CTRL Prehistoric Pottery Reports

MERSHAM, KENT. ARC MSH 98

7 APPENDICIES

7.1 ASSESSMENT OF EARLIER PREHISTORIC CERAMICS

Nigel Macpherson-Grant

Summary

7.1.1 The excavation produced ten sherds of fairly abraded, flint-tempered prehistoric pottery. The sherds are small and most are residual in early medieval and later phases. One sherd may be from a later Neolithic Peterborough Ware bowl, a possibility marginally supported by the recovery of a residual Neolithic arrowhead, but it could equally well be later prehistoric. Another is probably of Late Bronze/Early Iron Age date; the remainder lack diagnostic characteristics and can only be placed within the broad time frame *c.*1500-25 BC.

7.1.2 Although one pit contained a sherd of prehistoric pottery (Phase 1, Group 1, Fill 438) there is no guarantee that the sherd and feature are contemporary.

Introduction

7.1.3 A small number of prehistoric sherds were recovered during the excavation; none were retrieved from environmental or other samples. The presence of these sherds confirms a degree of later prehistoric activity, with the slight possibility of earlier occupation. The sherds probably arrived on-site either as a by-product of settlement fringe activity or as a component in farmyard manure. Though most of this material should be of later second or first millennium BC date, it is not possible to determine whether they stem from one single or several, chronologically separate, phases of pre-Roman land-use.

Methodology

7.1.4 The assemblage has been dated and quantified by context. It has also been reviewed for potentially publishable elements. The CAT fabric reference collection has been used to provide broad fabric identifications.

Quantification

7.1.5 A total of 10 sherds, weighing 37g, was recorded. Other than noting that all the sherds are flint-tempered and that there are minor fabric variations, the assemblage has not received detailed fabric analysis and quantification. No biases due to sampling or excavation strategies have been noted.

7.1.6 Table One

Prehistoric Ceramics

All dates are approximate, all are BC

Context	*Fabric*	*Group*	*Count*	*Wt (g)*	*Early Date*	*Late Date*
0	Flint-Tempered	-	1	7	1500	25
306	Flint-Tempered	-	2	3	1500	25

328	Flint-Tempered	-	1	9	1500	25
383	Flint-Tempered	-	1	7	3500	2500
438(Group 1)	Flint-Tempered	-	1	7	900	550
496	Flint-Tempered	-	1	3	1500	25
556	Flint-Tempered	-	1	1	1500	25
569	Flint-Tempered	-	1	7	1500	25
639	Flint-Tempered	-	1	2	1500	25

Provenance

7.1.7 Individual quantities and associated dating are indicated in Table One. There are no publishable elements/groups and their typological value is minimal. They do have a small degree of site- and topographic-based value in that, like the lithics, they probably indicate two or more broad phases of activity not represented in the feature record. There is no guarantee that the single sherd recorded from the only pit assigned to the earliest phase (context 438, sub-group 58, Group 1, Phase 1) is contemporary with that feature.

7.1.8 All the sherds are small and worn. Their condition may be the result of post-loss re-distribution, during later site phases, or during exposure derived from settlement or land-use activities significantly earlier than Phase 1.

Conservation

7.1.9 The degree of further analysis recommended below does not conflict with potential long-term storage since, following fabric analysis and the retention of any sherds for the regional Fabric Reference Collection, the remainder could be discarded.

Comparative material

7.1.10 The sherds lack diagnostic elements and their current type, size and condition are ubiquitous in later second-first millennium BC settlement sites or later prehistoric landscapes that have been agriculturally managed. At present over 500 (mostly minor) locations and assemblages could be quoted as potential parallels to the present group of material, but only because the sherds are lacking in diagnostic features.

Potential for further work

7.1.11 The assemblage is of some, but minor, value to landscape studies in that it suggests that there may have been a phase of prehistoric activity prior to Phase 1.

7.1.12 In order to provide long-term comparative data, a standard context-based fabric identification and quantification catalogue should be prepared for the site archive; no further work is recommended beyond this. Sherds not required for the regional Fabric Reference Collection could then be discarded.

NORTH OF WESTENHANGER CASTLE, KENT. ARC WGC 98

ASSESSMENT OF PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN CERAMICS

Nigel Macpherson-Grant

1. Introduction

1.1 A modest quantity of prehistoric sherds were recovered during this excavation; none were retrieved from environmental samples. The presence of these sherds confirms multi-period prehistoric activity dating to the Bronze Age, possibly the Early Iron Age and definitely the Late Iron Age date. There is a little evidence to suggest that the latter extends into the first century AD. The few sherds of Roman date almost certainly represent agricultural activity in the area, and they cannot be related to any specific features.

1.2 The study of the prehistoric ceramics is relevant to the following Fieldwork Event Aims:

- to determine the function and economic basis of the site;

1.3 The ceramics indicate different phases of settlement activity. The Deverel-Rimbury material should represent rubbish discard into a convenient hollow, adjacent to a settlement. Some of the first millenium BC sherds may derive from agricultural manure scatters. The larger Late Iron Age assemblage indicates disposal of domestic refuse into a nearby contemporary field ditch.

2. Methodology

2.1 The assemblage has received standard, context-based quantification and dating as a preparation for its assessment. It has been reviewed in terms of the assessment requirements and has been considered against the stratigraphic narrative for the landscape. The ceramics have been recorded on computer for their fabric, number and weight, and they have been spot-dated. No detailed analysis of the ceramics in relation to the stratigraphy has been attempted.

3. Quantification

3.1 A total of 211 sherds of prehistoric ceramics, weighing 1.770kg, were recorded. Other than noting that the multi-period range of fabrics embraces a number of fabric variations that are generally typical of regional earlier and later prehistoric ceramic traditions, the assemblage has not received detailed fabric analysis and quantification. No biases due to sampling or excavation strategies have been noted.

3.2 There are two grog-tempered sherds of earlier prehistoric date, one representing a possible rusticated beaker, the other a rim from a probable Middle Bronze Age food vessel. The latter is only moderately worn and appears to be contemporary with a small flint-tempered Deverel-Rimbury assemblage from a tree-throw (sub-group 503). The latter includes small sherds from at least two globular vessels (including one lugged) and bucket urns; these are similar to vessels from Kimpton, Hampshire and Ardleigh, Essex (Dacre and Ellison 1981; Erith and Longworth 1960). Several other recent, regional mid-later Bronze Age assemblages appear to show, as here, overlaps of tradition between earlier, principally grog-tempered material and flint-

tempered pottery of standard Deverel-Rimbury type. Accordingly, an interim date of c.1700/1600-1400 BC is applied to the material from sub-group 503. The condition and size of the assemblage derived from this context suggests discard closely adjacent to, or within, a settlement zone. Other single or small sherd groups from across the site may belong to this period or are post-1000 BC later prehistoric; these may be of Late Iron Age date or, as suggested by one angle-shouldered jar sherd from sub-group 454, may be of Early-Mid Iron Age date.

3.3 The linear ditch (sub-group 422), to which the rectilinear enclosure Group 21 appears to be attached, contained a good, small, unworn group of Late Iron Age pottery, with conjoining sherds representing one or two jar part-profiles. Conjoining jar sherds from the adjoining Ditch (sub-group 424) are also of this period. Overall, sandy wares predominate (some with calcareous inclusions), but there are also flint-tempered fabrics. Associated forms indicate an initial date of c.200/150-50 BC for this material, though this may be modified by the presence of a few worn 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered sherds from linear features within the adjacent CAT excavation zone, some of which could date from as early as c.75/50 BC.

3.4 Three sherds are of Roman date. They include two worn sherds of Upchurch fabric from context 182 and an oxidised 'Belgic' style grog-tempered sherd from context 60 which is more likely to be of late first to early second century date, than earlier. These are the only Roman sherds to have been recovered from this landscape.

4. Provenance

4.1 Individual context-based quantities, degree of inter-period context contamination and associated dating are indicated in Table 1. It may be significant that the possible Beaker sherd is from a context adjacent to the curvilinear-gullied feature (Structure 2), though the latter is more likely to represent a Late Iron Age structure. Though isolated, the uncontaminated Deverel-Rimbury assemblage from a tree-throw (sub-group 503) is sufficiently large to suggest that there may be other on-site features of similar date. The probable earlier Iron Age sherds from sub-group 454 may be residual material derived from the manuring of fields but it encourages the need to assess the likely chronological origin of some of the linear features. The unworn and contemporary Late Iron Age sherd groups from ditches provide an interim start-date for all features associated with/stemming from the rectilinear enclosure (sub-groups 450 and 451) and droveway (sub-groups 422 and 424), despite slight intrusive contamination from early medieval phases of activity. The single, small worn flint-tempered sherds (or small sherd clusters) from other contexts are less readily datable and superficially could fall anywhere between c.1600-50 BC - though main site trends from the other ceramics indicate that most are likely to fall into the spans c.1600-1100, c.600-300 or c.150-50 BC depending on site location.

5. Conservation

5.1 The degree of further analysis recommended below does not conflict with long-term storage. There are no displayable elements worth conserving and post-analysis aspects are indicated in the recommendations below. None of the sherds require any conservation treatment, and they can all be stored as a bulk commodity. The small, fragmentary, featureless sherds within this assemblage could be discarded following recording.

6. Comparative material

6.1 The incised decoration on the food vessel rim sherd has not been personally noted before from the region. For the knobbed and inset-shouldered globular Deverel-Rimbury sherds there are good parallels from Kimpton, Hampshire and Ardleigh, Essex (Dacre and Ellison 1981; Erith and Longworth 1960) and amongst recent Kentish assemblages, from Sheppey, Wainscott, near Rochester and the RLE site at Sandway Road, Lenham. The Late Iron Age coarseware jar rim from sub-group 424 belongs to a Kentish tradition for thickened-rim closed-form jars, often with horizontal facetted inner-rim finishes; there are a number of parallels from Bigbury, Canterbury, Highstead near Chislet, Worth, Barham Downs (Macpherson-Grant 1980) and Whitfield near Dover, amongst others. The two jars from sub-group 422 are not so readily paralleled, though they are broadly similar to examples from Bigbury and Whitfield. The presence of both flint-tempered and sandy fabrics is a fairly typical feature of other contemporary dual or multi-ware type regional assemblages. For this site, the sandy fabrics with calcareous inclusions are similar to material that appears to derive mostly from the Folkestone area, with examples from Whitfield, Dover Spine Main and the Channel Tunnel site CT.F25A, though this needs petrological confirmation.

7. Potential for Further Work

7.1 The assemblage is relatively small, with few sherds that would warrant illustration or full publication. The ceramics do indicate, however, the presence of several distinct phases of activity across the Westenhanger landscape. The assemblage indicates a modest degree of Bronze Age activity commencing around c.1700 BC, which includes sherds from globular urns; settlement sites producing this aspect of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition are still rare in this region. Though earlier Iron Age material may be present the evidence is slim and the main first millenium phase of activity is Late Iron Age, which is well-represented on this site. In general terms, sites of this period are more common in East Kent but this assemblage does contain atypical formal types that warrant further analysis and publication.

7.2 The material is important, therefore, in terms of the Fieldwork Event Aims, particularly in terms of determining the function and economic basis of the site.

7.3 Furthermore, the assemblage is also relevant to the Landscape Zone Priority, in establishing the basis of the rural economy for the area. The small quantity of the material inevitably means that it is the first part of that priority, the establishment of a dating framework for the landscape, which is better fulfilled. At the same time, the Late Iron Age material has the potential to provide economic information in relation to other sites in this region.

7.4 The assemblage requires the production of a quantified fabric identification catalogue to accompany the site archive and the extraction of fabric samples for the regional Fabric Reference Collection. Some of the Late Iron Age sherds should be submitted for petrological analysis, as noted above, to confirm their regional character. Elements of both the earlier and later prehistoric assemblages should be illustrated to accompany an appropriate, slimline pottery report. The material from Westenhanger could be considered in isolation, but it could equally well form part of a broader, synthetic approach, which would seek to define regional prehistoric ceramic trends. The southern part of Kent, including Westenhanger and the Saltwood sites, leading to the Channel Tunnel work, forms a useful region suitable for treatment in this way.

Table One
Prehistoric Ceramics

Context	*Sub-Group*	*Group*	*Fabric*	*Number*	*Weight*	*Edate*	*Ldate*
3	0	0	LIA Sandy & Calcite inclusions	1	1	bc200	bc50
53	428	31	LIA Flint-tempered	7	6	bc200	bc50
55	500	38	LIA Flint-tempered	1	3	bc200	bc50
57	501	17	Grog & Flint-tempered	1		bc1700	bc1400
57	501	17	Deverel-Rimbury Flint & Grog Tempered	10		bc1500	bc1200
57	501	17	Deverel-Rimbury Flint Tempered	19		bc1500	bc1200
63	503	17	Deverel-Rimbury Flint Tempered	38	138	bc1500	bc1200
79	422	22	LIA Flint-tempered	1		bc200	bc50
79	422	22	LIA Sandy & Calcite inclusions	1		bc200	bc50
79	422	22	LIA Sandy & Flint with Fe inclusions	85		bc200	bc50
98	507	25	LIA Fine-silt sandy	2		bc200	bc50
98	507	25	LIA Coarse sandy	1		bc200	bc50
150	518	29	LIA Flint-tempered	1	3	bc200	bc50
152	422	22	LIA Sandy & Flint with Fe inclusions	16	217	bc200	bc50
195	524	18	Rusticated Beaker or Food Vessel	1		bc2000	bc1600
195	524	18	Later BA or LIA Flint-tempered	1		bc1500	bc1200
242	444	28	LIA Coarse sandy	1	1	bc200	bc50
308	543	31	?LIA Flint-tempered Sandy	1	8	bc200	bc50
414	424	32	Deverel-Rimbury Flint Tempered	2	11	bc1500	bc1100
430	424	32	LIA Flint-tempered	7	57	bc200	bc50
431	424	32	LIA Sandy & Flint with Fe inclusions	5	8	bc200	bc50
454	454	34	EIA-LIA Flint-tempered Sandy	4		bc550	bc50
454	454	34	EIA-LIA Flint-tempered	2		bc550	bc50
454	454	34	EIA-LIA or Belgic-style Grog & Flint-tempered	3		bc550	bc25

APPENDIX 1: ASSESSMENT OF PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN POTTERY

Louise Rayner

Introduction

The assemblage from Area 330 Zone 1 was derived wholly from areas of ARC 330 98 near the Fawkham Junction site. No pottery was found at the site of ARC WHR 99 either from the ring-ditch or associated burial.

The pottery from Zone 1 ARC 330 98 dates predominately to the early Roman period, probably the mid to late 1st century. A small amount of 2nd century Roman pottery is present but there is no real evidence for later Roman activity.

Four possible Beaker sherds were recovered with Late Iron Age – Early Roman material from the fill of a boundary ditch. The sherds are abraded and clearly residual.

The pottery can assist the following fieldwork event aims:

- To determine the spatial organisation of the landscapes, and changes through time
- To recover suitable pottery assemblages for the study of the Bronze Age
- To recover suitable Romano-British pottery assemblages to refine the understanding of fabric types and chronologies

Methodology

All of the hand-collected pottery was 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 prehistoric sherds were recorded using MoLSS fabric codes to indicate fabric groupings based on the dominant inclusions; and were subsequently transferred to Canterbury Archaeological Trust regional fabric codes.

Concerning the Late Iron Age/Belgic and early Romano-British material these codes should be taken to indicate broad fabric groupings and not defined fabric types. Due to local variations, sherds recorded under the same fabric code (both within the Zone 1 assemblage and from other CTRL sites recorded using CAT codes) will not represent one defined fabric, but enable sherds to be grouped with other similar material. The pottery was quantified by count and weight and aspects of condition were also noted.

Quantifications

The assemblage from ARC 330 98 in the area of Zone 1 totalled 1383 sherds (5681g). Of these 4 sherds (50g) are of prehistoric date, whilst the remainder is early Roman (1359 sherds/5509g).

Provenance

Four possible Beaker sherd was recovered with early Roman pottery from the fill of a boundary ditch [516]. The sherds have a sandy fabric and faint traces of comb impressed decoration. The sherds are very abraded and clearly residual, but in the light of the nearby (1km) Whitehill Road ring-ditch also of early Bronze Age date, may be of significance.

The majority of the material dates to the early Roman period and the bulk of the assemblage was recovered from a series of boundary ditches to the east of Fawkham Junction (Figure 4). The assemblage contains both Romanised and 'native' style wares, which suggests a date in the mid to late 1st century AD, probably from the early post-conquest period onwards. The ditch groups were large and contained a range of fabrics and forms.

One of the ditches produced two sherds of Gallo-Belgic *Terra Rubra*. The sherds, although not joining appear to derive from the same platter, although the size of the sherds makes it difficult to assign this to a specific form type. The fabric is TR1A, which is generally dated c 15 BC – AD 25, and *Terra Rubra* wares in general are in decline in the conquest period. Finds of *Terra Rubra* are scarce in west Kent and only limited circulation occurred in east Kent at centres such as Canterbury. The presence of this platter is therefore of note.

From the same ditch, a Gallo-Belgic imitation plate with a coarse ware stamp was recovered. These vessels are stamped in imitation of the imported wares, but frequently are either illiterate or consist of motifs rather than letters. The study of these stamps in terms of die links and their distribution is important for our understanding of the organisation of early post-conquest pottery production.

A large assemblage was recovered from pit [803] (sg 1025), which has been provisionally interpreted as a cooking or rubbish pit. Although large sherds from a cordoned jar are present, the range and diversity of the pottery present would suggest this assemblage is derived from domestic rubbish rather than representing vessels associated with cooking or ritual activity. The other evidence needs to be re-considered to refine the interpretation of this feature.

The pottery assemblage is composed of a similar range of fabric and forms to the assemblage recovered from ARC WNB 98 Zone 3. 'Native' wares such as shell-, grog-, and flint-tempered fabrics are very common. Romanised sandy wares are also present alongside sourced Kentish wares such as Upchurch fine wares, including Hoo white-slipped ware, (R16; R17.4) and Verulamium white wares (R15). Imported wares are restricted to a few sherds of south Gaulish samian (R42). The presence of these Roman wares suggests the activity continues into the later 1st century (*c* AD 70 onwards). The presence of early 2nd century pottery in the hill wash overlying one of the ditch fills, indicates the ditches have gone out of use by this period. The absence of any pottery indicative of a later 2nd, 3rd or 4th century date confirms the decline in activity by this period.

Conservation

There are no conservation requirements for this material or any proposal for further study that would conflict with long-term storage.

Comparative material

As mentioned above the early Roman assemblage from the area to the east of Fawkham Junction has many similarities with the assemblage from Zone 3 ARC WNB 98 and as such can also be compared to the Farningham Hill assemblage.

A number of coarse ware stamps are known in Kent, including examples from the kiln material at Keston. The coarse ware stamp needs to be compared to other known examples to establish die or die-style links.

Potential for further work

The assemblage from Zone 1 has potential to contribute to the following fieldwork event aims and Landscape Zone aims:

- *To recover suitable Romano-British pottery assemblages to refine the understanding of fabric types and chronologies*

Clearly this secondary aim was achieved and the pottery assemblages from the boundary ditches are able to contribute to the understanding of fabric types and chronologies. The ditch assemblages are large enough to provide reliable statistical data whilst at the same time appear to be relatively closely dated. There are also a number of items of intrinsic interest such as the *Terra Rubra* sherds and the plate with the coarse ware stamp that warrant individual study and consideration.

The pottery assemblage has the potential to contribute to addressing the issue of the character, function and development of the rural urban fringe, and satellite uses. The question of whether the area was abandoned by the early 2nd century needs to be considered and where such activity shifted. In consideration with other evidence, the pottery will contribute to the characterisation of the activity.

The following further work is suggested is order to fulfil the potential of the assemblage:

- Define fabric descriptions for early Roman assemblage. This should be done in conjunction with the assemblage from ARC WNB 98 in order to establish whether any fabrics appear in both assemblages.
- Detailed consideration of the stratigraphic relationship of the assemblage in order to detect changes in the assemblage composition that may be of chronological importance.
- Research on coarse ware stamp including comparative study with other known dies
- Consideration of other assemblages from the region with *Terra Rubra* and implications for the character of the Zone 1 assemblage
- Preparation of publication text
- Illustration of vessels of intrinsic interest and other selected closed groups

Bibliography

None

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

Context	Count	Weight	Period	D_Min	D_Max	Comments
158	41	308	RO	45	70	B2 2 B2 B3 2 RLD B3 2 B6 2A B6 B6.1 2T B9 2 B9 2A BUD B9 2T
316	6	35	RO	70	100	B9 2 RLD R15 R74.1
511	1	1	RO	45	100	B6.1
512	7	78	RO	45	100	B2 B6 B6.1 2A B6.1 B8 B9
515	13	87	RO	45	100	B2 2 B2 2V B2 B6 2 B6 B8 5 B8
516	47	112	RO	50	100	B2 B6 2 RLD B6 B9 2T R17.4
518	16	55	RO	120	300	B2 B2.3 2 B6 R73.1 2F BUD
520	5	62	RO	45	100	B2 B21 2A B6.1 B8
762	4	53	RO	45	100	B2 B6 R8.3
764	47	124	RO	50	100	B5 5 B6 2A16 B6 B8 2 R110 R73 2T
766	26	197	RO	45	100	B2 2 B2 B6
782	22	122	RO	50	100	B2 B6 2A B6.1 2 B9.1 R73
797	26	222	RO	45	100	B2 2 B2 B6 2A B6 B6.1 B9 2 B9
800	87	657	RO	45	100	B2 2 B2 2T B2 B5 2 B5 2T B5 B6 B6.1 2A16 R75 3A RPD R8.3
802	24	220	RO	50	100	B2 B5 B6 R7 2/3 R73 4/5 R73
803	222	2210	RO	45	70	B2 2T B2 B2.3 B21 2B NCD B21 B25 2T B5 2T B5 B6 2A B6 2A16 B6 2B B6 B6.1 B9
804	116	1224	RO	50	100	B1 3 ROD B2 B21 1 B21 B5 2 B6 2A STAB B6 2A B6 R17.1 R42 5DR18 R68 2 R73 R8.3
860	15	321	RO	45	70	B2 2 B2 2R B2 B6 B6.1 B9 2V B9
868	26	367	RO	45	100	B2 2 B2 5 B2 B5 2T B6 2A B6
870	329	4059	RO	50	70	B12ELG B2 2 B2 2T B2 2V NCD B2 5 B2 B2.3 2 B21 B5 1A B5 2A B5 B6 5 B6 B6.1 2A B6.1 2A16 B9 2 NCD B9 2 RLD B9 2 B9 2T B9 HPOF B9 B9.1 2 R114 3 R8.3
876	24	304	RO	45	100	B2 2 B2 2T B2 2V B2 B5 2 B6 B6.1

877	4	4	RO	45	100	B2
880	147	4076	RO	45	70	B2 2A NCD B2 5 B2 B21 2A B21 B5 2 B5 3A ROD B6 2A B6 B6.1 2A B9 2 NCD B9 2A B9 5 <93> B9 R75
881	65	1313	RO	45	70	B12ELG B2 2 HPOF B2 2/3 B2 2T B2 4/5 B2 B2.3 2A B25 B3 2A B6 2A B6 B6.1 2A B9 2T BUD B9 B9.1 2

Context	**Count**	**Weight**	**Period**	**D_Min**	**D_Max**	**Comments**
882	33	520	RO	45	100	B2 2 B2 2V B5 B6 B6.1 2 BUD B6.1 2A B9
896	3	1	RO	45	100	B5 2
902	3	91	RO	45	100	B3 2 B3 2T
516	4	11	EBA			SAND 3 *c* 2500-1600 BC Prehistoric: residual sherd of Beaker?

Abbreviations:
Fabric codes are from the CAT Roman fabric type series.

Form code	*Expansion*
1A	Collared (or Hofheim-type) flagon
2	Jar
2A	Bead-rimmed jar
2A16	Lid-seated jar
2B	Short-necked everted rim jar
2F	Everted-rimmed jar
2T	Necked jar
2V	Storage jar
3	Beaker
3A	Butt beaker
4/5	Open form (bowl or dish)
5	Dish
5DR18	Drag 18

Decoration code	*Expansion*
BUD	Burnished decoration
HPOF	Hole (perforated after firing)
ROD	Rouletted decoration
RPD	Red painted decoration
RLD	Rilled
STAB	Stabbed decoration
NCD	Incised decoration

AREA 330 ZONE 2

APPENDIX 1: ASSESSMENT OF POTTERY
Louise Rayner

Introduction

The majority of the Zone 2 assemblage was recovered from ditches and an oven in the area of Station Road (ARC SSR 99) and dates to the late Iron Age/early Roman period. There is also a smaller quantity of later prehistoric flint-tempered pottery, although some of this is residual in later features. A smaller quantity of pottery was recovered from ARC 330 98.

There was no pottery found from ARC STP 99.

The pottery will assist the following fieldwork event aims:

- *To recover dating evidence from the features located to enable a chronology for the division of the landscape to be established.*
- *To determine the spatial organisation of the landscape and changes through time.*

Methodology

All of the hand-collected pottery was 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 prehistoric sherds were recorded using the Canterbury Archaeological Trust regional fabric codes.

The Late Iron Age/Belgic and Roman pottery was recorded using the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) fabric reference collection codes. In some cases, particularly for the Late Iron Age/Belgic and early Romano-British material these codes should be taken to indicate broad fabric groupings and not defined fabric types; because of local variation sherds recorded under the same fabric code (both within the Zone 2 assemblage and from other sites recorded using CAT codes) will not represent one defined fabric but enable sherds to be grouped with other similar material. The pottery was quantified by count and weight and aspects of condition were also noted.

Quantifications

A total assemblage of 522 sherds was recovered from the area of Zone 2. The quantities breakdown as follows:

Table 2: Quantifications of prehistoric pottery

Event code	count	Weight
ARC 330 98	58	415
ARC SSR 99	29	259
Total	67	514

Table 3: Quantifications of Roman pottery

Event code	count	Weight
ARC 330 98	63	445
ARC SSR 99	372	3049
Total	435	3494

Provenance

From ARC 330 98 the prehistoric pottery was recovered from three contexts all of which were pit fills. Only a small group was recovered which totalled 38 sherds (255g). The pottery is all flint-tempered and generally of later prehistoric date. A single small jar is present from the area just to the west of ARC STP 99 which is probably of late Bronze Age date.

The second prehistoric group is 20 sherds of shell-tempered pottery which were recovered from the fill of a posthole from the west of Dale Road. There are no diagnostic sherds so the dating is uncertain, although a later prehistoric date, probably Iron Age seems most likely.

The Roman pottery from ARC 330 98 consisted of one group recovered from a ditch fill. This comprised two jars, which were partially complete.

From ARC SSR 99 the prehistoric pottery was again all flint-tempered and formed a small group of 29 sherds (259g). The pottery was recovered from ditches and pits and is primarily residual with later material. The bulk of the pottery is of Late Iron Age/early Roman date and was recovered from a series of ditches, pits and an oven.

From the fill of pit (sg 109) in ARC SSR 99 a group of late Iron Age/early post-conquest pottery was recovered which includes a sherd of *Terra Rubra* from a platter type Cam. 5. Although this form is dated to AD 40, the fabric (TR1A) is generally dated to AD 25. In either case this group is of note because it appears to be of earlier date than the pottery recovered from the ditches and because *Terra Rubra* vessels are generally rare. Further examples were recovered from Area 330 Zone 1 which might suggest a still sparse but wider distribution than previously evidenced.

A large group of early Roman pottery was recovered from the oven feature. This assemblage includes 'native' wares such as shell-, grog- and flint-tempered fabrics with clear Iron Age origins. These occur alongside early Romanised wares such as Upchurch fine wares and also south Gaulish imported samian, including a plate Drag. 18. The presence of these wares suggests a date in the later 1st century is most likely for this assemblage. Also in this assemblage are a high number of sherds from Thameside Kent shell-tempered storage jars with stabbed decoration

on the shoulder. The composition of the assemblage suggests it derives from domestic settlement and appears to have been dumped into the oven, once the feature had gone out of use.

The remainder of the pottery is primarily derived from the backfill of ditches. The pottery is of a similar nature to the assemblage recovered from the oven, with both native type fabrics and Roman wares, including further sherds of Samian.

Conservation

There are no conservation requirements for the pottery assemblage from Zone 2 or any implications for the long-term storage posed by further analysis.

Comparative material

A number of other sites in the region have produced evidence for early Roman activity. These will provide good comparative data for the Area 330 Zone 2 assemblage. The assemblage also finds comparison amongst the pottery from CTRL Area 330 Zones 1 and 3.

The shell-tempered prehistoric pottery from the posthole fill should be compared to the fabrics defined in Zone 3. This may improve the dating for the material.

Potential for further work

The pottery has potential to contribute to the following areas of research:

- *Landscape Zone Priorities: Spatial organisation of the landscape and changes through time - the character, function and development of the Roman rural urban fringe*

The pottery will provide a chronological framework for the excavated features, which clearly represent rural activity, and will assist in the study of how the landscape functions and develops over time. The assemblage is large enough to provide meaningful analysis and can be examined in regard to functional composition and status.

The character and dating of the assemblage should be compared to similar pottery from Fawkham Junction (Zone 1) and West of Northumberland Bottom (Zone 3).

The following further work is suggested in order to fulfil the potential of the assemblage:

- Define fabric descriptions for early Roman assemblage. This should be done in conjunction with the assemblage from ARC 330 98 (Zone 1) and ARC WNB 98 in order to establish whether any fabrics appear in more than one assemblage. This type of analysis will also refine the chronologies of this activity, which is important to fully address the question of the change in landscape organisation through time.
- Detailed consideration of the stratigraphic relationship of the assemblage in order to detect changes in the assemblage composition that may be of chronological importance.

- Analysis of the functional composition of the assemblage by comparing the relative quantities of different form types represented. This will contribute to the characterisation of the activity, taking place in this vicinity. By comparison with the assemblages from Zone 1 and 3, it will be possible to detect patterns of continuity or change in the functional bias over time and space.
- Prepare publication text
- Illustration of key groups

Bibliography

None

Table 4: Assessment of prehistoric Pottery, quantifications and attributes

Event Code	Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
ARC 330 98	667	13	90	LPR	FLIN
ARC 330 98	1251	18	57	LPR	FLIN
ARC 330 98	1253	7	108	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN Late Bronze Age: plain wares
ARC SSR 99	1	5	2	LPR	FLIN
ARC SSR 99	15	1	2	LPR	FLIN
ARC SSR 99	31	17	235	LPR	FLIN 2
ARC SSR 99	48	6	20	LPR	FLIN

Table 5: Assessment of Roman Pottery, quantifications and attributes

Event Code	Context	Count	Weight	Period	D_Min	D_Max	Comments
ARC 330 98	296	41	201	RO	50	100	CR73 2B CR75 2T
ARC 330 98	370	20	161	LIA/RO	50	100	SHEL
ARC SSR 99	10	1	7	RO	50	100	R17.4
ARC SSR 99	11	2	7	RO	50	150	R68
ARC SSR 99	12	79	319	RO	45	100	B2 B2.3 2A B2.3 B6.1
ARC SSR 99	13	5	51	RO	45	100	B2 2T B6
ARC SSR 99	18	9	10	RO	50	100	R17.4
ARC SSR 99	24	1	3	RO	45	100	B2
ARC SSR 99	27	3	37	RO	45	100	B2 B6 B9
ARC SSR 99	28	9	59	RO	45	100	B2 B5 R73
ARC SSR 99	31	14	215	RO	40	70	B12ELG 5AM5 B2 2 BUD B6

ARC SSR 99	35	90	784	RO	70	100	B2 B21 2 COMB B6 2 B6 2A B6.1 2 B6.1 2A B6.1 2T R16 R17.4 R42 5DR18 R69 2M STAB R73 9A R8.1
ARC SSR 99	39	26	200	RO	50	100	B2 COMB B2 B6 2V NCD B6.1 B9 R17.4 R42 5
ARC SSR 99	40	17	433	RO	50	100	B2 2 B2 B21 2A RLD B6 B6.1 2A R42 5 R68 2
ARC SSR 99	42	9	26	RO	70	100	B2 B6 R16 R17.3 R73
ARC SSR 99	49	57	172	RO	50	100	B6 B9 R17.4
ARC SSR 99	59	13	104	RO	50	100	B6 R42
ARC SSR 99	60	20	187	RO	70	100	B2 B6 B9 R16 RM 69 2M
ARC SSR 99	62	10	251	RO	50	100	B2.3 R69 2M STAB
ARC SSR 99	63	7	184	RO	50	150	B2 2 B6 R69

WEST OF NORTHUMBERLAND BOTTOM

APPENDIX 1: ASSESSMENT OF PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN POTTERY
Louise Rayner

Introduction

A total of 6,522 sherds (78561g) of pottery were recovered during the excavation of the Zone 3 area including ARC WNB 98, ARC HRD 99 and ARC 330 98. All of this assemblage has been assessed. The pottery dates from the Early Bronze Age (Beaker and Collared Urn), the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition period, the Mid/Late Iron Age, the Late Iron Age-early Romano-British period, and 1st to 3rd century Roman material.

The pottery was recovered from a range of feature types including pits, ditches, postholes, inhumation burials and cremation burials.

All of the pottery examined was recovered by hand-collection with the exception of three vessels excavated as environmental samples due to the presence of cremated human bone. All of the recovered pottery was recorded and assessed.

The recovery and study of this material was to assist the following fieldwork event aims:

- To establish a record of changing settlement and landscape morphology for the area, including habitation areas and associated enclosures and trackways etc
- To determine the function of these areas and changes through time (e.g. the effect if the imposition and decline of Roman administration)
- To recover suitable pottery assemblages for the study of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age transition
- To recover suitable Late Iron Age/early Romano-British pottery assemblages to refine the understanding of fabric types and chronologies

Methodology

All of the hand-collected pottery was 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 prehistoric sherds were recorded using the Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric codes.

The Late Iron Age/Belgic and Roman pottery was recorded using the CAT fabric reference collection codes. In some cases, particularly for the Late Iron Age/Belgic and early Romano-British material, these codes should be taken to indicate broad fabric groupings and not defined fabric types. Due to local variation, sherds recorded under the same fabric code (both within the Zone 3 assemblage and from other sites recorded using CAT codes) will not represent one defined fabric but enable sherds to be grouped with other similar material. The pottery was quantified by count and weight and aspects of condition were also noted.

At this stage the pottery recovered from environmental samples has not been recorded, with the exception of the samples identified as containing possible cremation urns.

Quantification

The following tables show the quantification of the Zone 3 pottery:

Table 6: Prehistoric pottery quantification

Event code	Total Count	Total Weight (gms)
ARC WNB 98	872	7383
ARC HRD 99	5	23
ARC 330 98	1384	15426
Zone 3 Totals	2261	22832

Table 7: Late Iron Age/Roman pottery quantification

Event code	Total Count	Total Weight (gms)
ARC WNB 98	3401	46315
ARC HRD 99	451	4435
ARC 330 98	409	4988
Zone 3 Totals	4261	55738

Provenance

The pottery from Zone 3 spans a wide chronological period. Two Beakers were recovered from a double inhumation burial excavated within the site ARC WNB 98. The first is complete and intact [1205], whilst the second is largely complete but fragmentary [1204]. Both Beakers have a sandy fabric and have S-shaped profiles. The intact Beaker has all-over decoration of broken, scored horizontal lines; the second beaker has a band of impressed decoration, executed with a toothed comb.

An Early Bronze Age Collared Urn containing cremated human bone was excavated in the area of Hazell's Farm (ARC 330 98 [106]). The urn is very fragmentary and no base sherds survive suggesting it was inverted when buried and has subsequently been truncated. The Collared Urn has a grog-tempered fabric and is decorated with impressed cord. The collar has a peaked base which along with the bold style of decoration and absence of decoration below the collar, would suggest the Urn belongs to the later phase of development of these vessel types. This late phase is dated by Burgess to *c* 1450-1250 (un cal) bc (1986, 350)

There is no pottery that can be confidently dated to the Middle Bronze Age period from Zone 3. However the very fragmentary remains of another cremation vessel were recovered from the east end of area A/B of the site ARC WNB 98 (sample 79 [2012]). The vessel has coarse flint-temper and is probably of later Bronze Age date, possibly the remains of a Deverel-Rimbury type or later Bronze Age urn.

Unfortunately the absence of diagnostic fragments and the general condition of the pottery means that at present the dating of this cremation remains uncertain.

A number of features produced pottery of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition date. This pottery was mainly recovered from pits and ditches to the north of Hazells Farm (ARC 330 98), although a pit and a section of ditch in the area of the site ARC WNB 98 also produced pottery of this date. The assemblage is characterised by coarse ware jars predominately occurring in flint- and flint with shell-tempered fabrics. The jars are a range of sizes but commonly are slack-shouldered or slightly carinated, with simple upright necks and flat, folded over rims. Frequently the rims and shoulders are decorated with fingertip impressions. The presence of this decoration on the majority of the jars suggests the assemblage should be classified as a 'decorated assemblage', which developed from the 'plain ware' post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages of the late Bronze Age (Barrett 1980). Barrett has suggested that 'decorated assemblages' appear by the 8th century BC and continue to *c* 6th century. However the coarse ware jars with fingertip decoration on the rims or shoulders may have continued in use as late as the 3rd century BC (Cunliffe 1982, 41).

Although coarse ware vessels are predominant in the LBA/EIA assemblage, a number of fine ware vessels are present. These include a small bowl or cup in a fine flint-tempered fabric and a fine sandy ware bowl with incised decoration, which may be the only example of a decorated fine ware bowl, but may be of later Iron Age date. Further research is required to find parallels for this vessel and establish the date.

The next ceramic phase is distinguished from the LBA/EIA material by the appearance of sandy fabrics with only sparse shell or flint inclusions. These occur alongside shell-tempered wares and to a lesser extent glauconite-rich wares, in s-shaped profile, rounded jars or bowls with simple everted rims. Some of these vessels exhibit fingertip decoration on the rim, which gives a 'rippled' or 'cabled' effect, but decoration on the shoulder is absent and on the whole the vessels are undecorated, with burnished surfaces. The dating of this material is suggested as *c* 3rd- 1st century BC.

This mid pre-Roman Iron Age assemblage from ARC WNB 98 has a fairly limited range of fabrics and forms and as such forms a very homogenous assemblage. The features from which it was recovered are also spatially distinct from the features that produced pottery more typical of the later pre-Roman Iron Age/early Roman transition period. This spatial distinction means that each assemblages can be studied as discreet groups and to a great extent removes the confusion that residuality and intrusion can cause by continued occupation on one area. Study of these assemblages will contribute greatly to the characterisation of Iron Age ceramics in Kent.

From the site of ARC WNB 98 the mid pre-Roman Iron Age pottery was recovered from a series of ditches, pits and post-hole structures at the west end of the main excavation area A/B. Pottery of a similar character was also recovered from pits to the north of Hazells Farm from the same area as those producing late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery (ARC 330 98).

The question of whether the ARC 330 98 material from these pits represents two phases needs to be examined. Although the sandy wares and everted rim jars are like the material recovered from the ARC WNB 98 area, the ARC 330 98 pit groups include a greater quantity of coarse ware sherds in flint- and flint and shell-

tempered fabrics. These fabrics are used for the jars with fingertip decoration on the rim and shoulder as discussed in 4.5. This raises the question of whether these assemblages are in fact contemporary and represent an early-mid Iron Age group or whether it represents the continued use of similar fabrics from the LBA/EIA to middle Iron Age. The pottery from both the ARC 330 98 pit groups and the ARC WNB 98 mid Iron Age activity has the potential to be closely examined and compared, this will ascertain the chronological relationship.

A smaller group of pottery including glauconite-rich fabrics and everted rim jars with foot-ring bases was also recovered from an area of ARC 330 98, from a possible boundary ditch feature. These wares are more comparable to the material from ARC WNB 98 and appear to form a separate discrete group from the pit assemblages discussed in 4.10 of the main report.

Pottery of late Iron Age/early Roman date comprises the largest proportion of the Zone 3 assemblage as a whole. Much of the pottery is 'native' in style and clearly influenced by ceramics traditions of the Late Iron Age, even if post-conquest in date. Whether the assemblage is wholly post-conquest or whether a pre-conquest element is present is difficult to distinguish. Early Romanised wares are present alongside 'native' type vessels but these are relatively sparse and although indicative of a post-conquest date do not suggest wide reaching influence on the ceramic traditions in use in this area until the later 1st century AD.

Shell-tempered fabrics, predominately in bead-rimmed jars and grog-tempered wares in necked and everted rimmed jars, flagons and Gallo-Belgic style plates and beakers dominate this assemblage. The use of shell-tempered fabrics for forms such as bead rimmed jars appears from the later 1st century BC in west Kent, and a similar date can be suggested for the introduction of grog-tempered fabrics for 'Belgic' type vessels. Coarse wares such as Patchgrove grog-tempered ware (R68) and Thameside shell-tempered vessels (R69) are present, which are probably post-conquest in origin.

What may be of chronological significance is the absence of glauconite-rich fabrics from the LIA/ER groups. This fabric appears to have been abandoned in the early part of the 1st century AD, and therefore the absence of this fabric may suggest the pottery and associated activity dates from the mid 1st century onwards (Pollard 1988, 33).

The identifiable Roman wares consist of oxidised wares from the *Verulamium* region (R15), fine wares from Upchurch and the north Kent marshes (R16; R17) and imported wares such as South Gaulish samian (R42) and a handful of amphorae sherds. The lack of imported wares, both early fine wares, amphorae and mortaria (which are entirely absent from the early Roman assemblage) is notable and may be indicative of the relatively low impact the Roman conquest had on the indigenous populations in Kent (Pollard 1988, 36).

A late pre-Roman Iron Age pedestal urn was recovered from area A/B within an area enclosed by ditches. The pedestal urn was associated with cremated human bone and appears to have been used as a cremation vessel. The pedestal base is fragmentary but complete and a few other sherds survive from the lower body of the urn; the top of the vessel is absent due to later truncation. The pedestal urn has a grog-tempered fabric, with evenly oxidised surfaces. The external surface of the pedestal has been covered with a black paint or pitch. The pedestal urn is a typical component of Late Iron Age 'Belgic' assemblages and appears to have been frequently used in burials. The cemetery at Aylesford, which is a type-site

for ‘Belgic’ style pottery, which is also known as ‘Aylesford-Swarling’ type pottery is to the south-east of Zone 3.

The Roman assemblage from the site of ARC HRD 99 is predominately 3rd and 4th century in date, although some contexts are dated from the early 2nd century. The majority of the Roman pottery from ARC HRD 99 was recovered from the fill of ditches, probably field boundary or enclosure ditches.

