAUL INCW, CP; EM3 CP; M1

						JUG; M38A JUG INCH; M40A CP (APST), DISH; CM40B JUG (BAL, WHSL)
481	2	20	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
487	1	8	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
489	1	13	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 DISH
492	1	14	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
496	3	22	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP APTH; M40B CP
499	3	34	1225	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP DISH; M1 JAR
501	7	98	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M40A CP
503	3	51	1280	1350	MD	EM.M5 CP; M38A JUG NFR; M22P JUG
505	3	40	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
508	5	60	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M40A CP
513	1	31	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP APTH
515	15	144	1225	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M1 JUG RILL
517	14	134	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; EM3 CP, DISH; M38A CP DISH M38A
521	1	4	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
527	63	825	1175	1225	MD	EM.M5 CP (DIMP), CURF APTH; EM3A CP; M40A JUG INCH; M40B JUG
540	1	13	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
546	1	24	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
558	45	1110	1250	1400	MD	EM.M5 CP, CURF, JUG COMH; M38B JAR; M53 JUG
560	23	1047	1225	1250	MD	EM3 CP; M1 JAR; M40A CP
565	1	16	1100	1200	MD	EM31 CP
567	3	15	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
569	1	30	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
570	1	43	1250	1300	MD	EM.M5 CP; M40C MISC
577	1	14	1225	1375	MD	M1 CP
581	1	10	1075	1350	MD	M40B CP RILL
582	6	72	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
584	3	27	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
585	16	283	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; EM31 CP; M38A CP; M40B JUG (RILL, THBC), MISC
589	17	1032	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (DIMP)
593	6	101	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M40A CP
600	4	37	1125	1250	MD	EM3 CP
601	75	1453	1225	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (APTH); EM3 CP (DIMP, RILL); EM36 CP DIMP; M1 JAR; M38A CP; M40B JUG RILL
602	7	137	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (DIMP); M40A CP APTH; LOND JUG SQU
603	5	64	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
607	8	47	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M38A JUG INCD
610	5	36	1175	1250	MD	M1 JUG; M38A JUG
612	14	209	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M38A JUG COMB
613	1	4	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 JAR
614	1	23	1100	1250	MD	EM3 CP
615	4	43	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M40B JUG
626	1	11	1225	1350	MD	M1 JAR
628	2	27	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
648	8	30	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
657	10	171	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (APTH, IMP); M40B JAR

673	5	109	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (DIMP)
697	1	1	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
712	3	98	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M38A CP
743	6	11	1807	1900	PM	LPM7BJ SAUC
767	19	1232	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M40A CP APTH; M40B CP APTH, INDV
769	11	352	1250	1400	MD	EM.M5 CP M40B CP, INDV; M53 JUG
771	11	139	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
788	4	208	1175	1400	MD	M40B JAR
800	2	31	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP, M40A CP
809	20	159	1225	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (APTH); M1 JUG; M38A CP RILL; M40A CP
811	1	7	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
822	35	1037	1225	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M1 CP; M40B CP (APTH, STAB), INDV
824	13	323	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (APTH)
825	12	142	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (APTH); M38A CP
836	2	26	1225	1375	MD	M1 JUG RILL
838	2	29	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
839	16	200	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 BOWL SP STAB, CP, CURF; EM3 CP; M38A CP, JUG
842	3	23	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (DIMP)
844	3	40	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (DIMP); M40B JAR
847	1	8	1075	1350	MD	M38A CP
854	1	23	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
887	1	21	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
905	3	9	1125	1250	MD	EM22 CP
913	1	8	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
918	110	2396	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (APTH, DIMP, INCW), CURF
923	1	13	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
928	1	59	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
933	11	231	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CURF, MISC; M40A JUG INCH
934	7	53	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
935	1	10	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
937	8	124	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; M38A CP
946	5	57	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP; EM3 CP
980	2	19	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP, CURF APD
985	15	323	1225	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP, DISH INCW; M38B JUG (SLSH, STAB); M40A JAR
988	6	262	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
1042	1	5	1175	1400	MD	M40B JUG
1053	1	16	1175	1400	MD	M40A CP APST
1066	2	45	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (APST)
1069	92	683	1175	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP, JUG; EM3 CP; EM31 CP; M38A CP
1082	1	52	1175	1400	MD	M40A JUG
1100	5	18	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP (APST); M38B JAR ; M40B JAR
1113	3	58	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP, CURF
1114	2	18	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
1148	2	49	1125	1250	MD	EM.M5 CP
1165	2	15	1175	1250	MD	EM28 CP; EM31 CP
1177	1	42	1175	1400	MD	M40B JAR

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

Expansions for Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric codes

Fabric	Expansion	Range
EM.M5	Ashford Potter's Corner Sandy Ware with fossil shell	1125-1250
EM1	Canterbury Sandy Ware	1050-1225
EM22	N/W Kent Fine Sandy with Sparse Shell And Sparse grits	1125-1250
EM28	Kentish Sandy Ware With Shell +Sparse Flint	1175-1225
EM3	Misc Shelly Ware	1050-1250
EM31	?Kentish Coarse Sandy Ware With moderate shell	1100-1200
EM33	?E.Sussex Shell+ Flint-Tempered Coarse Sandy ware	1075-1225
EM36	N/W Kent Sandy And Shell-Tempered	1100-1250
EM3A	Misc Shelly-Sandy Ware	850-1225
LM1	Late Med Tyler Hill Ware	1375-1550
LM32	Wealden Orange-Buff Sandy with reduced Streaks	1475-1550
M1	Medieval Tyler Hill Ware	1225-1375
M5	Fine London-Type Ware	1080-1350
M10	Wealden-Type Pink-Buff Sandy Ware	1350-1550
M19G	N. French/Rouen Green-Glazed	1170-1350
M22P	Saintonge Polychrome Ware	1280-1350
M38A	N/W Kent Sandy Ware (Mainly Reduced)	1175-1350
M38B	N/W Kent Fine Sandy Ware (Reduced)	1175-1400
M40A	Ashford/Wealden Sandy with Sparse Chalk/Shell	1175-1400
M40B	Ashford/Wealden Sandy with V Rare Shell	1175-1400
M40C	Ashford/Wealden Fine Ware with Chalk, Shell+Flint	1250-1450
M53	Surrey/Wealden Ware	1250-1450
M100	Misc Unidentified Medieval	1200-1400
LM8	Langerwehe Stoneware	1350-1500
LM11	Early Valencian Lustreware	1380-1450
PM1	Local Post-Medieval Redware	1550-1700
PM5	Frechen Stoneware	1550-1700
LPM7BJ	Transfer-printed ware	1807-1900

Expansions for form codes

Form	Expansion
BOWL	Bowl
BOWL SP	Spouted Bowl
CAUL	Cauldron
CP	Cooking Pot
CURF	Curfew

DISH	Dish
DRIP	Dripping Dish
FIGU	Figurine
INDV	Industrial Vessel
JAR	Jar
JUG	Jug
JUG ANTH	Anthropomorphic Jug
JUG BAL	Baluster Jug
JUG CON	Conical Jug
JUG SQU	Squat Jug
JUG WPEAR	Waisted Pear-Shape Jug
MISC	Misc
PIP	Pipkin
SAUC	Saucer

Expansions for decoration

Code	Expansion
APD	Applied
APST	Applied Strip
APTH	Applied Thumbed Strip
ARC	Arcaded Slip Or Decorative Arcs (Eg Dutsd Tgw)
COMB	Combed
COMH	Horizontal Combing
COMW	Combed Wavy Or Curvilinear Decoration
DIMP	Dimpled (Finger Tip) Decoration
GRGL	Green Glaze
HD	Highly Decorated Style (Lond King)
IMP	Impressed
INCD	Incised Decoration
INCH	Incised Horizontal Decoration
INCW	Incised Wavy Or Curvilinear Decoration
LATT	Lattice
NFR	North French Style (Lond King)
PELL	Pellet Decoration (Lond King)
POLY	Polychrome
RDS	Ring And Dot Stamp
RILL	Rilled Decoration
RLD	Diamond Rouletting
RSD	Red Slip Decoration
SCAL	Scalloped
SLSH	Slashed
STAB	Stabbed
THBC	Continuous Thumbing (Basal)
THD	Thumbed Body Decoration (Not Applied)
THM	Thumbed
WHSL	White Slip
WSD	White Slip Decoration (Lond Chear)
WSGR	White Slip Green Glaze

NASHENDEN VALLEY, BORSTAL, KENT

1.1 Assessment of the Roman and Post-Roman Pottery

by Paul Booth

Introduction

- 1.1.1 Sixty-four sherds of Roman and later pottery were recovered from various locations during watching brief work in Nashenden Valley.
- 1.1.2 The recovery and study of the pottery was undertaken in accordance with the Fieldwork Event Aims (see section 2, main report), in particular 1 and 3. Where applicable reference was made of the CAT fabric series (Macpherson-Grant *et al.* 1995).

Methodology

- 1.1.3 All of the pottery was scanned and listed by context (see Table 1.2). Major fabric groups present were noted for each context assemblage. Fabric codes listed in Table 1.2 refer to the CAT series (Macpherson-Grant *et al.* 1995).

Quantifications

- 1.1.4 The totals of the pottery per context are listed in Table 1.2. Five very small groups (from 1 to 4 sherds) were of medieval or post-medieval date. Context group 44 (a pit fill) at chainage 52 + 000 was a larger assemblage of Roman material, consisting almost entirely of local reduced coarse wares. This material was in quite good condition, with variable sherd size but a high overall average sherd weight.

Table 1.2: A breakdown of the assemblage of Roman and post-Roman pottery by context (CAT fabric codes listed under comments)

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
(51 + 600) 1	1	5 g	late medieval - post-medieval	Green glazed
(51 + 800) 1	1	11 g	Medieval	Shell-tempered
(51 + 900) 38	4	18 g	Medieval (1 frag (3 g) poss. Roman)	Sand-tempered and flint-tempered fabrics
(52 + 000) 44 (includes material from sample 1)	55	1331 g	Range ?late 2nd-4th century, likely date late 3rd century	Mostly reduced wares, including R5 and ?R7, R14, R73 and LR1. Forms: jars & dishes
(53 + 300) 29	3	30 g	?19 th century	
Total	64	1395g		

Conservation

- 1.1.5 The pottery is adequately bagged and boxed for long term storage and will require no further conservation.

Comparative material

- 1.1.6 Similar forms and fabrics occur at the excavated villa site at Thurnham and reference should be made to this assemblage.

Potential for further work

- 1.1.7 None of the groups are of particular significance. The post-Roman material assists only in dating the features from which it derives. The Roman pit group is a more significant assemblage but as it is isolated is again of significance principally for dating and otherwise has no further potential.

WHITE HORSE STONE, AYLESFORD, KENT

1.2 Saxon, medieval and post-medieval Pottery

By Paul Blinkhorn

Introduction

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

Methodology

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

Quantification

- 1.2.5 The pottery was recorded using the codes and chronologies of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Fabric series for the county of Kent (Cotter forthcoming a and b), with the following types noted:
- 1.2.6 Fabrics identified
- EMS6, Ipswich ware, 725-850 (ARC BFW98 1 sherd, 17 g).
 - EM3A, E Kent shelly-sandy ware, 1075/1100-1200/25 (ARC PIL98 23 sherds, 198 g; ARC 420 487 sherds, 6978 g).
 - EM.M5, Ashford Potters Corner shell-filled sandy ware, 1125/50-1225/50 (ARC420 3 sherds, 114 g; ARC PIL98 34 sherds, 417 g; ARC BFW98 1 sherd, 3 g).

M1, Tyler Hill sandy ware, 1225-1350 (ARC PIL98 2 sherds, 54 g).
M5, London-type ware, 1140-1375 (ARC PIL98 9 sherds, 60 g; ARC420 17 sherds, 2428 g)
M38B, N or W Kent fine sandy ware, 1225/50 – 1400 (ARC BFW98 1 sherd, 1 g; ARC PIL98 3 sherds, 28g; ARC420 323 sherds, 5188 g).
M38C, N or W Kent hard fine sandy ware, 1325/50 - 1400 (ARC PIL98 11 sherds, 244 g).
M40B. Ashford/Wealden sandy ware, ?1200/25 – 1400 (ARC PIL98 2 sherds, 12 g).
M53, Surrey/Wealden white/cream/buff sandy ware, ?1250-1400/1500. (ARC420 1 sherd, 4 g).
PM43, Creamware, 1740-80 (ARC PIL98 1 sherd, 4 g).
LPM7BJ, Bone china, transfer printed, 1770-1925+ (ARC PIL98 2 sherds, 6 g).
LPM10, modern English Stoneware, 1800-1940 (ARC PIL98 1 sherd, 4 g).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Context	Count	Wt	Date	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
21	256	1899	MD	Mid 13thC	Late 13thC	Same London jug as 22 and 24, ?Surrey whiteware
22	1	1755	MD	Early 13thC	Mid 13thC	Near-whole London ware jug same as 21 & 24
24	422	9992	MD	Early 13thC	Mid 13thC	Same London jug as 21 and 22
25	4	7	MD	1225/50	1400	
34	145	990	MD	Early 13thC	Mid 13thC	Same vessels as 21 & 24
42	4	43	MD	1075/1100	1400	
50	1	22	MD	1075/1100	1200/25	
51	1	4	MD	1225/50	1400	
Total	834	14712				

Provenance

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

Comparative Material

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

Conservation

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

Assessment of Potential

Boarley Farm watching brief (ARC 420)

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

Pilgrim's Way (ARC PIL98)

- 1.2.16 The assemblage mainly comprised groups of sherds from a small number of vessels. Few featured sherds were noted, and most appeared to be bodysherds from jars,

many of which were sooted, and indicate domestic activity in the vicinity of the place of deposition.

- 1.2.17 Two sherds are worthy of note. A near-complete jug base in fabric M38C had at least two holes drilled through the basepad after firing. This vessel may have been a watering-pot, but with the upper part missing it is difficult to be sure of its exact function. A fragment of a glazed London ware (fabric M5) jug with applied scale decoration was also noted. Such vessels are well-known in the capital (e.g. Pearce *et al.* 1985, Figure 17, no. 28; Figure 60 no. 250), but their dating is very much dependent on vessel form, although applied scales were a staple of the imitation 'North French' type London ware jug production, which are largely early-mid 13th century in date.

Recommended further work

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

Acknowledgements

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

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WEST OF BLIND LANE, SEVINGTON, KENT

1.3 Assessment of Medieval Pottery

by Paul Blinkhorn

Introduction

- 1.3.1 A small assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered during excavation and strip, map and sample works at West of Blind Lane.
- 1.3.2 The majority of the pottery was hand retrieved, with smaller quantities being recovered by sieving of samples.
- 1.3.3 The material was recovered in accordance with the Landscape Zone Priorities and Fieldwork Event Aims for the project, which are set out in section 2 of the main report, above. The pottery was recovered in order to provide evidence for the dating of features, for the function of the settlement, and for the economic basis of the site.

Methodology

- 1.3.4 The sherds were counted and weighed by context. Minimum numbers of vessels were measured by rimsherd length. The sherds were recorded using the codes and chronologies of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Fabric series for the county of Kent (Cotter forthcoming a and b), with the following types noted:
- M1, Tyler Hill sandy ware, 1225-1350. 3 sherds, 120 g.
 - M38A, N or W Kent Sandy ware, Maidstone kiln? 1175/1200-1400. 1 sherd, 42 g.
 - M38B, N or W Kent fine sandy ware, 1225/50 – 1400. 1 sherd, 1 g.
 - M40B, Ashford/Wealden sandy ware, ?1200/25 – 1400. 39 sherds, 236 g.

Quantification and Provenance

- 1.3.5 The medieval pottery assemblage comprised 44 sherds with a total weight of 399 g. Most of the medieval pottery was redeposited in topsoil and subsoil contexts. The range of ware types present indicates that there was activity at some time between the later 12th or early 13th-14th century. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context is shown in Table 1.4.
- 1.3.6 The small size of most of the context-specific assemblages from this site makes it difficult to apply a refined chronology. The sherds from context 1006, the number given to a scatter of pottery which lay on the surface of the natural substrate, are all from a single vessel, although it is highly fragmented, and much of it is missing. Not surprisingly given that most of the pottery comes from topsoil and subsoil contexts, most groups were abraded to a greater or lesser degree, suggesting considerable disturbance, with the glazed wares in particular appearing to have suffered. The only pottery associated with features were the two sherds in context

2029, the fill of a posthole, and the single sherd in context 2107, the upper fill of a ditch 2108.

1.3.7 The three sherds of Tyler Hill wares are all jug handles, two of which are highly decorated, a typical trait of the industry (J Cotter pers comm).

1.3.8 It would appear therefore, from the limited evidence, that the medieval activity began in the later 12th or early 13th century, and may have continued into the 14th century.

Conservation

1.3.9 The pottery requires no special conservation measures.

Comparative Material

1.3.10 All the wares are well-known in the area, though few assemblages have been published. Since the medieval pottery almost entirely derives from topsoil and subsoil contexts it does not constitute a coherent assemblage and there would be little point in making detailed comparisons with other assemblages.

Potential for Further Work

1.3.11 Beyond dating a very small number of features, this pottery can contribute little to the interpretation of the site, or to the CTRL research aims.

Acknowledgements

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

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Table 1.4: Summary of medieval pottery

Context	Number	Weight (g)	Date	Early date	Late date	Comments
1006	35	206	MD	1200	1400	fabric M40B
1009	2	22	MD	1200	1400	fabric M40B
1024	3	17	MD	1225	1350	fabrics M1 and M40B
2024	1	64	MD	1225	1350	fabric M1
2029	2	48	MD	1225	1350	fabrics M1 and M38B
2107	1	42	MD	1175	1400	fabric M38A
<i>Total</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>399</i>				

EAST OF STATION ROAD/CHURCH LANE, SMEETH, KENT

1.4 Assessment of the Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

by Paul Blinkhorn

Introduction

1.4.1 Small groups of medieval and post-medieval pottery were hand-retrieved during excavations at Church Lane and East of Station Road.

1.4.2 The material was collected in order to provide dating evidence and economic information, in accordance with the Fieldwork Event Aims for the sites, which are set out in section 2 of the main document, above.

Methodology

1.4.3 The pottery from both sites was examined visually and recorded using the codes and chronologies of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Fabric series for the county of Kent (Cotter forthcoming a and b), with the following types noted at Church Lane:

- M1, Tyler Hill sandy ware, 1225-1350. 2 sherds, 16g.
- M38A, N or W Kent Sandy ware, Maidstone kiln? 1175/1200-1400. 2 sherds, 18 g.
- M38B, N or W Kent fine sandy ware, 1225/50 – 1400. 1 sherd, 2 g.
- M40B, Ashford/Wealden sandy ware, 1200/25 - 1400. 3 sherds, 43g.
- PM1: Red earthenware, 1550-1800. 1 sherd, 35 g.
- LPM7BJ, Bone china, transfer printed, 1770-1925+. 5 sherds, 23 g.

1.4.4 The following fabrics were identified at East of Station Road:

- EM3A, E Kent shelly-sandy ware 1075/1100-1200/25. 1 sherd, 6 g.
- PM1, Red earthenware, 1550-1800. 3 sherds, 121 g.
- PM5, Frechen Stoneware, 1525-1750. 1 sherd, 27 g.
- PM38, Notts/Derby Stoneware, 1670-1770. 2 sherds, 8 g.
- LPM5, Yellow ware, 1825/50 – 1900. 1 sherd, 29 g.
- LPM10, modern English Stoneware, 1800-1940. 1 sherd, 35 g.
- LPM15D, Later Staffordshire blue-bodied earthenware, 1875/1900-?1940. 1 sherd, 8 g.

Church Lane

Quantification

- 1.4.5 The medieval and post-medieval pottery assemblage from Church Lane comprised 58 sherds with a total weight of 383 g. One sherd (35 g) was early post-medieval, and five sherds (23 g) dated from the 19th century. The rest of the group (52 sherds, 325 g) comprised medieval wares. Most appear to have been redeposited in later contexts, with only four sherds stratified. The range of fabrics present indicates that the main period of medieval activity took place in the mid-late 13th-14th centuries. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context is shown in Table 2.

