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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT HAWKINGE AERODROME, HAWKINGE, KENT.

TR 2120 3950

by
Simon Stevens BA MIFA

with contributions by
Greg Priestley-Bell, Mike Seager Thomas, Sue Hamilton, Isobel Thompson, Chris Place, Luke Barber, David Rudling, Lucy Sibun, Pat Hinton and Sophie Seel

Project No. 677

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ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH-EAST

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation carried out in 1993 uncovered a wide range of archaeological features across the former aerodrome. Finds ranging in date from the Neolithic to the medieval period were recovered.

The current report presents the results of subsequent archaeological work, consisting of two watching briefs and an area excavation at the site carried out in 1998 and 1999.

A watching brief during residential development in 1998 produced evidence of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery in the eastern part of the site.

Later that year an area excavation in the southern part of the site produced evidence of both Early/Middle and late Iron Age activity. The EIA/MIA features included a round house, a smaller ancillary building and a scatter of pits and post-holes. Finds included pottery, animal bone, metalwork and spindle whorls. The LIA features were smaller in number and no structures were identified, but they included a large pit which contained nearly 4000 sherds of pottery, animal bone, metalwork, sling-shot, a loom weight and one complete and other fragments of potin coins.

The 1999 watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for the southern part of the Hawkinge-Denton bypass, which ran across the aerodrome. Evidence of Romano-British activity in the form of enclosure ditches, a possible building, pits, post-holes and a cremation were recorded.

Archaeology South-East

Archaeology South-East is a division of the Field Archaeology Unit, University College London, one of the largest groupings of academic archaeologists in the country. Consequently, Archaeology South-East has access to the conservation, computing and environmental backup of the college, as well as a range of other archaeological services.

The Field Archaeology Unit and South Eastern Archaeological Services (which became Archaeology South-East in 1996) were established in 1974 and 1991 respectively. Although field projects have been conducted world-wide, the Field Archaeology Unit retains a special interest in south-east England with the majority of our contract and consultancy work concentrated in Sussex, Kent, Greater London and Essex.

Based in the local community, the Field Archaeology Unit sees an important part of its work as explaining the results to the broader public. Public lectures, open days, training courses and liaison with local archaeological societies are aspects of its community-based approach.

Drawing on experience of the countryside and towns of the south east of England the Unit can give advice and carry out surveys at an early stage in the planning process. By working closely with developers and planning authorities it is possible to incorporate archaeological work into developments with little inconvenience.

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INTRODUCTION

The study area, centred at TR 2120 3950, was the site of the former aerodrome at Hawkinge, Kent (Fig. 1). The site is bordered by Killing Wood and Terlingham Manor Farm to the south, by Gibraltar Lane to the west, by Hawkinge village to the east and by Aerodrome Road to the north. Although it is located close to the scarp slope of the North Downs, the underlying geology is Clay-With-Flints, which overlies the Chalk, forming an undulating landscape at an elevation of *c.*150mOD.

The site was in use as an aerodrome between 1912 and 1961, suffering heavy bombing by the Luftwaffe, especially in the summer of 1940. A full history of the aerodrome is available elsewhere (Humphreys 1981). After the post-war abandonment of the airfield the land reverted to arable and pastural agriculture, although scenes from the film, *Battle of Britain* were filmed at the site in the 1960s (de la Bedoyere *pers comm.*). The site was subsequently put forward for a major programme of development including both residential and industrial areas. As a result of these proposals, and due to the archaeologically sensitive nature of the area, a programme of archaeological works were required in advance of development.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Little recorded archaeological work had been carried out in the immediate area before the 1990s. Although scatters of flintwork had been recorded within the boundaries of the site before then and subsequently (see below), no below ground remains had been noted in the past. An initial archaeological field survey of the route of the proposed A260 Hawkinge By-Pass highlighted the presence of previously recorded ?Bronze Age barrows at Reinden Wood some distance to the north (Cross 1991).

A large-scale archaeological evaluation of the available areas of the site (including the proposed route of the Hawkinge-Denton Bypass where it crossed the aerodrome) was undertaken in February 1993. The evaluation strategy was devised by John Williams of Kent County Council and Mark Gardiner, formerly of Archaeology South-East (then called South Eastern Archaeological Services). The project was directed in the field by Luke Barber (Site Code HA93).

The site was divided into 75m squares or part squares (1-153 Fig. 2) within a sample grid. Within each 75m grid square an identical pattern of four trenches (a-e within each grid square) each measuring 20m by 1.5m was excavated, providing a 2% sample of the available site. The proposed road line was sampled by similar-sized trenches laid out at 20m intervals along its length, also providing a 2% sample. The results of this work are contained in a detailed evaluation report (Barber 1993) and are summarised by period below.

Since the evaluation (February 1993), there has been residential development in the northern and eastern parts of the site. In March 1998 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Mclean Homes South-East Ltd. to undertake a watching brief during

groundworks prior to the construction of houses close to the south-eastern corner of the former aerodrome (Fig. 2). The watching brief was directed by Greg Priestley-Bell (Site Code HWB 98). The results of this monitoring have been outlined in a written summary (Priestley-Bell 1998) and are included in this report. This project, and all subsequent archaeological work at the site, was carried out in accordance with Specifications issued by Kent County Council (HMGKCC 1997, 1998, 1999a and 1999b).

Shortly after the completion of the watching brief, an agreement was reached between Truck Inns (the landowners) and the Heritage Conservation Group of Kent County Council that a full archaeological excavation of part of the former aerodrome shown to contain archaeological deposits of particular interest during the 1993 evaluation should be undertaken prior to development (Fig. 2) It was agreed that the archaeological work would be funded jointly by Truck Inns and by English Heritage. The excavation was undertaken during April, May and June 1998 under the direction of Simon Stevens (Site Code HAF 98). A post-excavation assessment of the results was undertaken (Stevens 1999) and the main findings included in the current report.

In 1999 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Truck Inns and Pentland Homes to undertake further works (watching brief and excavation) during groundworks associated with the southern section of the Hawkinge-Denton bypass and the Haven Drive extension (Fig. 2). The work was directed by Greg Priestley-Bell (Site Code HRL 99). The results of this monitoring were also outlined in a written summary (Priestley-Bell 1999) and are included in this report.

Work carried out by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust at the Euro Tunnel workings to the south of the site has not yet been published, however it is known that there was considerable evidence of Beaker and later prehistoric activity as well as material dating from the early medieval period (Nigel Macpherson-Grant *pers. comm.*). Recent work by Archaeology South-East on the northern section of Bypass (Stevens 2001) and at a residential development off Canterbury Road (Priestley-Bell 2000) has uncovered further prehistoric remains. The most notable is the work at Canterbury Road which uncovered metal-working activity of Early/Late Iron Age date and thus contemporary with the main period of activity at the aerodrome site.

Further phases of archaeological work are expected at the aerodrome site in the future, including the Page Road development (Fig. 2).

RESULTS

Pre Neolithic

Some Palaeolithic/Mesolithic flintwork had been recorded within the boundaries of the site prior to the 1993 evaluation (Barber 1993) and a Palaeolithic axe has been discovered at the site more recently (Keene 2001). Some of the blades and blade cores

recovered at the site during the evaluation, excavation and watching briefs could also be Mesolithic in date (see below). In addition, a recent archaeological evaluation on the proposed northern section of the Hawkinge-Denton bypass uncovered evidence of Mesolithic activity immediately to the north of the aerodrome (Stevens 2001).

Neolithic

A broken Neolithic flint arowhead was recovered from the overburden during the mechanical stripping of the 1998 excavation area. In addition, part of a Neolithic axe was recovered from a layer of colluvium encountered in evaluation Trench 96b, at a depth of 650mm below the surface (Fig. 2). A small assemblage of worked flint including a fragment of Neolithic polished axe and an axe rough-out, together with a large discoidal scraper were recovered during the monitoring of topsoil stripping during the 1999 works.

Much of the flintwork, including a small assemblage of scrapers recovered during the evaluation and excavation phases at the site may also date from this period (see below). The presence of this small flintwork assemblage strongly suggests the land was being utilized/cleared at this time but perhaps not yet permanently settled.

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

Only three discrete areas of Beaker activity were recovered during the work undertaken to date at the site.

Decorated fineware and coarseware Beaker sherds were encountered during the partial excavation of three contexts recorded in evaluation Trench 137a (Fig. 2 only). Four sherds were recovered from a silty clay layer (Context 5), which overlay the 'natural' clay. Ill-defined Context 7 and Ditch fill Context 8 were sample excavated. Context 7 contained three sherds of Beaker Ware, as well as nineteen sherds of Later Early Iron Age and Roman material. However, ten sherds of Beaker Ware with no other datable material were recovered from Ditch 8 (see below).

Six sherds of Beaker Ware were also recovered from the subsoil in Trench 122a (Fig. 2 only). The 1998 watching brief allowed a re-examination of that general area of the site (Priestley Bell 1998). A single sherd of Beaker pottery was recovered from a subsoil layer (Context 18), but no features of this date were observed during the 1998 monitoring.

A small pit (47/48) was encountered and excavated during the 1999 works (Figs 9 and 12, S18). It contained a near-complete East Anglian Beaker and a small quantity of burnt sandstone and bone.

Middle Bronze Age

During the 1998 watching brief, two distinct groups/clusters of datable features were identified and excavated. In addition three isolated post-holes/small pits (Cuts **2**, **4** and **31**) produced no dating evidence (Figs 2 and 8)

Group I was a linear arrangement of three pits (Fig. 8). Cut **10** was the most northerly and the largest of the group (Fig. 8, S13), and contained two sherds of pottery dated to the first millennium BC (see below) in its main silty clay fill (Context **11**). Discolouration of the surrounding 'natural' suggested *in situ* burning of some kind, as did a lens of burnt material within the feature (Context **14**). To the south was a small sub-rectangular pit (Cut **7** Fig. 8, S14). The fragmentary remains of an inverted urn burial dating from the Middle Bronze Age was recovered from one of its two silty clay fills (Context **8**). A further three metres to the south-east a 180mm deep post-hole (Cut **12**) (Fig. 8, S15). It is suggested that this group might represent a pyre pit (Cut **10**), an urned cremation burial (Cut **7**) and a marker post (Cut **12**) (Priestley-Bell 1998).

Group II consisted of a cluster of six features located in the northern half of the monitored area (Fig. 8). Five of the features were bowl-shaped depressions (Cuts **19**, **23**, **25**, **27** and **29**). Each measured between 100mm and 180mm in depth. The fills were similar silty clays (Contexts **20**, **24**, **26**, **28** and **30** respectively), although Cut **23** also contained a lighter primary fill (Context **33**) (Fig. 8, S16). One sherd of pottery dating from the first millennium BC and a small quantity of calcined bone (see below) were recovered from Context **24**. The other feature in the group (Cut **21**) was a 260mm deep post-hole (Fig. 8, S17). No datable evidence was recovered from its single clayey silt fill (Context **22**). Again, it is suggested that despite the paucity of calcined bone, which may be the result of the acidic ground conditions, this group forms a set of possible un-urned cremation burials with a marker post (Cut **21**) (Priestley-Bell 1998).

It is suggested that both groups of features dated from the Middle Bronze Age, although it is possible that the groups straddle the divide with the Late Bronze Age.

In addition, Ditch **8/9** encountered at the northern end of the 1999 watching brief area (Fig. 9, Area C) contained a scrap of prehistoric pottery and a flint 'thumbnail' scraper dating from the Bronze Age (Priestley-Bell.1999)

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

There was some Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age material from the features excavated in 1998 (Figs 2, 3 and 4: Cuts **38**, **58**, **64**, **78** and **140**, from Contexts **39**, **59**, **65**, **79** and **141** respectively). These features were isolated pits in the eastern half of the site,

representing a 'background scatter' of early features, probably peripheral to the main area of occupation.

Pottery tentatively dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age was recovered from Trenches 73d and 92d within the excavated area, and from 92b (topsoil) close by (Fig. 6). The possible ditches found in Trench 73d were not observed during the excavation phase.

The Ring Ditch (Fig. 3)

In the northern portion of the 1998 excavation area, a possible ring ditch with a diameter of *c.*33m was discovered.The feature became partially visible after heavy rain and five sections were excavated through it to assess its character, and in an attempt to find an entrance.

The wide, flat-bottomed ditch (Fig. 3, Cut **104**) was found to vary in width between 2.60m and 3.70m, and in depth between 310mm and 520mm, the shallow depth suggesting plough truncation (Fig. 5, S1a and 1b). The single discernible fill (Context **105**) was a mid-greyish brown silty clay with flint nodules and lenses of charcoal. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age or Early Iron Age pottery and worked flint were recovered from the fill as well as a small quantity of intrusive 'Belgic'-style and other later pottery.

The ditch was truncated by a shallow, flat-bottomed gully (Cut **102**) which ran south-west to north-east across the site (Figs 3 and 5, S1b). Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from its single fill (Context **103**) along with 'Belgic'-style and other later pottery. This stratigraphic relationship suggests that the Ring Ditch dates from early in the suggested pottery sequence, i.e. to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

The visible course of the ring-ditch and the area enclosed by it were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify other archaeological features. No evidence of an entrance was found, and no features were revealed within the enclosed area, although two undated shallow, irregular features were recorded in evaluation Trench 84c in 1993 (Fig. 6). The exact function, significance and even close date of the ring ditch could not be established with any certainty from the excavated evidence.

The deposit encountered in evaluation Trench 84d was found to form part of the ring ditch (see below).

Early Iron Age/Middle Iron Age

The Round-House (Figs 3 and 4)

The remains of a round-house were identified in the north-eastern corner of the excavated area. The evidence consisted of drip-gullies, a number of post-holes and three pits located inside the structure. It is presumed that other shallower features (e.g. small post-holes and stakeholes) have been lost through the plough truncation which was evident at the site (see below).

An intermittent circular drip-gully (Cut **174**) with a diameter of *c.*7m showed the dimensions of the structure. The gully varied in width between 550mm and 800mm and was only 160mm in depth at the deepest part (Fig. 5, S2). Two other gullies were linked to it. Cut **120** ran southwards past the ancillary building (see below) and Cut **182** ran northwards out of the excavation area. Although no datable material was recovered from the mid-greyish brown silty clay fill of the drip-gully itself (Context **175**), Early Iron Age/Early Iron Age to Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the similar fills of the two gullies running away from the round-house (Contexts **121** and **183** respectively).

A group of 12 post-holes were located apparently forming the south-west-facing entrance/porch to the round-house. The alignment appears to suggest that the round-house was entered through a porch at a slight angle, although this may be an illusion created by indistinguishable phases of re-building of the structure. The fact that two of the post-holes (Cuts **150** and **172**) truncate the gully running southwards from the round-house may support the hypothesis of one or more re-builds, as does the presence of intercutting post-holes (Cuts **116** and **130**). However, this might also be interpreted as evidence of repairs to the porch rather than of a wholesale re-build of the whole structure.

The pottery evidence suggests that the larger post-holes are broadly contemporary, with Early Iron Age and/or Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age pottery recovered from Cuts **110**, **112**, **114**, **116**, **118**, **126** (Fig. 5, S3), **130**, **132** and **172** (the mid-brown silty clay fills, Contexts **111**, **113**, **115**, **117**, **119**, **127**, **131**, **133**, and **173** respectively). No dating evidence was recovered from the smaller post-holes, Cuts **122**, **124** or **150**.

Three features were identified within the round-house. They consisted of three large oval, flat-bottomed pits. Cut **152** had a diameter of 840mm and a depth of 430mm (Fig. 5 S4), Cut **154** was slightly larger, with a diameter of 1.09m, but was only 160mm deep (Fig. 5, S5) and Cut **156** was the largest with a diameter of 2.4m and a depth of 200mm (Fig. 5, S6). The fills of all three pits (Contexts **153**, **155** and **157**) were similar in character, consisting of a dark-brown ashy material containing burnt sandstone and Early Iron Age/Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age pottery, and pieces of daub from the hut walls. Context **157** also contained later intrusive pottery (see below).

Although the features contained burnt material, they were not thought to be hearths as there was no evidence of heat damage to the surrounding clay from *in situ* burning. The features possibly represent the bases of storage pits situated below the floor of the round-house.

Five other features were identified to the north of the round-house. Cut **168** appeared to be the hole for an angled post supporting the north-east portion of the round-house. Its single mid-brown fill (Context **169**) produced no dating evidence. Cuts **170**, **178** and **180** appear to have performed a similar function. Early Iron Age and/or Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age pottery was present in the greyish-brown fills of Cuts **170** and **180** (Contexts **171** and **181** respectively). The mid-greyish brown fill of Cut **178** (Context **179**) produced a finely worked flint scraper. Cut **176** was a larger shallow pit close to the drip gully, but again its single greyish-brown fill (Context **177**) produced no firm dating evidence.

Similarly, another not-directly dated feature in the vicinity, a small pit (Cut **138**), can be tentatively dated to the Early Iron Age or Early Iron Age/Middle Iron Age given its proximity to the round-house and the ancillary building and the absence of any features of a later date in that immediate area.

The Hearth (Fig. 4)

A complex of features was identified to the north-west of the round-house. A pit (Cut **80**) with a diameter of 950mm and a depth of 80mm was surrounded by a number of small post-holes and stake holes. The clay around the feature had been subjected to direct heat, suggesting the features may have been associated with a small hearth. However, the fill of **80** (Context **81**) was a mid-greyish brown silty clay with only occasional flecks of charcoal and sherds of Early Iron Age/Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age pottery. The surrounding features supported the idea of a hearth as one of the adjacent post-holes showed signs of *in situ* burning of the post: Cut **82** had a clear 'post-shaped' area of charcoal in its mid-brown fill (Context **83**).

The small post-hole, Cut **84** also showed evidence of *in situ* burning, with a high charcoal content in its single mid-brown fill (Context **85**). The other nearby post-holes (Cuts **98**, **100** and **106**) did not show this characteristic in their fills (Contexts **99**, **101** and **107**), although some of the numerous tiny stake-holes in the area did contain high concentrations of charcoal. Two small sherds of possibly Early Iron Age/ Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from Context **99**. The arrangement of features suggests a hearth area with a ?wind-break of some kind.

Ancillary Building Area (Fig 4)

The remains of an ephemeral building were encountered to the south-east of the round-house. Trench 92d had revealed archaeological activity in the vicinity in the form of a ditch and a small pit. The ditch proved to be the gully running southwards from the round-house (Cut **120**) and the pit proved to form part of a small round structure, with no apparent drip-gully, interpreted as an ancillary building.

Nine features were identified in the immediate area of the ancillary building. Two shallow elongated pits/double post-holes (Cuts **128** and **148**) formed the entrance to the building. Their fills (Contexts **129** and **149**) were similar mid-greyish brown silty clays containing pottery dating broadly from the first millennium BC (see below) and flint nodules, presumably used as post-packing. Intrusive 'Belgic'-style pottery was also recovered from Context **149**.

Four post-holes showed the position of the curving northern wall of the structure. Cuts **136** (Fig. 5, S7), **142**, **144** and **146** were all broadly similar in diameter, depth and profile with the presence of flint nodules again suggesting post-packing. The greyish-brown fills of two of the post-holes (Contexts **137** and **145**) produced pottery of the first millennium BC, but no dating evidence was recovered from the fill of Cut **143** (Context **144**) or from Cut **146** (Context **147**). Again intrusive 'Belgic'-Style pottery was recovered from Context **137**.

The other three features were small post-holes located within the structure. Cuts **162** and **166** were situated close to each other. Their mid-greyish brown fills (**163** and **168**) produced no datable artefacts. The other internal feature, Cur **134**, contained a single mid-brown fill (Context **135**), but again no datable evidence was retrieved. It is presumed that the three features were the remains of some structure housed within the building.

The features recorded in evaluation Trench 92d were elements of this complex of features, and were not re-excavated in 1998.

A plough truncated burial of a calf was found to the south of the ancillary building (Cut **158**). The bones of the skull and upper body were articulated, and the mid-brown fill (Context **159**) contained prehistoric pottery. The hind quarters of the animal had been truncated by a small pit (Cut **160**). Its single mid-greyish brown fill (Context **161**) contained a high concentration of burnt sandstone and two sherds of pottery dating from the first millennium BC.

Although close dating of the ancillary building proved problematic, a broadly contemporary date for the structure with the adjacent round-house is assumed. However, given the absence of any stratigraphic relationships, it is possible that the structure pre- or even post-dates the main round-house.

The Other Features

Another twenty-two features encountered in the 1998 excavation area produced Early Iron Age/ Middle Bronze Age pottery. The features were fairly evenly distributed across the site, with no obvious concentrations. There were instances of post-holes set close-together in a linear pattern (e.g. Fig. 3, Cuts **30, 34** and **36** which produced Early Iron Age/ Middle Bronze Age and intrusive later pottery in each of their single fills, (Contexts **31, 35** and **37**) but no significant conclusions could be drawn from such limited evidence.

The majority of the features of this date appear to be small 'rubbish' pits. Several of the pits produced large assemblages of pottery. For instance, Cut **72** (Fig. 5, S8), in the southern half of the site, which was over a metre wide but only 370mm deep, produced over 300 sherds, as well as daub, bone and a clay spindle whorl from its single mid-brown fill (Context **73**). A clay spindle whorl was also recovered from a pit (Cut **12**) in the western portion of the site. The pit was 930mm in diameter and 250mm in depth with a main mid-greyish brown fill (Context **13**) containing pottery. Its lower, more charcoal-rich fill (Context **14**) produced the spindle whorl and Early Iron Age/Middle Iron Age pottery.

A similar deposit also appeared in another pit to the east. Cut **6** had a diameter of 1.28m but a depth of only 190mm. Its upper fill (Context **7**) contained abundant Early Iron Age/Middle Iron Age pottery, and overlay a more charcoal-rich lower fill (Context **15**) which produced pottery of a similar date. Other smaller pits produced almost complete vessels. Cuts **86, 96** and **140** contained apparently complete, if broken, pots in their fills (Contexts **87, 97** and **141** respectively).

Another noteworthy feature was identified in the south-eastern portion of the site. It was a vertical-sided and flat-bottomed clay-lined storage pit (Cut **10**), with a diameter of nearly 2m and a depth of 730mm (Fig. 5, S9). Its main fill (Context **11**) was a dark greyish-brown silty clay and contained a large assemblage of pottery as well as a badly corroded metal object. There was a thin lens of charcoal (Context **40**) at the bottom of the pit, which also contained pottery, daub and metalwork. This directly overlay the clay lining (Context **41**).

The other features which produced Early/Middle Iron Age pottery were all small pits or post-holes (Cuts **24, 32, 66, 68, 70, 78, 92, 96, 108** and **110**). The fills were Contexts **25, 33, 67, 69, 71, 79, 93, 97, 109** and **111** respectively. Full descriptions of all the features are held with the archive.

A number of Early/Middle Iron Age features were identified in evaluation trenches surrounding the excavtion area (Trenches 61b, 73d, 74d, 84d, 85b, 85c, 85d, 91c 92b, 92d, 96b, 96c and 98c, Fig. 6). Most of this pottery was recovered from the topsoil and subsoil suggesting heavy truncation and residual pottery from this period was also incorporated into the later features. Particular mention should be given to Trench 74d from which 116 sherds of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from Pit 5

(Fig. 7 S12) and to Trench 85c from which an ard tip (see metalwork below) and pottery from at least three vessels were recovered from pit 4.