As is typical for the later Roman period the assemblage is composed of both locally produced and non-local wares. The probable local wares are largely reduced sandy fabrics used to produce utilitarian jars and bowls, but also include shelly wares and grog-tempered fabrics.

The ARC HRD 99 assemblage has a reasonable range of non-local wares present including: mortaria and colour-coated fine wares from the Oxfordshire region (LR22; LR10), colour-coated fine ware from the Lower Nene valley (LR11), oxidised and reduced ware from Hadham, Hertforshire (LR13; LR13.1), Black-burnished fabric 1 (R13) and Portchester D type (LR6), from Surrey. Alice Holt/Farnham ware or type wares are also well represented in the assemblage. Later imported wares are also present including examples of Eifelkeramik (LR19) and samian from central Gaul (R43).

The presence of types such as LR6, LR19, LR13 and LR10 suggests a mid/late 3rd-4th century date is most appropriate for the majority if this assemblage.

Conservation

Some of the key vessels would benefit from reconstruction or consolidation to allow display and to aid research and illustration. These vessels are: ARC 330 98 [106] collared urn, ARC WNB 98 [316] pedestal urn, ARC WNB 98 [1204] Beaker.

Comparative material

A number of other Beakers and Beaker burials are known from Kent. At the time of Champion’s summary of the Bronze Age in Kent, at least 36 substantially or complete Beakers were known (1982, 32) and undoubtedly further unpublished examples have since come to light. However as is frequently the case with Antiquarian finds, many of these Beakers have poor provenance. The majority of Beakers from Kent come from three of Clarke’s typological groups: Eastern, East Anglian, and Barbed wire (Clarke 1970). The Beakers from ARC WNB 98 need to be compared to Clarke’s corpus to ascertain which grouping they fall within.

Similarly, a number of Collared Urns are known from Kent and as with the example from ARC 330 98, the majority of these are associated with burials. The Collared Urn from ARC 330 98 appears to be an isolated find and associated settlement of this period has not been identified. The Collared Urn and context of burial can be compared to others from the county.

The probable Later Bronze Age cremation urn although not well dated does suggest funerary activity continued in this area in the prehistoric period.

For the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery comparative assemblages are limited. A small assemblage was recovered at Darenth, which has a similar range of forms and fabrics (Couldrey 1984, 123-27). Aside from these a number of broadly contemporary assemblages have been recovered from within the CTRL project with which the Zone 3 assemblage should be considered. The area of Zone 5 produced a late Bronze Age 'plain ware' assemblage and Zone 6 produced an early Iron Age group, which included vessels typical of the LBA/EIA transition period. Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age material was also excavated at White Horse Stone (OAU). Comparative study of these three assemblages recovered from a relatively small area would contribute greatly to our understanding of the development of late Bronze Age to Iron Age ceramics in this area of Kent.

For the mid pre-Roman Iron Age assemblage, the most comparable published assemblage is that recovered from Farningham Hill in the Darenth Valley (Philp 1984). The earliest elements of the Farningham Hill assemblage, which has been given a general date of *c* 50BC – AD50, include everted rim jars with foot-ring bases, very similar to the examples from ARC WNB 98 and from the smaller ARC 330 98 assemblage. The range of fabrics is very comparable with a range of glauconite-rich, sandy and shelly wares, as well as later grog-tempered fabrics (Couldrey 1984, 38).

The assemblage from Stone Castle Quarry, Greenhithe which is to the north-west of Zone 3 on the Thames estuary, also produced an assemblage of s-profile jars with foot rings as well as other shell-tempered Iron Age wares and Roman material. The features excavated at this site are also comparable consisting of pits, ditches, hearths and enclosures.

The Farningham Hill assemblage also contains elements comparable to the later pre-Roman Iron Age/early Roman assemblage from ARC WNB 98 and ARC 330 98. Shell-tempered beaded rim jars are common in both assemblages, as are grog-tempered cordoned jars. The assemblage would also benefit from comparison with assemblages from Rochester, Cooling and Lullingstone (Pollard 1988, 39-40), which all produced material of 1st century date. From the CTRL project Thurnham Roman villa will also provide comparable data, with both late Iron Age and early post-conquest occupation.

Somewhat further to the west, the Roman villa site at Keston also produced assemblages of middle and late Iron Age, as well as large amounts of Roman material (Philp 1991).

The are a number a sites from west Kent that produced Roman assemblages suitable for comparison, although many of these were recovered from sites of a different nature to the activity evidenced in Zone 3. As such comparison with these assemblages may provide information on the differing status and function of the Roman settlements in this area.

Potential for further work

The Zone 3 assemblage as a whole is important because it covers a wide chronological span and yet the assemblage can be related to discrete foci of activity. Collectively the assemblage is large enough to provide reliable statistical analysis and the range of fabrics and forms present will allow a good level of comparative research with other assemblages from the vicinity and region in general.

The pottery assemblage from Zone 3 has good potential to contribute to the following fieldwork event aims and Landscape Zone aims:

- *To determine the function of these areas and changes through time*

The pottery provides a good chronological framework for examining the changing settlement and landscape morphology. Through statistical comparison of selected groups of pottery and comparison with other assemblages the chronology of each phase could be refined. The pottery has the potential to contribute to the characterisation of each area in general terms but the assessment has not highlighted any groups from particular features that are functionally distinct. The composition of the assemblage by form and function would be examined to address this aim.

The secondary aims were directed at the recovery of suitable pottery assemblages for the study of the Late Bronze Age - early Iron Age and late Iron Age-early Romano-British transition periods. This was clearly achieved during the excavation and the assemblage has the potential to contribute to ceramic studies of both of these periods. The discovery of the Beaker inhumation burial, Collared Urn cremation and middle pre-Roman Iron Age broadens the chronological range of the ceramic assemblage from this zone. The basic identification of the Middle Iron Age pottery suggests this assemblage has good potential to contribute to the study of ceramics of this period. The assemblages for these three period are large in size and contain a range of identifiable fabrics and forms, which will provide sound statistical data for analysis.

Early Agriculturists (4,500-2,000 BC)

- *Determine ritual and economic landscapes and their relationships*

The double inhumation Beaker burial and Collared Urn cremation both contained ceramic vessels that date and characterise the funerary evidence. The decoration and traits of these vessels need to be studied to ascertain which stylistic groups they belong to and compared with other examples from Kent. This may refine the dating for these vessels and allow them to be considered within a regional distribution pattern. The location of these features needs to be considered in relation to others in the area including the barrow at Whitehill Road (ARC WHR 99).

Farming communities (2,000-100 BC)

- *Determine how settlements were arranged and functioned over time.*

The pottery from Zone 3 will contribute greatly to the construction of a chronological framework within which the spatial organisation of the landscape and its development through time can be examined. Zone 3 is particularly important for the movement of both settlement and agricultural/pastoral activity across the landscape over time.

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

- *How were settlements and rural landscapes organised and how did they function?*
- *Consider the effect on the landscape of known historical event, eg the arrival of Roman administration.*

The pottery assemblage will contribute to the characterisation of activity of this period and chronology of changes. Examination of the assemblage in terms of composition, percentage of imported wares and non-local wares will contribute to the study of the effects of the Roman conquest and levels of Romanisation.

In order to address the research aims and fulfil the potential of this assemblage the following tasks are recommended:

- Define fabric descriptions for assemblage and integrate dominate fabrics into CAT fabric type series
- Detailed analysis of stratigraphic relationships of assemblages
- Classification of Beakers
- Classification of Collared Urn
- Research of other comparative assemblages
- Catalogue of illustrated groups
- Preparation of publication text
- Illustration of closed groups

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Table 8: ARC WNB 98 Assessment of Prehistoric Pottery, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
146	9	54	MIA	FLIN SHEL 2 FTD SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age: 3rd-m 1st c BC
229	2	10	MIA	SAND SHEL Mid/late Iron Age - residual
250	2	37	MIA	FLIN SHEL Mid/late Iron Age
258	2	18	MIA	FLIN SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age
263	64	1277	MIA	SAND 2 SAND SHEL Mid Iron Age: 3rd to 1st c BC
269	17	146	MIA	SAND SHEL 2 FTD SHEL Mid/Late: 3rd 1st centuries BC
270	19	120	MIA	SHEL 2 FTD SHEL 2 SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age (3rd - mid/late 1st centuries BC)
272	5	37	MIA	ORGAN SAND SHEL Mid Iron Age (3rd - mid/late 1st centuries BC)
278	79	427	MIA	SAND SHEL 2 FTD SHEL Mid - Late Iron Age3rd - 1st century BC (Nothing Belgic/no grog)
296	19	97	MIA	FLIN GROG ORGAN Mid/late Iron Age: 3rd-1st bc
314	48	246	MIA	SAND SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age: 3rd-m1st c BC
325	3	62	MIA	FLIN Mid/Late Iron Age
345	14	153	MIA	SAND Mid/Late Iron Age
380	22	53	MIA	SAND SHEL 2 FTD Mid/Late Iron Age: 3rd-1st c BC
382	38	243	MIA	SAND SHEL 2 FTD SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age
407	5	16	MIA	SAND Mid/Late Iron Age
410	1	1	MIA	SAND Mid/late Iron Age
413	4	54	MIA	FLIN Mid/late Iron Age
417	32	177	MIA	FLIN SAND SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age
422	31	107	MIA	SAND SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age
481	29	145	MIA	SAND 2 SAND SHEL 2 FTD SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age
484	17	75	MIA	FLIN SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age
492	4	16	MIA	SAND Mid/Late Iron Age
495	18	193	MIA	FLIN 4 RED SAND SHEL Mid/late Iron Age
497	10	91	MIA	SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age
586	37	411	MIA	SAND 2 SAND 2B SHEL 2 FTD SHEL Mid/ Late Iron Age (3rd-1st century BC)
587	6	84	MIA	SAND SHEL Mid - Late Iron Age (3rd - 1st century BC)
596	14	116	MIA	FLIN GLAUC 2 GLAUC SAND SHEL Mid to late Iron Age (3rd to 1st centuries BC)
599	15	74	MIA	GLAUC SAND 2 Mid - late Iron Age (3rd - 1st century BC)
604	32	178	MIA	GLAUC SAND 2 SAND SHEL Mid Iron Age. 3rd-1st mil BC

607	10	48	MIA	GLAUC SAND SHEL Mid Iron Age. 3rd-1st c BC
609	6	50	MIA	FLIN GLAUC 2 SAND 2 SAND SHEL Mid Iron Age. 3rd-1st c BC
613	32	278	MIA	GLAUC 2 SAND 2 SAND Mid Iron Age. 3rd-1st c BC

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
620	4	4	MIA	SHEL Mid/late Iron Age: 3rd-1st c BC
639	19	83	MIA	FLIN SAND SHEL Mid Iron Age. 3rd-1st c BC
641	8	54	MIA	SAND SHEL Mid/late Iron Age. 3rd-1st c BC
644	12	169	MIA	FLIN SAND 2 SHEL 2 SHEL Mid Iron Age. 3rd- 1st c BC
715	1	3	MIA	SAND Mid/Late Iron Age?
852	46	345	MIA	SAND SHEL 2 MIA 3rd- 1st c BC.
855	3	117	MIA	SHEL (Early?) to Mid Iron Age
888	33	300	MIA	GLAUC 2 SAND 2 NCD SAND SHEL 2 Mid to late Iron Age (no grog; nothing Belgic)
984	5	39	MIA	SAND SHEL Mid-Late Iron Age: 3rd-m 1st BC
1204	43	288	EBA	SAND 3 AOC Fragmented but almost complete Beaker from burial.
1205	1	674	EBA	SAND 3 NCD Complete Beaker from burial, decorated with horizontal lines, scored and broken.
303	1	0	LPR	FLIN
327	1	12	LPR	GROG IMPD Date uncertain; could be LNE/EBA
329	2	15	LPR	FLIN
436	1	73	LPR	FLIN
605	4	4	LPR	SHEL
666	1	9	LPR	FLIN
1036	1	7	LPR	FLIN
1216	1	3	LPR	FLIN
1236	4	9	LPR	FLIN
1247	3	1	LPR	FLIN
1271	4	7	LPR	FLIN
2012	27	72	LPR	FLIN Later prehistoric cremation urn: Later Bronze Age date suggested by fabric but very frag.
2107	1	1	LPR	FLIN Single flint-tempered frag. Date uncertain

Table 9: ARC 330 98 Assessment of Prehistoric Pottery, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
72	3	174	MIA	GLAUC 2 SAND Mid Iron Age 3rd- mid 1st BC
76	1	8	MIA	SAND 2 Mid Iron Age. Footring jar/bowl. 3rd-m1stC BC
87	1	6	MIA	GLAUC Mid Iron Age 3rd-m1stc BC
106	164	1454	EBA	GROG 7E IMPD Early Bronze Age collared urn. dec style suggests later phase urn
108	292	3822	LBA/EIA	FLIN 2 FTD GROG SAND BUD SAND SHEL 2 FTD SHEL 2 LBA/EIA 8th-6thc BC
110	35	876	EIA/MIA	SAND 2 SHEL 2 Latest EIA to MIA. SAND sherds are more like MIA groups but SHEL has earlier feel.
112	18	103	MIA	FLIN SAND SHEL SHFL Mid Iron Age 3rd-m 1st c BC
117	13	133	LBA/EIA	FLIN SHEL 2 SHEL LBA/EIA 8th – 6th c BC
119	9	70	MIA	FLIN SHEL Mid Iron Age 3rd-1st c BC
121	2	8	MIA	SAND 2 Mid Iron Age
130	6	20	MIA	GLAUC SAND 2 Mid Iron Age residual.
141	9	35	MIA	SAND SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age: 3rd-m1st c BC
145	22	147	MIA	SHEL 2 FTD SHEL 2 SHEL Mid/late Iron Age?
148	8	70	LBA/EIA	FLIN SHEL LBA/EIA comparable to [108] and [150].
149	394	4772	LBA/EIA	FLIN 2 FLIN 4 SHEL 2 FTD SHEL 2 SHEL
150	127	1577	LBA/EIA	FLIN 2 FND FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 2 FLIN SAND 4 SAND SHEL 2 FTD SHEL LBA/EIA 'decorated' assemblage 8th-5th c BC
202	4	6	LPR	FLIN SHEL
206	8	96	MIA	FLIN SAND SHEL
209	7	57	MIA	SAND 2B SAND SHEL 2 SHEL 2A Mid Iron Age; 3rd – m 1st c BC
211	1	7	LPR	SHEL Date? Pre Roman?
212	1	9	LPR	SHEL
213	8	27	MIA	SAND SHEL Mid Iron Age. 3rd – 1st c BC
224	1	17	MIA	SAND Mid Iron Age 3rd- m 1st c BC
250	25	168	MIA	SAND SHEL 2 FND Mid Iron Age 3rd to mid 1st c BC
255	17	86	MIA	FLIN SAND SHEL Mid Iron Age 3rd – m 1st c BC
323	24	145	MIA	SAND SHEL 2 SHEL Mid/Late Iron Age: 3rd-m1st c BC
325	1	2	MIA	FLIN Mid/Late Iron Age

334	1	6	LPR	FLIN Date uncertain; single shd only
356	1	1	MIA	SHEL mid/late Iron Age
364	3	41	LBA	FLIN Late Bronze Age: dated only on fabric type.
366	1	1	LPR	FLIN Later prehistoric – single sherd only.
370	20	161	LIA	SHEL Late Iron Age/Early Roman

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
516	4	0	EBA	SAND 3 Prehistoric: residual sherd of Beaker?
667	13	90	LPR	FLIN
1251	18	57	LPR	FLIN
1253	7	108	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN Late Bronze Age: plain wares
1262	92	738	LBA/EIA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 4 FTD FLIN 4 FLIN LBA/EIA: 8th-6th c BC
1269	14	135	LBA/EIA	FLIN 2 LBA/EIA: 8th-6th c BC
1280	5	71	LBA/EIA	FLIN SHEL 2 LBA/EIA: 8th-6th c
1314	11	72	LBA/EIA	FLIN LBA/EIA: 8th-6th c BC
1330	1	2	LBA/EIA	FLIN Probably LBA/EIA
1336	6	97	EIA	FLIN 4 FLIN SHEL EIA: 6th-4th c. the presence of a footring base suggests a slightly later date.
1337	3	11	LBA/EIA	FLIN Probably LBA/EIA
1343	1	7	LBA/EIA	FLIN Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age: single sherd only
1350	4	14	LBA/EIA	SHEL
1394	9	180	LBA/EIA	FLIN 2 FLIN LBA/EIA: 8th-6th c BC
1394	2	32	MBA	FLIN 7DR Possible MBA residual sherds; id not certain.
1395	9	45	LBA/EIA	FLIN SAND probably LBA/EIA
1399	9	54	LBA/EIA	FLIN 2 FLIN 4 FLIN 8th-6th c BC
1405	3	43	LBA/EIA	FLIN Probably LBA/EIA
1419	3	23	LBA/EIA	FLIN

Table 10: ARC HRD 99 Assessment of Prehistoric Pottery, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
61	4	21	LPR	FLIN
191	1	2	LPR	FLIN

Fabric codes:
FLIN flint-tempered

SAND sandy/sand-tempered
SHEL shell-tempered
GLAUC glauconite-rich/greensand
GROG grog-tempered
ORGAN organic-tempered

Form codes:
2 Jar; 3Beaker; 4 Bowl; 7DR Deverel-Rimbury Urn; 7E Collared Urn

Dec codes:
FTD fingertip impression; FND fingernail impressions; IMPD impressed dec; AOC all-over-combed; BUD burnished; NCD incised

Table 11: ARC WNB 98 Assessment of Roman Pottery, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
13	3	21	RO	B2 B8;45-100
199	1	67	RO	R14 2 BUD;140-300
212	3	27	RO	B6 B6.1;45-100
229	3	112	RO	B2 R69;45-100
237	1	1	RO	B6;45-100
238	1	2	RO	R8.1;50-400
251	16	123	RO	B6 B6.1 2 B6.1 2A R105 R15 1;50-100
253	3	32	RO	B6 B6.1;40-100
254	1	17	RO	B2.3 2;40-100
255	41	352	RO	B2 B21 5J B6 R26 2 R68 2T;50-100
260	3	11	RO	B6 R75;50-100
262	1	3	RO	B6;45-100
264	1	1	RO	R8.3;50-400
287	1	5	RO	R73;50-400
292	2	4	RO	B2 R73;50-400
298	1	1	RO	R80;50-400
300	1	37	RO	R68 2;50-100
302	20	181	RO	B6 2A B6 B9 R2;50-100
303	9	98	RO	B2.1 B6 B9 R2;50-100
304	19	149	RO	B2 2 B2.1 B6 B9 2 R114 R42 4DR30 R42 6;50-70
305	5	48	RO	B9 R17.4;5-100
306	13	100	RO	B21 2A R8.3;45-100
307	1	110	RO	B2 5;50-70
308	1	1	RO	B6;45-100
309	21	438	RO	B2 2 B6 2A B6.1 2A RLD;40-70
310	10	71	RO	B2 B2.3;45-100
312	6	87	RO	B21 B6.1 R17.4;50-100
316	0	315	RO –	B1 2PD;50 BC –70 AD
333	2	13	RO	B6;45-100
363	2	8	RO	B6;45-100
369	27	288	RO	B2.1 B6 B9 R114 R2 R42;50-100

372	4	13	RO	B6.1;45-100
374	4	16	RO	R110 R8.3;50-400
381	40	249	RO	B2 B2.1 B6.1 2A RLD B9 R17.4 R8.3;50-100
383	2	9	RO	B2.3 R8.3;50-100
384	18	395	RO	B1 B2 B9 2 R69 2V STAB;50-100
385	59	594	RO	B1 B2 2 NCD B2 2A B2 B2.1 2 BUD B2.3 9H HPRF B21 B5 B6 B6.1 B9 2 B9 R69 2 R74.3 4 R74.3;45-100
387	4	18	RO	B2;45-100
392	29	487	RO	B2 2A RLD B6 2A B6 R2;45-100
393	2	13	RO	B6 2A;45-100
397	3	116	RO	B6 2 B6;45-100
399	21	326	RO	B2;45-100
403	2	4	RO	B6 B9 5 <*>;50-70
406	4	8	RO	B5 B9;45-100
408	1	2	RO	B9;45-100

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
409	29	333	RO	B1 2 B2 B2.1 B6 2 B9 R17.1 R42 5DR18R R49 8 R7;50-100
410	10	132	RO	B1 2/3 B2 2 R49 8;50-100
412	113	2312	RO	B2 2V B2 B2.3 5 B21 2 B5 2 B6 2A RLD B6.1 2 B6.1 2A B9 2A B9 R17.4 3 R42 5 ROD R42 5DR18 R42 R69 2 R69 9A RLD R69 9A R69;50-100
413	52	700	RO	B2 2 B2 2T B2 4 B2 B6 2A B6 R42 6DR27 R42 R74.3 4/5;50-100
414	22	376	RO	B2 2T B2 4 B2 B3 1A R94 3A;50-70
426	29	220	RO	B2 2T B2 B21 B6 B6.1 B8;45-100
427	15	78	RO	B2 B6.1 2 B9;45-100
432	1	10	RO	B21;45-100
436	43	518	RO	B1 2T B2 2T RLD B6 2A16 B6.1 9A;45-100
438	24	211	RO	B1 1 B2 2 B2 B2.3 2 B6 R75;45-100
468	6	12	RO	B9;45-100
489	53	232	RO	B6.1 2A B6.1 2A16 B6.1 B8;40-100
492	22	243	RO	B2 4/5 B2 B2.3 2T B21 2A COMB B5 B6.1 B9 2T;40-100
501	3	63	RO	B2 2V B24 B9 2;45-100
502	10	114	RO	B2 2 B21 ND B9 2 R17.3 R73 4 R73 5;70-100
504	4	102	RO	B2.3 2 R73 5;50-100
506	25	447	RO	B1 1 B2 2 ALX B2 2 B2 2T B2 3 BUD B2 B6 B9 2; 40-70
507	1	5	RO	B2; 45-100
509	33	243	RO	B2 2 B2.3 B6 R73; 50-100
520	3	14	RO	B6; 45-100
527	1	6	RO	B2; 45-100
529	1	8	RO	B2 2; 45-100
531	5	19	RO	B8 3 COMB; 40-70
534	2	11	RO	B2; 45-100
538	56	585	RO	B2 B6 2A B6 B8 2 B8; 40-100
544	105	900	RO	B2 2 B2 2B B2 2T B2 2V NCD B2 B2.3 5 B6 2 B6 2A B6 R105 R17.3 R73 2T R73 R75 3 ROD; 50-100
547	61	707	RO	B2 2 B2 B6 2A B6; 45-100
558	17	277	RO	B2 2 B2; 50-100
566	16	68	RO	B2 2 B2 B6 B9; 45-70
568	22	301	RO	B2 R69 2V STAB R73 2T R73; 50-100
569	14	81	RO	B9 2; 50-70
572	46	458	RO	B1 3A COMB B2 2 B2; 45-100
590	7	153	RO	B2 B6 2V NCD B6 B9; 50-100
612	1	1	RO	B6; 45-100
621	1	17	RO	R73; 50-120
634	14	89	RO	B21 B6 B9.1 R42 5; 50-100
653	2	23	RO	B6; 45-100

674	56	220	RO	B2 2 RLD; 45-100
686	6	406	RO	B2 2 B2 2V NCD B21 2; 50-100

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
687	1	27	RO	R16 2; 100-150
689	3	63	RO	B6 HPOF R73 R75; 50-100
690	18	308	RO	B2 2 B2 B6 2A B6; 45-100
691	1	23	RO	B6; 45-100
698	52	848	RO	B2 B21 B6 2A B6 2A16 B6 B9; 45-100
701	1	3	RO	R17.4; 50-100
707	45	623	RO	B2 2 B2 2T B2 B6 B9 2/3 COMB R17.4 R73; 50-100
709	59	1058	RO	B2 2 B2 2T B2 B21 5J B6 2A B6 B9 2 R69 2V STAB R73 R98 8; 50-70
710	43	231	RO	B2 B6 B9 2 R98 8; 50-100
720	2	13	RO	B21; 45-100
739	1	2	RO	B2; 40-100
791	2	38	RO	B6; 45-100
805	3	6	RO	B6; 45-100
828	2	35	RO	B2; 45-100
829	4	9	RO	B2 B9; 45-100
839	2	15	RO	B2 B6; 45-100
866	8	226	RO	B2 2 B6 B6.1 1; 45-100
867	16	302	RO	B2 2 B21 2 B9 2 B9; 45-100
874	6	4	RO	B6; 45-100
875	1	102	RO	R42 5DR18 <7>; 50-100
878	1	2	RO	B2 2; 45-100
879	29	184	RO	B2 B6 B9 2; 45-100
887	1	3	RO	B6; 45-100
905	3	35	RO	B6; 45-100
910	3	30	RO	B6; 45-100
916	22	326	RO	B2 2 B2 B6 B9; 45-100
922	1	1	RO	B6; 45-100
929	3	15	RO	B6; 45-100
964	50	504	RO	B2 2 B2 B6 2A B6 B9 2 B9 2/3 B9; 45-100
965	17	122	RO	B2 B6 B9 2 B9; 45-100
966	5	45	RO	B2 2A B6; 45-100
983	1	19	RO	R42 4DR30; 50-100
992	1	3	RO	B6; 45-100
994	10	34	RO	B6; 45-100
996	2	13	RO	B6 R68; 45-100
997	2	6	RO	B6 R17.4; 50-100
1001	49	369	RO	LR11 R14 4 R14 R14.1 4H R14.1 R16 R68 R7 2T R73 2T R73 2W R73 R73.1 2F R73.1 4H; 150-300
1008	1	18	RO	B2; 45-100
1009	6	106	RO	B2 2; 45-100
1011	39	423	RO	B5 2 B6 B6.1 2B; 45-100
1014	1	14	RO	R73 2W; 120-300
1015	11	270	RO	B2.3 5; 45-100

1017	11	109	RO	R68 R69 R73 2A16 R73 R75; 50-120
1020	7	95	RO	R16 R17.4 R68 2 R73 2A16 R73 R73.1 2F OAL; 160-300

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
1021	7	86	RO	B2 R68 2 STAB R73 R73.1 2F; 120-300
1023	156	3103	RO	B2 2A NCD B2 9A B2 B24 B5 2 B5 2T B5 B6 5 B6 B6.1 2A NCD B6.1 2A B8 B9 5 B9 R114 1 R114 3G R114 R16 3 ROD R16 3G R16 R17.3 3 R17.4 R42 4 R42 5 ROD R42 5DR15/17 R69 2A R69 2V STAB R69 R73; 70-100
1027	73	1427	RO	B2 B5 2 B5 B6.1 B9 5 R114 R16 3 ROD R16 3G R16 R17.1 3 ROD R17.4 R69 2A R69 R7 5A; 70-100
1029	2	84	RO	B2 2V STAB; 50-100
1032	1	37	RO	B6; 45-100
1033	17	478	RO	B2 B6 2V STAB B6; 45-100
1036	109	1725	RO	B2.3 B5 2B B5 5A B5 B6.1 B8 2/3 R15 R16 3 ROD R16 3G R16 4 R16 R17.4 R42 R56 R68 R69 2 R69 2A16 R69 2M STAB R69 2M R69 2V R7 R73 2T R73; 70-120
1043	11	203	RO	B5 B6 B8 R7; 45-100
1046	31	326	RO	B2 B21 B6 B6.1 9S HPRF B6.1 B8 2/3 ROD R16 R42; 70-100
1047	3	21	RO	BER15 R114 R69; 50-100
1048	59	533	RO	B5 R14.1 4H5 R15 1 R16 3 R17.4 R69 2A R69 R73 R73.1 2 AL; 160-300
1051	22	288	RO	B25 B5 B6 2 RLD B9 2 B9.1 R15 R16 6 R17.1 R26 2T R69 R73; 70-120
1054	1	4	RO	B6; 45-100
1056	17	1149	RO	B24 R69 2V; 45-100
1058	1	5	RO	B6.1 2; 45-100
1064	10	93	RO	R1.2 R14.1 4H R43 5 R68 R69 R73 2T R73; 120-300
1065	6	102	RO	R17.4 1 R69 R74.1; 50-100
1072	42	687	RO	B2 B6 2A B6 2A16 B6 2M B6 B9 2A B9 2T R114 R14.1 4/5 R14.1 4H AL R16 R17.1 R17.4 R68 2 R73 R74.1 R80 2/3 R80; 120-300
1073	5	63	RO	R14 4H R68 R69 2A16 R73 2 R73 4; 120-300
1083	10	80	RO	B9 2 R16 2 R42 5DR18 R69 R73; 70-120
1084	3	26	RO	B9 2T R15; 70-120
1085	4	37	RO	R14 4H R16 3 ROD R69 R73; 120-300
1087	30	1946	RO	B2 B6 B6.1 2A B8 2A16 B9 2A R17.4 R7 R73 R74.1 R8.1; 50-100
1088	10	183	RO	B2 5A B3 B6 R17.4 1; 50-100
1101	1	20	RO	B2 2/3; 45-100
1104	1	4	RO	R73; 50-400
1108	20	197	RO	B6 2A BER15 R69 R7; 50-100
1110	5	75	RO	B6 R68 2; 45-100
1113	2	11	RO	B2 R73; 50-400

1116	14	325	RO	B6.1 R17.3 3 R67 3F BDD R68 2 R69; 70-120
1117	17	438	RO	B21 NCD B25 B6 2A RLD R68 2V BUD R69 9A R69; 50-100
1118	1	6	RO	R69; 45-150
1124	1	9	RO	R16; 70-275

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
1125	4	26	RO	B6 R17.3 R17.4; 50-100
1128	18	97	RO	B2 B6 2 RLD B6 B9 2 R16 3G R17.1 R17.4 R7 R73; 70-120
1129	23	165	RO	B6.1 B8 5 B9 2 R16 R17.4 1A R17.4 R42 6DR27; 70-120
1130	1	13	RO	B9 2; 45-100
1135	1	45	RO	B2.3; 45-100
1151	1	30	RO	B6.1 2A RLD; 40-100
1158	2	5	RO	R73; 50-400
1160	12	254	RO	R17.4 R69; 50-100
1164	177	3998	RO	R109 R14 4/5 R68 R69 2V R7 R73 2; 120-200
1165	11	234	RO	B9 2 R16 4 R16 R17.3 5 R42 4DR37 DE R42 5DR18 R42 R69; 70-100
1179	4	73	RO	B6.1 R16 R69; 70-120
1180	15	56	RO	B6 R16 4; 70-120
1182	24	312	RO	B2 B5 2 R16 3G R69 R73; 70-120
1186	2	8	RO	R69 R73; 50-400
1187	1	1	RO	R17.4; 50-100
1189	18	153	RO	R16 2/3; 70-120
1194	6	5	RO	B2.3 B6; 45-100
1199	3	13	RO	B2.3 R7; 50-100
1206	1	0	RO	B5; 45-100
1208	20	295	RO	R14 2 R14 5J R14.1 4/5 R17.4 R68 R73 2W R73 R73.1 2 OAL; 140-300
1210	14	78	RO	R14.1 4H R69 R7 R73 2 R73 2W R73; 120-300
1216	35	205	RO	B9 2T R109 R16 2 R16 R17.4 3 R17.4 R69 2A R69 R7 R73; 70-120
1219	9	61	RO	R17.4 R43 4/5 BR R43 4DR37 DE R69 R74.1; 120-300
1233	3	25	RO	B25 2T B25 R73.1 2 OAL; 140-300
1236	20	295	RO	B2 4 B2 B6 B6.1 B9 2A B9 3 B9 R17.4 R69 2V STAB R69; 50-100
1239	3	23	RO	B2 B6.1 2A B8 2/3; 45-100
1240	35	251	RO	R17.1 R17.4 R69 2A R69 R73 2T R73 4/5 R73; 70-120
1241	68	266	RO	B3 B6.1 2 RLD; 40-70
1242	8	51	RO	B3 B8 5 R16 R17.4 R71 R8.3 2/3; 70-120
1244	9	264	RO	B2 B21 2 B6; 45-100
1245	4	86	RO	B21 B6.1 2 RLD B8 3A; 45-70
1249	5	63	RO	B21 B3 B6 B8; 45-70
1251	2	97	RO	B6 2A B8 3A ROD; 45-70
1254	2	34	RO	R17.4 R69; 50-100
1260	57	948	RO	B6 2A B9 2 NCD R15 1B2 R15 R17.4 1B R17.4 R7; 70-100

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
1262	1	4	RO	R73; 50-400
1264	13	58	RO	B6.1 R14.1 4H5 R42 5DR18 R50 R73 R73.1 2 BUD R8.3; 120-300
1270	2	32	RO	R69; 45-150
1276	5	161	RO	B2 B6 B9 2; 50-100
1280	22	200	RO	B2 B9 2T R15 R16 3 R16 R17.1 3 ROD R17.4 1 R17.4 R42 4 R69 2A R69 R73; 70-120
1281	1	156	RO	B6 2A; 45-100
1299	6	71	RO	R17.4 R43 5DR18/31 R73; 120-160
1300	8	90	RO	B9 2 R17.4 1A R17.4 R68 R73; 50-100
1303	35	298	RO	B2 2 B2 4/5 LR5 R14.1 4H SL R17.4 R25 3 RD2 R46 5 R68 2 STAB R69 R73 2 BUD R73 2T R73 2W R73 R73.1 2F BUD R73.1 4/5; 250-400
1304	8	18	RO	R17.4 R68 R7 3G; 50-70
1305	17	226	RO	B6 2A1-4 B6 B9 2A RLD R15 R17.4 R7 2/3 ROD R7 3 COMB R7 3G R73; 70-100
1310	1	9	RO	R73 2; 50-400
1312	2	16	RO	R16 R26 2T; 90-120
1315	2	2	RO	B2 R7 3A; 50-100
1317	36	245	RO	R26 2T; 50-100
1318	22	137	RO	B9 2 R26 2T; 50-100
1319	2	36	RO	B6; 50-100
2042	1	6	RO	B6; 45-100
2048	4	3	RO	B6; 45-100
2203	13	169	RO	B2 2A NCD B2 B21 B6 R73; 50-70
2204	1	42	RO	B2 ; 40-100

Table 12: ARC 330 98 Assessment of Roman Pottery, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
9	38	798	RO	B1 B2 2 B2 3 B9 2A15 BUD R7 R8.3 3 ROD; 50-70
11	12	155	RO	B2 4; 40-70
24	2	3	RO	B6 B9; 45-100
29	13	366	RO	B6 2A B6 B9 R69; 50-70
63	58	213	RO	B21 2 B6 2A R17.3; 50-70
64	9	224	RO	B9 2 B9 9A R68 R69 2M STAB; 50-70
65	3	18	RO	B6 RLD; 45-100
68	2	18	RO	R17.4 R69; 50-100
130	9	111	RO	B25 B6 R17.4; 50-100
133	2	7	RO	B6; 45-100
134	13	60	RO	B6 R16 R17.4 R73; 50-100
158	41	308	RO	B2 2 B2 B3 2 RLD B3 2 B6 2A B6 B6.1 2T B9 2 B9 2A BUD B9 2T; 45-70
234	124	1677	RO	B2 B6 2A B6 B9 2 R15 R16 1N R16 3F BDD R16 3G R16 4 R16 R17.4 1 R17.4 3A ROD R17.4 5 R7 3 R7 R73 R98; 70-120
235	1	16	RO	R17.4; 50-100
240	3	54	RO	B6; 45-100
270	2	5	RO	R42 5DR18 R8.3; 50-100
274	52	599	RO	R15 R17.4 1; 70-100
282	50	531	RO	B6 2 B6 2A B8 5A R16 R17.4 1 R17.4 R42 6DR27 R69 R7 4 WPD R73 2 R73 2T R8.3; 70-120
325	1	2	RO	R73; 50-400
557	2	3	RO	R73; 50-400
559	10	100	RO	LR1 LR13 LR13.1 LR23 7 LR26 2W LR3 LR5.1 4M; 350-400
598	1	19	RO	LR6 2T; 350-400
600	2	9	RO	R1.2 R7; 50-400

Table 13: ARC HRD 99 Assessment of Roman Pottery, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
0	65	970	RO	LR10 4 LR10 4DR38 LR10 LR11 LR13 LR19 LR22 7 LR3 2 LR3 2T LR3 2V LR3 LR5 1 LR5 2W LR5 LR6 2W R1 2V R1 5J R1.2 2 R1.2 2V R1.2 5 R1.2 R100 2 R100 2/3 R100 2AX R100 2T R100 3 R100 5 R100 R105 1 R13 R75; 350-400
2	1	2	RO	R13; 120-400
5	8	79	RO	LR1 LR10 4 LR3 LR5 R69; 250-400
7	41	323	RO	LR10 LR3 LR5 R1 R100 2/3 R100 R101 R15

				R73.1 4H R73.1 R75; 250-300
8	10	62	RO	LR5 R100 R14 R73.1; 250-400
12	1	11	RO	LR10 4 ROD; 240-400

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
14	12	96	RO	LR10 4 LR10 LR13 LR19 2X LR5 4 LR5 R1; 250-400
17	1	8	RO	R100; 50-400
23	2	10	RO	R100 R69; 50-150
24	0	2	RO	R1; 50-400
32	5	18	RO	LR6 2T R100 R68 R75; 350-400
43	0	1	RO	LR11; 150-400
45	2	2	RO	LR3; 250-400
48	0	1	RO	R100; 50-400
51	8	58	RO	R1 R1.2 R14 R43; 120-250
53	37	425	RO	LR1 LR1.2 2FX LR1.2 LR10 LR3 LR5 4 LR5 4M LR5 LR6 2W LR6 2X LR6 R100 2T R100 5J R100 R13 4 R73.1 4 R73.1 R75; 350-400
55	2	20	RO	LR5 R100; 250-400
56	19	139	RO	LR1.2 LR11 LR3 2FX LR5 LR5.1 LR6 R1 2/3 R1 R100 2 R100 R73.1; 350-400
58	13	183	RO	LR1 4M LR1 LR10 4 LR5 4M LR5 R1 R100 R15 R75; 250-400
60	4	35	RO	LR13 LR22 7W7 LR5 2FX R100; 250-400
62	1	5	RO	R75; 50-400
67	13	93	RO	LR1 2FX LR1 LR10 LR3 LR5 R1 R100; 250-400
69	70	525	RO	LR1 2T LR1 9M LR1 LR1.2 LR10 4 LR10 ROD LR10 LR22 7 LR3 LR5 2 LR5 5J LR5 LR6 R1 R100 5J R100 R14 R68 R73.1 R75; 350-400
71	3	149	RO	LR5 4M R100; 250-400
75	4	15	RO	LR5 R100; 250-400
77	5	69	RO	LR10 5 LR10 LR5 LR6 R1 R100 2/3 R100 5 R100; 350-400
80	5	55	RO	LR5 1 FND R100 2 R100 2/3 R100 R13 R15 R75; 250-400
86	4	25	RO	R100 R26 R43 R68; 120-160
89	1	3	RO	R69; 50-150
90	4	7	RO	R1.2; 50-400
93	1	4	RO	R100; 50-400
100	1	5	RO	R1 2V; 50-400
102	2	325	RO	LR22 7M22 LR5.1; 250-400
104	4	38	RO	R1 R1.2 2/3 R1.2 R100 R69 R75; 50-150
105	5	17	RO	R1 R1.2 R100 R75; 50-400
106	3	9	RO	LR5 4M R100 4 R100; 250-400

114	2	15	RO	R1 4 R73.1 4; 120-400
123	1	8	RO	LR10; 240-400
127	1	5	RO	LR5; 250-400
131	1	6	RO	LR5; 250-400
135	24	200	RO	LR10 4DR38 WPD LR10 5 LR10 ROD LR10 LR19 LR3 LR5 2FX LR5 R1 2V R100 2T R100 4M R100 5 R100 R43 R67 R75; 270-400
143	1	9	RO	R100; 50-400
149	1	27	RO	LR5.1 4M; 250-400

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
150	5	37	RO	R1.2 R100 R69 R75 4; 50-150
151	6	40	RO	LR10 4 ROD LR3 2T LR3 LR6 R100 R69; 350-400
152	23	137	RO	LR10 LR3 LR5 2T LR5 LR6 R1.2 2T R1.2 R100 R75; 350-400
153	14	82	RO	LR10 4 ROD LR10 4 LR10 LR3 LR5 R1 R100 4 R100 R75; 250-400
156	5	48	RO	LR10 4DR38 LR13 LR5 R1 R100 2T; 250-400
158	1	2	RO	R68; 50-200
159	6	66	RO	LR13 2T LR5 4 LR5 R1 R13; 250-400
167	3	6	RO	B2 LR11 LR5; 250-400
178	9	282	RO	LR10 4 LR11 3 LR5 4 R1 2 R100 2; 250-400
179	2	64	RO	LR1 4M R100 2; 250-400
181	3	33	RO	LR10 LR5 R100; 250-400
191	6	283	RO	LR1 LR5 2 R100 R75; 250-400
217	3	196	RO	LR5 WPD; 270-400
218	3	21	RO	BHAD WL; 200-400
219	2	42	RO	LR5.1 2; 250-400
220	2	7	RO	LR5 ; 250-400

Codes:

FORM	Expansion
1	Miscellaneous or otherwise unidentifiable flagon
1A	Collared (or hofheim-type) flagon
1B	Ring-necked flagon
1B2	Ring-necked flagon with flaring mouth (m&t fig 232.2)
2	Miscellaneous or otherwise unidentifiable jar
2/3	Jar or beaker; enclosed vessel
2A	Bead-rimmed jar
2A1-4	Bead rim jar: simple thickening, triangular section
2A16	Lid seated bead-rimmed jar (m&t fig 234.16)
2AX	Later bead-rimmed jar
2B	Short-necked jar (often with VL)
2C	Necked jar with carinated shoulder; `figure 7' rim
2F	Black-burnished-type everted-rimmed jar

2FX	Late version of 2f
2M	Rolled-rimmed storage jar
2PD	Pedestal-based jar
2T	Otherwise indistinguishable necked jar
2V	Storage jar (other than 2m)
2W	Hooked-rimmed jar
2X	Lid-seated jars
3	Miscellaneous or otherwise unidentifiable beaker
3A	Butt beaker
3F	`Poppyhead' beaker
3G	Carinated beaker with tall upright plain rim
4	Miscellaneous or otherwise unidentifiable bowl

FORM	**Expansion**
4/5	Bowl/dish
4DR30	Dragendorff 30
4DR37	Dragendorff 37
4DR38	Dragendorff 38
4H	Rounded-rimmed BB-type bowl
4H5	Undecorated 4H
4M	BB-type flanged bowl
5	Miscellaneous or otherwise unidentifiable plate
5A	Plate with plain exterior profile
5DR15/17	Dragendorff 15/17
5DR18	Dragendorff 18
5DR18/31	Dragendorff 18/31
5DR18R	Dragendorff 18r
5J	Dish with simple rim
6	Miscellaneous or otherwise unidentifiable cup
6DR27	Drag form 27
7	Miscellaneous or otherwise unidentifiable mortarium
7M22	Young form m22
7WC7	Oxford white slipped mortaria copying m22
8	Miscellaneous amphorae
9A	Lid (usually post-70)
9H	Colander
9S	Amphora stopper

DECOR	**Expansion**
AL	Bb-type acute lattice
ALX	Other acute lattice
BDD	Barbotine dot
BR	Bead rim
BUD	Burnished
COMB	Combed
DEC	Decorated

FND	Finger nail decoration
HPOF	Post-firing hole(s)
HPRF	Pre-firing hole(s)
NCD	Incised
OAL	Open acute lattice
RCD2	Clay pellet/grog roughcast dec
RLD	Rilled decoration
ROD	Rouletted
SL	Single lattice
STAB	Stabbed
WL	Wavy line decoration
WPD	White paint decoration

AREA 330 ZONE 4

APPENDIX 1: ASSESSMENT OF PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN POTTERY

Louise Rayner

1. Introduction

1.1 The prehistoric and Roman pottery from Zone 4 was mainly recovered from the works ARC 330 98, although a few sherds were recovered from ARC CRS 98. The assemblage is predominately of prehistoric date, although a smaller quantity of Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British and Roman pottery is present. The prehistoric pottery is predominately late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition period in date, with flint- and flint and shell-tempered fabrics.