Provenance

- 1.4.6 All but two of the medieval sherds were found in topsoil and subsoil contexts (500, 501, 502, 525 and 527) with the result that the entire assemblage was highly fragmented, and abraded to a greater or lesser degree. The remaining two sherds were found in the primary and upper fill of ditch 505, the only feature which may be medieval in date. Because of the poor contexts in which the medieval and post-medieval pottery was found it is impossible to provide a refined chronology other than to suggest that the medieval activity was largely limited to the mid/late 13th – 14th centuries.

Comparative Material and Potential for Further Work

- 1.4.7 All the wares are well-known in the area, although little has been published. Although the pottery is not in primary context, and is of little significance in terms of the interpretation of the site, it is nonetheless of some interest in terms of the ceramic chronology of the area.

East of Station Road

Quantification and Provenance

- 1.4.8 The post-Roman pottery assemblage from East of Station Road comprised ten sherds with a total weight of 226 g. All the post-Roman pottery was post-medieval, and dateable to the 18th century or later apart from a single residual medieval sherd. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context is shown in Table 5.
- 1.4.9 A single residual and heavily abraded medieval sherd aside, all the post-Roman pottery was post-medieval, and dateable to the 18th century or later, with most dateable to the 19th or 20th centuries. All the post-medieval sherds were unabraded, suggesting that they had been subject to little post-depositional disturbance. Apart from a small number of unstratified sherds, it was all found in the primary fill of ditch 1204=1324 where it may have become deposited as a result of some local disturbance.

Potential for Further Work

- 1.4.10 The post-Roman pottery from this site is of little significance in terms both of the interpretation of the site and the CTRL research aims.

Acknowledgements

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

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Table 2: Church Lane - summary of medieval and post-medieval pottery

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Date	Comments (CAT fabric series codes)
500	34	201	19thC?	M38A, M38B, M40B, M1, LPM7BJ
501	13	60	19thC?	M38B, M40B, LPM7BJ
502	1	12	1225/50 – 1400	M38B
506	1	2	1225/50 – 1400	M38B
507	1	4	1200/25 - 1400	M40B
525	1	6	1200/25 - 1400	M40B
527	7	98	M16thC	M38A, M38B, M40B, M1, PM1
Total	58	383		

Table 5: East of Station Road: summary of post-medieval pottery

Context	Number	Weight (g)	Date	Comments (CAT fabric series codes)
600	3	14	18/19thC	EM3A, PM38
1332	7	220	20thC?	PM1, PM5, LPM5, LPM10, LPM15D
<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>234</i>		

SOUTH OF SNARKHURST WOOD, HOLLINGBOURNE

1.5 Post-Roman Pottery

by Paul Blinkhorn

South of Snarkhurst Wood Watching Brief (SDS) ARC 420/99 66+300 - 67+100

Introduction

- 1.5.1 The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprised 4 sherds with a total weight of 59g. Two sherds (35g) were of medieval date, and the remaining two post-medieval.

Methodology

- 1.5.2 The sherds were counted and weighed by context. The pottery was recorded using the codes and chronologies of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) Fabric Series for the county of Kent (Cotter forthcoming a and b). The sherd weight and count by context is shown in Table 1.7. The following fabrics were noted:

- EM3A, E Kent shelly-sandy ware, 1075/1100-1200/25.
- EM.M5, Ashford Potters Corner shell-filled sandy ware, 1125/50-1225/50.
- PM1, Red earthenware, 1550-1800.
- LPM7BJ, Bone china, transfer printed, 1770-1925+.

- 1.5.3 The pottery has no potential for further study in pursuit of the research aims of the project, and could be discarded.

Musket Lane (Site ARC 420/99, 67+900)

- 1.5.4 The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprised five sherds (66 g), all from context 147. It was recorded using the codes and chronologies of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Fabric series for the county of Kent (Cotter forthcoming a and b)), as follows:

- EM3A, E Kent shelly-sandy ware 1075/1100-1200/25. 1 sherd, 6 g.
- M38C, N or W Kent hard fine sandy ware, 1325/50 - 1400. 1 sherd, 17 g.
- PM1, Red earthenware, 1550-1800. 2 sherds, 29 g.
- PM5, Frechen Stoneware, 1525-1750. 1 sherd, 14 g.

- 1.5.5 The assemblage is likely to date from the mid-late 16th century. It offers no potential for further study in pursuit of the project's research aims, and could be discarded.

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Acknowledgements

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

Table 1.7: Post-Roman pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context, divided by fabric type

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Comments
1	1	15	1075/1100-1200/25	EM3A
1	1	20	1125/50-1225/50	EM.M5
1	1	10	1770-1925+	LPM7BJ
7	1	14	1550-1800	PM1

THURNHAM ROMAN VILLA, THURNHAM

1.6 Assessment of the Post-Roman Pottery

by Paul Blinkhorn

Thurnham Roman Villa (ARC THM 98)

Introduction

- 1.6.1 A post-Roman pottery assemblage of mainly late 11th to 13th century date was retrieved during excavation works at Thurnham Roman Villa.
- 1.6.2 Most of the pottery was hand-retrieved on site, with further material being recovered from the sieving of environmental samples.
- 1.6.3 The recovery and study of pottery was undertaken in accordance with the Landscape Zone Priorities and Fieldwork Event Aims for the site, which are set out in section 2 of the main report, above. The recovery of this material was undertaken to aid the establishment of a dated occupation sequence for all phases of the site's development. It was also designed to elucidate the status, economic orientation and patterns of contact and trade of the site.

Methodology

- 1.6.4 To assist with the establishment of a dated occupation sequence for the site, all sherds were counted, weighed and spot dated by context. The pottery was recorded using the codes and chronologies of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) Fabric Series for the county of Kent (Cotter forthcoming a and b). John Cotter and Nigel Macpherson-Grant of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust assisted in identifying and dating this material.

Quantification

- 1.6.5 The pottery assemblage comprised 291 sherds with a total weight of 3022g. Five sherds (85g) were 18th century or later, and the remainder were medieval or early post-medieval, with the majority of the assemblage consisting of wares dating from the later 11th to 13th centuries.
- 1.6.6 Most assemblages comprised the fragmentary remains of a small number of fairly large sherds from individual vessels, indicating that most were well-stratified, and deposited near their point of breakage. The total quantity of pottery is shown in Table 1.8.
- 1.6.7 The following fabric types were noted, and the quantity of MNV of each is shown:
EM3A, E Kent shelly-sandy ware, 1075/1100-1200/25. 171 sherds, 1457 g, MNV= 1.07.
EM.M5, Ashford Potters Corner shell-filled sandy ware, 1125/50-1225/50. 73 sherds, 1085 g, MNV = 0.94.
M5, London-type ware, 1140-1375. 28 sherds, 248 g, MNV = 0.

M38A, N or W Kent Sandy ware, Maidstone kiln? 1175/1200-1400. 2 sherds, 13 g, MNV = 0.

M38B, N or W Kent fine sandy ware, 1225/50 – 1400. 7 sherds, 35 g, MNV = 0.10.

M40B, Ashford/Wealden sandy ware, ?1200/25 – 1400. 1 sherd, 3 g, MNV = 0.

PM1, Red earthenware, 1550-1800. 3 sherds, 88 g.

PM40, Chinese porcelain, 1725-1775/1800. 2 sherds, 28 g.

PM43, Creamware, 1740-80. 1 sherd, 26 g.

LPM10, modern English Stoneware, 1800-1940. 1 sherd, 19 g.

LPM7BJ, Bone china, transfer printed, 1770-1925+. 1 sherd, 12 g

Provenance

- 1.6.8 The medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the south-east end of the site, immediately south of the SAM of Corbier Hall. A number of concentrations of postholes and gullies were excavated in this area, which may have formed medieval structures (see section 3.1.55 of the main report, above).

Conservation

- 1.6.9 The pottery requires no specific conservation. Since it is likely to be associated with the nearby SAM of Corbier Hall, it should be retained for future reference.

Comparative Material

- 1.6.10 Within the CTRL project, the most significant comparable assemblages are likely to exist at Parsonage Farm Westwell, Mersham, and Northumberland Bottom. Elsewhere, comparable assemblages exist from Townhall Street, Dover and from St Gregory's Priory Canterbury (Cotter forthcoming a and b). Since the fabric types present at Thurnham are all well-known in the region, however, comparative studies are likely to produce little new information.

Potential for further work

CTRL Landscape Zone Aims and Fieldwork Event Aims

- 1.6.11 The following section discusses potential for further work in the light of the Landscape Zone Priorities and Fieldwork Event Aims.
- 1.6.12 The small size of the assemblage limits its potential for further work, as does its lack of relevance to the substantial Roman remains that form the primary interest of the site.
- 1.6.13 The principal interest of the material is in dating the reestablishment of occupation on the site after a lengthy hiatus. Both this apparent 500-year hiatus in occupation, and the circumstances of reoccupation between the late 11th and 13th centuries, are of direct relevance to the Landscape Zone Aims Research Objective 4, sub-periods (ii) and (iii).
- 1.6.14 Limited further analysis of fabrics and forms, and proportions of vessels, in conjunction with further stratigraphic analysis, will refine and secure the dating of the medieval features encountered on the site. It may also provide an indication of their status and function. To date, very little information is available about Corbier

Hall, and the Thurnham Villa assemblage, providing dating material and possible evidence for status, has the potential to provide an insight into the circumstances of its foundation.

- 1.6.15 Since the assemblage provides dating evidence for the SAM of Corbier Hall, it should be made available for wider dissemination.

Thurnham Lane (ARC 420/99, 65+700)

- 1.6.16 Two sherds (48g) of post-Roman pottery were recovered from context 34 in the watching brief. These were post-medieval red earthenware (PM1 in the CAT Fabric series).
- 1.6.17 The material has no potential for further study.

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Table 1.8: Thurnham Roman Villa ARC THM 98 Post-roman pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context, divided by fabric type

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments (fabric)
10005	1	23	MD	Mid 13thC	14thC	EM3A
10005	2	11	MD	Mid 13thC	14thC	M38B
10007	3	6	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM3A
10007	11	471	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM.M5
10015	1	60	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM3A
10015	2	8	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM.M5
10023	6	27	MD	Late 11thC	Early 13thC	EM3A
10038	1	3	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM3A
10038	2	10	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM.M5
10044	7	40	MD	Late 11thC	Early 13thC	EM3A
10053	4	8	MD	13thC	14thC?	EM3A
10053	1	2	MD	13thC	14thC?	M38B
10059	2	34	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM3A
10059	3	32	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM.M5

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments (fabric)
10063	1	4	MD	Late 12thC	13thC	EM3A
10063	2	13	MD	Late 12thC	13thC	M38A
10065	1	22	MD	Late 12thC	Early 13thC	EM.M5
10074	1	5	MD	Late 12thC	Early 13thC	EM.M5
10084	4	21	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM3A
10084	1	14	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM.M5
10087	33	172	MD			EM3A, 13thC?
10087	2	20	MD			EM.M5, 13thC?
10087	1	3	MD			M40B, 13thC?
10112	1	3	MD	Late 12thC	14thC	M5
10145			IA ; RO			
10147	4	25	MD	Late 12thC	14thC	EM3A
10147	2	16	MD	Late 12thC	14thC	EM.M5
10147	3	22	MD	Late 12thC	14thC	M5
10149	2	28	MD	Late 11thC	Early 13thC	EM3A
10151	1	2	MD	Late 11thC	Early 13thC	EM3A
10165	1	17	PM			Late post-medieval, Mid 18thC
10171	3	127	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM3A
10171	12	95	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM.M5
10173	1	1	MD	Late 12thC	Early 13thC	EM.M5
10187	1	55	MD	Late 11thC	Early 13thC	EM3A
10193	7	30	MD	13thC	14thC?	EM3A
10193	2	9	MD	13thC	14thC?	M38B
10196	16	168	MD	13thC	14thC?	EM3A
10196	11	69	MD	13thC	14thC?	EM.M5
10196	1	1	MD	13thC	14thC?	M38B
10197	29	181	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM3A
10197	4	106	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM.M5
10198	3	30	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM3A
10198	2	30	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM.M5
10208	24	173	MD	13thC	14thC?	EM3A
10208	1	12	MD	13thC	14thC?	M38B
10220	1	14	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM.M5
10227	11	81	MD	Late 12thC	14thC	EM3A
10227	11	108	MD	Late 12thC	14thC	EM.M5

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments (fabric)
10227	9	45	MD	Late 12thC	14thC	M5
10235	1	39	MD	Late 12thC	14thC	EM3A
10235	1	5	MD	Late 12thC	14thC	EM.M5
10235	15	178	MD	Late 12thC	14thC	M5
10237	2	11	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM3A
10237	2	16	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM.M5
10242	3	27	MD	Late 11thC	Early 13thC	EM3A
10259	3	16	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM3A
10259	3	43	MD	12thC	Early 13thC	EM.M5
10291	1	60	MD	Late 11thC	Early 13thC	EM3A
10292	1	6	MD	Late 11thC	Early 13thC	EM3A
10399	1	19	PM			Late post-medieval, Mid 18thC
11000	1	12	PM			Late post-medieval, 19thC
11191			IA ; RO ?			
11737	1	48	PM			PM1, Mid 18thC
11737	1	11	PM			Late post-medieval, Mid 18thC
11774	2	40	PM			PM1, Mid 18thC
11774	1	26	PM			Late post-medieval, Mid 18thC

HURST WOOD, CHARING HEATH

1.7 Assessment of the Post-Roman Pottery

by Paul Blinkhorn

Introduction

- 1.7.1 Small assemblages of medieval and post-medieval pottery were found at East of Newlands and Leacon Lane. In both cases they were recovered from topsoil or subsoil contexts. The recovery and study of the pottery was undertaken in accordance with the Fieldwork Event Aims (see Section 2.2). In particular the pottery is used to assist in dating and characterising the deposits from which it was recovered.

Methodology

- 1.7.2 The pottery was examined visually, and sherd counts and weights recorded. The codes and chronologies of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Fabric series for the county of Kent (Cotter forthcoming a) and b)) were used.

East of Newlands

- 1.7.3 The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprised a single small sherd of Red Earthenware (2 g) from the topsoil (8; Table 20). This material is categorized as fabric PM1 in the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Fabric series for the county of Kent (Cotter forthcoming a and b), and dated 1550-1800. This single sherd has no potential in terms of the CTRL research aims or of the interpretation of the site and may be discarded.

Leacon Lane

- 1.7.4 Just seven sherds (33 g) of abraded medieval pottery were found on the site in contexts which also contained Iron Age and Roman pottery. The following fabric types were noted:
- M38B, N or W Kent fine sandy ware, 1225/50 – 1400. 5 sherds, 20 g.
 - M40B. Ashford/Wealden sandy ware, ?1200/25 – 1400. 2 sherds, 13 g.
- 1.7.5 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 21.
- 1.7.6 The assemblage comprised two relatively large groups of abraded Iron Age and/or Romano-British pottery with a few sherds of medieval wares mixed in. The medieval pottery was all found in subsoil contexts. The range of ware types indicate small-scale activity during the 13th or 14th centuries. This material has little potential except as evidence for activity in the general area in this period.

Acknowledgements

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

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Table 20: East of Newlands: post-medieval pottery

Context	No sherds	Weight (g)	Period	Comments
8	1	2	PM	fabric PM1, Red Earthenware; date range 1550-1800

Table 21: Leacon Lane: medieval pottery

Context	No sherds	Weight (g)	Period	Comments
2	2	7	MD	M38B; date range M13-14? century
3	4	18	MD	M38B, M40B; date range M13-14? century
72	1	8	MD	M40B; date range E13-14? century
Total	7	33		M38B, M40B

WEST OF SITTINGBOURNE ROAD, BOXLEY

• **Medieval Pottery**

by Paul Blinkhorn

Introduction

- A small assemblage of early medieval (11th to 13th century) pottery was recovered by hand excavation primarily to provide dating evidence for the site. The small size of the assemblage is due largely to the fact that most of the site has been preserved *in situ*, thus limiting the need for intrusive investigation.
- Methodology
- The sherds were counted and weighed by context. Minimum numbers of vessels (MNV) were measured by rimsherd length. The sherds were recorded using the codes and chronologies of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Fabric series for the county of Kent (Cotter forthcoming a and b), with the following types noted:
 - EM3A, E Kent shelly-sandy ware, 1075/1100-1200/25. 294 sherds, 3002 g, MNV = 1.86
 - M38B, N or W Kent fine sandy ware, 1225/50 – 1400. 1 sherd, 9 g, MNV = 0.06.
 - M40B. Ashford/Wealden sandy ware, ?1200/25 - 1400. 5 sherds, 24 g, MNV = 0.
 - M53, ?Wealden white/cream/buff sandy ware, ?1250-1400/1500. 1 sherd, 2g, MNV = 0.

Quantification and Provenance

- The pottery assemblage comprised 301 sherds with a total weight of 3037 g. The minimum number of vessels was 1.92. This compares with 194 sherds with a weight of 2169 g from the evaluation (OAU 1999a). The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1 below.
- The majority of the assemblage comprised early medieval East Kent shelly sandy ware, most of which was noted in two related contexts which probably date to the later 11th or earlier 12th century, along with small quantities of slightly later medieval wares. The chronology and physical state of the assemblage suggest that the main period of medieval activity at the site began at that time, and that it was all but abandoned by the mid 13th century.
- The majority of this assemblage (242 sherds, 2520 g) came from two contexts, 8 and 24, both upper fills in the enclosure ditch, with several cross-fits noted. This appears to be a primary dump of domestic pottery. The mean sherd weight of the group, 10.4g, does not entirely reflect this, due to the somewhat friable nature of most of the pottery, but the mean rim sherd size, 28.6% complete, is a better indicator, reflecting the presence of large fragments of a small number of vessels, with the bulk of the assemblage comprising no more than five vessels. The assemblage consisted entirely of jars, with large fragments of a very few vessels represented, and

all were scorched and/or sooted to a greater or lesser degree. All were undecorated, apart from a single vessel with a thumbled applied strip. There appears little doubt that they were deposited very near to their point of breakage.

- The assemblage from these two contexts comprised entirely East Kent shelly-sandy ware, suggesting that it had been deposited before AD 1200, as it appears that if such a large assemblage were later than this, it would have yielded contemporary pottery, such as that noted in other, smaller groups (Table 1). As the data in Table 1 show, 13th century wares were extremely rare on the site in general, indicating that activity had all but ceased by that time.

Conservation

- As evidence for the date of the pits in which they were found, and as a relatively rare assemblage of pottery of this date from this area, all of the medieval pottery should be retained.

Comparative material

- Pottery of this date is poorly known in this area, and there is thus little material with which this assemblage could be usefully compared. Further material may become available from other excavations along the CTRL.

Potential for further work

- The pottery can contribute little to the CTRL fieldwork aims, or to the interpretation of the site beyond its chronology. However, it is of some significance in terms of the relatively poorly known chronology of pottery in Kent in this period. This relatively small assemblage should, therefore, be published in full. No further analysis is required although it will be necessary to rework the text for publication.