The Late Iron Age

A group of Late Iron Age features was located in the southern part of the 1998 excavation area (Fig. 3). Cut 2 was a shallow oval pit with a diameter of 1.14m and a depth of 330mm. Its single mid-greyish brown fill (Context 3) contained sherds of Late Iron Age pottery including 'Belgic'-style wares with some residual Early Iron Age pottery. Cut 4 was slightly larger and deeper and its similar fill (Context 5) contained pottery of a similar date. Cut 18 was of comparable size, with a similar mid-greyish brown fill (Context 19), which contained over 100 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery.

Further to the east a small post-hole was located (Cut 56). Its single mid-brown fill (Context 57) contained sherds of Late Iron Age 'Belgic'-style pottery. Another post-hole lay to the north-east (Cut 76). Its fill (Context 77) was similar in character and produced pottery of a similar type.

Further to the east was the largest feature excavated at the site, a large Late Iron Age pit (Cut 74) with a 'diameter' of over 5m and a depth of 850mm (Fig. 5, S10). Its main fill (Context 75) was a mid-blackish grey silty clay which contained a very large quantity of unabraded Late Iron Age pottery, metalwork, fired clay objects and a number of potin coins (see below). The pottery assemblage also some residual Early Iron Age sherds. A deposit of backfilled clay was also present (Context 164), as was a thin lens of charcoal (Context 165).

To the north of this feature there was a cluster of Late Iron Age features. Three small pits (Cuts 42, 50 and 52) all contained Late Iron Age wares and residual earlier pottery in their mid-brown fills (Contexts 43, 51 and 53 respectively). Three small post-holes were also located (Cuts 44, 46 and 48). Only the fill of Cut 46 (Context 47) contained Late Iron Age pottery, but the close alignment and similarity of the three features suggests that they were contemporary.

Elsewhere in the excavation area, two pits (Fig. 3, Cuts 26 and 94) contained the truncated remains of Late Iron Age pots. The remains of a small vessel were recovered from the fill of the former (Context 27). The complete rim of another vessel with a diameter of 465mm was recovered from the other pit-fill (Context 95). The pot had been placed in the pit inverted and the body appeared to have been removed by ploughing.

The only other feature positively dated to the Late Iron Age was a pit (Cut 16) close to the western edge of the excavated area. Its greyish-brown fill (Context 17) contained sherds of 'Belgic'-style pottery. The feature was truncated by another pit (Cut 22), but its fill (Context 23) was extremely similar in character and the pits were presumed to be broadly contemporary in date.

A scatter of material (Context **2**) and an unexcavated pit (Cut **3**) both encountered in evaluation Trench 85b, located within the excavation area, but not re-excavated in 1998 might also date to the Late Iron Age

Late Iron Age/Early Roman

The Late Iron Age/Romano-British transition was represented by pottery which was distinct from that encountered elsewhere at the site. This was encountered in evaluation trenches in the southern part of the aerodrome which produced 'Belgic' and Patchgrove ware suggesting the 1st centuries BC and AD dates for occupation/activity in the area. Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British features were encountered in Trenches 62d, 63b, 63c, 73c, 73d, 74c, 75a, 75b, 75c, 85c and 93b.

Features worthy of special attention include a large ditch (Cut **2**) in Trench 62d which contained Late Iron Age 'Belgic' pottery as well as material from the first century AD (Fig. 7 S11). Early Roman material was also noted in Trench 77a (Fig. 2 only).

Roman

Four discrete areas of Roman activity were identified during the 1999 works (Fig. 9, A-D). All appear to relate to 2nd- to 3rd- century activity.

Area A (Figs 9 and 10)

A 220mm deep ditch (**24**) crossed the Haven Drive road line on a north-west to south-east orientation. A substantial ditch (**30**) with two or three subsequent recuts (**112** and **116** and **118**) (Fig. 12, S21) was located further west. The original ditch (**30**) was continuous, while the recuts were interrupted to form a *c.*3m wide entranceway (Fig. 10).

A group of four bowl-shaped hearths (**38, 44, 120** and **138**) possibly relating to iron forging were situated immediately west of the entranceway. A significant assemblage of slag was recovered from this area (see below).

Four probable rubbish pits (**15, 32, 40** and **34**), the largest (**15**) measuring 4.30m x 3.10m and 850mm in depth (Fig. 12, S22), produced large quantities of Romano-British pottery together with iron objects and slag from its four distinct fills (Contexts **16, 46, 73** and **74**). A spread of flint nodules (**126**) and probably associated cut (**60/61**) produced iron nails and roof tile (tegula). However, the presence of glassy slag and a little modern brick/tile suggest this may be a post-medieval feature.

A small pit (**36**), containing two inverted pots (**37A** and **37B**) (Fig. 12, S23), was located immediately to the south of hearth **44**. It is uncertain whether this represents a cremation deposit with the bone dissolved.

Area B (Figs 9 and 11)

A discrete group of 18 features comprising 14 post-holes or small pits (**63, 67, 69, 71, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 90, 92, 94, 102** and **110**) three stake holes (**87, 100** and **101**) and a narrow slot (**65**) were encountered to the north-west of Area A.

Contexts **63** *et al* probably represented the site of a small shelter or wind-break measuring *c.*4.5m by *c.*3m. The presence of significant quantities of burnt material might suggest that one or more of the centrally placed features were internal hearths or fires. An isolated post-hole (**88/89**) containing a single early Romano-British sherd was also located to the west.

Area C (Fig. 9 only)

An arrangement of five narrow ditches (**3, 5, 7, 9** and **11**) between 150-250mm deep, lay to the north-east of a broader, 300mm deep ditch (**22**).

Ditches **3** (Fig. 12, S19) and **7** (Fig. 12, S20) produced significant quantities of Romano-British pottery,

Area D (Fig. 9 only)

A group of three early Roman circular bowl-shaped hearths (Contexts **55, 57** and **127**) each *c.*100mm deep, were encountered close to the western edge of the southern bypass 1999 monitored area. Only Context **57** contained any datable material (a single sherd of early Roman pottery).

1993 Evaluation (Fig. 13)

An area of the site containing evidence of Roman activity was identified during the evaluation. A number of identifiable archaeological features including a cremation burial and possible occupation/pottery rich layers containing early Romano-British material were encountered in and around squares 79, 80, 87 and 88 (Figs 2 and 13). Romano-British features and pottery spreads were encountered in Trenches 79c, 79d, 80a, 80b, 81b, 87a, 87c, 88a, R10/11 and R10a strongly suggesting the features identified during the 1999 work are part of a much wider spread of activity, most of which appears to be of 2nd- to 3rd- century date.

The cremation burial in Trench 80b (Fig. 13, Context 3) consisted of four pottery vessels (I-IV). The largest, a fine greyware pot contained cremated and human animal bone and was accompanied by a fine greyware flagon, a small black sandy jar and a samian bowl. The pottery suggests a second century date for the burial. The set of multiple ditches recorded in Trenches 87c, R10/11 and R10a probably form the south-east corner of an enclosure though its exact extent and layout are uncertain.

Medieval

Very little post-Roman material was recovered from the site. Medieval remains were only located in the evaluation trenches in Square 97, with some residual sherds in the surrounding squares. A small number of irregularly-shaped features were examined, including a pit in Trench 97a (Cut **4**), which contained an assemblage of 160 pieces of 13th- to14th– century pottery including sherds from cooking pots and jugs. The nature of the associated activity is uncertain though it is more likely to relate to temporary agricultural activity rather than extensive permanent occupation.

Modern

A group of modern ditches ran across the south-east corner of the 1998 excavation area (Fig. 3). The widest (Cut **62**) contained transfer-printed china in its single fill (Context **63**). A narrower ditch (Cut **60**) also produced post-medieval pottery from its fill (Context **61**), and appeared to be a re-cut of an earlier, deeper ditch (Cut **88**) which produced a clay pipe bowl from its fill (Context **89**). The later ditch contained a post-hole (Cut **90**).

At the time of the evaluation in 1993 the perimeter aerodrome track and defensive ring of pill-boxes was fully in tact, together with the remains of a pop-up Picket-Hamilton fort in Square 46. The latter has subsequently been removed for display. Considering the degree to which the aerodrome was bombed during the war surprisingly little bomb damage was located during the archaeological work.

THE FINDS

The Beaker Pottery by Mike Seager Thomas

Quantification and Distribution

The Beaker pottery from Hawkinge Aerodrome comprises *c* 150 sherds weighing less than half a kilogram. At least five different vessels are represented. 126 sherds belong to one of two vessels found in pit 48, within the area of the 1999 watching brief. Two further groups come from widely separated locations to the north of this. One was unstratified. It comprises sherds from one or more vessels. The other, from the extreme north east of the evaluation, was associated with a small ditch (ditch 8). It yielded sherds from two vessels (Table 1). Both of the stratified pairs comprise a medium-size and a much smaller vessel. All these groups are likely to indicate contemporary Beaker activity in the areas in which they were found.

Context	Trench	Qty	Weight	Group (Clarke 1970)
HA 93				
Layer 2	122a	6	18	
Layer 5	137a	4	15	
Layer 7	137a	3	unknown	
Ditch 8	137a	10	49	?EA, FN
HWB 98				
Layer 18		1	2	
HRL 99				
Fill 48		126	355	BW, EA

Table 1: Quantification of Beaker pottery

Affinities and Date

Fabric

All of the surviving Beaker sherds are tempered with rare (<1%) medium sand-sized (*c* 1mm) burnt flint and *un-quantifiable* medium sand-sized grog. They also contain occasional sub-rounded, large sand-sized (2mm) to small granule-sized quartz (4mm), assumed to have been naturally occurring in the potting clay. Their outer surfaces are mostly red (oxidized), and their cores and inner surfaces red to brown. Sherd thickness ranges from 5 to 8mm. This compares closely to other Beaker fabrics from the region (*cf* Smith 1987, 251; Gibson 1992, 283; Boast and Gibson 2000, 370).

Typology

Four out of the five vessels represented can be accommodated within the existing Beaker typologies of Clarke (1970) and Case (1977; 1993). All were probably globular or barrel-shaped with short, everted rims, and fall into the lower size range for British Beakers. Collectively they fall into Case's 'Group E', a regional grouping primarily associated with East Anglia and south east England (Case 1993, 263).

Barbed-wire Beaker
From pit 48 comes a vessel with a short, everted rim and a barrel-shaped body decorated with distinct horizontal zones of 'barbed wire' impressions (short cord impressions at right-angles to the line created by them, thought to be created by winding a cord around itself or some other former). The zones comprise horizontal lines and half chevrons (Fig. 14, No. 1). The form of the vessel and mode of its decoration, if not its exact configuration, is closely paralleled in an assemblage from barrow 2 at Martlesham in Suffolk (Case 1993, fig 20.2; Martin 1976).

Similar Kent vessels come from Folkestone, Canterbury and Tovil (Clarke 1970, figs 336, 338 and 350).

East Anglian Beakers
Pit 48 also yielded a vessel with a short, everted rim and a barrel-shaped body decorated with horizontal, tooled lines (Fig. 14, No. 2). It too has a close parallel in the assemblage from barrow 2 at Martlesham in Suffolk (Case 1993, fig 20.3; Martin 1976). Closer to home, this type of tooling occurs on a vessel from Deal (Clarke 1970, fig 391). A sherd from ditch 8 (1993 evaluation) with a round body decorated with horizontal, comb-impressed lines (Fig. 14, No. 3) may also belong to an East Anglian Beaker. Similarly decorated Kent vessels come from Preston, Erith and Bromley (all East Anglian Beakers) (Clarke 1970, figs 389, 394 and 406), and Minster (Boast and Gibson 2000, fig 6.2.6).

Finger-nail Beaker
The second vessel from ditch 8 (evaluation Trench 137a) has a short, everted rim and a barrel-shaped body decorated with horizontal lines of finger-nail impressions (Fig. 14, No. 4). Such 'rusticated' vessels are thought to be primarily a domestic type (Gibson 1986, 33). There is no difference in quality of execution, however, between this vessel and the foregoing Beakers. No close parallels are known from Kent but, as with the forgoing types, they occur widely in East Anglia

Dating

Until recently it was believed that British Beakers could be divided into three chronologically sequential groups, each of which was defined by the appearance of new vessel types, and which were conformable both to stratification and association (Case 1977, 71). Although it was acknowledged that many types were long-lived, all of the foregoing, with the possible exception of the comb-impressed sherd from the ditch, would have fallen into the middle group. This was dated to the first half of the third millennium BC or the Late Neolithic. However, new radiocarbon dates on British Beakers throw doubt upon the validity of this sequence by placing Beakers of all types, including the regional group to which the present assemblage belongs, into a single phase between *c* 2600 and 1800 cal BC (Kinnes et al 1991; Case 1993). A Kent date from Cottington Hill, Ramsgate, associated with an East Anglian Beaker decorated with horizontally 'dragged' lines is slightly later (Gibson 1992, fig 4; Case 1993, 264).

Discussion

The Beakers from Hawkinge form two pairs of a medium-sized and a much smaller vessel. That from pit 48 is likely to be a grave deposit. The other is not. The pairing of vessels in both may be a coincidence, but, as in many grave groups, it suggests that they were deliberately selected and deposited together. This *apparent* 'ritual' would

explain the wide separation of all three Beaker deposits. The similarity between the two paired deposits, however, challenges assumptions about Beaker type based on the arbitrary separation of grave and non-grave groups (cf Gibson 1986, 33) and demonstrates how little we really know of Beaker use. Although comprising a few vessels only, all of which are of familiar type, the Hawkinge assemblage has major implications for our understanding of period.

EARLIER FIRST MILLENNIUM BC POTTERY: THE DATING AND CONTEXT OF A MIXED ASSEMBLAGE FROM HAWKINGE AERODROME, KENT by Mike Seager Thomas and Sue Hamilton

Introduction

Background

Excavation in east Kent has uncovered a large number of sites belonging to the earlier first millennium BC. Key amongst these is Highstead, near Chislet, a trapezoidal enclosure and associated features excavated by CAT in the late 1970s (Champion 1980, 237). Uniquely it yielded typologically and spatially discrete groups of pottery thought to belong to the end of the Bronze Age (LBA), a transitional period between the Bronze and Iron Ages (LBA/EIA) and the beginning of the Iron Age (EIA or EIA/MIA) (P Couldrey pers comm.). However, the pottery, like many other Kent earlier first millennium BC assemblages, remains unpublished, and though subsequent work in the county on other sites of these periods references both it and the other unpublished sites extensively (Macpherson-Grant 1991, 1994, 1995), complete context groups of the sort required for comparisons with other assemblages remain unavailable. Additionally, despite the large number of excavations carried out, no radiocarbon dates associated with east Kent earlier first millennium BC pottery have been published.

This seriously inhibits our understanding of Kent during the period. But the Hawkinge Aerodrome assemblage goes some way to filling the gap left by Highstead and the other unpublished sites. Three questions are of importance. Individual context assemblages from the site contain pottery belonging to at least three different earlier first millennium BC traditions or styles, exactly as at Highstead. Some components of these different styles are of uncertain longevity. The first question, therefore, is to what period or periods do the styles in fact belong? The second question relates to pottery distribution on site. If the different styles belong to different periods, as will be suggested here, how did they become mixed, or, if they belong to the same period – or even if they belong to different periods – why is the stylistic difference between them so marked? Does, for example, the function of the site change (the fill of the ring ditch is dominated by pottery belonging to one style, whereas the other two are restricted largely to pits and post-holes); or does the difference reflect a wider cultural phenomenon. Finally, what are the implications of this for our understanding of other contemporary Kent pottery?

Summary

Owing to similarities between some common earlier and later first millennium BC fabrics at Hawkinge, it is not possible to quantify either exactly. The earlier assemblage, however, comprises at least 2,500 sherds weighing in excess of 35 kilograms. Total excavation would no doubt have yielded many more. Earlier first millennium BC pottery was spread across the whole south eastern half of the site but concentrated in the area of the 1998 excavation. Pottery belonging to three, chronologically sequential traditions was isolated. The largest group is defined by the frequent presence of pottery of so-called 'Marnian' type and of applied 'rustication', broadly dated to the EIA or EIA/MIA transition. This includes large assemblages from pits to the south and the south east of the ring-ditch and within the principal roundhouse, and from several of the roundhouse post-holes. A lack of later material from these features and the good condition of much of the EIA or EIA/MIA material – which implies that it was buried soon after it went out of use – suggest a contemporary, EIA or transitional EIA/MIA date for them. The remainder of the material should be somewhat earlier. It comprises 'developed' and 'decorated' post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) pottery, usually dated to the LBA and the LBA/EIA transition. Owing to the longevity of 'developed' types, however, it is impossible to draw a clear chronological line between these two styles: possibly the two Hawkinge groups are contemporary. Contexts containing only 'developed' pottery were concentrated to the south west of the roundhouse, isolated from the main concentration of EIA or EIA/MIA activity. These are thought to be of LBA or transitional LBA/EIA date. 'Developed' pottery also occurred in features containing 'decorated' and later, 'Marnian' pottery. The principal assemblage of 'decorated' pottery is from the ring-ditch. It is tempting to date this to the LBA/EIA transition. But the 'decorated' material from it is abraded, and it also yielded a handful of 'rusticated' sherds, including two of which were unabraded, and, although these could represent an early manifestation of this finish (it undoubtedly occurs in small quantities at this period), they may indicate a later, EIA or EIA/MIA fill. 'Developed' and/or 'decorated' pottery is present in almost all unequivocally EIA or EIA/MIA pits and indicates the re-deposition of early material on the site at this time. No feature contained only 'decorated' pottery or only 'developed' and 'decorated' pottery. A single feature from the area of the 1998 watching brief (pit 7, fill 8) contained pottery dated to the Middle Bronze Age (MBA).

Method of pottery analysis

The pottery was analyzed using the pottery recording system recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (1992). Owing to similarities between some earlier and later first millennium BC fabrics, no attempt was made to quantify earlier material from later contexts, or material from contexts which yielded only non-feature sherds. Sherds from the remaining contexts were ascribed a fabric type on the basis of macroscopic examination and were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram

(*see* Appendices 1 and 2). Dating of fabrics was by association with chronologically diagnostic feature sherds.

Problems with the 'Age System'

The 'Age System' provides an essential linguistic short-hand for what are in fact a very hazily defined series of prehistoric periods. Within it one marker stands out: this is the beginning of the Iron Age, defined in Britain by the appearance of iron tools, the large scale deposition of bronze metalwork, and a floruit in 'decorated' post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) pottery. Radiocarbon dated associations place this somewhere in the eighth century cal BC (Needham 1996, 137). Unfortunately, however, early iron metalwork and evidence of early iron-working are rare, chronologically diagnostic bronze metalwork tends not to be associated with other artefact types, and 'decorated' PDR pottery and some 'undecorated' types with which it is associated developed before and were longer lived than the Bronze/Iron Age transition. It is difficult, therefore, to know what, in terms of the age system, to *call* any assemblage. Depending upon the academic tradition within which one is working, an eighth century cal BC site may be latest LBA, LBA/EIA, earliest EIA or EIA. Forward or back in time, the further from this date, the greater the confusion. Thus the period between 1700 and 1150 cal BC, now usually called the Middle Bronze Age (MBA), is Kent's LBA (Macpherson-Grant 1992b, 55), and the period between 600 and 400/300 BC, neighbouring Sussex's EIA, is Kent's (and both France and the Netherlands') Early to Middle Iron Age (MIA) (Hamilton and Gregory 2000, table 1; Macpherson-Grant 1991, 1992b, 1994; Van Heeringen 1989a, fig 35). The obvious solution is to do away with the 'Age System' and rely instead on radiocarbon dates. Unfortunately, however, radiocarbon dates may not be available, as is the case in Kent, or they may not be precise enough to accommodate small chronological differences, or they may be on assemblages which, for functional or regional differences, do not provide secure parallels for the pottery to be dated. A particular problem period is that represented by the greater part of the present assemblage. Few good radiocarbon dates are available for it because of calibration difficulties (Needham 1996, 136; Van den Broeke 1987a, 23-26). Generally, the solution has been to sort the material into distinct groups and date it by comparison with similar, dated material from elsewhere. Groups not dated in this way are placed in sequence according to their relationships, or, by seriating any distinctive characteristics they have. For the period represented by the Hawkinge Aerodrome assemblage, the relative chronological sequence thus erected works well for a range of both Kent and continental assemblages, and the 'Age System' provides the terminological framework into which this sequence is fitted. Because of slight differences between the terminology used by different authors for similar relative dates, however, what is in fact a clear sequence is rendered unclear. For this reason the present assemblage and those to which it has been necessary to refer in order to find parallels for it are considered from the point of view of typological, rather than chronological groups. Except where stated, the typological groupings and the dates given are those of the present authors. As our work on the present assemblage has corrected and refined the work of previous authors, our attributions may be corrected and refined by work on similar assemblages by future authors.

Later Bronze and Earlier Iron Age Pottery

Pottery fabrics

Eleven earlier first millennium BC fabric types were distinguished in the Hawkinge Aerodrome assemblage. The textural range is from very fine to very coarse. The inclusions identified are burnt flint, grog, quartz sand, charred or burnt-out organic material, shell, chalk, siliceous sandstone and greensand (Kentish Rag). Nine types have exact parallels in the earlier first millennium BC assemblage from Canterbury Road, Hawkinge (Hamilton and Seager Thomas forthcoming a), and the range as a whole resembles that of contemporary fabrics from nearby Dolland's Moor and Castle Hill, Folkestone (Macpherson-Grant 1990, 61; unpublished excavations by CAT). Additionally, a single coarse flint gritted late second millennium BC fabric was identified, which, like the earlier first millennium BC fabrics, is closely paralleled in contemporary assemblages from the Folkestone area (Macpherson-Grant 1992b, 60). Intermediate flint tempered and wholly grog tempered earlier first millennium BC fabrics overlap with similar LIA fabrics from the site, and the remaining earlier first millennium BC fabrics mostly recur throughout this period. This demonstrates considerable continuity in potting traditions. It also makes the precise dating of unassociated non-feature sherds uncertain.

Fine wares (Nos refer to catalogue)

Fine flint (F1)
Rare to sparse (2 to 3%) medium sand-sized calcined flint grit, and sparse (c 5%) fine to medium, quartz-sand. Body sherds from 5 to 8mm thick. Key forms include the bi-partite bowl (nos. 30, 152 and 161), tooled decoration (nos 8 and 30), the bi-partite bowl with vestigial neck (no 7), the 'onion-shaped' jar (no 175) and the pedestal-base (no 176). The most recent of these (nos 175 and 176) are best associated with the 'Marnian' tradition (EIA or EIA/MIA) (500-300 BC) but most belong to the earlier, 'decorated' PDR tradition (LBA/EIA) (800-500 BC). Fabric F1 is the equivalent to Canterbury Road, Hawkinge's, fabric EF1 (Hamilton and Seager Thomas forthcoming a).