1.2 Although many of the assemblages are a good size, where single, fragmentary flint-tempered sherds occur, these are recorded as indeterminate later prehistoric.

1.3 The recovery and study of this material was to assist the following fieldwork event aims:

- to establish the date and sequence of landscape division
- to recover dating evidence from the features located to enable a chronology for the division of the landscape to be established
- to determine the form, function and chronology of occupation

2. Methodology

2.1 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 prehistoric sherds were recorded using MoLSS and Canterbury Archaeological Trust regional fabric codes. The material was quantified by count and weight and aspects of condition were also noted.

3. Quantification

3.1 From the area of ARC 330 98 the total assemblage of prehistoric and Roman material was 2345 sherds (33641g). This breaks down to 1773 sherds (26039g) of prehistoric date and 572 sherds (7602g) of Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British and Roman date. The table shows the breakdown of material by context.

3.2 Only seven sherds were recovered from the area of ARC CRS 98, which are probably later prehistoric in date.

4. Provenance

4.1 The majority of the prehistoric material was recovered from the fills of pits and where large groups occur, appears to be of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition period date (Pit Groups I-III, Figures 5, 6 and 7). The larger

assemblages suggest a date of 8th to 6th century BC is most appropriate, with a high number of decorated vessels present.

4.2 The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age vessels have mainly flint-tempered fabrics, although flint with coarse shell also occurs. In some of the larger groups such as quarry pit assemblage [352] (Pit [372], Figure 7) both fabrics occur in quantity suggesting they have contemporary usage. Both fabric groups are used for coarse ware vessels, predominately bipartite jars with finger-impressed decoration on the shoulder and/or rim. There are also examples with fingernail impressed decoration and a single example with pinched finger impressions. Fine ware bowls, in sandy flint-tempered fabrics are also present; again normally bipartite with plain burnished surfaces although decorated examples do occur with both incised/impressed and burnished decoration recorded.

4.3 The most distinctive fine ware bowl is represented by two joining sherds which have a band of red-finished surface above the untreated lower body, which is painted with a geometric pattern in white. Similar vessels examined by Middleton have been dated to the Early Iron Age and are from east Kent (1995, 209).

4.4 Some groups contain vessels that are more typical of Late Bronze Age assemblages (such as hooked-rim jars) and it may be that these reflect earlier activity of a 10th to 8th century BC date. Conversely there are also individual vessels that are more commonly regarded as early Iron Age, such as the polychrome decorated bowl and foot-ring based bowls which may indicate activity extends into the 5th century or later. Similar vessels from east Kent have been dated 500 to 300 BC (Macpherson-Grant 1980). The question of whether these groups represent one or more ceramic phases needs detailed consideration.

4.5 A number of the pit fills produced good-sized assemblages with a range of form types present. Further examination of these will aid the characterisation and dating of this material. A number of vessels of intrinsic interest are present such as the polychrome bowl mentioned above and a rim sherd possibly from a 'horned' or spouted bowl as seen in assemblages from north France (Hurtrelle *et al* 1989).

4.6 Also present in these groups are large quantities of organic-tempered, briquetage-like material, some of which appears to have been used for vessels of the same form as those that occur in flint- and flint and shell-tempered fabrics. Due to the nature of the fabric this material is very abraded and fragmentary so it impossible to ascertain whether it all derives from vessels or whether some is indeed briquetage. Parallels need to be sought to further clarify the nature of this material.

4.7 Several of the jar bases in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age groups retained carbonised organic residues, such as [389] (Pit [387, Figure 7) and [884] (Pit [871, Figure 5) which suggests use for cooking and implies associated domestic occupation. These residues may contain carbonised food or fuel and can also be sampled for radiocarbon dating. If a radiocarbon date is obtained, it will provide close dating for the associated pottery assemblage.

4.8 A single assemblage with a glauconite-rich footring bowl and grog-tempered fabric is likely to be later, dating mid/late Iron Age (Pit [508], Figure 7). This is the only occurrence of glauconite fabrics in this assemblage.

4.9 The late Iron Age/early Romano-British pottery was recovered from pits, ditches and gullies. Much of the material is comparable to pottery of this date that has been recorded from other CTRL zones from this area. The fabrics are mainly shelly, sandy and grog-tempered wares. The most common forms are bead-rimmed jars and larger everted rimmed storage jars. There is also a small amount of 2nd century Roman pottery, including black-burnished types wares.

5. Conservation

5.1 The painted polychrome bowl would benefit from cleaning to enable the pattern to be seen more clearly.

6. Comparative material

6.1 Comparative material for the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age assemblage from the nearby vicinity can be found amongst the ARC CXT 98 assemblage. Further afield groups from east Kent recovered during various works associated with the A2 (Macpherson-Grant 1980) also provide some parallel material, particularly the presence of footring vessels. Aside from these, groups of this period are scarce and the addition of further pit groups from this area, in conjunction with the other material from within the CTRL project will provide important additional information for ceramics of this period.

7. Potential for further work

7.1 The pottery assemblage has good potential to address the Fieldwork Event Aims, particularly in relation to constructing a chronological framework for the activity and establishing the changes through time and function.

7.2 The assemblage is an important addition to the study of ceramics of this period from Kent and in conjunction with the other assemblages recovered from this area of the CTRL project could form part of a detailed comparative study of the variation of fabric and forms present.

7.3 The activity identified here falls within the Time period of 'Farming communities 2,000-100BC'. The sites in the North Kent plain have produced evidence for Late Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition period and Early Iron Age activity and as such have the potential to determine how activity is spatially organised and changes over time.

7.4 The Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British activity has some potential to contribute to examining the immediate pre-Roman and early Roman landscape.

7.5 The later Roman material is of limited potential beyond dating owing to the small size of the assemblage.

7.6 Proposed tasks:

- Define fabric descriptions for assemblage within CAT fabric type series framework.

- Radiocarbon dating of residues in [389] and [884].
- Comparative study with other Late Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Early Iron Age groups from region
- Prepare publication catalogue for illustrated vessels
- Prepare publication text for assemblage

8. Bibliography

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Macpherson-Grant, N, 1980, 'Archaeological work along the A2: 1966-1974', *Arch Cant* xcvi, 133-83

Middleton, A P, 1995, 'Prehistoric red-finished pottery from Kent', in I Kinnes & G Varndell (eds) '*Unbaked urns of rudely shape' Essays on British and Irish pottery for Ian Longworth*, Oxbow monograph 55.

Table 14: Assessment of Prehistoric and Roman Pottery from ARC 330 98, quantifications and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
32	1	2	RO	RPOT B21 BC 50-50 AD Later prehistoric/early Roman
160	52	599	RO	RPOT 50-100 Roman: 1st century AD B6 2V B9 2 R73
172	1	2	LPR	PHPOT Later prehistoric; LBA?FLIN
174	10	21	RO	RPOT 45-100 LIA/Early Roman B6
182	6	19	LPR	FLIN SCD FLIN Later prehistoric; date uncertain
190	1	1	RO	B6 Tiny frag. Date?
196	1	48	RO	R73 2 50-400
217	2	13	RO	B6 R73.1 2F 120-300
261	1	27	RO	B6.1 2A 40-100
352	137	2664	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN ORGAN 2 SAND 4 SHEL 2 FTD SHEL 2 SHEL 2B FTD SHEL 4 SHEL Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age: good group. Chaff-temp. material interesting800-500 BC
366	1	1	LPR	FLIN Later prehistoric - single sherd only.
373	293	6825	LBA	FLIN 2 FND FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 2 FLIN 2B FTD FLIN 4 FLIN SAND 2 FTD SAND 4 SHEL 2 FTD SHEL 2 SHEL LBA/EIA: key group from zone 'Decorated assemblage' 8th-6th cal BC 800-500 BC
379	2	20	RO	SHEL
379	1	5	UN	B9 4 Date of context uncertain. Later prehistoric/early Roman
380	1	15	UN	ORGAN Single sherd only; dating uncertain
384	11	141	UN	SHEL
384	2	77	UN	R73 Date of context uncertain; later prehistoric - early Roman
385	59	1336	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN ORGAN 2 ORGAN SAND 4 SHEL 2 SHEL 2B FTD800-500 BC LBA/EIA
386	73	1434	LBA	FLIN ORGAN 2B FTD ORGAN SAND 4 SAND SHEL 2 FTD SHEL 2 SHEL LBA/EIA: good group similar to [385] 800-500 BC
388	50	626	LBA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 2 FLIN ORGAN800-500 BC LBA/EIA
389	68	914	LBA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 2 FLIN 2U FTD FLIN ORGAN SAND SHEL 2 FTD SHEL LBA/EIA: 'Decorated' assemblage, carbon residue suggests cooking/domestic activity 800-500 BC
390	1	51	LBA	FLIN 2 LBA: Single rim of LBA form but could be contemporary with LBA/EIA groups. 1150-700 BC

391	5	150	LBA	SHEL Based on similar fabric from larger groups is probably LBA/EIA in date 800-500 BC
392	13	389	LBA	ORGAN SAND 4 BUD SHEL 2 FTD SHEL LBA/EIA 'decorated' assemblage including decorated fine ware bowl 800-500 BC
394	2	50	LPR	FLIN Later prehistoric; single flint-tempered sherd
Context	**Count**	**Weight**	**Period**	**Comments**
399	7	55	LBA	FLIN SAND 2 FND LBA/EIA 800-500 BC
400	5	71	LBA	FLIN 7 FLIN Possibly MBA element but late BA also present. 1450-800 BC
401	17	247	LBA	FLIN SAND SHEL 2 SHEL 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
415	7	106	LPR	FLIN 2 FLIN ORGAN
416	13	168	EIA	FLIN 2P FLIN ORGAN SAND SHEL EIA: Dating based on presence of footring base and parallels from other assemblages. 500-300 BC
430	1	11	LBA	FLIN 2 PNCD800-500 BC LBA/EIA
436	2	7	LPR	FLIN Later prehistoric
448	6	14	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN Probably LBA/EIA
480	4	11	LPR	FLIN ORGAN Later prehistoric
509	4	22	LIA	FLIN GLAUC 2 GROG BC 50-50 late Iron Age
523	9	50	RO	R17.450-100
525	7	18	RO	B2 B21 B6 R17.1 R74.150-100 Single, abraded shds; poorly dated.
528	4	5	LPR	FLIN Indeterminate later prep; flint shds/frags.
529	37	267	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN Nothing diagnostic except finishes probably Later BA. 1150-800 BC
534	2	5	RO	R73 50-400
536	3	16	RO	B6 R73 R74.1 2T 50-400
538	7	51	RO	B21 R14 4H R69 R73 abraded sherds 120-300
540	5	9	RO	B2 B6 R17.1 R74.1 abraded sherds 50-100
553	5	7	RO	B2 B21 LIA/ER BC 50-50
555	2	7	LPR	FLIN Later prehistoric
566	2	5	LPR	FLIN Later prehistoric
586	1	11	RO	R73 50-400
609	70	2825	RO	B2 2 B2 2T B2 2V BUD B2 2V B2 LIA/early Roman group: many substantial profiles; good group
614	1	4	LPR	FLIN Later prehistoric
615	1	2	LPR	SAND Later prehistoric
621	2	4	RO	B6 LIA/ERB 40-100
631	1	4	RO	R73 50-400
633	2	6	LPR	FLIN SAND Later prehistoric; just frags.
636	3	10	RO	B21 B6 40-100 LIA/ER
674	6	99	RO	B2 2T B21 2 B21 B6 2A R74.150-100 Early Roman forms
678	4	15	RO	R73 50-400

680	12	75	LBA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
681	34	359	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN SAND 4 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
691	30	425	LBA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 2 FLIN 2I FLIN 800-500 BC LBA/EIA: some forms more LBA
692	1	22	LBA	FLIN Probably LBA/EIA
693	5	99	LBA	FLIN SAND 4 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
741	109	1021	EIA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 4 FLIN SAND EIA: based on presence of footring base 500-300 BC
771	1	2	RO	R73 50-400
811	1	3	LPR	FLIN Date uncertain; single shd

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
830	19	96	RO	B6 B9 40-70 LIA/ER
832	1	5	LPR	FLIN Date uncertain; single shd
833	2	4	LPR	FLIN later prep; date uncertain
839	1	19	RO	B2 LIA/ER 40-100
844	164	1579	RO	B6 2V 40-100 LIA/ER
848	2	5	RO	R73 V abraded sherds (laminated) so date uncertain. 50-400
862	10	292	RO	B1 B2 2 B21 2/3 B6 40-100
863	146	1509	RO	B2 2 B2 2V B21 2 B21 2PD B21 B6 LIA/Early Roman: some unusual forms
864	5	5	RO	B2 B21 40-100 LIA/ER
872	15	84	LBA	FLIN 2 FND FLIN 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
873	3	5	LPR	FLIN Later prehistoric; date uncertain
875	10	91	LBA	FLIN 2 FND FLIN 2 FLIN 4 FLIN 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
878	42	414	LBA	FLIN 2 FTD 1000-500 BC LBA/EIA: single vessel only
884	53	758	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN 4 FLIN 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
934	6	15	RO	B2 2 40-100
939	1	2	IA?	SAND Iron Age? single sherd so dating uncertain
944	1	1	LPR	FLIN Later prep; date uncertain
975	7	28	RO	R73.1 2F 120-300
978	2	2	LPR	FLIN SHEL Very tiny frags, both <1g. Later prehistoric; date uncertain
984	1	2	LPR	SHEL Later prehistoric
985	1	6	RO	B2 40-100
1045	2	4	LPR	SHEL Later prehistoric
1049	1	7	RO	R73 Single Roman shd
1149	3	32	RO	B6 40-100 LIA/ERB
1173	79	732	LBA	SAND SHEL 800-500 BC Presumably LBA/EIA but briquetage-like material difficult to date.
1175	139	1178	LBA	SHEL 800-500 BC Presumably LBA/EIA same briquetage-like material as [1173]
1176	77	995	LBA	SHEL 800-500 BC LBA/EIA same briquetage-like material as [1173] & [1175]
1177	19	245	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN SAND 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
1178	45	830	LBA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 2 FLIN 2B FLIN SHEL 2 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
1179	33	294	LBA	FLIN 800-500 BC based on fabric only LBA/EIA
1180	64	737	EIA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN SAND 4 SAND RED 600-300 BC Early Iron Age on polychrome bowl
1181	51	618	LBA	FLIN 2 FND FLIN 4 SHEL 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
1182	43	542	LBA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 4 SAND 2 SHEL 800-500 BC LBA/EIA

1185	34	443	LBA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 2B FLIN 4 FLIN SHEL 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
1187	17	294	LBA	FLIN 2B FTD FLIN SAND 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
1188	5	102	LBA	FLIN SHEL 2 FTD 800-500 BC LBA/EIA
1189	2	1	LPR	FLIN Frags. only

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
1193	2	28	RO	B2 B21 LIA/ERB 40-100
1212	1	6	UN	SAND Single shd only, date uncertain
1225	4	21	RO	B21 R17.4 50-100
1230	1	1	LPR	FLIN Tiny frag only, date uncertain
1231	1	20	RO	B2 LIA/ERB
1232	1	13	RO	R43 5 120-250
1236	2	8	RO	B21 R42 5DR18 R42 5DR18 50-100

Table 15: Assessment of Prehistoric and Roman Pottery, additional detail for selected Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit fills

Event code	Context	Count	Weight	Fabric	Description	Early date	Late date	COMM
ARC 330 98	352	1	28	SHEL	4 - sandy fabric with fine shell	800	500	Late B Chaff-t
ARC 330 98	352	2	35	SHEL	2 - carinated shoulder with short rim; quite wide diam	800	500	
ARC 330 98	352	2	108	SHEL	2B FTD on shoulder & on rim. Round shoulder, out-turned rim	800	500	
ARC 330 98	352	5	42	SAND	4 - burnished ext & int surfaces; fine ware vessels probably bowls	800	500	
ARC 330 98	352	8	154	SHEL	2 FTD on rim giving cabled effect.	800	500	
ARC 330 98	352	8	218	FLIN	2 - two vessels with tall necks & low slight shoulders with burnished surfaces	800	500	
ARC 330 98	352	11	244	FLIN	Variety of vessels; mainly round shoulders with burnished surfaces	800	500	
ARC 330 98	352	50	909	ORGAN	2 - chaff-temp/briquetage like fabric some sherds with flat rim & strong finger-wiped impress	800	500	
ARC 330 98	352	50	926	SHEL	With flint; bs from coarse ware vessels. Bases with finger-pinched edges.	800	500	
ARC 330 98	373	1	5	FLIN	4 - with groove on rim	800	500	LBA/E assemb
ARC 330 98	373	1	5	SHEL	2 FTD cabled rim	800	500	

Event code	Context	Count	Weight	Fabric	Description	Early date	Late date	COMM
ARC 330 98	373	1	40	FLIN	2B FTD rim sherd	800	500	LBA/E assemb
ARC 330 98	373	1	48	FLIN	2 FND upright, flat rim with FND on shoulder	800	500	
ARC 330 98	373	2	57	FLIN	2 FTD shoulder sherd with FTD	800	500	
ARC 330 98	373	4	64	FLIN	2 - jars with plain shoulders & upright rims, one with slight cabling	800	500	
ARC 330 98	373	6	41	SAND	4 - smoothed int & ext; bipartite bowl	800	500	
ARC 330 98	373	17	189	SHEL	- -	800	500	
ARC 330 98	373	17	824	SAND	2 FTD with flint; crudely made jar with round shoulder with FTD	800	500	
ARC 330 98	373	66	697	FLIN	- -	800	500	
ARC 330 98	373	177	4855	SHEL	2 - large sherds all appear to be 1 vessel; thick walled, flat rim slightly everted; finger wiped.	800	500	
ARC 330 98	385	1	10	SAND	4 - smoothed surfaces interior & exterior	800	500	LBA/E
ARC 330 98	385	1	16	ORGAN	2 - briquetage like material in small plain jar	800	500	
ARC 330 98	385	3	86	FLIN	2 - hooked-rim jar with wiped surfaces	800	500	

Event code	Context	Count	Weight	Fabric	Description	Early date	Late date	COMM
ARC 330 98	385	4	74	SHEL	2B FTD everted rims with cabling	800	500	
ARC 330 98	385	6	110	FLIN	- -	800	500	
ARC 330 98	385	14	267	ORGAN	- -	800	500	
ARC 330 98	385	30	773	SHEL	2 - large coarse ware bs inc large frag. of base	800	500	
ARC 330 98	386	1	27	SAND	- - With flint	800	500	LBA/E
ARC 330 98	386	2	65	ORGAN	2B FTD everted rim with cabling	800	500	
ARC 330 98	386	3	25	SHEL	2 -	800	500	
ARC 330 98	386	4	58	SHEL	2 FTD cable-effect on rim	800	500	
ARC 330 98	386	5	73	SAND	4 – part of bipartite bowl?	800	500	
ARC 330 98	386	10	212	FLIN	- -	800	500	
ARC 330 98	386	15	301	ORGAN	- -	800	500	
ARC 330 98	386	33	673	SHEL	- -	800	500	
ARC 330 98	389	1	8	SAND	- -	800	500	LBA/E sugges

Event code	Context	Count	Weight	Fabric	Description	Early date	Late date	COMM
ARC 330 98	389	1	10	FLIN	2 - flower-pot shaped jar	800	500	
ARC 330 98	389	1	10	SHEL	2 FTD short, slightly everted rim	800	500	
ARC 330 98	389	2	11	ORGAN		800	500	
ARC 330 98	389	2	85	FLIN	2U FTD upright, straight-walled jars with no discernible shoulder; FTD below rim	800	500	
ARC 330 98	389	3	55	FLIN	2 shoulder shds with FTD	800	500	
ARC 330 98	389	5	60	SHEL		800	500	
ARC 330 98	389	53	675	FLIN	Misc body shds	800	500	

Notes to Tables:

Fabric codes
CAT fabric codes are prefixed by : ‘R’ Roman or ‘B’ Belgic

MoL codes are common names based on main inclusion type:
FLIN flint-tempered; SAND sand-tempered; SHEL shell-tempered; ORGAN organic-tempered; GLAUC glauconite-rich; GROG – grog-tempered;

Comments field

Form codes:

2	Jar	Unspecified Jar
2/3	JAR/BEAKER	Jar or beaker; enclosed vessel
2A	JAR	Bead-rimmed jar
2F	JAR	Black-burnished-type everted-rimmed jar
2PD	JAR	Pedestal-based jar
2T	JAR	Otherwise indistinguishable necked jar
2U	JAR	Upright/plain rim jar
2V	JAR	Storage jar (other than 2m)
4	BOWL	Miscellaneous or otherwise unidentifiable bowl
4H	BOWL	Rounded-rimmed BB-type bowl
5	DISH	Miscellaneous or otherwise unidentifiable plate
5A	DISH	Plate with plain exterior profile
5DR1	DISH	Dragendorff 18 (Samian form)

8

Decoration:
FTD – finger-tipped decoration
FND – Finger nail decoration

shd(s) – sherd(s)
bs – body sherd

COBHAM GOLF COURSE

APPENDIX 1: ASSESSMENT OF PREHISTORIC POTTERY
Louise Rayner

Introduction

The prehistoric pottery assemblage recovered from Zone 5 was mainly from the excavation area ARC CGC 98. The pottery was hand collected from a series of pits and ditch features concentrated around Cobham Golf Course. The pottery is predominately middle and late Bronze Age in date, although some has been recorded as indeterminate later Bronze Age and more general indeterminate later prehistoric. All of the pottery of this date is flint-tempered and differentiation has been based on wall thickness and inclusion size in the absence of diagnostic featured sherds. Clearly different from this material, are a group of sherds with a grog-tempered/clay pellet fabric, which may derive from an early Bronze Age Collared Urn or similar vessel type.

The recovery and study of this material was intended to assist the following fieldwork event aims:

- To determine the morphology and function of the settlement, including any adjacent enclosures and trackways
- To recover Bronze Age pottery assemblages, supported by radio-carbon dates, for assessment and analysis

Some 19th century sherds were recovered from ARC BG 98; otherwise no post-Roman pottery was recovered for Zone 5.

Methodology

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 prehistoric sherds were recorded using the Canterbury Archaeological Trust regional fabric. The material was quantified by count and weight and aspects of condition were also noted.

Quantifications

A total of 835 sherds of prehistoric date were recovered. The assemblage had a total weight of 9986g.

Provenance

From the fill of the ring ditch [223] an assemblage of 26 sherds was recovered which group into two slightly different fabrics, probably representing two different vessels. The fabrics are soft and virtually inclusion-less with the exception of grog or clay pellet inclusions. Most of the sherds are abraded and the soft nature of the fabric has resulted in poor survival. However a number of more diagnostic sherds are present including sherds with cord

decoration and possibly part of a collar and a possible rim sherd. Clearly the condition of the material means identification is tentative but the characteristics of the fabric and the more diagnostic sherds suggest the material dates to the early Bronze Age, probably derived from a Collared Urn or similar vessel.

The assemblage from [223] is the largest group of sherds recovered from the ring ditch. Other pottery from ring ditch fill contexts consisted of further sherds in soft fabrics with clay pellets ([242], [227]) and flint-tempered sherds that could not be closely dated ([221], [227). These sherds may be contemporary with or later than the group from [223]. The possible Collared Urn may have been originally deposited to accompany a burial or hold cremated remains, although no remains of human bone were recovered. The extensive ploughing of the site has completely destroyed any barrow (if one was present) and may also have disturbed the vessels from their primary place of deposition. Collared Urns have been commonly recovered from barrows in Kent from sites such as Ringwould and Otford (Champion 1982, 32-5).

The middle Bronze Age material is characterised by coarsely flint-tempered fabrics and thick walled, heavy sherds. Featured sherds for this period were recovered from sections along the main east-west ditch [114] and [194]. These included rims and decorated body sherds typical of Deverel-Rimbury urns, including from [194] an applied horseshoe cordon, decorated with fingertip impressions and perforated at the terminal. Where present the rim sherds are all simple rounded profiles.

The middle Bronze Age sherds are large in size and frequently conjoining sherds occur suggesting little re-deposition has occurred. An assemblage of comparable date and character was recovered during the evaluation from sections of the same ditch feature (1914TT).

A number of contexts contained plain body sherds that have been recorded as indeterminate later Bronze Age. This was used where the wall thickness and/or fabric were deemed insufficient indicators to classify the sherds further.

The late Bronze Age pottery is best represented by five ‘plain ware’ assemblages recovered from pits located to the south of the large east-west ditch: [122], [136], [142], [160], [162]. Other sherds have been assigned to this period on the basis of finer flint-tempered fabrics and thinner wall thickness, but these are frequently undiagnostic body sherds.

The ‘plain ware’ assemblages include slack-profile fine ware bowls, coarse ware jars with flint-gritted bases (both [122]), slack-shouldered coarse ware jars with fingertip decoration on the rim [136] and various upright, flat-rimmed jars and weakly carinated vessels. The largest assemblage is pit fill [136], which contains a number of vessels including both fine ware bowls and coarse ware jars. One jar has a thick carbonised residue of the surfaces suggesting use as a cooking pot. There are a number of large joining sherds from this vessel, which probably indicates it derives from contemporary settlement in the nearby vicinity. The forms present in this assemblage are typical of the late Bronze Age.

A similar range of material was recovered from the evaluation phase (ARC CGC 97) with both middle Bronze Age and a small quantity of late Bronze Age pottery present. During an earlier evaluation on Cobham Golf Course (not connected with CTRL mitigation works) in 1995 by Pre-Construct Archaeology, further late Bronze Age material was recovered (Barclay 1997).

Post-Roman

Some 19th century wares were recovered from ARC BG 98. Three sherds from a stoneware beer bottle (probably from a brewery in the Old Kent Road, London), and a fragment from the base of a moulded object, probably a jardiniere, in a white fabric with brown glaze. Also recovered was a sherd of Doulton pottery, from Lambeth.

Conservation

The pottery has no conservation requirements and there are no implications posed by future work for the long-term storage of the assemblage.

Comparative material

Several Collared Urns have been recovered from barrows in Kent and they are one of the most common classes of pottery associated with features of this type. The poor condition of the sherds recovered from [223] leaves in little scope for stylistic comparison with other Kentish examples.

There are only a small number of comparable middle Bronze Age assemblages from this area of Kent, although assemblages from further east (Rochester to Thanet) should also be considered in relation to this material. A small assemblage was recovered from a site at Hayes Common, which included sherds from Deverel-Rimbury type vessels (Philp 1973).

The late Bronze Age assemblage contains elements typical of 'plain ware' assemblages from throughout south-east England. However assemblages of this period from the immediate vicinity appear to be scarce. This assemblage would benefit from consideration in relation to published groups from east Kent such as the group from Kingston Downs (Site 5: Archaeological work along the A2; Macpherson-Grant 1980).

Potential for further work

The association of these pottery assemblages with a combination of ritual (the early Bronze Age barrow) and settlement activity is important, particularly for the middle Bronze Age pottery, which is commonly retrieved from burial contexts. The nature and condition of the pottery suggests nearby settlement and these groups clearly have potential for further study, particularly as comparable material from this area of Kent is limited.

The pottery has the potential to contribute to the following fieldwork event aims and Landscape Zone aims:

- *To determine the morphology and function of the settlement, including any adjacent enclosures and trackways*
- *To recover Bronze Age pottery assemblages for assessment and analysis*

As stated above (7.1) clearly important mid Bronze Age and late Bronze Age assemblages have been recovered which have the potential to contribute to the study of ceramics of these periods from the region. The pottery will provide dating for the features, possible

contemporaneity of pottery vessels and, combined with the stratigraphic remains, provides direct evidence for settlement.

In order to address the research aims and fulfil the potential of this assemblage the following tasks are recommended:

- Define middle Bronze Age fabrics in relation to published groups
- Define late Bronze Age fabrics in relation to published groups
- Comparative study of other material from region
- Illustration of key vessels
- Discussion text for late Bronze Age pit groups
- Publication text for assemblage

The 19th century material from ARC BG 98 is not worthy of further work, and only confirms the 19th century nature of the gatehouse.

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Table 16: Assessment of Pottery, quantifications and attributes: ARC CGC 98

CONTEXT	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERIOD	COMMENTS
223	26	107	EBA	CP 7E; Early Bronze Age: possible frags of Collared Urn or similar vessel type.
100	18	336	LBA	FLIN 2;Mid/late or Late Bronze Age
118	29	88	LBA	FLIN; Later Bronze Age
122	20	171	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN 2U FLIN 4 FLIN; Late Bronze Age: plain ware assemblage
132	16	75	LBA	FLIN; Late Bronze Age
134	2	26	LBA	FLIN; Late Bronze Age
136	256	4366	LBA	FLIN 2 FTD FLIN 2 STAB FLIN 2C FLIN 2U FLIN 4 FLIN; Late Bronze Age: plain ware assemblage
142	58	418	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN 2U FLIN; Late Bronze Age: plain ware assemblage
146	6	37	LBA	FLIN; Late Bronze Age
160	103	1308	LBA	FLIN 2 FLIN 2C FLIN; Late Bronze Age: plain ware assemblage
162	5	87	LBA	FLIN 2;Late Bronze Age: plain ware vessel3
164	31	111	LBA	FLIN; Late Bronze Age: misc body sherds
172	7	63	LBA	FLIN; Late Bronze Age
186	2	27	LBA	FLIN; Late Bronze Age
198	4	26	LBA	FLIN; Later Bronze Age: probably late Bronze Age
221	4	70	LBA	FLIN 2;Late Bronze Age?
225	7	30	LBA	FLIN 2HO FLIN; Late Bronze Age
235	52	443	LBA	FLIN 2 RUST FLIN; Late Bronze Age
114	3	56	MBA	FLIN 7DR;Mid Bronze Age: Deverel-Rimbury type urn
162	1	32	MBA	FLIN; Middle Bronze Age: single residual sherd
190	64	1049	MBA	FLIN 7DR;Middle Bronze Age: Deverel-Rimbury type urns
196	26	394	MBA	FLIN 7DRC APD; Middle Bronze Age: Deverel-Rimbury type urn
148	18	187	LPR	FLIN; Later Bronze Age: mid/late or late Bronze Age.
152	9	76	LPR	FLIN SHEL; Later prehistoric: flint-temp LBA/IA; ?shell-temp IA
164	29	113	LPR	FLIN; Later prehistoric: some possible residual MBA sherds
176	6	66	LPR	FLIN; Later Bronze Age: mid/late Bronze Age

178	4	70	LPR	FLIN; Late Bronze Age
194	2	20	LPR	FLIN; Later Bronze Age: mid/late Bronze Age
221	6	25	LPR	FLIN; Indeterminate later prehistoric
227	3	3	LPR	CP FLIN; Indeterminate later prehistoric
233	2	6	LPR	FLIN ORGAN; Indeterminate later prehistoric
240	13	92	LPR	FLIN; Late Bronze Age
242	3	8	LPR	CP; Indeterminate earlier prehistoric

See Key after Table 8 for form and fabric codes.

Table 17: Assessment of Pottery from ARC CGC 98, additional detail

Context	Count	Weight	Fabric	Description	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
100	18	336	FLIN	2 , -	-1000	-700	COARSE FLINT; PLAIN JAR BODY SHERDS; 1 VESSEL; LBA COARSE WARE JAR.
114	3	56	FLIN	7DR , -	-1750	-1150	PLAIN ROUNDED RIM SHDS; V LARGE DIAM; WALL 15MM; D-R URN
118	29	88	FLIN	- , -	-1000	-700	COARSE & FINE FLINT BODY SHDS; SOME WITH SMOOTHED INTERIORS; ALL SMALL BS.
122		10	FLIN	- , -	-1000	-700	MISC FINE WARES BS
122	15	131	FLIN	2 , -	-1000	-700	COARSEWARE JAR INC. BASE SHDS WITH FLINT-GRITTED UNDERSIDE, PLUS MISC BS.
122	2	8	FLIN	2U , -	-1000	-700	PLAIN UPRIGHT RIM SHDS; FLAT, FOLDED OVER RIM.
122	2	22	FLIN	4 , -	-1000	-700	SLACK-PROFILED BOWL; SIMPLE TAPERING RIM. FINE FLINT, SMOOTHED SURFACES, THIN WALLED. LBA.
132	16	75	FLIN	- , -	-1000	-700	INC. BASE SHERDS OF COARSE WARE JAR; COARSE FLINT.
134	2	26	FLIN	- , -	-1000	-700	FINE, DENSE THIN WALLED BS; POSS LBA
136	178	2804	FLIN	- , -	-1000	-700	MSIC BODY SHDS & BASES WITH FLINT-GRITTED UNDERSIDE. MAINLY FROM COARSE WARE JARS.
136	2	116	FLIN	2 , FTD	-1000	-700	SLACK-SHOULDERED LBA FORM; FTD ON INTERNAL EDGE OF RIM.
136	4	32	FLIN	2 , STAB	-1000	-700	FOLDED OVER FLAT RIM WITH POSSIBLE STABBED DEC UNDER RIM.
136	5	109	FLIN	2C , -	-1000	-700	MAINLY SHOULDER SHDS; NO RIM. V

							ABRADED
136	25	1007	FLIN	2U , -	-1000	-700	THICK CARBONISED RESIDUE INT & ETX; SLACK SHOULDER LBA FORM
136	42	298	FLIN	4 , -	-1000	-700	FINE WARE BOWL WITH LOW SHOULDER. FINE FLINT; JOINING SHERDS
142	49	335	FLIN	- , -	-1000	-700	MISC FLINT BODY SHDS & BASE EDGES NOTHING DIAGNOSTIC.

Context	Count	Weight	Fabric	Description	Early Date	Late Date	COMMENTS
142	7	79	FLIN	2 , -	-1000	-700	SHOULDERED JARS WITH PLAIN SLIGHTLY EVERTED RIMS, NO DEC.
142	2	4	FLIN	2U , -	-1000	-700	FLAT, FOLDED OVER RIM
146	6	37	FLIN	- , -	-1000	-700	COARSE FLINT BS
148	18	187	FLIN	- , -	-1150	-700	SOME SHDS V. COARSE FLINT COULD BE MBA DEV-RIM; OTHERWISE MISC BODY SHDS. M/LBA
152	7	67	FLIN	- , -	-1000	-400	BA/IA?
152	2	9	SHEL	- , -	-1000	-400	VOIDS; QUITE SOAPY. IA?
160	57	457	FLIN	- , -	-1000	-700	MISC BODY SHDS & 3 BASES FRAGS. (1 FLINT-GRITTED). SMALL SHDS
160	36	540	FLIN	2 , -	-1000	-700	LARGE PLAIN JAR WITH INTACT BASE. ALL ONE VESSEL.
160	10	311	FLIN	2C , -	-1000	-700	LBA JAR FORM; LARGE JOINING SHDS, GOOD PROFILE.
162	5	87	FLIN	2 , -	-1000	-700	?JAR SMMOTHED/LIGHTLY BURNISHED EXTERIOR. FINE FLIN;, 1 VESSEL.
162	1	32	FLIN	- , -	-1000	-700	COARSE FLINT, V ABR. ?MBA
164	31	111	FLIN	- , -	-1000	-700	MISC. COARSEWARE BS. 1 PROB. BASE FRAG.
164	29	113	FLIN	- , -	-1000	-700	ONE SHERD WITH APPLIED CORDON SIMILAR TO URN IN [161]. ONE SHERD WITH APPLIED BOSS/KNOB.
172	7	63	FLIN	- , -	-1000	-700	BODY SHDS ONLY NOTHING DIAGNOSTIC. PROB LBA ON FABRIC
176	6	66	FLIN	- , -	-1150	-700	BODY SHERDS ONLY; PROB M/LBA
178	4	70	FLIN	- , -	-1000	-700	BODY SHERDS ONLY; PROB. LBA COARSE WARE JAR
186	2	27	FLIN	- , -	-1000	-700	COMBING ON BS
190	64	1049	FLIN	7DR , -	-1750	-1150	THICK WALLED; COARSE FLINT. ONE BS WITH

							SLIGHT CORDON. DEVEREL-RIMBURY URNS.
194	2	20	FLIN	- , -	-1150	-700	FLINT QUITE COARSE; M/LBA
196	26	394	FLIN	7DRC , APD	-1750	-1150	RIM & BODY SHDS OF D-R URN WITH APPLIED HORSEHOE CORDON (DECORATED WITH FTD) & PERF.

Context	Count	Weight	Fabric	Description	Early Date	Late Date	COMMENTS
198	4	26	FLIN	- , -	-1150	-700	FINE TO COARSE FLINT WITH IRON OXIDES. M/LBA PROB LBA.
221	4	70	FLIN	2 , -	-1000	-700	JOINING BASE SHDS; V DISTINCTIVE DENSE FINE FLINT FABRIC; ?GRITTED UNDERSIDE.
221	6	25	FLIN	- , -	-1000	-700	V SOFT FABRIC, SPARSE FLINT WITH VOIDS FROM ORGANICS.?DATE
223	26	107	CP	7E , -	-2000	-1600	FABRICS GROUP INTO TWO WHICH REPRESENT DIFFERENT VESSELS. SOFT, INCLUSIONLESS.
225	6	24	FLIN	- , -	-1000	-700	MISC BODY SHDS.
225	1	6	FLIN	2HO , -	-1000	-700	HOOK-RIMMED VESSEL
227	1	1	CP	- , -	0	0	? VESSEL ?FIRED CLAY
227	2	2	FLIN	- , -	0	0	SMALL FRAGS
233	1	5	FLIN	- , -	0	0	BS
233	1	1	ORGAN	- , -	0	0	BS
235	37	321	FLIN	- , -	-1000	-700	MISC BODY SHDS.
235	15	122	FLIN	2 , RUST	-1000	-700	QUITE ROUND SHOULDERED, NECKED JAR WITH TAPERING RIM; UNDULATING RUSTIFICATION ON BODY.
240	13	92	FLIN	- , -	-1000	-700	COARSE, FLINT; BODY SHDS ONLY. MAINLY FROM ONE VESSEL.
242	3	8	CP	- , -	0	0	SOFT INCLSUIONLESS FABRIC; NO FLINT. EARLIER BA? BS ONLY.

Key to decoration and fabric codes:

2	MISCELLANEOUS OR OTHERWISE UNIDENTIFIABLE JAR
2C	CARINATED JAR
2HO	PLAIN HOOKED RIM JAR
2U	SIMPLE/UPRIGHT RIMMED JAR
4	BOWL
7DR	DEVEREL-RIMBURY URN
7DRC	DEVEREL-RIMBURY BUCKET URN

7E	COLLARED URN
APD	APPLIED DECORATION
CP	COOKING POT
FLIN	FLINT TEMPERED
FTD	FINGERTIP DECORATION
ORGAN	ORGANIC TEMPER
RUST	RUSTICATED DECORATION
SHEL	SHELL TEMPERED
STAB	STABBED DECORATION

CUXTON

APPENDIX 1: ASSESSMENT OF POTTERY
Lyn Blackmore and Louise Rayner

9. Introduction

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.

All the pottery has been assessed.

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.

Methodology

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.

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.

Quantification

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.

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.

Provenance

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

The medieval sherd was intrusive in grave [214], while one post-medieval sherd was found in the ?geotechnical pit [112], the other is unstratified.

Conservation

Two ceramic pots were conserved in 1999 to stabilise them.

There are no conservation requirements for the pottery or implications for long term storage posed by further analysis.

It would not be appropriate to consider discard for this material.

Comparative material

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).

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.

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.

The profile of the jar from [293] is similar to a vessel from Sittingbourne, Kent (Myres 1975, Fig.16, No.3763).

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).

Potential for further work

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.*

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.

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.

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.

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

- *To establish a chronology for the cemetery*.

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.

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

- *To help determine burial practices.*

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 heirarchy in the males, as the imported bottle was from one of the richer male burials. On the Continent decorated bottles occurs 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.

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.*

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:*

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.