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Table 1: Summary of medieval pottery

Context	No	Wt (g)	Date	Comments
1	18	98	E13thC	Fabrics EM3A and M40B
8	174	2039	L11th-E13thC	Fabric EM3A
10	1	2	L11th-E13thC	Fabric EM3A
11	6	41	L11th-E13thC	Fabric EM3A
13	6	42	E13thC	Fabrics EM3A and M38B
14	21	287	L11th-E13thC	Fabric EM3A
16	3	25	M13th-M15thC	Fabric EM3A and M53
21	3	18	L11th-E13thC	Fabric EM3A
24	68	481	L11th-E13thC	Fabric EM3A
26	1	4	L11th-E13thC	Fabric EM3A
Total	301	3037		

BEECHBROOK WOOD, HOTHFIELD

1.8 The Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Roman and Medieval Pottery

By Malcolm Lyne

ARC BBW00

Introduction

- 1.8.1 Significant quantities of Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age pottery were recovered during the field event ARC BBW00. Smaller amounts of Roman and Medieval pottery were also present.
- 1.8.2 The bulk of the pottery was hand retrieved on site, from sections across the various enclosure ditches and a number of pits, postholes and other features. Smaller quantities of pottery were recovered during both topsoil clearance and the sieving of environmental samples in the laboratory during and after the Fieldwork Event.
- 1.8.3 The retrieval of the pottery was undertaken in accordance with the Fieldwork Event Aims for the site, which are set out in Section 2 of the main report, above. The recovery of this material was undertaken in order to refine the understanding of the nature of land-use from the Late Bronze Age through to the Roman period, with emphasis on the changing morphology and function of the ceramics.

Methodology

- 1.8.4 All pottery assemblages were subjected to general sherd count, weighing and spot-dating. There are assemblages from 257 contexts of features of these periods: 81 of these were selected as being from contexts crucial for the dating of the various site phases. These 81 assemblages were further quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. They account for 32% of the contexts with pottery, 59% of the sherds and 59% of the total weight.
- 1.8.5 Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x8 lens with built-in metric scale for determining the sizes, nature, form and frequency of inclusions. Finer fabrics were further examined using a x30 magnification pocket microscope with built-in artificial illumination source. The Late Iron Age and Roman fabrics are described according to the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's classifications (Macpherson-Grant *et al.* 1995). The Middle Iron Age and transitional Middle/Late Iron Age fabrics from the site, however, are not covered by the Canterbury System and a special numbered series with the prefix MLIA (Table 1.5) has been created for them.

Quantifications

- 1.8.6 The total assemblage of later prehistoric ceramics (4901sherds, 67,441 kg) includes pottery from the Middle Iron Age through to the Early Roman period. Table 1.1 summarises all the pottery sherds and their preliminary date range, which suggests

an apparent increase in the volume of pottery in use on the site during the Late Iron Age, followed by a sharp fall off during the early Roman period. There is no certain evidence for Roman occupation after *c.* AD.200-250

- 1.8.7 Table 1.6 gives the form and fabric breakdown of the 69 key assemblages. The assemblages from the various sections across Middle Iron Age inner enclosure ditch sub-group 2150 in concentric double enclosure 3072 (Area A) tend to be small, but fortunately include those from cut [2212], which produced the largest assemblage from the entire site from context (2213). Overall, the Late Iron Age and Roman assemblages are also fairly small, but do include a few moderate-sized pot-groups capable of more precise dating.
- 1.8.8 Table 1.7 gives the same information, but for the assemblages recovered by sieving. These assemblages by their nature are generally less informative. Table 1.8 presents the key to special (sub-group) numbers, their respective groups and location, and the number of the illustration in this report on which they are represented.

Provenance

Transitional Middle Iron Age/Late Iron Age 1. *c.* 150-50 BC

- 1.8.9 The pottery from this phase comes from four main features: The inner ditch (sub-group 2150) of the multiple enclosure group 3072 in Target Area A produced 2191 sherds (26,036 g) of pottery; making this perhaps the largest single assemblage of pottery for this poorly understood period recorded in Kent. The outer ditch of the same structure (sub-group 2151) yielded a much smaller assemblage of 242 sherds (1531 g) of similar material. There is a wide range of fabrics including one group combining crushed red ferrous material with various types of grit (IA.5, IA.7, IA.8 and IA.12) and another combining chalk with such grit (IA.6, IA.9 and IA.11). The material also includes some very early 'Belgic' grog-tempered forms as well as Middle Iron Age saucepan-pot type forms in the same fabric. All this suggests a date for the structure of *c.* 150-50 BC.
- 1.8.10 Much smaller amounts of similarly dated pottery came from the successive ring-ditches sub-groups 851 and 1007 (group 3012) in Area C: the former produced 12 sherds (26 g) and the latter 19 sherds (30 g) of very comminuted material. There is a total absence of diagnostic sherds. All material originated from upper and single fills and is thought to be intrusive from the later truncations.
- 1.8.11 Ditch 1935 appears to represent an earlier phase of industrial enclosure group 3006 and produced 5 sherds (63 g) of both Late Iron Age 1 and 'Belgic' Late Iron Age date, indicating that it belongs to the transition between the two periods, *c.* 50 BC

'Belgic' Late Iron Age - *c.* AD 70

- 1.8.12 Pottery of this date range came from a variety of features: cremation group 2441 in Area A produced the heavily truncated remains of 19 pots of Late Iron Age to Pre-Flavian date. The poor state of what amounts to mere vestiges of pots in most cases makes more precise dating of the native wares impossible. There are, however, fragments from South Gaulish Samian vessels, including sherds from a Claudian

Ritterling 5 cup. Fragments from an early post-Conquest Upchurch beaker and a grog-tempered copy of a Gallo-Belgic platter are also present.

- 1.8.13 Recut enclosure ditch sub-group 1020 (group 3006), in Area C produced 669 sherds (7715 g) of 'Belgic' Late Iron Age pottery. Closer dating of most of this material is impossible but the presence of Thompson type 3D-4 storage-jar, butt-beaker and C4 bead-rim jar fragments indicates that rubbish continued to be dumped in the ditch after *c.* AD 10-30. The presence of a fragment from a South Gaulish Samian Dr.33 from context 219 extends this activity until after AD 43.
- 1.8.14 The boundary ditches sub-groups 1022 and 1023 to the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British industrial enclosure 1972 in Area C yielded a further 663 sherds (12,952 g) of pottery. The relationship of this enclosure ditch to the adjacent enclosure 3006 is uncertain, but the pottery suggests that they were broadly contemporary. The greater part of a 'Belgic' grog-tempered copy of a Gallo-Belgic butt-beaker came from fill 728 but, more importantly, fill 727 produced a complete bead-rim jar waster of Thompson type C1-2 (1982) with a hole blown in its side during firing. A variety of craft activities seems to have taken place within or around this enclosure and the presence of this specimen suggests that pottery production may also have taken place in the vicinity.

Early Roman. *c.* AD 70-200+

- 1.8.15 The activity of this phase is restricted to the northern end of Area C. Ditch sub-group 1747, a boundary ditch possibly related to trackway 3000, produced 69 sherds (821 g.) of 2nd-century pottery, including a Cologne cornice-rimmed colour-coated bag-beaker (*c.* AD 130-200) and an unusual copy of a Samian Dr.38 bowl in grey Upchurch fineware (*c.* AD 150-250). Further assemblages of similar date came from ditch sub-groups 1748 and 1750 forming trackway (group 3000), although the bulk of the pottery from these ditches indicates that they were dug during the mid-1st century AD. The later material from these ditches includes fragments from an Antonine East Sussex Ware jar and BB2 'pie-dishes' of similar date.
- 1.8.16 There are no Roman sherds from the site which need be later than AD 250.

Medieval

- 1.8.17 Pottery of this date is restricted to Area C and is either unstratified or from the fills of field ditches. Most of the assemblages are very small and associated with residual Roman sherds but one large assemblage, making up the greater part of a 13th-century cooking-pot (80 sherds, 3491 g), came from fill 1659 in ditch 1902. All of the medieval pottery from the site is of 13th- or early 14th-century date and comes from activities peripheral to human occupation, such as field marling and the tipping of small quantities of rubbish into field ditches.

Conservation

- 1.8.18 As the pottery represents the primary dating evidence for the features and structures on the site, it should be retained until final decisions have been taken about the scope of further analysis.

- 1.8.19 The pottery has no immediate conservation needs, but it should be noted that investigational techniques recommended in the statement of potential will damage or destroy a limited number of sherds. It is suggested that about 12 sherds from the Middle/Late Iron Age 1 ditch 2150 in fabrics IA4 to 16 be thin-sectioned in an endeavour to determine a precise geological source for these wares. All sherds should be retained and no further conservation is needed.

Comparative material

- 1.8.20 It has proved difficult to find any significant published Middle Iron Age/Late Iron Age 1 pottery assemblages from Kent comparable with that from enclosure ditch sub-group 2150 in multiple enclosure group 3072. There are small amounts of similar pottery from Ebbsfleet in the Isle of Thanet (Perkins 1993), and the CTRL site at Eyhorne Street, Hollingbourne in the wider region to Beechbrook Wood produced a small pit assemblage. Comparable assemblages have, however, been located further afield in Sussex at North Bersted (Morris 1978) and elsewhere.
- 1.8.21 The site is in an area of East Kent from which very few 'Belgic' Late Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages have been published. There are, however, a number of both significant and insignificant unpublished ones including those from CTRL sites at Blind Lane, Sevington, Boys Hall Balancing Pond, Sevington; Station Road, Smeeth and Bower Road, Smeeth. There are also the Waterbrook Farm, Brisley Farm and Westhawk Farm pottery assemblages from sites at Ashford, of which the first two have been assessed by this author and the latter written up for publication (Lyne forthcoming). Further 'Belgic' Late Iron Age pottery assemblages from East Kent are described by Thompson (1982) in her overview of such wares from the south-east of Britain.

Potential for further work

- 1.8.22 The lack of vertical stratigraphic sequences and limited relationships between features makes the pottery the key to the dating and phasing of this large and very complex site. Further analysis of the pottery in conjunction with other finds and the stratigraphic data should help to refine the sequence and dating of the occupation phases.
- 1.8.23 The transitional Middle to Late Iron Age pottery assemblage from ditch 2150 in enclosure 3072, and particularly the large group from context (2213), should be published in detail and the wide range of fabrics subjected to thin-sectioning in order to determine their varied origins. One cannot emphasize too strongly the significance of this material in studying the development of ceramic traditions in Kent at the end of the Middle Iron Age. An estimated 30 vessels from this assemblage will need to be drawn.
- 1.8.24 Further study of the form make-up of the various 'Belgic' Late Iron Age pottery assemblages may clarify the varying nature of activity on the site. Comparison of the form breakdowns of the assemblages from the broadly contemporary enclosure ditches 1020 in group 3006 and industrial enclosure ditches 1022/1023 in enclosure group 1972 may highlight any differences in vessel types associated with the

different types of activity. It is, however, debatable as to whether either assemblage is large enough to determine such differences.

- 1.8.25 The presence of glauconitic wares in both the Middle-Late Iron Age 1 and 'Belgic' Late Iron Age pottery assemblages may indicate trade contact with the main source of such wares in the neighbourhood of Thurnham and the Medway valley. It is, however, possible that the material from Beechbrook Wood was made closer at hand at potteries making use of similar clays and sand filler. Comparison between thin-sectioned sherds in Fabric B9.3 from Beechbrook Wood and those recommended for thin-sectioning from the Thurnham sites should indicate whether there is more than one source for these wares. Further indication of trade takes the form of chaff-tempered salt container fragments from brine-boiling sites in the Folkestone/Lydd area of south-east Kent.
- 1.8.26 The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages from this site, taken in conjunction with those from other CTRL sites, have the potential to contribute significantly to our understanding of the changing pattern of economic activity within the Wealden Greensand Zones of the Medway Valley and East Kent, particularly with reference to CTRL period categories 3 and 4i, and these highlighted issues:

Farming Communities (2,000-100 BC)

- Determine spatial organisation of the landscape in terms of settlement location in relation to fields, pasture, woodland, enclosed areas and ways of moving between them
- Determine how settlements were arranged and functioned over time

Towns and their rural landscapes (100 BC - AD 1700)

- How were settlements and rural landscapes organised and how did they function?
 - How did the organisation of the landscape change through time?
 - Consider the effect on the landscape of known historical events, e.g. the arrival of Roman administration.
- 1.8.27 The 2nd-century and medieval pottery assemblages are too small to draw any significant conclusions from other than as evidence for changing patterns of occupation and utilisation of the landscape. The assemblages can be written up in note form with perhaps three pot illustrations.

ARCBWD98

Introduction

- 1.8.28 Small assemblages of Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery were recovered during Fieldwork Event ARC BWD98. One much larger and more significant assemblage was also recovered. The bulk of the pottery was hand retrieved on site, from sections across the various ditches and other features. Small quantities of pottery were recovered during the initial topsoil clearance.
- 1.8.29 The retrieval of the pottery was undertaken in accordance with the Fieldwork Event Aims for strip, map and sample excavation ARC BWD98, re-iterated in section 2.2 above.

Methodology

- 1.8.30 All pottery assemblages were subjected to general sherd count, weighing and spot-dating. There are assemblages from 34 contexts: 4 of these were selected as being from contexts crucial for the dating of the various site phases. These 4 assemblages were further quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. They account for 12% of the contexts with pottery, 57% of the sherds and 65% of the total weight.
- 1.8.31 Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x8 magnification lens with built-in metric scale for determining the sizes, nature, form and frequency of inclusions. Finer fabrics were further examined using a x30 magnification pocket microscope with built-in artificial illumination source. The Late Iron Age and Roman fabrics are described according to the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's classifications (Macpherson-Grant *et al* 1995).

Quantifications

- 1.8.32 The excavation recovered 928 sherds (13,499 g.) of pottery from 34 contexts: Table 1.9 gives the breakdown of these figures by context and the spot-dates arrived at for the various assemblages.
- 1.8.33 There is an apparent fall off in the intensity of occupation after AD 70 and there is no ceramic evidence for Roman occupation after *c.* AD 200-250.
- 1.8.34 Table 1.10 gives the form and fabric breakdown of the four key assemblages. Three of these, like all of the non-selected assemblages, are very small and of limited use for dating: the fourth assemblage, from ditch re-cut 118, is however by far the largest from the site and considerably more useful in this respect

Provenance

'Belgic' Late Iron Age - AD 70

- 1.8.35 Most of the pottery of this period comes from the fill of ditch recut 118 (532 sherds, 8830 g) and is made up almost entirely (99%) of large, fresh sherds in grog-tempered 'Belgic' fabric B2 from a variety of bead-rim and necked jars of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date. One could attribute this assemblage entirely to the Late Iron Age if it were not for the presence of three sherds from an imported cream-ware flagon of probable pre-Flavian date and a further sherd of post AD 43-45 date from a closed form in grey Upchurch fineware.
- 1.8.36 Much smaller assemblages, sometimes amounting to no more than one sherd of 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware, came from the fills of ditches 128, 3054 and 3057, occupation layer 137, postholes 147,149,156 and 165, hearth 169 and other features. The potential of these assemblages for dating is somewhat limited and in some cases, where only one or two sherds are present, it is possible that they are entirely residual in later, otherwise undated features.

Early Roman *c.* AD 70-200+

- 1.8.37 The pottery of this phase consists entirely of small assemblages from pits 173, 210, 216, ditches 2151, 3055 and postholes 134 and 151. There are no obvious concentrations of activity within the excavated area but the presence of an Antonine Samian Walters 79 platter sherd in the primary silting of enclosure ditch 3055 indicates a late 2nd-century date for that feature in the north-western part of the excavated area. A further 2nd-century structure on the west side of the site is indicated by the assemblages from postholes 134 and 151.

Conservation

- 1.8.38 As the pottery represents the primary dating evidence for the features and structures on the site, it should be retained until final decisions have been taken on the scope for further analysis. No further conservation is needed.

Comparative material

- 1.8.39 The site is in an area of East Kent from which very few 'Belgic' Late Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages have been published. There are, however, a number of both significant and insignificant unpublished ones, including those from CTRL sites at Blind Lane, Sevington; Boys Hall Balancing Pond, Sevington; Station Road and Bower Road, Smeeth; Waterbrook Farm and Brisley Farm Ashford and from ARC BBW00.
- 1.8.40 The pottery from a further site at Westhawk Farm Ashford has recently been written up for publication (Lyne forthcoming) and further 'Belgic' Late Iron Age pottery assemblages from East Kent are described by Thompson (1982) in her overview of such wares from the south-east of Britain.

Potential for further work

- 1.8.41 The paucity of vertical stratigraphic sequences and limited relationships between features should make the pottery the key to the dating and phasing of this part of what is a large and complex long-lived site. Unfortunately the pottery assemblages tend to be very small and lacking in diagnostic and closely dated sherds. Further work on the pottery should, however, help to refine the sequence and dating of the various occupation phases.
- 1.8.42 The large pottery assemblage from context 117 should be published in some detail as it belongs to that interesting period of transition from Late Iron Age occupation to that under Roman rule and may provide some information on the nature of occupation on this part of the site compared with ARC BBW00 and the social status of its inhabitants.
- 1.8.43 The late Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages from this site, taken in conjunction with those from other CTRL sites, have some limited potential to contribute to our understanding of the changing patterns of economic activity within this part of Kent.
- 1.8.44 The work on the ceramics from this part of the Beechbrook Wood site should be carried out in conjunction with that from ARC BBW00.

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Table 1.1: Quantification of Post-Roman pottery recovered by excavation during ARC BBW00

Context	Count	Weight	Early date	Late Date	Period	Comments
53	9	47	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	
54	2	20	AD1200	AD1300	Early Med	
100	4	36	AD1200	AD1300	Early Med	
200	1	2				
201	35	517				
301	1	4			Med	
1465	42	712	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	
1658	1	12				
1659	80	3491	AD1200	AD1300	Early Med	
1660	6	20	AD1200	AD1300	Early Med	
1697	7	51	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	
1772	2	30	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	
1810	1	7			Med	
1932	2	18	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	
2002	1	1				
2156	4	1				
2216	3	1				
2301	1	16	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	

LODGE WOOD, ASHFORD

1.9 Assessment of Medieval Pottery

by Paul Blinkhorn

Introduction

- 1.9.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 362 sherds with a total weight of 4870 g. The minimum number of vessels, was 2.27.
- 1.9.2 The bulk of the assemblage comprised a large group of early medieval pottery from two related contexts, and almost certainly represents a primary dump of domestic pottery. Otherwise, the context-specific groups were small, and activity at the site seems to have largely been contained to a short period within the later 12th – mid 13th centuries.

Methodology

- 1.9.3 The pottery was counted and weighed. The minimum number of vessels (MNV) was calculated by measurement of rimsherd length. Fabrics were identified visually, and the pottery was recorded using the codes and chronologies of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust Fabric series for the county of Kent (Cotter forthcoming a and b), with the following types noted:
- EM3A, E Kent shelly-sandy ware, 1075/1100-1200/25. 1 sherd, 2 g, MNV = 0.
 - EM.M5, Ashford Potters Corner shell-filled sandy ware, 1125/50-1225/50. 360 sherds, 4865 g, MNV = 2.27.
 - M40B. Ashford/Wealden sandy ware, ?1200/25 - 1400. 1 sherd, 3 g, MNV = 0.

Quantification and Provenance

- 1.9.4 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in table 2.
- 1.9.5 The restricted range of ware types from this site indicates that activity was confined to a short span within the early medieval period. Most of the pottery comprised a large group of cross-fitting material from contexts 820 and 821, the upper and primary fills of pit 819 respectively, with all the vessels in fabric EM.M5. Such pottery has a general date range of the mid-12th – mid 13th century, but the fact that the contexts which produced this ware did not produce any other pottery types indicates that they date to the early 13th century at the latest. In addition, the range of vessel types and their typological traits indicate that the context 820/821 assemblage probably dates to the later 12th – early 13th century (see below). All the other contexts, in pits 816 and 822, have a similarly restricted range of vessel types, although most were very small, and comprised only a few sherds. Only the topsoil, 801, produced 13th century pottery and did not have any EM.M5 wares present. Thus it would appear that the medieval activity at the site falls within the mid 12th – 13th century.

Pottery from contexts 820 and 821

- 1.9.6 As noted above, the majority of the pottery from this site comprised a large assemblage from two contexts, with cross-fits noted between both. The group comprised mainly six jars, a bowl and a possible pitcher with rouletted decoration. Small fragments of at least two other jars were also noted, and the group appears to be a dump of domestic pottery from a nearby settlement. All the rims are simple forms, with five thumb-impressed. Two simple tubular spouts were also noted. Thumbed rims and rouletting are quite unusual for pottery of this tradition, and this, combined with the presence of tubular spouts suggest that the assemblage probably dates to the later 12th – early 13th century (J Cotter pers. comm.). All the vessels were sooted to a greater or lesser degree, including the bowl.