Fine quartz sand (Q1)
Moderate (10 to 15%) fine quartz-sand, and rare (1%) medium to coarse sub-angular quartz-sand. Body sherds from 6 to 7mm thick. Key forms include the bi-partite bowl and the hemispherical bowl. These vessels belong to the PDR tradition (LBA or LBA/EIA) (950-500 BC). Fabric Q1 is the equivalent to Canterbury Road, Hawkinge's, fabric EQ1 (Hamilton and Seager Thomas forthcoming a).

Shell (S)
Rare (2 to 3%) medium to coarse sand-sized shell. Body sherd from 6 to 8mm thick. Key forms include incised decoration (no 154). Vessel 154 probably belongs to the 'decorated' PDR tradition (LBA/EIA) (800-500 BC). Fabric S was not represented at Canterbury Road, Hawkinge.

Intermediate wares

Grog (G)
Unquantifiable to sparse (c 7%) rounded, coarse sand-sized grog, and rare (0 to 2%) burnt out or decalcified voids. Body sherds from 6 to 7 mm (fine wares) and 9 to 11mm (intermediate wares) thick. Key forms include the bi-partite shouldered jar below shoulder applied 'rustication' (no 1). Vessel 1 is best associated with the 'Marnian' tradition (EIA or EIA/MIA) (500-300 BC). Fabrics G is the equivalent to Canterbury Road, Hawkinge's, fabric G1 (Hamilton and Seager Thomas forthcoming a). It reoccurs in LIA 'Belgic' pottery.

Medium quartz sand (Q2)
Moderate (10 to 15%) medium-sized, sub-round quartz sand. No chronologically diagnostic forms occurred in this fabric. Fabric Q2 was not represented at Canterbury Road, Hawkinge.

Coarse quartz sand (Q3)
Sparse (5%) coarse sub-round to sub-angular, coarse quartz sand. Body sherds from 9 to 12mm thick. Key forms include the finger-tip impressed shoulder of an angular shouldered jar with below shoulder applied 'rustication' (no 16). This vessel probably belongs to the 'decorated' PDR tradition (LBA/EIA) (800-500 BC). Fabric Q3 is the equivalent to Canterbury Road, Hawkinge's, fabric Q3 (Hamilton and Seager Thomas forthcoming a).

Flint and grog (FG)
Unquantifiable grog and burnt-out or decalcified voids, rare (<1 to 2%) coarse sand to small granule-sized calcined flint grit, and sparse (3%) to moderate (10%) medium quartz-sand. Probably two overlapping fabrics, one sandy and one including calcareous material. Body sherds from 8 to 12 mm. Key forms include the bi-partite shouldered jar (nos 2 and 32), the slack shouldered jar with vestigial neck (no 38), the closed-mouthed convex jar (nos 39 and 93), the hemispherical bowl (no 82), the round bottomed bi-partite bowl or dish (no 90), the bucket urn (no 94), the cabled rim (no 128), the applied cordon (no 129), the 'onion-shaped' jar (no 148) and applied 'rustication' (e.g. nos 32 and 76). These vessels span both the PDR and the 'Marnian' traditions (LBA or

LBA/EIA to EIA or EIA/MIA) (950-300 BC). Fabric FG is the equivalent to Canterbury Road, Hawkinge's, fabric FG (Hamilton and Seager Thomas forthcoming a).

Flint and fine quartz sand (FQ1)
Sparse (3 to 5%) coarse sand-sized to (very infrequently) small granule-sized calcined flint grit, very rare (0 to 1%) small granule-sized nodules of siliceous sandstone, and sparse (5 to 7%) fine to medium quartz-sand. Body sherds from 8 to 10 mm thick. Key forms include the straight sided jar (as no 107), the finger-tip impressed shoulder (no 130), the closed-mouthed convex jar with finger-tip impressed rim (no 131) and the angular shouldered jar (no 131). All of these vessels belong to the PDR tradition (950-500 BC). Fabric FQ1 is the equivalent to Canterbury Road, Hawkinge's, fabric FQ1 (Hamilton and Seager Thomas forthcoming a).

Medium flint (F2)
Sparse to moderate (3 to 10%) medium sand-sized to small granule-sized calcined flint grit, very rare (0 to 1%) coarse sand-sized to small-granule sized unburned flint, very rare (0 to 1%) small granule-sized chalk nodules, and rare to sparse (<5%) fine to medium quartz sand. Body sherds from 7 to 14 mm thick. Key forms include the bi-partite and necked shouldered jar (nos 3, 18, 20, 21, 47, 50, 58, 60, 101-104,111, 118, 134, 164, 167, 171 and 177), the conical or open-mouthed convex jar (nos 19, 78, 155 and 166), the finger-tip impressed shoulder (nos 27, 103 and 139), the angular bowl (no 100), the closed-mouthed convex jar (no 106, 147 and 113), the lamp (no 119), combed finishes (nos 29, 47 and 142), the assiette tronconique (no 150) and applied 'rustication' (nos 19, 51, 103, 164 and 177). These vessels span both the PDR and the 'Marnian' traditions (LBA or LBA/EIA to EIA or EIA/MIA) (950-300 BC). Fabric F2 is the equivalent to Canterbury Road, Hawkinge's, fabric F2 (Hamilton and Seager Thomas forthcoming a). It reoccurs in LIA pottery.

Flint and coarse quartz sand (FQ2)
Rare (2 to 3%) medium to coarse sand-sized calcined flint grit and coarse, sub-rounded quartz sand, and unquantifiable burnt-out or decalcified voids. Body sherds from 9 to 12mm thick. Key forms included applied 'rustication' (not catalogued). Applied 'rustication' occurs in association with both 'decorated' PDR and 'Marnian' pottery (LBA/EIA to EIA or EIA/MIA) (800-300 BC). Fabric FQ2 is the equivalent to Canterbury Road, Hawkinge's, fabric FQ2 (Hamilton and Seager Thomas forthcoming a).

Coarse wares

Coarse flint (F3)
Sparse (5%) coarse sand to small granule sized calcined flint grit. Body sherds from 7 to 13mm thick. Key forms include the bucket urn (no 169). Bucket urns are usually associated with the DR tradition (MBA) (1500-1150BC). Fabric F3 was not represented at Canterbury Road, Hawkinge.

Very coarse flint (F4)
Sparse (7%) medium sand to large granule-sized calcined and unburnt flint, and rare to sparse (<5%) fine to medium quartz sand. Body sherds c10mm thick. No chronologically diagnostic forms occurred in this fabric. Fabric F4 may be the equivalent to Canterbury Road, Hawkinge's, fabric F4 where it is provisionally dated to the LIA.

Most of these types occur throughout the earlier first millennium BC. The exceptions are fabric G, which does not occur until the end of this period, and fabric F1, which, though present throughout, is primarily associated with PDR forms. This perhaps reflects a shift away from the fine 'decorated' wares associated with the LBA/EIA transition and, possibly, since grog tempering was rare in Kent pottery at this period but widely associated on the continent with 'Marnian' pottery similar to that which occurs at Hawkinge (e.g. Oss-Ussen: Schinkel 1998, 83), the increasing influence of continental traditions. This latter view is supported by the presence within the assemblage of a number of contemporary vessel types best paralleled on the continent. The overall range of fabrics is part a wider trend. This is characterized by a proliferation of vessel forms and fabrics adapted to fulfil specialized roles. At Hawkinge, for example, though exclusive relationships between form and fabric are rare, bowls forms tend to be in fine fabrics and jars forms in intermediate or coarse fabrics. In southern Britain this trend developed through the Bronze Age, coming to a head in PDR pottery (Barrett 1980, 303; Woodward 1995, 197). In many places thereafter it was reversed: Sussex 'saucepan pots', for example, come in a diminished range of both size and fabric (Hamilton 1985; Morris 1978a). At Hawkinge variability in fabric, vessel size and form continued up to and possibly into the MIA.

Dating Evidence

Hawkinge Aerodrome yielded pottery belonging to four pre-established later Bronze and earlier Iron Age pottery traditions: DR, 'developed' PDR, 'decorated' PDR and 'Marnian'. Excavation provided no stratigraphic evidence for the sequencing of this material. The existence there of distinct typological groups, however, is demonstrated by the existence of feature assemblages containing DR, 'developed' PDR or 'Marnian' pottery only, the scarcity of 'rusticated' and other indisputably 'Marnian' pottery amongst a 'decorated' PDR assemblage from the ring-ditch, and the different horizontal distribution of the four groups, DR to the north east, 'developed' PDR to

the west, 'decorated' to the centre, the south and the north west, and 'Marnian' to the south and the north west. Possible proof that the different groups are chronologically rather than functionally distinct lies in the fabrics and the types and sizes of vessels comprising them. Overall there are probably more PDR than 'Marnian' finewares but, although the proportions of finewares to intermediate wares varies dramatically from feature to feature, no one type of feature has consistently more of one fabric or vessel type. This appears to be the case both in features containing PDR and 'Marnian' pottery and in features containing only PDR or only 'Marnian' pottery.

The evidence for the actual dating of the assemblage lies off-site. Assuming similar status and role, a comparison of the types present within, or absent from, a pottery assemblage with those present within or absent from another, enable the erection of a relative chronology. Assemblages with similar proportions of types are contemporary; assemblages with different proportions are either earlier or later. At Hawkinge Aerodrome, a mass of probable residual material (see below) rules this technique out, but at Highstead (Macpherson-Grant 1991; 1994), Coquelles in Pas-de-Calais, France (Blancquaert 1998), Oss-Ussen (Van den Broeke 1987b) and Texel (Woltering 2001), in Holland, and other long-lived sites large numbers of spatially discrete typological groups confirms the sequence outlined below. The order of the sequence is firmly established by excavations at sites such as Selsey and Varley Halls in Brighton, Sussex, where DR material is stratified below PDR material (Seager Thomas 2001, 34; Hamilton 1997a), Rams Hill and Runnymede Bridge (areas 2 and 6), Berkshire, where upper levels *contained* greater proportions of 'decorated' material than lower ones (Bradley and Ellison 1977; Longley 1980; Needham and Spence 1996), and at Canterbury Road, Hawkinge, where a small 'Marnian' assemblage, characterized primarily by an abundance of applied 'rustication', was stratified above a slightly earlier assemblage, characterized by the presence of a few sherds of 'decorated' PDR pottery and no applied 'rustication' (Hamilton and Seager Thomas forthcoming a).

Absolute dating comes from radiocarbon-dated associations. Radiocarbon dates associated with DR pottery from southeast England focus on the end of the second millennium cal BC (e.g. Hamilton 1997, 41). Those from sites which yielded 'developed' PDR pottery such Runnymede Bridge, area 6 (units J-K), straddle the eighth century cal BC (Needham and Spence 1996, 80; Needham 1996, 136). Those associated with 'decorated' assemblages are later, usually around the seventh century cal BC (Needham 1996, 137). The range, however, is broad. Early dates such as that associated with the Minnis Bay hoard, thought to be contemporary with pottery from the site (Needham *et. al.* 1997, 65; Champion 1980, 233), overlap with dates associated with 'developed' pottery. Those from Petter's Sports Field, Egham (O'Connell 1986, 75), focus on the sixth century and others are even later. Continental dates associated with assemblages with much applied 'rustication', such as that from Vlaardingen in Holland (Van Heeringen 1989), show it to have become common there between the sixth and seventh centuries cal BC, slightly earlier than has been postulated for Kent. Continental dates associated with 'Marnian' pottery (there are none from Britain) place it between the third and fifth centuries cal BC (Van Heeringen 1989).

Pottery Typology

The way the Hawkinge assemblage was treated after discard (see below) has resulted in pottery belonging to at least three typological groups described, 'developed' and 'decorated' PDR and 'Marnian', becoming mixed. Since each group overlaps typologically with the next it is not certain to which many individual vessels belong. For this reason, therefore, they are grouped here by type rather than date. This is far from an ideal methodology but from it a trend of parallels consistent with the foregoing dating emerges. Each of the different typological group comprises a wide variety of types and sizes of vessel and it is clear that within each period pottery was used in a wide variety of roles, probably including storage (the very large jars), cooking (open, smaller jars) and the presentation of food (the finewares).

Deverel-Rimbury pottery

Bucket urns

Bucket-urns are the principal type fossil of the DR pottery tradition. They are generally in coarse fabrics and some are very large. Hawkinge yielded fragments from two different urns, both straight-sided. The first is from pit 72, an EIA or EIA/MIA dated feature to the south of main excavation (no 94). It has a line of finger-pinched impressions around its upper body. The earliest material with which it was associated is of LBA or LBA/EIA date. It is unabraded, and it is in a fabric (fabric FG) otherwise associated with earlier first *millennium* BC pottery types. It is assumed, therefore, that it belongs to this later period. The other was associated with a cremation deposit (no 169). It came from the area of the 1998 watching-brief, north east of the main excavation. Its fabric, which is one of the coarsest distinguished at Hawkinge (fabric F3), resembles other MBA fabrics from the Folkestone area and is within the range characteristic of this type of vessel. A MBA date for it, therefore, seems most likely.

Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery

Much of the earlier first millennium BC pottery from Hawkinge Aerodrome belongs to the PDR pottery tradition (*vide* Barrett 1980). This can be sub-divided into three overlapping but roughly sequential, typological groups. The first and earliest of these, usually called 'plain' or 'undecorated', is not obviously represented in the Hawkinge Aerodrome assemblage. Characteristic vessel forms of it include shouldered jars with pronounced, usually rounded, shoulders and flared necks, closed-mouthed convex jars, and bi-partite bowls with obtuse but often sharp shoulder angles and concave upper necks. These tend not to be decorated. It was succeeded by a 'developed' group. Jar forms associated with this group are largely unchanged from the previous one but decoration on vessel-bodies, both linear and finger-tip impressed, is more common. Also there are more hemispherical bowls with *in-turned* rims and bi-partite bowls with

straight or convex, as opposed to concave necks, and 'developed' rims. The last and most recent group is usually characterized as 'decorated'. It marks a floruit in tooled-linear, incised, and finger-tip impressed decoration. Rim decoration, rather than being placed on top as in earlier groups, was frequently external. Increasingly common vessel forms include angular, tri-partite jars and angular, bi-partite bowls with incised or 'notched' shoulder cordons, and round shouldered or 'onion-shaped' bowls with flared necks. Clay slurry finishes known as 'rustication', restricted to northern France, the Netherlands and Kent only, also appear for the first time. Earlier forms, however, continued in production.

Bi-partite bowls

Most Hawkinge bi-partite bowls are in fabric F1 and are burnished. Two undecorated vessels have sharp but obtuse shoulder angles, slightly concave upper bodies and simple rims. One of these, a near complete profile from pit 38 (no 80), had no typologically late associations and is probably the earliest from the site. The concavity of its upper body, however, is less pronounced that that of most very early PDR bi-partite bowls (e.g. St Mary's Hospital, Carshalton: Adkins and Needham 1985, fig 8.215). It has a slightly out-turned, squared rim. This feature is loosely paralleled in bowls from Runnymede Bridge in Berkshire (Longley 1991, fig 78.28) and Petter's Sports Field, Egham, in Surrey (O'Connell 1986, fig 49.109) which yielded, respectively, 'developed' but largely undecorated, and 'decorated' assemblages. Unusually it is in fabric Q1. It is thought to be of LBA or transitional LBA/EIA date. The other, from pit 156, is smaller and has a rounded rim (no 161). It was associated with vessels of 'decorated' PDR and, possibly, 'Marnian' type. The earlier of these two groupings is preferred for it owing to the presence of close parallels in the 'decorated' assemblage from Petter's Sports Field (O'Connell 1986, fig 48.100). It is thought to be of transitional LBA/EIA or earliest EIA date. Vessels from both the ring-ditch (no 124) and the upper fill of pit 10 (no 4) are of broadly similar type.

Three further types are also best paralleled in 'decorated' assemblages. The first is represented by three tiny sherds from thin-bodied vessels with slightly convex upper bodies and rounded, out-turned rims, two associated with the ring-ditch (nos 120 and 124) and one from pit 152 (no 152). One (no 124) has a tool-impressed line immediately below the bead. At Highstead, bi-partite bowls with bead rims only occur in the EIA or EIA/MIA group (period 3b), and in Kent the feature has been taken as a type-fossil for this period (Macpherson-Grant 1991, 42; 1994, 275), but it is present in numerous 'decorated' assemblages including those from Brooklands in Surrey (Hanworth and Tomalin 1977, fig 17), Petter's Sports Field (O'Connell 1986, 49), Loft's Farm in Essex (Brown 1988, fig 14) and Minnis Bay, Birchington, in Kent (Worsfold 1943, fig 6). Like the Hawkinge Aerodrome vessels, but

unlike the published example from Highstead, all of these are thin bodied. Once again, therefore, an earlier, 'decorated' PDR grouping is preferred for it. All are thought to be of transitional LBA/EIA or earliest EIA date. The same applies to the second type, a 'notched' shoulder from the ring-ditch (no 126). No published examples of this type of vessel are available for Kent but it occurs in 'decorated' assemblages from Brooklands, associated with the bead rim bowl referred to above (Hanworth and Tomalin 1977, fig 17), and at least two Sussex sites, Stoke Clump (Cunliffe 1966, fig 1) and Chanctonbury Ring (Hamilton 1980 and 2001). It, too, is probably of transitional LBA/EIA or earliest EIA date.

The last type is represented by sherds from the lower fill of pit 10 (no 30) and the upper fill of pit 12 (no 37). Both of these pits contained mixed 'decorated' and 'Marnian' assemblages. The sherds belong to a single vessel with a sharp, almost right-angular shoulder angle, a straight or slightly concave upper body and a rounded, internally-bevelled rim. Immediately above the shoulder angle and immediately below the rim it is decorated with horizontally tooled lines. Two sets of parallels occur for it, one in 'decorated' assemblages from Mill Hill, Deal, in Kent (Champion 1980, fig 6.9), Esher in Surrey (Frere 1947, fig 18), Harting Beacon in Sussex (Morris 1978b, fig 6), and Loft's Farm in Essex (Brown 1988, fig 15), and one in a 'Marnian' assemblage from Fontaine-Notre-Dame, Nord, in France (Hurtrelle et al 1990, 59, fig 5.29). The type, therefore, may be of some longevity. Since Esher and Loft's Farm, which provide its closest British parallels, are thought to represent a late manifestation of the 'decorated' PDR tradition, an earliest EIA rather than an transitional LBA/EIA date is preferred for it.

Hemispherical bowls

Sherds from roughly finished, intermediate ware hemispherical bowls come from pit 38 (no 82) and the lower fill of pit 10 (no 35). Both have rounded, in-turned rims. Pit 38 also yielded sherds from a smaller hemispherical bowl with an upright rim (no 81). The latter is in the same fineware fabric as a bi-partite bowl from the context (*see* above) and has lost its original finish surface. A further, possible hemispherical bowl comes from the ring ditch. Its rim is in-turned and internally bevelled (no 133). Owing to the small size of this sherd, it is impossible be certain of its identification, but internally bevelled and squared rims are typical of Kent hemispherical bowls (Hamilton and Seager Thomas forthcoming b). Published east Kent parallels for individual Hawkinge hemispherical bowls range from early 'decorated' assemblages such as that from Mill Hill (Champion 1980b, fig 6), to the 'Marnian' dominated Barham Downs assemblage (Macpherson-Grant 1980b, fig 7.34). The impression this gives is misleading, however, for in southern Britain generally, the type, with a handful of exceptions only, appears

earlier and does not continue as late. In Sussex for example it is present at Selsey (Seager Thomas 1998, fig 5.14; 2001, fig 5.38), Yapton (Hamilton 1987, fig 6.17) and Thundersbarrow Hill (Hamilton 1993) but absent from Park Brow (Wolesley and Smith 1924) and Eastbourne (Hodson 1962). It is probable, therefore, that the Hawkinge Aerodrome examples are of transitional LBA/EIA or earlier date.

Shouldered-jars
The shouldered jar dominates most Kent settlement assemblages of the earlier first millennium BC. The Hawkinge assemblage incorporates sherds from a minimum of 35. Broadly they can be divided into those with a distinct upright or slightly flared neck and those with vestigial necks or no neck at all (bi-partite).

With a few exceptions, the 'necked' group is represented by small sherds which are difficult to reconstruct below the upper shoulder, but it is likely that some of the many finger-tipped shoulders present belong to it (e.g. no 27). Most sherds belonging to this group are in roughly finished intermediate fabrics (fabrics F2 or FG). They range from small (no 21) to very large vessels (nos 60 and 101). Pit 72 and the upper fill of pit 10 yielded four each. From pit 10 two are undecorated with plain, squared rims (nos 20 and 24), one has a cabled rim (no 25), and one a squared, externally finger-tipped rim and tool-impressed shoulder (no 21). Exceptionally the last of these vessels is burnished. From pit 72 one is round shouldered with a finger-tip impressed rim (no 101). Another has a short, deeply in-curved shoulder and flat to rounded rim (no 102), another a more angular shoulder and a plain squared rim (no 104), and another a flat, internally expanded rim (no 108). The ring-ditch yielded both cabled and externally finger-tipped rims (nos 128 and 134), both from 'necked' shouldered jars, and several finger-tipped shoulders, two of which are from vessels with pronounced shoulders and upright or flared necks (nos 139 and 140). Cabled rims also occurred in pits 10 (no 14), 38 (no 84, not *illustrated*), 140 (no 151) and 156 (no 165). Particularly large vessels came from pit 156 and the upper and lower fills of pit 12. Both have plain squared rims and long necks/shoulders. That from pit 12 curves gently inward from an angular shoulder (no 60), that from pit 156 springs from a discrete shoulder (no 167). All of these vessels were associated with 'decorated' finewares and 'Marnian' types and it is likely that the date range represented by them is broad. Round shouldered jars with finger-tipped rims like that from pit 72, for example, occur in both PDR and much later-dated groups (e.g. Selsey: White 1934, fig 2; and Texel in Holland: Woltering 2001, fig 172). A number of characteristics, however, suggest that many belong to a PDR rather than a 'Marnian' tradition. Individual traits of decoration such as cabled rims, externally decorated rims, and finger-tip impressed shoulders are less *common* in '*Marnian*' than they

are in PDR assemblages. Additionally, though distinct necks occur on shouldered jars associated with 'Marnian' types, overall they are less pronounced than in PDR pottery. Compare, for example, Chanctonbury Ring (Hamilton 1980, 2001) and Worth (Hawkes 1940) or Van Heeringen's (1989, figs 63 and 67) Rotterdam and Haamstede pottery style groups. The dates of these vessels are thought, therefore, to range from the LBA to the EIA or EIA/MIA with an earlier rather than later emphasis.

Finally, a single bi-partite shouldered jar from pit 78 has a cabled rim (no 111). Probable bi-partite jars with cabled rims occur in the 'developed' PDR assemblage from Runnymede Bridge (Needham and Spence 1996, fig 72.714) and the 'developed' and later PDR assemblage from West Blatchington in Sussex (Norris and Burstow 1950, plate 1). The present vessel is thought to be of LBA or transitional LBA/EIA date.