Further Work

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

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 18: Assessment of Prehistoric pottery, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
100	4	58	LBA/EIA	Flint-with shell temp.
105	1	10	LBA/EIA	Flint-temp.
109	4	49	LBA/EIA	Flint-temp with dec.
114	1	3	MIA/LIA	*c* 3rd c BC – mid 1st c AD Glauconite fabric everted rim.
147	5	11	LBA/EIA	Flint-with shell temp.
163	1	3	LIA/RO	Grog-temp.
242	1	4	LIA/RO	Shell-temp.
325	11	132	LBA/EIA	Flint-temp.
330	6	49	LBA/EIA	Flint-temp.
331	12	123	LBA/EIA	Flint-temp. carinated sherd.
332	2	4	LBA/EIA	Flint-temp.
333	4	32	LBA/EIA	Flint-temp.
338	1	1	LBA/EIA	Flint-temp.
340	1	6	LBA/EIA	Flint-temp.
342	176	5623	EIA	Large group; see table 5
383	20	544	EIA	Large group related to [342]

Temp. Tempered
Dec. Decorated

Table 19: Assessment of Roman pottery, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
0	1	2	RO	R73
102	1	9	RO	R73
116	1	2	RO	R14.1 (2F) everted rim jar; 120-300 AD
125	1	1	RO	R16; 70-120 AD
144	1	1	RO	R73

Table 20: Assessment of prehistoric pottery, additional detail

Context	Count	Weight	Fabric	Description	E Date	L Date	Period	Comments
342	1	18	FLIN	FND	500	300	EIA	Horizontal ?row of fingernail impression. Similar shd. in A2 site 8 no. 84.
342	1	27	FLIN	JAR RUST	500	300	EIA	Base of jar with rustication on surface
342	1	130	FLIN	JAR	500	300	EIA	Footring jar with cross lightly burnished on underside.
342	1	165	SAND	BOWL	500	300	EIA	Well made bowl in dark sandy fab. Well polished. Rounded shoulder & flaring rim. 5th - 3rd c
342	2	28	FLIN	BOWL	500	300	EIA	Simple hemispherical bowl (cup?) Lightly burnished.
342	2	58	FLIN	BOWL SPT	500	300	EIA	Spouted/horned bowl? Very unusual vessel
342	5	421	FLIN	JAR FND	500	300	EIA	Shouldered jar with FND giving cabled effect on rim. Similar to A2 site 8 no. 134 (fig.15)
342	8	68	FLIN	BOWL RED	500	300	EIA	Fine ware bowl class iv with red coated surface, burnished int; carinated shoulder sl=383
342	13	420	FLIN	JAR FTD	500	300	EIA	Carinated jar with FTD on shoulder
342	14	339	FLIN	BOWL FTD	500	300	EIA	Most shds join; burnished inside; open form? Large vessel.

342	31	1716	FLIN	JAR	500	300	EIA	Illustrate x9; varying rim detail, mainly slack shoulder upright rim.
342	99	2343	FLIN		500	300	EIA	Misc body sherds both coarse ware and fine ware vessels
383	1	12	FLIN	BOWL RED	500	300	EIA	Red coated surface; fine flint in sandy matrix; burnished int.

Context	Count	Weight	Fabric	Description	E Date	L Date	Period	Comments
383	1	132	FLIN	JAR	500	300	EIA	Slack shouldered jar either warped from re-firing or has ?spouted rim. Rim undulates.
383	2	25	FLIN	BOWL	500	300	EIA	Well polished surfaces
383	16	375	FLIN		500	300	EIA	Coarse ware bs mainly from jars, although some have int surfaces with traces of smoothing

Key:
FLIN Flint Tempered
SAND Sand Tempered
RUST Rusticated Decoration
FND Finger Nail Decoration
RED Red-Finished Or Red-Coated Surfaces
FTD Fingertip Decoration
SPT Spout

Table 21: Assessment of post Roman pottery, quantification and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period (Spot date)	Comments (i.e. fabric groups/ form/ type/ 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

PARSONAGE FARM

APPENDIX 1: ASSESSMENT OF PREHISTORIC POTTERY
Louise Rayner

Introduction

A small assemblage of Late Iron Age-early Roman and late Roman pottery was recovered from the excavation phase of Parsonage Farm. The sherds were recovered by hand collection during excavation predominately from deposits associated with the timber and brushwood structure identified in the evaluation phase.

The following fieldwork event aims are relevant to the study of this material:

- *To determine the function and economic basis of the site*
- *To establish a dated sequence of occupation and use*

Methodology

All of the sherds recovered were recorded using standard MoLSS recording methods but utilised fabric codes as outlined in The Canterbury Fabric Reference Collection. The material is recorded on a context by context basis using fabric, form and decoration as unique identifiers. The material was quantified by count and weight and aspects of condition were also noted. The sherds were recorded using CAT fabric codes to indicate broad chronological and fabric groups and should not be considered as an indicator of defined fabric types.

Quantifications

A total of 31 sherds (230g) of Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery and late Roman were recovered from the excavation phase of Parsonage Farm.

Provenance

The most important material from this assemblage are the sherds associated with the timber and brushwood platform: [183], [242]. Although many of these sherds were recorded as individual finds on the timber surface, many of the sherds clearly relate to the same vessels. All of the sherds from these deposits are grog-tempered (CAT fabric B2) and represent two or three jars. Where rims survive these are all simple everted types. Some

of the sherds also show signs of wiped or combed surfaces and two have incised horizontal lines, which may have formed part of some decoration. One very small sherd appears to derive from a cordoned or corrugated vessel. However the condition of the sherds is relatively poor with abraded surfaces and edges, probably a result of the waterlogged depositional conditions softening the grog-tempered fabric.

The presence of grog-tempered fabrics suggests a date from the 1st century BC, when the use of grog-temper appears in the south-east alongside the introduction of wheel-made 'Belgic' style pottery. The forms identified are extremely long-lived and therefore are of little value as chronological indicators within the 'Belgic' period. Only one small sherd has evidence of a cordon or corrugation, which are characteristic traits of 'Belgic' vessels.

The absence of vessels closely imitating Gallo-Belgic imported wares and of any obviously wheel-made vessels may be of chronological significance although in a group as small as this such absences must be treated with caution. With this in mind, it may be suggested that the assemblage dates to the earlier part of the proposed date range, but could equally be a wholly 'native' style assemblage of slightly later date. The absence of Romanised material makes a post-conquest date less likely but potentially vessels of this type do persist into the conquest period. Work on the Canterbury assemblage demonstrated that a wide variety of 'Belgic' pottery survived in use into the half century following the Roman conquest (Pollard 1995, 592).

The grog-tempered fabric is unsourced at present, as is commonly the case with material of this sort. The vessels are probably locally manufactured; the products of a relatively short-lived and/or small- scale production. In National terms the fabric should be grouped as Southern British ('Belgic') grog-tempered ware (SOB GT) (Tomber & Dore 1998, 214).

The remainder of the assemblage, much of it residual with later material is of little potential. Much of this pottery is also in poor condition, which has hindered identification. The shell-tempered and grog-tempered sherds could be contemporary with the assemblage associated with the platform, but equally could be slightly later.

The further group of grog-tempered sherds from a series of pits, although likely to be contemporary with the platform assemblage, is very small and contribute little to the characterisation and dating of the assemblage as a whole.

The late Roman material was recovered solely as residual material with medieval pottery. The most diagnostic sherd is from an Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware flanged bowl (LR10; Young form 51), dated 240-400+ (Young 1977, 160). The sherd is very abraded. The other Roman sherds are a shell-tempered sherd, probably from North Kent (R69) and an unsourced reduced sandy ware sherd (R101).

Two sherds were recovered from chainage sites ARC430/85+100-85+350/99. These were a single grog-tempered body sherd and a sandy grey ware rim sherd.

Conservation

There are no conservation requirements for this assemblage.

Comparative material

The use of grog-tempered vessels is widespread across, not only Kent, but the south-east of England in general. Grog-tempered wares are common in pre-conquest and early Roman levels in Canterbury, where they remain an important component even in groups dated as late as mid 1st – mid 2nd century (Pollard 1988, 32).

The lack of diagnostic forms limits the potential to compare this assemblage to others from the locality. However the fabrics should be compared with contemporary assemblages to ascertain whether any occur elsewhere in the region.

Potential for further work

The condition and size of this assemblage does limit its potential to contribute to further work. Clearly the identification of a timber platform is important as a landscape feature and evidence for human activity. Unfortunately, the lack of clarity over the date of this structure at present makes it difficult to place this activity within a chronological framework. However the stratigraphic position of the platform and association with late Iron Age pottery does suggest it pre-dates the medieval activity also evidenced on this site and a Late Iron Age date or earlier is likely.

The late Roman assemblage is of little potential as it is only a small, residual assemblage. The pottery will require little further work as there is limited potential for refining the dating due to the condition and small number of sherds, and indeed vessels present.

The assemblage has the potential to address the following Fieldwork Event Aims:

- *to establish a dated sequence of occupation and use – this assemblage will be able to contribute broadly to the dating of the sequence.*

Any further work would be limited to the preparation of text for the publication of the assemblage. This would include the preparation of fabric descriptions, which would form the basis of a site fabric series that could contribute to a regional fabric series.

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Table 22: Assessment of Pottery, quantifications and attributes

Context	Count	Weight	Period (Spot date)	Comments (i.e. fabric groups/ form/ type/ presence of decoration)
166	1	1	RO	R101: Residual; misc. reduced body sherd *c* AD 50-400
183	12	86	LIA	B2: Grog-tempered necked, everted rim jar; cordoned sherd. *c* 50 BC – 60/70 AD
242	3	38	LIA	B2: Grog-tempered jar *c* 50 BC – 60/70 AD
300	1	6	LIA	B9: Glauconite, organics, iron-rich incl. Open vessel sherd. *c* 50 BC – 60 AD
382	1	3	LIA	Residual; B6: Shell-tempered sherd *c* 50 BC – 70 AD
471	1	33	LIA	Residual; B6: Shell-tempered flaring rim, probably from storage jar. *c* BC 50 –70 AD
480	2	4	LIA	B2: Grog-tempered small everted rim jar. *c* 50BC – 60/70 AD
505	1	5	LIA	Residual; B2: Grog-tempered sherd. *c* 50 BC – 60/70AD
601	1	2	LIA/ER	B9: Sandy reduced ware.
1001	1	10	LIA	B2: Grog-tempered sherd with incised lines. *c* 50 BC- 60/70 AD
1002	1	8	LIA	B2: Grog-tempered jar sherd. *c* 50 BC – 60/70 AD
1003	1	8	LIA	B2: Grog-tempered jar sherd. *c* 50 BC – 60/70 AD
1004	2	4	LIA	B2: Grog-tempered jar with everted rim. *c* 50 BC – 60/70 AD
1060	2	3	LPR	FLIN: Fine flint-tempered
1069	2	19	RO	LR10 flanged bowl (Young form 51); R69 shell-tempered body sherd *c* AD240 –400+
Total	26	207		

Fabric codes are from the Canterbury Archaeological Trust series:

R101 CAT: HARD FIRED GREY/BLACK SANDY WARE (FINE)
B2 CAT: BELGIC COARSE GROG-TEMPERED
B6 CAT: BELGIC SHELL-TEMPERED (?N KENT)
B9 CAT: BELGIC COARSE SANDY
LR10 OXFORDSHIRE RED/BROWN COLOURCOATED
FLIN FLINT TEMPERED

APPENDIX 1 - CERAMICS

1.1 Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

by Malcolm Lyne

Introduction

1.1.1 Pottery assemblages were recovered during the watching brief at Bower Road. The overwhelming bulk of the material dates to the Roman period, with a very small quantity of medieval pottery of the 13th/14th centuries. The pottery was retrieved by both excavation and the sieving of environmental samples in the laboratory.

1.1.2 The recovery and assessment of the 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 pottery was recovered in order to assist in the dating and characterisation of activity at the site, and to provide economic information on the changing patterns of pottery supply in the area, with particular reference to the periods of later agriculturalists and the late Iron Age/Roman transition.

Methodology

1.1.3 In order to aid the establishment of a provisional dated occupation sequence for the site, all pottery assemblages were subjected to general sherd count, weighing and spot-dating. Fourteen of these assemblages were selected as being from contexts crucial for the dating of the various site phases and were further quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These key pottery groups account for 7.6% of the assemblages, 15.7% of the sherds and 16.2% of their total weight.

1.1.4 Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x8 magnification lens with built-in metric scale for determining the natures, forms, sizes and frequencies of inclusions. Finer fabrics were further examined using a x30 magnification pocket microscope with built-in artificial illumination source and all were classified using the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's coding where applicable (Macpherson-Grant et al 1995).

Quantification

1.1.5 The excavation yielded 4724 sherds (39,544 g) of mainly Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from 184 contexts: a further 260 sherds (909 g) were retrieved from the sieving of environmental samples. The numbers of sherds and their weights per context, together with assemblage spot-dates, are listed in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 below.

1.1.6 Table 1.3 gives the breakdown of the excavated pottery by period. This table highlights the small amounts of Late Iron Age pottery from the site, suggesting that the features belonging to this period within the excavated area were peripheral to the main (unexcavated) centre of activity. The considerably greater amounts of Early Roman pottery from the site follow a pattern similar to that at Thurnham further to the west, although Bower Road seems to display a marked fall off in the use of pottery during the early 3rd century. This decline in

the quantities of pottery from the site starts earlier than at Thurnham but, as with that site, becomes much more marked during the period c.AD.270-400. Only one assemblage (from Pit 242) is likely to be later than c.AD.370. Direct comparisons with the Thurnham assemblages are made rather difficult by virtue of the fact that Bower Road did not produce the large amounts of pottery from the area stripping of occupation layers encountered at Thurnham. Most of the Bower Road pottery comes from pits, postholes and sections across ditches. The impression is given that the excavated area was peripheral to the main centre of excavation; an impression re-inforced by the fact that the paucity and residual nature of most of the pottery from the posthole building suggests that it was never actually lived in.

1.1.7 Table 1.4 records the detailed breakdown of key excavated assemblages of pottery by forms, numbers of sherds and their weight per fabrics.

Provenance

Late Iron Age

1.1.8 Amounts of Late Iron Age pottery are very small and almost entirely lacking in diagnostic sherds. What little that there is comes from Ditch 176 (27 sherds, 120 gm.) and Postholes 212 and 576. Ditch 176 is certainly a Late Iron Age feature.

1.1.9 There are no Gallo-Belgic imports and the bulk of the sherds are either in sparse calcined flint tempered (with or without grog or sand) or grog-tempered 'Belgic' fabrics. An absence of rim or other diagnostic sherds precludes further comment.

c AD 43-80

1.1.10 The most significant feature of the immediately post-Conquest period is the ditch/sump complex 173. Fill contexts 469,470,471,476, 477 and 479 within the ditch produced 204 fresh-looking sherds (1779 g) and contexts 383,384,385,386 and 388 within the sump yielded 121 more. Cut 468 through the fills of Ditch 173 (Table 4) produced three successive assemblages dominated by 'Belgic' grog-tempered vessels in Fabric B2 (74%). The lowest fill assemblage from context 471 also included a sherd of South Gaulish Samian; indicating a post-Conquest date for the feature. The middle fill (context 470) assemblage included a large fresh flanged bowl sherd in sandy grey Canterbury Fabric R5 and of a form dated by Pollard to c.AD 50-80 (1988, fig.16-50). The upper fill assemblage is dominated by soft oxidised jar sherds in transitional 'Belgic' grog-tempered/Native Coarse Ware, which are unlikely to be earlier than Flavian in date. From this sequence we can infer that Ditch 173 was cut soon after the Roman Conquest and continued in use until some time during the Flavian period.

1.1.11 The successive sump fills yielded assemblages similarly dominated by 'Belgic' grog-tempered wares and made up largely of bead-rim jars. A grog-tempered copy of a Gallo-Belgic platter of CAM 23A form is also present (Thompson 1982, Form G1-5) as is another flanged bowl in sandy Fabric R5.

1.1.12 Ditch 183, the continuation of Ditch 173, produced further pre-Flavian assemblages from fill contexts 571 and 592. Amounts are very small (8 sherds, 96 g) but include drawable part-profiles from two further 'Belgic' bead-rim jars.

c AD 80/90-170/180

1.1.13 The bulk of the pottery from datable contexts belongs to this phase (54%) and includes large assemblages from Ditches 169 (1196 sherds) and 180 (140 sherds). Smaller assemblages come from Ditches 170 (72 sherds) and 178 (13 sherds).

1.1.14 The detailed quantification of the pottery from three successive fills in Cut 486 through Ditch 169 (Table 4) shows the continued significance of grog-tempered ware to the site. The lowest fill (489) has such wares making up 80% of all of the pottery, the middle fill (488) has 52% and the upper fill (487) has 76%. The Fabric B2.1 variant with pale siltstone grog seems to be considerably more significant than previously but it is not always easy to distinguish from Fabric B2 when heavily soot-soaked. Imported wares include reeded-rim bowls, lids and jars in sandy grey Canterbury Fabric R5, flagons from the same source in buff-orange Fabric R6, biconical beakers in Upchurch Fabric R16, South Gaulish and Central Gaulish Samian cups and dishes and roughcast beakers in both Cologne Fabric R25 and Colchester/Sinzig Fabric R33. It is noticeable that Thameside greyware vessels only appear in the uppermost ditch fill assemblage and that Upchurch wares are nothing like as significant as they are in contemporary Thurnham assemblages: only 7% of the pottery from Ditch 169 comes from that source. An unusual Pulborough Samian Dr.27 cup fragment (c.AD.100-130) is present in the assemblage from context 488.

1.1.15 The post-built building (Group 550) and its surrounding ditch (181) may belong to this period but produced very little pottery. The various post-pits belonging to the structure yielded a total of 83 sherds (1213 g) of largely comminuted and clearly residual pottery: much of the sherd weight is made up of 4 fresh basal sherds from an indeterminate? Gillam 238 mortarium (838 g) from the surface of unexcavated posthole 535. Further fresher-looking sherds from the postholes are an East Sussex Ware jar rim (c.AD.180-270) from post-pit 539 and two Central Gaulish Samian Dr.37 bowl sherds from post-pit 543 (c.AD.120-160). The nine cuts through Ditch 181 enclosing the structure produced a further 55 sherds (431 g) of comminuted residual Iron Age to late 1st century pottery.

1.1.16 All that can be said for certain is that the building is later than c.AD.80/90 because it overlies Ditch 183. The 2nd to early 3rd century sherds from the post-pits might be indicative of a construction date around AD.200 during Phase 4A but could equally well be the result of major repairs to the building at about that time. Continuation of use into the Late Roman period is implied by a few 4th century scraps of pottery from Gully 182 draining the southern end of the building and small scraps of Fabric LR1.1 and Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat from the upper fills of postholes 444 and 577 respectively. The small amounts of pottery associated with the structure suggest that it was never lived in but acted as a barn or some other kind of ancillary farmyard building.

c AD 180-270

1.1.17 The bulk of the pottery of this phase comes from the lower fills of Waterhole 372 (87 sherds, 1636 g), Ditch 171 (163 sherds, 879 g) and the three cremation pots (386 sherds, 2168 g).

1.1.18 The pottery from Waterhole 372 fill contexts 102, 103 etc. includes East Sussex Wares, large, fresh sherds from a BB2 'pie-dish' without decoration (Monaghan 1987, Form 5C4.2,c.AD.170-250) and a bead-rim dish of Monaghan Form 5F3.9 (1987, c.AD.170/190-210/230). A Gauloise 4 amphora rim is also present.

1.1.19 The pottery from Ditch 171 has much in common with that from the ditch around the post-built structure 550, in consisting very largely of abraded residual material. More contemporary sherds include fragments from jars in Native Coarse Ware Fabric R1, East Sussex Ware cooking-pots and BB2 'pie dishes' of Monaghan Form 5C4.2.

1.1.20 The three cremation pots 105,106 and 273 comprise a large everted-rim jar in underfired brown R1 fabric (c.AD.170-300), containing two beakers in grey Upchurch fabric R16. Both

of the beakers are unusual forms: pot 105 is a carinated bag-beaker with rouletted decoration and 106 a? pentice-beaker. All of the pots are heavily broken up.

c AD 270-300

1.1.21 The uppermost fill of Waterhole 372 (100, 215) produced 44 sherds (494 g) of pottery characterised by the presence of appreciable numbers of sherds from two straight-sided dishes and a cavetto-rim cooking-pot in Dorset BB1 Fabric R13. Vessels in this fabric are quite rare on most sites in Kent, but when they do occur they are usually late 3rd century forms and quite closely datable.

c AD 270-400

1.1.22 Small amounts of 270-400 dated pottery were present in the fills of Enclosure Ditch 171 and show that rubbish was still being deposited in it as late as the early 4th century. Further small amounts of c. AD 270-400 dated pottery came from the fills of Ditch 179, Drystone wall 738 and Pits 229, 727 and 731. By far the largest assemblage of 4th century pottery came from Pit 242 (128 sherds, 698 g) and includes a large grog-tempered beaded-and-flanged bowl sherd of Lyne Form 7A.12 (1994, c. AD.370-400+), similar forms in both Alice Holt/Farnham industry Fabric LR5 and? Preston kiln imitation Alice Holt Fabric LR5.1 and bowls of Young's Types C71 and C75 in Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat Fabric LR10 (1977, c.AD.300-400 and 325-400 respectively).

1.1.23 Very little pottery of 4th-century date came from the site but the presence of two pit assemblages and that from the drystone wall near the north-eastern edge of the excavated area suggests that a 4th-century focus of occupation lay in that direction.

Conservation

1.1.24 Further analysis of the pottery would not conflict with long-term storage: all of the material should be retained. The only conservation requirements apply to the three cremation pots, which would need to be reconstructed if they are to be drawn for publication.

Comparative material

1.1.25 The site is in an area of Kent where very little Late Iron Age and Roman pottery has been published: the only ceramic assemblages from the area quantified to modern standards (but without illustration) are the 1st century one from Harville villa ditch at Wye (Pollard 1988, 231-2) and the large late 4th-century rubbish-pit group also from Wye (Ibid.,243,Bradshaw 1972). Although hardly any pottery from the area has been adequately published, this author has worked on large unpublished but forthcoming assemblages from the small Roman town at Westhawk Farm and from Waterbrook Farm, Ashford (Lyne forthcoming a and b) as well as a large unpublished midden assemblage from the Harville villa (Lyne 1994, 857).

1.1.26 Further east in the Folkestone-Dover area, there are a much greater number of published and unpublished sites. Foremost amongst the published material are Willson's two pottery reports in Philp's volumes on the Dover excavations (1981,1989) and the rather out-dated but still useful pottery corpus in the five Richborough volumes (Bushe-Fox 1926,1928,1932,1949; Cunliffe 1968). The pottery assemblages from the five sites along the line of the Folkestone Transfer pipeline have been written up by this author (Lyne forthcoming c) and there are large unpublished Late Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages from Saltwood (Lyne forthcoming d), Dolland's Moor and Peene (Rady 1990).

1.1.27 What examination of the pottery from the Folkestone area indicates, however, is that those sites lay in a different area of pottery supply to those around Ashford during the Late Iron Age and earlier Roman periods. There are very few sherds in the soot-soaked sandy Folkestone area 'Belgic' fabrics B8 and B9 at Bower Road, Smeeth and Westhawk Farm and hardly any vessels in the later Native Coarse Ware Fabric R1. Conversely, the very fine polished grog-tempered jars and bowls characteristic of later 2nd-century assemblages in the Ashford area are absent from the Folkestone sites. The post AD 270 assemblages from both areas are, however, very similar in breakdown.

Potential for further work

1.1.28 The following section discusses potential for further work in the light of the Landscape Zone Priorities and Fieldwork Event Aims.

1.1.29 The pottery from Bower Road, Smeeth has some potential to address those research objectives of the CTRL project relating to the organisation of settlements, rural landscapes and changes within them over the course of time, in particular during the late Iron Age/Roman transitional period: the small sizes of the assemblages do, however, have a limiting effect on this potential.

1.1.30 Examination of the composition of pottery assemblages from different parts of the site may supply evidence for both specialised activities taking place in discrete areas and for the social status of the inhabitants. The small sizes of the assemblages severely limit the possibility of detecting areas of specialised activity but preliminary examination of the pottery already suggests that the site was of lower status than Thurnham throughout its existence. It should be borne in mind, however, that the main early Roman building probably lay outside the excavated area.

1.1.31 The assemblages quantified in detail in Table 4 are critical for the establishment of a securely dated sequence for activity at the site, and would therefore merit reporting in detail to support the chronology of the site. This recommendation also applies to the assemblages from Ditches 169 and 173, the few fresh sherds from the Building 550 postholes, the assemblages from the waterhole 372 and that from Pit 242. The main emphasis in the pottery report, other than the use of the assemblages to date the features from which they come, should be on the changing patterns of pottery supply during the Roman period, the types of vessel supplied by the various sources and comparison with similarly-dated assemblages from elsewhere in the region. This will address CTRL Landscape Zone Priorities relating to the nature of change at the late Iron Age/Roman transition, and supports the Fieldwork Event Aim priority for the collection of economic data. It may be possible to produce maps similar to those devised by Going to illustrate changing patterns of pottery supply to Chelmsford (1987, figs.52, 53,54,55,56,57,58 and 59).

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APPENDIX 2 - CERAMICS

2.1 Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

by Paul Booth

Introduction

2.1.1 The large assemblage of Iron Age and Roman pottery was mostly recovered from the site by the hand excavation of graves and related features. A small proportion was recovered from sieved soil sample residues and the assemblage also includes a small quantity of Iron Age material which is largely residual. The Roman pottery comprises containers for cremated human remains in some graves, grave goods deposited within both cremation and inhumation burials, as well as other contexts. Pottery constitutes the most commonly occurring grave good type and in addition to being the principal dating medium for most deposits, it is of fundamental importance to the study of the cemetery.

2.1.2 The Fieldwork Event Aims that the material can be expected to contribute to are as follows:

- Fieldwork Event Aim 1: to establish the origins and decline of the Roman settlement
- Fieldwork Event Aim 2: to recover the plan and a dated occupation sequence for all phases of that section of the Roman settlement (including the rural-urban fringe and immediate hinterland) affected by the CTRL, to further the understanding of the extent and character of the core Roman settlement, its interaction with its immediate environs, and changes through time.
- Fieldwork Event Aim 3: to recover artefact assemblages (especially pottery) to elucidate the sequence of site development; provide information on trade and exchange within the local, regional and international economy, and the status and economy of the settlement.
- Fieldwork Event Aim 7: to establish the chronology of the cemetery
- Fieldwork Event Aim 8: to establish the spatial development of the cemetery as far as possible within the area of investigation
- Fieldwork Event Aim 9: to establish if spatial variations exist within the cemetery in relation to burial practice
- Fieldwork Event Aim 13: to establish the nature and date of occupation pre-dating the cemetery

Methodology

2.1.3 The total assemblage was scanned briefly and quantified by sherd count and weight for each context. Samian ware was noted in these terms but was additionally subjected to a separate specialist assessment (see Appendix 1.2). A note was made of both fabric (often in general terms, such as reduced coarse ware) and form for all vessels identified as cremation urns or grave goods. Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric codes were used in some cases but CAT equivalents to local fabrics were not always easily identified and the lack of a hierarchical approach means that broad identifications often appropriate to assessment are not possible within this system. In due course it will be necessary to establish precise equivalencies between specific fabrics identified at Pepper Hill and those in the CAT fabric series. If necessary new fabric codes may need to be added to the latter. Where possible,

vessel form was recorded in relation to Monaghan's typology of North Kent pottery (Monaghan 1987) and the dating of individual types presented therein was followed in most cases. Notes were also made of the approximate degree of completeness of the certain and probable grave goods or cremation urns, together with a rough estimate of the degree of complexity involved in reconstructing vessels (see notes on condition under Provenance below).

2.1.4 A small number of grave assemblages were subject to full recording to test a modified version of the OAU's Roman pottery recording system which it is proposed to employ in further work on the assemblage. This makes allowance for the use of Canterbury Archaeological Trust codes for pottery fabrics, and of Monaghan's type codes, as well as incorporating a number of data fields additional to the standard ones, to take account of the particular analytical possibilities and challenges presented by a large cemetery assemblage.

Quantification

2.1.5 Some 25,479 sherds (192.123 kg) of Iron Age and Roman pottery were recovered. This total includes *c.* 2795 sherds (6.258 kg) of pottery recovered from sieved soil sample residues and also includes a small quantity of Iron Age material which is largely residual. Pottery was recovered from some 1075 contexts (561 from ARC PHL97 and 514 from ARC NBR98). Of these *c.* 456 were contexts assigned to individual vessels or fragments of vessels probably or certainly forming part of grave assemblages. These accounted for some 164 kg (*c.* 85%) of the total assemblage. The 456 'grave vessel contexts' do not include the fills of these vessels, which may in some cases have included further sherds derived from them, nor do they include general grave fill contexts. After further work some of the latter may prove to contain additional vessel fragments which can be assigned to grave assemblages. The 456 'grave vessel contexts' give an approximate indication of the number of vessels originally incorporated in graves (in some cases a single vessel may have been represented by more than one context), but this is not, and may never be, a precise figure because of factors of preservation and fragmentation discussed below (see section on Provenance). For these reasons the present (high) totals for sherd count are much less meaningful than would be the case with most domestic assemblages and produce a remarkably low average sherd weight (7.5 g), particularly when the existence of substantial parts of many vessels is remembered. Ultimately the most significant statistic, and one which is potentially much more readily recoverable from a cemetery assemblage than a domestic one, is the total number of vessels originally deposited in graves. It is likely that the final figure will be rather in excess of a 'guide' figure of *c.* 450, but much detailed work will be required both on the pottery and associated context records in order to arrive at a more nearly definitive total. Until this work is carried out all the quoted figures for vessel types etc must be regarded as provisional. Table 1.1 presents a breakdown by context for the total assemblage.

2.1.6 Pottery as potential grave furniture and grave goods, a total of approximately 450 vessels in all, was recovered from some 136 cremation burials and 103 inhumations. Of the 136 cremation burials with pottery some 88 had cremation urns, which in 29 cases were not associated with any further vessels. In broad functional terms the other vessel classes represented in cremation burials were liquid containers (flagons or flasks), of which there were 52; drinking vessels (cups, beakers and small jar/beakers), of which there were 68; open, generally plate-like forms (bowls and dishes), of which there were 49; and miscellaneous vessels, of which there were 26. This last group included some fragmentary vessels which might prove to belong to one of the other main functional categories but consisted mainly of vessels which were perhaps 'extra', potentially multifunctional jar or necked bowl forms. There were also three lids and a small spouted 'infant feeder'. Drinking vessels and open forms and even the miscellaneous vessels could occur as multiple

examples, and there was a single case of two flagons occurring in one cremation. The maximum number of vessels within any cremation burial (including the cremation urn) was six, occurring in groups 91 and 1180. In the former instance the vessels were an urn, a flagon, three small jar-like drinking vessels and an open dish; in the latter case the urn and flagon were associated with a beaker, a samian ware dish and two additional (uncertain) vessels.

2.1.7 The inhumation burials contained some 48 liquid containers; 65 drinking vessels; 41 open forms and 10 miscellaneous types. This last group included a samian ware mortarium of Dragendorff form 45 and no less than 4 further examples of the 'infant-feeder', Monaghan's type 13. Again multiple examples of vessels were present in some cases, including three instances of two flagons in one grave. The maximum number of vessels present in an inhumation grave was generally four, though one exceptional burial (sub-group 253) contained six vessels - a flagon, a Drag 33 cup, 3 dishes (including two samian Drag 18/31s) and an additional jar of uncertain function.

2.1.8 The range of sources providing the pottery was generally unremarkable, most of the vessels being in a variety of locally produced fine and coarse fabrics. The fine fabrics included oxidised white-slipped flagons and 'Upchurch type' fine grey ware (OAU and CAT fabric R16). The latter was particularly common in a range of beaker types, including the characteristic carinated forms (Monaghan 2G), and for dishes (particularly Monaghan 7A1). Other North Kent or Thameside products included BB2 (CAT fabric R14), though this was relatively rare, and related sandy reduced wares (broadly CAT fabric R73). Coarsely-tempered wares, again largely of local origin, included early Roman shell-tempered and grog-tempered fabrics, often occurring as large jars used as cremation urns. Patchgrove ware was one such fabric used in this way. The most important non-local British source represented in the assemblage was the Verulamium industry, which was an important supplier of white ware flagons to the site (at least 14 examples). The most unusual non-local British vessel was a handled tankard in Severn Valley ware (context 10141, not from a grave although the vessel was almost certainly originally deposited in a grave which was subsequently disturbed), occurring well outside the normal distribution range of these vessels. Imported material consisted almost entirely of samian ware (33 vessels, from all the main sources, in graves) and Cologne colour-coated ware beakers.

2.1.9 In terms of vessel types the range was again fairly typical, though the proportions of general types are very different from those encountered in domestic assemblages, the Pepper Hill assemblage having a high representation of flagons and drinking vessels vis-à-vis jars. A few individual vessel types are noteworthy. The majority of local coarse ware vessel forms fall, as would be expected, within the scope of Monaghan's typology, but there were exceptions, such as Gallo-Belgic derived dishes of 1st-century date, akin to but distinct from his type 7B vessels. These might indicate a very early conquest period, or possibly even earlier, component in the assemblage. This is also hinted at by the presence of pedestal jars. Two examples of this distinctive form were noted, both used as cremation urns in groups dated mid to late and late 1st century (sub-groups 11205 and 11994). The form, Thompson's type A5, is not noted as occurring in Kent (Thompson 1982, 65), but as other types of pedestal urn are common in North Kent, the presence of these vessels need not occasion surprise. Another form not paralleled in Monaghan's corpus was a hemispherical bowl, loosely imitating the samian ware form Drag 37, in a fine 'Upchurch type' fabric.

2.1.10 The relatively large numbers of flagons include a significant proportion of early ('Hofheim') types (Monaghan 1E). In terms of confident attribution of sherds to general vessel type, flagons are slightly over-represented in the figures given above because they can usually be identified on the basis of fabric alone. Base sherds in white (particularly Verulamium white

ware) and oxidised white-slipped fabrics can be almost invariably identified as coming from flagons even in the absence of evidence for rim form. Related 'liquid container' vessels included a small flask in an oxidised fabric of uncertain source. This vessel was tall and slender with a very narrow pedestal base. Unfortunately the rim is missing, but on present evidence the piece is unparalleled.

2.1.11 Five examples of 'infant feeder' vessels were recovered, one from a cremation burial and four from inhumation burials. These were all in local fabrics and of Monaghan's type 13, which dates broadly from the mid 1st-early 2nd century (Monaghan 1987, 169). The purpose of these vessels has been much discussed, but their association in this cemetery appears to be with child burials in the case of all four inhumations (sub-groups 895, 1200, 11653 and 12115) and an interpretation as infant- (rather than baby-) feeders seems to be substantiated (cf Webster 1981; Crummy 1993, 270-273).

Provenance

2.1.12 The pottery derived from a variety of contexts and context types, of which graves were easily the most important, though the material from other cemetery features is also significant for understanding the whole range of aspects of the site. It is possible that a significant proportion of the latter material may originally have derived from burials in view of the extent of intercutting of graves. The chronological spread of graves containing pottery was from the mid 1st century to at least the early 4th, but with a strong emphasis on the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The pottery spot dates (see Table 1.1) are supplemented by a limited amount of numismatic evidence. The pottery suggests that the use of the cemetery began very early in the Roman period. A small number of sherds are assigned to the middle and late Iron Age, but all appear to be residual in Roman contexts and there is at present no clear indication that the use of the cemetery commences in the pre-conquest period.

2.1.13 The chronological range of the groups with ceramic urns or grave goods has been provisionally tabulated under five broad phases (see Table 1.2). The date range categories are necessarily imprecise, particularly in those cases where vessel preservation is poor. In cases where several vessels are represented the given date range generally reflects the likely span of the latest piece, though in a few cases the point of intersection of different date ranges has been chosen (eg in a group with vessels dated late 1st-late 2nd century and late 2nd-mid 3rd century a date around the end of the 2nd century may be preferred), but this is a subjective assessment. It does not allow for the possibility that some vessels were heirlooms or had been reused and may have been grossly 'residual' (in terms of their manufacturing date) by the time they were deposited in the grave. Most of the defined date range categories are self-explanatory. The general 1st-2nd century group, into which the majority of pottery-dated graves (particularly cremations) fall, includes graves with poorly-dated or widely-dated vessels (often as a consequence of poor preservation), but also a significant number with vessels assigned quite securely to the 2nd century. While further work should allow some of the graves in this category to be reassigned to more precise chronological groupings a significant 2nd century component is likely to remain: burials of this date probably formed the majority of the pottery-dated graves.

2.1.14 In broad terms, therefore, the first three date range categories should represent a sequence, but because of an inevitable degree of overlap between the categories this will not always be the case (a grave containing a vessel dated AD 45-100 could, of course, quite easily be later than a grave containing a vessel dated AD 70-120, even without introducing the question of residuality). Nevertheless, it seemed useful to identify a late 1st-early 2nd century range which could be distinguished from the main group of undifferentiated 2nd (or 1st-2nd) century burials.

2.1.15 The figures for chronological range suggest a number of points of interest. Both cremation and inhumation burials can be assigned to the 1st century, though these formed a higher proportion of pottery dated inhumations than of cremations. The representation of the late 1st-early 2nd century date range was very similar in both cremation and inhumation burials. Thereafter a large majority of cremations were assigned to a general 1st-2nd century (or possibly later, in some cases) group, with the likelihood (see above) that many of these were of 2nd century date. While a small number of cremations were dated to the mid/late 2nd-3rd centuries the proportion of such burials was rather higher amongst the inhumations and the latter accounted for all the examples of pottery dated graves which could be assigned to the late 3rd-(mid) 4th centuries - albeit that there were only five such burials.

2.1.16 The condition of the material was very variable and ranged from complete vessels to very badly fragmented sherds. The principal factors affecting this related to the physical characteristics of the graves and to soil conditions. Grave depths varied considerably. In deep graves the chances of relatively good preservation of vessels were high, but the extent of intercutting of graves, which in places was very considerable, was also a factor and it is almost certain that vessels broken and disturbed as a result of intercutting were redeposited and incorporated either in the fills of later graves or in the general layers which overlay the grave fills in some areas of the site. In addition, shallow graves were subject to damage, particularly from post-Roman ploughing, and many vessels were affected by this. In particular it is notable that very few cremation urns survive as intact (or even complete but broken) vessels - only five urns were recorded in completeness categories A to C (i.e. more than 80% complete). The occurrence of relatively complete examples of the principal vessel classes in graves appears in Table 1.3.

2.1.17 It is notable that vessels from cremations are on average significantly less well-preserved than those from inhumations. This can be explained only in part by the suggestion that earlier graves were most susceptible to damage from later activity in the cemetery area, since at Waterloo Connection there is little evidence for a clear cut succession of cremations by inhumations and 1st century inhumations, for example, are as common as cremations of the same date. It is more likely that cremation graves were on average less deep than inhumations and that their contents were thus more prone to damage, perhaps particularly from post-Roman ploughing. The effect of truncation (whether or not by ploughing) as an agency of destruction can be seen most clearly in the figures for open forms and (to a lesser extent) drinking vessels. These, the lowest or smallest vessels, and therefore the least likely to suffer from truncation of graves, are notably better preserved than more vulnerable, taller forms such as cremation urns and flagons.

2.1.18 Soil conditions, generally damp and clayey, were not particularly conducive to the good preservation of the pottery and many vessels had poorly-preserved surfaces. In addition a number of vessels, particularly some of the very thin walled ones, cracked and fractured during drying after recovery from site. A number of the fabrics encountered on the site seem to have been particularly prone to crumbling, which is perhaps a reflection of the general characteristics of the soil rather than careless handling etc in the course of excavation. This last factor should not reduce the value of the assemblage, but it does mean that a significant amount of work is likely to be required in partial re-assembly of vessels in order to facilitate identification, recording and illustration (see also below).

2.1.19 One other characteristic of the assemblage which merits comment is the occurrence of imperfect vessels in grave groups. Identification of such vessels was not always easy because of the numerous factors which could result in damage to vessels at, and subsequent to, their deposition in graves. Making due allowance for these factors, however, a number of imperfect vessels were identified. In some cases (the least certain) these consisted of

complete vessels with a piece or pieces removed from the rim. At present none of the vessels in this category has been identified as definitely having been incorporated into the grave in a damaged condition, though this is certainly possible. Such identification will require very careful examination of the pottery in conjunction with the excavation records to determine the precise circumstances of discovery. The clearest manifestation was of vessels which had had holes made in them to render them non-functional in everyday terms. Most commonly this consisted of evidence for holes in the base, including one case in which the whole central part of the base of a samian dish had been removed. Again there were some ambiguous instances where vessels with very thin bases may have been damaged accidentally. Holes were also observed in the body wall of vessels, particularly closed forms such as flagons (and one flagon had an incised graffito in the form of a rough square). In total six 'imperfect' vessels were identified with some confidence, and a larger number of potential cases await consideration. It may be noted that in the recently analysed eastern cemetery of London as many as 23% of the pots from graves were damaged (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 122).

Conservation

2.1.20 No particular conservation needs are anticipated unless it is proposed that large numbers of vessels should be displayed. A significantly above-average amount of reconstruction work is likely to be required, but in the case of vessels not required for long-term display this can be carried out by the pottery specialists as an integral part of the process of detailed recording and analysis.

2.1.21 The only area in which a conflict of interest might be anticipated is in the event of an extensive programme of residue analysis being undertaken. Long term removal of such sherds for analysis will definitely hamper the process of recording the assemblage.

Comparative material

2.1.22 The most significant comparisons for the present assemblage are found almost entirely in a small number of other cemetery assemblages. Comparison with domestic assemblages at Springhead will be relevant, but principally to indicate the points of contrast between domestic and funerary material, although comparison of the range of fabrics and forms used will be of value. A major handicap here, however, is the relative lack of detailed work on the pottery from the 1950s-70s excavations at Springhead, for which the only accessible quantified data are presented by Pollard (1988, 231-242 passim). A relatively small assemblage from a SEEboard cable trench at Springhead has been reported by Booth (nd., 9-20), along with a small assemblage from the excavation at the Garden Centre (Philp and Chenery nd.) but otherwise quantified data are scarce.

2.1.23 The present assemblage is one of the largest excavated from a Roman cemetery anywhere in Britain and as such has few immediate points of comparison. The most similar, and in many ways the most significant, comparable assemblage is that from Ospringe, Kent, though this lies almost 50 km east of the present site, albeit directly linked by lying adjacent to Watling Street. The cemetery is comparable to that at Springhead in containing both cremation and inhumation burials and in spanning much of the Roman period, though late Roman graves appear (superficially) to be better represented at Ospringe. The principal difficulty with Ospringe is that the main excavations were carried out in the 1920s and, while well-published by the standards of the day (Whiting *et al* 1931), the data inevitably have limitations, though this is less the case with the pottery than with regard to understanding of the graves themselves. Again some pieces are republished by Pollard (1988, e.g. 112-117 passim). The Ospringe cemetery does appear to be richer than Waterloo Connection in

having a rather higher proportion of object-dated graves, a higher overall number of vessels per grave, and in the presence of glass as well as ceramic vessels. Despite these differences detailed comparison of the two assemblages is highly desirable.

2.1.24 Other published cemeteries with large pottery assemblages are scarce. They include Westhampnett, West Sussex (Fitzpatrick 1997), though the principal cemetery here is of late Iron Age date, and the nearby St Pancras cemetery, Chichester (Down and Rule 1971, 53-126). The recently published east London cemetery is physically the closest examined major cemetery to Springhead and has produced some 200 vessels from grave contexts (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 121; see also Whytehead 1986). This assemblage is particularly important because of the quality of the analysis, and while the chronological emphasis of the cemetery is mainly in the late Roman period the 3rd century is particularly well-represented ceramically, which makes it of value for comparison with Waterloo Connection.