Conservation

- 1.9.7 As evidence for the date of the pits in which they were found, and as a relatively rare assemblage of pottery of this date from this area, all of the medieval pottery should be retained.

Comparative material

- 1.9.8 Pottery of this date is poorly known in this area, and there is thus little material with which this assemblage could be usefully compared. Comparison with assemblages from other excavations along the CTRL will be of value.

Potential for further work

- 1.9.9 Although the pottery can contribute little to the CTRL research aims, or to the interpretation of the site beyond its chronology, it is of some significance in terms of the relatively poorly known chronology of pottery in Kent in this period. This relatively small assemblage should, therefore, be published in detail.

Acknowledgements

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

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Table 2: Summary of medieval pottery

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Comments
801	2	5	13thC?	fabrics EM3A and M40B
817	2	4	M12th - M13thC?	fabric EM.M5
818	2	13	M12th - M13thC?	fabric EM.M5

820	325	4412	M12th - M13thC	fabric EM.M5
821	30	434	M12th - M13thC	fabric EM.M5
824	1	2	M12th - M13thC?	fabric EM.M5

TUTT HILL, WESTWELL

1.10 Assessment of the Post-Roman Pottery

by Paul Blinkhorn

Introduction

- 1.10.1 The assemblage of medieval pottery comprised 115 sherds with a total weight of 865 g, dating from the 13th-14th centuries but including also one 19th century sherd. All of the pottery was recovered by hand from a subsoil context. It was retrieved in order to provide chronological evidence of activity on the site.

Methodology

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

- EM3A, E Kent shelly-sandy ware 1075/1100-1200/25. 3 sherds, 60 g.
- M38B, N or W Kent fine sandy ware, 1225/50 – 1400. 94 sherds, 660 g.
- M38C, N or W Kent hard fine sandy ware, 1325/50 - 1400. 1 sherd, 13 g.
- M40B, Ashford/Wealden sandy ware, 1200/25 - 1400. 14 sherds, 69 g.
- LPM7BJ, Bone china, transfer printed, 1770-1925+. 1 sherd, 1 g.

Quantification

- 1.10.3 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context is shown in Table 1.1.
- 1.10.4 The medieval pottery comprised two small subgroups from contexts 30 and 32 which form parts of the same pottery scatter. The larger, 30, comprised the fragmentary remains of a number of similar vessels in fabric M38B, all of which appear to have horizontal wiping/turning marks on the upper body and/or perfunctory thumb applied strip. The range of ware types present suggest that they are of 13th century date. The other group (32) is smaller, and appears later, possibly 14th century, assuming the small sherd of transfer-printed bone china is intrusive. However, some of the sherds in the group are quite abraded, and it is likely, given their subsoil context, that both groups of pottery have been redeposited. Sherds of post-medieval pottery and fragments of land drain were also found in the fill (105) of pit 106.
- 1.10.5 There is doubt concerning the dating of sherds from context 36 in pit 35 which may be late Iron Age or early Saxon in date (Table 1.2)

Comparative Material and Potential for Further Work

- 1.10.6 The difficulty of distinguishing certain middle-late Iron Age and Saxon wares in Pit 35 is a problem recognised on a number of CTRL sites, including White Horse

Stone. Further research is required to resolve the difficulties. It is likely that Anglo-Saxon pottery is under-reported in published sources as, where identification is uncertain, such material is most likely to be assigned by default to the Iron Age.

- 1.10.7 All the identifiable medieval and later wares are well-known in the area, although little has been published. Although the pottery is not in its primary context, and is of little significance in terms of the interpretation of the site, it is nonetheless of some interest in terms of the ceramic chronology of the area. The assemblage should be retained for museum storage.

Acknowledgements

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

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Table 1.1: Summary of post-Roman pottery

Context	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	Period	Comments
30	106	720	1225/50 - 1400	Fabrics M38B and M40B
32	7	83	Med/19 th C?	Fabrics EM3A, M38C, M40B, LPM7BJ
105	2	62	Modern	PM and land drain
Total	115	865		

A20 Diversion Holm Hill

1.2 Assessment of Pottery

Lorraine Mepham

1.2.1 Introduction

- In total, 156 sherds of pottery were recovered during the fieldwork events itemised in **Table 1**. All pottery was recovered from hand-excavation, including 61 sherds retrieved from dry-sieving deposits from Harrietsham Mesolithic evaluation through 4mm mesh sieves.
- In terms of addressing fieldwork event aims, the recovery and assessment of pottery is primarily to establish the economic basis of agricultural communities by placing such evidence in a secure chronological framework.

1.2.2 Methodology

- For this assessment, the pottery has been quantified on a context by context basis by broad fabric group (e.g. sandy, flint-tempered), with spot dates and the presence of diagnostic material recorded. At the time of assessment the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) fabric series was not available for consultation. However, it is known that the fabric groups identified from Holm Hill are broadly compatible with the CAT series.

1.2.3 Quantifications

- The small pottery assemblage includes material of early prehistoric, later prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date.
- Pottery quantification by ware group for those fieldwork events conducted by Wessex Archaeology are provided in **Table 5**.
- The earliest pottery recovered comprises 13 grog-tempered sherds from a single context, identified on the basis of fabric and decoration as a late Beaker form. Twelve flint-tempered sherds have been identified as of Middle/Late Bronze Age date on the basis of fabric type; in the absence of diagnostic material only a broad dating has been attempted at this stage. Eleven sherds in non-distinctive sandy or sparsely flint-gritted fabrics are likely to date within the 1st millennium BC (Iron Age). Seven grog-tempered sherds are attributed to the Late Iron Age or early Roman period; whether pre- or post-Conquest is uncertain.
- Of the remaining sherds, 10 are dated as Romano-British; these consist entirely of coarsewares. On the basis of fabric and manufacture this small group is unlikely to date later than the 2nd century AD. Six sandy and 18 shelly sherds are medieval (12th/13th century). The post-medieval pottery (14 sherds) includes red earthenwares and one modern industrial ware.

1.2.4 *Provenance*

- Approximately half of the assemblage was found unstratified or from topsoil contexts; the remainder came from features of various types (see **Table 5**).
- Overall condition is fair to poor, with most sherds small and heavily abraded; diagnostic sherds are scarce.

1.2.5 *Conservation*

- There are no conflicts between further analysis and long term storage.

1.2.6 *Comparative material*

- Early Bronze Age pottery is not common in Kent, and will add to the overall regional type series. Other pottery types of various dates are not particularly distinctive, but almost certainly represent locally produced wares that fall within the known range for Kent (eg. Macpherson-Grant 1991; Pollard 1988).

1.2.7 *Potential for further work*

- The small group of Early Bronze Age pottery is interesting, and warrants further analysis and publication, since pottery of this date is not common in Kent. Detailed analysis and publication of this group, involving full fabric and form analysis, following nationally recommended guidelines for the recording of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 1997) is recommended. Fabric types would be correlated with the CAT regional fabric type series.
- Apart from this group, the small pottery assemblage is useful as an indicator of activity in the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age/Romano-British period, but is otherwise of limited significance, and there is little potential for further analysis.
- The prehistoric pottery *in toto* will add to the overall regional type series for Kent and may contribute to an overview of prehistoric pottery in the county. The small quantity of other pottery (later prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval) does not warrant detailed analysis or publication, but to fulfil the requirements of a minimum archive will be quantified by CAT fabric type, with notes made of any diagnostic sherds. No further work is recommended for the post-medieval pottery.

1.2.8 *Bibliography*

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Table 5: Pottery quantification

Trench	Feature	Context	Count	Weight	Ware group	Spot date	Comments
	Tree throw 1004	1003	1	2	Sandy	IA	Burnt/overfired
	Ditch 4010	1017	1	6	flint-tempered	EIA	Shouldered form; early 1st mill BC
	Topsoil	1021	2	1	flint-tempered	?LBA	Tiny, abraded sherds
	Ditch 4008	1057	2	8	Sandy	?IA	Coarse, prominent Fe oxides
	Topsoil	2007	3	84	Sandy	Medieval	Late C12/C13
	Topsoil	2007	2	4	Sandy	?RB	Or could be medieval
	Ditch 4001	2028	13	34	grog-tempered	EBA/MBA	?late Beaker; 1 rim + finger impressed body
	Ditch 4007	2076	2	2	Sandy	?IA	Tiny, abraded sherds
	Ditch 4003	2082	1	2	Sandy	?LIA/ERB	Glauconitic; could be Saxon/early med?
	Ditch 4004	2118	1	4	Sandy	IA	
3524TT	Gully 352405	352406	1	1	Sandy	RB	Oxidised; late C1/C2 AD?
3528TT	Pit 352806	352805	1	14	Sandy	RB	Oxidised; flagon handle
3528TT	Gully 352810	352809	3	15	grog-tempered	LIA/ERB	
3528TT	Gully 352810	352809	2	10	Sandy	RB	Inc. Upchurch type; late C1/C2 AD
3528TT	Gully 352812	352811	2	171	grog-tempered	LIA	C1 BC; 'Belgic' type
3528TT	Gully 352812	352811	1	1	Sandy	RB	C2 AD
3592TT	Colluvium	359202	5	39	flint-tempered	?MBA	All 1 vessel (?Deverel-Rimbury)
3603TT	Subsoil	360302	1	16	flint-tempered	?EIA	Early 1st mill BC
3603TT	Ditch 360303	360304	2	5	flint-tempered	?LBA	Small, abraded sherds
3605TT	Ditch 360507	360508	1	23	Sandy	LIA	Or could be Late Saxon/early med?
3612TT	Subsoil	361202	2	5	Sandy	RB	WT greywares; late C1/C2 AD
3633TT	Subsoil	363302	2	18	flint-tempered	?EIA	Early 1st mill BC
3633TT	Ditch 363303	363304	2	1	flint-tempered	?LBA	Tiny, abraded sherds
3634TT	Ditch 363406 (=4007)	363407	2	9	grog-tempered	LIA	1 rim
	Unstratified	unstrat	1	2	flint-tempered	?LBA	Tiny, abraded sherd
	Unstratified	unstrat	18	41	Shelly	early med	Leached
	Unstratified	unstrat	1	3	Sandy	RB	
	Unstratified	unstrat	3	18	Sandy	Medieval	1 rim - bowl?
	Unstratified	unstrat	2	7	Sandy	?LIA/ERB	Glauconitic; could be Saxon/early med?
	Unstratified	unstrat	13	220	Redwares	post-med	
	Unstratified	unstrat	1	47	Industrial	post-med	
		TOTAL	94	813			

LITTLESTOCK FARM

1.3 Assessment of Pottery

Lorraine Mephram

1.3.1 Introduction

- In total, 2361 sherds of pottery were recovered during the fieldwork events itemised in **Table 1**. All pottery was recovered from hand-excavation, either through formal excavation or resulting from rapid assessment as artefact samples.
- In terms of addressing fieldwork event aims, the recovery and assessment of pottery is primarily to establish the economic basis of agricultural communities by placing such evidence in a secure chronological framework.

1.3.2 Methodology

- For this assessment, the pottery has been quantified on a context by context basis by broad fabric group (e.g. sandy, flint-tempered), with spot dates and the presence of diagnostic material recorded. The fabric groups identified have been compared and correlated with the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) fabric series.

1.3.3 Quantifications

- Pottery quantification by ware group for those fieldwork events conducted by Wessex Archaeology are provided in **Table 8**. The pottery assemblage (2559 sherds; 19,904g) includes material of early prehistoric, later prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date. Eight sherds (all very small and abraded) remain undated.
- Ten sherds (26g) are dated to the Middle Neolithic period (two from post-hole **2505**, eight from vessel-hole **2507**). All are in a coarse, flint-tempered fabric, and could conceivably derive from one vessel. Diagnostic sherds (rim and decorated body sherds) are characteristic of Mortlake style Peterborough ware.
- Five sherds from pit/hollow **2214** (25g) have been identified as Early/Middle Bronze Age on the basis of fabric type (coarse grog-tempered) and decoration (one with possible fingertip impressions, one with incised chevrons), although ceramic tradition is uncertain.
- The bulk of the assemblage, however (2352 sherds; 18,696g), comprises sherds in flint-tempered, sandy (some sandy/sandstone) and grog-tempered fabrics which have a broad potential date range from Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age. Most of these are coarsewares, although a small but significant proportion can be defined as ‘finewares’, a few of which show traces of red-finishing.
- For much of this group, which consists largely of small, abraded body sherds, close dating is not immediately apparent. Some sherds at the coarser end of the flint-tempered spectrum appear characteristic of the post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, as illustrated by a partial profile of a shouldered jar with

finger-impressed shoulder from vessel-hole **2104** (Obj. No. 4002). A date for these fabrics within the latter part of this range is suggested by their occurrence with sandy and flint-tempered finewares and grog-tempered wares in diagnostic Early Iron Age carinated forms. Of these, the minimum of seven vessels (two decorated, one red-finished) from vessel-hole **2304** (allocated Obj. No. 4001 and 4005 during excavation) are the best examples. The latter group may represent a ‘placed’ deposit.

- How late these fabrics can be dated here is debatable, but an extension at least into the Middle Iron Age is possible, although the isolation of specific Middle Iron Age traits is problematic here as elsewhere in Kent (Macpherson-Grant 1991). Characteristics of Early/Middle Iron Age ceramic traditions seen here include rusticated surface treatment and thickened/flattened rims on shouldered or biconical forms (*ibid.*, 42). By this stage the flint-tempered fabrics are finer and sandier; some are noticeably glauconitic.
- The group from grave-pit **2037**, which includes at least two carinated vessels in grog-tempered fabrics (one rusticated) and one rounded bowl in a fine sandy fabric, decorated and red-finished (Obj No 4011), is a good example. The smaller group from grave-pit **2031**, although more fragmentary and therefore less suggestive of deliberately placed grave goods, is likely to be broadly contemporaneous.
- While the Middle Iron Age may lack ceramic traits that can be definitively recognised here, the Late Iron Age is more readily identifiable by the presence of finer, better made grog-tempered vessels, with beaded rims and frequently with scored decoration. This period is also represented by the first appearance of ‘Belgic’ type grog-tempered wares, finer still, in high-shouldered, necked and cordoned forms, accompanied by a small quantity of sandy wares.
- The introduction of ‘Belgic’ wares into Kent is considered to be at about 75 BC; whether the slightly coarser grog-tempered wares represent an earlier Late Iron Age horizon here is uncertain since both types more frequently occur together. Moreover, there are insufficient stratified groups in which to observe a possible sequence – the feature group of any size derived from ditch **5005** (133 sherds).
- What is more certain is that there is little or no overlap here into the post-conquest period. A small number of sherds (50 sherds; 173g) have been identified as Romano-British with varying degrees of confidence; apart from one tiny flake of samian, all are coarse sandy wares and there are no diagnostic sherds.
- One sherd from pit **2437** has been identified as Saxon; this is in a coarse sandy fabric with tooled decoration. It is possible that other body sherds, lacking such diagnostic decoration, may subsequently be identified amongst the sandy wares currently dated as Iron Age.
- A total of 110 sherds (826g) are of medieval date; these include both coarsewares (shelly, sandy/shelly and sandy/flint-tempered fabrics) and finewares (finer sandy fabrics, some glazed), with a potential date range of late 12th to early 14th century. One potential

source for these sherds is the 13th century production centre at Potters Corner, Ashford. Medieval sherds occurred in small quantities in various features across the site.

- In addition, there are 23 post-medieval sherds, all from topsoil contexts.

1.3.4 Provenance

- The bulk of the assemblage (2124 sherds; 17,039g) is derived from stratified feature fills, with 35 sherds (196g) from colluvial deposits, 76 sherds (415g) from unstratified or topsoil layers, and 126 sherds (857g) recovered as 'artefact samples' from rapid investigation of unexcavated segments of features. Two groups, one including at least three partially reconstructable profiles, came from grave-pits; and presumably represent deliberately placed grave goods although some sherds from these features are likely to be residual.
- Overall condition is fair to poor, with many sherds small and moderately or heavily abraded, but a few feature groups containing one or more reconstructable profiles have been identified, including the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age placed-deposits and the Early/ Middle Iron Age burials.

1.3.5 Conservation

- There are no conflicts between further analysis and long term storage.

1.3.6 Comparative material

- Middle Neolithic pottery of any type is rare in Kent, and there are few notable groups beyond the well known collection of Ebbsfleet ware from Northfleet (Burchell and Piggott 1939). Within the CTRL project, another small group of Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware has been recovered from Sandway Road (ARC SWR98/99).
- The later prehistoric assemblage (Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age) falls within the sequence reviewed by Macpherson-Grant (1991), and a number of assemblages within this date range are known from east Kent. This assemblage extends westwards the known geographical range of Early/Middle Iron Age rusticated wares.
- Other pottery types of various dates (Romano-British; medieval) are not particularly distinctive, but almost certainly represent locally produced wares which fall within the known range for Kent (eg. Pollard 1988; McCarthy and Brooks 1988).

1.3.7 Potential for further work

- The prehistoric assemblage forms a significant addition to the ceramic sequence for east Kent, and detailed analysis and publication is recommended, involving full fabric and form analysis, following nationally recommended guidelines for the recording of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 1997). Fabric types will be correlated with the CAT regional fabric types series. A representative selection of vessels will be illustrated, in order to demonstrate the chronological sequence, and to illustrate particular feature groups, including the 'placed' deposits.

-
- The assemblage is of reasonable size, and the bulk of it is well stratified, although there is little in the way of vertical stratigraphy. While the close dating of much of the assemblage is hampered by the lack of diagnostic sherds and by relatively poor condition, there are sufficient diagnostic forms to enable the characterisation of several ceramic phases, albeit with inevitable overlaps. Detailed analysis may refine the spot-dating of individual contexts undertaken as part of this assessment, but there are unlikely to be significant chronological changes within the overall sequence.
 - The presence of Middle Neolithic and Early/Middle Bronze Age pottery, albeit in very small quantities, is nevertheless important given the general dearth of such material from the region.
 - Perhaps most important, however, is the later prehistoric assemblage, with a potential date range from Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age. The pottery of this period from the Canterbury area has already been reviewed (Macpherson-Grant 1991), and the Little Stock Farm assemblage has the potential not just to enhance this information but to provide valuable comparisons and/or contrasts with the area to the south-west of Canterbury.
 - Whether there was a continuity of activity on the site within this date range cannot be definitively demonstrated, given the difficulties of identifying Middle Iron Age ceramic traits. There is, however, sufficient evidence to show a significant ‘Early/Middle Iron Age’ presence, represented by some good stratified groups, and ‘Late Iron Age’ activity at a lower level. Preliminary examination of the fabrics has shown that there is variation within the broad fabric groups, some probably chronological and some (for example, the presence or absence of glauconitic sand) probably a reflection of different sources of supply. Detailed fabric analysis has the potential to examine this variation in order to track changes in the production and distribution of later prehistoric pottery in east Kent.
 - In terms of context, this assemblage provides the opportunity to examine differential deposition. It is apparent that much of the later prehistoric assemblage represents the disposal of domestic rubbish, probably through the dispersal of midden deposits into surrounding features (ditches, pits and post-holes, etc). There are, however, several exceptions in the form of what appear to be deliberately ‘placed’ deposits, comprising in each case the partially reconstructable profiles of one or more vessels. One, possibly two, were found in grave-pits (2031 and 2037), and a substantial group of at least seven vessels came from vessel-hole 2304; it may be no coincidence that two of these potential ‘placed’ deposits (grave-pit 2037 and vessel-hole 2304) contained the only examples of decorated and red-finished fineware vessels. Other possibly similar deposits, comprising single coarseware vessels, came from vessel-holes 2104 and 2503. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age placed-deposits are noted elsewhere throughout southern England, and therefore absolute radiocarbon dating for these features should be given priority, in order to place them into this broader framework.
 - Romano-British and medieval pottery is useful as an indicator of activity in these periods, but is otherwise of limited significance, and there is little potential for further analysis. To

fulfill the requirements of a minimum archive, this part of the assemblage will be quantified by CAT fabric type, with notes made of any diagnostic sherds.