Globular jar
A small jar from pit 72 is globular in shape. It is in fabric F2. In profile it has no shoulder at all but a clear difference between its upper and lower body is defined by a horizontal row of deep finger-tip impressions and, below this, heavily applied 'rustication'. Its rim is out-turned and internally bevelled (no 103). Currently this vessel is unparalleled but, in Holland, the combination of 'applied' rustication and finger-tipping on the shoulder appears to precede the introduction of 'Marnian' types (e.g. Vlaardingen: Van Heeringen 1989, plate 42).

'Marnian' and Associated Pottery

The succeeding group at Hawkinge is typologically related to PDR traditions and there is clearly some overlap between them. Owing to the similarities between some of the types it encompasses and some contemporary, continental material, it is frequently described as 'Marnian' (e.g. Hawkes 1940; Schinkel 1998, 85). In order to avoid any confusion arising out of the variable dating of 'Marnian' pottery this term is retained in the following discussion. It comprises many vessel types associated with PDR traditions including shouldered-jars and bi-partite bowls but there is a tendency for Kent vessels belonging to it to be coarser than their equivalents in preceding traditions (P Couldrey pers comm.), 'rustication' becomes common, and jar necks diminish to the extent that the dominant form becomes bi-partite with at most an everted or externally beaded rim. Other characteristic forms include the pedestal base, the open-mouthed convex or conical jar, bowl and 'cup', and the round bottomed dish or domed lid. Round shouldered 'onion-shaped' bowls with flared necks and pedestal bases appear to be associated with this tradition in Britain. Many assemblages are also characterized by the presence of pots with painted bi-chrome and polychrome decoration.

Bi-partite bowls or dishes

Several sizable sherds from pit 72 belong to a round bottomed, bi-partite bowl or dish (no 90). It has a rounded, slightly out-turned rim, and was burnished both inside and out. Its fabric, FG, falls somewhere between a fine and an intermediate ware. Dishes of this sort do not occur in PDR assemblages but they are present in 'Marnian' ones from Worth in Kent (Hawkes 1940, fig 2) and large number of sites in France, including Coquelles 'Le petite Rouge Cambre' in Pas-de Calais (Blancquaert 1998, fig 8), Compiègne 'Le Fond Pernant' in Oise (Malrain et al 1996, fig 6), and Fontaine-Notre-Dame in Nord (Hurtrelle *et al* 1990, 56, fig 5). (They should not be confused with the 'lid' from Park Brow in Sussex which is of quite a different form: Wolesley and Smith 1924, figs 10). As they have no defined bases and occur upside-down on cinerary urns, similar, round bottomed vessels are often described as lids or covers, but the burnish on the underside of the present example shows signs of wear, and hence the present ascription as a bowl or dish. A further bowl or dish from the same context has an angular bi-partite body and a pronounced, flared rim or vestigial neck (no 100). It is in fabric F2. It is burnished inside and out, is quite large, and appears to taper to a narrow or rounded base. A sherd in fabric FG from a similar vessel comes from the upper fill of pit 10 (no 11). This type is present in the 'Marnian' assemblages from Canterbury Road, Hawkinge (Hamilton and Seager Thomas forthcoming a), and Castle Hill, Folkestone (unpublished excavations by CAT), and, like the foregoing round bottomed dish, a vessel type with which it is frequently associated, occurs widely in 'Marnian' assemblages from the continent including those from Fontaine-Notre-Dame in Nord (Hurtrelle *et al* 1990, 56, fig 5) and Tergenier 'Les Hauts Riez' in Aisne, France (Naze 1993, fig 22), and from Kooigem in Belgium (Doorselaer 1989, fig 3). All three vessels are thought to be of EIA or EIA/MIA date.

'Onion-shaped' bowls or jars

Hawkinge yielded two fine, round shouldered bowls with flared necks. The first, from post-hole or pit 116 inside the principal roundhouse (no 148), has long, slightly convex upper shoulder. Its proportions are similar to those of three Sussex jars, one from Park Brow (Wolesley and Smith 1924, fig 4), one from Binderden 'Rummages Barn' (Kenny 1985, fig 4.6), and one from Eastbourne (Hodson 1962, fig 1.2). It is in fabric FG. The second, from pit 4, just outside the area of the main excavation (no 175), is round shouldered and has a hæmatite coating. It too has good Sussex parallels. These include a second vessel from the Eastbourne assemblage which, like that from Hawkinge, is hæmatite coated but which has a shorter neck (Hodson 1962, fig 1.5), and two larger but similarly proportioned vessels from Ford (Hamilton forthcoming). It is in fabric F1. Associated with it was a pedestal-base

in the same fabric (no 176). Dating evidence is ambiguous, for, although fabric F1 is primarily associated with 'decorated' PDR pottery and a similar grouping is suggested for the Park Brow assemblages by parallels between it and Sussex 'decorated' PDR assemblages (e.g. Slonk Hill, Shoreham: Hartridge 1978), Eastbourne yielded a vessel closely paralleled at Barham Down, Kent (Macpherson-Grant 1980b, fig 4), which, though not obviously 'Marnian', has good local parallels associated within this tradition (at Highstead and Deal) (*see* Shouldered Jars, below). Accordingly, a very late 'decorated' PDR or a very early 'Marnian' grouping is suggested for them. This places them in the EIA.

Bi-partite shouldered jars

Although bi-partite shouldered jars occur in PDR assemblages, the character of those in the present assemblage is overwhelmingly 'Marnian'. The site yielded sherds from eleven or twelve, most in the upper size range for the site. Like the 'necked' vessels discussed above all are in intermediate fabrics FG and F2. Two have obtuse but sharp shoulder angles, slightly convex upper shoulders, and simple expanded rims. One of these is from the lower fill of pit 10. It is burnished above the shoulder angle and 'rusticated' with an applied, grog-rich slurry below it (no 32). This configuration is paralleled in unstratified Kent assemblages from Ebbsfleet in *Thanet* (Macpherson-Grant 1992a, fig 6.11) and Deal (Parfitt 1985, fig 7). The type also occurs in assemblages from Den Haag and Santpoort in Holland (Van Heeringen 1989). All of these have 'Marnian' associations. The other is from the upper fill of pit 12. It is burnished above the shoulder angle combed below (no 47). Similar vessels, again with unambiguous 'Marnian' associations, occur in assemblages from Worth (Hawkes 1940, fig 5), Fontaine-Notre-Dame in Nord, France (Hurtrelle et al 1990, 56, fig 5), and Oss-Ussen in Holland (Van den Broeke 1987b, fig 8). A related vessel from the upper fill of pit 10 is currently without a close parallel. It is finely burnished above the shoulder angle and impressed with two vertical rows of tool, or possibly finger-nail, impressions below (no 18).

Four more bi-*partite shouldered* jars have vestigial necks. Two of these, one from the lower fill of pit 12 (no 56) and one from pit 156 inside the roundhouse (no 164), are burnished above the shoulder angle and 'rusticated' with applied slurry below, one, also from pit 12, is plain (no 58), and one, from pit 4, just outside the area of the main excavation, is roughly finished above the shoulder angle and 'rusticated' with applied slurry below the shoulder (no 177). Very close parallels for vessel 164 are present in 'Marnian' feature assemblages from Canterbury Road, Hawkinge (Hamilton and Seager Thomas forthcoming), and Fréthun 'Les Reitz' in Nod, France, just across the channel from Hawkinge (Blancquaert 1998, fig 12). Kent vessels of similar type but without 'rustication' occur in the assemblages from Highstead (Macpherson-

Grant 1991, 42), Barham Downs (Macpherson-Grant 1980b, fig 5.15), and, in a smaller size, Worth (Hawkes 1940, fig 4).

The Hawkinge assemblage includes two other bi-partite jar variants. One has a short, slightly concave upper shoulder and an obtuse shoulder angle. Examples occurred in pits 6 and 72. That from pit 6 is roughly burnished above the shoulder angle, and unfinished or roughened below (no 2). Similar but much more elegant vessels are present in the 'developed' PDR assemblage from Runnymede Bridge (e.g. Needham and Spence 1996, fig 47.727) but the type's closest parallel is from Ebbsfleet (Macpherson-Grant 1992a, fig 6.12) where it was associated with other 'Marnian' types. Pit 10 also yielded a very large grog-tempered vessel with a sharp shoulder angle, a high, slightly convex upper shoulder and a prominent, externally expanded rim (no 1), and a vessel with a pronounced out-turned rim or neck (no 3). Like the simple bi-partite jars discussed above, these too are burnished or unfinished above the shoulder angle and 'rusticated' with applied slurry below. Although it has a sharper shoulder angle, vessel 1's high convex upper shoulder and prominent, externally expanded rim is paralleled in the assemblages from Highstead (Macpherson-Grant 1991, 42), Deal (Parfitt 1985, fig 7) and Barham Downs (Macpherson-Grant 1980b, fig 5.10), all three of which yielded either 'Marnian' types or types which associated elsewhere with 'Marnian' types. All of the foregoing are of EIA or transitional EIA/MIA date.

Open mouthed, round bottomed dish
Post-hole 116 yielded part of a large rounded coarseware dish with a flat, internally-expanded rim (no 150). There are no published parallels for this vessel from the region, but a similar dish from the Highstead EIA assemblage is thought to be an *assiette tronconique* (P Couldrey pers comm.), a continental type which on its rare occurrences in Britain tends to be associated LBA assemblages (Cunliffe 1980, 175; Seager Thomas 2001, 33). Other *assiettes tronconiques* from Britain are finer and better finished than those from Highstead and Hawkinge. The difference is thought to reflect the general coarsening of Kent pottery between the LBA/EIA transition and the EIA or EIA/MIA and thus may confirm these vessels' later date.

Ungrouped Pottery

The following vessel types share either characteristics or parallels in both of the groups discussed above.

Round shouldered bowl
A thin-walled round shouldered bowl in fabric F1. comes from the upper fill of pit 10. It has a squared rim and a slightly rounded shoulder

angle (no 7). It has a coarseware equivalent in an assemblage from Yapton in Sussex (Hamilton 1987, fig 5.15), associated with a 'decorated' assemblage, and a thicker, fineware equivalent from Bishopstone (Hamilton 1977, fig 45.34) of uncertain date.

Beaker

The lower fill of pit 12 yielded sherds from a round shouldered vessel decorated with tooled chevrons. It is in fabric F1. Owing to its unusual form the exact reconstruction of this vessel is uncertain. Similar decorative traits occur on vessels from British 'decorated' assemblages but, overall, the its closest parallels are continental. One from Heemskerk in Holland (Van Heeringen 1989, fig 64.12), and one from the cemetery of Genainville, Val de Oise, in France (Lardy 1983, 39), are of particular note. Both of these vessels have bi-partite bodies and chimney-like necks. Their typological associations (respectively, PDR and 'Marnian') straddle the groupings identified in the Hawkinge Aerodrome assemblage. In a British context such a vessel is unlikely to be earlier than LBA/EIA.

Lamp

Pit 96 yielded a small, straight-sided conical vessel in fabric F2 (no 119). Owing to its thick body and hammerhead rim, which make it difficult to drink from, it has been provisionally identified as a lamp. Similar vessels come from Canterbury Road, Hawkinge (with a foot-ring) (Hamilton and Seager Thomas forthcoming a), Kooigem in Belgium (Doorselaer 1989, fig 2), Escobecques 'La fin de la Guerre' in Nord, France (Loridant 1999, fig 4), and Bishopstone in Sussex (perforated below the rim) (Hamilton 1977, fig 46.40). The vessel from Bishopstone could be as early as LBA, the others are probably later.

Conical and open-mouthed convex jars

Larger conical vessels from Hawkinge Aerodrome were associated with both 'decorated' and 'Marnian' pottery. They did not occur in the ring-ditch. All are less flared than the lamp and sometimes their bodies are slightly convex but they too are in intermediate fabrics (FG and F2) and tend to have flat, expanded rims. A wide size range is represented. The smallest come from pits 36 (no 78) and 156 (no 166). These are paralleled at Barham Downs and on the Bridge Bypass (Macpherson-Grant 1980b, figs 4.2 and 17.86). The largest come from the upper fill of pit 10 (no 19) and roundhouse pit 152 (no 155). The vessel from pit 10 is 'rusticated' with applied slurry. It is roughly paralleled on the neighbouring site of Canterbury Road, Hawkinge (Hamilton and Seager Thomas forthcoming a), by an open-mouthed convex jar with grog-rich 'rustication' identical to that of the 'Marnian' bi-partite jar from pit 10 (*see* above). It is presumably of EIA or EIA/MIA date. Large conical or open mouthed convex jars, however, occur in assemblages with

'decorated' PDR and 'Marnian' associations. These includes those from Yapton in Sussex (Hamilton 1987, fig 5.12), which yielded a 'decorated' PDR assemblage, and Barham Downs (Macpherson Grant 1980b, fig 4.5), the Bridge Bypass (Macpherson-Grant 1980b, fig 18.102), and Bailloul in Nord, France (Hurtrelle *et al* 1990, 37, fig 4), which yielded Marnian assemblages. Similar vessels from two French sites, Compiègne 'Le Fond Pernant', Oise (Malrain *et al* 1996, fig 5), and Escobecques 'Fin de la Guerre', Nord (Loridant 1999, fig 4), fall between the two traditions. The type, therefore, is unlikely to be earlier than LBA/EIA.

Finger-tipped sherds

Finger-tip impressed body sherds come from the upper fill of pit 10 (no 12) and pit 72 (nos 95 and 109). Vessel 95 has several widely separated impressions. The earliest good parallel for it is in the 'developed' assemblage from Runnymede Bridge (Longley 1991, fig 100) but the types reoccurs on later sites both in Britain and on the continent. Vessels 109 and, possibly, 12 have double rows of overlapping finger-tip impressions. Currently this form is unparalleled.

Closed-mouthed convex jars

In Kent assemblages incorporating convex jars include those from Iwade (Hamilton and Seager Thomas forthcoming), Kingston Down (Macpherson-Grant 1980b, fig. 10.51 and fig. 11.64), Highstead (Macpherson-Grant 1991, 40), Barham Down (Macpherson-Grant 1980b, fig 6.27), and the Whitfield-Eastry Bypass site 2 (Davey and Macpherson-Grant 1996, 67). They also occur widely outside the county. The Hawkinge Aerodrome assemblage incorporates four or five, all in roughly finished intermediate fabrics (fabrics FG, FQ1 and F2). The dating of closed-mouthed convex jars varies but it is clear that they were produced throughout the earlier first millennium BC. In Kent, however, differences in the shapes of vessels from PDR (barrel-shaped) and later assemblages (shouldered) suggest that the predominant form changed over time. Three or four Hawkinge vessels are of the 'later', shouldered type. These come from the upper fill of pit 12 (nos 39 and 44) and pit 72 (nos 93 and, probably, 106). Additionally, two closed-mouthed convex jar rims, one from the ring ditch (no 131) and one from post-hole 128 in the auxiliary building (no 147), are finger-tip impressed. This feature occurs in assemblage from Iwade (Hamilton and Seager Thomas forthcoming b), Bishopstone in Sussex (Hamilton 1977, fig. 47) and Weston Wood, Albury, in Surrey (area 1) (Russell 1989, fig 14.25). The first two examples belong to the 'decorated' PDR group; while the pottery from Bishopstone is currently thought cover the whole of the earlier first millennium BC (Hamilton and Gregory 2000, 66). No Hawkinge vessel is likely to be earlier than LBA/EIA.

Early first millennium BC forming technology

Constructional techniques which are common to many earlier first millennium BC pottery assemblages include the pinching of vessel walls to shape and thin them, very thin walls, vertical smearing or furrowing and the pinching-together of shoulder carinations and bases. These techniques, although not restricted to it, are frequently taken as indicators of slab building (Barrett 1975, 104; Hamilton 1987, 58; 1997a, 83). All are present in the Hawkinge assemblage. The bowls, for example, are mostly very thin-walled. Body pinching and smearing is present on shouldered jars (e.g. nos 2, 20, 104, 167) and on conical or open-mouthed convex jars (e.g. nos 41 and 78), a few shouldered jars have thin walls (20 and 60), and there are a handful of pinched bases (85, 119, 141). However, many other of the jars are thick-walled, and at least one of these shows clear evidence of ring or coil-building (no 177). Possibly there are two technologically distinct groups within the assemblage, one related to PDR and one to 'Marnian' pottery. The dividing line between these two traditions is insufficiently clear to prove this at the present time but it is worth reiterating in this context how other workers (*see* above) have noted a general coarsening of wares between the LBA/EIA transition and the EIA or EIA/MIA. Other traits of manufacture identified include folded over rims (no 166), faceting (no 39 and 44), heavily-gritted bases (nos 28 and 86) and roughened bases (nos 44 and 75). Faceting is thought to result from the use of a knife on the faceted vessel, perhaps while rotating it on a turntable. It occurs in an 'undecorated' PDR assemblage from Bosham in Sussex (Hamilton 1997b, 83) and in a 'Marnian' assemblage from nearby Castle Hill, Folkestone (unpublished excavations by CAT). Heavily-gritted bases result from placing still wet clay on a bed of flint. They are widely associated with PDR assemblages in Kent and elsewhere (e.g. Macpherson-Grant 1991, 39; 1994, 253; Hamilton 1997a, 83; Seager Thomas 2001, 22, 38; Field and Needham 1986, 137). Roughened bases, which are not widely recognized, probably result from working leather-hard clay in the same way.

Pottery manufacture

Sherds belonging to a ?shouldered jar with a prominent rim or neck from pit 6 (no 3) also occurred in the upper fills of pits 10 and 12. One of these has a sharp shoulder angle (no 52), the other no shoulder angle at all (no 26). This distortion may imply that the vessel was a waster and therefore that pottery making occurred on site.

Feature Dating

Feature dating at Hawkinge is summed-up in Tables 2 and 3. Owing to the mixed nature of the assemblages, and the presence within them of long-lived types and fabrics, exact dating is problematic. Fifty nine features have early first millennium BC *termini post quem*. Of these, however, less than half can be dated with any precision. The remaining features are either LIA (Thompson, this volume) or, owing to the absence of diagnostic pottery types or fabrics, cannot be placed within a specific first millennium BC group.

The ring ditch

The *terminus post quem* of *c* 700 cal BC (transitional LBA/EIA) for the ring-ditch is based upon the presence within it of an abraded 'decorated' assemblage and a few unabraded 'rusticated' sherds. These two groups could have come from separate fills, one of which was not recognized during the excavation, or a single fill incorporating material belonging to more than one period. The latter possibility, which is supported by the mixing of different groups in other features, would allow a fill date slightly later than the *terminus post quem*. The ring-ditch at Mill Hill may have been slightly earlier (Champion 1980).

The roundhouse

Roundhouse pit 156 and posthole 116/130 have *termini post quem* of *c* 500 cal BC (EIA or EIA/MIA). Because of the incorporation within them of large, unabraded sherds of this date these features are assumed to have been filled at this time. Roundhouse post-holes 172 and 180 and pit 154 have a *termini post quem* of *c* 750 cal BC (LBA/EIA). This dating rests upon the identification of individual 'rusticated' sherds. These could be as early as the LBA/EIA transition but collectively they are more characteristic of an EIA or EIA/MIA assemblage. It is assumed therefore that they are contemporary with the foregoing features. Roundhouse pit 152 also has a *terminus post quem* of *c* 750 cal BC but since this date is based upon the identification in it of a long lived vessel type (no 155) a later date is possible. Roundhouse post-holes 113, 115, 119 and 171 also have earlier first millennium BC *termini post quem*. The material from all may have been intruded when the roundhouse was constructed or during its occupation, but, given the large size of the sherds from 116/130, it seems more likely that they relate to its abandonment or closing down.

The ancillary building

Post-hole 128 has a *terminus post quem* of *c* 800 cal BC and three other post-holes belonging to the auxiliary building earlier first millennium BC *termini post quem*. The quantities of pottery involved are small (*see* appendix) and, individually, would not date the features which yielded them. Taken together, however, they suggest an early first millennium BC date for the structure.

Pits

In addition to the roundhouse pits, a further eight have *termini post quem* of *c* 500 cal BC (EIA or EIA/MIA). Because of the incorporation within them of large unabraded sherds of EIA or EIA/MIA type, it is assumed that they were filled during this period, i.e. their fills are contemporary with those of the roundhouse pits. Four of these features, however, yielded probable mixed assemblages. This too may be the result of mixing of undistinguished fills during excavation but the

identification in pits 6, 10 and 12 of distinct primary fills (excluding linings) which yielded mixed assemblages suggests otherwise. Pits 6, 10 and 12 include fragments from the same vessels and may have been filled at the same time. Four pits have *termini post quem* of *c* 900 cal BC (LBA). Collectively they form a sizable 'developed' group which should be of this date. Owing to the similarity between vessels belonging to this group and the next (transitional LBA/EIA), however, it is impossible to rule out a slightly later date. Pits 78 and 140 include fragments from the same vessel and may have been filled at the same time. Six other pits have *termini post quem* between *c* 700 and *c* 800 cal BC (LBA/EIA). All contain sherds of ungrouped earlier first millennium BC type and they may, therefore, be of slightly later date.

Post-hole 96

Post hole 96 contained probable large unabraded EIA or EIA/MIA sherds and is assumed that it was filled at this time.

?Linear ditches

Two further ditches have *termini post quem* of, respectively, *c* 800 cal BC (transitional LBA/EIA) and *c* 500 cal BC (EIA or EIA/MIA). Both lay outside the area of the main excavation. Ditch 49 contained three very weathered sherds of 'decorated' type and is probably slightly later than its *terminus post quem*. This would be consistent with the presence within it of a possible pedestal base (no 182). Ditch 3 yielded a single very large sherd belonging to an EIA or EIA/MIA bi-partite shouldered jar and it is likely to have been filled during this period.