2.1.25 North of the Thames cemeteries with significant pottery assemblages occur in Hertfordshire and Essex, particularly at King Harry Lane, St Albans (Stead and Rigby 1989), though here the best known (cremation) cemetery dates entirely to the 1st century AD, and in the Baldock area (eg Westell 1932). In both cases more recent excavations have not been published in detail (cf Struck 1995). The principal cemetery publication from Colchester deals mainly with late Roman inhumations with low levels of grave goods (Crummy and Crossan 1993), though there is some attention given to earlier burials. The majority of earlier Roman burials producing pottery were recovered in the 19th century and though much information on them was collated by Hull the data have never been comprehensively synthesised, though some grave groups were published by May (May 1930; cf Crummy 1993). Sites such as Kelvedon, while excellently published, are again largely of later Roman date with relatively small pottery assemblages (Rodwell 1988, 114-120).

2.1.26 Moving further afield, the cemetery at Trentholme Drive, York (Wenham 1968), produced a large group of pottery and may be relevant for comparisons at a general level. Overall, there are a number of small groups from Kentish cemetery sites which may be useful with regard to individual vessels, but it is really from the larger assemblages that useful comparanda can be drawn, *ie* from those sites which allow comparison at the level of the assemblage rather than the individual grave group. For these purposes the most useful sites are clearly Ospringe and London, but the potential relevance of near Continental evidence should not be ignored and requires further consideration.

Potential for further work

2.1.27 As one of the largest groups of pottery from a cemetery excavation anywhere in Britain the present assemblage is of national as well as regional importance, though this is tempered somewhat by the poor preservation of some vessels. When considered in the context of 'small towns' in Roman Britain there are *no* published cemetery assemblages of comparable size deriving from recent excavations. The present assemblage therefore has the potential to make a major contribution to the study of pottery from cemetery sites in general, and from 'small town' cemeteries in particular. The value of the group is enhanced by the knowledge that the cemetery from which it derives was almost completely excavated.

2.1.28 Potential aspects of importance can be seen at several different levels. At the Fieldwork Event level, the pottery remains the principal dating medium for most graves and more detailed examination of fabrics and of individual vessel types (and their associations) in relation to the site sequence should allow further refinement of the chronology of the cemetery. In addition, as the most common grave good type the pottery can make a major contribution to the understanding of burial practices in the site. In this respect systematic

classification of vessels and careful quantification of the use of 'imperfect' and deliberately damaged vessels will be very important.

2.1.29 At the broader, Landscape Zone level, the assemblage can be used as the basis for comparison with material from non-cemetery contexts at Springhead in order to assess the extent to which cemetery material is a simple reflection of pottery in daily domestic use. At a wider level examination of the cemetery sequence may allow refinement of the chronology of particular locally-produced vessel types, as well as adding new types to the repertoire of the North Kent pottery industries.

2.1.30 Comparison with other cemetery assemblages will enhance understanding of the present group and also make a significant contribution to the study of such assemblages at national level. Comparison with assemblages from London and Ospringe can be used to consider questions such as the identification of regional types of cemetery assemblage and status-related variation in cemetery groups.

2.1.31 Full recording of the entire assemblage is required. Detailed examination of material from sequences of intercutting graves may allow sherds of uncertain significance to be attributed to known grave groups, and the material from related general layers needs to be examined from the same perspective. As already stated the principal measure of quantification for such an assemblage is vessel count, and it is most important that this figure should be as reliable as possible, always allowing for the uncertainties introduced as a result of variable preservation of vessels.

2.1.32 A full catalogue of all the pottery from graves will be required. Current best practice in relation to publication of cemetery groups involves illustrating all appropriate material (the only exceptions might be where only very small (body) fragments of vessels were all that survived). To achieve this aim some reconstruction of vessels will be necessary, particularly in view of the extremely fragmented nature of some of them. This will be a significant undertaking in its own right.

Organic residue analysis

2.1.33 Consideration was initially given to undertaking a pilot study to establish the presence of organic residues within the pottery vessels. Since doubts were raised over the validity of such a sample it was decided to retain unwashed sherds from all vessels.

2.1.34 While no significant Roman funerary assemblage has been examined to date, the analysis of 131 vessels (210 sherds) from the Roman settlement at Stanwick, Northamptonshire (Evershed nd.) constitutes the largest study of organic residues in a Roman domestic pottery assemblage. If the assemblage from this cemetery was studied in the same way, the Stanwick assemblage could provide a base-line for comparative assessment.

2.1.35 An alternative, more selective approach would be to analyse sherds of identical vessel forms and fabrics from domestic deposits at Springhead and subject these to a similar study in order to examine the contrast between domestic and funerary vessel usage.

2.1.36 Residue analysis can help to identify the contents of vessels in general terms. This information could help, for example, to identify differences in function between different vessel forms deposited as part of the funeral ritual. Comparison with existing data from domestic assemblages could identify differences between domestic and funerary vessel usage. This could potentially contribute to a more detailed understanding of the burial rites represented.

2.1.37 If a large-scale residue analysis is envisaged, the study should be on a similar scale to that undertaken at Stanwick in order to provide a baseline for comparison between domestic and cemetery assemblages nationally. The size and stratigraphic integrity of this assemblage would justify analysis on this scale. While this does not clearly fall within the CTRL research strategy, it may be put forward as an additional research aim.

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Table 1.1: Quantification and date of late Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblages by context

Context numbers in **bold**: contexts certainly or probably cremation urns/grave goods etc

Context numbers in *italic*: contexts associated with graves but probably not grave goods etc

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
ARC PHL97						
1	6	266	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q + S (Drag 18 + 4 sh)
4	4	8	RO			R; late 1stC
9	1	9	PR?			Abraded
26	18	5	RO			R; late 1stC
28	51	249	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R, C10
34	1	17	RO			2ndC+
35	1	5	RO			R; late 1stC
36	1	23	RO			R; 2ndC
37	1	5	RO			R; 2ndC+
41	1	10	RO			R; late 1stC
44	1	102	RO			S Drag 46; 2ndC
45	20	59	RO			soil sample
46	84	1209	RO			R base, lattice decoration; 2ndC
51	2	3	LIA; RO			C; 1stC
53	6	60	LIA; RO			C; 1stC
57	28	174	RO			R; 2ndC
58	23	63	RO			soil sample
59	8	74	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R small base
61	1	72	RO	2ndC	3rdc	S Drag 46
64	5	1	?RO			
65	27	1590	RO			R base, hole in base; 2ndC+
66	1	163	RO			R; late 1stC+
70	10	30	RO			soil sample
73	11	21	RO			soil sample ?O85
79	4	8	RO			soil sample
80	56	1302	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	R base, lattice decoration
81	57	1706	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O85 (Patchgrove), base
82	56	1277	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R90, base + S (1 sh)
89	18	243	RO	AD40	100	R, MON4C very similar to 94
93	10	52	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	
94	9	934	RO	AD40	70	R MON4C
95	2	1	RO			soil sample Q
96	30	142	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon base
97	2	1	RO			soil sample
98	34	207	RO	AD40-80; 130	Mid 3rdC	R MON3L9 ; MON5F4
99	3	1	RO			soil sample

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
100	5	8	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
101	48	62	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
102	49	290	RO	AD50	150	Q MON1E0
103	10	24	RO			soil sample
106	77	151	RO			soil sample
108	34	116	RO	AD50	130	R MON4B
109	3	1	?RO			soil sample
111	33	343	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndC	R, lattice decoration
112	13	19	RO			soil sample
113	10	124	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R very small jar
114	4	163	RO	AD43	120/140	R MON 7A
119	242	2090	RO	2ndC	3rdC	R MON 3H
120	39	38	RO			soil samples
121	65	172	RO	AD50	130	R MON 4B?
123	5	107	RO	Late 2ndC	3rdC	S Drag 38
124	49	293	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R base
125	14	243	RO	AD50	120	R MON 7A
126	4	1	RO			soil sample
127	1	1	RO			soil sample
128	13	154	RO	AD50	120	R jar
129	3	5	RO			soil sample
131	51	648	RO			R base, lattice decoration; 2ndC
132	24	48	RO			soil sample
138	20	7	RO			R
140	21	130	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	Q flagon + S Drag 18
143	5	19	RO			soil sample
147	1	1	RO			soil sample
150	1	19	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	Q flagon base
151	15	21	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
153	3	27	RO	Late 1stC	Late 2ndC	R MON 1B3
154	5	7	RO			soil sample
156	9	82	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdc	O85
159	2	232	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R MON 4C
163	1	1	RO			soil sample
167	9	62	RO			O small base; 2ndC
169	44	223	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon base
173	1	22	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	Q flagon base
175	28	188	RO	Late 1stC	Late 2ndC	R16 MON 2A, barbotine dots
176	1	4	RO			soil sample
177	26	449	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R base
180	16	89	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R base
181	19	13	RO			soil sample
182	84	208	RO	Mid 1stC	2ndC	R
184	8	12	LIA; RO	1stC	Early 2ndC	C10
187	11	367	RO	AD40	70	R MON 7B2
188	1	2	RO			soil sample
189	5	812	RO	AD40	100	R MON 4C
190	7	22	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16
192	40	139	RO	120	200	R small base
197	7	353	RO	Late 2ndC	Mid 3rdC	R MON 2D2
201	52	743	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O85, base
202	14	78	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	soil sample O85
205	2	14	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
207	3	26	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	O
209	9	9	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
211	130	306	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	Q flagon

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
214	11	32	RO	AD70	150+	R16
216	2	28	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R
221	37	1004	RO	2ndC	3rdC	R base
222	11	30	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
225	25	590	RO	Late 1stC-late 2ndC	Mid 2nd-mid 3rdC	R16 MON 2I ; O large 2 handled flagon
226	4	9	RO			soil sample
227	9	73	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	Unidentified + S (1 sh)
231	15	105	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
233	5	6	LIA; RO			R; 1stC+
240	4	10	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	
246	1	113	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R small jar
252	4	128	RO	Mid 2ndC	Mid 3rdC	BB2 MON 5C4
253	12	22	RO			soil sample
256	1	340	RO			S Drag 1831; earlier 2ndC
257	1	236	RO			S Drag 1831; mid 2ndC
258	5	279	RO	Late 1stC	Late 2ndC	R16 MON 1B3
259	5	863	RO	Early 2ndC	Late 3rdC	R MON 5E
263	22	140	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	Q MON 1E1
265	9	235	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R MON 4C
267	172	136	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	
268	32	15	RO			soil sample
269	16	761	RO	AD40	70	E80 (grog temp.) MON 4C or D
271	1	80	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndC	F45 (Cologne ware) small beaker
273	54	181	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon base
276	16	75	RO			MIX (Q flagon base, R); 2ndC
277	59	978	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O85, base
279	21	368	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndC	
280	2	5	RO			soil sample
282	1	9	RO			2ndC
283	6	25	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
288	1	3	RO			soil sample
292	7	10	RO			soil sample
296	8	3	RO			soil sample
297	50	848	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
303	63	250	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	F + R
304	53					Not located
306	22	78	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
309	55	1010	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndC	R lattice decoration
310	8	23	RO			soil sample
311	67	349	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	W
313	11	21	RO			soil sample
314	1	8	RO			S; 2ndC
315	9	32	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon base
316	1	238	RO			R jar; 2ndC
317	6	224	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC+	R
318	53	87	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
319	22	37	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
322	47	75	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
323	1	35	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	small base
324	1	324	RO	2ndC	3rdC	O or W
325	5	324	RO	Early 2ndC	Late 3rdC	R MON 5E

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
335	63	554	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	BB2
336	6	7	RO			soil sample
337	10	48	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O flagon base
338	4	3	RO			soil sample
340	1	9	RO	2ndC	3rdC	R bead rim
341	33	66	RO			R; 2ndC
342	17	96	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O base
344	5	55	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q + S (3 sh)
345	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	F
346	2	50	RO			R16, base; 2ndC
347	2	25	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
348	1	17	RO			S Drag 33; 2ndC
349	2	28	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	
350	1	9	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S
351	25	66	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R16 + small base
352	1	9	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S Drag 33
356	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
357	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
358	7	44	RO	2ndC	3rdC	R
359	24	226	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
360	5	87	RO	Mid 2ndC	Mid 3rdC	R MON 5C
361	20	23	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
362	2	1	RO			soil sample
363	1	17	RO			S Drag 33; 2ndC
364	1	5	RO			S Drag 18; early 2ndC
365	2	18	RO	Mid 2ndC	Mid 3rdC	R everted rim
366	2	10	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
367	3	26	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
368	1	10	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
369	3	8	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
370	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
372	11	27	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
374	1	2	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
375	1	2	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
376	1	2	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
377	1	1	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
378	1	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
379	1	5	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
380	1	2	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
381	1	12	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
382	1	10	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
383	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
384	1	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
385	1	26	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	BB2
386	1	109	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R base
387	1	8	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
388	1	10	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R16
389	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
390	1	2	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R16
391	1	8	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R rim
392	1	87	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC+	R
393	1	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
394	1	19	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
395	1	4	RO	Mid 2ndC	Mid 3rdC	R
396	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R rim
397	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
398	1	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
399	1	25	RO	2ndC	3rdC	R
400	1	3	RO			R16, rim; 2ndC
401	1	11	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
402	1	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
403	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	R
404	1	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	
405	1	8	RO			O; 2ndC
407	2	333	RO	AD120	300	R MON E
419	14	38	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
424	72	2721	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O80, base
425	8	10	RO			soil sample
426	4	434	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	O MON 3F2
427	4	16	RO			soil sample
428	1	3	RO			soil sample
429	4	97	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16 MON 2A
431	1	329	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndC	S Drag 31
432	1	6	RO			soil sample
434	4	9	RO			soil sample
436	2	10	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	
437	8	24	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC+	
438	2	9	RO	Late 1stC	Late 2ndC	R16, dots decoration
439	15	35	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R16, small base
447	23	573	RO			R base; 2ndC+
449	20	52	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC+	soil sample
452	30	226	RO			Unidentified + S (2 sh); later 2ndC+
453	1	517	RO	2ndC	Early 3rdC	R MON 1B
455	1	166	RO			S Drag 46; early 2ndC
457	8	358	RO	AD120	300	R MON 5E1
459	10	428	RO	AD120	300	R MON 5E1
461	3	451	RO	AD50	120	R MON 7A1
463	57	966	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O85, base + S (1sh)
464	8	6	RO			soil sample
470	21	180	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
471	5	10	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	Q
477	13	131	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample R
478	5	29	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
479	77	591	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC+	R
480	63	106	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
483	2	21	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
485	7	66	RO	2ndC	3rdC	
486	18	30	RO			soil sample
487	10	42	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
489	9	28	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
490	1	9	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
491	4	14	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Grog tempered.
492	3	30	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q small base
493	54	703	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	R Grog tempered, base
494	3	6	RO			soil sample
496	6	11	RO			soil sample
501	240	1101	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	C10, base
502	83	102	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
503	22	195	RO	Mid 1stC	2ndC	C10 includes base
508	1	35	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R small base
510	1	25	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
511	3	21	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R MON 3F
512	2	8	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
513	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
514	1	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
515	1	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
516	1	7	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R bead rim
517	1	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
518	1	2	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16, small bead rim
519	1	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
520	1	16	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R bead rim jar
521	1	9	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
522	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	JOIN WITH 616
523	2	13	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
524	1	23	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
525	1	8	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R bead rim jar
526	1	2	RO			S; 2ndC
527	1	8	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
528	1	20	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
529	1	18	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
530	1	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
531	1	15	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
532	2	30	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	FINE WARE
533	1	13	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
534	1	7	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
535	1	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R small everted rim
536	1	2	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R everted rim
537	1	2	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
538	1	13	RO			R; 2ndC
539	2	33	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
540	1	10	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
543	13	113	RO			Unidentified + S Drag 1831; 2ndC
545	12	240	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	R MON 3J
547	1	3	RO			S Drag 33; 2ndC
548	1	348	LIA; RO			O MON 5E or 7D; 1stC
549	1	3	RO			soil sample
550	1	106	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R MON 2A, hole in base, dots decoration
552	27	262	RO	AD70	200	Q flagon
556	1	7	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
557	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
558	1	312	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R flagon
562	26	815	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R base
563	3	19	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
565	3	4	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
571	4	16	RO			soil sample
572	2	34	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R16 MON 7A
575	6	16	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample R
578	5	92	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
580	6	44	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	O bead rim jar
581	1	95	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16 MON 2A
586	1	162	RO			S Drag 38?; early 2ndC
587	5	182	RO	AD70	150	R MON 4A1
589	1	7	RO			S; early 2ndC
591	3	13	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample R
592	12	84	RO			S (1 sh), some ?Iron Age; 2ndC
596	4	17	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
597	1	88	RO			S Drag 27; early 2ndC
600	3	35	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q FINE WARE
601	1	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
602	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	S
603	1	14	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
604	1	15	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
605	1	10	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
606	1	10	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
607	1	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
608	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
609	2	9	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
610	1	15	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
611	1	1	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
612	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	O
613	1	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
614	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
615	1	8	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
616	5	58	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q small base
621	18	101	RO	AD120	Early 3rdC	R MON 3J
624	53	179	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	soil sample C10
625	40	44	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
627	215	1184	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R/C10, base
628	98	151	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q small flagon
631	106	849	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
632	5	14	RO			soil sample
633	1	2	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	F45
645	2	63	RO			S; 2ndC
647	9	9	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
649	50	422	RO			Unidentified + S Drag 33; 2ndC
656	52	974	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	C10 (oxidised), jar
657	19	47	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
658	3	108	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O85
659	11	107	RO			R MON 2E1; 2ndC
660	1	2	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	O
661	2	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
662	4	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
663	67	475	RO			MIX + S (4 sh); later 2ndC
664	1	8	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
665	1	15	RO	Mid 2ndC	3rdc	BB2 everted rim jar or beaker
667	1	8	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	Q
668	2	10	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
674	4	12	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q FINE WARE
678	49	343	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R dish
680	2	113	RO	AD50	120	R16 MON 2G1
682	1	2	RO			soil sample
683	5	16	RO			S dish; early 2ndC
686	1	9	PM; MO	19thC	20thC	
687	7	272	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stc	O MON 7B
694	16	49	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
697	5	6	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
699	10	78	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R
709	1	6	RO			S cup; 2ndC
712	1	4	RO			soil sample
715	21	127	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R jar or bowl rim ; W21
718	222	3259	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	O85
721	138	2154	R	Late 1stC	2ndC	R base
722	47	91	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
723	170	229	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
724	3	16	RO			S; 2ndC
726	13	70	RO	AD50	120	R16 MON 7A + small bead rim

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
						vessel
729	1	73	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
736	27	166	RO	Late 2ndC	Early 3rdC	R16 MON 2D2
741	3	2	RO			soil sample
742	58	81	RO	AD70	120	R16 MON 2G
743	5	4	RO			soil sample
747	1	4	RO			soil sample
748	37	399	RO	AD50	100	MON 3A
751	1	109	RO			R16 MON 2E; 2ndC
754	1	614	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	W21 flagon
758	2	2	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R small everted rim
763	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
766	1	436	RO			S Drag 45; late 2ndC
768	1	137	RO	AD130	170	R16 MON 2A4, barbotine dots deco.
774	48	460	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R base
775	9	40	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16 MON 2A barbotine dots
778	2	2				soil sample
781	15	67	RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon base
782	20	238	RO			R16, dish + R MON 2C2 or 3 base; 3rdC
784	13	105	RO	AD120	200	R16 MON 3J, small
785	28	451	RO	Late 2ndC	Early 3rdC	Q flagon, rouletted base
789	4	495	RO	Mid 3rdC	Early 4thC	R MON 5A
790	3	3	RO			soil sample
791	32	403	RO	Mid 2ndC	Early 3rdC	O
797	24	107	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
798	39	254	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R16, small burnished flask
799	11	8	RO			soil sample
800	222	3060	RO	Mid 1stc	Mid 2ndC	R MON 3D, rouletted on shoulder
801	37	70	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
804	5	57	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	Q MON 1E5
806	14	110	RO			R16 small beaker; 2ndC
807	1	2	RO			soil sample
818	4	31	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
822	6	35	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
823	6	35	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O
824	39	88	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
825	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
826	3	26	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
827	2	12	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
828	5	40	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
834	15	148	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
835	1	12	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
838	10	67	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndC	Q MON 1E5 + BB2 + S Drag 1831
848	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
849	12	42	RO	Late 1stc	2ndc	R
850	2	9	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O
852	4	7	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O
853	1	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
858	80	746	RO			R base; 2ndC
859	18	27	RO			soil sample
860	27	54	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	soil sample
863	1	13	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O85
865	44	513	RO			R, base + S Drag 33; 2ndC
866	26	207	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	W21

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
867	6	176	RO	Mid 2ndC	Mid 3rdC	R MON 3J
868	1	388	RO	Late 2ndC	3rdC	R MON 5E1
883	6	6	LIA; RO	1stc	2ndC	
885	6	30	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R
887	12	653	RO	AD50	80	Q MON 1E5
888	2	50	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R bowl
893	1	2	RO			soil sample
894	31	299	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	W small flagon, deliberate holes
903	1	339	RO			S Drag 31; later 2ndC
907	44	201	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon
908	16	269	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R MON 1E5
909	20	56	RO	AD50	120	R16 MON 2G1, small
912	12	52	RO	Mid 1stc	Early 2ndC	O + R
917	5	52	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R
918	8	83	RO	Mid 1stc	Early 2ndC	R16 MON 7A, base
919	7	91	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	Q + R
920	6	30	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
926	109	397	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
927	1	1168	RO			S Lud. Tg; late 2ndC
928	28	10	RO			soil sample
931	33	142	RO	AD50	120	R16 MON 7A1
932	16	36	LIA; RO	1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16 MON 2G, small base
933	11	23	RO	AD70	100	R16 MON 2G
935	9	15	RO			O MON 2B2; late 1stC
936	182	336	LIA; RO	1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16 MON 2G + MON 7A1
938	25	140	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	Q + R
939	1	2	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
943	72	114	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16 MON 2A, dots decoration
946	1	14	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S Drag 36
947	3	47	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
948	1	194	RO	Late 2ndC	Mid 3rdC	R MON 2C
949	1	306	RO	AD120	200	R MON 1B
950	3	166	RO			S Drag 42; 2ndC
951	2	25	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R MON 7A2
952	2	25	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
953	2	17	RO	AD50	120	R MON 7A1
954	5	18	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R16
955	1	13	LIA; RO			R rim; 1stC
963	19	134	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	
964	4	31	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16
967	27	113	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	Q
968	2	17	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
970	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	soil sample Q
975	5	329	RO	AD50	130	Q flagon
976	4	872	RO			S 2 x Drag 18; later 1stC
983	1	2	RO			soil sample
989	2	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
990	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
991	2	14	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
992	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	O
993	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
994	10	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	O
995	10	548	RO	AD120	200	R MON 1B, holes in base
999	12	120	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R
1000	21	17	RO			soil sample
1003	33	236	RO	Mid 1stC-early 2nd	PM	R + S (2sh) Post-medieval sherd intrusive?

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
1004	7	66	RO			R16 small rouletted base; 2ndC
1005	24	126	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R (fine flint-tempered)
1015	1	2	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	O
1019	1	2	RO			soil sample
1023	98	79	RO	Late 2ndC	Early 3rdC	R small jar
1029	3	841	RO	Mid 2ndC	3rdC	R MON 5E1
1037	56	336	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	Q flagon
1038	3	64	RO	AD120	200	R MON 3J
1040	1	367	RO			S Drag 1831; earlier 2ndC
1041	34	228	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R small jar base
1046	15	385	RO	Mid 2ndC	3rdC	R MON 5F
1050	2	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
1055	4	10	RO	Mid 1stc	Early 2nd	R rim
1056	1	5	RO			S; late 1stC
1060	20	294	RO			R16 MON 2B or MON 2C8; Mid-late 1C or late 2-early 3C
1062	1	282	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R MON 7B
1064	1	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	O
1065	1	1	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
1066	6	107	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon rim
1075	1	7	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
1076	4	12	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
1086	3	14	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
1090	3	95	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O small base + S Drag 31
1091	1	9	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
1092	2	9	RO	Late 2ndC	Early 3rdC	S
1093	16	669	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R base
1094	2	344	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	S Drag 1831 + 1 sherd
1096	24	7	RO			soil sample
1097	2	316	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	MON 1E1
1101	40	461	RO	AD50	80	Q MON 1E5
1105	17	67	RO	AD120	200	MIX (MON 1E2, barbot. dots sherd included)
1106	9	422	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16 MON 7A2
1107	111	1925	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
1110	65	1534	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R bead rim jar
1114	84	1714	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R base
1115	8	31	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S
1116	1	244	RO			S Drag 1831; later 2ndC
1122	10	33	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
1134	5	202	RO			R base; 2ndC
1135	9	37	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
1138	51	400	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	
1147	5	26	RO	Mid 1stC	2ndC	
1149	55	321	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	W flagon
1150	60	29	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R fgw
1169	1	298	RO			S Drag 7980; late 2ndC (+)
1171	3	215	RO	AD80	120	R MON 13B1.1
1172	5	13	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
1173	23	128	RO	AD100	150?	R16 MON 2D(3.1)
1175	46	175	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	C10
1182	1	9	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
1189	1	255	RO	Mid 2ndC	3rdC	R MON 2C, small
1190	1	621	RO	3rdC	Mid 4thC	R MON 5A4 or 5A5
1208	6	310	RO	Late 3rdC	Mid 4thC	R MON 2C3
1214	6	31	RO			R; 2ndC
1220	1	16	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
1226	113	1414	RO			MIX + S Drag 31; 2ndC
1232	25	187	RO	AD50	120	R16 MON 2G1
1234	4	6	RO			soil sample R
1243	35	235	RO	AD80	120	R MON 13 B
1260	1	357	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R MON 3A
1261	1	8	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
1263	3	567	RO	Late 2ndC	3rdC	S Drag 32
1264	1	147	RO	Late 2nC	Early 3rdC	R MON 2A6
1275	12	58	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
1280	18	33	RO			R; 2ndC
1283	25	866	RO			R MON 1B; 2ndC
1286	5	53	RO	Late 2ndC	3rdC	S Drag 31
1304	89	285	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	Q flagon
1331	18	261	RO	AD50	120	O MON 2G1
1345	11	36	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	
1349	2	488	RO	AD120	200	R MON 1B
1350	19	54	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndC	F45
1351	65	144	RO	Late 3rdC	Mid 4thC	O with red ?colour-coat MON 2C
1357	44	413	RO	AD60	130	Q MON 1E2.5
1407	6	150	RO	AD120	170	BB2 dish, lattice decor.
1408	3	29	RO			R; 2ndC
1409	6	42	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	
1420	1	2	RO			soil sample
1423	8	97	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
1426	1	9	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
1427	1	4	RO			soil sample
ARC NBR98						
10004	146	493	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX (R + Q rim MON 1E5) + S (12 sherds)
10016	1	15	MD	11thC	12thC?	
10025	23	122	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q + W
10028	83	646	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R + W
10030	88	374	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
10040	3	244	RO	Late 2ndC	Early 3rdC	R MON 2C6
10044	1	267	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R16 MON 3J (variant)
10045	15	223	LIA; RO			R MON 7B1, stamped on base; 1stC
10046	33	90	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R16, small vessel
10049	3	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
10051	7	47	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O85 rim + S (1 sherd)
10057	6	52	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
10070	5	329	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	Q flagon
10090	5	12	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10091	59	158	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	MIX (incl. Q rim MON 1E5, W21 flagon neck, R16 small beaker)
10092	13	71	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 4J1??
10097	22	90	LIA; RO			FLINT TEMP, includes soil sample material; 1stC
10098	21	107	RO	AD45	80	Q MON 1E5
10099	2	132	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R16 base
10101	25	124	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G1
10102	56	354	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R MON 7B1 plus soil sample material
10107	19	61	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	MIX
10116	7	46	RO			R16, small jar or beaker; 2ndC
10122	63	575	RO	Early	Mid 2ndC	W flagon

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
				2ndC		
10127	4	84	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndc	R MON 2I
10141	30	362	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	O40, tankard
10150	22	149	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIA + R, includes soil sample material
10159	8	18	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	MIX
10160	5	17	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10165	1	326	RO	AD50	100	R MON 2B
10177	5	8	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10193	2	60	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	
10202	4	382	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R MON 3A2.2
10218	3	14	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
10223	1	7	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10225	2	476	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	MON 3A2
10228	3	7	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R16 + S (1 sh - Drag 27)
10233	30	125	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
10234	8	26	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10235	1	51	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10237	86	148	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
10245	1	16	IA?			FLINT TEMP.
10261	25	146	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
10267	14	151	LIA; RO	1stC	Early 2ndC	Q MON 1E5 + M21
10276	8	27	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	Q + R
10279	1	4	RO			soil sample
10290	1	1	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
10312	11	72	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R+ O85
10351	50	125	LIA; RO			MIX; 1stC
10368	19	26	RO			R16, small jar or beaker; 2ndC
10373	17	66	RO			MIX; 2ndC
10377	32	180	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon base
10406	1	16	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	R
10414	16	129	RO			MIX; 2ndC
10422	8	26	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	Q + R
10425	40	197	RO			MIX; 1stC
10429	30	297	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	Q MON 1E2
10435	15	59	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	MIX
10436	51	153	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10439	136	528	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	MIX (incl. R MON 3L) + S (Drag 18 + 7sh)
10448	1	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10453	1	10	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10456	58	190	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10458	165	466	LIA; RO	1stC	Early 2ndC	R
10460	42	139	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
10464	75	126	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R MON 7A
10469	3	7	RO			soil sample
10472	1	1	RO			soil sample
10481	100	325	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R
10488	1	10	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R rim
10492	19	82	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	MIX, includes soil sample material
10493	48	168	RO	Mid 3rdC	4thC	O MON 2C3
10509	1	13	LIA; RO			R; 1stC
10511	72	186	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
10515	7	34	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
10521	3	11	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
10523	4	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
10538	71	730	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R jar
10542	24	138	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	MIX incl. MON 7A (R16), 1 bead rim jar and 1 O85
10556	15	14	RO			soil sample
10558	1	8	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
10562	2	24	RO	Mid 2ndC	3rdC	R MON 3J
10563	85	384	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	Q
10564	79	185	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
10566	2	281	RO			S Drag 18; late 1stC
10570	57	30 3	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	MIX + S Unidentified fabric + S (Drag 1831 + 18 - 6 sh)
10571	1	322	RO	Early 2ndC	Early 3rdC	R MON 5E3.1
10572	1	246	RO	Late 2ndC	Mid 3rdC	R MON 2C6, rouletted on shoulder
10580	18	330	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R MON 4C
10588	94	130	RO			MIX; 2ndC?
10597	319	351	RO			MIX; 2ndC
10601	86	322	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10602	3	39	RO			R16 small base; 2ndC
10606	20	19	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	
10610	1	512	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	W21 flagon
10614	892	4483	RO	Mid 2ndC	3rdC	MIX + S (incl. 4 Drag 18 - total=49 sh)
10618	7	39	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10624	78	943	RO			MON 3J; 2ndC
10628	30	82	LIA; RO			FLINT TEMP; 1stC
10631	3	6	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10632	6	78	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon base
10640	13	486	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R MON 3A2r
10645	2	78	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S Drag 1831
10647	29	24	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	small beaker
10649	31	195	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G1
10650	10	19	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q, R, soil sample
10652	22	88	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R bead rim jar
10654	9	29	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	soil sample
10657	10	34	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	MIX
10662	1	9	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10664	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q, soil sample
10665	6	6	RO			soil sample
10667	10	40	RO			R16 beaker; 2ndC
10672	85	555	RO			MIX (incl. R16 small vessel); 2ndC
10673	31	55	RO			R; 2ndC
10674	80	149	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10675	37	79	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10676	16	671	RO			R16, bowl imitation Drag 37; 2ndC
10678	4	338	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	Q flagon
10679	8	9	RO			soil sample
10683	28	219	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R small jar
10691	19	174	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R small jar
10693	1	12	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10701	1	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
10711	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R small rim
10713	7	52	RO			MIX; 2ndC
10714	51	196	RO			R; 2ndC
10719	4	262	RO	AD110	300	R MON 5E1 or 2
10726	1	25	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10730	7	18	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	FLINT TEMP.

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
10734	97	510	RO			MIX incl. MON 1E5; 2ndC
10737	1	710	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	W21 flagon
10738	8	12	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	FLINT TEMP.
10742	70	163	RO	Mid 2ndC	Early 3rdC	R MON 2D base
10746	3	399	RO			S Drag 1831; mid 2ndC
10757	4	11	RO			soil sample
10760	4	69	RO			R16; 2ndC?
10769	49	124	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G
10770	18	22	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	R, soil sample
10792	76	176	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	O beaker
10799	1	532	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	W21, flagon
10803	90	444	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	C10
10808	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
10811	21	57	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	MIX
10812	1	4	RO			soil sample
10815	12	10	RO			soil sample
10816	103	290	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	O
10817	21	10	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
10818	2	14	LIA; RO			R; 1stC
10820	3	17	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
10828	100	265	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	W flagon
10829	20	5	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q, soil sample
10830	1	2	RO			soil sample
10832	8	26	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	
10840	1	225	RO			S Lud Tg; early 2ndC
10842	41	100	RO			small jar or beaker; 2ndC
10844	1	3	RO			soil sample
10847	20	49	RO			MIX incl. S (1 sh); 2ndC
10849	10	11	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10850	6	7	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
10861	5	7	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10865	28	131	RO	Late 2ndC	Mid 3rdC	R MON 2D2
10867	11	95	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	MIX
10868	7	17	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10869	16	35	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
10872	5	350	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	Q MON 1E5 or 1E2.4
10877	120	67	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	Q small jar or beaker
10879	60	230	RO	AD70	150	R16
10880	1	1	RO			soil sample
10881	8	14	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
10894	10	76	RO			MIX; 2ndC
10895	6	37	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	R, soil sample
10900	1	9	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10901	3	7	RO			soil sample
10902	1	6	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10916	5	75	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10917	110	63	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10923	1	2	RO			soil sample
10924	52	243	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R dish + Q
10925	32	150	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10926	5	5	RO			soil sample
10938	1	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
10940	7	100	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R MON 3H
10946	34	751	RO	AD50	140	R MON 3L2 or 3L7
10948	15	417	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	W21 flagon base
10950	5	285	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R
10952	16	69	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G1

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
10956	43	369	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	W21 flagon base
10960	2	3	RO			soil sample
10965	15	248	RO			MIX; 2ndC
10966	8	52	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	MIX
10973	11	172	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S Drag 18
10974	44	64	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
10975	12	72	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R jar base
10976	9	39	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC?	R soil sample
10978	2	9	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC?	soil sample
10982	10	124	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	W21
10983	28	66	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R16
10989	12	233	RO			R16 base; 2ndC
10993	18	54	RO	Mid 2ndC	Early 3rdC	R flaring rim
10998	5	55	RO	AD50	120	R16 MON 7A
11000	10	2	?			
11001	94	2734	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	R90 base
11002	5	19	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
11003	1	370	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	R bowl
11005	69	128	RO	AD70	170/190	R MON 2A, barbotine dots décor.
11010	21	38	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	Includes soil sample material
11013	7	15	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
11016	65	117	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	
11019	170	1361	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R
11021	4	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11022	4	358	RO	Mid 2ndC	Early 3rdC	W21
11027	3	7	RO			soil sample
11028	12	205	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R dish
11029	16	291	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O85 base
11030	43	565	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R flaring rim jar
11031	4	50	RO			R small vessel; 2ndC
11047	1	10	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	soil sample
11054	7	9	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
11055	11	15	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R16, soil sample
11056	136	162	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G
11057	60	361	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon base
11060	11	457	LIA; RO			R MON 4C1; 1stC
11061	3	6	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	R
11067	58	1025	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R bead rim jar
11071	55	460	RO			MIX incl. 1MON 5E2 and 1 jar + S (Drag 36 + Cu 15); 2ndC
11073	28	101	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
11074	5	18	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
11076	1	11	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	O
11077	11	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11081	11	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R + S (1sh)
11082	1	198	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S Drag 36
11084	100	566	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	C10 bead rim jar
11085	12	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11086	103	171	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G1
11088	87	342	LIA; RO			R MON 3A1 or 2; 1stC
11094	34	157	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G1
11099	2	326	RO	AD43	120	R16 MON 7A1
11101	40	403	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16
11102	2	3	RO			R, soil sample
11103	8	298	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	Q flagon + S (1 sh)
11109	94	1298	RO	2ndC	Early 3rdC	R MON 3A
11111	1	229	RO	Early	Mid 2ndC	R jar

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
				2ndC		
11116	16	74	IA			FLINT TEMP.
11121	62	590	RO			MIX incl. 1 R16 small jar or beaker + 1 bowl/jar + 1 dish; 2ndC
11122	12	7	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11123	90	148	LIA; RO			O small bead rim jar; 1stC
11132	2	1	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
11155	160	561	LIA; RO	1stC	Mid 2ndC	R everted rim jar + S (1 sh)
11156	1	434	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R dish
11157	1	358	RO	2ndC	3rdC	R MON 1A or B, rouletted
11160	55	46	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11164	109	331	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R lid
11166	2	12	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	soil sample
11169	1	2	RO			soil sample
11170	47	184	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16, carinated flask
11172	56	98	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G1
11174	13	144	RO	AD43	120	R16 MON 7A1
11176	9	50	RO			MIX jar or bowl + fragment lid; 2ndC
11177	2	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11180	38	18	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16
11181	4	12	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
11184	26	145	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	O small jar
11187	11	39	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	Q
11191	5	26	LIA; RO			MIX; 1stC
11198	9	423	RO	AD110	210/300	R MON 5E2
11199	5	4	RO			soil sample
11200	80	275	LIA; RO	1stC	Early 2ndC	R small jar base
11207	109	759	RO			R pedestal jar; mid 1stC
11208	200	341	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	R, soil sample
11209	30	353	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R flagon
11210	3	9	RO			soil sample
11212	30	101	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	Q MON 1E2 + S (Drag 18 + 9 sh)
11217	25	396	RO			R dish; 2ndC
11218	1	1	RO			soil sample
11219	50	108	RO			O small beaker?; 2ndC
11221	10	140	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G1
11222	1	251	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S Drag 18
11223	17	626	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	GROG TEMP. base
11225	10	79	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX + S (Drag 1831 + 1 sh)
11227	9	73	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R bead rim jar + R16 + S (2 sh)
11228	58	194	LIA; RO			R base; 1stC
11233	142	264	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon base
11234	4	4	RO			soil sample
11236	44	179	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	MIX R16 MON 7A1 + bowl
11240	11	18	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	W + S (1 sh)
11241	100	200	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	W flagon
11247	9	208	RO	AD80	120	R MON 13 B1.1
11249	66	45	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O small vessel
11253	45	126	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
11254	11	7	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11255	14	81	RO	AD43	120	R16 MON 7A1
11257	104	100	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R bowl
11258	1	1	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11259	61	51	RO			R16 small beaker? Decoration; 2ndC
11260	51	17	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R16, soil sample

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
11265	50	195	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R dish
11267	13	171	RO	AD70	130	R16 bowl, hole in base
11269	6	12	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
11273	95	841	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R bowl or jar
11274	13	48	RO	AD50	120	MIX incl. 1 MON 7A1
11279	49	117	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 4H or 2F
11280	4	1	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
11283	104	735	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R 1 rim dish + 1 base (jar?)
11284	39	91	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11288	79	819	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O85
11289	10	11	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	Soil sample
11294	57	115	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon
11298	218	691	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	R MON 3J, lattice decoration
11300	53	31	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC?	R, SOIL SAMPLE
11301	49	125	RO			R small beaker; 2ndC
11304	5	9	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
11305	1	13	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon mouth
11307	1	152	RO			S Drag 1831; early 2ndC
11310	1	1	RO			soil sample
11311	6	8	RO	Mid 1stC	2ndC	R16, soil sample
11314	39	796	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R dish
11316	3	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11317	29	303	LIA; RO			R small bead rim jar with cordons; 1stC
11346	79	1058	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O85 base, impressed décor.
11347	24	36	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O85, soil sample
11348	42	86	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R16 small base
11356	35	33	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11359	33	141	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R small jar or beaker
11362	151	356	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R jar?
11364	28	52	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11367	1	3	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
11368	27	424	RO	AD60	150	W flagon
11370	30	123	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	O small beaker
11371	6	5	RO			O, soil sample
11372	1	127	RO	AD70	150	R MON 5B3/4, small holes in base
11376	178	189	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	Q MON 1E5
11377	1	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11381	79	340	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R jar?
11384	2	3	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
11393	50	466	LIA; RO			C10 base; 1stC
11394	13	13	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
11395	3	86	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O tiny fragments stuck in mud
11411	1	299	RO			S Drag 1831; early 2ndC
11412	2	2	RO			soil sample
11413	132	217	RO	AD70	150	R16 jar or beaker
11414	12	16	RO			soil sample
11419	51	176	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R base
11422	18	50	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
11426	6	15	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q + S (3 sh)
11428	1	10	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon base
11434	16	63	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	R, soil sample
11437	19	212	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R 2 bases
11438	15	26	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11439	20	28	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11441	100	314	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	W21 flagon (no rim)
11442	7	278	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	O dish

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
11443	51	105	RO	AD70	150	O small beaker + R lid
11451	22	55	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11452	31	283	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R bowl
11453	188	1568	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R jar
11459	16	277	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon (no rim)
11463	1	345	RO			S Drag 36; 2ndC
11470	34	250	RO	AD45	80	Q MON 1E5.5
11471	5	7	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11472	39	63	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16
11473	96	231	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16 bowl ?, rouletted
11479	62	283	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	W flagon
11480	2	144	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC+	Q flagon neck + 1 small bead rim jar
11488	20	17	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
11489	74	212	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	O flagon base
11491	10	93	RO	AD43	120	O MON 7A1
11497	1	78	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	base
11503	12	39	LIA; RO			R; 1stC
11508	18	63	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	MIX
11512	21	1197	RO	AD40	70	R MON 4C
11513	5	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11516	19	97	LIA; RO	1stC	Mid 2ndC	R small base
11521	18	253	RO	AD43	120	R16 MON 7A1
11522	115	207	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R16 small beaker
11523	1	1	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
11524	10	166	RO			MIX incl. W MON 1E1.4; 2ndC
11532	1	302	RO			S Drag 1831; late 1stC
11534	13	22	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G
11551	8	7	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
11552	209	137	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G1
11554	80	282	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon base
11555	7	5	RO			O, soil sample
11556	4	278	RO			S Drag 18; late 1stC
11560	62	181	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G1, includes soil sample material
11565	12	43	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
11572	23	106	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX + S (2sh)
11575	2	20	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	S
11593	10	22	LIA; RO	1stC	Early 2ndC	MIX
11595	51	262	RO	AD50	150	R16 1 MON 2G1 + 1 beaker?
11602	17	266	RO	AD43	120	R16 MON 7A1
11604	88	173	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
11605	3	5	RO			O, SOIL SAMPLE
11609	4	16	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
11612	6	36	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX + S (Drag 27)
11614	17	108	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R bead rim jar
11616	7	87	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
11622	188	431	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon base
11624	140	292	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R dish
11632	1	7	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	
11633	54	142	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R16 base
11641	186	1601	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R bowl/jar
11642	37	129	RO	AD50	150	R lid
11646	43	73	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	MIX
11655	21	67	RO			MIX; 2ndC
11665	8	38	LIA; RO			1stC
11666	10	254	RO	AD43	120	R16 MON 7A1

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
11667	5	180	RO	Mid 2ndC	Early 3rdC	R16 MON 2C
11672	14	215	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S Drag 36
11675	31	83	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
11676	3	21	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC?	
11677	2	11	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
11678	1	33	RO			S Drag 31; later 2ndC
11680	26	471	RO	Early 2ndC	Mid 2ndC	Q MON 1E2.2
11683	33	32	RO	Mid 1stC	2ndC	MIX
11686	28	94	IA			FLINT TEMP.
11690	14	27	RO			Unidentified + S (Drag 1831); 2ndC
11693	5	18	LIA; RO			MIX; 1stC
11701	11	28	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
11703	3	12	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
11704	60	240	RO	AD43	70	R MON 7B1
11705	101	336	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon base
11711	31	73	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC?	R, soil sample
11712	38	172	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R16 MON 2A
11714	11	29	LIA; RO	1stC	Early 2nd	R bead rim jar?
11733	1	58	RO			O MON 2E, small; 2ndC
11734	34	111	RO	AD80	120	R MON 13B1.1
11735	1	86	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	R dish
11748	4	261	RO	AD43	120	R16 MON 7A1
11749	40	204	RO	Late 2ndC	Early 3rdC	R16 MON 2C8
11753	8	45	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	
11754	3	4	RO			soil sample
11758	30	36	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	R soil sample
11760	1	292	RO			S Drag 1517; late 1stC
11764	67	259	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	MIX incl. MON 1B + S (2 sh)
11767	3	12	LIA; RO			MIX; 1stC?
11774	75	135	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G1
11782	1	8	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R dish
11787	43	320	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	C10 jar
11788	1	12	LIA; RO			R; 1stC
11792	21	58	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R dish?
11805	75	126	RO	AD70	150	R16 small jar or beaker
11824	7	15	RO			R, soil sample
11831	17	45	LIA; RO			R, 2 bead rim jars; 1stC
11837	69	276	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R MON 3A1/2, small
11841	14	115	LIA; RO			MIX; 1stC
11843	8	11	RO			O, soil sample
11844	30	164	RO	Mid 1stC	Mid 2ndC	O MON 4J
11853	1	22	LIA			(R) base
11857	5	17	RO	AD70	130	MIX incl. 1 R16 carinated bowl
11861	1	12	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	S Drag 1517
11865	44	262	RO	AD43	120	R MON 7A1
11866	42	412	RO	AD 70	150	W21 MON 1E1
11868	6	35	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R
11871	1	219	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16 small beaker/flask
11885	5	250	RO	AD70	130	R16 MON 2G1
11895	3	10	RO			soil sample
11901	1	198	RO			S Drag 36; early 2ndC
11909	1	3	IA			
11932	5	14	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q
11941	10	28	LIA; RO			FLINT TEMP.; 1stC?
11952	67	475	RO	AD45	80	Q MON 1E5
11955	2	127	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	R16 MON 1B7

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Early Date	Late Date	Comments
11963	32	976	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R
11964	2	5	RO			soil sample
11965	1	131	RO	AD130	170	R16 MON 2A4, small, rouletted
11967	1	67	RO			S Drag 27; earlier 2ndC
11981	3	307	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC	Q flagon without rim
11988	90	379	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	Q MON 1E51/2
11999	110	233	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	O small globular beaker, rouletted
12000	2	1	RO			soil sample
12001	2	382	RO	AD70	150	W21 flagon
12003	146	1134	RO	Mid 1stC	Late 1stC	R small bead rim jar + pedestal jar
12004	14	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
12014	1	4	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
12018	4	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
12019	7	579	RO	AD40	70	R MON 4C5/6
12021	5	239	RO	AD43	120	O MON 7A1
12023	70	652	RO	AD 120	200	R MON 5D4
12024	2	9	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S
12033	1	246	RO	Late 1stC	Early 2ndC	S Drag 18
12036	13	24	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
12039	2	16	RO	AD70	150	Q
12048	16	64	LIA			(R)
12049	1	54	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	M20 rim, herringbone stamp
12050	89	174	RO	Mid 2ndC	Late 2ndC	R16 small beaker (MON 2A?)
12054	2	5	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
12067	20	199	RO	Late 1stC	Mid 2ndC	R16 MON 2H
12074	1	1	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	O
12076	1	7	IA			
12080	32	427	RO	AD70	150	W21 flagon
12105	15	178	RO	Late 1stC	2ndC	R small base
12106	9	209	RO	AD150	250	R MON 5F3.9
12109	5	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
12112	34	122	RO	AD80	120	R MON 13B1.1
12117	1	6	IA			FLINT TEMP.
12123	2	86	RO	AD70	170	R MON 3F1.3
12125	124	479	RO	AD45	80	Q MON 1E5
12128	90	161	RO			O small beaker, rouletted; 2ndC
12151	95	368	RO	Mid 1stC	Early 2ndC	R MON 3A
12155	1	470	RO	AD43	70	R MON 7B1
12167	3	14	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	MIX
12172	19	160	IA?			
12173	12	16	LIA; RO	1stC	Early 2ndC	MIX incl. MON 2G
12177	10	23	LIA; RO			FLINT TEMP.; 1stC
12179	4	6	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	R
12191	79	250	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	Q flagon
12192	7	342	RO	AD45	70	W21 MON 1E3.1
12194	125	712	RO	AD45	80	W MON 1E5
12205	6	22	LIA; RO	1stC	2ndC	
12214	12	74	LIA; RO	1stC	3rdC/	soil sample
12224	1	2	RO			soil sample

Notes: All five figures numbers have been assigned to contexts from ARC NBR 98.