- No further work is recommended for the post-medieval pottery.

1.3.8 *Bibliography*

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Table 8: Pottery quantification

Trench	Context	Feature	Sub-group	Count	Weight	Ware group	Period	Comments
Little Stock Farm Excavation (ARC LSF99)								
	2001	Ditch 2002	5001	1	1	Sandy	EIA/MIA	Impressed dots
	2001	Ditch 2002	5001	9	47	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	1 burnt
	2001	Ditch 2002	5001	2	15	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2001	Ditch 2002	5001	31	209	Grog-tempered	LIA	2 rims; 1 impressed cordon
	2003	Hearth 2006		5	43	Grog-tempered	LIA	Scored; 1 cordon
	2004	Hearth 2006		16	232	Grog-tempered	LIA	Scored; 2 rims
	2007	Pit 2008		10	238	Grog-tempered	LIA	Scored; neck cordon
	2009	Gully 2010	5002	13	110	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	1 rim (carinated vessel); 1 rusticated
	2009	Gully 2010	5002	5	47	Iron oxides	EIA/MIA	1 rim (inturned, expanded/flattened)
	2009	Gully 2010	5002	6	29	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
	2009	Gully 2010	5002	32	220	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2009	Gully 2010	5002	8	82	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	1 rusticated
	2011	Pit 2013		3	43	Iron oxides	EIA/MIA	
	2011	Pit 2013		1	14	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	Rim (convex/shouldered bowl)
	2011	Pit 2013		3	11	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2012	Pit 2013		1	24	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	Rim (inturned, expanded/flattened)
	2012	Pit 2013		3	5	Iron oxides	EIA/MIA	
	2012	Pit 2013		2	11	Sandy	EIA/MIA	1 angular shoulder; 1 rim (angular, expanded/flattened)
	2012	Pit 2013		3	8	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2012	Pit 2013		3	10	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2014	Layer		7	78	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	Rim (inturned, expanded/flattened)
	2014	Layer		2	8	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2015	Ditch 2016	5003	1	2	Calcareous	?EIA/MIA	
	2015	Ditch 2016	5003	3	22	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2015	Ditch 2016	5003	1	4	Iron oxides	EIA/MIA	
	2015	Ditch 2016	5003	4	23	Sandy	EIA/MIA	

Trench	Context	Feature	Sub-group	Count	Weight	Ware group	Period	Comments
Little Stock Farm Excavation (ARC LSF99) contd.								
	2015	Ditch 2016	5003	4	16	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2017	Ditch 2018	5004	1	31	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	Rim (inturned, plain)
	2017	Ditch 2018	5004	2	8	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
	2017	Ditch 2018	5004	5	59	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	1 carinated sherd
	2019	Ditch 2020	5005	11	52	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2019	Ditch 2020	5005	4	15	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2019	Ditch 2020	5005	5	21	Grog-tempered	LIA	
	2021	Ditch 2024	5001	1	5	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
	2021	Ditch 2024	5001	2	15	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2023	Ditch 2024	5001	1	2	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
	2023	Ditch 2024	5001	9	42	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2023	Ditch 2024	5001	4	88	Grog-tempered	MIA/LIA	1 rusticated; 2 ?Belgic
	2025	Ditch 2026	5006	9	134	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	Carinated, rusticated vessel (includes rim)
	2025	Ditch 2026	5006	1	5	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
	2025	Ditch 2026	5006	17	127	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	Includes fineware
	2025	Ditch 2026	5006	1	4	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2027	Gully 2028	5007	5	16	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2027	Gully 2028	5007	2	8	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2029	Grave-pit 2031		3	9	Flint-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2029	Grave-pit 2031		15	258	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	Rusticated; 1 rim (inturned, expanded/flattened)
	2029	Grave-pit 2031		3	23	Sandy	EIA/MIA	Fineware
	2029	Grave-pit 2031		5	22	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2032	Grave-pit 2037		11	74	Flint-tempered	EIA	
	2032	Grave-pit 2037		23	226	Sandy	EIA	Fineware vessel, incised dec + red finished (ON 4011)
	2032	Grave-pit 2037		195	1827	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	At least 2 carinated vessels (profiles); 1 rusticated, 1 finer
	2032	Grave-pit 2037		3	16	Sandy	EIA/MIA	

Contd.

Trench	Context	Feature	Sub-group	Count	Weight	Ware group	Period	Comments
Little Stock Farm Excavation (ARC LSF99) contd.								
	2033	Grave-pit 2037		32	65	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	Same vessel 2032 (finer carinated vessel)
	2034	Pit 2036		15	75	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	Rusticated; 1 rim (inturned, expanded/flattened)
	2034	Pit 2036		1	1	Sandy/shelly	MD	
	2035	Pit 2036		2	25	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2102	Vessel-hole 2104		164	2820	Sandy/flint	LBA/EIA	Coarseware vessel, large jar, finger imp shoulder (ON 4002)
	2109	Post-hole 2108		4	28	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2112	Layer		6	31	Sandy	MD	
	2112	Layer		1	6	Sandy/shelly	MD	
	2112	Layer		1	3	Shelly	MD	
	2114	Ditch 2113	5005	1	3	Sandy	?LIA	Glauconitic; 1 very thick-walled
	2114	Ditch 2113	5005	1	23	Sandy	?LIA	
	2114	Ditch 2113	5005	4	47	Flint-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2114	Ditch 2113	5005	15	87	Grog-tempered	LIA	1 rim
	2115	Ditch 2113	5005	2	63	Sandy	?LIA	1 thick-walled (as 2114)
	2115	Ditch 2113	5005	1	29	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2115	Ditch 2113	5005	1	38	Grog-tempered	LIA	
	2117	Ditch 2116	5011	1	1	Flint-tempered	?EIA/MIA	Tiny rim sherd
	2119	Pit 2118		1	3	Flint-tempered	EIA/MIA	Rim
	2119	Pit 2118		1	9	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
	2121	Ditch 2120	5008	1	2	Flint-tempered	?EIA/MIA	
	2121	Ditch 2120	5008	1	4	Sandy	LIA	Rim (shouldered, bead rim bowl); glauconitic
	2123	Ditch 2122	5009	2	1	Grog-tempered	IA	Tiny sherds
	2125	Pit 2124		6	20	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2125	Pit 2124		6	16	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2202	Hearth 2201		1	10	Flint-tempered	EIA	
	2202	Hearth 2201		1	7	Iron oxides	EIA/MIA	

Contd.

Trench	Context	Feature	Sub-group	Count	Weight	Ware group	Period	Comments
Little Stock Farm Excavation (ARC LSF99) contd.								
	2202	Hearth 2201		1	1	Grog-tempered	IA	Tiny sherd
	2203	Ditch 2209	5005	4	31	Grog-tempered	LIA	
	2204	Ditch 2209	5005	1	7	Iron oxides	EIA/MIA	
	2204	Ditch 2209	5005	5	30	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	1 rim (plain, inturned)
	2204	Ditch 2209	5005	2	17	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2204	Ditch 2209	5005	11	99	Grog-tempered	MIA/LIA	1 rusticated; some ?Belgic; 1 rim (bowl)
	2205	Ditch 2208	5010	4	49	Flint-tempered	?LBA/EIA	
	2205	Ditch 2208	5010	1	3	Sandy	?RO	Oxidised, rim
	2205	Ditch 2208	5010	4	15	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
	2205	Ditch 2208	5010	5	48	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	1 rusticated
	2205	Ditch 2208	5010	5	32	Grog-tempered	EIA/LIA	2 x ?Belgic
	2205	Ditch 2208	5010	1	1	Sandy/shelly	MD	
	2206	Ditch 2212	5005	5	28	Grog-tempered	?MIA/LIA	1 rim
	2206	Ditch 2212	5005	3	9	Sandy	?MIA/LIA	
	2207	Ditch 2209	5005	2	24	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
	2207	Ditch 2209	5005	1	16	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2207	Ditch 2209	5005	3	18	Grog-tempered	MIA/LIA	
	2207	Ditch 2209	5005	1	42	Iron oxides	MIA/LIA	Rusticated
	2210	Ditch 2211	5006	2	8	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2213	Pit/hollow 2214		5	13	Sandy	?LBA/EIA	
	2213	Pit/hollow 2214		5	25	Grog-tempered	EBA/MBA	?Collared Urn: 1 impressed, 1 incised decoration
	2213	Pit/hollow 2214		3	12	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2215	Post-hole 2216		1	6	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2215	Post-hole 2216		1	3	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2217	Post-hole 2218		1	1	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2219	Ditch 2221	5008	3	18	Flint-tempered	EIA/MIA	

Contd.

Trench	Context	Feature	Sub-group	Count	Weight	Ware group	Period	Comments
Little Stock Farm Excavation (ARC LSF99) contd.								
	2219	Ditch 2221	5008	1	10	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2220	Ditch 2221	5008	1	12	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2222	Ditch 2223	5011	2	8	Sandy	LBA/EIA	
	2222	Ditch 2223	5011	9	72	Sandy/flint	LBA/EIA	1 rim (4 are coarser)
	2226	Gully 2227	5007	2	11	Flint-tempered	?LBA/EIA	Could be fired clay?
	2226	Gully 2227	5007	2	14	Sandy	?LBA/EIA	
	2226	Gully 2227	5007	2	6	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2230	Gully 2232	5007	1	6	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2231	Gully 2232	5007	1	11	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2231	Gully 2232	5007	1	3	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2235	Ditch 2237	5008	5	31	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	Glauconitic (1 finer flint)
	2235	Ditch 2237	5008	1	3	Sandy	MD	
	2236	Ditch 2237	5008	1	2	Sandy	?LBA/EIA	
	2236	Ditch 2237	5008	10	38	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	Some glauconitic
	2238	Ditch 2239	5013	1	1	Sandy	?RO	Tiny sherd
	2240	Ditch 2242	5008	2	5	Sandy	IA	
	2240	Ditch 2242	5008	8	97	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	1 rim/impressed shoulder; 1 finer flint
	2241	Ditch 2242	5008	1	2	Sandy	?LBA/EIA	
	2241	Ditch 2242	5008	8	68	Sandy/flint	LBA/EIA	
	2243	Ditch 2244		1	4	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2301	Layer		2	7	Sandy	?LIA/RO	
	2301	Layer		12	29	Sandy/flint	LBA-MIA	Miscellaneous
	2302	Vessel-hole 2304		162	558	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	1 vessel - lower part (Obj No 4005)
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		10	178	Flint-tempered	EIA	ON 4001: Vessel 3 (fineware carinated jar, dec neck zone, RF)
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		11	97	Flint-tempered	EIA	ON 4001: Vessel 3 (non-joining sherds)
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		42	277	Flint-tempered	EIA	ON 4001: probably Vessel 3

Contd.

Trench	Context	Feature	Sub-group	Count	Weight	Ware group	Period	Comments
Little Stock Farm Excavation (ARC LSF99) contd.								
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		21	110	Flint-tempered	EIA	Miscellaneous sherds
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		28	295	Grog-tempered	EIA	ON 4001: Vessel 4 (fineware carinated bowl, cordoned neck)
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		9	37	Grog-tempered	EIA	ON 4001: probably Vesel 4
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		28	83	Grog-tempered	EIA	Miscellaneous sherds
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		25	375	Sandy/flint	EIA	ON 4001: Vessel 1 (fineware carinated bowl)
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		3	10	Sandy/flint	EIA	ON 4001: Vessel 1 (non-joining sherds)
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		26	344	Sandy/flint	EIA	ON 4001: Vessel 2 (fineware carinated jar, dec neck zone)
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		17	82	Sandy/flint	EIA	ON 4001: Vessel 2 (non-joining sherds)
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		13	121	Sandy/flint	EIA	ON 4001: Vessel 5 (shouldered bowl)
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		5	13	Sandy/flint	EIA	ON 4001: probably Vessel 5
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		6	185	Sandy/flint	EIA	ON 4001: Vessel 6 (shouldered jar)
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		52	488	Sandy/flint	EIA	ON 4001: probably Vessel 6
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		42	136	Sandy/flint	EIA	Miscellaneous sherds
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		13	121	Sandy/flint	EIA	Fineware: miscellaneous sherds
	2317	Post-hole 2318		1	5	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2319	Layer		1	14	Sandy	?LIA	
	2319	Layer		7	36	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	1 rim (inturned, expanded/flattened)
	2319	Layer		10	90	Grog-tempered	LIA	Belgic (2 bead rim jars, 1 scored)
	2320	Ditch 2323	5014	6	32	Flint-tempered	LIA	Fine flint, 1 pedestal base
	2320	Ditch 2323	5014	30	196	Grog-tempered	MIA/LIA	Mostly Belgic (1 earlier rim - expanded/flattened)
	2320	Ditch 2323	5014	1	21	Sandy	MIA/LIA	Rim (inturned, flattened, burnished)
	2320	Ditch 2323	5014	2	6	Sandy	RO	
	2320	Ditch 2323	5014	1	1	Sandy	UN	
	2321	Ditch 2324	5011	3	34	Flint-tempered	IA	
	2321	Ditch 2324	5011	7	68	Grog-tempered	LIA	Belgic: cordoned and scored
	2326	Ditch 2325	5005	2	8	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	

Contd.

Trench	Context	Feature	Sub-group	Count	Weight	Ware group	Period	Comments
Little Stock Farm Excavation (ARC LSF99) contd.								
	2326	Ditch 2325	5005	3	8	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
	2326	Ditch 2325	5005	3	24	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2326	Ditch 2325	5005	3	29	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	1 angular shoulder
	2328	Ditch 2327	5003	2	12	Sandy/flint	IA	
	2328	Ditch 2327	5003	16	223	Grog-tempered	LIA	Belgic: ?1 vessel (base)
	2332	Ditch 2331	5012	1	3	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2332	Ditch 2331	5012	5	36	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2332	Ditch 2331	5012	1	3	Sandy	IA	Glauconitic
	2335	Ditch 2334	5009	1	7	Iron oxides	EIA/MIA	
	2335	Ditch 2334	5009	10	49	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2337	Ditch 2336	5006	1	5	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	Rim
	2337	Ditch 2336	5006	4	17	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2337	Ditch 2336	5006	2	10	Sandy	MD	
	2339	Post-pit 2338	5015	2	5	Flint-tempered	?LBA/EIA	
	2339	Post-pit 2338	5015	3	7	Sandy	?LBA/EIA	
	2341	Gully 2340	5007	5	12	Sandy/flint	LBA/EIA	
	2343	Post-pit 2342	5015	3	21	Sandy	?LBA/EIA	
	2343	Post-pit 2342	5015	3	33	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2345	Ditch 2344	5013	2	8	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2347	Ditch 2346	5016	2	4	Flint-tempered	?LBA/EIA	
	2402	Ditch 2401	5010	6	15	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2402	Ditch 2401	5010	7	24	Sandy/flint	LBA/EIA	
	2402	Ditch 2401	5010	1	1	Sandy	UN	
	2404	Layer		5	26	?grog-tempered	?MIA/LIA	Leached
	2404	Layer		7	28	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2404	Layer		1	2	Iron oxides	EIA/MIA	

Contd.

Trench	Context	Feature	Sub-group	Count	Weight	Ware group	Period	Comments
Little Stock Farm Excavation (ARC LSF99) contd.								
	2404	Layer		4	14	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2406	Post-hole 2405		1	12	Sandy	EIA/MIA	Rim (upright, flattened)
	2406	Post-hole 2405		3	14	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	1 rim
	2406	Post-hole 2405		3	36	Grog-tempered	MIA/LIA	1 rim (proto-bead)
	2407	Layer		1	2	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2407	Layer		3	9	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2411	Layer		7	26	Sandy	?MIA/LIA	1 rim
	2411	Layer		5	19	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	1 rusticated
	2411	Layer		6	41	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2412	Ditch 2410	5003	3	10	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2412	Ditch 2410	5003	4	16	Sandy	IA	
	2412	Ditch 2410	5003	2	7	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2412	Ditch 2410	5003	1	1	Sandy	MD	
	2412	Ditch 2410	5003	3	14	Grog-tempered	MIA/LIA	
	2413	Ditch 2410	5003	3	53	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2413	Ditch 2410	5003	1	5	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
	2413	Ditch 2410	5003	1	18	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2417	Ditch 2414	5004	3	7	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2417	Ditch 2414	5004	1	22	Iron oxides	EIA/MIA	Rusticated
	2417	Ditch 2414	5004	9	55	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2417	Ditch 2414	5004	2	10	Sandy	LIA	Cordoned
	2418	Ditch 2415	5005	15	81	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2418	Ditch 2415	5005	4	10	Sandy	IA	
	2418	Ditch 2415	5005	6	42	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2418	Ditch 2415	5005	40	370	Grog-tempered	MIA/LIA	Mostly Belgic (cordoned, necked jars, BRJs, scored); some [MIA] rusticated
	2419	Ditch 2416	5014	5	17	Sandy	?MIA/LIA	

Contd.

Trench	Context	Feature	Sub-group	Count	Weight	Ware group	Period	Comments
Little Stock Farm Excavation (ARC LSF99) contd.								
	2419	Ditch 2416	5014	1	5	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2422	Layer		2	2	Sandy	MD	
	2422	Layer		1	2	Sandy/shelly	MD	
	2423	Hearth 2421		1	27	Sandy/shelly	MD	
	2423	Hearth 2421		2	13	Shelly/flint	MD	Rim with impressed dec + small rod handle
	2426	Natural		4	4	Shelly	MD	
	2428	Ditch 2427	5018	1	1	Sandy/flint	IA	Tiny sherd
	2433	Ditch 2432	5005	1	4	Flint-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2433	Ditch 2432	5005	1	5	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2433	Ditch 2432	5005	4	9	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2434	Ditch 2432	5005	1	2	Sandy/flint	IA	
	2434	Ditch 2432	5005	2	12	Grog-tempered	LIA	Belgic, cordoned
	2436	Ditch 2435	5004	1	17	Sandy	?LIA	Thickwalled
	2436	Ditch 2435	5004	1	7	Grog-tempered	LIA	Belgic
	2438	Pit 2437		1	50	Sandy	?EM	Vertical furrows and impressed dots
	2440	Ditch 2439		2	2	Sandy	?MD	Could be residual IA
	2440	Ditch 2439		6	30	Sandy/shelly	MD	1 finger-impressed rim
	2440	Ditch 2439		1	9	Shelly/flint	MD	Rim
	2442	Ditch 2441	5019	2	19	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
	2442	Ditch 2441	5019	1	6	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2442	Ditch 2441	5019	17	75	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2444	Ditch 2443	5019	1	7	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
	2444	Ditch 2443	5019	2	4	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2444	Ditch 2443	5019	3	4	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2501	Layer		9	15	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2502	Vessel-hole 2503		4	5	Sandy	IA	ON 4003

Contd.