Cut	Fill	Trench	Pottery type and date				LIA	Approximate *TPQ* (years BC)
			PDR		PDR or Marnian	'Marnian'		
			LBA or LBA/EIA c 950-500 BC	LBA/EIA c 800-500 BC	800-300 BC	EIA or EIA/MIA c 500-300 BC		
Miscellaneous pits (HA 93)								
5		74d				172	?yes	500
4		85c				175, 176, 177	yes	500
3		R26			R			750
Roundhouse pits (HAF 98)								
152	153			152, 154	155, R			750
154	155		158, 159		R		?yes	750
156	157		165	161	166	164	yes	500
Miscellaneous pits (HAF 98)								
6	7					1, 2, 3		500
	15					1, 2		500
10	11		4, 6, 14, 15, 20, 25, 28	8, 9, 21, 16	?7, 10, 19	11, 18, 23, 26, 29		500
	40		35	30	31	32		500
12	13		50, 52	37	39, 41, 53	?38, 42, 47, 51		500
	14		57, 60			56, 58, 61		500
24	25			64				700
30	31			66	R			750
32	33		67	71	R			750
34	35				R	72	yes	500
36	37		?77		76, 78		yes	800
38	39		80, 81, 83, 34					950
58	59		86					950
64	65		87					950
66	67				R		yes	750
72	73		104	103	95	90, 91, 100	yes	500/LIA
78	79		111, 112				?yes	950
92	93				R	fabric G		500
140	141		151					950
The ring ditch (HAF 98)								
102	103		121, 122, 123	120			yes	LIA
104	105		124, 129, 133, 138, 140	125, 126, 131, 134	144, R		?yes	750
Ditch (HA 93)								
2	3	73d				171		500
Ditch (HRL 99)								
49					R			750
Roundhouse post-holes *(HAF 98)*								
116	117				148	150		500
130	131				R	148		500
172	173				R			750
180	181				R			750
Miscellaneous post-holes (HAF 98)								
68	69				R			750
96	97				119	?118		?500
110	111			146				800
128	129			147				800
Layer (HA 93)								
6		93b	174	173				800

Table 2: Pottery and feature dating within the earlier first millennium BC (R = 'rusticated' sherds not catalogued)

	HA 93	HWB 98	HAF 98
Pits	92d: 4 and R26: 3	10 and 23	109 and 161
Post-holes	84d: 3		113, 115, 119, 113, 137, 145 and 171
Ditches	73d: 2, 85d: 2, 92b: 5, 92d: 3 and R20: 4		
Gully			183
Layer	93b: 6		
Other	98c: 4 and 139c: 5		

Table 3: Other earlier first millennium BC features

Site Clearance in the Earlier Iron Age

How pottery was treated after discard can be inferred from the mixing of material belonging to different typological groups and the distribution of sherds from individual vessels. No cross-context joins were identified but pits 6, 10 and 12 contained sherds from the same 'rusticated' jar (nos 3, 26 and 31), pits 10 and 12 sherds probably from the same 'decorated' bowl (nos. 30 and 37), and pits 78 and 140 sherds from the same PDR shouldered-jar (nos. 112 and 115). It is possible that these fills comprise one-off episodes of rubbish disposal. But this would not explain how pits 10 and 12 came to contain both 'decorated' and 'Marnian' pottery (*see* above). More likely they, and the other fills containing chronologically mixed assemblages, were derived from a long-lived midden. It is uncertain whether individual features were filled as they went out of use or whether the site was 'closed down' in a single act of clearance. The latter is suggested of one Kent site (Whitfield-Eastry Bypass site 2: Davey and Macpherson-Grant 1996, 68) and two Sussex sites (Yapton and Knapp Farm, Bosham: Hamilton 1987, 56; 1997b, 97) and it may be implied by the possible simultaneous closure of more than one category of feature at Hawkinge. Equally, however, the similar configuration of LBA and EIA or EIA/MIA fills and the absence of conjoins between other mixed assemblages there may argue in favour of a piecemeal process. This would indicate both continuity of practice over a long period and a high degree of social order.

Conclusion

That much of the Hawkinge earlier first millennium BC assemblage, and, indeed, much contemporary Kent pottery, belongs to a widespread regional tradition is demonstrated by the many parallels cited above. A number traits, however, distinguish it from other British assemblages. These include the vessel types which are not readily paralleled outside the county, the foreign pottery types, and the frequent use of applied 'rustication.' What are the implications of these for our understanding of contemporary Kent? Some of these traits can be attributed to its proximity to the continent and the obvious suggestion is that the county formed a bridge-head between the two. There is, however, an another explanation. So far around 25 east Kent sites have yielded 'rusticated' pottery. Most of these are dated to the EIA or EIA/MIA (Macpherson-

Grant 1991, 43). By contrast only two sites in neighbouring East Sussex (Green Street, Eastbourne, and Bishopstone) and ten sites in West Sussex (Seager Thomas 2001, fig 14) have yielded contemporary or near contemporary assemblages. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that regional parallels for Kent EIA or EIA/MIA assemblages are rare. Possibly this is a function of excavation. Given the intensity of archaeological work in both counties, however, it seems likely that the difference reflects a real difference in contemporary settlement/population levels. This appears to be confirmed by the relatively extensive range of British PDR parallels for the Hawkinge assemblage. Uniquely Kent settlement was not interrupted at the beginning of the Iron Age. At Hawkinge we see this in the uninterrupted occupation of a single site for several hundred years.

CATALOGUE OF LATE SECOND AND EARLIER FIRST MILLENNIUM BC POTTERY (Figs 15-22)

*-illustrated

Pit 6, fills 7 and 15

1. *Sharp shoulder angle, slightly convex upper shoulder, and flat to rounded, externally expanded rim of large bi-partite shouldered jar. *Fabric G.* (?)Burnished above shoulder angle and 'rusticated' (? with applied slurry) below. Grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) core, and orangey buff (oxidized) surfaces.
2. *Rounded lower shoulder, sharp shoulder angle, and short, slightly concave upper shoulder/neck with flat to rounded, externally expanded rim of bi-partite shouldered jar. *Fabric FG.* Roughly burnished above shoulder angle, (?)'rusticated' (by roughening) below. Dark grey to brown (unoxidized) core, burnt red brown to orange (oxidized) exterior surfaces, and dark grey to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surfaces.
3. *Slightly convex upper shoulder and short, flared neck with flat to rounded rim of large (?)round shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2.* Burnished exterior. (?)Burnt, dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surfaces, dark brown to orange (oxidized) exterior surfaces, and orange exterior margin. Probably part of vessel 26/(?)51

Pit 10, fill 11

4. *Slightly rounded shoulder angle and slightly concave upper shoulder/neck of probable bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F1.* Burnished surfaces. Dark brown (unoxidized) core, and dark brown to black (unoxidized) surfaces.
5. Externally beaded rim underlined by two horizontal, tooled lines. *Fabric F1.* Burnished surfaces. Very dark grey (unoxidized) surfaces and core.
6. *Upper shoulder, upright neck with flat to rounded externally expanded rim of small shouldered-jar or bowl. *Fabric F1.* Burnished surfaces. Grey (unoxidized) core, buff to dark grey (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surfaces, and buff (oxidized) interior surfaces.
7. *Rounded to sharp shoulder angle, and flat, squared, out-turned rim of bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F1.* Burnished surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, red-buff (oxidized) surfaces.
8. *Rounded shoulder angle of probable bipartite bowl with horizontal, tooled lines on and (?)below the shoulder angle. *Fabric F1.* Burnished surfaces. Grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey (unoxidized) exterior surface, and grey brown (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surface. Probably part of vessel 9.
9. Convex (?)upper shoulder/neck of (?)bi-partite bowl with tooled cross or lattice above the shoulder angle. *Fabric F1.* Burnished surfaces. Grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey (unoxidized) exterior surface, and grey brown (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surface. Probably part of vessel 8.
10. Straight upper shoulder of probable bi-partite bowl. *Fabric Q1.* Burnished surfaces with possible haematite coating on outside. Grey (unoxidized) core, red (oxidized) exterior surface, and very dark grey interior surface.
11. *Upper shoulder/upright neck with externally beaded rim. *Fabric FG.* Burnished surfaces. Grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) core, dark grey (unoxidized) surfaces.
12. *Body sherd with double row of finger-tip impressions. *Fabric FG.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and dark brown to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface.
13. *Flat base with slightly convex, slightly flared sides. *Fabric FG.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
14. Flat, externally expanded rim. *Fabric FQ1.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces. Probably part of vessel 15.
15. Body sherd with finger-tip impressions. *Fabric FQ1.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces. Probably part of vessel 14.
16. *Sharp, finger-tip impressed shoulder angle. *Fabric Q3.* (?)'Rusticated' (with applied slurry) lower body. Grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and buff to grey (oxidized to unoxidized) exterior surface.
17. *Flat, externally expanded rim of very large (?)jar. *Fabric F2.* (?)burnished surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
18. *Tool-impressed lower body, sharp shoulder angle, slightly concave upper shoulder/neck and rounded, externally expanded rim of shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2.* Burnished upper shoulder/neck and rim. Grey to dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey (unoxidized) surfaces.
19. *Flared upper body and externally rounded, internally expanded rim of large, conical jar. *Fabric F2.* 'Rusticated' (with applied slurry) *c* 40mm below rim. Dark grey to buff (unoxidized

to oxidized) core, dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.

20. *Upper shoulder, and upright neck with flat, squared rim of probable shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and grey (unoxidized) interior surface.
21. *Tool-impressed shoulder angle, slightly concave upper shoulder/neck with flat to rounded, externally (?)finger-tip impressed rim of probable shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2.* (?)Burnished surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to grey brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.
22. Upper shoulder and flat, externally expanded, slightly out-turned rim/upright neck. *Fabric F2.* Burnished exterior surfaces. Very dark grey (unoxidized) core, and very dark grey to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.
23. Upper shoulder and flat to rounded rim of bi-partite shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2.* Roughly finger-finished. Dark grey brown (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
24. Slightly flared neck with flat, squared rim of probable shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface.
25. *Slightly flared neck with cabled, squared rim of probable shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
26. Slightly convex upper shoulder and short, flared neck with flat to rounded rim of large jar. *Fabric F2.* Burnished towards rim, 'rusticated' (with applied slurry) below. (?)Burnt, dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surfaces, dark brown to orange (oxidized) exterior surfaces, and orange exterior margin. Probably part of vessel 3/(?)51
27. *Finger-tip impressed shoulder angle and slightly concave upper shoulder of shouldered jar. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) core, red brown (oxidized) exterior surfaces, and red brown to buff (oxidized) interior surfaces.
28. Flat, heavily gritted base with straight, flared sides. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey (unoxidized) to buff (oxidized) surfaces.
29. *Flat base with straight, flared sides. 'Rusticated' (with vertical combing) from *c* 15mm above base. Fabric F2. Dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) core and surfaces.

Pit 10, fill 40

30. *Sharp shoulder angle and slightly concave upper shoulder of bi-partite bowl with horizontal tooled lines above the shoulder and below the rim. *Fabric F1.* Burnished surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces. Possibly part of vessel 37.
31. *Rounded upper shoulder of beaker with tooled chevrons. Burnished surfaces. *Fabric F1.* Burnt (fire-spalled) orange core and surfaces.
32. *Sharp shoulder angle and upper shoulder with flat to rounded rim of large bi-partite shouldered jar. *Fabric FG.* 'Rusticated' (with applied grog-rich slurry) below shoulder angle. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey (unoxidized) to orangey buff (oxidized) surfaces.
33. Sharp shoulder angle and upper shoulder of bi-partite shouldered jar. *Fabric FG.* Burnished above shoulder angle. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
34. Flat, squared rim. *Fabric FG.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
35. *Upper body and rounded, slightly in-turned rim of possible hemispherical bowl. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
36. Slightly concave upper shoulder/upright neck with flat to rounded rim. *Fabric F2.* Very dark grey (unoxidized) core and dark grey to very dark brown (unoxidized) surfaces.

Pit 12, fill 13

37. *Rounded rim of probable bi-partite bowl underlined by three horizontal, tooled lines. *Fabric F1.* Burnished surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces. Probably part of vessel 30.
38. *Round shoulder and upright neck with rounded rim of weakly shouldered-jar or bowl. *Fabric FG.* Roughly finger finished. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, very dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surfaces, and red brown (oxidized) interior surfaces.
39. Slightly convex upper shoulder with flat, internally expanded, slightly in-turned rim. *Fabric FG.* (?)Burnished exterior surface. Dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized) core, red brown (oxidized) exterior surface, and red (oxidized) interior surface. Probably part of vessel 44.
40. Flat, externally expanded rim. *Fabric FG.* Dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized) core, dark grey (unoxidized) to red brown (oxidized) exterior

surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.

41. *Upper body with flat to rounded, externally expanded rim (wall angle uncertain). *Fabric FG.* Finger furrowed exterior. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey (unoxidized) to brown (oxidized) surfaces.
42. Sharp shoulder angle of bi-partite shouldered-jar. *Fabric FG.* Burnished above shoulder angle, 'rusticated' (with applied slurry) below. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark red brown (oxidized) exterior surface, red (oxidized) exterior margin, and brown (oxidized) interior surface.
43. Flat base with straight, upright then slightly flared sides. *Fabric FG.* Red to red brown (oxidized) core and surfaces.
44. Flat, roughened base. *Fabric FG.* Red brown (oxidized) core and surfaces. Probably part of vessel 39.
45. Rounded, externally expanded rim of (?)bi-partite jar. *Fabric FQ1.* Dark grey core and surfaces.
46. Slightly convex upper body and flat, externally expanded rim (wall angle uncertain). *Fabric FQ1.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
47. *Sharp shoulder angle, short, slightly concave upper shoulder and rounded rim of bi-partite shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2.* 'Rusticated' (by combing) below shoulder angle. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surfaces, and dark grey (unoxidized) to dark brown (oxidized) exterior surfaces.
48. Upper shoulder with flat to rounded, externally expanded, slightly out-turned rim of possible bi-partite shouldered-jar. Fabric *F2.* Wiped surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
49. *Slightly concave upper shoulder with flat, externally expanded, slightly out-turned rim of possible bi-partite shouldered jar. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark brown to red (oxidized) surfaces.
50. Near upright neck and flat, squared rim of shouldered jar. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and dark red brown (unoxidized) surfaces.
51. *Slightly rounded shoulder angle of probable bi-partite shouldered jar. *Fabric F2.* 'Rusticated' (with applied slurry) below shoulder angle. Dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) core, and dark grey to red (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces. Possibly part of vessel 3/26.
52. Sharp shoulder angle of shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2.* (?)Burnished surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surfaces, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surfaces. Part of vessel 60.
53. Flat base with out-curving sides. *Fabric F2.* 'Rusticated' (with applied slurry) sides. Grey brown (oxidized) core, orange (oxidized) surfaces.
54. Flat base with straight, flaring sides. *Fabric F2.* Red brown (oxidized) core and exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.
55. Flat base with straight, flaring sides. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surfaces, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surfaces.

Pit 12, fill 14

56. *Slightly convex upper shoulder and flat, externally expanded, slightly out-turned rim. *Fabric FG.* Burnished upper shoulder, lower body 'rusticated' (with applied slurry). Grey (unoxidized) core, grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.
57. Upper body and rounded, in-turned rim of hemispherical bowl or closed-mouthed convex jar. *Fabric F2.* Finger smeared surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and exterior surface, and dark brown (oxidized) interior surface.
58. *Slightly convex upper shoulder and flat, externally expanded rim. *Fabric F2.* Roughly finger smeared surfaces. Grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.
59. *Near upright, slightly concave neck, and flat, squared rim underlined with horizontal tooled line, and body sherd with three parallel tooled lines. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
60. *Slightly rounded shoulder angle, concave upper shoulder/neck and squared rim of very large shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2.* Burnished upper shoulder/neck. Grey (unoxidized) core and dark grey (unoxidized) surfaces. Part of vessel 52.
61. Sharp shoulder angle of very large and thick shouldered-jar. *Fabric 2.* Burnished exterior. Red (oxidized) core and surfaces.

Pit 24, fill 25

62. Flat, internally and externally expanded (hammerhead) rim of shouldered or conical jar. *Fabric FG.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and grey brown to buff (oxidized) surfaces.

63. Upper shoulder and flat, externally expanded rim of possible bi-partite shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and exterior surface, and red brown (oxidized) interior surface.
64. Finger-tip impressed shoulder angle and flat, squared rim. *Fabric F2.* 'Rusticated' (with applied slurry) below shoulder angle. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surfaces, and grey brown to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surfaces.

Pit 28, fill 29

65. Flat base with out-curving sides. *Fabric F2.* Finger-smeared. Dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) core and surfaces.

Pit 30, fill 31

66. *Body sherds with horizontal tooled lines and tooled lattice. *Fabric F1.* Burnished surfaces. Dark grey to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) core and surfaces.

Pit 32, fill 33

67. Upper body and rounded rim of convex or straight-sided jar. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
68. Flat, externally expanded rim. *Fabric F2.* Light grey brown (unoxidized to oxidized) core and exterior surface, and dark grey brown (unoxidized) interior surface.
69. Slightly concave neck and flat to rounded slightly out-turned rim of (?)shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and grey to buff (oxidized) exterior surface.
70. Flared neck and flat, squared rim or upper body and flat, internally bevelled rim. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and exterior surface, and brown (oxidized) interior surface.
71. Notched shoulder of possible bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and red brown (oxidized) exterior surface.

Pit 34, fill 35

72. Slightly rounded shoulder angle of probable lid/bowl. *Fabric F1.* Burnished surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and red brown (oxidized) exterior surfaces.
73. Rounded upper shoulder/body and flat, externally expanded rim. *Fabric FG.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark brown to buff (oxidized) surfaces.
74. Flat, internally and externally expanded (hammerhead) rim. *Fabric F2.* Grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey (unoxidized) surfaces.
75. Roughened base. *Fabric F2.* Grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.

Pit 36, fill 37

76. *Upper shoulder, upright neck and flat, externally expanded rim of possible shouldered-jar. *Fabric FG.* (?)'Rusticated' (with applied slurry) below rim. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
77. *Rounded shoulder, upright neck, and flat, slightly expanded rim of shouldered jar. *Fabric F2.* Burnished exterior. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
78. *Flared, slightly convex upper body, flat, internally and externally expanded (hammerhead) rim of conical jar. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
79. Finger-tipped body sherd/(?)shoulder. *Fabric 2.* Orange to buff (oxidized) exterior surface and margin, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface and margin.

Pit 38, fill 39

80. *Convex lower body, sharp to slightly rounded shoulder angle, slightly concave upper shoulder, and flat, squared rim of large bi-partite bowl. *Fabric 1.* Burnished surfaces. Dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized) surfaces.
81. Convex upper body and squared to rounded rim of possible hemispherical bowl. *Fabric 1.* Burnt (very friable) grey brown (unoxidized) core, orange to buff (oxidized) exterior surface, and very dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.
82. *Slightly convex upper body and rounded, in-turned rim of hemispherical bowl. *Fabric FG.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark brown to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.
83. Concave upper shoulder/neck and rounded, out-turned rim of shouldered-jar or bowl. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized) surfaces.
84. Flat, expanded, finger-tip impressed rim. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

85. Flat, finger-pinched base with flaring sides. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

    Pit 58, fill 59

86. Heavily-gritted base. *Fabric F2.* Grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and buff (oxidized) exterior surface.

    Pit 64, fill 65

87. Flared neck/cabled, slightly out-turned rim. *Fabric F2.* Grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and dark grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface.

    Post-hole 68, fill 69

88. Flat base with slightly out-curving sides. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and brown (oxidized) exterior surface.

    Post-hole 70, fill 71

89. Flat, externally expanded rim. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and dark red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface.

    Pit 72, fill 73

90. *Rounded base/lower body, sharp shoulder angle, very slightly convex upper shoulder and rounded, slightly out-turned rim of bowl/lid. *Fabric FG.* Burnished surfaces. Rounded base worn. Grey to dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey (unoxidized) interior surfaces, and dark grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surfaces.
91. As vessel 90 but thicker and wholly unoxidized. Probably the same vessel.
92. *Convex upper body and flat, squared, slightly in-turned rim of probable convex jar. *Fabric FG.* Burnished surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and exterior surfaces, and brown (unoxidized to oxidized) rim area.
93. *Convex upper body and rounded, in-turned rim of closed-mouthed convex jar. *Fabric FG.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and brown (oxidized) exterior surface.
94. *Slightly convex upper body, finger-tip impressed/pinched cordon and flat, internally impressed rim of bucket-urn. *Fabric FG.* Finger-smeared. Dark grey to brown (unoxidized) core, dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface, and dark grey to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface. Possibly part of vessel 97.
95. *(?)'Rusticated' (with finger-tip impressions) body sherd. *Fabric FG.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core surfaces.
96. *Body sherd with roughly tooled cross. *Fabric FG.* Finger-smeared. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface. Part of vessel 98.
97. Flat base with straight, flaring sides. *Fabric FG.* Dark grey to brown (unoxidized) core, dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface, and dark grey to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface. Possibly part of vessel 94.
98. *Flat base with slightly concave, flaring sides. *Fabric FG.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surfaces, and dark grey to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surfaces. Part of vessel 96.
99. Flat, squared rim. *Fabric FQ1.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, brown (oxidized) surfaces. Possibly part of vessel 107.
100. *Flat to (?)rounded base/lower body, sharp shoulder angle, very slightly convex upper shoulder, short flared neck/rounded, out-turned rim of bowl/lid. *Fabric F2.* Burnished surfaces. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surfaces, and dark grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surfaces.
101. *Rounded shoulder, short, upright neck and finger-tip impressed, externally expanded rim of shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2.* Finger smeared. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.
102. *Convex lower body, sharp to rounded shoulder angle, concave upper shoulder/upright neck and rounded to flat, slightly externally expanded rim of shouldered jar. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surfaces.
103. *Rounded, finger-tip impressed shoulder angle, slightly concave upper shoulder/neck and rounded, out-turned rim of probable round shouldered jar. *Fabric F2.* Rusticated (with applied slurry) below shoulder angle. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.
104. *Upper shoulder, slightly flared neck and flat, squared rim of shouldered jar. *Fabric F2.* Finger smeared. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to dark brown (unoxidized) exterior surface, and

dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surfaces.

105. (?)Upright neck and rounded rim of possible shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, burnt orange (oxidized) surfaces.
106. *Convex upper body and flat, internally expanded rim of probable closed-mouthed convex jar. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and red brown (oxidized) surfaces.
107. *Upright upper body and flat, squared rim of straight sided jar/bucket urn. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to dark red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces. Possibly part of vessel 99
108. Upright neck and flat, internally expanded rim of possible shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2.* Burnished exterior. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to dark red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.
109. *Body sherd with double, horizontal row of finger-tip impressions. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and brown to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface.
110. Flat base. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface.

Pit 78, fill 79

111. *Upper shoulder/neck with cabled rim of probable shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, grey brown to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and brown (oxidized) interior surface.

112. Flat base with straight, flared sides. *Fabric FQ1.* Finger smeared. Dark grey to dark red brown (unoxidized) core, dark grey to red (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface. Part of vessel 151.

Pit 92, fill 93

113. Upper shoulder, flat, slightly out-turned rim of possible shouldered-jar. *Fabric FG.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and exterior surface, grey brown to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surface.
114. Convex upper body and flat, squared, slightly in-turned rim of probable closed-mouthed convex jar. *Fabric FG.* Brown (oxidized) core surfaces.
115. Flat base with straight, flared sides. *Fabric FG.* Brown (oxidized) core, red brown to orange (oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.
116. Flat base with slightly out-curved sides. *Fabric FG.* Grey (unoxidized) core, brown (oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.
117. Flat, slightly expanded base with straight, flared sides. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, orange (oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surface.

Post-hole 96, fill 97

118. *Rounded shoulder and flat, externally expanded rim of shouldered jar. *Fabric F2.* Finger smeared with vertical brush/wipe marks below rim. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.
119. *Flat, finger-pinched base, flared body and flat, externally expanded rim of small, near complete cup/(?)lamp. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to orange (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surfaces, and brown to buff (oxidized) interior surfaces.