Fabric codes are current OAU codes: CAT equivalents are given where possible and National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are also given, where appropriate, in brackets in bold: e.g. (**KOL CC**).

C10 shell-tempered fabrics R69

F	fine (eg colour-coated) wares, general code	No direct CAT equivalent
F45	Cologne colour-coated ware	No direct CAT equivalent (**KOL CC**)
M20	white mortarium fabrics, general code	No direct CAT equivalent
O	oxidised coarse wares, general code	No direct CAT equivalent
O40	Severn Valley ware	No direct CAT equivalent
O85	Patchgrove ware	R68
Q	white-slipped fabrics, general code	No direct CAT equivalent
R	reduced coarse wares, general code	No direct CAT equivalent
R16	'Upchurch type' fine grey ware	R16
S	samian ware general code	No direct CAT equivalent, see separate samian ware assessment for individual sources
W	white wares, general code	No direct CAT equivalent
W21	Verulamium white ware	R15

Table 1.2: Burials (indicated by sub-group numbers) by approximate ceramic date. This is based on graves with urns and ?grave goods only and does not list graves dated only by sherds incidentally incorporated into grave fills.

Approximate Date Range					
Phase 1	**Phase 2**	**Phase 3**	**Phase 4**	**Phase 5**	
Cremations					
107	139	42	56		
185	307	63	88		
237	423	68	411		
10489	498	71	488		
10686	655	77	1180		
11058	750	91			
11205	1071	130			
11510	1193	178			
11613?	10568	224			
11700	10802	228			
11800	10921	236			
11994?	10943	238			
12016	11052	239			
	11097	260			
	11166	281			
	11261	290			
	11271	298			
	11277	299			
	11402	332			
	11455	354			
	11519	355			
	11529	410			
	11549	450			
	11599	507			
		554			
		564			
		588			
		599			
		620			
		629			
		672			
		716			
		719			
		772			
		856			
		998			
		1001			
		1069			

Approximate Date Range					
Phase 1	**Phase 2**	**Phase 3**	**Phase 4**	**Phase 5**	
		1070			
		1132			
		10282			
		10595			
		10626			
		10669			
		10703			
		10789			
		10813			
		10824			
		10837			
		10871			
		10875			
		10912			
		10953			
		10971			
		10979			
		10986			
		11007			
		11014			
		11017			
		11025			
		11064			
		11069			
		11079			
		11106			
		11118			
		11161			
		11186			
		11197			
		11214			
		11231			
		11238			
		11244			
		11281			
		11286			
		11296			
		11312			
		11344			
		11353			
		11360			
		11365			
		11406			

Approximate Date Range					
Phase 1	**Phase 2**	**Phase 3**	**Phase 4**	**Phase 5**	
		11407			
		11408			
		11416			
		11457			
		11475			
		11486			
		11598			
		11618			
		11636			
		11637			
		11802			
		11960			
		12152			
13	***24***	***94***	***5***	***-***	***TOTAL***
9.6	***17.9***	***69.1***	***3.7***		***% Cremations***
Inhumations					
749?	284	193	191	734	
890	891	253	444	1120	
956	895	409	474?	1146	
1088	910?	541	648	1183	
1098	929	727	793	10454	
1222	1009	752	901		
10162	1126	814	1045		
10203	1200	836	1136		
10214	1287	869	10037		
10484	10430	878	10522		
10636	10507	944	10715 ?		
11226	10533	969	10862		
11465	10612	981	11670		
11835	10766	1017	12034		
11864	10796	1067			
12010	11559	1184			
12062	11741	1198			
	11847	1199			
	11850	1225			
	11882	1387			
	12083	10041			
	12115	10076			
	12174	10106			
		10119			
		10374			
		10590			

Approximate Date Range					
Phase 1	**Phase 2**	**Phase 3**	**Phase 4**	**Phase 5**	
		10680			
		10712			
		10963			
		11090			
		11192			
		11477			
		11584			
		11644			
		11653			
		11663			
		11673			
		11681			
		11791			
		11854			
		11897			
		12076			
17	***23***	***42***	***14***	***5***	***TOTAL***
15.9	***22.4***	***43.9***	***13.1***	***4.7***	***% Inhumations***

Table 1.3: Quantification of well-preserved pottery vessels by major vessel class

	Condition category				
Vessel Class	**A or B**	**AC or BC**	**C**	**Total no. (Approx.)**	**% A-C**
Cremations					
Urn	1	1	3	88	5.7
Liquid container	2	2	7	52	21.2
Drinking vessel	4	3	11	68	26.5
Open form	10	5	5	49	40.8
Other types	2	2	1	26	19.2
Subtotal	19	13	27	283	20.8
Inhumations					
Liquid container	5	2	11	48	37.5
Drinking vessel	6	6	23	65	60.0
Open form	15	4	7	41	63.4
Other types	1	-	4	10	50.0
Subtotal	27	12	45	164	51.2

Condition codes: A = complete (includes complete but broken vessels); B = deliberately damaged but otherwise complete; C = at least 80% complete.

APPENDIX 3 - CERAMICS

3.1 Assessment of the Prehistoric Pottery

by Alistair Barclay

Introduction

3.1.1 A total of 16 sherds of later prehistoric pottery were found along the Nashenden Valley, although no pottery was recovered from the detailed excavation. The pottery is of mid to late Iron Age (MLIA) date. It includes only small groups of pottery and relatively few diagnostic forms. Most of the pottery comes from pits with a small number of sherds recovered from posthole fills.

3.1.2 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

3.1.3 All of the material was examined. The assemblage was quantified by count and weight and a note was made of principal fabrics, forms and decoration. Spot dates were based on the presence of diagnostic forms and particular fabrics. Middle to Late Iron Age (MLIA) fabrics can be flint or sand tempered, while glauconitic sand is more typical of the Late Iron Age (LIA) but not exclusive to this period.

Quantification

3.1.4 Table 1.1 gives a breakdown of the total assemblage by context. The pottery is of MLIA date based on forms and fabrics.

Table 1.1: Quantification and breakdown of the assemblage of prehistoric pottery by context

Context	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
(53+300) 14	11	204 g	MLIA	Includes base with slight foot ring. Glauconitic fabrics
(51+900) 36	5	17 g	IA?	Pot or fired clay. Shell fabric
Total	16	221 g		

Provenance

3.1.5 Feature 13, fill 14, contained 11 sherds of MLIA pottery that included part of a base. Ditch 34, fill 36, contained five shell-tempered sherds of probable Iron Age date.

Conservation

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

Comparative material

3.1.7 There is relatively little published material from this area of Kent. Similar forms and fabrics occur at the excavated settlement site at White Horse Stone and reference should be made to this assemblage. Other published assemblages with comparable material are known from east Kent (Cunliffe 1974).

Potential for further work

3.1.8 It is recommended that a minimum record is made of the entire group, while the larger groups should be recorded in more detail.

Bibliography

Cunliffe, B, 1974, Iron Age communities in Britain

APPENDIX 4 - ASSESSMENT OF CERAMICS

4.1 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

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

Introduction

4.1.1 This report assesses all of the prehistoric and Roman pottery from the White Horse Stone principal site excavations and watching brief. The total assemblage (9259 sherds, 110 kg) includes pottery of early Neolithic through to Roman date. However, the majority of the pottery is of Iron Age date (8065, 101 kg). Table 1.1.1 presents a breakdown of the total assemblage by site and period. The major elements of the assemblage include the association of Earlier Neolithic pottery with settlement activity, including a number of buildings and land surface sealed by colluvium, the association of later Neolithic pottery groups with pit deposits and a large assemblage of early Iron Age pottery associated with an extensive open settlement, a smithy, funerary deposits and a colluvium sealed cultivation horizon. The pottery dating agrees with four radiocarbon dates obtained for the early Neolithic house (NZA-11463-4) and two funerary deposits (GU-9088-9).

4.1.2 The assemblage was collected in order to contribute to a number of the original Fieldwork Event Aims (see Section 2.2.1 - aims 1, 4, 6-7, 10-11 and 13). The overall assemblage from the White Horse Stone group of sites is likely to make a considerable contribution to the understanding of ceramic development in north Kent, on which comparative studies with other areas of the county and adjacent regions can be based. The important context associations for the Neolithic pottery will allow for a greater understanding of the complementary settlement evidence for the so-called Medway megaliths. The association of pottery with cereal remains, a house and radiocarbon dates is of national importance for understanding the beginnings of agriculture and for establishing a tighter chronological framework. The large assemblage of EIA is likely to become the `type` assemblage for this area of Kent. Its characterisation will greatly increase the understanding of early 1st millennium ceramics in Kent. There are many similarities with east Kent and the suggestion of cultural links with the adjacent area of France. This assemblage has great research potential and could be used to address all of the academic issues outlined in the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group's policy document for The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery (1995).

Methodology

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

Quantification

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

Table 1.1.1 gives a summary quantity by site and period

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

Codes for all tables:

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

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

Table 1.1.2: A quantification of all Prehistoric and Roman pottery from ARC WHS

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

Context	Special-Num	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
2129		1	11g	EIA	F
2132		4	7g	EIA	FA
2136		6	21g	EIA	FA
2137		8	42g	EIA	FA
2139		14	77g	EIA?	A,AF
2140		14	34g	EIA	A,AF.
2142		3	132g	EIA	A,F. Burnished jar.
2144		8	38g	EIA	S,F.
2148		1	2g	EIA	F. Rim frag.
2152		2	21g	EIA	F. Flint gritted base frag.
2157		1	5g	LIA; ERO?	A. Rim frag.
2162		2	6g	IA	AF
2164		14	59g	EIA	F,S
2168		5	17g	EIA	FA
2169		10	189g	EIA	FA
2172		13	300g	EIA	F,A,S. Burnished EIA ves. Residual MLBA sherd with boss.
2185		158	1561g	EIA	A,AF.Some LBA forms. Part of a red finish bowl. Tripartite ves.
2186		54	711g	EIA?	AF,A.
2187		10	157g	EIA	F,FA.
2189		50	60g	EIA	A,FA. Cabled rim
2193		1	2g	EIA	AF.
2195		9	25g	EIA	AF.
2197		5	8g	EIA	FA.
2199		14	86g	EIA; RO	Residual LBAEIA
2206		4	26g	EIA	FA.,AF.
2208		1	5g	EIA	FA
2210		61	4767g	EIA	FA. Rounded jars, squared and faring rims, red finish sherd, sherds with rusticated slips.
2212		43	1821g	EIA	FA,F.Rounded jars, upright squared rim. Rim from tripartite bowl.
2224		18	203g	EIA	FA,A.Outturned rim.
2225		1	8g	EIA	FA
2230		1	22g	EIA	FA
2232		6	34g	EIA	FA,AF
2233		21	188g	EIA	S,A
2242		4	14g	EIA	S,SA
2243		9	30g	EIA	F,FA. Simple rim.
2245		1	13g	EIA	FA
2247		4	76g	EIA	F
2248		28	55g	EIA	A,F,S
2250		11	44g	RO	?residual LBAEIA possibly all Roman
2251		3	12g	RO	A,F. One sherd of Roman
2252		1	20g	IA	AF
2253		24	210g	EIA?	F,FA.
2255		2	30g	RO	IA rim, R base.
2256		5	114g	EIA	F
2257		24	129g	EIA	F,AF
2258		1	11g	EIA	FA
2259		1	12g	EIA	F
2261		303	5027g	EIA	F. Sherds from large storage vessels. Shouldered jars, squared rims, one cabled dec.
2262		6	9g	EIA	F
2263		31	292g	EIA	F,A. Bipartite cup/bowl plus jar
2264		10	420g	EIA	F,FA. Tripartite bowl frags
2265		2	30g	EIA	F
2267		3	49g	EIA	F,S
2268		3	36g	EIA?	A. Burnished sherds
2274		1	125g	EIA	F. Tripartite bowl frags
2278		7	58g	EIA?	FA,A
2280		95	1688g	EIA	F,FA,S
2282		1	5g	EIA	FA
2297		23	90g	EIA	AF. Bowl frags
2298		1	4g	EIA?	AF Rim frags
2299		1	6g	EIA?	AF

Context	Special-Num	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
2301		1	30g	EIA	AS
2309		1	14g	EIA	S
2311		8	54g	EIA	S,F
2316		4	7g	EIA	F
2320		2	19g	EIA?	FA. Base frag
2321		8	47g	EIA	S. jar rim
2331		8	13g	EIA	F
2333		16	78g	EIA?	F,A
2334		21	33g	EIA	F,FA
2335		10	55g	EIA	AB,AF. Rim frags.
2341		1	18g	EIA	F
2342		59	561g	EIA	AF,S. Sherds from tripartite vessels. Flared rims and pedestal bases
2344		1	12g	EIA	FA. Shoulder from tripartite bowl.
2353		6	8g	EIA	FA
2371		51	213g	EIA?	AB,F. Some shoulder frags from angular vessels.
2383		1	20g	EIA	ABF. Finger tip on shoulder.
2389		6	19g	EIA?	ABF
2393		5	79g	EIA	F,S,A. Fine ware burnished bowl
2399		8	40g	EIA	A,F.
2401		32	376g	EIA	ABF,AF. Flat rim, rounded shouldered vessels, tripartite vessels.
2406		10	58g	EIA	F,FA.
2412		1	4g	EIA	FA
2418		20	70g	EIA	FA,F.
2420		11	109g	EIA	F,FA. Burnished round shoulder.
2422		21	220g	EIA	F,S. Rounded shoulder
2427		9	60g	EIA	F.Flared rim
2431		50	359g	EIA	F,FAB. Linear dec sherd. Tripartite bowl with rounded shoulder.
2439		2	7g	EIA	S,F
2441		26	323g	EIA	ABF.
2449		7	36g	EIA	PFeF. Fabric with iron pellets could be MIA??
2455		17	50g	EIA	F,ABF
2467		1	1g	IA	F. Crucible or refired pot sherd
2471		1	5g	EIA	F
2473		2	20g	EIA?	ABF,F
2475		1	21g	EIA	F
2477		1	11g	EIA	ABF. Burnished flat rim
2491		2	3g	EIA	PFeF- later fabric??
2493		3	14g	EIA?	ABF,S
2499		5	11g	EIA?	AF
2501		1	4g	EIA?	ABF
2503		6	18g	EIA?	ABF,AF
2505		4	15g	EIA?	S,AF
2509		1	3g	EIA?	AF
2511		5	10g	EIA?	A,S
2513		5	28g	EIA?	S,AF
2515		1	4g	EIA?	AS?
2517		6	23g	EIA?	S,SF
2539		2	3g	IA	Indeterminate
2541		4	15g	EIA	AS,S. Flaring rim
2547		2	10g	EIA	F
2553		6	35g	EIA	ABF
2561		3	9g	EIA?	S,ABF
4000		5	12g	R	A,F. Residual IA
4002		8	16g	R?	F,A. Residual IA
4007	1048	2	5g	EIA	FA
4007		75	314g	EIA	Small find pottery of mixed date but mostly LBA; EIA
4007	1047	1	6g	EIA	FA
4007	1004	1	1g	PR	A
4007	1014	1	3g	EIA	FA
4007	1049	1	18g	EIA	F
4007	1012	1	11g	EIA	FA

Context	Special-Num	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
4007	1011	1	8g	EIA	FA
4007	1010	1	11g	EIA	FA
4007	1009	3	16g	EIA	FA
4007	1008	1	3g	EIA	FA
4007	1007	1	3g	EIA	FA
4007	1016	1	1g	EIA	FA
4007	1005	1	4g	EIA	FA
4007	1015	1	3g	EIA	AF
4007	1003	1	3g	EIA	S
4007	1002	2	3g	IA	A
4007	1001	3	1g	PR	F
4007	1033	1	10g	EIA	F.
4007	1038	1	2g	EIA	A
4007	1037	2	4g	EIA	S
4007	1036	1	10g	IA?	SP
4007	1034	1	18g	RO	
4007	1006	1	3g	EIA	FA
4007	1039	1	6g	EIA	FAB
4007	1045	1	5g	IA	AF
4007	1044	11	25g	EIA	FA
4007	1043	1	2g	EIA	FA
4007	1042	1	6g	EIA	FA
4007	1013	1	5g	EIA	FA
4007	1040	1	4g	EIA	ABF
4007	1017	1	1g	EIA	AF
4007	1029	2	17g	EIA	
4007	1028	1	9g	EIA	
4007	1018	6	2g	EIA	S
4007	1026	4	6g	EIA	S
4007	1025	1	1g	EIA	AF
4007	1024	1	1g	EIA	AF
4007	1023	1	10g	EIA	S
4007	1022	1	10g	EIA	FA
4007	1021	1	9g	EIA	F
4007	1027	1	9g	EIA	
4007	1018	1	5g	LNE; EBA	GAF
4007	1041	1	2g	EIA	AF
4012		1	4g	EIA	F
4016		5	67g	MBA; LBA	F.Simple rim from Bucket shaped ves.
4017		48	143g	MBA; LBA	F
4018		5	2g	EIA	F
4026		4	13g	EIA?	A,FA
4030		3	4g	RO?	AF. Residual with Roman plus ?tile frag
4032		3	2g	IA?	Indeterminate fabric
4034		1	1g	UN	
4036		2	3g	IA	
4042		7	54g	EIA	F,FA. Rim with impressed Finger tip below
4044		12	126g	MBA; LBA	Sherds from Bucket shaped ves with slashed rim
4050		200	2239g	EIA	ABF,S,F. Tripartite bowls, Finger tip dec jar. Coarse ware jars. Cabled rim.
4051		126	1594g	EIA	S,ABF. Finger tip on sh. Coarse ware jars and angular tripartite bowls
4053		2	14g	EIA	F
4055		20	23g	IA	A,F,S
4057		14	17g	IA	A,F,S
4058		10	20g	IA	A,F,S
4063		13	102g	EIA?	F,ABF
4065		2	2g	IA	F,ABF
4068		13	51g	EIA	FA
4077		4	25g	LIA?	G,ABS
4084		10	77g	EIA?	G,ABF,F,AF
4086		3	13g	EIA?	A,F
4093		21	200g	EIA	FA
4095		10	114g	MBA; LBA	F. Same vessel as 4096-7. Pos second ves. Collared with finger tip at base of collar.

Context	Special-Num	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
4096		42	469g	MBA; LBA	F
4097		19	209g	MBA; LBA	F
4100		1	4g	MBA; LBA	F
4104		13	144g	EIA	A,F,S. Sh from angular tripartite ves.
4105		12	172g	EIA	A,F,S. Rim and sh from angular tripartite vessel. Finger tip on shoulder of coarse ware jar.
4111		12	210g	EIA	A,F,S.
4112		1	82g	EIA	S
4113		8	92g	EIA	F,S
4115		61	812g	EIA	F,A,S. Scored sherd. Bowl with finger tip dec. Tripartite vessel frag.
4119		20	578g	EIA	F,A. Bowl frags.
4122		8	30g	EIA?	A,F. Red finish bowl frags.
4130		6	39g	EIA	S,F. Finger tip on rim
4141		9	35g	EIA	S,F.
4143		1	6g	EIA?	FS
4144	1080	3	10g	EIA	F,AF
4144	1052	2	13g	EIA	FA
4144	1057	1	7g	EIA	ABF
4144	1056	1	3g	EIA	S
4144	1058	2	2g	IA	
4144	1055	4	10g	EIA	AS
4144	1054	1	4g	EIA	FAB
4144	1079	2	5g	EIA	F
4144	1051	2	5g	IA?	A
4144	1068	1	16g	RO	
4144	1067	2	3g	EIA	F
4144	1065	2	20g	EIA	F,FAB
4144	1064	1	14g	EIA	F
4144	1063	2	3g	LIA	F
4144	1062	1	6g	EIA	G?
4144	1061	5	3g	EIA	F
4144	1060	1	12g	EIA	F
4144	1059	1	4g	EIA	FA
4144	1053	1	6g	EIA	FA
4145	1072	1	8g	EIA	FA
4145	1069	1	4g	EIA	F
4145	1074	1	10g	IA	AB
4145	1071	3	4g	LIA?	G
4145	1075	1	10g	EIA	F
4145	1073	1	13g	EIA	F
4145	1081	3	14g	LBA?	F
4145	1070	1	8g	EIA	F
4147		2	7g	EIA	ABF,F
4148		1	3g	EIA	F
4160		29	151g	EIA	A,AF,S? Coarse ware jar rim
4166		30	506g	EIA	AF,ABF. Bowl frags
4174		3	32g	EIA	AF,S. Coarse ware jar
4176		1	3g	EIA	FA
4178		10	33g	EIA	FA,F
4179		164	919g	EIA	FA,AB,ABF. Linear incised. Expanded rim, coarse ware ves.
4182		134	753g	EIA	A,FA,ABF,S
4203		1	6g	LBA?	FGA.Shoulder from jar
4215		1	14g	EIA	F
4219		5	10g	EIA?	F
4221		4	47g	EIA	AF,F
4229		1	5g	EIA	F
4243		4	17g	EIA	F
4245		3	19g	EIA	F
4253		1	4g	EIA	F
4255		2	6g	EIA?	F,FAB
4257		4	9g	EIA	F,FA
4271		6	10g	EIA?	A,AF
4273		4	13g	EIA	F

Context	Special-Num	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
4276		9	202g	EIA	S,F. Scored coarse ware jar
4278		44	168g	EIA	F. Tri ves. Red finish bowl frags
4281		4	54g	EIA	F
4286		7	143g	EIA	FAB
4289		7	67g	EIA	S,AB. Rim from tri ves
4294		7	89g	EIA?	A,F
4298		3	16g	EIA	F
4301		64	361g	EIA	F. Finger tip on rim and body. Red finish bowl. Plus pos briquetage
4315		2	41g	EIA	FA. Base
4317		45	461g	EIA	F,FA,AB
4318		29	458g	EIA	F,FA,S
4319		11	124g	EIA	F,S.Tripartite bowl frags
4321		23	454g	EIA	F.FA,FAB. Expanded rim
4324		1	8g	EIA?	F
4326		97	988g	EIA	F,AF,S. Frags from tripartite bowls
4327		1	7g	EIA?	F
4330		15	366g	EIA	F,S. Rims from tripartite ves
4331		21	182g	EIA	FA,S,F
4335		9	124g	EIA	F,S
4342		2	3g	RO	
4344		11	96g	EIA	S,A. Coarse ware rim
4346		2	15g	EIA	A,S
4348		30	201g	EIA?	AB,F,S. Rim and wall sherds from horned bowl
4351		1	6g	EIA?	A
4356		3	19g	EIA?	FA
4358		5	148g	EIA?	S,L
4360		2	10g	EIA?	F
4366		1	14g	EIA?	AB
4368		1	5g	EIA?	FA
4379		6	44g	EIA	F. Shoulder from bowl
4381		7	129g	EIA?	F
4383		2	28g	EIA	F,S?
4386		2	18g	EIA	S,A
4388		1	9g	EIA	AF
4400		2	4g	EIA	F
4402		2	69g	EIA	F. Finger nail dec on rim, ped base
4404		1	5g	EIA	FAB
4414		2	10g	EIA	F
4420		6	43g	EIA	FA,F
4421		19	52g	EIA	FA,F
4422		1	14g	EIA	F
4424		1	2g	EIA	?Fab. Fine ware rim
4425		116	1476g	EIA?	AB,F. Red finish bowl, refired sherds.
4427		7	61g	EIA	F
4428		70	581g	EIA	F,S. Rim from tri partite bowl
4429		14	290g	EIA	ABF, S,F. Coarse ware bowl with finger tip dec
4431		36	217g	EIA	S,F
4432		21	184g	EIA	S,F. Shoulder from tripartite bowl
4437		45	443g	EIA	S,F. Coarse ware rim with finger tip dec, tripartite bowl
4442		16	326g	EIA	S,F. Tripartite bowl
4452		1	12g	EIA	S
4453		3	9g	RO?	A,F. IA sherds and single Roman sherd
4460		8	45g	EIA	F,S
4466		14	92g	EIA	
4468		4	42g	EIA	S
4471		5	59g	EIA	S,ABF
4474		7	31g	EIA	ABF,S
4475		149	1644g	EIA	F,ABF,S.Coarse and fine ware ves
4476		10	108g	EIA	S,F.
4480		7	33g	EIA	AB,F. Expanded rim.
4482		10	77g	EIA	F,S
4496		13	83g	EIA	F,S

Context	Special-Num	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
4499		16	222g	EIA	F,S
4502		123	260g	EIA	F.Coarse ware rim, exp rim
4508		4	2129g	EIA	F,A,S. Coarse and fine ware rims. Some residual LBAEIA and refired sherds.
4510		34	350	EIA	S,F. Fine ware rim
4512		22	499	EIA	S,F
4518		42	638g	EIA	S,F. Fine ware rim
4521		22	134g	EIA	A,F,S
4525		2	221g	EIA	ABF
4528		29	259g	EIA	F,S,AB.Angular bowl fragments
4532		204	2287g	EIA	F,S,A. Fine and Coarse wares
4534		1	4g	EIA	F
4535		1	28g	EIA	F
4537		19	205g	EIA	F,AF. Finger tip on coarse ware rim
4545		17	208g	EIA	S. Tri partite ves
4547		14	138g	EIA	AB,S. Two tripartite ves
4555		1	5g	EIA	SF?
4559		3	4g	EIA	F
4562		171	6115g	EIA	S,F,A. Coarse ware rim
4565		1	7g	EIA	FAB
4567		1	6g	EIA	F
4571		1	12g	EIA	ABF
4576		7	26g	EIA	FS,F. Fine ware rim
4581		10	43g	EIA	S,F
4583		12	56g	EIA	F,S
4587		3	9g	EIA	AB,F,S
4600		8	50g	EIA	S,F
4604		4	17g	EIA	F
4609		5	8g	EIA	F.Simple rim
4614		1	9g	EIA	FS
4616		2	15g	EIA	FS
4636		1	29g	EIA	F
4640		3	14g	EIA	F,FS
4644		6	26g	EIA	F
4695		6	49g	EIA	F,S. Fine ware neck
4697		3	10g	EIA	F
4701		1	12g	EIA	F
4703		2	10g	EIA	GA,ABF. Grog sherd BA?
4705		1	7g	IA	AF
4802		2	2g	LNE	Grooved Ware
4825		1	5g	ENE?	AF
4906		2	14g	ENE?	F.Shoulder
4920		1	5g	ENE?	F
4945		19	64g	MNE	Pet erborough Ware
4947		1	1g	MNE; LNE?	
4967		140	723g	LNE	Grooved Ware
4969		2	18g	LNE	Grooved Ware
4996		3	9g	LNE	Grooved Ware
4997		8	9g	LNE	Grooved Ware
4998		40	220g	LNE	Grooved Ware
5073		15	19g	LNE	Grooved Ware
5108		12	41g	RO	A,S.Mixed LBA,IA and Roman
5130		11	22g	LNE	Grooved Ware
5257		3	13g	LNE	Grooved Ware
5258		6	38g	LNE	Grooved Ware
5259		2	10g	LNE	Grooved Ware
5284		4	10g	ENE?	F
5289		102	142g	LNE	Grooved ware
5381		8	27g	ENE	F
5417		55	157g	ENE	F. Shoulder from a dec bowl, dec rim and coarse ware rim.
5420		4	7g	ENE?	F
5422		8	66g	EIA	F
5423		7	79g	LIA?	FP. Part of bowl
5426		46	522g	LBA	F. Fine ware and coarse ware plus large frag of

Context	Special-Num	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
					bipartite bowl
5430		1	2g	LNE; EBA	Beaker comb dec
5447		10	5g	LBA	F
5449		23	406g	LBA	F.Fine ware bowl.
5450		21	319g	LBA	F.Small Coarse ware jar
5479		50	37g	ENE?	F.Simple rim
5487		3	15g	EIA?	AB,ABF
5510		12	15g	ENE??	or later bronze age
6002		6	35g	EIA?	Context 6003?
6005		3	16g	LBA?	F.Refired sherds
6007		4	15g	LBA	F.Rim frags
6023		1	14g	RO?	A
6028		3	9g	EIA	FA
6032		1	6g	EIA	AB
6046		17	36g	LBA	F. Outturned flared rim
6052		4	24g	EIA	ABF
6061		11	124g	EIA	A,F
6063		22	243g	EIA	F,A
6064		8	45g	EIA	F,A
6069		3	2g	EIA	F
6076		1	4g	EIA	F.Rim Fine ware bowl
6077		1	7g	LBA?	F. Could be earlier?
6085		5	21g	EIA	F
6100		105	5024g	EIA; MIA	F. Deposit of semi complete vessels
6102		54	1279g	LIA?	F,A,S. Some residual EIA. Combed sherd.
6103		16	299g	MIA; LIA?	F,A,S. Finger tip rusticated coarse ware jar
6106		26	339g	IA	F,A,S
6108		143	2417g	EIA	F,A,S. Combed dec. Coarse ware and fine ware vessels
6112		1	26g	EIA	S
6121		5	103g	EIA	F. two rims
6122		21	308g	EIA	A,F
6124		2	79g	EIA	F,S
6126		306	4564g	EIA	S,A,F. Angular and ovoid forms
6127		7	188g	EIA	S,A,F
6128		1	9g	EIA	
6133		1	5g	IA	ABF
6137		35	1021g	MIA; LIA?	FW. Bipartite bowl refired possibly in cremation
6138		73	390g	MIA; LIA?	F.Sherds from single ves.
6152		1	9g	IA?	S
6155		2	2g	EIA	F
6159		1	3g	EIA	F
6161		2	23g	EIA	A. Tripartite bowl
6165		1	8g	IA	AB
6172		12	95g	LIA?	AB
6176		2	3g	IA	
6177		2	2g	EIA	F
6179		2	2g	LPR	
6194		1	3g	IA	A. Rim
6198		2	4g	IA	AB,S
6220		1	2g	EIA	F
6236		10	47g	IA	ABF,F,AF
6242		2	22g	EIA	FA
6244		1	5g	EIA	FA
6245		9	48g	IA	ABF,F,AF
6246		3	16g	EIA	F
6263		2	2g	IA	Indeterminate
6266		1	8g	IA	Indeterminate
7001		1	2g	UN	Indeterminate
7010		23	158g	EIA	F,S
7012		82	910g	EIA	A,S,F,FA. Tripartite bowl sherds
7013		2	40g	EIA	F.Coares ware rim
7018		3	92g	EIA	A. Pedestal base
7020		14	46g	EIA	F,FA.
7026		1	3g	LNE	S. Decorated Grooved Ware

Context	Special-Num	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
7031		2	16g	EIA	F
7032		3	63g	EIA	A,F. Trpartite ves rim
7037		2	2g	IA	F
7039		2	25g	MBA; LBA?	F. Simple rim.
7043		3	22g	IA	ABF,F
7054		8	26g	MBA; LBA?	F
7065		2	18g	EIA	F
7070		39	92g	MBA?	F. Shoulder and perforated lug
7071		7	110g	EIA	F,FA. Coarse ware rim
7073		26	348g	EIA	F,FA
7076		3	20g	NE?	F
7079		16	160g	EIA	S,F,FA. Tripartite bowl
7080		16	366g	EIA	S,FA,F. Shoulder sherd and base
7100		1	2g	IA	F
7106		1	2g	IA	F
7119		1	1g	UN	Indeterminate
7122		4	17g	EIA	F
7126		43	307g	RO	Residual IA
7128		7	40g	IA	S
7138		27	260g	IA	
7139		26	808g	EIA	F,FA
7141		1	4g	IA?	LS
7143		1	13g	EIA	F
7144		2	4g	EIA	F,AB. LBA sherds and EIA sherd
7145		1	3g	EIA	F
7147		3	9g	EIA	F,FA
7148		10	19g	RO?	A,F,S. Mixed LBA,IA and R
7150		3	67g	EIA	ABF,F
7151		2	36g	EIA	F,ABF
7152		25	237g	EIA	F,FAB,AF. Simple rim. Coarse and fine wares
7154		19	347g	EIA	F,FA. Fine ware bowl frag
7155		12	70g	EIA	F,A
7159		4	137g	EIA	F,FA
7161		1	3g	IA?	A
7193		11	80g	IA	A,AF,ABG.Could all be residual
7195		2	3g	EIA	F,FA.Could be residual
7206		3	20g	EIA	AF,A. Finger tip rim and coarse ware shoulder.
7207		1	10g	EIA	FA.Fine ware
7209		2	13g	EIA	F
7215		7	35g	EIA	F,AF.Fine ware burnished rim
7217		5	57g	EIA	F,FA.Finger nail dec rim, coarse ware jar
7270		1	22g	EIA	FAB
7277		1	8g	IA	F
8003		1	6g	EIA	AF
8005		1	2g	EIA	FA
8008		5	10g	EIA	FA
8011		3	7g	EIA	F,FA
8017		81	412g	EIA	F,AF.Finger tip dec on rim. Dec coarse ware jar frags
8022		5	58g	EIA	F,S?
8023		5	51g	EIA	A,F. Coarse ware with finger tip on shoulder
8024		18	106g	EIA	AF,F
8028		2	8g	EIA	F. Could be residual
8031		1	14g	EIA	AF
8032		31	263g	EIA	AB,ABF,F. Fine ware jar rim
8033		41	329	EIA	A,F.Fine ware rim
8034		155	626g	EIA	A,AF. Fine ware rim
8035		2	10g	EIA	F,A
8038		8	70g	EIA	F,A.Finger tip on rim.of coarse ware jar
8042		14	163g	EIA	F,FA.Simple rim
8047		2	6g	EIA	F,A. Could be residual
8049		4	14g	EIA	F. Could be residual
8051		2	7g	IA	ABF
8056		15	144g	EIA	F,FA,S. Finger tip on rim

Context	Special-Num	Count	Weight	Period	Comments
8063		1	4g	EIA	F
8066		4	21g	EIA	F,S, AF.
8069		49	434g	EIA	F. Simple rim, sherd from angular bowl
8072		234	129g	EIA	S,A,F. Shoulder from coarse ware jar
8076		106	1289g	EIA	F,AF,S. Fine ware jars and ped base
8077		20	370g	EIA	F,FA
8085		3	4g	EIA	S,AF
9001		44	485g	EIA	F,FA. Fine ware tripartite bowl
9003		6	21g	EIA	F
9004		2	26g	EIA	AF.refired
9023		4	20g	EIA	F.Part of fine ware bowl
9025		3	13g	EIA	F
9029		8	71g	EIA	F,S,A
9035		11	428g	EIA	F,G. Coarse ware base
9039		1	3g	IA?	Very worn residual?
9047		2	9g	EIA	F
9048		3	71g	EIA	F.Coarse ware shoulder
9051		6	159g	EIA	F. Simple rim, ped base
9052		7	87g	EIA	FA
9054		1	5g	EIA	F simple rim
9056		9	92g	EIA	F
		8751	106621g		

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

Context	Special	Number	Weight	Period	Comments
108		4	5g	UN	Possibly medieval or IA?
113		1	6g	MBA; LBA	F.
131		3	33g	BA?	GF.
146		1	2g	IA	FA.
152		2	3g	IA?	Indeterminate
204		1	1g	EBA?	G.
207		10	28g	BA?	GF.
302		5	21g	MO	Mixed includes Roman, Medieval and recent (19th C)
309		7	25g	MD	M12thC with residual IA
310		24	67g	PM	With residual IA - flint tempered
326		9	3g	UN	Ind.
328		2	4g	LPR	Indeterminate
330		1	7g	MBA; LBA	F.
332		9	41g	BA?	GF.
355		3	5g	BA?	GF.
368		16	178g	MD	With residual Roman
400		5	39g	MBA?	F. Simple rim
464		2	1g	ENE; MEN?	F.Very worn could be residual
500		2	2g	LIA; ER?	G.
504		8	28g	MD	Residual IA
524		8	2g	UN	Indeterminate
528		1	4g	MBA; LBA	F.
559		12	155g	MD	Residual Roman sherd
573	24	1	8g	MBA	F.
632		3	10g	LNE; EBA	GFA, GF. Decorated Beaker
639		2	3g	LPR?	Indeterminate

Context	Special	Number	Weight	Period	Comments
640		1	2g	UN	Indeterminate
646		1	5g	MD	With residual IA? Sherd
695		4	6g	IA?	Indeterminate
709		1	30g	MNE	Peterborough Ware with spiral decoration on
712		24	214g	MNE	Peterborough Ware bowl
715		5	5g	ENE; MNE?	F
742		5	4g	ENE; MNE?	F. Or MLBA?
770		2	8g	ENE; MNE?	F.
805		4	2g	ENE; MNE?	F.
809		1	2g	LNE?	S.
857		1	20g	MBA; LBA?	F.
862	54	4	15g	IA?	G?
864		3	10g	LIA; ER?	Q52 farbic, F.
869	55	10	133g	MBA	F. Plus two intrusive Med sherds
896		2	14g	LIA?	ABS
897		17	70g	LNE	S. Grooved Ware
902		1	1g	PR	
906	61	11	32g	LNE	S. Grooved Ware
907	62	4	4g	LNE	S. Grooved Ware
910	102	1	1g	ENE?	F
912/914	64	3	3g	PR	Indeterminate
923		8	6g	EPR	G. Part of a miniature vessel
928		1	6g	LNE?	S. Grooved Ware?
930		1	1g	EPR?	F.
959	97	17	128g	LNE	S. Grooved Ware Clacton substyle
965		13	38g	LNE	S. Grooved Ware
967		2	9g	LNE	S. Grooved Ware
969		3	10g	LNE	S. Grooved Ware
Total		271	1678g		

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

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

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

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

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

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

Neolithic pottery

4.1.5 The assemblage includes pottery of early, middle and late date. The earliest pottery is that associated with the rectilinear house at White Horse Stone and can be described as belonging to the Bowl tradition of the early Neolithic. In general this material is thin-walled, the fabrics have fine flint temper and featured sherds include a possible angular shoulder and concave neck sherd and tentatively these can be placed within the Carinated Bowl tradition. Similar pottery was recovered from the Chestnuts (Alexander 1961, 36-8 & Figure 11:1-11; Herne 1988). Part of a rolled rim from Pilgrim's Way is likely to be from a Plain Bowl. There is also a small group of sherds that include decorated shoulder and rim sherds. These are likely to belong to the Decorated Bowl tradition and are likely to be later in date than the carinated Bowl. Provisionally the form and decorative character of these sherds is more like the Mildenhall substyle (Piggott 1954).