Trench	Context	Feature	Sub-group	Count	Weight	Ware group	Period	Comments
Little Stock Farm Excavation (ARC LSF99) contd.								
	2502	Vessel-hole 2503		7	69	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	ON 4003
	2504	Post-hole 2505		2	6	Sandy	?EIA/MIA	
	2504	Post-hole 2505		6	42	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2504	Post-hole 2505		9	28	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2504	Post-hole 2505		2	4	Flint-tempered	MNE	Probably as 2506 (Peterborough Ware)
	2506	Post-hole 2507		8	22	Flint-tempered	MNE	Peterborough Ware (Mortlake); 2 decorated rims
	2508	Layer		1	8	Sandy	MD	Glazed (late medieval)
	2508	Layer		1	7	Sandy/shelly	MD	
	2508	Layer		2	18	Shelly	MD	
	2508	Layer		5	22	Shelly/flint	MD	
	2508	Layer		3	17	Sandy	RO	
	2509	Post-hole 2510		1	4	Iron oxides	EIA/MIA	
	2509	Post-hole 2510		1	7	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
	2509	Post-hole 2510		5	11	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2509	Post-hole 2510		2	13	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2511	Ditch 2513	5008	2	11	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	1 rusticated; 1 odd rim (internally expanded)
	2511	Ditch 2513	5008	1	10	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
	2511	Ditch 2513	5008	5	32	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2511	Ditch 2513	5008	2	13	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2512	Ditch 2513	5008	2	10	Flint-tempered	?LBA/EIA	Fine flint
	2514	Ditch 2515	5005	2	7	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2514	Ditch 2515	5005	28	237	Grog-tempered	MIA/LIA	Belgic: scored, BRJ; some [MIA] rusticated
	2514	Ditch 2515	5005	7	112	Sandy	MIA/LIA	1 thick-walled; some rusticated
	2514	Ditch 2515	5005	1	4	Sandy	UN	
	2516	Ditch 2517	5006	1	3	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2516	Ditch 2517	5006	7	31	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	1 rusticated

Contd.

Trench	Context	Feature	Sub-group	Count	Weight	Ware group	Period	Comments
Little Stock Farm Excavation (ARC LSF99) contd.								
	2518	Ditch 2519	5012	2	3	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2518	Ditch 2519	5012	2	10	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
	2518	Ditch 2519	5012	4	11	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2518	Ditch 2519	5012	2	10	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2520	Quarry 2522		5	136	Sandy	MD	Glazed jug (C13/C14)
	2523	Ditch 2524	5010	1	2	Sandy/flint	MD	
	2523	Ditch 2524	5010	1	20	Sandy/shelly	MD	
	2525	Ditch 2526	5006	1	1	Sandy	UN	
	2530	Pit 2529		1	19	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	Rusticated
	2532	Pit 2531		4	82	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	1 rusticated; 1 rim (expanded, flattened)
	2533	Ditch 2534	5006	1	3	Flint-tempered	?LBA/EIA	
	2533	Ditch 2534	5006	3	10	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2533	Ditch 2534	5006	2	27	Sandy/shelly	MD	
	2533	Ditch 2534	5006	1	1	Shelly	MD	
	2533	Ditch 2534	5006	6	45	Grog-tempered	MIA/LIA	Rim (proto-bead)
	2535	Pit 2536		3	12	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2535	Pit 2536		2	14	Iron oxides	EIA/MIA	
	2535	Pit 2536		1	1	Flint-tempered	IA	Fine flint
	2535	Pit 2536		22	105	Sandy	MIA/LIA	Rim (proto-bead)
	2537	Gully 2538	5002	2	4	Iron oxides	EIA/MIA	
	2537	Gully 2538	5002	3	26	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
	2541	Post-hole 2542		6	22	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2541	Post-hole 2542		3	21	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2541	Post-hole 2542		15	65	Sandy	MIA/LIA	2 rims (1 internally expanded)
	2544	Layer (subsoil)		1	11	Sandy	LIA	
	2544	Layer (subsoil)		1	7	Sandy	MD	

Contd.

Trench	Context	Feature	Sub-group	Count	Weight	Ware group	Period	Comments
Little Stock Farm Excavation (ARC LSF99) contd.								
	2544	Layer (subsoil)		12	33	Shelly	MD	
	2601	Artefact sample	5008	1	5	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2601	Artefact sample	5008	5	41	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2602	Artefact sample	5008	1	1	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2602	Artefact sample	5008	1	1	Sandy	UN	
	2603	Artefact sample	5008	2	42	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	Rusticated
	2603	Artefact sample	5008	1	2	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2607	Artefact sample	5013	1	5	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2607	Artefact sample	5013	1	13	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2608	Artefact sample	5008	4	56	Grog-tempered	LIA	Belgic
	2609	Artefact sample	5004	2	38	Grog-tempered	LIA	Belgic
	2610	Artefact sample	5008	1	7	Sandy	?IA	Glauconitic
	2610	Artefact sample	5008	3	43	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2611	Artefact sample	5003	2	16	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	1 rim (plain, inturned)
	2611	Artefact sample	5003	2	14	Iron oxides	EIA/MIA	
	2611	Artefact sample	5003	3	86	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2612	Artefact sample	5008	1	4	Sandy	?MIA/LIA	
	2612	Artefact sample	5008	1	4	Sandy/flint	LBA/EIA	
	2612	Artefact sample	5008	2	12	Grog-tempered	MIA/LIA	
	2613	Artefact sample	5012	3	16	Flint-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2613	Artefact sample	5012	2	12	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2613	Artefact sample	5012	2	16	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2614	Artefact sample	5012	1	4	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2614	Artefact sample	5012	1	9	Grog-tempered	MIA/LIA	Rim (plain)
	2615	Artefact sample	5012	2	6	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	Glauconitic
	2616	Artefact sample	5031	1	2	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	

Contd.

Trench	Context	Feature	Sub-group	Count	Weight	Ware group	Period	Comments
Little Stock Farm Excavation (ARC LSF99) contd.								
	2617	Artefact sample	5012	2	8	Flint-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2617	Artefact sample	5012	2	4	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2619	Artefact sample	5033	5	28	Sandy/flint	LBA/EIA	Impressed shoulder
	2621	Artefact sample	5034	2	1	Sandy	UN	Tiny sherds
	2627	Artefact sample	5037	2	3	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2651	Artefact sample	5008	1	8	Flint-tempered	EIA/MIA	Fine flint
	2651	Artefact sample	5008	5	26	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2651	Artefact sample	5008	1	2	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
	2655	Artefact sample	5007	1	3	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2656	Artefact sample	5007	2	9	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2656	Artefact sample	5007	1	9	Sandy	MIA/LIA	Rim
	2657	Artefact sample	5009	1	15	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	Shoulder
	2659	Artefact sample	5007	5	30	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2660	Artefact sample	5010	1	4	Sandy/shelly	MD	
	2661	Artefact sample	5010	1	4	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2663	Artefact sample	5010	1	4	Flint-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2663	Artefact sample	5010	2	6	Sandy/shelly	MD	
	2664	Artefact sample	5027	1	4	Grog-tempered	IA	Burnt?
	2666	Artefact sample	5010	1	6	Sandy	?IA	Glauconitic
	2666	Artefact sample	5010	1	2	Shelly	MD	
	2667	Artefact sample	5029	3	41	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2668	Artefact sample	5027	1	2	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2668	Artefact sample	5027	1	1	Sandy	MD	
	2669	Artefact sample	5010	2	3	Sandy	MD	
	2669	Artefact sample	5010	1	3	Sandy/flint	MD	
	2669	Artefact sample	5010	2	2	Sandy/shelly	MD	

Contd.

Trench	Context	Feature	Sub-group	Count	Weight	Ware group	Period	Comments
Little Stock Farm Excavation (ARC LSF99) contd.								
	2672	Artefact sample	5022	4	8	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2674	Artefact sample	5022	1	4	Grog-tempered	?EIA/MIA	
	2674	Artefact sample	5022	3	12	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2676	Artefact sample	5021	2	6	Flint-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2676	Artefact sample	5021	1	2	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
	2676	Artefact sample	5021	2	7	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
	2676	Artefact sample	5021	2	4	Sandy	IA	
	2676	Artefact sample	5021	1	1	Sandy	UN	
	2677	Artefact sample	5021	2	2	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
	2677	Artefact sample	5021	6	52	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2678	Artefact sample	5019	1	4	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
	2679	Artefact sample	5019	7	72	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
Little Stock Farm Evaluation (ARC LSF98)								
3545TT	354501	Topsoil		1		Industrial ware	PM	
3546TT	354602	Pit 354606		10	37	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
3546TT	354602	Pit 354606		1	7	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
3546TT	354602	Pit 354606		2	42	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
3546TT	354603	Pit 354606		1	3	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
3546TT	354603	Pit 354606		5	21	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
3547TT	354701	Topsoil		1	3	Industrial ware	PM	
3547TT	354701	Topsoil		2		Redware	PM	
3551TT	355101	Topsoil		1	5	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
3551TT	355104	Ditch 355105	5010	1	5	Sandy/shelly	MD	
3551TT	355106	Nat. feature 355111		1	1	Sandy	MD	Glazed
3551TT	355106	Nat. feature 355111		1	2	Sandy/shelly	MD	
3551TT	355112	Ditch 355116		1	13	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	

Contd.

Trench	Context	Feature	Sub-group	Count	Weight	Ware group	Period	Comments
Little Stock Farm Evaluation (ARC LSF98) contd.								
3551TT	355112	Ditch 355116		1	1	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
3552TT	355117	Pit 355118		1	2	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	
3552TT	355117	Pit 355118		1	8	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
3552TT	355117	Pit 355118		1	2	Sandy	MD	
3552TT	355204	Ditch 355203	5010	1	8	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
3552TT	355204	Ditch 355203	5010	4	15	Sandy	MD	
3552TT	355204	Ditch 355203	5010	1	2	Sandy/shelly	MD	
3622TT	362201	Topsoil		1		Stoneware	PM	
3622TT	362202	Colluvium		1	8	Sandy	MD	
3622TT	362203	Colluvium		1	5	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
3622TT	362205	Colluvium		1	3	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
3622TT	362205	Colluvium		1	3	Grog-tempered	LIA	Belgic
3627TT	362705	Ditch 362704	5003	1	8	Grog-tempered	?LIA	Burnt
3627TT	362705	Ditch 362704	5003	8	26	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
3627TT	362705	Ditch 362704	5003	12	62	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
3627TT	362707	Vessel-hole 362706		2	3	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
3627TT	362707	Vessel-hole 362706		19	176	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
3627TT	362709	Post-hole 362708		3	8	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
3627TT	362709	Post-hole 362708		3	25	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
3627TT	362711	Ditch 362712	5006	1	2	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
3627TT	362711	Ditch 362712	5006	1	1	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
3627TT	362713	Ditch 362714	5010	3	1	Flint-tempered	IA	Tiny sherds
3627TT	362716	Ditch 362715	5005	1	13	Iron oxides	EIA/MIA	
3627TT	362716	Ditch 362715	5005	9	31	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
3627TT	362716	Ditch 362715	5005	12	131	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
3627TT	362716	Ditch 362715	5005	9	43	Grog-tempered	MIA/LIA	Belgic

Contd.

Trench	Context	Feature	Sub-group	Count	Weight	Ware group	Period	Comments
Little Stock Farm Evaluation (ARC LSF98) contd.								
3627TT	362717	Quarry 362718	2522	6	10	Flint-tempered	EIA/MIA	
3627TT	362717	Quarry 362718	2522	1	1	Sandy	RO or MD?	Tiny sherd
3627TT	362720	Ditch 362719	5014	4	41	Sandy	EIA/MIA	Glauconitic
3627TT	362720	Ditch 362719	5014	3	29	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
3627TT	362720	Ditch 362719	5014	2	21	Grog-tempered	LIA	Belgic
3627TT	362722	Ditch 362721	5011	2	40	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
3627TT	362722	Ditch 362721	5011	1	4	Sandy	LIA	Dish/platter rim
3627TT	362722	Ditch 362721	5011	10	128	Grog-tempered	MIA/LIA	Mostly Belgic (1 BRJ, 1 scored); 1 rusticated
3627TT	362724	Ditch 362723	5008	8	30	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
3627TT	362724	Ditch 362723	5008	6	62	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
3627TT	362726	Ditch 362725	5005	2	21	Sandy	EIA/MIA	
3627TT	362726	Ditch 362725	5005	7	28	Sandy/flint	EIA/MIA	
Park Wood Cottage Evaluation (ARC PWC99)								
3691TT	369102	Colluvium		10	148	Grog-tempered	LIA	
3691TT	369105	Ditch 369104		1	3	Flint-tempered	EIA	
3691TT	369105	Ditch 369104		53	256	Grog-tempered	LIA/RO	BRJ, ERJ
3691TT	369105	Ditch 369104		39	140	Sandy	RO	Rouletted jar/beaker
3691TT	369106	Ditch 369104		1	7	Sandy	LBA/EIA	
3691TT	369106	Ditch 369104		1	12	Sandy	LIA	Pedestal base
3691TT	369106	Ditch 369104		14	263	Grog-tempered	LIA	
3692TT	369200	Topsoil		3	43	Sandy	EIA	
3692TT	369200	Topsoil		5	44	Grog-tempered	LIA	
3692TT	369201	Colluvium		1	4	Sandy	EIA	
3692TT	369201	Colluvium		6	56	Grog-tempered	LIA	2 rims
3692TT	369201	Colluvium		2	4	Sandy	LIA	
3692TT	369203	Layer		3	13	Grog-tempered	LIA	1 rim

Contd.

Trench	Context	Feature	Sub-group	Count	Weight	Ware group	Period	Comments
Park Wood Cottage Evaluation (ARC PWC99) contd.								
3694TT	369407	Ditch 369406		1	9	Grog-tempered	LIA	
3694TT	369407	Ditch 369406		3	15	Sandy	MD	1 ?jug rim with glaze spots
3694TT	369409	Pit 369408		1	4	Grog-tempered	LIA	
3694TT	369409	Pit 369408		5	18	Sandy	MD	
3695TT	369502	Ditch 369501		2	4	Flint-tempered	LBA/EIA	
3695TT	369502	Ditch 369501		1	20	Grog-tempered	LIA	
3695TT	369506	Colluvium		1	5	Grog-tempered	LIA	
3695TT	369506	Colluvium		1	60	Sandy/shelly	MD	Jar rim
3695TT	369509	Tree-throw 369508		1	4	Grog-tempered	LIA/RO	
3695TT	369509	Tree throw 369508		1	1	Samian	RO	
3696TT	369603	Ditch 369604		5	23	Grog-tempered	LIA	
3696TT	369605	Ditch 369606		2	4	Grog-tempered	LIA/RO	
3696TT	369605	Ditch 369606		2	4	Sandy	LIA/RO	
3696TT	369605	Ditch 369606		7	54	Sandy	MD	1 ?jug rim
3696TT	369608	Colluvium		1	15	Grog-tempered	LIA	
3696TT	369608	Colluvium		2	8	Sandy	MD	
3697TT	369710	Ditch 369709		1	2	Industrial ware	PM	
3697TT	369712	Post-hole 369711		2	6	Industrial ware	PM	
3697TT	369714	Ditch 369713		1	22	Sandy	MD	Strap handle
3697TT	369714	Ditch 369713		1	8	Industrial ware	PM	
3697TT	369714	Ditch 369713		1	6	Redware	PM	
3697TT	369716	Pit 369715		6	51	Industrial ware	PM	
3697TT	369719	Post-hole 369718		1	6	Industrial ware	PM	
3697TT	369731	Post-hole 369730		2	1	Industrial ware	PM	
3697TT	369737	Post-hole 369736		2	7	Industrial ware	PM	
3697TT	369741	Post-hole 369740		2	8	Industrial ware	PM	

Contd.



Trench	Context	Feature	Sub-group	Count	Weight	Ware group	Period	Comments
Park Wood Cottage Evaluation (ARC PWC99) contd.								
3698TT	369803	Ditch 369804		1	3	Sandy/shelly	MD	
3698TT	369805	Disturbance 369806		3	36	Sandy	MD	
	Unstrat	Unstratified		2	128	Sandy	MD	Jug handles
	TOTAL			2559	19904			

SALTWOOD

1.4 Assessment of Anglo-Saxon Pottery

Mark Davey

1.4.1 Introduction

- A moderate assemblage of 764 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery weighing 4.781kg was recovered during excavations at Saltwood. This total does not include any pottery from the environmental samples, which were briefly scanned, only the hand-retrieved material being quantified and catalogued.
- The study of the Anglo-Saxon ceramics assists with the following Fieldwork Event Aims:
 - *to establish a chronology for the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries;*
 - *To establish the range of variation in burial rites and to view possible change in rite over time;*

1.4.2 Methodology

- All of the Saxon pottery included in this report has been catalogued by fabric code, number of sherds and weight per context. The codes employed (period codes: EMS = Early-Middle Saxon [c. AD 450-650]; MLS = Middle-Late Saxon [c. AD 650-850]; LS = Late Saxon [c. AD850-1050]) are in conjunction with the CAT Fabric Reference Collection. All contexts containing Saxon pottery have been spot-dated and all items of interest have been noted for further reference.

1.4.3 Quantification

- The total number of Anglo-Saxon sherds recovered is presented in **Table 14**.

Table 14: Quantification of Anglo-Saxon fabrics

Fabric code	Count
EMS1A	42
EMS1B	14
EMS1C	2
EMS1D	48
EMS1F	1
EMS1G	21
EMS2	23
EMS3	11
EMS4	15
EMS4FG	8
EMS5	1
EMS9	1
LS14	2
LS100	12
Total	201

(Accessory vessels in graves are counted as one sherd each).

- A total of 20 fabrics are present, indicating the range of pottery types or wares present. No obvious collection bias was apparent. The early Anglo-Saxon ceramic vessels came almost entirely from the central cemetery, from eight different graves. A Frankish pottery bottle came from a grave within the western cemetery. Fourteen different early Anglo-Saxon fabrics were provisionally identified, the majority of which came from the putative settlement area towards the western extent of the site.
- Although there is a wide range of fabrics, six are represented by less than ten sherds and only four have more than twenty sherds. These are coarse and fine sandy wares, grog-tempered, and chalk-filled sandy ware. There are twenty sherds of Middle Saxon pottery, most of which may well be of seventh or early eighth century date. The vessel from SLT98C grave C37 can also be characterised as a Middle Saxon fabric, whilst accepting that it is certainly of seventh century date. The thirteen sherds of late Saxon pottery include five from SLT98C for which the identification needs to be checked (they could be Middle Saxon). The remainder are thinly scattered across contexts within SLT98.

1.4.4 Provenance

- The overwhelming majority of contexts which contained Anglo-Saxon pottery produced only a single sherd or just a few fragments. Most of these sherds were distributed in small numbers within pit and ditch fills across the western part of the excavation area, although a few came from the central Anglo-Saxon cemetery and may originally have been placed in graves. There were no sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered to the east of Stone Farm Bridleway.
- By contrast, the graves produced the highest sherd totals, accounting for 92% of the pottery from the central cemetery and 74% from the western cemetery, accounting for 71% of the overall Anglo-Saxon assemblage.
- Not surprisingly, the graves also produced the only complete vessels and (with the exception of the unusual bowl in fabric LS1 from context 608) the only vessel profiles. According to the varying surviving conditions of the graves, the pots comprise either complete vessels or ones in numerous pieces. The overall condition of the sherds ranges from good to poor, with the inhumation vessels generally being in a better state of preservation than the smaller groups of pottery found away from the graves, which tend to be more worn and fragmented.

1.4.5 Conservation

- Only the material from the graves warrants any conservation, namely the consolidation of any complete vessels and the reconstruction of vessel profiles for illustration. The remainder of the assemblage is quite small and, in certain cases, quite worn. It is recommended that the entire Anglo-Saxon ceramic assemblage is retained for future research.

1.4.6 Comparative material

- The majority of the vessels recovered from the Saltwood excavations are hand-made domestic vessels with simple rims in a restricted range of forms, principally cooking pots and beakers. They cannot be closely dated, but can be placed

generally within the sixth and seventh centuries, largely on typological grounds. The only imported vessel exception is a Frankish bottle from grave 117 in cemetery SLT 99. This can be compared with similar greyware vessels recovered from graves at Finglesham, Folkestone, Ozingell, Sarre and Sibertswold (Evison 1979, fig 1.d-g; fig 2.a). These have mainly been recovered from seventh century graves.