Ditch 102, fill 103

120. *Upper shoulder/neck and rounded, out-turned (beaded) rim of probable bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F1.* Burnished. Dark grey to dark red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) core and surfaces.
121. Slightly concave upper shoulder/neck and rounded rim of probable bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F1.* Burnished. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.
122. Finger-tip impressed, slightly expanded rim. *Fabric FQ1.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and dark red brown (oxidized) surfaces.
123. (?)Perforated plate. *Fabric FQ1.* Grey (unoxidized) core, and dark red brown (oxidized) surfaces.

Ring ditch 104, fill 105

124. *Sharp shoulder angle, concave upper shoulder/neck and rounded, slightly externally expanded rim of probable bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F1.* Burnished. Grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.
125. *Slightly convex upper shoulder of bi-partite bowl with flat topped, externally beaded rim underlined by a horizontal, tooled line. *Fabric F1.* Burnished.

Grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey (unoxidized) surfaces.

126. *Rounded lower body, sharp shoulder angle, shoulder notch, and concave upper shoulder/neck of bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F1*. Burnished. Red brown (oxidized) core, dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.

127. Flat base with out-curved sides and flat, externally expanded rim. *Fabric Q1*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, burnt, orange (oxidized) surfaces.

128. *Upper shoulder, slightly flared neck, and cabled, slightly externally expanded rim of probable shouldered jar. *Fabric FG*. Yellow brown (oxidized) core and interior surfaces, and dark grey to yellow buff (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface.

129. *Body sherd with plain, applied cordon. *Fabric FG*. Dark grey brown (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

130. Finger-tip impressed body sherd. *Fabric FQ1*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, buff to orange (oxidized) exterior surface, and red brown (oxidized) interior surface.

131. *Convex upper shoulder and rounded, finger-tip impressed, in-turned rim of closed-mouthed convex jar. *Fabric FQ1*. Grey (unoxidized) core, grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.

132. Convex lower body, sharp shoulder angle and slightly concave upper shoulder of shouldered-jar. *Fabric FQ1*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey brown (unoxidized) interior surface.

133. *Convex upper shoulder and flat, internally bevelled, in-turned rim of hemispherical bowl or closed-mouthed convex jar. *Fabric F2*. Brown red (oxidized) core and interior surface, and dark grey to dark red brown (unoxidized) exterior surface.

134. *Externally cabled rim. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark red to orange (oxidized) exterior surface, and dark red brown (oxidized) interior surface

135. *Upper shoulder and flat, externally expanded rim. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, grey to dark red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surface.

136. *Slightly flared neck and flat, squared rim of shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark red brown to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark red brown (unoxidized) interior surface.

137. *Convex upper shoulder and flat, internally bevelled (squared), in-turned rim of closed-mouthed convex jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

138. *Upper shoulder, (?)slightly flared neck and rounded rim of possible cup. (?)Burnished. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

139. *Finger-tip impressed shoulder angle of shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and buff (oxidized) surfaces.

140. *Finger-tip impressed shoulder angle and concave neck of shouldered jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey brown (unoxidized) interior surface.

141. Flat, finger-pinched base. *Fabric F2*. Orange (oxidized) core and surfaces.

142. *Flat base with straight, slightly flared sides. *Fabric F2*. Vertically combed exterior. Red brown (oxidized) core, dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.

143. Flat base with straight, flared sides. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to red (oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface.

144. *Flat base with out-curved then straight, flared sides. *Fabric F4*. 'Rusticated' (with applied slurry) body. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and burnt, orange (oxidized) surfaces.

Pit 108, fill 109

145. Sharp shoulder angle of shouldered jar. *Fabric F2*. Grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey brown (unoxidized) interior surface.

Post-hole 110, fill 111

146. *Body sherd with tooled, linear decoration. *Fabric F1*. Grey (unoxidized) core, red brown (oxidized) interior margin, and grey (unoxidized) surfaces.

Post-hole 129, fill 129

147. *Convex upper shoulder and finger-tip impressed, squared, in-turned rim of closed-mouthed convex jar. *Fabric FG*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

Post-hole 116, fill 117

148. *Upper shoulder, straight flared neck and rounded rim of tri-partite or round shouldered-bowl.

Fabric FG. Grey (unoxidized) core, and burnt, orange (oxidized) surfaces.

149. Flat, slightly finger-pinched base with slightly flared sides. *Fabric FG.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

150. *Concave body and flat, internally expanded rim of large, wide-mouthed bowl/dish. *Fabric F2.* Interior roughly incised/tooled. Grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) core, dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and grey (unoxidized) interior surface.

Pit 140, fill 141

151. Flat base, straight, flared lower body, slightly flared neck and cabled, squared rim. *Fabric FQ1.* Finger smeared. Dark grey to dark red brown (unoxidized) core, dark grey to red (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey (unoxidized) interior surface. Part of vessel 112.

Pit 152, fill 153

152. *Upper shoulder and rounded, out-turned, internally bevelled rim of probable bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F1.* Burnished. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

153. Slightly convex upper shoulder and rounded rim of probable bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F1.* Burnished. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

154. *Body sherd with incised linear decoration. *Fabric S.* Burnished. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

155. *Flared upper body and flat, internally and externally expanded (hammerhead) rim of conical jar. *Fabric F2.* Finger smeared. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

156. Flat, internally bevelled rim. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

157. *Upper shoulder and flat, externally expanded rim of possible shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2.* Burnished exterior. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and brown red (oxidized) surfaces.

Pit 154, fill 55

158. Convex upper body and flat to rounded rim of small cup/bowl. *Fabric Q1.* Burnished. Grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey brown (unoxidized) surfaces.

159. Sharp shoulder angle. *Fabric Q1.* Burnished. Grey (unoxidized) core, dark grey brown to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface, and dark grey brown (unoxidized) interior surface.

160. Cabled rim. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark red brown (oxidized) exterior surface, and red (oxidized) interior surface.

Pit 156, fill 157

161. *Rounded shoulder angle, slightly concave upper shoulder and rounded rim of bi-partite bowl. *Fabric F1.* Roughly burnished exterior. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, dark red brown (oxidized) exterior surface, and dark brown (unoxidized) interior surface.

162. *Concave neck and flat to rounded, out-turned rim of possible shouldered jar. *Fabric Q1.* Grey (unoxidized) core, and dark grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) surfaces.

163. Slightly flared upper body and flat to rounded rim of possible conical jar. *Fabric FG.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and exterior surface, and dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) interior surface.

164. *Sharp to rounded shoulder angle, convex upper shoulder and short flared neck/flat, out-turned rim. *Fabric F2.* Roughly burnished above shoulder angle, 'rusticated' (with applied slurry) below, finger-smeared interior. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and dark grey to red brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface.

165. *Slightly concave neck and cabled, squared rim. *Fabric F2.* Orange (oxidized) core and surfaces.

166. *Slightly flared upper body and rounded rim of probable conical jar. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

167. *Upper shoulder, near upright neck and flat, squared rim of shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2.* Brown (oxidized) core and interior surface, and red (oxidized) exterior surface.

168. Flat base with straight, slightly flared sides. *Fabric F2.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core and interior surface, and dark grey to brown (unoxidized to oxidized) exterior surface.

Cremation pit 7, fill 8 (HWB 98)

169. *Upper body and flat to rounded rim of possible bucket urn. *Fabric F3.* Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and buff to orange (oxidized) surfaces.

Layer 1 (HA 93, Trench 73d)

170. Upright neck and flat, slightly externally expanded rim of possible shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2.* Grey (unoxidized) core and interior surfaces,

and grey brown (oxidized to unoxidized) interior surface.

Ditch 2, fill 3 (HA 93, Trench 73d)

171. *Upper shoulder and flat, externally expanded rim of large, probable bi-partite shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core, and grey to orange (oxidized to unoxidized) surfaces.

Pit 5 (HA 93, Trench 74d)

172. Sharp shoulder angle of (?)bi-partite shouldered jar. *Fabric F2*. 'Rusticated' (with applied slurry) below shoulder angle, finger-smeared interior. Orange (oxidized) core and surfaces.

Layer 6 (HA 93, Trench 93b)

173. Body sherd with three parallel, tooled lines. Fabric F1. Burnished. Grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
174. Slightly flared neck and slightly externally expanded, cabled rim. Fabric F2. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

Pit 4 (HA 93, Trench 85c)

175. *Round shoulder, flared neck and rounded rim of bowl. *Fabric F1*. Burnished with hæmatite coated exterior. Grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) core and interior surface, and red (oxidized) interior surface.
176. *Pedestal base. *Fabric F1*. Burnished. No hæmatite coat. Burnt, grey to buff (unoxidized to oxidized) core and surfaces.
177. *Convex lower body, sharp shoulder angle, slightly convex upper shoulder, slightly flared neck/out-turned, rounded, internally and externally expanded (hammerhead) rim of shouldered jar. *Fabric F2*. 'Rusticated' (with applied slurry) below shoulder angle, finger-smeared internally. Dark grey to red buff (unoxidized to oxidized) core and surfaces.
178. Rounded shoulder, upright neck and flat, squared rim of (?)shouldered-jar. *Fabric F2*. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

Ditch 49, fill 50 (HRL 99)

179. Rounded, out-turned rim. Fabric 1. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
180. Internally bevelled rim. Fabric 1. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
181. Notched shoulder of probable bi-partite bowl. Fabric 1. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.
182. Possible pedestal base (frag) Fabric 1. Dark grey (unoxidized) core and surfaces.

Late Iron Age Pottery by Isobel Thompson

Summary

The pottery from Hawkinge consists almost entirely of one assemblage, a pit group from Context 75 (1998 excavation), encountered during the 1998 excavation. This assemblage is of considerable interest, as it is a mixture of fabrics, forms, and decorative motifs which have not hitherto been found together in a single context. The pit group offers the potential for further studies on the dating and sources of later Iron Age pottery in Kent and Sussex.

Introduction

The pit fill, Context 75, yielded 36,909g of pottery. This considerable amount is represented by four main fabric groups and small quantities of five other fabrics. Of the main fabrics, the largest by weight is grog-tempered. The next largest by weight is a distinctive 'fine sandy' fabric. The other main fabrics are flint, and coarse sandy wares. The most significant of the minor fabrics is grog-and-flint; shell, chaff, and later sandy fabrics are represented by a few sherds each. These are all summarised below.

The proportions (by weight) of the main fabrics are shown in the graph.

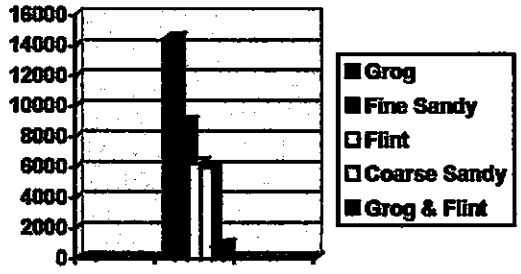

Table 4 : Graph showing quantities of main Late Iron Age Fabrics

The assemblage is a curious mixture of a great quantity of broken-up vessels with a number of whole profiles and virtually complete vessels. This applies to each of the main fabrics. The following table summarises the rims and bases in each of the main fabrics, and it is likely that it also shows the approximate total numbers of vessels represented (not counting the decorated sherds, some of which clearly do not belong to any of the surviving rims or bases).

Fabric	*Rims*	*Bases*	*Complete profiles*
Grog	40, + 80 scraps	11, + 29 scraps	4
Fine Sandy	38, + 58 scraps	7, + 25 scraps	6
Flint	10, + 22 scraps	3, + 11 scraps	1
Coarse Sandy	13, + 15 scraps	2, + 7 scraps	1
Grog & Flint	3, + 1 scrap	2 scraps	1

Table 5 : Quantification of rims, bases and complete profiles

Grog-tempered

It can be seen from the table and the graph that grog-tempered vessels are the most numerous in the assemblage. These include three virtually complete vessels, but few of the others are represented by more than one sherd each. All appear to be hand made; some neatly and some less carefully. Thirty-three of the catalogued rims are grey or dark grey, but seven others are red or buff or pale brown in exterior colouring, showing some firing difference that forms a distinctive group. This sub-group is not different in form from the grey majority. There are a few sherds which may have an admixture of shell.

The range of forms (after Thompson 1982) is not extensive.

Form	*Description*	*Approx date*	*Parallels*
B2-1	rims of everted-rim jars with rippled shoulders	1st C BC and later	rippled forms are common in Kent
B2-2	rippled jar rims, not everted	1st C BC and later	common in Kent; cf. Bigbury, Thompson 1983 fig.10 nos 40-41
B2-3	tall jars with rippled shoulder	1st C BC and later	common in east Kent
C1-1	substantially whole bead-rim jars	pre- and post-conquest (AD 43)	best known in east Kent; cf. Canterbury Castle ditch, Bennett 1982 fig.57 no.15
C1-2	rims of rounded jars with bead rims	1st C BC and later	
C2-3	rims of plain everted-rim jars, no offset	mostly pre-43	generally similar forms at Bigbury: Thompson 1983 fig.11 no.64
C3	plain jars with no true external rim but usually internal thickening	1st C BC and later; typologically early	
(C4)	round-shouldered jars with inset below slightly everted or bead rim, and often decoration on shoulder	1st C AD in its full form	this one is primitive, not yet a real C4; cf. Canterbury Castle ditch, Bennett 1982 fig.57 no.17
C6-1	storage jars	1st C BC and later	a range of varieties here, from primitive to standard. A base is close to Bigbury, Thompson 1983 fig.11 no.67
D2-4	round bowls with rippled	1st C BC and later	cf. Canterbury Castle ditch, Bennett

	shoulder		1982 fig.58 no.29
L1	high bell-shaped lids with slightly turned-out rim	1st C BC and later	

Table 6 : Range of Late Iron Age Pottery Forms

As well as these standard forms, the assemblage includes part of a pedestal urn base, of a normal type for the fabric. This is a markedly restricted range of forms for the fabric: no B1 or B3 jar forms, no carinated cups, and certainly no G forms (copies of Gallo-Belgic imports, from *c10BC* onwards). It does not have many of the characteristics most typical of grog-tempered vessels in east Kent (hardness of the fabric, heavy combing, flaring storage jar rims, thickened bead rims, and the fully developed C4 jar form). The C1-1 jar (Cat. no.1) would be recognisable in early levels in Canterbury, but it is comparatively underfired; another vessel (Cat no.7) is almost, but not quite, a C4.

The grog-tempered forms also include vessels which are normally local later Iron Age flint or sand tempered forms, and these are also matched at Bigbury as well as elsewhere. These include rims apparently from small cups or bowls with curving body and small everted rim, close to Bigbury (Thompson 1983, fig.11 no.71, and rims similar to fig.12 no.84) but these Bigbury examples are from the waterhole. At least one vessel (no.4) is in a 'saucepan' form, discussed below under the Fine Sandy fabric.

Grog and Flint

Only three recognisable rim forms were present, and of these two are not standard forms for grog-tempered vessels. No.51 (which is closer to a bucket shape than a 'saucepan' form), has some interesting parallels at other sites: a flint-gritted one at Bigbury (Thompson 1983, fig.11, no.65); another in grog-and-flint from ditch B at Borden (Worsfold 1948, fig.3 no.2; Thompson 1982, 629-30, no.1126); and one from the Marlowe car park at Canterbury (Blockley *et al* 1995, fig.282 no.209), in hand-made grog-tempered fabric. The Canterbury example is clearly an oddity there, in a 1st century AD context, and the Bigbury and Borden sites suggest a much earlier date for the form in general. Both these latter sites also have a range of fabrics: flint, grog, grog-and-flint, and sandy.

No.52 is another small cup or bowl with curving body and small everted rim, as noted under grog, above. No.95 is the only vessel in this fabric which would be normal in grog, as it appears to have a ripple neck.

One or two of the flint-tempered vessels may have some grog in them: rim no.46, a storage jar, and base no.12, a foot-ring.

Flint

All of the Hawkinge examples with this tempering are comparatively well made, but between a third and a half are made in a thin, fine fabric with a range of surface colours including a well-controlled buff-red. These beautiful vessels show a high degree of potting skill, the culmination of a long-standing Iron Age tradition. The forms are dominated by everted-rim bowls of the sort found all over Kent, Surrey, and further afield in the Iron Age, and which often had foot-rings. None of the rims at Hawkinge had a surviving base, although one foot-ring in the fine flint was in the assemblage (base no.13), with others represented only by scraps; flat bases in the same fine ware are also present. The forms in general have several parallels in the waterhole at Bigbury (Thompson 1983), and other Kent sites which have also produced early grog-tempered vessels. The Aylesford cemetery itself has a more or less complete example, in fine flint fabric and with a flat base, amongst the ungrouped vessels (Thompson 1982, 596, no.1391). A grog-tempered pedestal urn at Sturry was apparently found with several foot-rings and other pieces, all flint-gritted (Ince 1928; Thompson 1982, 833).

Alongside these is the saucepan pot no.47, with its elaborate tooled decoration. In fabric, form, and decoration it is an outsider, a Caburn-Cissbury type from the Sussex area of the 3rd to 1st centuries BC (Cunliffe 1991, 567).

Fine Sandy

This is an interesting and distinctive fabric, mostly in pale colours, and described in detail in the Catalogue below. It is not a Kent Iron Age fabric, although it is apparently known elsewhere in the Folkestone area (at the Channel Tunnel terminal site, unpublished). In form it is dominated by 'saucepan' pots, and by wide-mouthed curving bowls with short upright rims. There are also some small curving vessels, at least two with an omphalos base. This form occurs in flint at other east Kent Late Iron Age sites such as Sturry (Ince 1928, b) and Deal (Thompson 1982, 691, no.808). The saucepan pots, however, immediately relate Hawkinge to the 'saucepan pot continuum' found across central southern Britain from the beginning of the 2nd century BC, and it is the ceramic sequence at Danebury in Hampshire that provides dating for them and the other Fine Sandy forms at Hawkinge. Danebury ceramic phase 7 (Cunliffe 1984, 248, fig.6.19) includes similarly shaped saucepan pots as well as small curving bowls, with flat bases but similar in profile to the small pots at Hawkinge. Ceramic phase 8 (*ibid*) at Danebury was marked by a notable change: the beginnings of the use of the potter's wheel bringing new shapes and motifs, including the appearance of cordons. The new technique and styles reflect the influence of wheel-made cordoned vessels imported from north-west France to Hampshire (*ibid*, 248; also West Sussex: Fitzpatrick 1997). The Hawkinge vessels do not show much of this influence, although one or two (nos.58, 84-5) have characteristics similar to phase 8 forms in pit 1089 at Danebury (*ibid*, 328). The date of the change from phases 7 to 8 is

dated to somewhere in the period 100-80 BC. The Danebury fabrics were local flint and sand products, and largely reduced, unlike the pale colours of the Hawkinge fabric, and no direct connection in either fabric or form is suggested here; but the similarities suggest a date in the first half of the 1st century BC for the Hawkinge vessels. They also show a strong connection between Hawkinge and the later Iron Age pottery of Sussex and Hampshire.

One or two of the vessels appear to have glauconite in their fabric. Whether this comes from a different source cannot be investigated here, but it would be worth following up.

Coarse Sandy

Several of these vessels are, as might be expected, large storage jar types, but the fabric is also used for less well made versions of Fine Sandy jars and bowls. No.88 is a wide-mouthed bowl in a grey grainy fabric, no.56 is one of the small rounded bowls. No.53, a large storage jar form with pie-crust rim, has some interesting parallels: a scrap from 'ceramic phase 8' at Danebury (Cunliffe 1984, 328, no.1014), and a similar jar at Oldbury, while the Oldbury reference (Ward Perkins 1944, fig.12 no.15) mentions another fragmentary vessel in unpublished material from Aylesford. The Coarse Sandy vessels exhibit a range of tempering, including glauconite, that presumably derives from more than one source.

Other fabrics

Shell

The two rim scraps, of inturned form, are possibly from the same vessel. The body sherds are combed. The fragility of the fabric implies that it has a lower survival rate than the other fabrics and the small quantity may be misleading. Not much can be concluded from these sherds except that they ought to be contemporary with early grog-tempered vessels.

Chaff

Macpherson-Grant (1980a) identifies this fabric, its similarity to daub, and the simple rims, found in 'early Roman levels in Canterbury City excavations'. The Hawkinge fabric and rim forms are plainly comparable. In Canterbury the fabric is consistently found associated with grog-tempered vessels, and while it was going out of use in the post-conquest levels there was no indication of how early it might be, or what it might have been used for.

'Belgic/Early Roman Fine Sandy'; 'Belgic/Early Roman Coarse Sandy'

These two fabrics may be considered together, as there was so little of them. The essential difference is that these appear to be wheel-made, and the Fine version at least is distinctive. The forms, too, are apparently later than the bulk of the assemblage, in particular the flaring jar rim no.98. No.97, on the other hand, is close in form to the everted-rim jars in fine flint, and may have some glauconite in its fill; it is only the wheel technique that makes it appear later. The other pieces are all similar to grog-tempered forms. There is nothing to suggest, however, that these vessels are early Roman or even perhaps as late as the 1st century AD.

Pottery from other features is catalogued, but not considered in detail.

Conclusions

The table below summarises the parallels and indications of date in the pit assemblage.

Fabric	*Forms*	*Parallels*	*Date range*
Grog	restricted range of standard forms; also saucepan form, small bowl	Bigbury; earliest Canterbury	pre-10 BC
Grog-&-Flint	grog jar form; saucepan; small bowl	Bigbury, Borden, Canterbury	
Flint	everted-rim bowls; decorated saucepan	Bigbury, Sturry, Aylesford; West Sussex	3rd-1st cents BC
Fine Sandy	saucepans, wide bowls, small bowls; omphalos bases	Danebury; (Sturry, Deal)	c100-80 BC
Coarse Sandy	various	Danebury, Oldbury, Aylesford	c100-80 BC or later

Table 7 : Summary of pottery dating evidence from Pit 74.

The date of deposition in the pit is certainly in the 1st century BC. As the condition of the vessels includes many worn and broken-up pieces as well as some virtually complete profiles, their dates of manufacture may cover decades. It may also be the case that the complete profiles are the latest, newest vessels; this certainly may be true of the grog-tempered C1-1 jar, and perhaps the D2-4 bowls. On balance the date of deposition of the grog-tempered vessels appears to be slightly later than Bigbury, and earlier than the early groups from Canterbury.

But other complete profiles were in other fabrics: six in Fine Sandy ware, and one each in Flint, Grog-&-Flint, and Coarse Sandy. We can assume that the fabrics are contemporary. Flint and grog-with-flint associated with grog are known fairly widely

in the late Iron Age of Kent, as the table shows. The sites at Aylesford (but not Swarling), Allington, and Borden can be seen to have a similar mixture of forms and fabrics, and there may be others which a study of the fabrics would show to be comparable. The Fine Sandy, on the other hand, is not a Kent fabric. It appears to belong to the Folkestone area. The forms made in this fabric belong to the 'saucepan pot continuum' of the later Iron Age in central southern Britain, with an indication of date given by the ceramic sequence at Danebury in Hampshire. Eastern Kent is not normally considered part of this style zone, and Folkestone is clearly at an interface between two such zones in the 1st century BC. Contact was presumably along the south coastal regions. The two decorated vessels nos.47 (in flint) & 99 (in an unidentified fabric) may both be actual imports, made in Sussex. At the same time, a few saucepan pots were being made in Kent in local flint, grog, and mixed fabrics. The Hawkinge assemblage represents at least three different workshops; it is noticeable that the grog-tempered vessels at Hawkinge are not as well made or finished as the fine flint and sandy wares.