4.1.6 Middle Neolithic pottery includes a small number of Peterborough Ware sherds from White Horse Stone as well as part of a Mortlake Ware vessel from Pilgrim's Way. Like the early Neolithic pottery described above most of this material is flint-tempered.

4.1.7 Late Neolithic pottery includes Grooved Ware from Pilgrim's Way and White Horse Stone. This material is typical of the Clacton substyle as defined by Wainwright and Longworth (1971) and is consistently shell-tempered. There is also a small quantity of Beaker pottery of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date.

Bronze Age

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

Iron Age

4.1.9 This represents the largest component of the total assemblage. The assemblage is likely to cover most of this period, although the majority belongs within the EIA phase. Fabrics are predominantly flint-tempered but there are also ones containing sand and shell. Glauconitic sand occurs within clay matrixes that are tempered with flint. It also occurs as the sole tempering agent and appears to have been used for ceramics of definite EIA form. Forms include both bipartite and tripartite vessels. Burnish and red finish occur on fineware vessels, while wiping and rusticated slips occur on the coarseware component. Decoration is rare but includes a number of vessels with impressed finger-tip and linear incision. Rustication, in the form of heavily wiped surfaces, on the lower part of the vessel. One unusual vessel has all-over finger-tipping, again on the lower part of the vessel. Early vessel forms include angular tripartite bowls with flaring rims. However, most of the assemblage appears to be characterised by slack-shouldered or round-shouldered vessels, ovoid jars and bowls and open trunconic vessels. Foot-rings are present on some fineware bowls. The date of the bulk of this assemblage is likely to fall between 500-400 cal BC, towards the end of the early Iron Age phase (800-400 cal BC). There are parallels between the White Horse Stone assemblage and those recorded from east Kent and considered to be of `Early to Mid Iron Age` date (Macpherson-Grant 1991, 41-3) and in general with a number of Cunliffe's groups of this period (1991).

4.1.10 One group from White Horse Stone is suspected to be typologically later, perhaps falling right at the end of the EIA sequence. Here the forms consist of coarseware ovoid jars and finer bipartite bowls with sharp and angular carinations.

4.1.11 What appears to be absent from the assemblage are the bichrome and polychrome bowls that have been found in assemblages from east Kent. The only exotic vessel noted so far (other vessels could be revealed during full analysis) is a `horned` bowl. Only one other site is known to have produced such vessels in east Kent (Nigel Macpherson-Grant pers comm). This type of vessel is, however, found in the adjacent area of France and provides a cross-channel cultural link (Hurtrelle et al. 1989).

Provenance

Earlier Prehistoric

Neolithic

4.1.12 Earlier prehistoric pottery is associated with features within the dry valley at White Horse Stone and Pilgrim's Way. A small assemblage of early Neolithic Bowl was found associated with the posthole structures and clusters (groups 4806, 5297) at White Horse Stone. The small number of sherds from the posthole fills of the main building included relatively few featured sherds. Part of a shoulder sherd came from posthole context 4906 and a neck sherd and possible rim came from 4885. A small group of sherds that includes decorated rim and shoulder fragments came from postpipe 5415, which is part of a cluster of postholes near the southern edge of the site (group 8088). Other early Neolithic sherds came from tree throw holes (contexts 5381, 5284, and 5479).

4.1.13 Part of a second possible early Neolithic structure at Pilgrim's Way is also associated with scraps of Neolithic pottery. Part of a rolled rim from a Plain Bowl came from a pit just outside the building (structure 927), while a sherd of possible Grooved Ware came from one of the postholes.

4.1.14 Peterborough Ware was recovered from a small number of pits at White Horse Stone and Pilgrims Way. A pair of pits at Pilgrims Way produced sherds possibly all from the same vessel.

4.1.15 At White Horse Stone Late Neolithic Grooved Ware was nearly always recovered from pit deposits (contexts 4996-8, 5257-9, 5289) and to a lesser extent postholes (4967, 4969) and natural features (5073, 5130). At Pilgrims Way Grooved Ware was recovered from the fills (906, 928, 959, 965, 967, and 969) of five separate pits (904, 913, 958, 964 & 968) and from a layer within a natural hollow (897).

Bronze Age

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

Iron Age

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

4.1.18 A relatively small number of pit deposits produced semi-complete vessels and some of these can be considered as forming part of placed or structured deposits. The best example of this is the EMIA pit group (6132), where one vessel was found to have been inverted over a deposit of ironwork and cremated bone and another was found to have originally contained burnt grain. There are a number of overfired/refired sherds, which might be indicators of pottery production, deliberate or accidental destruction or secondary reuse in hearths/oven or in industrial activities (e.g. metalworking).

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

LIA and Roman

Boarley Farm East (ARC BFE98)

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

Boarley Farm West (ARC BFW98)

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

Pilgrim's Way (ARC PIL98)

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

White Horse Stone (ARC WHS98)

4.1.23 This site produced a small, mixed assemblage of late Iron Age and Roman pottery, totalling 75 sherds (517 g). The late Iron Age material (10 sherds, 37 g) came from contexts 4000 (where it was residual), 4002, 4145 and 5108.Three main fabric groups were represented, tempered respectively with glauconite, fine quartz sand and grog. A base with a slight footring in a fine sand-tempered fabric was the only feature sherd present.

4.1.24 The Roman pottery (65 sherds, 480 g) was slightly more varied. It included a single fragment of ?South Gaulish samian ware and buff and white-slipped flagon fabrics as well as oxidised and reduced coarse wares. All the fabrics apart from the samian ware would have originated within the region. The most numerous fabric was an oxidised white-slipped ware (OAU Q52, ?=CAT fabric R17.1), an 'Upchurch' fabric, of which 38 sherds (260 g), forming the base of a single flagon, came from context 7126.

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

Conservation

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

Comparative material

4.1.27 Comparative material is likely to come from within the CTRL project. However, there is little published material from this area of Kent. For the earlier prehistoric (Bowl, Peterborough Ware and Grooved Ware) there are small published assemblages from Ebbsfleet and Baston Manor, Hayes (Burchall and Piggott 1939; Philp 1973). There is also likely to be comparative material from east Kent from recent and ongoing excavations (e.g. The Ramsgate and Sheppey enclosures). From north of the Thames estuary there is considerable published material from major sites in Essex (e.g. Grooved Ware from Clacton; Decorated Bowl from Orsett).

4.1.28 Comparative material for the later prehistoric is likely to come from east Kent. There are a number of relevant assemblages of comparable date summarised in the synthetic work of Macpherson-Grant (1991, 1992). Comparisons could also be made with assemblages from other adjacent regions (e.g. north of the Thames estuary, Greater London, Surrey and Sussex) as some of the characteristics of the White Horse Stone assemblage can be seen to occur across south-east England (see Cunliffe 1991).

4.1.29 Comparative material for the late Iron Age/Roman is likely to come from CTRL (e.g. Thurnham Roman villa).

Potential for further work

General

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

Earlier prehistoric

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

4.1.32 The small quantity of Decorated Bowl has affinities with the Mildenhall substyle and thus provides a stylistic link with Essex and Eastern England.

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

Beaker/early Bronze Age

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

Later Bronze Age

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

Early Iron Age

4.1.36 The large early Iron Age assemblage from White Horse Stone has the potential to become a type site for the understanding of early first millennium BC ceramics from north Kent (see aim 7). It is likely to be the largest published assemblage of early Iron Age pottery from Kent and therefore will make a significant contribution to the region as a whole.

4.1.37 The overall quality of the assemblage is very high - this is reflected in a high mean sherd size, measurable rims and profiles and material that is in a generally fresh condition. The assemblage was also recovered as a number of groups

Updated research aims

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

Chronology

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

Settlement and society

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

Material culture

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

Regionality

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

Late Iron Age and Roman

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

Further work

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

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WEST OF BLIND LANE, SEVINGTON

APPENDIX 5 - CERAMICS

5.1 Assessment of Prehistoric Pottery

by Alistair Barclay

Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric pottery was hand-retrieved on site during excavation works at West of Blind Lane.

5.1.2 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, and for the economic basis of the site, and to provide evidence for the activity of early agriculturalists.

Methodology

5.1.3 All of the material was examined. The assemblage was quantified by count and weight and a note was made of principal fabrics, forms and decoration. In the absence of diagnostic forms spot dates were based on fabric analysis. Later Bronze Age fabrics tend to contain calcined flint, early Iron Age fabrics can be either flint, shell or sand tempered or can contain a mixture of sand and flint. Mid to Late Iron Age fabrics can also be flint or sand tempered, while glauconitic sand is more typical of the Late Iron Age but can be found in fabrics of earlier date.

Quantification

5.1.4 Table 1.1 gives a breakdown of the total assemblage by context. Most of the pottery is of a broad middle Bronze Age -late Iron Age date based on forms and fabrics. It is suggested that some of this pottery is from the earlier part of this period based on the following criteria: the heavy use of coarse calcined flint-temper and the thickness of the wall sherds. However, the lack of featured sherds and the low number of sherds per feature makes dating very tentative.

Provenance

5.1.5 The main features of interest are the two prehistoric ditches 3006 and 3011 both of which produced small quantities of later Bronze Age pottery (contexts 2053, 2189 and 2221).

5.1.6 A single very worn sherd of indeterminate Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date came from the topsoil layer 1011. Probable residual sherds of Iron Age date were recovered from the wet area, context 2024, which also produced Roman sherds. Ditch 3005 (fill 2060) contained a single sherd of Middle to Late Bronze Age date but is considered to be post-medieval. A single very worn and indeterminate Iron Age sherd came from the Late Iron Age to Early Roman ditch 2177/2105 (fill 2105). Natural feature 2160 (context 2161) and disturbed natural 2131 both contained sherds of mixed date (see Table 1.1). Context 2248 refers to an unstratified find.

Conservation

5.1.7 The pottery is adequately bagged and boxed for long term storage and will require no further conservation. The unstratified and topsoil material could be discarded.

Comparative material

5.1.8 There is relatively little published material from this area of Kent. Similar fabrics occur at other sites within CTRL, such as Church Lane, Beechbrook Wood and Chapel Mill. Other published assemblages with comparable material are known from east Kent (Cunliffe 1974; Macpherson-Grant 1994) and there is a small group of mid-late Bronze Age material from north Kent (Barclay 1994).

Potential for further work

5.1.9 In isolation, this assemblage has no potential for further work to contribute to the CTRL Fieldwork Event Aims. However, as part of a broader study of prehistoric pottery on CTRL sites in east Kent, the assemblage could contribute to refining the prehistoric ceramic chronology for the region.

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Table 1.1: Prehistoric pottery

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Comment
1011	1	9	LBA; IA?	F. Very worn could be redeposited
2024	5	37	IA; RO	F. Worn residual IA. Context has also produced early Roman
2053	1	6	MLBA?	F. Worn
2060	1	8	MLBA?	F. Very worn
2105	1	18	IA	ABF. Very worn
2131	3	18	MBA; IA	SG?, F. Very worn. Two SG tempered sherds, includes pos. simple rim, could be IA. The flint-tempered sherd could be MBA or earlier.
2160	19	108	MBA; LIA	G, F, AF. Mixed. One large sherd could be MBA. Other flint-tempered sherds sherds could be EIA. Grog-tempered sherds more likely to be LIAER. One sherd has been refired.
2189	1	1	MLBA?	F. Very worn.
2221	1	10	MLBA	F. Very worn.
2248	1	30	IA?	AFP. Worn.
Total	34	245		

Codes: F=flint, A=sand, AB= black sand, G=grog, P=pellet, S=shell.

APPENDIX 6 - CERAMICS

6.1 Assessment of the Prehistoric Pottery

by Alistair Barclay

Introduction

6.1.1 A total of 72 sherds of later prehistoric pottery were hand-retrieved during excavations at Church Lane.

6.1.2 The material was recovered to provide dating evidence for the site, in accordance with the Fieldwork Event Aims for the project, which are set out in section 2 of the main document, above.

Methodology

6.1.3 All of the material was examined. The assemblage was quantified by count and weight and a note was made of principal fabrics, forms and decoration. Spot dates were based on the presence of diagnostic forms and particular fabrics. Later Bronze Age fabrics tend to contain calcined flint. Iron Age fabrics can be either flint, shell or sand tempered or can contain a mixture of sand and flint.

Quantification

6.1.4 The assemblage comprises 72 sherds of pottery and is mostly of middle Bronze Age date, with some Iron Age sherds. Diagnostic forms include a cordoned sherd and a rim sherd from Bucket Urns of Deverel-Rimbury type and everted rims of middle-late Iron Age date. The assemblage indicates low-level activity of middle Bronze Age date across the site and provides a date for two of the ditches. Table 1 gives the overall quantification by count and weight as well as a breakdown of the assemblage by context. Most of the material identified as middle Bronze Age occurs as thick-walled sherds with coarse flint-temper. Diagnostic sherds include a squared rim with finger-tip impression and a thick-walled sherd with an applied cordon.

Provenance

6.1.5 Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from palaeosol 502 and ditches 508 and 512 and indicates that the features and deposits could be of this date. The remainder of the assemblage mostly occurred as residual material (contexts 500-1, 525, 527). Some of the flint-tempered body sherds that are worn and featureless from these contexts could be of middle-late Iron Age date.

Conservation

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

Comparative Material

6.1.7 There is relatively little published material from this area of Kent. Similar fabrics and forms occur elsewhere on CTRL. Other published assemblages with comparable material are known from north Kent (eg Barclay 1994).

Potential for Further Work

6.1.8 The assemblage has little potential for further research in terms of the CTRL project strategy, but as there is relatively little published material of this date from this area of Kent, it is recommended that a minimum record is produced and made available for wider dissemination.

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Table 1: Church Lane - summary of Prehistoric and late Iron Age and Roman pottery

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Comments
500	10	162	MBA, IA	large cordoned sherd from MBA Bucket Urn, also IA (MLIA?) including everted rim
501	24	105	MBA, LIA, Roman	residual MBA
502	2	20	MBA	MBA bucket urn, flint fabric
509	9	62	MBA	MBA bucket urn sherds, flint fabrics
512	10	76	MBA	MBA bucket urn sherds, flint fabrics
525	5	16	MBA, MIA?	possibly residual MBA
527	12	56	MBA, LIA-AD 70	residual MBA
532	1	1	?	
Total	***73***	***498***		

APPENDIX 7 - CERAMICS

7.1 Assessment of Prehistoric Pottery

by Alistair Barclay

Introduction

7.1.1 Prehistoric pottery was recovered from three contexts during strip, map and sample works at Chapel Mill.

7.1.2 The material was hand retrieved on site.

7.1.3 The pottery was recovered in accordance with the Fieldwork Event Aims for the site, which are set out in section 2 of the main report, above. The main purpose of recovering the pottery was to provide dating evidence for the features identified on the site.

Methodology

7.1.4 The assemblage was quantified by count and weight, and dates were assigned through the identification of diagnostic form and by fabric analysis. In the absence of diagnostic material, and an established fabric series, dates are tentatively assigned through fabric analysis in accordance with the general trends observable in material of this period. Fabrics containing fine to medium calcined and non-calcined flint are more likely to be of late Bronze Age date, although similar fabrics can occur in the Neolithic and the middle Bronze Age.

Quantification

7.1.5 Five sherds of late Bronze Age pottery (34 g) were found in three subsoil contexts (Table 1). Their fabrics contain a fine flint temper which is probably of late Bronze Age date. The only featured sherds were the flat base fragments from context 201 that appear to be from a small vessel.

Provenance

7.1.6 All the sherds were from subsoil layers; they were generally worn and abraded and are probably all residual.

Conservation

7.1.7 The sherds will not require further conservation, although since they provide evidence for activity in the area of the site in the late Bronze Age, they should be retained.

Comparative material

7.1.8 Similar fabrics with fine flint temper can be found on late Bronze Age sites in Kent and elsewhere in south-east England. A comparison can be made with the much larger assemblage from the White Horse Stone excavation.

Potential for further work

7.1.9 This type of fabric is common on sites of late Bronze Age date in Kent and across much of south-east England. However, similar fabrics do sometimes occur on Neolithic sites and it is not impossible that the sherds are of an earlier date. Further work on this and similar pottery elsewhere may clarify its chronology. Since the sherds are probably residual, they have limited potential for further study beyond the clarification of their dating. In terms of the original Fieldwork Aims of the project, the sherds provide evidence for late Bronze Age or Neolithic activity in the area of the site, but the only potentially datable feature remains the isolated pit found during the evaluation.

Table 1: Summary of prehistoric pottery

Context	**Count**	**Weight (g)**	**Period**	**Comments**
201	1	8	Later Bronze Age	flat base of small vessel, abraded
217	3	16	Later Bronze Age	abraded
223	1	10	Later Bronze Age	abraded
Total	*5*	*34*		

BOYS HALL BALANCING POND

1.1 Assessment of the Prehistoric Pottery

by Alistair Barclay

Introduction

1.1.1 A single body sherd of possible middle Bronze Age date was recovered during the excavation. The sherd was collected by hand. The sherd is in a worn condition and could therefore be residual.

Methodology

1.1.2 The sherd was weighed and dated by fabric analysis with reference to published assemblages.

Quantification

1.1.3 The sherd's fabric contains coarse calcined flint which is most likely to be of middle Bronze Age (Deverel-Rimbury) date, although similar fabrics can occur in the Neolithic and late Bronze Age (Table 1).

Provenance

1.1.4 The single prehistoric sherd was from the primary fill, context 59, of ditch 60. It could, however, be residual.

Conservation

1.1.5 The sherd has no specific needs for long term storage. As the only datable sherd from the ditch it should be retained.

Comparative material

1.1.6 This type of fabric is common on sites of middle Bronze Age date in Kent and across much of south-east England. However, similar fabrics do sometimes occur on Neolithic sites and it is not impossible that the sherd is of an earlier date.

Potential for further work

1.1.7 The single sherd is of value only as dating evidence for middle Bronze Age activity. Comparison with more securely dated fabrics from elsewhere should help to confirm the date as middle Bronze Age. There is no potential for any further work.

Table 1: Quantification of prehistoric pottery

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Comments

59	1	6	middle Bronze Age?	Body sherd with coarse calcined flint temper

EYHORNE STREET, HOLLINGBOURNE

7.2 Prehistoric pottery and fired clay objects

By Alistair Barclay

Introduction

7.2.1 A total of 684 sherds (5354 g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the excavation at Eyhorne Street. This includes hand retrieved as well as sherds recovered during sieving of environmental samples. The pottery has a wide date range that includes Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age material. The earliest material is of early or middle Neolithic date and consists of a small number of flint-tempered body sherds (23 sherds) some of which is residual material. There are isolated pit groups with late Neolithic Grooved Ware (33 sherds) and late Neolithic/early Bronze Age Beaker (30 sherds). However, the majority of the pottery is of Iron Age date (mostly early) and comes from pits and more rarely ditches. Some of this material occurs in features with diagnostic late Iron Age vessels and is considered to be redeposited (for the late Iron Age see M Lyne below). This material came from settlement features, mostly pits but also from ditches.

7.2.2 The recovery and study of the pottery was undertaken in accordance with the Fieldwork Event Aims (see Section 2.2), in particular Aim 1.

7.2.3 The relatively small groups of pottery cover a wide date range and will contribute to the dating of the site and to the understanding of the local and in some cases the regional ceramic sequence. Some of the decorated Grooved Ware might be of more than regional importance. This includes a sherd with a possible `Greek Key` geometric design and a fragment from a possible spindlewhorl or spherical object. If the interpretation as a spindlewhorl is correct then it presents rare evidence for textile production during the late Neolithic. The small group of Beaker pottery from a pit deposit provides evidence for domestic activity that is generally under-represented in this region. The early Iron Age pottery provides further evidence for domestic settlement.

Methodology

7.2.4 All of the material was examined. The assemblage was quantified by count and weight and a note was made of principal fabrics, forms and decoration. Spot dates were based on the presence of diagnostic forms and particular fabrics. Early/middle Neolithic fabrics are tempered with angular ill-sorted flint, which is a common additive to both early Neolithic Bowl and also to middle Neolithic Ebbsfleet Ware. Grooved Ware tends to be tempered with either shell or grog partly depending on sub-style. Beaker pottery is generally tempered with grog sometimes in combination with sand and flint. Early Iron Age pottery often contains either flint, flint with sand or just sand. Glauconitic (black sand) fabrics are typical of the late Iron Age but also appear to have been used in the early Iron Age.

Quantification

7.2.5 A breakdown of the assemblage by context is given in Table 1.1.1.

Table 1.1.1: Quantification and breakdown of the assemblage by context

Chainage	Special number	Context	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Comment
ARC 420 68+100	SS1	24	3	4	E-MNE	F. Body sherds
ARC 420 68+100	SS9	99	1	2	EIA?	F. Decorated fineware sherd
ARC 420 68+100	SS27	164	1	1	EIA	F. Fineware burnished neck sherd.
ARC 420 68+100	SS28	165	14	52	EIA	AF,F.Body sherds
ARC 420 68+100	SS89	167	2	15	E-MIA?	ABF.Rim from ovoid jar. Mostly body sherds.
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		1	4	7	EIA	FA. Body sherds
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99	SS23	11	51	205	EIA	AB. Mostly body sherds. One expanded rim.
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		15	15	532	EIA	FA. Body sherds
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		18	27	171	LNE	GA. Grooved Ware also contains possible spindlewhorl fragment
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		20	6	50	LNE	GA. Grooved Ware
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99	SS1	22	28	228	LNEBA	G. Beaker -comb decorated sherds
ARC 420 68 +99 200		34	34	11	E-MIA?	ABF, F. Simple incurving rim. Two sherds of residual earlier prehistoric
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		61	1	54	EBA	G. Base from urn or possible Beaker
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		75	20	27	IA	ABF. Body sherds
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99	SS11	76	20	50	IA	ABF,AF.Body sherds
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		78	16	35	IA	ABF,GF. Residual EBA sherd
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		88	1	3	LNEBA	FG. Beaker comb decorated sherd
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		104	20	70	E-MNE	F,FA.Body sherds
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		117	58	145	IA	ABF. Body sherds
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		125	9	38	IA	Body sherds
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		158	22	84	EIA?	ABF,F. Red finish on shoulder from fineware bowl. Rest body sherds.
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		172	16	139	EIA	ABF,F. Shoulder with burnish from fineware bowl, rim from coarseware shouldered jar, rim from?straight sided jar.
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99	SS25	173	24	184	EIA	ABF,F. Expanded rim, rim from shouldered jar, shoulder from fineware vessel.
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		176	9	146	EIA	ABF. Thickened rim from ovoid jar
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		177	27	258	E-MIA	ABF. Sherds from an ovoid jar with cordoned rim
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99	SS30	178	54	714	IA	ABF. Mostly body sherds from coarseware vessels some with wiped and rusticated surfaces. One grogged sherd could be LIAER and intrusive.
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		218	1	24	IA	ABF. Body sherd.
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		220	74	956	E-MIA	ABF. Sherds from fineware bowls either rounded or angular bipartite and coarseware bowls of ovoid shape with rusticated surfaces. There is also the rim from a burnished globular bowl.
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		221	4	32	EIA	ABF. Body sherds
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99	SS31	222	27	168	EIA	ABF. Squared rim, body sherd with surface rustication.
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		223	16	124	E-MIA	ABF. Slight shoulder with finger-tip impression
ARC 420 68+100-68+500 99		224	74	759	EIA	ABF. Rim from ovoid vessel with rusticated surface. Other rusticated sherds match those from 220.
ARC 420 68+200 99	+ SS36	225	3	60	EIA-LIA	ABF. Residual EIA. LIA forms (jar, lid) in non ABF fabrics
ARC 420 68+300 99		227	2	6	IA	AB. IA body sherd. Residual grog-tempered ?Beaker sherd
			684	5354		

Fabric codes: A= sand, AB=glauconitic sand, F=flint, G=grog

7.2.6 Early/middle Neolithic: Plain body sherds in fabrics tempered with sparse ill-sorted angular flint represent probable early or middle Neolithic pottery. In the absence of diagnostic sherds, these could either be from vessels belonging to the Plain Bowl or `early` Ebbsfleet Ware ceramic traditions.

7.2.7 Late Neolithic - Grooved Ware: Grooved Ware is represented by material which is manufactured from grog and sand tempered fabrics. Diagnostic sherds have grooved and impressed decoration forming a variety of motifs. One sherd has an applied vertical cordon. Rims are incurving, pointed and bevelled. Forms are mostly jars. The fabric, decoration and forms indicate affinities with the Durrington Walls substyle as defined by Wainwright and Longworth (1971).

7.2.8 Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age - Beaker: Beaker pottery includes fine as well as coarser vessels in principally grog-tempered fabrics. The fineware is comb impressed with geometric motifs, while the coarseware has ridge mouldings and finger-tip impressed plastic decoration. The small number of forms approximate to Clarke's Southern and FP groups (1970). This type of pottery is commonly found together in so-called `domestic` contexts (see Gibson 1982).

7.2.9 Iron Age: Iron Age pottery from the site is mostly manufactured from glauconitic clays with flint temper. Vessel forms are ovoid and more rarely shouldered. Rims are mostly flattened, squared or more rarely pointed and everted. Most of the pottery is plain, although many of the coarser vessels have a rusticated slip and some of the finer vessels have been burnished. There is a single example of a fineware sherd with burnished surfaces and red finish. On the whole the pottery would appear to fall within Macpherson-Grant's transitional early-middle Iron Age group (1991, 42).

Provenance

7.2.10 Early to middle Neolithic: Three contexts produced material of this date. Five body sherds were recovered from fills 22 and 24 of Beaker pit 23 and a further 20 sherds were recovered from fill 104 of pit 100.

7.2.11 Late Neolithic: Late Neolithic Grooved Ware was recovered from pits 19 and 21. Pit 19, fill 18 contained 27 sherds from at least four vessels that can be classified as belonging to the Durrington Walls substyle. Part of an object with lozenge decoration also came from context 18. This object is like a fragment from a clay ball, bead/toggle or weight and is similar in size and shape to some spindlewhorls of later prehistoric date. An alternative explanation that it is a boss or lug seems less likely because of the overall roundness of the fragment. Part of what appears to be a central perforation survives but has rough edges. Pit 21, fill 20, contained six body sherds, including three decorated, of Durrington Walls style Grooved Ware.

7.2.12 Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age - Beaker: Pit 23, fill 22, contained part of a fine Beaker with impressed comb decoration and a coarser vessel with plastic mouldings and impressed decoration. There are also two residual flint-tempered sherds of early/middle Neolithic date. Tree throw hole 89, fill 88, contained a single comb decorated sherd. Pit 60, fill 61, contained a grog-tempered base sherd that could belong to a Beaker or to an Early Bronze Age urn.

7.2.13 Iron Age: Early and middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from pit contexts 161 (fills 164-5,167), 14 (fill 15), 33 (fill 34), 153 (fill 158), 170 (fills 172-3), 175 (176-8), 217 (fills 218, 220-2) and pit 226 (223-5).

7.2.14 Pit 153 (fill 158) contained only body sherds, although one with red finish is likely to come from an Early Iron Age bowl. Pit 217 (fills 218, 220-5, 227) contained a number of sherds that could be placed towards the end of the Early Iron Age as well as at least one middle Iron Age rim. Although much of this material can be placed within the transitional early/

middle Iron Age (Macpherson-Grant 1991), the most complete vessels were two that are clearly late Iron Age (see report by M Lyne below).

7.2.15 Indeterminate Iron Age pottery was recovered from a hollow (76), pits 74 and 118 (fills 75, 117 respectively), ditch 77 (fill 78), from topsoil context 1, buried soil 11, deposit 125 and ditch fill 227.

7.2.16 A small decorated sherd (oblique stab) from a fineware vessel came from ditch fill 99. The thinness of the wall and the flint-tempering are more indicative of an early Iron Age date.

Conservation

7.2.17 The pottery is adequately bagged and boxed for long term storage and will require no further conservation. All the material should be retained until analysis is complete and decisions on final deposition have been made. It is recommended that all of the prehistoric material be retained for long-term storage.

Comparative material

7.2.18 There is relatively little published material from this area of Kent. There are no large published assemblages of earlier prehistoric pottery and on the whole finds of Grooved Ware and Beaker are poor in comparison to other regions of southern England (cf. Cleal & MacSween 1999; Clarke 1970; Gibson 1982). Many of the Grooved Ware finds are from the coastal area of east Kent (Longworth & Cleal 1999), however, there is also a single pit deposit from East Malling, Snodland (Wainwright & Longworth 1971, 278-9). Other comparative material is likely to come from north of the Thames Estuary.

7.2.19 With reference to the Iron Age material similar forms and fabrics occur at the excavated settlement site at White Horse Stone and reference should be made to this assemblage. Other published assemblages with comparable material are known from east Kent (Cunliffe 1974; Macpherson-Grant 1994).

Potential for further work

7.2.20 The pottery has already provided dating evidence for the site and has contributed towards the phasing. There is therefore little potential for further analysis in this respect. However, the prehistoric assemblage is very long-lived and has considerable potential for establishing a regional ceramic sequence, particularly by providing comparative material for larger assemblages such as White Horse Stone.

7.2.21 The Neolithic pits contain important groups of material for understanding the regional ceramic sequence and it is recommended that these are published in full. Some of the decorated vessel fragments have unusual motifs that may not have local parallels. The decorated `spindlewhorl` is possibly a unique find, although part of a plain spindlewhorl is recorded as coming from the site of Durrington Walls, Wilts (Wainwright with Longworth 1971, 188 & fig.82). If this interpretation is correct then it provides rare evidence of textile production in the late Neolithic. One of the Grooved Ware sherds is encrusted with charred residue and would have the potential for residue analysis and radiocarbon dating.

7.2.22 The small group of Beaker pottery can be described as being `domestic` in character, including both comb impressed and rusticated vessels. There is little published material of this type from north Kent and therefore the find is important and will add to the emerging overall picture for the development of earlier prehistoric ceramics.

7.2.23 The Iron Age pottery assemblage will contribute to the understanding of the date and character of the contemporary settlement and associated activity.

7.2.24 The potential described above may be addressed by a programme of detailed pottery recording, followed by analysis of forms, fabrics (including sources of materials), vessel function, production methods, vessel use (including patterns of deposition) and spatial distribution. Chronological issues may be addressed by selecting radiocarbon samples in close association with key pottery deposits, where possible using material adhering to the sherds, to establish an independent radiometric chronology for the site. Possible inter-regional research objectives (see Section 4.5.9 and 4.5.14 above) may be met by a review of published sources for comparative assemblages, including continental sources. Viewing of key assemblages may be required for unpublished collections and selected items. It is recommended that the prehistoric pottery is studied alongside other CTRL sites with prehistoric assemblages, in particular White Horse Stone, Tutt Hill and Beechbrook Wood.

7.2.25 Specific issues that may be addressed include identification of the sources of the ceramic objects found on the sites: Were all the materials obtained locally? Is there any evidence that non-local materials were being traded? What is the source of shell temper found in the late Neolithic Grooved Ware and some of the Iron Age pottery? Are glauconitic clays found locally or does their identification suggest procurement of raw materials or trade over longer distances? Can any finished vessels be identified as non-local products? Is there any difference in the sources of supply over time? These objectives can be addressed by detailed comparative study of forms and fabrics from White Horse Stone and comparable assemblages, including thin section analysis of sherds from selected fabric groups.

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7.3 Earlier Prehistoric Pottery

By Alistair Barclay and Emily Edwards

Introduction

7.3.1 This report assesses all the earlier prehistoric pottery from Fieldwork Event ARC BBW0. The assemblage comprises 1011 sherds (12,223 kg) and includes pottery of Early Neolithic through to Early Iron Age date, although the majority is of Middle to Late Bronze Age date. Table 1.3 presents a breakdown of the assemblage by period.

7.3.2 The assemblage was collected in order to contribute to a number of the original Fieldwork Event Aims (see Section 2.2). Certain aspects of the overall assemblage are likely to make a contribution to the understanding of ceramic development in Kent, on which comparative studies with other areas of the county and adjacent regions can be based.

7.3.3 The assemblage includes small but important groups of early Neolithic Plain Bowl, Beaker and `transitional` mid-late Bronze Age pottery. These groups have considerable research potential for the site, the CTRL scheme and for understanding the local and regional archaeology of Kent. Aspects of the total assemblage could be used to address some of the academic issues outlined in the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group's policy document for The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery (1995)

Methodology

7.3.4 The entire assemblage was quantified by count and weight and a note was made of principal fabric groups, forms, surface treatment and the occurrence of decoration. Spot dates were based on the presence of diagnostic forms and particular fabrics. OAU standard codes were used for prehistoric fabrics.

Quantification

7.3.5 A summary breakdown by period is given in Table 1.3 while a context breakdown appears in Table 1.4.

Neolithic pottery

Early Neolithic - Plain Bowl

7.3.6 A small number of early Neolithic Plain Bowls are represented by a group of pottery recovered from a pit and by a small number of residual sherds. Forms include part of a simple shouldered bowl. Fabrics are typically tempered with sparse ill-sorted angular flints.

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age - Beaker

7.3.7 A minimum of 8 beakers (possibly as many as 17) are represented, most of which are coarse vessels from a pit group, 3022. A complete vessel and eight sherds of Beaker came from the ring ditch group 3012.

7.3.8 The size range of the group is varied and includes the two small cup-like globular pots, three large pots (one with a diameter of 250 mm) and two medium sized Beaker vessels. Vessel forms were categorised as belonging to Clarke's globular East Anglian group (Clark 1970). Clark discusses East Anglian Beakers as being a type whose distribution extended into the Kent estuary. This type is classified by Case (1993) as Style 2 and by Lanting and van der Waals

(1972) as being typical of the early phase of regional development in the East Anglian-Kentish area, Step 1-3.

7.3.9 A significant portion of the assemblage consisted of coarse, domestic type Beakers. The finer exceptions include sherds from two Barbed Wire Beakers (see Clark 1970) and a pair of small all-over decorated, East Anglian (Clark 1970) globular vessels. There were also some small sherds of red, well-fired Beaker decorated with complex comb pattern. The finer vessels are thin walled and well fired. All fabrics are tempered with non-calcined flint and grog, with one vessel being tempered with occasional sand and another with chalk.

7.3.10 Decoration includes barbed wire; paired fingernail impressions; incised horizontal and cross hatch lines; comb impressions. This type of assemblage is domestic in character (Gibson 1982).

7.3.11 Those vessels using the latter three decorative methods bear close resemblance to examples from domestic assemblages (eg. Shoebury I (Clark 1970, fig. 367); Great Bircham, Norfolk; Huckwold Cum Wilton, Norfolk; Grimes Grave, Norfolk (Gibson 1982). Other parallels can be made between the sherds of barbed wire decoration and vessels from Bromley in Kent (Clark 1970, fig. 406) and from Essex, (Clark 1970, figs 362 and 365). As pointed out by Lanting and van der Waals (1972) the decorative patterns are closely paralleled, whilst the methods of decoration are varied. The finer Beaker sherds are decorated with densely applied, horizontal and diagonal comb and (in the case of 1725) all-over decorated incised lines, spiralling all the way up the vessel.

7.3.12 With reference to the size and possible relationship between the large, medium and small sized pots from pit [1374], three very similarly decorated and formed Beakers, from a ring ditch at Brantham Hall in Suffolk, had been deposited within each other. The smallest of these vessel is a domestic Beaker with paired fingernails in parallel lines. The middle sized Beaker is decorated with horizontal incised lines and the largest shows comb decoration arranged in similar patterns to the Barbed Wire example from this assemblage. (Clark 1970, fig. 106-8)

Later Bronze Age

7.3.13 The assemblage of later Bronze Age pottery includes vessels that can be placed on typological grounds into the Deverel-Rimbury and Plain Ware traditions. The earlier, Deverel-Rimbury, pottery is characterised by typical bucket forms in generally coarse calcined flint-tempered fabrics. A range of ovoid jars is similar to these in terms of fabric and form. Some of these vessels have decorated rims and one has a collared rim. It is possible that some of this pottery is `transitional`, mid to late Bronze Age in date. Shouldered vessels are rare perhaps indicating an early phase during the late Bronze Age sequence.

7.3.14 So called `early` Plain Ware assemblages have been found at a small number of sites in southern England, eg. Reading Business Park (Hall 1992) and Rams Hill (Bradley and Ellison 1975) and are likely to belong to the end of the 2nd millennium cal BC.

Early Iron Age

7.3.15 A small number of sand tempered sherds are likely to be of this date. Diagnostic sherds include a number of rims with fingertip decoration.

Provenance

Earlier Prehistoric: Neolithic

7.3.16 The significant majority of early Neolithic pottery from this assemblage constitutes the 31 sherds of a Plain Bowl from pit [1910]. In addition, there are a small number of sherds that are likely to be of this date from later contexts. Redeposited sherds were recovered from fills of the smaller ring ditch sub-group 851 (5 sherds from 863; 2 sherds from 865; 2 sherds from 879 and 1 sherd from 875). Redeposited sherds were also recovered from fills of the outer ring of barrow group 3003 (4 sherds from context 932 and 1 sherd from context 914, where it cuts 851). A single sherd was also found in context 1537, a ditch truncating structure 3023. Another residual sherd came from context 1703 in a Late Iron Age ditch recut, sub-group 1955, which cuts ring ditch group 3012. A single redeposited sherd was also recovered from context 1740, the fill of the ring ditch of group 3012. One sherd was recovered from context 1537, fill of a ditch cutting possible structure 3023.

Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age

7.3.17 The majority of the Beaker assemblage came from a pit deposit (context 1377), associated with a possible structure. Other contexts from this pit also contained Beaker sherds, namely (1375 [3 sherds], 1376 [3 sherds], 1409 [3 sherds] and 1394 [2 sherds]). Four sherds, as well as a complete vessel, came from the ring ditch group 3012. The complete vessel (1725) came from a pit which cuts the ring ditch internally to the west. The other sherds were recovered from fills of the ring ditch (1720 [2 sherds] and 1700 [1 sherd]). Residual Beaker sherds were also found in the surface finds associated with pit group 3022 (context 1671) and from the entrance sequence of the Iron Age enclosure (context 2154).

Bronze Age

7.3.18 One sherd of Bronze Age pottery was recovered from context 1675 in what is described as a late Mesolithic feature (1623), probably an intrusion from the cremation (1603) stratified above the pit.

Middle Bronze Age

7.3.19 Within activity area 1952, Middle Bronze Age pottery was mainly present in contexts with a likely ritual association (eg. truncated cremations). These include *in situ* vessel context 205 (from which 96 sherds were recovered), possible cremation [231] close to 205 (context 232, 2 sherds), and fill 238 in probable cremation [237] (5 sherds). A total of 22 sherds were recovered from context 570 in pit or posthole [651].

7.3.20 A total of thirty sherds were recovered from context 550 in isolated cremation [551]. Residual material (1 sherd) was recovered from context 961, a securely dated Iron Age context. Within ring ditch group 3012, 2 sherds were recovered from a charred deposit possibly representing a secondary disturbed cremation (context 1710).

Middle to Late Bronze Age

7.3.21 In activity area 1952, 23 sherds were recovered from context 244 in 'waterhole' 1978. Seven sherds were recovered from fill 580 in pit [536], three from a ditch cut [1202] (context 1203) and from ditch fill 1256 near cremation [550].

7.3.22 Ditch fills within possible field system 3018 close to activity area 1952 recovered sherds of this date. Two sherds were recovered from context 1114 and one from 1133. Other ditch fragments containing pottery of this date include four from 1342.

7.3.23 Three residual sherds were recovered from a medieval ditch, context 1917.

7.3.24 In ring ditch group 3012 one sherd was recovered from context 1713, 1720, and 1724 respectively. All are either fills of the ring ditch, or residual fills of the later ditch cutting the ring ditch.

Late Bronze Age

7.3.25 Most pottery of this date was recovered from pit or posthole deposits in or around activity area 1952. A charcoal rich pit, within pit group 3069 to the west of 1952, contained 1 sherd, (context 1048). Context 1193, also within pit group 3069, contained two sherds. In this same area, three sherds were recovered from a tree-throw hole (context 649), 21 sherds were recovered from 1200 and 8 from 1201, both pit deposits. The exception is context 1197, the northern enclosure ditch to 1952, from which two sherds were recovered.

7.3.26 A total of 12 sherds were recovered in a pit associated with a possible field system 3018 (context 1287). One sherd was recovered from 1279, an array of ditch segments also possibly related to 3018.