- All of the grave vessels (other than a sand and glauconite-tempered pot from grave C32, SLT 98C) have been manufactured in a sandy, shelly or organic-tempered fabric. These have close parallels with finds from Canterbury and the early Anglo-Saxon settlement at Mucking, whilst the coarse sandy small beaker from grave C39 (SLT 98C) is similar to that recovered from a child's grave at Lyminge. Typologically, their fabrics and forms suggest that they are of seventh century date, although it should be noted that early Anglo-Saxon funerary ceramics from East Kent are not unduly common and they have been little studied (Myres 1969, 109-10; Mainman forthcoming).
- The close proximity of the Channel Tunnel sites to the CTRL excavations at Saltwood provides an obvious source of comparative material. Here, EMS fabrics were, as at Saltwood, the predominant pottery type; at Saltwood, they account for 85% of the total Anglo-Saxon ceramic assemblage. The majority of this comparative material came from a settlement on Dollands Moor which was of early Anglo-Saxon date. Ceramic vessels have also been recovered from the cemeteries at Lyminge and Dover Buckland, as well as Mill Hill (Warhurst 1955, 37; Evison 1987, 92-3; Macpherson-Grant in Parfitt and Brugmann 1997, 244). There is a distinct contrast between the frequency of imported wares in these cemeteries, and the relative lack of locally-produced vessels. The latter can be seen within Buckland grave C87, Lyminge grave C42 and Mill Hill grave C67B. The majority of the vessels from Buckland, however, are wheel-thrown and Frankish.
- The simple, plain forms seen at Saltwood can be compared with the vessels from Lyminge and Mill Hill, the former vessel also coming from the grave of a child, as is the case with several of the Saltwood vessels. No precise dating can be given to any of these vessels, however, given the simplicity of the form.
- The unusual sand and glauconite-tempered vessel, although a rare form in Kent, does have parallels with a vessel from Pennyland (Williams 1993, fig.107.109) particularly for the presence of lugs on the exterior, whilst Myres has identified a pierced lugged vessel from Northfleet (Myres 1977, fig.77.349).

1.4.7 *Potential for further work*

- The Anglo-Saxon pottery assemblage has to potential to address the following Fieldwork Event aims as follows:
 - *to establish a chronology for the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries;*
- The pottery assemblage may assist the establishment of a chronology for the dating of the cemeteries, both in association with, and independent of, any other grave goods. Although pots occurring with metalwork in the graves are already "dated" by association, there is still a need to examine the assemblages in each

grave and to determine what relationships they share with each other, and to provide a dating sequence for each grave. As noted above, the chronology of early Anglo-Saxon ceramics from this part of East Kent is little researched and is not well-understood. Comparisons continue to be drawn with well-dated assemblages from Canterbury, but there are also possibilities of relating the Saltwood ceramics to groups from Dollands Moor and from the recent work at the Buckland cemetery.

- The Saltwood ceramics derive both from settlement and cemetery contexts and they need to be viewed together and compared with published and unpublished material from the region. They form one of the most important groups for this period within this region of East Kent and there is the potential to establish whether influences in potting traditions come from the continent, from West Sussex, or from the Canterbury area.
 - *to establish the range of variation in burial rites, and to view possible change in rite over time;*
- Variations in burial rites and the general development of the cemetery can be highlighted by a study of the pottery; do the vessels, for example, come from the graves of males or females, juveniles or adults? Provisional results suggest that they are found in burials of both males and females, without any obvious patterning; but that they are prominent in the graves of children and juveniles, and less apparent in the graves of adults. In addition, it may be possible to determine whether the pottery was deliberately made for burial in the grave, or whether vessels were re-used (*i.e.* evidence for wear, sooting and completeness).
 - *To recover dated environmental and economic indicators*
- The assemblage of Anglo-Saxon ceramics is not large and most of it is confined to the early Anglo-Saxon period. That material does have the potential to examine questions of trade, economy and exchange. It has already been noted that one of the complete vessels is Frankish, and that can be considered within the framework of trade relations between south-east England and northern France in the early Anglo-Saxon period. The local ceramics are also economic indicators, in terms of their relationship with other ceramic zones of east Kent and east Sussex. The influences on ceramic traditions of this period appear to derive more from east Sussex than from elsewhere in east Kent, a situation observed also for the Iron Age. There is the potential to examine these influences, by comparison both with material from other CTRL sites, and with published assemblages from Sussex and Kent.
- A further research question can also be proposed. To date, little work has been done on the fabric types in the region, and it is suggested that a programme of scientific analysis could be undertaken in order to clarify the major fabric types. Bearing in mind the fact that the site is situated on a complicated geological zone, it is proposed that a series of thin section and possible ICPS (Inducto - Coupled Plasma Spectrography) samples be analysed, using fabric examples from Canterbury, Saltwood and the adjacent Channel Tunnel sites.

- The sourced fabrics from both Saltwood and Canterbury are visually indistinguishable, and it is proposed that the fabrics are scientifically analysed in order to characterise their petrological differences. This would also help to categorise the sand and glauconite - tempered vessel from grave C32, a very unusual and rare form in Kent, the abundance of glauconite being more commonly seen with Roman ceramics. It would assist in determining ceramic sources with greater precision and that itself would help in the development of the understanding of ceramic zones and trade links.

1.4.8 Bibliography

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1.5 Assessment of Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

John Cotter

1.5.1 Introduction

- The 450 post-Saxon sherds were recovered by hand excavation from 115 separate contexts (including those designated as unstratified or of uncertain provenance). In addition a small quantity of pottery came from the environmental samples. The latter material was briefly scanned but was not recorded in any detail.
- The study of this material will assist in the following Fieldwork Event Aims:
 - *to recovery artefact assemblages (especially pottery) to elucidate the sequence of site development;*
 - *To recover environmental and other economic indicators if these are found to be present on the site.*
- The early medieval pottery forms the major element of the dating framework for the later phases of activity on the site. It also provides some information relating to trade and exchange and has the potential to assist in research questions relating to the provenance and dating of certain locally-important ceramic traditions.

1.5.2 Methodology

- All material has been catalogued with reference to the CAT Fabric Reference Series (**Table 15**), and by number and weight of sherds per context therein (**Table 16**).

Table 15: Fabric code summary

Fabric code	Description	Date Range (AD)
PR100	PR unident	450-1900
EM1	EM Cant sandy	1050-1225
EM2	EM shelly	1050-1225/ 50
EM29	EM Fine sandy with flint and sparse shell	1125/ 50-1250
EM30	EM non-local coarse sand and shell-tempered	1050/ 75-1175/ 1200
EM32	EM ?East Sussex flint and shell-tempered	1050/ 75-1225/ 50
EM33	EM ?East Sussex shell and flint-tempered coarse sandy	1075-1250
EM41	EM non-local mod. quartz sand with shell and flint temper	1050-1175/ 1200
EM45	EM non-local coarse sandy	1050/ 75-1175/ 1200
EM100	EM unident	1050-1250
EM.M5	Ashford Potter's Corner-type shelly-sandy	1125/ 50-1225/ 50
M1	Tyler Hill ware	1225-1350
M37	?Medway chalk-tempered sandy	1225-1400
M40B	Ashford/ Wealden sandy	1200/ 25-1400
M40C	Ashford/ Wealden pasty with chalk	1250-1450
M100	Med. Unident.	1200-1400

LM1	LM Tyler Hill	1375-1525
LM2	LM fine earthenware	1475-1525/ 50
LM32	Wealden orange-buff sandy	1475-1550
PM40B	Chinese porcelain 'famille rose'	1725-1775/ 1800
PM100	PM unident.	1550-1775
LPM*	'Modern' wares	1775/ 1800 – 1925

- Fabrics were identified by both visual inspection and with the aid of a microscope (x20 magnification). All contexts containing pottery have been spot-dated. Brief notes and/ or sketches of significant items were made during the cataloguing process.

1.5.3 Quantification

- The quantification of post-Saxon pottery by fabric per context is presented below (**Table 16**). A total of 36 fabric codes has been used, indicating the variety of pottery types or wares present. Some of these, however, come from the same general source area. The small but diverse collection of 19th century Staffordshire-type wares, for example, accounts for 15 codes. No collection bias was noted.

Table 16: Quantification of post-Saxon pottery by fabric per context

Site Code	Context	Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
ARC SLT98	C34	EM1	2	54	"2x rims, int bev. bowl & cpot. soot."
ARC SLT98	C72	EM1	2	14	
ARC SLT98	C78	EM1	2	32	"incl 1xrim, thickened flat-topped"
ARC SLT98	C121	M100	1	22	Odd unglz handle. m40a related?
ARC SLT98	C122	EM1	3	42	w-t body sherd
ARC SLT98	C135	EM1	2	18	Incl 1x rim. ?or ls1
ARC SLT98	C191	EM1	1	10	
ARC SLT98	C238	EM1	17	225	1 vess
ARC SLT98	C238	EM2	1	4	
ARC SLT98	C238	EM30	1	8	EM30/ 33 no shell.
ARC SLT98	C243	EM1	1	10	
ARC SLT98	C252	LPM7	1	16	
ARC SLT98	C265	EM1	3	34	Incl 2xrims Late Saxon/ EM?
ARC SLT98	C266	EM1	3	70	2xrim i vess. int bev. unusually tall neck
ARC SLT98	C276	EM1	5	76	Incl 1x bowl rim
ARC SLT98	C277	EM33	1	30	Base cpot EM33/ 30 sparse chalk. sooted.
ARC SLT98	C278	EM1	1	38	Bowl profile. sooted. ?illus.
ARC SLT98	C280	EM1	12	134	Heavily sooted int/ ext.
ARC SLT98	C283	EM1	4	26	
ARC SLT98	C283	M37	1	10	Sooted bs. chalk-temp but prob EM?
ARC SLT98	C288	EM1	2	14	Incl 1x int bev rim.
ARC SLT98	C288	EM30	1	4	EM30/ 33 no shell.
ARC SLT98	C288	EM32	1	4	Red flint
ARC SLT98	C289	EM1	3	22	"incl 1x rim, thickened/ beaded"
ARC SLT98	C289	EM30	1	1	EM30/ 33 no shell.
ARC SLT98	C302	EM45	1	6	Firing resembles some nfr/ flimps.
ARC SLT98	C314	EM1	2	16	
ARC SLT98	C314	EM29	1	8	
ARC SLT98	C321	EM1	5	44	
ARC SLT98	C324	EM1	12	152	Incl 2x int bev rims
ARC SLT98	C324	EM33	2	52	Incl 1x rim. 1 vess. illus?

ARC SLT98	C330	EM1	2	24	Incl 1x d-bead rim. 1 vess
ARC SLT98	C338	EM1	5	58	Incl 1x int bev rim.
ARC SLT98	C338	EM2	1	8	
ARC SLT98	C354	EM1	3	90	
ARC SLT98	C361	EM1	1	12	1x int bev rim
ARC SLT98	C361	M37	2	4	EM-type. sooted bss.
ARC SLT98	C362	EM1	5	60	
ARC SLT98	C372	M37	1	8	EM-type. sooted cspot base.
ARC SLT98	C373	EM1	2	4	
ARC SLT98	C373	EM30	1	1	
ARC SLT98	C388	EM1	1	8	
ARC SLT98	C388	M37	1	8	EM-type
ARC SLT98	C413	EM1	1	28	
ARC SLT98	C413	M37	3	10	EM-type. prob upright perforated lug
ARC SLT98	C413	EM45	2	4	?applied/ pierced feature
ARC SLT98	C421	EM1	6	26	
ARC SLT98	C421	M37	1	12	EM-type
ARC SLT98	C421	EM29	1	2	
ARC SLT98	C421	EM41	1	1	
ARC SLT98	C422	EM1	2	26	Incl 1x int bev rim.
ARC SLT98	C427	EM1	1	1	
ARC SLT98	C429	EM1	2	6	
ARC SLT98	C431	EM45	3	34	Incl 1x cspot rim. oxd.surfs.EM45/ m40b. illus
ARC SLT98	C431	EM30	1	6	EM30/ 33 no shell.
ARC SLT98	C449	EM45	1	4	
ARC SLT98	C503	EM1	4	22	Incl. ix int bev rim.
ARC SLT98	C517	EM1	2	12	
ARC SLT98	C517	EM29	2	8	EM29/ 30 no shell sparse flint grits
ARC SLT98	C519	EM1	3	26	Incl 2x thicken/ bead rims
ARC SLT98	C522	EM30	1	4	
ARC SLT98	C538	EM1	1	10	Int bev rim
ARC SLT98	C540	PR100	1	12	"bs, fettled ext. ?EM60a or roman??"
ARC SLT98	C549	EM1	13	198	"incl 4x rims, int bev & d-bead "
ARC SLT98	C550	EM1	2	16	
ARC SLT98	C597	EM1	10	80	"incl 4x rims, int bev & d-bead "
ARC SLT98	C597	EM2	1	1	
ARC SLT98	C602	EM1	2	60	"2xrims, 1 vess, cspot, short clubby rim"
ARC SLT98	C608	EM1	2	4	
ARC SLT98	C609	EM30	1	32	EM30/ 33 no shell.
ARC SLT98	C609	M37	1	1	EM-type
ARC SLT98	C613	EM1	5	28	
ARC SLT98	C613	EM30	1	10	Rim cspot. EM30/ 33
ARC SLT98	C636	EM1	1	4	
ARC SLT98	C645	EM1	1	20	
ARC SLT98	C645	EM2	1	1	Coarse shell
ARC SLT98	C791	EM2	5	46	2 vess. incl gastropod & ?barnacle
ARC SLT98	C821	EM1	1	22	Bead rim
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM1	11	92	"incl. 1x rim, int bevel."
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM45	3	26	1 poss lsax?. 2x bss to fabric ref. coll.
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM1	2	34	Tr.3
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM30	1	18	t.t.15. rim. hybrid EM30/ 33/ 41 abund fl/ no shl
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM1	1	18	w. site
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM30	1	4	w. site. EM30/ 33. no shell
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM32	5	38	366/ 957 v. coarse EM32/ 33/ 30 ?lsax.

ARC SLT98	Unstrat	PM100	1	10	370/ 950 v. fine pm1/ lpm2 ?or roman.
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM1	1	22	380/ 950 surface
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM1	5	94	400/ 970 incl 1x int. bevel rim
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM1	8	96	420/ 960 2x rims incl bowl
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM29	1	14	420/ 960 cpot neck/ shoulder. ?early EM29
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM1	18	270	430/ 960 incl 5x cpot rims. sooted
ARC SLT98	Unstrat	EM1	7	76	440/ 970 incl 1x int bevel rim
ARC SLT98C	C1046	LPM14	1	14	
ARC SLT98C	C1046	LPM7B	1	2	
ARC SLT98C	C1046	LPM10 E	1	8	
ARC SLT98C	C1046	LPM12 D	1	2	
ARC SLT98C	C1046	LPM5	3	44	Mocha bowl = 1051/ 1065
ARC SLT98C	C1046	LPM1A	2	8	
ARC SLT98C	C1046	PM40B	1	6	Footring dish/ plate. ?imari. ?burnt.
ARC SLT98C	C1046	LM1	1	2	
ARC SLT98C	C1046	LM2	1	1	
ARC SLT98C	C1046	M1	1	2	Rim cpot. worn.
ARC SLT98C	C1057	LPM10 A	1	4	
ARC SLT98C	C1061	LPM14	1	2	
ARC SLT98C	C1063	LPM14	12	44	119/ e20c types
ARC SLT98C	C1080	M40B	1	2	M40b ?or LM2-type
ARC SLT98C	C1102	EM.M5	1	8	Rim cpot.worn
ARC SLT98C	C1128	LM1	1	2	114/ 15c glz jug bs with t.strip
ARC SLT98C	C1130	M100	1	4	?m40b or tile?
ARC SLT98C	C1139	EM32	2	8	Cpot base. reduc.
ARC SLT98C	C1180	LPM14	1	1	
ARC SLT98C	C1180	EM1	1	24	
ARC SLT98C	C1187	LPM5	1	4	
ARC SLT98C	C1190	M40B	1	2	Glz int. M40b/ LM32?
ARC SLT98C	C1190	PR100	1	1	?cant. sdy. ?EMSL/ EM1?
ARC SLT98C	C1215	M1	1	4	ML/ LML?
ARC SLT98C	C1251	LPM11 A	1	1	
ARC	C1380	EM32	1	4	

SLT98C					
ARC SLT98C	C2608	LM1	1	1	
ARC SLT98C	C2700	EM1	1	8	
ARC SLT98C	C2700	EM29	1	8	Devel squared 12c cpot rim as at TWD96
ARC SLT98C	C2700	M1	2	12	113/ 14c
ARC SLT98C	C2752	M100	1	1	Scrap ?M40b
ARC SLT98C	C2814	PR100	1	4	Underfired/ abraded scrap ?ph/ pr?
ARC SLT98C	C2851	M1	1	8	14c? splash-glzd bs.
ARC SLT98C	C6620	M40B	1	12	Rim cp0t. oxd. 112/ e13c. ?or oxd EM45?
ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	EM1	3	22	u/ s zone c.
ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	LPM14	21	90	1051/ 1065
ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	LPM10 A	2	226	1051/ 1065
ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	LPM10	1	4	1051/ 1065 prob. electrical insulator
ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	LPM5	13	162	1051/ 1065 mocha bowl
ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	LPM12 D	3	4	1051/ 1065
ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	LPM11 A	2	2	1051/ 1065
ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	LPM15 B	1	22	1051/ 1065
ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	LPM1A	1	4	1051/ 1065 rim
ARC SLT98C	Unstrat	LM32	1	2	1051/ 1065 worn bs.
ARC SLT99	C2040	EM1	1	4	
ARC SLT99	C2040	M40B	1	7	Part glzd jug
ARC SLT99	C2115	M40B	1	1	Fine lozenge rouletting. oxd.
ARC SLT99	C2126	M40B	1	28	Handle sherd. prob 13c
ARC SLT99	C2134	M40B	1	2	Glz specks. ?13c
ARC SLT99	C2137	LM32	8	179	1 vess. jar bss with glzd int floor
ARC SLT99	C2150	LM1	1	8	Overfired
ARC SLT99	C2150	EM.M5	2	5	Incl 1x cpot rim. squared. 13c
ARC SLT99	C2158	LPM2	3	26	
ARC SLT99	C2158	LPM3A	4	11	3x rims
ARC SLT99	C2158	LPM12 A	1	1	
ARC SLT99	C2181	EM29	1	8	Sagging base. unsooted.
ARC SLT99	C2184	M40B	1	3	Featureless bs. ?M40b/ IA/ Rom???
ARC SLT99	C2211	EM.M5	1	2	
ARC SLT99	C2237	M1	1	1	113/ 14c?unusl. edge-wear ?reuse/ counter?
ARC SLT99	C3000	EM1	1	9	
ARC SLT99	C3000	M40C	1	14	Deeply stabbed jug handl. ring&dot dec.
ARC SLT99	C3000	LPM1	1	22	Bowl rim. ?High Halden
ARC SLT99	C3000	LPM14	1	2	Rim

ARC SLT99	C3000	LPM12 G	1	1	
ARC SLT99	C3121	EM45	1	8	"worn bs. prob EM, otherwise Saxon?"
ARC SLT99	C3147	LPM14	1	6	Burnt rim sherd.
ARC SLT99	C3746	EM1	2	8	grave C113. prob EM1; def. Cant-type sandy
ARC SLT99	C3746	EM100	1	4	grave C113. poss EM1?
ARC SLT99	Unstrat	M1	1	32	Haul. road.w. jug handle.
ARC SLT99	Unstrat	LPM1	1	11	?high halden
ARC SFB99	W15	M1	3	21	M1/LM1?
ARC SFB99	W47	EM.M5	1	32	
ARC SFB99	W47	EM2	3	15	
ARC SFB99	W48	EM2	7	160	Jar rim; sooted
ARC SFB99	W26	M1	2	4	M1/LM1?
ARC SFB99	W75	EM1	3	22	1xint. bev. rim
ARC SFB99	W75	EM2	1	5	
ARC SFB99	W150	EM2	5	17	
ARC SFB99	W150	EM2	1	44	Jar rim
ARC SFB99	W156	EM2	4	7	
ARC SFB99	W198	EM100	1	43	?Normandy Gritty
ARC SFB99	W185	EM1	2	2	Combed
ARC SFB99	W74	EM1	3	29	Combed; 1 rim
ARC SFB99	W82	EM2	3	7	
ARC SFB99	W117	EM2	2	4	
		Totals	450	4681	

1.5.4 Provenance

- The pottery mostly came from ditch/ gully fills, pits and post-holes. A few sherds came from Anglo-Saxon graves, in which contexts they were presumably intrusive. Apart from 'unstratified' contexts, no single context produced more than 19 sherds of pottery. The largest concentrations of pottery came from the north-western area of the site within the system of enclosures demarcating the early medieval settlement C48 *et al*, particularly from the concentration of pits and other features in the central northern part of this area, close to the motorway. This probably represents rubbish dumping from nearby dwellings. Very little pottery was recovered to the east of Stone Farm Bridleway (ARC SFB99).