It has been noted above that to judge by the condition of the pottery, the date of deposition is likely to be the end point of a long period of manufacture. The presence in the pit of a few pieces in wheel-made 'Belgic/Early Roman Sandy' and hand-made Chaff-tempered wares might indicate a date at the end of the 1st century BC or even later, but it is not known how early these fabrics can be. Nothing else in the assemblage need be as late as this, and the grog forms, plainly earlier than Canterbury, ought to indicate an early date for the whole. The wheel-made sherds might be intrusive; but they might merely reflect the beginnings of the change in technology. Further west, in Hampshire, this change occurred near the beginning of the 1st century BC, inspired by imports from north-western Gaul. The Hawkinge assemblage, representing the late Iron Age of both east Kent and east Sussex, should perhaps be dated to *c.*80-30 BC, but with the acknowledgement that this is not a fixed date. Further study of the dynamic forces implied within the assemblage may clarify the dating and sources.

Catalogue (Figs 23-29)
* - illustrated

Grog-tempered vessels (Figs 23-24)

The forms are those given in Thompson 1982.

Rims (grey)

1. *C1-1, whole profile, but shattered into over 100 sherds and apparently not complete. Many clean breaks and some worn ones. A large heavy vessel: the entire rim circuit and most of the base are present. The rim is solid and hard-fired but the body is underfired and the sherds can be broken by hand. At the rim, medium grey with coarse grog in paler grey core, grains dark grey and pale red-buff. The shoulder has buff to dark grey patches. The underfired lower body is pale red-buff; the solid and better fired base in grey. The interior surface is a consistent grey with distinctive wiping; the core is brown with red and grey coarse grog. The outside is vigorously combed. Similar to a vessel in the primary and recut phase of the ditch at Canterbury Castle (Bennett *et al.* 1982, fig.57 no.15). 2797g.
2. *B2-1, rim of a ripple-necked jar. 12 joining sherds in good thick grog, but shattered and worn, no lower sherds and only about a quarter of the circuit remaining. Grey (slightly brown) core, grey surfaces, both smoothed, and tooled to darker grey on outside. 142g.
3. *L1 lid, one thick sherd. Dark grey coarse grog, fairly dense, some red grains; smoothed dark grey surfaces. 98g.
4. *'Saucepan' shape, a wide plain bowl. 16 sherds, an almost complete rim circuit, base, and one main body sherd, not all joining. Quite well made, fairly brittle dark grey grog, tooled surfaces, palish grey inside surface, patchy dark grey-red outside. Fairly worn. 510g.
5. *'Saucepan' shape, four joining sherds and one extra. Underfired grey to grey-brown, sparse grog, some red below grey-brown tooled surfaces, darker on outside. Uneven rim and shaping but well finished. Shattered. 98g.
6. *C1-2 bead rimmed jar rim. Half the circuit, five joining sherds, plus two combed body sherds, only one joining the rim. Softish good grey grog, some dark grey and red grains, slightly lumpy surfaces. Buff-grey inside, unfinished, tooled dark grey neck and rim, patchy buff outside below, combed. Worn. 140g.
7. *Jar with combed body, slightly dished neck and very slightly thickened rim. This looks like an incipient C4 form, not yet the true C4 that was common in the 1st century AD. Five joining sherds, one other rim sherds with a join, 16 combed body sherds. Soft coarse grog, dark grey-brown, brown lumpy inside surface with much grog showing, dark grey outside, more or less tooled rim, paler grey-brown combing below. A soft rough pot; cf. Canterbury Castle ditch, Bennett *et al* (1982) fig.57 no.17. 432g.
8. *D2-4 ripple-necked bowl. Broken into many pieces, but virtually complete and may have been a whole pot when deposited in the pit. Ordinary grey grog, many

buff and dark grey grains, neatly made. Both surfaces grey, some darker patches on the outside, slightly more buff in tone on the inside. Faint tooled diagonal hatched decoration on the girth below the neatly executed ripples. A pair of holes has been drilled after firing, one on either side of a break at the rim (40mm apart). There is no matching pair on the other side of the pot, so they are apparently not suspension holes. A similar vessel in the Canterbury Castle ditch (Bennett *et al* (1982) fig.58 no.29) is not as well made. 677g.

9. *D2-4, larger but in the same condition as no.8; also similar in fabric and decoration. The ripples are not quite as even, and the decoration is slightly more heavy-handed. Tooling marks and finger dents on the inside, which is darkish grey; outside buff-dark grey patchy colouring, less smoothly finished. 876g.
10. *One thick rim sherd, irregular in shaping. Possibly from a B2 type jar, with ripple neck, or a bead-rim jar. Fairly soft thick dark grey, medium-large inclusions, some buff below darker grey inside surface, smooth but finger-dented. The inside is much smoother than the outside, which is lumpy and irregular, grey worn to buff and with buff patches. More or less smoothed on the neck; rough combing, sooted, on the girth, and rusticated below. Cf. Bigbury, Thompson 1983 fig.10 nos.40-41. 85g.
11. *One sherd, a closed form; thick grey, lumpy irregular darker grey surfaces, smoothed on inside but roughly faceted. Tooling on neck, and ?knife-finished below, buff-dark grey and slightly sooted. 77g.
12. *B2-2 ripple-necked jar rim, one sherd. Irregular shaping. Coarse grey fabric, fairly large dark grey and buff inclusions, surfaces dark grey and smoothed, even finish on inside, patchy outside with traces of black ?pigment on and below the lowest ripple. 39g.
13. *Small bowl, fairly neat but slightly irregular. One sherd. Coarse soft dark grey, buff-red-black inclusions visible on smoothed inside surface, patchy buff-dark grey; dark grey neck and shoulder, buff below sweeping shallow combing. Cf. Bigbury, Thompson 1983 fig.11 no.71 (and 76). 46g.
14. *Everted rim, two sherds, joining. Irregular shaping; underfired and crumbling, possibly with shell in it. Grey-brown, fine grog, red below brown worn inside surface and heavily tooled dark grey rim and outside, vertical tooling below neck. 40g.
15. *B2-3 tall narrow-mouthed ripple-necked jar. One large piece and six smaller sherds, not all joining. Irregular shaping. Soft grey fabric, dark grey and buff inclusions, dark grey inside with finger denting, outside very irregularly shaped ripples, patchy colouring buff to dark grey, some sooting, remains of smooth finish in parts. 193g.
16. *One sherd, well made but slightly irregular shaping and thickness. Grey softish fabric, buff surfaces, slightly pink at rim. Traces of diagonal tooled decoration on the shoulder. 25g.
17. *C6-1 storage jar. Two rim sherds, one joining shoulder sherd, and 14 other combed body sherds. Fairly hard-fired grey fabric with grey, red and buff inclusions; inside surface probably originally brown, worn to buff and in part spalled away; outside less smooth, patchy buff and grey, large pink-buff patches, heavily combed below tooled neck and rim. The rim is neatly shaped; the combing

is probably the standard pattern in east Kent grog of swirls on the shoulder running more or less vertically down the body. 382g.

18. *C6-1 storage jar, very large with flat-topped thick rim. Four sherds, joining; one rim sherd has split through from the top downwards and has small roots of vegetation embedded in the break, but both halves are present. Heavy dense grey, red-brown below dark grey surfaces, some tooling on both sides and the top. 219g.
19. *C2-3 everted rim plain jar, one quite large sherd. Underfired grey-brown, grey surfaces, even colouring, uneven shaping especially on the inside; tooled outside. Generally similar vessels at Bigbury: Thompson 1983 fig.11 no.64. 100g.
20. *C3 inturned rim, one sherd, a larger vessel than usual for this form in grog. Thick dense dark grey with dark grey surfaces, some buff patches inside. Smooth inside, slightly rougher outside with shallow combing. 34g.
21. *One sherd, irregularly shaped. Coarse dark grey, orange-grey smoothed irregular inside, patchier grey and some orange outside, smoothed neck, rougher below. 54g.
22. One sherd, irregularly shaped, diameter c20cm. Dense dark grey, lumpy irregular dark grey-brown inside, fairly smooth; outside smoother, roughly tooled dark grey with brown-red patch on neck and rim. 37g.
23. One sherd, slightly irregular, diameter c20cm. Dense grey, buff below grey outside, pale grey rim, buff-grey inside with irregular shaping and crack where the clay was folded over. Fabric similar to no.17. 82g.
24. T-shaped rim, one small sherd, roughly shaped. Diameter c19cm. Softish grey, not much temper, buff smooth surfaces with grey patches at rim. 16g.
25. One sherd, neatly shaped but irregular circuit. Diameter c9-10cm. Grey-brown quite soft fabric, fine temper, dark grey-brown smoothed inside, some tooling on dark grey rim, more patchy but dark grey outside, slightly less smooth. 39g.
26. One sherd, irregular, diameter 23cm. Dense grey, buff below grey lumpy surfaces, some tooling inside rim, fairly rough outside. 35g.
27. Two sherds, joining, irregular shaping. Diameter c16-17cm. Grey with dark grey surfaces, tooled neck and rim. Cf. Bigbury, Thompson 1983 fig.12, no.84. 24g.
28. One sherd, coarse grey with pale grey surfaces, more or less smooth inside and over rim, roughly shaped. Diameter 19 cm. 24g.
29. C6-1, a primitive form of storage jar. One sherd, dense grey grog, some red below dark grey surfaces, thick, no tooling. Diameter at least 24cm. 50g.
30. One sherd, irregular, diameter ?18cm. Dense but softish grey with grey surfaces, outside once tooled dark grey but mostly worn away. 28g.
31. One small sherd, soft grey grog, once tooled darker grey on outside girth. Diameter 10cm. 19g.
32. T-shaped rim, one sherd, irregular. Diameter c18cm. Grey with more or less smooth grey surfaces. 26g.
33. Rounded cup, one small sherd, diameter 11cm. Quite well shaped and good fabric, grey, dark grey inside, patchy grey outside which was possibly originally tooled. 9g.

Rims (red/buff)

34. B2-1 ripple-necked jar rim. One sherd, very irregular shaping, diameter ?26cm. Softish grey fabric, worn red outside surface, red with some grey patches on inside. 50g.
35. One sherd, softish dark grey grog with pale buff-brown smoothed irregular surfaces, much pale grog visible. Diameter 15 cm. 21g.
36. C6-1 storage jar, a small one, diameter 24cm. One sherd, soft dense grey with pale red surfaces, some grey on outside, worn; no visible combing. 27g.
37. C6-1 storage jar, one small sherd from a large vessel; diameter uncertain. Dense softish grey, red surfaces, smooth inside, neck grey and with combing/rilling up to rim. 15g.
38. C3 inturned rim, one small sherd from a small vessel. Diameter 8-9cm. Soft dark grey with grey-brown inside and pale brown outside, shallow faint rilling. 7g.
39. One sherd, soft grey grog, possibly some shell, grey smooth inside and pale worn orange outside; ?originally grey. Diameter c17cm. 13g.
40. C6-1, one sherd, diameter at least 32cm. Fairly coarse grey, pale orange surfaces except for a dark grey streak on top of rim. 27g.

Other rim scraps (apparently all different vessels): dark grey, everted, 47; inturned, 18; with possible shell, more or less everted, 5. Red-buff, everted, 8; inturned, 2. Weight of these 373g.

Bases

1. *Pedestal, foot missing. 3 joining sherds, good thick soft red-brown fabric with dark grey grog, slightly greyer surfaces, worn inside, much smoother tooled outside, now worn. 71g.
2. *Footring, two worn sherds, not joining. Dark grey, red below pale buff-brown inside and brown outside, dark grey foot, smooth but no finish. 22g.
3. *C6-1 storage jar, three large sherds joining to make up half the base. Thick grey, dark grey smoothed inside, grey under base, buff body surface with shallow irregular combing with multi-toothed implement, trace of ?soot. Cf. Bigbury, Thompson 1983 fig.11 no.67. 223g.
4. *Two sherds, joining. Thick, soft, coarse temper in several colours; grey-brown fabric with smoothed inside, patchy dark grey outside, smoothed neatly and with deep incised diagonal lines widely spaced. 124g.
5. Plain jar, two sherds, joining, fairly soft grey, bright red lumpy inside and red-pale grey outside, more or less smoothed. Possibly burnt after breakage. Diameter 12cm. 84g.
6. *One sherd and another possible, slightly irregular but neat shaping. Dark grey, grey-brown inside, patchy red-brown-grey outside more or less smoothed. 60g.
7. *One small sherd in softish dark grey, dark grey-brown surfaces, smoothed, and shallow tooled decoration on outside and on the underside, right to the edges. 19g.
8. C6-1 storage jar, one sherd, diameter c22 cm. Dark red throughout, smoothed inside, rusticated outside above ?knife finish. 60g.
9. C6-1 base, one sherd, diameter 18-19cm. Neatly shaped, good coarse grey fabric, lumpy dark grey inside, red outside, rusticated below shallow combing. 49g.

10. One small sherd, coarse and very thick, dark grey, lumpy, dark grey smoothed inside and battered outside, red below worn dark grey with ?soot. Diameter ?11cm. 19g.
11. Plain jar, fairly neatly shaped, three small sherds joining and one probable. Lumpy dark grey, smoothed outside, evenly coloured. Diameter 9cm. 37g.

Other bases: the edge of a red combed C6-1 storage jar; a flat base centre sherd from another, pale red-buff; three dark grey centre sherds from coarse jars; a body sherd just reaching the base; three red scraps, four red-brown scraps, 12 grey/dark grey scraps, and four of mixed colours. Combined weight 620g.

Decorated sherds
Plain shoulder sherds, all but two grey, 16; *cordoned-grooved*, 12 small and one large, and a small thin piece similar to Bigbury, Thompson 1983 fig.10 no.34; three *combed* shoulder sherds; two with shallow *tooled* decoration on the shoulder, as Deal (Thompson 1982, 692, nos.817-18), Birchington (*ibid*, 622, no1315), and other east Kent sites. Combined weight 334g.

Combed body sherds 185, weight 1862g. Small to medium in size, all with ordinary combing on storage jars or smaller vessels.

Plain body sherds 425, weight 2883g. Mostly dark grey, some buff-red.

Grog and flint (Fig. 24)

Rims
51. *Saucepan pot, virtually complete. 28 sherds, joining. Fairly coarse dark grey and buff grog and small flint fragments (one larger in centre base). Patchy dark grey surfaces. The rim is not symmetrical. Some post-breakage discoloration: dark surface worn to grey on base sherds, joining dark grey sherds. 563g.
52. *Small bowl, 2 small sherds, joining. Some fine flint, and grog. Grey, smooth but not burnished. 19g.
95. *Everted rim with slightly rippled neck. Two sherds, joining, only a scrap of the rim remaining and diameter uncertain. Dark grey, buff below grey inside surface and grey-brown outside, mostly grog with some flint grit, smooth but not burnished. A dark grey patch at lower break. 20g.

Also one more rim scrap, like no.51 but plain, very small; 4g.

Bases: two plain dark grey scraps. 13g.
Neck sherds, curving, 4: 31g.
Combed storage jar sherds, dark grey, 4: 63g.
Plain body sherds, none large, 19: 140g.

Flint (Fig. 25)

Rims

41. *Rounded bowl with everted rim, of the 'everted-rim foot-ring bowl' type (but not necessarily with a foot-ring). Two large sherds, joining. Very fine flint gritted fabric, beautifully made with evenly thin walls; red, with red tooled outside; inside mostly much darker and grey, but just as heavily tooled, with a slightly less smooth finish. Slightly thinner walls at the girth. 91g. Cf. Bigbury (Thompson 1983, fig.10 no.19; and others possible).
42. *Form as no.41; nine sherds, joining, giving much of the profile; about a quarter of the girth and less rim. Not as well made as no.41, and brittle, possibly with some sand. Medium and small flint grits, several 2mm in length and some bigger. Dark grey, patchy colouring outside; pale brown firing patches; tooled, some wear. Inside surface less well finished, paler, tooled only on inside of rim and not burnished. The rim is slightly uneven. 228g. Cf. Aylesford cemetery, Thompson 1982, 596, no.1391: in fine flint.
43. *Form as no.41; 24 sherds, at least 15 joining including 5 rim sherds. Thin, brittle, shattered. Fine flint, grey, dark grey tooled surfaces. Evenly shaped, well tooled all over both surfaces, horizontally on inside and almost vertical on outside. Inside is dark grey all over; outside has extensive discoloured and ?worn patch on lower body, surface gone. 225g.
44. *Form as no.41; four rim sherds, joining, making up half the rim. Two probably body sherds (and several possible), but much missing and no other joins. Fine flint, dark grey with both surfaces also very dark grey and tooled. Smooth on outside, fine almost vertical tooling. Evenly coloured, but brittle; rim slightly warped. 143g.
45. *Form as no.41 but wider; 5 sherds, joining, although not much of the rim. Fine to slightly coarser flint, mostly fine, but more worn than the others; top and inside of rim spalled. Brown-grey, both surfaces tooled, outside smooth with usual near-vertical tooling. Pale red under surface at rim, similar to the firing of grog-tempering. 59g.
46. *Storage jar rim, 7 sherds, six joining; mostly a shattered rim and one large body sherd. Medium-coarse flint, possibly some grog, dark grey, grey-black tooled inside surface with all-over horizontal tooling, as if to seal the surface; outside not tooled, one dark brown patch on lower body. 316g. Bigbury also has flint-gritted storage jars: e.g. Thompson 1983, fig.12, nos.87-8.
47. *Small saucepan pot, complete profile apart from centre of base. Three sherds, joining; one large, with two base sherds. Fairly coarse dark fabric, different from the above; dark grey surfaces, rough inside, heavily tooled pattern all over the outside. 65g. This is not from the same source as the everted-rim jars: it belongs to Cunliffe's Caburn-Cissbury style, and its parallels are in the coastal areas of Sussex in the 3rd to 1st centuries BC (Cunliffe 1991, 567).
48. Everted rim, one sherd; some fine flint and what may be glauconite. Diameter 18cm. Pale red, some grey patches outside, smoothed. 25g. Cf. Bigbury (Thompson 1983, fig.12 no.80).

49. Thick large bead rim, one sherd, irregular shaping. Diameter c24cm. Coarse flint, dark grey, quite smooth brown-grey inside, patchy dark grey outside with orange patch on rim; rough exterior finish, one and probably two incised almost vertical lines but not a closely spaced pattern. 39g.
50. *Rounded jar with small upright rim and decorative dimples on shoulder. Two joining sherds. Pale red-buff, fine flint, originally burnished and well smoothed on inside as well. One other rim sherd may belong. 48g. Also four other sherds in similar fabric and colour, with dimples and curved incised lines; 32g. Bigbury has sherds with similar curved lines, but not dimples (Thompson 1983, fig.10).

Also 8 other rim scraps in fine flint with the same profile as no.48; and 14 other rim scraps in a variety of profiles, notably four with inturned rims, in fine or medium flint (cf. Bigbury, Thompson 1983, fig 10 no.37, and fig.11 no. 65); 201g.

Bases

12. *Foot-ring from an everted-rim foot-ring bowl, 8 sherds, joining to make a nearly complete base. Medium-fine flint, possibly with some grog as well. Brown-grey with grey surfaces, tooled inside and underneath; dark grey burnished outside. 92g. Cf. Bigbury (Thompson 1983, fig.10 no.19; fig.12 no.92), and Sturry (Ince 1928, c-f).
13. *Foot-ring, two sherds, joining, but only a trace of the rim itself. Red, fine flint, tooled smooth pale red surfaces, especially well done on the inside; some grey on one sherd but this is probably post-breakage. 41g.
14. Storage jar base, one very large sherd in coarse pale flint, red-brown core, grey-red-brown inside, more or less smoothed off; outside pale red with dark grey patches, nearly vertical tooling. Diameter 16cm. 569g.

Other bases: two foot-ring scraps in fine flint, one with red surfaces; three flat base sherds in fine flint; scraps of five flat bases in medium to coarse flint; and one from a hand-made hollow pedestal in fine flint, buff-orange surface, no rim remaining. 416g.

Decorated sherds

As well as those listed under rim no.50 above, three similar sherds in dark grey and grey-brown fine flint, one with a row of dots either side of a single line; and one thick sherd with much medium-fine flint, dark grey, with a row of impressed dots. All of these are small sherds. 32g.

Combed and rusticated: seven combed sherds and three heavily rusticated with wet clay. 133g.

Plain body sherds: fine flint, 110, none large and many probably belonging to the rims; much missing. 647g.

Coarse flint, 380, mostly small; 2927g.

Fine Sandy (Figs 26-27)

This is a distinctive fabric, not 'fine sandy' in the sense of fine-grained gritty; it is smooth to the touch, and characteristically pale buff-orange in colour. The heavily tooled surfaces have voids and drag lines where the inclusions have fallen out during the finishing. See no.57 below.

Rims

96. *Saucepan pot in form, slightly curving; 15 sherds, all joining; complete base, shattered lower body where the wall is thin, half the body and nearly half the rim missing. Brown, shading on surfaces to buff and grey; lower half pale buff-brown. Diagonal tooling on outside, somewhat less smooth on inside except over rim. Smooth under base, as most of these. 410g. Cf. Danebury ceramic phase 7: Cunliffe 1984, 251.
57. *Form as no.96. About one third of the pot is extant, most of the base and a quarter of the body, one very large piece, two base pieces, and some extra sherds. The fresh break shows a very dark grey fabric throughout, with dark grey surfaces. The fabric has many buff-yellow grains up to 3mm across, which in this pot show up in the dark matrix. These grains are soft enough to crumble under a thumb-nail, and indicate a fairly low firing temperature. They leave the characteristic voids in the surface. The outside has enough neat vertical tooling to give the pot a dark grey dull shine. 382g.
58. *Wide-mouthed bowl, 7 joining sherds; half the diameter and much of the profile. It presumably had a foot-ring base. Quite hard-fired, fine-grained yellow and buff grains visible in grey matrix in a grey patch on the rim; the remainder of the pot is buff right through. The grey patch is at least partly post-breakage, and there is a red stain near the edge of the join. The surfaces have heavy horizontal tooling, especially noticeable on the shoulder. 315g. Cf. Danebury ceramic phase 8: Cunliffe 1984, 328, fig.6.97 no.723.
59. *Form as no.96. Seven sherds, joining, two of them giving the whole profile. Fabric similar to no.57 but slightly harder fired, and the colouring is different: dark grey grains, large and small, in pale brown-buff matrix. Not tooled inside but heavy vertical tooling all over outside and usual smooth flat base. 270g.
60. *Wide bowl with upright rim. Nearly half the rim survives; 11 sherds, 8 joining and three others joining; some post-breakage burning as one sherd is grey, the others cream-buff. Surfaces smoothed, some horizontal tooling on outside and was probably originally well done, but has suffered. 192g.
61. *Bowl, nearly half the rim; 13 rim and body sherds, and a possible base in four sherds. Pale buff with pink streaks; some post-breakage firing, some sherds buff with no pink joining pink sherds. Obvious horizontal tooling all over outside, and inside the rim; less good tooling further down inside. 331g. Possibly related to everted-rim foot-ring bowls.
62. *Small rounded bowl with everted rim and omphalos base. Three joining sherds making up the profile, plus four other sherds appearing to be the same vessel. As the sherds have been discoloured after breakage it is not possible to be sure. Some apparent glauconite; buff with some pink especially on the inside; horizontal

tooling on outside, worn. 65g. Cf. Sturry (Ince 1928, b), and Deal (Thompson 1982, 691, no.808), although these two are apparently flint-gritted.