7.3.27 Most of the sherds associated with the two structures in area 2440 were recovered from fills of pits and postholes. This included two sherds from fill 405 in pit [404], one sherd from posthole fill 411 in [410], and 43 sherds from ditch fill 421. Forty-five sherds of one *in situ* vessel were recovered (context 403). Its fill, 420, produced a further 37 sherds. Remains associated with a probable wattle and daub structure, group 3037 in activity area 2440, also contained pottery of this date. Seven sherds were recovered from pits/postholes in this structure (1 sherd from context 455 and 6 sherds from context 451) and another 33 sherds from a nearby associated pit (context 446). Late Bronze Age sherds were also recovered from the enclosure ditch associated with structure 3035, including eight sherds from context 423 (the fill of enclosure ditch group 3036),

and one sherd from context 433, also from the enclosure ditch group. Four sherds were recovered from the surface (context 459) during the stripping of activity area 2440.

7.3.28 Fifty-four sherds were recovered from context 1332, a pit with no obvious associations, near Romano-British cremation [1344].

7.3.29 One residual sherd was recovered from 1691, a ditch with 13th-century pottery which cuts a prehistoric feature.

7.3.30 Three sherds from context 2091 were recovered from the isolated ring ditch 2025 in Area A.

Early Iron Age

7.3.31 Some 270 sherds were recovered from context 2018, fill of a heavily truncated pit (2019) in group 3044, near ring ditch 2025.

Conservation

7.3.32 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 require re-packaging. Consideration might be given to reconstructing some vessels.

Comparative material

7.3.33 Comparative material will come from within the CTRL project. Early Neolithic pottery has been found at White Horse Stone and at Eyhorne Street.

7.3.34 For the Beakers, examples are given by Clarke (1970) of East Anglian types found within Kent. These include Barham (386), Bromley (388), St Margaret's Bay in Dover (398-9), Dover Aerodrome (396), Dover Connaught Park (395), Gravesend (404), Preston near Ash (409), Igtham (407), Great Mongeham in Ripple (406), and Upper Deal (414). The closest parallels to the two small cup like Beakers are the smaller more globular Beakers from Igtham and Preston. Both of these are also illustrated as being all-over decorated. Examples from more recent work include Cottington Hill at Ebbsfleet in Ramsgate (Perkins 1992). The small fine sherds are decorated with patterns very like those illustrated on the Bromley Beakers (Clarke 1970).

7.3.35 Comparative material for the later prehistoric material is likely to come from east Kent. There are a number of relevant assemblages of comparable date summarised in the synthetic work of Macpherson-Grant (1991, 1992, 1994) and from North Kent at Gravesend (Barclay 1994). Comparative Iron Age pottery exists within CTRL and includes the major assemblage from White Horse Stone.

Potential for further work

General

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

7.3.37 The main contribution of the pottery will be towards the date and phasing of the site and understanding the character of the site. The range of pottery will also contribute to a better understanding of the development of ceramics within the region, while the association of this material with organic material presents the opportunity to refine this chronology by obtaining radiocarbon dates.

Early Agriculturalists (4,500-2000 BC)

<u>Earlier prehistoric</u>

7.3.38 The early Neolithic pottery is a rare find and its importance is increased by its recovery as stratified material from a pit in association with other artefacts and ecofacts. This type of context can be considered as `domestic`, although the selection of material and the act of burial may be considered to represent ritual activity. Other residual pottery is an indirect indicator of further domestic activity across the site.

Beaker/early Bronze Age

7.3.39 The Beaker pottery was recovered from a variety of contexts that could be associated with domestic and ritual/funerary activity. The similarity of the sherds from both funerary (pit within a ring ditch) and domestic contexts (pit associated with post-built structure) is of interest and could link the act of pit digging with the funerary process. At the very least it demonstrates that the same area was used for both domestic and funerary activities.

7.3.40 The style of Beaker (mostly Barbed Wire and East Anglian) links this area of Kent with other areas of south-east England, in particular East Anglia. It is possible that this group of pottery may contribute to a better understanding of the inter-regional grouping of styles of Beaker. Its study will at least extend the distribution of known East Anglian type Beakers.

7.3.41 The range and type of vessels that make up the Beaker pit group may provide information on the composition of `domestic` assemblages. Provisionally this group contains a range of vessel sizes, as well as both fine and coarse vessels. This set of vessels can be compared with other pit groups to see whether there are any consistent or recurring patterns. In addition, and although limited to a single find, the site assemblage provides an example of the type of vessel selected for inclusion in a ritual/funerary context from a much wider range of domestic vessels.

7.3.42 The chronology of Beaker pottery is still poorly understand and therefore, the opportunity to obtain further radiocarbon dates should be considered.

Farming Communities (2000-100 BC) into Towns and their Rural Landscapes (100 BC-AD 410)

Later Bronze Age

7.3.43 The later Bronze Age assemblage includes elements of both the Deverel-Rimbury and Plain Ware traditions. It is possible that some of the vessels and, therefore, groups of pottery are transitional. If this identification is correct, then the pottery and the site are of regional significance as this is a key period of transition that may not be synchronous across southern England. It will be important to obtain radiocarbon dates for this material to establish as closely as possible the precise date range. The suggested date for this material is 1150 cal BC but it could be as late as 1000 cal BC (see Needham 1996).

7.3.44 If the suggested date of this assemblage is correct, then it will be important to characterise the range of vessels in detail. Comparison should be made with other transitional material from Kent. At the moment this appears to include only small groups of material (eg. White Horse Stone, Coldharbour Road, Gravesend, Barclay 1994), while more substantial assemblages are known from the Thames Valley.

Iron Age

7.3.45 The Early Iron Age pottery has limited potential, although its study should contribute to regional ceramic studies. The large assemblage from White Horse Stone is likely to provide the type-site for purposes of comparison.

7.3.46 The later Iron Age material is subject of a separate report, Appendix 1.3, below.

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Table 1.1: Quantification of all pottery recovered by excavation during ARC BBW00

Context	Count	Weight	Early date	Late Date	Period	Comments
34	8	98			MBA/LBA	
53	9	47	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	
54	2	20	AD1200	AD1300	Early Med	
58	1	4	50BC	AD50	LIA	
100	4	36	AD1200	AD1300	Early Med	
200	1	2				
201	35	517				
205	96	2226	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
206	1	31	150BC	AD0	MIA/LIA	
208	6	47	50BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
210	73	1619	AD43	AD60	LIA	
212	10	200	AD10	AD70	LIA	
214	1	235	50BC	AD70	LIA	
216	3	66	50BC	AD50	LIA	
218	2	20	50BC	AD100	LIA/ERB	
219	23	500	AD0	AD70	LIA	
221	24	314	AD30	AD70	LIA	
223	1	27	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
225	14	191	50BC	AD50	LIA	

227	6	116	50BC	AD0	LIA	
232	2	61	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
238	35	396	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
244	77	1588	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
275	2	5	50BC	AD70	LIA	
277	407	7307	AD0	AD60	LIA	
278	63	850	50BC	AD70+	LIA	
281	1	49	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
285	5	28	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
300	1	8	AD50	AD250	Early Roman	
301	1	4			Med	
302	2	5			LIA	
308	1	8	50BC	AD50	LIA	
403	45	1813	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
405	2	149	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
411	1	2	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
420	37	129	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
421	4	96	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
423	8	28	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
428	2	18	300BC	50BC	LIA	
433	1	2	2000BC	1000BC	EBA/MBA	
446	12	91	2000BC	1000BC	EBA/MBA	
451	6	38	50BC	AD0	LIA	
455	1	30	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
459	4	20	50BC	AD50	LIA	
476	3	13	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
505	2	8	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
508	2	98	50BC	AD50	LIA	
511	23	928	AD43	AD70	LIA	
514	18	272	AD0	AD50	LIA	
550	31	105	1800BC	1500BC	MBA	
570	22	295	1800BC	1500BC	MBA	
580	7	228	1800BC	1500BC	MBA	
649	3	239	1800BC	1500BC	MBA	
711	18	288	AD0	AD70	LIA	
713	29	1366	AD30	AD70	LIA	
718	69	921	AD120	AD250	Early Roman	
720	1	1	AD30	AD60	LIA	
724	1	14	50BC	AD50	LIA	
725	25	790	AD0	AD60	LIA	
727	1	297	50BC	AD50	LIA	
728	4	678	AD30	AD70	LIA	
729	52	439	50BC	AD50	LIA	
735	16	161	AD0	AD70	LIA	
738	28	372	50BC	AD50	LIA	
746	415	3125	50BC	AD50	LIA	
748	53	219	50BC	AD50	LIA	
765	3	105	50BC	AD0	LIA	

783	78	973	50BC	AD70	LIA	
787	13	106	50BC	AD0	LIA	
792	9	79	50BC	AD0	LIA	
795	46	1020	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
797	1	7	AD43	AD70	LIA	
801	2	27	50BC	AD50	LIA	
814	3	53	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
816	2	131	50BC	AD50	LIA	
821	1	4	50BC	AD50	LIA	
842	1	38	50BC	AD50	LIA	
846	6	152	AD50	AD130	LIA/ERB	
858	3	14	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
860	1	3	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
863	5	12	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
865	2	3	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
874	1	1	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
875	1	2	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
879	2	5	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
894	22	438	AD0	AD70	LIA	
908	14	14			LIA	
914	1	1	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
929	12	110	AD30	AD70	LIA	
932	4	15	AD150	AD50	MIA/LIA	
961	1	13	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
965	2	18			LIA	
968	21	323	50BC	AD50	LIA	
969	2	34	50BC	AD50	LIA	
992	2	13	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
1000	2	40	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
1008	5	65	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
1019	4	32	AD43	AD70	LIA	
1043	42	630	AD170	AD250	Early Roman	
1048	1	147	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1065	3	11	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
1080	2	15	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
1092	1	7	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1114	2	12	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
1119	1	7	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
1133	1	2	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
1136	1	6	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1138	1	2	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
1162	1	13	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1193	2	14	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1197	2	34	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1200	21	877	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1201	8	221	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1203	3	10	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1208	2	66	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	

1210	70	1005	50BC	AD100	LIA/ERB	
1213	11	251	AD0	AD70	LIA	
1231	10	123	AD120	AD200	Early Roman	
1232	5	13	AD70	AD175	Early Roman	
1237	1	112	AD30	AD150+	Early Roman	
1256	1	13	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
1279	1	5	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1281	1	1	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1287	12	340	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1302	2	29	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1332	54	411	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1342	4	49	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
1345	21	11	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1346	20	28	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1347	17	161	AD100	AD200	Early Roman	
1367	1	3	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1375	3	78	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
1376	3	4	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
1377	122	1605	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
1380	1	17	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
1381	3	39	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
1394	2	10	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
1406	18	395	AD30	AD70	LIA	
1408	34	677	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1409	3	13	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
1411	3	99	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
1413	8	212	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1415	3	24	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
1427	3	13	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
1434	2	15	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
1436	3	80	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
1441	280	4975	AD0	AD50	LIA	
1444	14	239	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
1446	9	164	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1449	3	233	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1453	6	13	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1458	8	155	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1464	1	20	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1465	42	712	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	
1469	8	150	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
1474	7	54	50BC	AD0	LIA	
1478	2	25	50BC	AD0	LIA	
1479	54	998	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1481	2	22	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
1489	1	16	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
1491	4	30	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
1500	17	309	AD0	AD50	LIA	
1504	2	9	50BC	AD50	LIA	

1506	4	41	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1511	1	9	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1518	8	243	AD0	AD50	LIA	
1524	1	3	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1533	4	69	150BC	AD0	MIA/LIA	
1537	1	8	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1539	1	8	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1567	7	201	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1588	5	22	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
1590	2	11	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1617	3	12	AD70	AD175	Early Roman	
1618	1	1	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1658	1	12				
1659	80	3491	AD1200	AD1300	Early Med	
1660	6	20	AD1200	AD1300	Early Med	
1663	5	77	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1671	6	97	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
1675	1	4	1800BC	1500BC	MBA	
1685	1	57	AD30	AD70	LIA	
1687	4	56	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1691	1	1	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1697	7	51	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	
1700	1	9	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
1703	1	1	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
1705	10	74	50BC	AD0	LIA	
1710	1	1	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1712	1	1	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1713	1	1	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
1720	2	10	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
1724	1	1	1800BC	1500BC	MBA	
1728	1	400	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
1740	1	1	2000BC	1000BC	EBA/MBA	
1772	2	30	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	
1804	1	4	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1810	1	7			Med	
1909	39	325	1000BC	500BC	LBA	
1917	3	6	2000BC	1000BC	EBA/MBA	
1932	2	18	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	
2002	1	1				
2018	270	1333	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
2021	10	20	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2022	7	39	2000BC	1800BC	EBA/MBA	
2030	5	11	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2031	45	704	AD50	AD70	LIA	
2032	19	41	AD50	AD70	LIA	
2033	49	328	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2035	21	324	50BC	AD70+	LIA	
2036	9	3	50BC	AD70+	LIA	

2037	2	3	AD43	AD110	LIA/ERB	
2039	8	159	AD43	AD100	LIA/ERB	
2040	10	4	AD50	AD70+	LIA/ERB	
2041	68	66	AD50	AD70+	LIA/ERB	
2043	61	551	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
2045	14	454	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
2046	3	32	AD43	AD60	LIA	
2047	18	76	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
2048	8	15	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
2049	27	302	50BC	AD100+	LIA/ERB	
2050	20	165	150BC	AD0	MIA/LIA	
2054	3	35	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2057	7	9	50BC	AD100+	LIA	
2061	1	2	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	
2074	29	300	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2091	3	4	300BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2125	3	33	150BC	AD0	MIA/LIA	
2126	17	42	150BC	AD0	MIA/LIA	
2127	6	8	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2129	48	321	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2147	70	300	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	
2154	2	1	2000BC	1000BC	EBA/MBA	
2156	4	1				
2161	20	98	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2162	8	23	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2165	4	18	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2167	7	21	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2174	7	8	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2187	12	74	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2192	13	23	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2200	6	3	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2204	8	42	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2205	5	78	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2210	17	212	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2213	1056	18741	150BC	100BC	MIA/LIA	
2214	3	44	300BC	AD0	MIA/LIA	
2216	3	1				
2221	1	10	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2222	18	181	300BC	AD0	MIA/LIA	
2225	12	113	AD70	AD170	Early Roman	
2233	9	60	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	
2237	26	89	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2241	37	413	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2242	2	4	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2244	1	2	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2247	3	22	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2250	11	92	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2255	18	148	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	

2256	20	128	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2262	58	120	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2263	25	52	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2265	39	328	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2269	119	663	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2271	125	428	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2273	3	3	50BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	
2278	9	35	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2284	1	1	50BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2286	13	16	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2287	33	229	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2290	1	5	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2291	2	17	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2293	7	55	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2294	18	54	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2296	6	46	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2297	60	222	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2298	8	62	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2301	1	16	AD1250	AD1350	Early-Mid Med	
2305	8	72	150BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	
2326	5	13	50BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	
2335	50	173	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2342	3	16	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2345	26	184	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2357	44	1214	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2358	143	1002	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2360	128	695	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2365	18	228	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2369	35	769	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2370	9	169	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2371	8	16	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2373	1	22	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2382	2	2	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2386	11	16	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2391	1	5	50BC	AD100+	MIA/LIA	
2396	1	7	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2402	5	15	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2405	1	5	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2410	2	7	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2418	2	7	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2422	13	29	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2427	252	3911	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2430	60	129	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	

Table 1.2: Quantification of all pottery recovered by sieving from ARC BBW00

Context	Count	Weight	Early date	Late Date	Period	Comments
277	120	600	50BC	AD50	LIA	
1909	1	23	1500BC	1000BC	MBA	
2091	7	24	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2198	2	6	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2205	2	5	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2206	1	5	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2209	15	21	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2210	7	15	150BC	AD50	MIA/LIA	
2213	45	142	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2222	1	1	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2228	1	5	300BC	50BC	MIA	
2240	2	7	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2251	5	7	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2255	5	15	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2256	2	17	50BC	AD50	LIA	
2319	1	2	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2342	8	19	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2345	10	72	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	
2346	6	25	150BC	50BC	MIA/LIA	

Table 1.3:Breakdown by period of earlier ceramics

Date	**Number of sherds**	**Weight**
Early Neolithic	49	371 g
Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age	151	1942 g
Later Bronze Age	534	8570 g
Iron Age	277	1340 g
Total	1011	12,223 g

Table 1.4: A quantification of all prehistoric pottery from ARC BBW00

Context	Count	Weight (G)	Period	Comments
34	8	94	MBA;MIA	Two pieces of fired clay. Two very worn/abraded sand-tempered sherds, MIA. Most is MBA.
201	2	30	MBA;IA	F. MBA Bucket Urn 1 x IA
205	96	1912	MBA	F. Bucket Urn
232	2	99	MBA	F. Bucket Urn
238	35	360	MBA	F. Bucket Urn
244	23	653	MBA;LBA	F. Bucket Urn or early post Deverel-Rimbury
403	45	1704	LBA	F. Includes base
405	2	148	LBA	F. Includes an unusual decorated rim
411	1	1	LBA	F. Includes a rim
420	37	92	LBA	F & AF
421	43	93	LBA	F
423	8	26	LBA	F
433	1	1	LBA?	F
446	33	197	LBA	F. Includes small squared rim
451	6	38	LBA	F.
455	1	31	LBA	F.
459	4	22	LBA	F.
550	30 +	102	MBA	F.
570	22	308	MBA	F. One intrusive LBA. Most of sherds are from one vessel (?), cremation? MBA?
580	7	228	LBA	F. Collared, thin walled vessel with finger -tip decorated rim.
649	3	242	LBA	F
863	5	13	ENE?	F. Very abraded, redeposited.
865	2	4	ENE?	F. Very abraded, redeposited.
875	1	4	ENE?	F. Very abraded, redeposited.
879	2	7	ENE?	F. Very abraded, redeposited.
914	1	2	ENE?	F. Very abraded, redeposited
932	4	16	ENE?	F. Very abraded, redeposited.
961	1	13	MBA	F
1048	1	142	LBA	F
1114	2	12	MBA;LBA	F
1133	1	1	MBA;LBA	F
1193	2	15	LBA	F. Everted rim - Plain Ware
1197	2	34	LBA?	F. Finger -tip decorated sherd.
1200	21	868	LBA	F. Rim and base- Plain Ware
1201	8	222	LBA	F
1203	3	11	MBA;LBA	F
1256	1	15	MBA;LBA	F
1279	1	7	LBA	F
1287	12	342	LBA	F
1332	54	410	LBA	FG. Two fineware rims and base
1342	4	49	MBA;LBA	F
1375	3	78	LNE;EBA	GF3, GF2. Beaker, includes domestic ware?
1376	3	3	LNE;EBA	G. Beaker
1377	128	1550	LNE;EBA	GF, GFA. Beaker includes one E. Anglian globular vessel.
1394	2	13	LNE;EBA	GF. Beaker domestic
1409	3	14	LNE;EBA	GF. Beaker
1537	1	10	ENE?	F.
1671	7	108	LNE;EBA	Four LNE and some sand-tempered IA material.

1675	1	10	BA?	F
1691	1	4	LBA?	F
1700	1	11	LNE;EBA	G
1703	1	4	ENE?	F
1710	2	15	MBA?	F
1713	1	2	MBA;LBA	F
1720	2	14	LNE;EBA	All F except one EBA;MBA=GF
1724	1	4	MBA;LBA	F
1725	1	150	LNE;EBA	FGL. East Anglian globular form
1740	1	1	ENE?	F. Redeposited.
1909	31	310	ENE	F. Plain Bowl
1917	3	9	MBA;LBA	F
2018	270	1302	EIA	Finger tip decorated rims
2022	7	38	MIA?	A
2091	3	4	LBA?	F. Redeposited.
2154	1	1	LNE;EBA?	G
Total	1011	12223		

Codes for all tables:

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

Fabrics = A-sand, F-flint, g-grog, L-limestone.

APPENDIX 8 - CERAMICS

8.1 Assessment of the Prehistoric Pottery

by Alistair Barclay

Introduction

8.1.1 A comparatively small but diverse assemblage of Neolithic to early Iron Age pottery was recovered during the targeted watching brief at Tutt Hill.

8.1.2 The bulk of the pottery was hand retrieved on site, from sections across the ring ditches and from cremations pits and enclosure boundary ditches. Smaller quantities of material were recovered during the sieving of environmental samples in the laboratory after the excavation. The retrieval of 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 primarily to establish the date and function of the features, in order to refine understanding of the various prehistoric activities represented.

Methodology

8.1.3 All of the material was examined. The assemblage was quantified by count and weight and a note was made of principal fabrics, forms and decoration. Spot dates were based on the presence of diagnostic forms and particular fabrics. Early and middle Neolithic pottery is principally tempered with ill-sorted fine to coarse angular flint. Late Neolithic-early Bronze Age pottery, mostly Beaker, tends to be thin-walled and grog tempered. Early-mid and late Bronze Age pottery tends to be tempered with either grog, flint or a mixture of the two. Biconical vessels generally have bipartite profiles, everted rims and tend to be grog tempered. Bucket Urns are characteristically thick-walled and tempered with dense, often coarse, calcined flint. Globular Urns tend to be thin-walled with finer flint but still often quite dense. Late Bronze Age pottery is often thinner-walled but can occur in similiar fabrics. Forms tend to be simple jars of straight or ovoid form and shouldered bowls and jars of bipartite form. Early Iron Age fabrics can be either flint, shell or sand tempered or can contain a mixture of sand and flint.

Quantification

8.1.4 Table 1.1 gives a breakdown of the assemblage by context.

Neolithic, 4000-2750 cal BC

8.1.5 A small number of flint-tempered sherds are thought to be of early Neolithic date. There is also a small quantity of middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware, which includes two simple rims, a decorated shoulder and a decorated body sherd. One of the rims is plain, incurving and pointed and of a type that can be assigned to the Ebbsfleet sub-style (Burchell and Piggott 1939, fig. 8).

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, 2400-1750 cal BC

8.1.6 A small number of principally grog tempered thin-walled sherds can be described as Beaker, some of which have impressed comb decoration. A large base fragment could belong to a Beaker or to other styles of vessel such as an Urn or Food Vessel.

Early-Middle Bronze Age, ?1750-1150 cal BC

8.1.7 Early-Middle Bronze Age pottery is represented by Biconical Urn and Deverel-Rimbury type pottery. The latter consists of Bucket Urn forms and more rarely Globular Urn. All occur in flint or flint and grog tempered fabrics. Bucket Urn sherds were generally thick-walled with finger-tip impressed decoration on rims and cordons. The Biconical Urn could be earlier or contemporary with the Deverel-Rimbury pottery but as one style is thought to evolve out of the other it is not unusual to find so-called sub-biconical forms or later forms with Biconical Urn traits (Tomalin 1988). One near complete Bucket Urn also had multiple perforations below the rim and a 'potters' mark. Similiar material to this urn occurred at Barrow 2, Bridge (Macpherson-Grant 1992, fig 3). Un-urned cremations from the Bridge site are associated with a bulked C14 date of 980±60 bc (1246-1066 cal BC).

Late Bronze Age, 1150-700 cal BC

8.1.8 This material was mostly flint or flint and grog tempered and included plain and decorated jar and bowl fragments some of which are of hooked-rim form. Similiar forms occur in northern and eastern Kent (Barclay 1994; Macpherson-Grant 1994).

Early Iron Age, 700-400 cal BC

8.1.9 This material includes part of a fineware bowl with linear decoration in a flint and glauconitic fabric and other coarser flint-tempered sherds.

Provenance

8.1.10 Early Neolithic sherds were recovered from ring ditch 90 (context 86) and subsoil layer 8103. Peterborough Ware was recovered from ring ditch 89 (context 65), ring ditch 90 (fill 97) a tree throw hole (fill 337), subsoil layer 8103 and pit 150 (fill 151). Other indeterminate Neolithic material of either mid or late date came from pit 145 (fill 147).

8.1.11 Definite and probable Beaker sherds were recovered from ring ditch 156 (fills 164 and 168), ring ditch 89 (fills 61 and 85) and ring ditch 81 (fill 92). This includes a base and comb decorated sherds. Early middle Bronze Age (Biconical urn) and middle Bronze Age (Deverel-Rimbury) came from cremation pits 46 (fills 47-50) and 301 (fills 298 and 300), pits 53 (fills 54-5), 217 (fill 219) , 142 (fill 141), and 117 (fill 118) as well as ditch 153 (fill 152) and ring ditch 156 (fill 179) and the miscellaneous context 118.

8.1.12 Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from pits 14 (fills 13, 15-6), 42 (fill 43), ring ditch 90 (fill 107), and ditch 190 (fill 200) and gully 11115 (fill 11114) in the evaluation.

8.1.13 Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from pit 5 (fills 7-10) and included part of a fineware bowl with linear decoration.

8.1.14 The remaining material was either of indeterminate prehistoric date (pit 37, fill 38) or occurred as residual material within a late Iron Age/early Roman cremation pit 70 (fill 72).

Conservation

8.1.15 The pottery is adequately bagged and boxed for long term storage and will require no further conservation. Consideration might be given to reconstructing the Bucket Urn from cremation pit 301, to aid analysis and illustration, and for public display.

Comparative Material

8.1.16 There is relatively little published material from this area of Kent and therefore much of the comparative material is likely to come from other CTRL sites (eg. White Horse Stone and Eyhorne Street). Comparable Neolithic material is rare but includes the assemblage of early Neolithic and Beaker pottery from the Chestnuts (Alexander 1961), Peterborough Ware from the Ebbsfleet (Burchell and Piggott 1939) and from Baston Manor in West Kent (Philp 1973).

8.1.17 For the Bronze Age and early Iron Age material, similiar forms and fabrics occur at the excavated settlement site at White Horse Stone and reference should be made to this assemblage. Other published assemblages with comparable material are known from east Kent (Cunliffe 1974; Macpherson-Grant 1994) and there is a small group of mid to late Bronze Age material from north Kent (Barclay 1994).

Potential for Further Work

8.1.18 The assemblage will provide the principal means to date many of the features on the site. However, where possible, high quality radiocarbon dates should be obtained to test the date provided by the pottery. The multi-period nature of the assemblage suggests that its study will make a contribution towards understanding the development of earlier prehistoric ceramics in north Kent.

8.1.19 The pottery was recovered from a range of contexts that include deposits of domestic and funerary character and will aid the overall interpretation of the site.

8.1.20 In terms of new research aims for the CTRL project, the assemblage has the potential to contribute to a refinement of ceramic chronology in the prehistoric period for Kent. The fragmentary cremation urn from pit 301 is an unusual vessel in terms of form, decoration and the 'potters mark' and would repay special attention in this context, including a search for parallels in the published literature.

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Table1.1: Summary of prehistoric pottery

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Comments
7	940	2482	EIA	F, FAB. Bowl frag with linear dec
8	146	230	EIA	FAB. Bowl frag with linear dec
9	62	255	EIA	F, FAB. Bowl frags
10	40	166	EIA	F, FAB. Bowl frags
13	123	872	LBA	GF. Plain Ware jar and bowl frags
15	2	35	LBA	GF.
16	10	59	LBA	F,GF. FW jar with finger-tip on rim
38	1	4	INDPREH	?fabric
43	1	1	EMBA	FG?
47	310	769	EMBA	FG? Neck cordoned jar
48	1	1	EMBA	FG
49	16	28	EMBA	F. FT dec rim from Bucket Urn
50	12	26	EMBA	FG. Rim from jar
54	1	2	LBA	F.
55	11	29	EMBA	G, GF, F. FT impressed and perforated rim
61	1	30	LNEBA	G. Base from Beaker or Urn/Food Vessel
65	1	8	MN	F. Dec shoulder from Peterborough Ware bowl
72	3	6	LIAER	G,F. Mixed BA, LBA, LIAER all very worn (also counted in Table 2 below).
85	1	2	LNEBA	G. Dec Beaker sherd
86	3	5	LNEBA	G, GF. Comb dec Beaker sherd and residual EN sherd
92	1	2	LNEBA	G. Beaker?
97	2	3	MN	F. Peterborough Ware dec body sherd
107	1	5	LBA?	F.
118	2	3	MBA?	F.
141	8	50	MBA	F. BU sherds including one with a FT impressed cordon
147	3	5	MLN	F, FG.
151	5	15	MN	F. Pet'ware rim
152	5	111	MBA	F. Bucket Urn base sherds and a decorated sherd from a globular urn
164	3	5	LNEBA	G. Beaker?
168	1	5	LNEBA	G. Beaker?
179	2	8	MBA	F.
200	39	130	LBA	F, G. Rims from two hooked rimmed jars
219	8	22	MBA?	F, G. FT dec rim
298	54	153	MBA	FT cordon and frag from LW
300	178	2024	MBA	FG. Cremation urn. Bucket urn with FT impressions on rim and cordon. Perforations below rim and `potter's` mark
337	7	25	MN	F. Plain rim possibly from an Ebbsfleet Ware bowl
8103	2	5	EN?	F.
11114	4	3	LBA?	F.
Total	2010	7584		

Fabrics= F flint, G grog,FAB flint and glauconitic sand. Decoration= FT finger-tip

APPENDICES

Assessment of Pottery

Lorraine Mepham

Introduction

2.1.3 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.

2.1.4 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.

Methodology

2.1.5 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.

Quantifications

2.1.6 The small pottery assemblage includes material of early prehistoric, later prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date.

2.1.7 Pottery quantification by ware group for those fieldwork events conducted by Wessex Archaeology are provided in **Table 5**.

2.1.8 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.

2.1.9 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.

Provenance

2.1.10 Approximately half of the assemblage was found unstratified or from topsoil contexts; the remainder came from features of various types (see **Table 5**).

2.1.11 Overall condition is fair to poor, with most sherds small and heavily abraded; diagnostic sherds are scarce.

Conservation

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

Comparative material

2.1.13 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).

Potential for further work

2.1.14 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.

2.1.15 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.

2.1.16 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.

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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

Assessment of Pottery

Lorraine Mepham

Introduction

2.1.17 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.

2.1.18 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.

Methodology

2.1.19 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.

Quantifications

2.1.20 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.

2.1.21 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.

2.1.22 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.

2.1.23 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.

2.1.24 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.

2.1.25 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.

2.1.26 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.

2.1.27 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.

2.1.28 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).

2.1.29 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.

2.1.30 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.

2.1.31 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.

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

Provenance

2.1.33 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.

2.1.34 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.

Conservation

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

Comparative material

2.1.36 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).

2.1.37 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.

2.1.38 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).

Potential for further work

2.1.39 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.

2.1.40 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.

2.1.41 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.

2.1.42 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.

2.1.43 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.

2.1.44 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.

2.1.45 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.

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

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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 rusticate
	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,
	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	

Contd.

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 (includ
	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, expand
	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 f
	2032	Grave-pit 2037		195	1827	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	At least 2 carinated vessels (profile
	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 v
	2034	Pit 2036		15	75	Grog-tempered	EIA/MIA	Rusticated; 1 rim (inturned, expand
	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
	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); g
	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 (b
	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 incis
	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 fl
	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 carina
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		11	97	Flint-tempered	EIA	ON 4001: Vessel 3 (non-joining sh
	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 carina
	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 carina
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		3	10	Sandy/flint	EIA	ON 4001: Vessel 1 (non-joining sh
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		26	344	Sandy/flint	EIA	ON 4001: Vessel 2 (fineware carina
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		17	82	Sandy/flint	EIA	ON 4001: Vessel 2 (non-joing sher
	2303	Vessel-hole 2304		13	121	Sandy/flint	EIA	ON 4001: Vessel 5 (shouldered bov
	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 - expar
	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 ja
	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 ro
	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 dot
	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 W
	2506	Post-hole 2507		8	22	Flint-tempered	MNE	Peterborough Ware (Mortlake); 2 d
	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 e
	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] r
	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, flatte
	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
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

APPENDICES

Assessment of Prehistoric Pottery

Lorraine Mepham

Introduction

2.1.47 In total, 3281 sherds of pottery plus one complete vessel were recovered during the fieldwork events. All pottery was recovered from hand-excavation.

2.1.48 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.

2.1.49 The study of the prehistoric pottery assists with the following Fieldwork Event Aims:

- *To identify the nature of the prehistoric activity, determine its extent and place in the landscape,*
- *To establish a dated sequence for the origin and development of settlement including associated enclosures and trackways, etc*.
- *To identify the use of space within the burial landscape*
- *Recovery of dated environmental and economic indicators if these are found to be present on site*.

Methodology

2.1.50 For this assessment, the pottery has been quantified (count and weight for WA fieldwork events, count only for CAT fieldwork events) 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. Pottery from CAT sieved soil samples is not included here, but has been briefly scanned for pottery types not represented amongst the hand-excavated assemblage (no such material was found to be present).

Quantification

2.1.51 Pottery quantification by ware group is provided in **Table 11**. Where pottery from individual ware groups is recorded by both organisations, multiple entries exist to allow identification of that proportion of the assembalge that has been weighed (WA).

- **Pottery quantification by Period and Ware group**

Period	Ware group	Count	Weight (kg)	Comments
ENE	Flint-tempered	44	0.422	minimum 2 vessels
	Shelly	4	0.028	1 rim sherd; min 1 vessel
?MNE	Flint-tempered	4	-	?Peterborough ware
EBA	Grog-tempered	2	0.005	body sherds, incised decoration
E/MBA	Flint-tempered	86	-	includes Deverel-Rimbury types
	Grog-tempered	64	-	+ 1 vessel (Food Vessel); includes Beaker, FV and MBA urn
LBA–LIA	Flint-tempered	1480	-	finger-impressed shoulders; both coarsewares and finewares (few decorated)
	Predominantly flint-tempered	224	0.925	little diagnostic
	Predominantly flint-tempered	392	-	
	Grog-tempered	442	2.648	some rusticated, some scored; 4 IC; 2 complete carinated bowls
	Grog-tempered	14	-	includes ?'Belgic' types; some rusticated
	Predominantly grog-tempered	180	-	includes ?'Belgic' types
	Sandy	67	-	1 red finished fineware
	Predominantly sandy	110	0.728	little diagnostic
	Predominantly sandy	63	-	
	Greensand-tempered	17	-	
	Calcareous	10	-	
	Organic-tempered	1	-	
	Shelly	1	-	
	Amphora	1	0.064	Dressel 1?
UN	Flint-tempered	7	0.021	
	Flint-tempered	2	-	
	Grog-tempered	51	0.090	
	Grog-tempered	2	-	
	Sandy	9	0.025	
	Shelly	3	0.007	
	Unidentifiable fabric	1	0.001	
	Totals	**3281**	**n/ a**	

2.1.52 The pottery assemblage (3281 sherds; 20.716kg, + 1 complete vessel) includes material of early Neolithic, possible Middle Neolithic, Early/ Middle Bronze Age, plus a large group broadly dated between the Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age. A total of 75 sherds remain undated within the prehistoric period, largely due to poor condition (small and abraded) and the non-diagnostic nature of many fabrics.

NEOLITHIC

2.1.53 A total of 38 sherds, all from a single isolated pit (W136) have been identified as Early Neolithic. All are in a coarse, flint-tempered fabric, and could conceivably derive from one vessel. A further ten sherds from a second isolated pit (W175), have been more tentatively identified as of similar date. Six are in comparable coarse, flint-tempered fabrics, but with no diagnostic features, and four are in a leached ?shelly fabric, including one rim sherd from an open form with a slight carination below the rim.

2.1.54 Four sherds are potentially of Middle Neolithic date, although at this stage have not been positively identified. All four sherds are in fabrics sparsely tempered with coarse flint, which could be considered characteristic of Peterborough ware, although there are no other diagnostic features. All four sherds occurred with pottery of Early Bronze Age or later date (grave W29, ditch C3526, context C2769, and one unstratified piece provenanced to the 'main ring ditch' – C3766?).

EARLY/ MIDDLE BRONZE AGE

2.1.55 Two small sherds, from W81 and W222 respectively, have been tentatively identified as Early to Middle Bronze Age on the basis of fabric type (coarse grog-tempered) and decoration (incised horizontal lines), although ceramic tradition is uncertain (Beaker, Food Vessel or Middle Bronze Age urn).

2.1.56 Pottery of definite or possible Early/ Middle Bronze Age date was more numerous to the west of Stone Farm Bridleway (64 sherds + 1 vessel). These sherds are in predominantly grog-tempered fabrics, some with flint inclusions. Most of these, in the absence of diagnostic features, can only be broadly assigned to the period, and not to ceramic tradition (Beaker, Food Vessel or Middle Bronze Age urn), although the thicker-walled sherds (eg. a group of 15 sherds from context C3719) are more typical of the Food Vessel/ MBA urn traditions. One complete Food Vessel was excavated (context C4618). Nine sherds have been positively identified as Beaker on the basis of decoration – most of these are comb-impressed, but there is a small group (four sherds from context C4585) of finger-impressed ('rusticated') Beaker.

2.1.57 Found in similar quantities were coarse flint-tempered fabrics (86 sherds), some of which can be positively identified as belonging to the Deverel-Rimbury tradition (Middle Bronze Age), and some of which could equally be of post-Deverel-Rimbury type. No large groups were recovered, and many sherds occurred with material of definite Late Bronze Age date or later.

2.1.58 Perversely, none of the barrows considered to be Early/ Middle Bronze Age can be considered to be securely dated through ceramic evidence.

LATE BRONZE AGE TO LATE IRON AGE

2.1.59 The bulk of the assemblage (3002 sherds) comprises sherds in flint- (or chert-) tempered, sandy (some sandy/ greensand) and grog-tempered fabrics (or fabrics which contain combinations of these inclusions); there are also a few calcareous sherds and one organic-tempered. Some of the sand is glauconitic and some is beach sand; the range of inclusion types clearly demonstrates that a range of raw material sources was exploited. All of these fabrics have a broad potential date range from the Late Bronze Age to the Late Iron Age. Most of these are coarsewares, although a small but significant proportion can be defined as 'finewares' on the basis of fabric (finer, better sorted inclusions), surface treatment (burnishing or, in a few instances, red-finishing) and/ or the presence of decoration.

2.1.60 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 (or flint/ grog-tempered) spectrum appear characteristic of the post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition of the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age. Diagnostic features characteristic of this period include finger-tipping on rims and shoulders.

2.1.61 More typical of the Early/ Middle Iron Age period are carinated and shouldered vessels in predominantly grog-tempered or predominantly flint-tempered fabrics, with some sandy wares; these include a small proportion of well finished and/ or decorated 'finewares', a few of which carry incised decoration. This group is best exemplified by two almost complete vessels, both plain carinated bowls, from graves (W68 and W69 respectively).

2.1.62 Much of this group is, however, in notably poor condition and close dating is therefore hampered; with the exception of the almost complete vessels from W68 and W69, only four contexts produced more than 500g of pottery (grave W45, pit C6499, ditch C6027 and context C3097). It is not possible to isolate here specific Middle Iron Age context groups on the basis of either fabric or form, although it is possible that the date range of this part of the assemblage extends into this period. There are some rusticated sherds, for example (mainly in grog-tempered or grog/ flint-tempered fabrics; e.g. a rusticated bowl from C1184). Many context groups have therefore been dated broadly to the Early/ Middle Iron Age, or allocated a non-specific Iron Age date.

2.1.63 The Late Iron Age is more readily identifiable here by the presence of a small quantity of finer, better made grog-tempered vessels, with beaded rims and frequently with scored decoration, and by the first appearance of 'Belgic' type grog-tempered wares. These are accompanied by a smaller quantity of sandy wares. The introduction of 'Belgic' wares into Kent is considered to be *c*.75 BC.

Provenance

2.1.64 The bulk of the assemblage (3245 sherds; 20,312g) derived from stratified feature fills or layers, with 37 sherds (404g) from unstratified contexts. Two almost complete Early Iron Age vessels came from graves, where they represent deliberately placed grave goods. Apart from the two almost complete vessels, overall condition is fair to poor, with many sherds small and abraded. Mean sherd weight overall is 6.3g (omitting complete vessels from totals).

Conservation

2.1.65 It is recommended that the entire prehistoric assemblage is retained. There are no conflicts between further analysis and long term storage. Although fragmented, the food vessel was substantially complete when excavated. It is proposed that the vessel is reconstructed for the purposes of illustration.

Comparative material

2.1.66 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). Within the CTRL project, another small group of Early Neolithic pottery has been recovered from Sandway Road (URS 2001a).

2.1.67 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. Within the CTRL project, the assemblage from Little Stock Farm (URS 2001b) is amongst the best comparable material.

Potential for further work

2.1.68 As a whole, the prehistoric assemblage underpins any further consideration of prehistoric activity at Saltwood, by providing a relatively secure chronological framework on which all other analyses will rely. As such it is critical to the study of the changing palaeo-environment through time, and establishing the relevant period economies therein. Potential placed-deposits will also contribute significantly to a consideration of the ritual/ ceremonial use of the Saltwood landscape.

2.1.69 In addition, the assemblage in its own right forms a significant addition to the ceramic sequence for east Kent, and detailed analysis and publication of selected (well

stratified) context groups 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.

2.1.70 The assemblage is of reasonable size, and the bulk of it is well stratified, although there is little in the way of vertical stratigraphy, and a relatively high degree of residuality. 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 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.

2.1.71 The small group of Early Neolithic pottery certainly warrants further analysis and publication, since pottery of this date is not common in Kent, as does the Early to Middle Bronze Age assemblage for the same reason (Beaker, Food Vessel and Middle Bronze Age urn, Deverel-Rimbury).

2.1.72 The later prehistoric assemblage (Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age) is of significant size, and can enhance the information already reviewed for the Canterbury area (Macpherson-Grant 1991), although its potential is perhaps limited by its relatively poor condition. There is sufficient evidence to show a significant 'Early/ Middle Iron Age' presence and 'Late Iron Age' activity at a lower level (continuing into the Romano-British period). 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.

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SANDWAY

APPENDICES

Assessment of Pottery

Lorraine Mepham

Introduction

2.1.73 In total, 235 sherds of pottery were recovered during the fieldwork events itemised in **Table 1**. All pottery was recovered from hand-excavation.

2.1.74 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.

Methodology

2.1.75 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.

Quantifications

2.1.76 The small pottery assemblage includes material of early prehistoric, later prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date.

2.1.77 Pottery quantification by ware group for those fieldwork events conducted by Wessex Archaeology are provided in **Table 6**.

2.1.78 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.

2.1.79 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.

2.1.80 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**).

2.1.81 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.

2.1.82 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.

2.1.83 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).

2.1.84 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.

2.1.85 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 $12^{th}/13^{th}$ century).

2.1.86 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**.

Provenance

2.1.87 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.

Conservation

2.1.88 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.

Comparative material

2.1.89 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).

2.1.90 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**.

2.1.91 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).

Potential for further work

2.1.92 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.

2.1.93 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.

2.1.94 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.

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

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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)

Contd.

Table 6: Pottery quantification (contd.)

Trench	Feature	Context	Count	Weight (g)	Fabric (Ware group)	Period	Comments
	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/MBA	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**			