1.5.5 Conservation

- The material has no special conservation or storage needs. It may be necessary however to reconstruct a small number of vessel profiles prior to illustration. It is recommended that all the ceramic material should be retained. In terms of degree of wear, the condition of the pottery is generally fair to good. Small isolated groups of sherds can be fairly small and worn. Those from pits are generally in fairly good condition and include two or three reconstructable vessel profiles.

1.5.6 Comparative material

- Remarkably little early medieval pottery has been published from this general area of Kent (Saltwood/ Hythe) and, in general, known or published assemblages of early medieval pottery from the rural Weald of Kent are scarce. The most relevant published assemblage is merely an interim report, now out of date, which deals with a probable kiln site at Potter's Corner, Ashford, which probably dates to the early 13th century (Grove and Warhurst 1952). Both a sandy ware and a closely related shelly-sandy ware were produced at Potter's Corner and most probably at

other unlocated production sites in the Ashford area. Both wares occur at the Saltwood site, though not in very significant quantities.

- Ashford/ Wealden sandy ware (Fabric M40B), however, appears on this site to have an earlier antecedent dating from the later 11th century and signalling an earlier phase of the Ashford sandy ware tradition. This antecedent fabric is very like a rare non-local fabric occurring at Canterbury (Fabric EM45 ‘Non-local coarse sandy ware’) which can now tentatively be assigned an Ashford area source. The same fabric code has therefore been used in the catalogue of early medieval pottery from Saltwood. Evidence for an earlier phase of both the Ashford sandy and shelly-sandy ware traditions has also been recognised from the other CTRL excavation sites at Westenhanger Castle (WSG98), Mersham (MSH98) and Parsonage Farm (PFM98), the last two lying close to Ashford itself.
- As at nearby Westenhanger Castle, a more significant element in the Saltwood assemblage is the flint- or flint- and shell-tempered wares, whose chronology and typology is only very poorly understood. These are part of a widespread tradition of flint-tempered wares which were probably made at many locations along the coast of Sussex and south Kent. Comparable but slightly later flint-tempered wares occur at Dover in contexts of *c.*1150–1250 (Cotter forthcoming).
- Early medieval Canterbury sandy ware (Fabric EM1) is the commonest early medieval pottery type occurring at Saltwood. This is well known from many sites in east Kent and provides a useful dating tool for less well known ceramic traditions when these occur in the same contexts. A few, mostly featureless, sherds of chalk-tempered ware also occur in early medieval contexts. Although these have been coded as the 13th/ 14th century Fabric M37 (?Medway chalk-tempered sandy ware), it seems unlikely that they could come from the same area. It is not impossible, furthermore, that they could be residual Saxon pieces.
- There is a very small assemblage of 13th to early 16th century wares from the Ashford/ Wealden area and from Tyler Hill (Canterbury). None of these is very significant and could have arrived on the site in the course of muck-spreading/ manuring operations. A rather larger collection of 19th century wares probably represents casual rubbish-dumping. These equally are of very little significance.

1.5.7 Potential for further work

- The early medieval material from Saltwood provides useful confirmation for observations made on nearby CTRL sites, particularly those at Westenhanger Castle and Mersham. Like these, the importance of the Saltwood assemblage is that it provides a window into the ceramics of an area of rural Kent where virtually no ceramic research has been conducted previously.
- In terms of local and regional research priorities, in the Ashford/ east Wealden area, the assemblage is important in demonstrating that wares of the Ashford Potter’s Corner tradition were in circulation well before the 13th century, which is the usual date assigned to these wares. The Saltwood assemblage thus provides useful information on the early medieval stage of the industry or tradition, intermediate in date between the earlier (i.e. Late Saxon/ early medieval) assemblage from Mersham and the later assemblage from the Ashford kiln site

itself. A previously unsourced early medieval pottery fabric (EM45) known from Canterbury can now, in all probability, be identified as an Ashford area product. Although the Saltwood material thus contributes to our growing knowledge of Ashford area products, the relatively small quantities involved are less significant than those from Mersham and Westenhanger Castle. The Saltwood material is therefore more likely to be a source for comparative material associated with the publication analyses of these nearby sites.

- Probably of more importance is the occurrence of local flint-tempered wares (Fabrics EM29, EM30, EM32 and EM33) in association with Canterbury early medieval sandy ware forms datable to the period c.1050–1125. This provides a rare opportunity to examine the fabrics and vessel typology of an early and well-dated assemblage of this locally important but poorly understood ceramic tradition. While smaller than the assemblage of similarly dated flint-tempered wares from Westenhanger Castle, the Saltwood group still has the potential to make a useful contribution to this area of research, although again, the Saltwood material is more likely to be a source for comparative material associated with the publication analysis for Westenhanger.
- In terms of material worthy of illustration, there are few notable ‘groups’ and, in comparison with similar early medieval assemblages from Canterbury and east Kent, it could be said that there are no really notable ‘groups’ of pottery from Saltwood at all. Rather there are individual vessels from different contexts which are of typological interest in themselves and/ or whose illustration would complement the excavation narrative, particularly those sections of the report dealing with the dating of early medieval occupation on the site.
- These include around a dozen vessels from contexts C266, C276, C278, C324, C413, C431, C602, C1102, C2115, C2237, C2700, C3000 and C6620, as well as some from unstratified contexts. These are mainly of relevance to the elucidation of site development by providing dating information and, furthermore, because they are generally the best preserved and hence the most diagnostic of the ceramics, they also relate to other research objectives such as trade and site status.
- The post-Saxon pottery assemblage therefore has the potential to address a number of the Fieldwork Event Aims:
 - *to establish a dated sequence for the origin and development of the settlement;*
- The ceramic assemblage elucidates the sequence of site development by providing dating information. Analysis of the occurrence of cross-joining sherds from different contexts can also shed light on this point and can be used to establish the nature of the redistribution of discarded material across the site. A more considered dating can then be offered for site features and for the groups and sub-groups.
 - *to recover dated environmental and economic indicators;*
- The quality of the pottery provides a degree of information on the status and economy of the site. The utilitarian nature of the early medieval pottery, for

example, together with the lack of imported wares, points to a degree of isolation and rural poverty. Furthermore, although cooking pots are easily the most dominant vessel form on the site, there is also a relatively high number of wide bowls present. These, in quantity, are usually considered to be associated with dairying practices and thus have the potential shed light on the economy of the site during this period. The ratio of cooking pots to bowls and other forms could be established more accurately by quantifying the assemblage by rim EVEs and rim sherds counts.

- The post-Saxon pottery can also assist in the following new research aim:
 - *to note developments in Kentish trading systems over time;*
- The geographic sources of the pottery provide evidence for trade and exchange. The quantities of pottery from known or inferred sources can be compared by grouping fabrics into source groups. This should enable supply trends and hence the relative importance of different trade links to be established and compared. This can be achieved by tabulating the quantified data in terms of source groups. The post-Saxon pottery from Saltwood suggests one main phase of occupation during the period *c.*1050–1125 with Canterbury supplying the bulk of pottery used on site, and more local sources supplying the remainder. The pottery suggests that no significant occupation of the site occurred after this date, although one or two ‘casual loss’ pieces of later date are of some intrinsic interest.

1.5.8 *Bibliography*

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SANDWAY

1.6 Assessment of Pottery

Lorraine Mephram

1.6.1 Introduction

- In total, 235 sherds of pottery were recovered during the fieldwork events itemised in **Table 1**. All pottery was recovered from hand-excavation.
- In terms of addressing fieldwork event aims, the recovery and assessment of pottery is primarily to establish the economic basis of agricultural communities by placing such evidence in a secure chronological framework.

1.6.2 Methodology

- For this assessment, the pottery has been quantified on a context by context basis by broad fabric group (e.g. sandy, flint-tempered), with spot dates and the presence of diagnostic material recorded.

1.6.3 Quantifications

- The small pottery assemblage includes material of early prehistoric, later prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date.
- Pottery quantification by ware group for those fieldwork events conducted by Wessex Archaeology are provided in **Table 6**.
- Recognisable Early Neolithic material (28 sherds) came from the fill of ditch/elongated pit **127**; these include three externally thickened or rolled rims from open vessels, all typical Early Neolithic forms. These sherds are generally in silty or sandy fabrics with relatively fine, well sorted flint, with well finished surfaces. Seventeen other sherds in similar fabrics (topsoil, three throws **28** and **35**, ditch **54**) could belong to the same tradition, but in the absence of diagnostic forms are less confidently attributed.
- The Middle Neolithic is represented by 42 sherds, identified with varying degrees of confidence. Twelve body sherds from one context (pit **357705**), in coarse, flint-tempered fabrics, include a decorated rim and body sherds diagnostic of the Peterborough Ware ceramic tradition. At least three vessels are represented, in two different Peterborough Ware sub-styles: two Mortlake Ware vessels with expanded rims, twisted cord impressed decoration over the rim and one with finger impressions around the neck; and a smaller, pointed rim decorated with fingernail impressions. The latter is more characteristic of either the Ebbsfleet or Fengate sub-styles.
- Identifiable sherds from other contexts include one rim, possibly of Ebbsfleet style (pit **133**) and five decorated sherds (colluvium, ditch **54**, pit **133**, burnt-out tree stump **49** and tree-throw **160**). These sherds are all in coarse, poorly sorted, flint-tempered fabrics, and 23 other plain body sherds in similar fabrics (colluvium, burnt-out tree stump **49**, tree-throws **21**, **35** and **160**, ditches **54** and **104**, ditch/pit

127, pit **133**, artefact scatter **144**) could also belong to the Peterborough Ware tradition. In the absence of diagnostic rim or decorated sherds, however, these cannot be attributed with any degree of certainty. One sherd from ditch/pit **127** in a fine sandy fabric, although not chronologically distinctive, would not be out of place within a Neolithic assemblage. A further 24 sherds in less distinctive flint-tempered fabrics have, at this stage, been dated merely as Neolithic/Bronze Age (unstratified, topsoil, subsoil, colluvium, ditch **355703**, ditch **54**, ?hearth **238**, artefact scatters **137** and **144**).

- There are six sherds in grog-tempered fabrics (tree-throw **21**, ditches **54** and **104**), including one with impressed (?cross-hatched) decoration. Grog-tempered wares are common in Early to Middle Bronze Age ceramic traditions across southern England; these sherds are not particularly diagnostic although the decorated sherd (ditch **104**) could derive from either a Food Vessel or Middle Bronze Age urn.
- Sherds which have been dated more confidently to the Middle Bronze Age consist of a significant group (76 sherds) from a single context (ditch **357703**). Six of the sherds are in coarse flint-tempered fabrics, and the remaining 70 in finer fabrics with well sorted flint inclusions. Such fabrics, both fine and coarse, are commonly found within the Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition of the Middle Bronze Age, the coarse fabrics deriving from bucket or barrel urns and the finer fabrics from globular urns. In this instance the finer flint-tempered sherds represent at least two globular urns: the upper part of a vessel of rounded form with simple, slightly in-turned rim and decorated with a band of impressed and shallow tooled decoration around the neck; and a second vessel of uncertain form with small perforated lugs.
- A further 15 sherds, all small and abraded, and all in coarse flint-tempered fabrics (ditch **357703**; pit **363208**, tree-throw **21**, ditch **54**) are less diagnostic and are here dated broadly to the Middle/Late Bronze Age. While it is possible that at least some of these sherds could be attributed to either early Neolithic or Late Neolithic ceramic traditions, a later date is equally possible given the lack of diagnostic material. This also applies to the 24 sherds dated broadly as Neolithic/Bronze Age (see above).
- Three plain body sherds, all in moderately coarse sandy fabrics have been tentatively dated to the Iron Age (subsoil, pits **357705** and **363208**), although none are sufficiently diagnostic for closer dating within this period.
- Six sandy sherds, five from unstratified topsoil or subsoil contexts, and one from ditch **11**, are medieval in date, as is one sherd in a coarse shelly fabric, also from ditch **11** (probable date range 12th/13th century).
- Seventeen sherds are all of post-medieval date, comprising glazed redwares, tinglazed earthenware and modern industrial wares. These derived mainly from unstratified and topsoil contexts, but two sherds were intrusive within artefact scatter **137**.

1.6.4 Provenance

- Apart from a very few sherds from topsoil or unstratified contexts, all the pottery derived from stratified contexts, including cut features, three throws and colluvial

deposits (see **Table 6**). In particular, the occurrence of much of the Neolithic pottery in stratified contexts is noteworthy.

1.6.5 *Conservation*

- Overall condition is fair to poor, with most sherds small and heavily abraded; diagnostic sherds are scarce. There are no conflicts between further analysis and long term storage.

1.6.6 *Comparative material*

- Neolithic pottery of any type is extremely rare in Kent, although find spots of Early Neolithic vessels (almost always isolated finds) are more common in the eastern part of the county (Dunning 1966). There are few notable groups of Peterborough ware in the county, beyond the well-known collection of Ebbsfleet ware from Northfleet (Burchell and Piggott 1939). Within the CTRL project, another small group of Early Neolithic pottery has been recovered from Saltwood Tunnel (ARC SFB99), and a small group of Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware from Little Stock Farm (ARC LSF99).
- Early and Middle Bronze Age pottery is also uncommon, particularly the fineware element (Globular urns) of the Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition, as seen here in ditch **357703**.
- Other pottery types of various dates (later prehistoric onwards) are not particularly distinctive, but almost certainly represent locally produced wares which fall within the known range for Kent (e.g. Macpherson-Grant 1991).

1.6.7 *Potential for further work*

- Detailed analysis and publication is recommended for the Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age groups, as this will add to the overall regional type series for Kent. Moreover, such analysis will make a significant contribution to the CTRL Research Objectives for *Early Agriculturalists* (4500 – 2000 BC) and the *Bronze Age and earlier use of the site* Fieldwork Event Aim.
- Analysis will involve full fabric and form analysis, following nationally recommended guidelines for the recording of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 1997). Fabric types will be correlated with the CAT regional fabric type series. A selection of diagnostic sherds will be illustrated.
- The small quantity of other prehistoric pottery (Middle/Late Bronze Age and later) does not warrant detailed analysis or publication, but to fulfill the requirements of a minimum archive would be quantified by CAT fabric type, with notes made of any diagnostic sherds.
- No further work is recommended for the post-medieval pottery.

1.6.8 *Bibliography*

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Table 6: Pottery quantification

Trench	Feature	Context	Count	Weight (g)	Fabric (Ware group)	Period	Comments
3575TT	Topsoil	357501	1	18	Redware	PM	
3575TT	Subsoil	357502	1	5	Sandy	?LIA	
3577TT	Topsoil	357701	1	12	Sandy	?ENE	
3577TT	Ditch 357703	357704	70	505	Flint-tempered	MBA	Globular Urn; includes rim and dec. body sherds
3577TT	Ditch 357703	357704	6	37	Flint-tempered	MBA	
3577TT	Pit 357705	357706	12	72	Flint-tempered	MNE	Peterborough Ware; minimum 3 vessels
3577TT	Pit 357705	357706	1	7	Sandy	?LIA	
3577TT	Ditch 357703	357708	1	1	Flint-tempered	NE or BA	
	Ditch 357703	357708	1	3	Flint-tempered	MBA/LBA	
3579TT	Topsoil	357901	1	1	Industrial	PM	
3579TT	Subsoil	357902	1	1	Flint-tempered	NE or BA	
3581TT	Topsoil	358101	1	60	Redware	PM	
3632TT	Pit 363208	363207	2	1	Flint-tempered	MBA/LBA	
3632TT	Pit 363208	363207	1	2	Sandy	?IA	
	Topsoil	-	2	30	Flint-tempered	NE or BA	
	Colluvium	-	1	6	tin glaze	PM	
	Colluvium	-	2	2	Sandy	MD	
	Unstratified	1	5	87	Redware	PM	
	Unstratified	1	6	37	Industrial	PM	
	Unstratified	1	1	7	Whiteware	MD	Glazed
	Unstratified	1	2	18	Sandy	MD	
	Unstratified	1	2	10	Flint-tempered	NE or BA	
	Ditch 11	10	1	2	Sandy	MD	
	Ditch 11	10	1	9	Shelly	MD	
	Tree-throw 21	22	2	10	Flint-tempered	?MNE	
	Tree-throw 21	22	1	4	Grog-tempered	?MBA	?MBA urn
	Tree-throw 21	22	9	18	Flint-tempered	?MBA	?Deverel-Rimbury
	Tree-throw 28	29	2	6	Flint-tempered	?ENE	
	Tree-throw 35	36	2	8	Flint-tempered	?ENE	
	Tree-throw 35	37	1	8	Flint-tempered	MNE	
	Burnt-out tree stump 49	50	2	19	Flint-tempered	MNE	Peterborough Ware; 1 decorated sherd
	Ditch 54	56	12	28	Flint-tempered	?ENE	
	Ditch 54	56	5	11	Flint-tempered	MNE	Peterborough Ware; 1 decorated body sherd
	Ditch 54	56	3	9	Flint-tempered	?MBA	?Deverel-Rimbury
	Ditch 54	70	3	11	Grog-tempered	EBA/MBA	
	Ditch 54	70	6	39	Flint-tempered	NE or BA	Probably Deverel-Rimbury
	Ditch 54	242	3	12	Flint-tempered	NE or BA	

	Colluvium	95	1	8	Flint-tempered	MNE	Peterborough Ware; decorated
	Colluvium	113	1	4	Flint-tempered	NE or BA	
	Ditch/pit 127	128	17	70	Flint-tempered	ENE	Open forms (three rims)
	Ditch/pit 127	129	11	61	Flint-tempered	?ENE	
	Ditch/pit 127	129	1	5	Flint-tempered	?MNE	
	Ditch/pit 127	132	1	2	Sandy	NE	
	Pit 133	134	1	8	Flint-tempered	MNE	Peterborough Ware (Ebbsfleet); rim sherd
	Pit 133	135	2	14	Flint-tempered	MNE	Peterborough Ware; 1 decorated body sherd
	Ditch 104	145	1	4	Flint-tempered	?MNE	
	Ditch 104	153	2	18	Grog-tempered	EBA/MB A	Decorated body sherd; Food Vessel/MBA urn?
	Tree-throw 160	159	5	16	Flint-tempered	MNE	Peterborough Ware; 1 decorated body sherd
	?Hearth 238	239	1	9	Flint-tempered	NE or BA	
	Artefact scatter 137	132701	1	1	Industrial	PM	
	Artefact scatter 137	221501	1	4	Redware	PM	
	Artefact scatter 137	222601	1	2	Flint-tempered	NE or BA	
	Artefact scatter 137	302901	1	4	Flint-tempered	NE or BA	
	Artefact scatter 144	297001	4	8	Flint-tempered	?MNE	
	Artefact scatter 144	317001	2	10	Flint-tempered	NE or BA	
	Artefact scatter 144	374951	1	4	Flint-tempered	MNE	
	Artefact scatter 144	384943	3	1	Flint-tempered	NE or BA	
	Artefact scatter 144	ON50	1	8	Flint-tempered	?MNE	
	Artefact scatter 144	ON57	1	6	Flint-tempered	?MNE	
	Artefact scatter 144	ON77	1	3	Flint-tempered	?MNE	
	TOTAL		235	1386			