63. *Form as no.62. One sherd, also with some glauconite, grey-buff, tooled horizontally outside and over rim. 39g. Cf. Danebury ceramic phase 7 (Cunliffe 1984, 251).
64. *Form as no.96. Five sherds, joining. Quite thick and solid, some glauconite; buff-pink burnt to pink on one sherd, grey patch on inside of another. Good horizontal tooling on both surfaces, more visible on inside. 135g.
65. *Form as no.96. 16 sherds, all joining; half the rim, all the base, and part of the body. The rim is solid in comparison with the rest, which is underfired and thin. Fairly pale grey-brown, with part of the outside buff-brown, and not very well finished: smooth but not tooled except for traces on the inside, and partly spalled. Some post-breakage discoloration. 426g.
66. *Form as no.96. Two sherds, joining; one large, both solid and heavy. Grey with buff-grey outside and dark grey patch, tooled on outside only. Like no.65 it is thin below the girth, and worn. 109g.
67. *Everted rim, one sherd, buff with buff-yellow surfaces tinged with pink. Slightly irregular shaping, crude horizontal tooling on inside, better tooling on outside and the marks wiped over. 46g.
68. *Everted rim, one sherd, quite neatly shaped and finished, faint horizontal tooling wiped over, now pink throughout. 30g.
69. *Small bowl, three sherds, joining, not much rim; dark grey, tooled surfaces, especially inside, worn inside the rim. 33g.
70. Upright rim on curving jar, one sherd, very little of the rim remaining. Buff with some grey patches on outside, quite neatly made. Horizontal tooling, visible on outside. 29g. This is possibly a sandy version of the everted-rim jars more commonly found here in fine flint; cf. an example in the Allington cemetery (Thompson 1978, fig.2 no.18).
71. Saucepan pot, three sherds, joining; irregular shaping and very plain. Diameter c19cm. Buff with grey inside and some pale grey discoloration on outside; one pink sherd. Not much tooling. 32g.
72. Saucepan pot, one sherd, quite hard, originally pale grey or grey-buff but burnt pink-orange on outside with grey patch, and dark buff inside, smoothed. Diameter 17cm. 20g.
73. Inturned rim, fabric as no.72 but burnt deep pink all through; one sherd. Well tooled on both surfaces. Diameter 16cm. 19g.
74. Saucepan pot, one sherd; dark grey, horizontal tooling inside and heavier diagonal tooling on outside and over rim. A small example, the diameter only 11cm. 15g.
75. *Wide-mouthed bowl, two sherds, joining. Grey with dark grey core and patchy grey-buff surfaces, mostly grey; some tooling inside; outside now worn. 44g.
76. *Wide-mouthed bowl, small, with emphasis on the inside surface: one sherd, pink-buff, heavily tooled to red on smooth burnished inside; outside not as smooth and the colour is less intense. Traces of an iron object stuck on the outside near break. One other small rim sherd may belong. 23g.

77. Everted rim, three sherds, two joining. Diameter 20cm. Evenly coloured dark grey, well tooled matt surfaces. Large and well made, but no sign of any other sherds. 31g.
78. One rim sherd, probably a saucepan form; buff, tooled on both surfaces. Diameter 20cm. 25g.
79. Saucepan form but very small, one sherd; diameter 8-9cm. Buff with heavy horizontal tooling on both surfaces, not wiped. 11g.
80. T-rim, one sherd, large, spalled on both surfaces; quite neatly made, hard, gritty where spalled; dark grey, tooled neck. Diameter 20cm. 23g.
81. Saucepan form, two sherds, joining; dark grey with darker surfaces, tooled and wiped. Diameter 12cm. 25g.
82. Slightly everted rim, two sherds, joining; dark grey, tooled horizontally inside, burnished all over outside and over rim. Diameter 16cm. 23g.
83. Everted rim, one sherd, grey with dark grey-brown inside, heavy horizontal tooling; patchy burnt dark grey outside with pinkish streak. Diameter c17cm. 20g.
84. Everted rim sherd, possibly from a bowl; dark grey, fairly smooth. Diameter 19cm. 35g. Cf. Danebury ceramic phase 8 (Cunliffe 1984, 251, more extreme than this; and 328, pit 1089, similar rims).
85. Similar to 84; one sherd, small vessel, softish dark grey, worn to brown on inside, not tooled, slightly roughened on outside. Diameter 9cm. 18g.

Other rim scraps: 28 buff or buff/pink; 30 grey. 441g.

Bases

15. *Flat jar base, 5 sherds, joining. Thick and heavy, buff with pink discoloration across breaks and both surfaces. Fairly lumpy shaping on inside; crude slanting tooling on outside, half visible. 150g.
16. *Flat jar base, 10 sherds, joining. Brittle, grey with dark grey surfaces, some sherds a lighter grey after breakage. Both surfaces originally tooled to a dark grey almost burnished finish, slanting on outside, but worn. 173g.
17. *Foot-ring, complete, slightly irregular shaping. Solid pale brown-buff, but grey underneath; tooled and smoothed, with diagonal tooling lines visible under the body. No body sherds. 104g.
18. *Foot-ring, one very solid sherd, about one third of the base. Dense fine sandy brown, a different fabric with finely sorted brown temper. Fairly irregular shaping, no inside tooling, tooled to an even brown, almost a burnish, on outside, in twisting lines under lower body, and with tooled + design under the base. Also 12 body sherds in similar fabric that may belong. 249g. See also decorated sherds. Cf. Farningham Hill (Philp 1984, fig.15 no.14): sandy and similar decoration, although this is a not uncommon design.
19. *Small foot-ring, two sherds, joining, grey with grey surfaces, smoothed under base. 54g.
20. Plain flat jar, one large solid sherd forming nearly half the base. Diameter 8cm. Dark grey, smoothed outside and underneath. 100g.

21. Plain flat jar base which appears to have belonged to one of the saucepan type rims but without any obvious match; four sherds, joining; buff, some pink streaks, fairly rough inside but well tooled outside, diagonal tooling marks just visible. 75g.

Other bases: scraps, all similar to no.21: 14 buff/pink, 2 pale grey, 6 dark grey; three thick joining body sherds in tooled buff-grey, just coming to the base. 339g.

Decorated sherds

1. *5 sherds from a small round globular beaker with a rippled neck, in dense soft sandy fabric like base 18; the central two sherds are a good red, the others brown and evidently discoloured after breakage. Heavy tooling on inside leaving streaky marks; neat fine tooling on outside, vertical on body. One extra scrap that probably belongs. 77g.
2. *6 sherds, joining, from a large vessel with shallow incised spiral pattern over its girth. There are traces of tooling between the spiral lines. Thick and solid, but ordinary fabric; much discoloured after breakage and its original colour uncertain, possibly buff. Well tooled inside, the sherds in three different colours; outside is very streaky, pale grey, brown, pink-brown, and grey. 223g.

Also 8 sherds from two different wide-mouthed curving bowls, as above, and 35 other curving sherds; one large sherd from the curving neck of a storage jar form. 483g. There are also six curved sherds in the variant fabric with some glauconite; 64g.

Plain body sherds, 646; 3,216g.

Coarse Sandy (Fig. 28)

Rims

53. *Storage jar with flat-topped rim, thumbed almost into a pie-crust effect. One large piece, neatly made; pale buff throughout, inside wiped over, outside slightly rougher with very shallow tooling and a coarse feel. The temper appears to be glauconite. Some surface voids and some remaining larger pieces, up to 3.5mm. 316g. Cf. Oldbury, fig.12 no.15; Danebury, a ceramic phase 8 scrap (Cunliffe 1984, 328, no.1014).
54. *Plain bag shape similar to the saucepan pots in the Fine Sandy fabric, but more primitive. 11 sherds, joining; largely the upper body, half the rim circuit, one long sherd and one base sherd. Fairly crudely made, possibly underfired, softish grainy fabric, dark grey throughout. Some post-breakage alteration in colour, leaving buff patches on some sherds. Horizontal tooling all over both surfaces, still grainy inside but probably once lightly burnished on outside. 322g.
55. *Small bowl with upright rim, two sherds, joining, very worn. Probably originally grey core with patchy buff-grey surfaces, some post-firing burning turning it pink. Glauconite temper. Both surfaces worn and rough; traces of a slightly less rough original outside surface, and almost vertical combing. 40g.

56. *Small curving bowl, one sherd, possibly same fabric as no.55; rather better made but also worn. Grey core, paler grey-buff surfaces, patchy outside, horizontal wiping outside. 14g.

86. *Storage jar with short upright rim, one very large sherd, irregular diameter. Grey, grey-brown inside, dark grey outside with rough horizontal tooling. 293g.
87. *Large everted-rim jar, two sherds joining and one possible. Lumpy grey with thin buff below lumpy grey surfaces, slightly more even on inside; black deposit on rim, buff-dark grey patch on outside. 151g.
88. *Wide-mouthed curving bowl, three sherds, two joining. Grey grainy fabric, small rounded dark grits larger than glauconite, up to 2mm; some buff below grey-brown inside, smooth, and dark grey outside not quite so well finished. 58g.
89. Upright rim, three small sherds, two joining; buff fabric similar to no.88; wiped surfaces, slightly irregular shaping. Diameter 12cm. 23g.
90. *Storage jar with flat-topped rim, 5 large sherds, only two joining. Very thick buff hard fabric, like fine sandy but harder and with coarser temper; grey patches on inside, more pink on outside, tooled fairly smooth, or possibly just wiped. One of the bases may go with this rim. 525g.
91. Storage jar with flat-topped rim, one sherd, ?diameter. Fabric similar to no.90; grey with pink below grey surfaces, tooled on neck. 33g.
92. Jar rim with flat top, one sherd, diameter 18cm. Pink-buff, dark grits, wiped surfaces. 14g.
93. Saucepan pot, two sherds, joining; dark grey with dark grits, smoothed surfaces. 32g.
94. Everted storage-jar type rim, one large thick sherd, fabric as no.90, grey, slightly lumpy surfaces. Diameter c.28cm. 28g

Other rims: 12 dark grey everted/upright scraps; one bright pink upright scrap. 94g.

Bases

22. Plain jar base, two sherds, joining, in fabric as rim no.90; slightly smoother outside than inside, well finished. Diameter 18cm. 198g.
23. *Plain jar base, four sherds, joining to make all of base and some of body. Thin rather underfired fabric, feels rough; irregular, grey-brown, dark grey matt inside surface and brown outside with orange-brown patch, knife-trimmed and wiped. 389g

Other bases: 5, plain flat bases, scraps, one thick and black in four pieces, one with black grits; and two sherds just coming down to the base. 278g.

Decorated sherds: *7 curved shoulder/neck sherds, 85g; and 3. Jar sherd with the stub of a handle. Two sherds; buff fabric as rim no.90, with ?some black grits, but nothing else quite similar to this. Some dark grey patches on outside; well tooled. 103g.

Plain body sherds: thick storage jar sherds (none matching the rims), 33 pale and four darker grey, 1,704g; other body sherds, mostly scraps, 140, weight 1,234g.

Miscellaneous other fabrics (Fig. 29)

99. *B5-5 bowl 6 sherds, 5 joining. 120g. Dark grey with some grog, both grey and pale grains, and some sand, but slightly unlike the rest of the grog assemblage. Brown smooth tooled inside, some spalling. The outside surface probably also brown, but painted: largely with red, burnished (hence the lines), worn. Black on and inside the rim. The form, a globular bead-rim bowl with groove on upper part, is most common in Kent, often from burial contexts. It is usually rather deeper than this example. The decoration on this vessel, an incised arcade above the incised groove, is similar to that on other pots found in the Folkestone area : two at Cheriton (Tester and Bing 1949, nos. 11 and 34) and one from the unpublished excavations at the Channel Tunnel terminal. The decoration has more good parallels in East Sussex, in hand-made grog tempered vessels (notably from Lydd Quarry and Eastbourne, where recently excavated examples have both the arcade motif and the paint). The East Sussex vessels are usually everted-rim jars, and their date is 1st century AD, but it is unknown how early they can be. The arcade motif can be traced further along the coast at an earlier date (e.g. Danebury ceramic phase 7 : Cunliffe 1984 ,313). the bowl form can be 1st century BC in Kent. The vessel is interesting for its south coast connections, but contributes no useful dating evidence; rather , it is dated by its context.

'Belgic/early Roman Fine Sandy'
These vessels are wheel-made, in a soft sandy fabric that wears easily and is quite different from the hand-made Fine Sandy above. The weight of no.97 is 105g; 232g for the remainder.

Rims
97. Everted jar rim, 5 sherds joining and two extra sherds, buff-brown with ?glauconite; very smooth pale brown surfaces, darker patch outside. Diameter 20cm.
98. *Flaring jar rim with neck cordon. Four sherds, joining, thin and sandy, grey, with red surfaces probably once grey but worn. Black deposit inside rim, probably burnish worn away.

Also a thicker version of no.98, and a small scrap of a pedestal base.

Other sherds, all dark grey worn to pinkish-grey: 4 curved and cordoned; 5 combed; 9 plain body.

'Belgic/early Roman Coarse Sandy'
Two sherds, weight 7g, consisting of one small plain grey sherd and a bead rim scrap, grainy fairly pale grey with brown core.

Shell
52g, full of voids and very fragile. Two thick inturned rim scraps, possibly only one vessel, dark grey; and 9 combed body sherds, grey with some orange on surfaces, worn, no joins.

Chaff
31 small sherds, hand-made, soft and pale orange, including four upright rim scraps; as Macpherson-Grant 1980a. 58g.

Pottery from other features
All the pottery is hand-made, and is late Iron Age, with the probable exception of the small flint-gritted scraps in evaluation trench 138B.

Evaluation Trench 91a Context 2
Two rim sherds:
1. Slightly everted rim, no surviving shoulder. Well made and hard, with fine to medium sized sharp flint grits. Red core, dark brown-grey smooth surfaces. Diameter uncertain but c24cm? 10g.
2. Everted rim, slightly flaring, very soft worn red fabric. Possibly with a wavy rim but this may be due to wear. Also one thin soft red sherd which is slightly sandy and may be from a separate vessel. 15g.

Evaluation Trench 138b Context 1
1. Small coarse flint-gritted scraps, dark grey or brown; and one everted rim sherd in thick dense dark grey grog, fairly crudely made, tooled outside. Diameter c17cm. Flint 10g, grog 30g.

Excavation Phase (Fig. 29)

Context 57
One rim sherd, everted with offset shoulder. Sandy, grey-brown, uneven shaping, buff worn inside surface, dark grey outside and over rim. Diameter 19cm. 29g.

Context 67
Two rims:
1. *Saucepan pot, a large one in a coarse sandy fabric. Five sherds, joining, to form one large sherd which is underfired and cracked. Coarse rounded sand grains, up to 2mm across; largely dark grey matrix but patchy firing colours outside including a buff-orange patch at the rim. May once have been tooled smooth but worn. Diameter c19cm; weight 126g. (Fig. 29, F67)
2. Bead-rim scrap in normal grey grog with darker grey smooth surfaces. 5g.

Context 77
All the sherds in this context are grog-tempered, all underfired and generally buff-grey.

1. *Small everted-rim coarse jar of form C2-2, without any offset on the shoulder; complete profile but broken up and much missing. 3 rim sherds, 15 other sherds and three probable. Soft grey with buff inside, much grog showing, outside mostly smooth buff with some darker mottling and one dark grey patch at the rim. (Fig. 29, F77)
2. Base of a coarse jar, similar soft fabric with dark grey patches inside and out. Flat smooth underside; lumpy top side; smooth inside walls, lumpy combed outside. 10 sherds joining, and three possible. Some shattering but some worn breaks. Diameter 94mm.

And two extra sherds that seem to be part of a flat base but not no.2; and two other sherds, grey. 393g.

Context 95
Two sherds, joining to make one rim. A storage-jar of primitive bead-rim form, the 'bead' itself having broken away in antiquity and the breaks worn. Sandy, dark grey, worn to buff on outside. Diameter more than 32cm. 78g.

Context 75

Fabric	*Type (cat. No.)*	*No of sherds*	*Weight (grams)*
Grog	plain body sherds	425	2,883
	combed body sherds	185	1,862
	rim 1	100+	2,797
	rim 2	12	142
	rim 3	1	98
	rim 4	16	510
	rim 5	5	98
	rim 6	7	140
	rim 7	22	432
	rim 8	(complete)	677
	rim 9	(complete)	876
	rim 10	1	85
	rim 11	1	77
	rim 12	1	39
	rim 13	1	46
	rim 14	2	40
	rim 15	7	193
	rim 16	1	25
	rim 17	17	382

	rim 18	4	219
	rim 19	1	100
	rim 20	1	34
	rim 21	1	54
	rim 22	1	37
	rim 23	1	82
	rim 24	1	16
	rim 25	1	39
	rim 26	1	35
	rim 27	2	24
	rim 28	1	24
	rim 29	1	50
	rim 30	1	28
	rim 31	1	19
	rim 32	1	26
	rim 33	1	9
	rim 34	1	50
	rim 35	1	21
	rim 36	1	27
	rim 37	1	15
	rim 38	1	7
	rim 39	1	13
	rim 40	1	27
	rim scraps	80	373
	base 1	3	71
	base 2	2	22
	base 3	3	223
	base 4	2	124
	base 5	2	84
	base 6	1+1	60
	base 7	1	19
	base 8	1	60
	base 9	1	49
	base 10	1	19
	base 11	3 + 1	37
	base scraps	29	620
	decorated	40	334
grog and flint	rim 51	28 (complete)	563
	rim 52	2	19
	rim 95	2	20
	rim scrap	1	4
	base scraps	2	13
	decorated	8	94
	body sherds	19	140

flint	rim 41	2	91
	rim 42	9	228
	rim 43	24	225
	rim 44	4 + 2	143
	rim 45	5	59
	rim 46	7	316
	rim 47	3	65
	rim 48	1	25
	rim 49	1	39
	rim scraps	22	201+
	base 12	8	92
	base 13	2	41
	base 14	1	569
	base scraps	11	416
	rim 50	2 + 1	48
	decorated sherds	17	133
	fine body sherds	110	647
	coarse body sherds	380	2927
fine sandy	rim 96	15	410
	rim 57	9	382
	rim 58	7	315
	rim 59	7	270
	rim 60	11	192
	rim 61	13 + 4	331
	rim 62	7	65
	rim 63	1	39
	rim 64	5	135
	rim 65	16	426
	rim 66	2	109
	rim 67	1	46
	rim 68	1	30
	rim 69	3	33
	rim 70	1	29
	rim 71	3	32
	rim 72	1	20
	rim 73	1	19
	rim 74	1	15
	rim 75	2	44
	rim 76	1	23
	rim 77	3	31
	rim 78	1	25
	rim 79	1	11
	rim 80	1	23
	rim 81	2	25

	rim 82	2	23
	rim 83	1	20
	rim 84	1	35
	rim 85	1	18
	rim scraps	58	441
	base 15	5	150
	base 16	10	173
	base 17	1	104
	base 18	1 + 12	249
	base 19	2	54
	base 20	1	100
	base 21	4	75
	base scraps	25	339
	decorated 1	5	77
	decorated 2	6	223
	other decorated	8	483
	greensand dec	6	64
	body sherds	646	3216
coarse sandy	rim 53	1	316
	rim 54	11	322
	rim 55	2	40
	rim 56	1	14
	rim 86	1	293
	rim 87	2 + 1	151
	rim 88	3	58
	rim 89	3	23
	rim 90	5	525
	rim 91	1	33
	rim 92	1	14
	rim 93	2	32
	rim 94	1	28
	rim scraps	15	120
	base 22	2	198
	base 23	4	389
	base scraps	7	278
	decorated 3	2	103
	decorated scraps	7	85
	body sherds	140	1234
	storage jar sherds	37	1704
'B/ER fine sandy'	rim 97	5 + 2	105
	rim 98	4	
	rim scrap	1	
	pedestal base scrap	1	232
	decorated sherds	9	

	body sherds	9	
'B/ER coarse sandy'	1 rim scrap, 1 plain sherd	2	7
shell	rim scraps	2	52
	combed sherds	9	
chaff	rim scraps	4	58
	body sherds	27	

Table 8 :Late Iron Age Pottery from Pit 74 quantified by fabric

Total weights:

Grog	14,453g
Grog & flint	853g
Flint	6265g
Fine sandy	8924g
Coarse sandy	5960g
Shell	52g
Chaff	58g
'B/ER fine sandy'	337g
'B/ER coarse sandy'	7g

Total weight of pottery in Context 75: 36,909g.

The Roman Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

Introduction

The evaluation trenches (HA 93) produced a total of 1922 sherds (15,282 gm.) of mainly Iron Age pottery but including 879 fragments (7,317 gm.) from Roman contexts of 1st- to 4th- century date. The 1998 excavation on the site (HAF 98) produced only 6 sherds in Romanised fabrics which consist entirely of sherds from Gallo-Belgic imports and amphorae: they could well be from vessels imported before the Roman Conquest. The 104 sherds (359 gm.) of pottery from the 1998 watching brief (HWB 98) are also made up almost entirely of prehistoric pottery but include another sherd from an imported ?Dressel 1B amphora.

The 1280 sherds (12029 gm.) from the 1999 works (HRL 99) all come from Roman features of second to early-third-century date.

Methodology

All of the pottery was examined and assemblages quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were identified with the aid of a x8 lens with

built-in metric scale for determining the nature, size, frequency and shape of inclusions. A x30 pocket microscope with artificial illumination source was also used for some of the finer fabrics.

Only one assemblage (from the fill of Pit 15: 1999 Haven Drive works) was large enough for more accurate quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds (Orton 1975).

Examination of pottery from the other areas of the aerodrome was restricted to sherds in wheel-turned Romanised fabrics within the otherwise 'Belgic' Iron Age assemblages. The overwhelming bulk of the pottery from the site consists of such grog and sand-tempered wares and is written up elsewhere in this report by Isabel Thompson.

The Fabrics

All fabric codings used in quantification tables are those formulated by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust for East Kent and divided into three groupings with the prefixes B for 'Belgic', R for Early Roman and LR for Late Roman.

The following such codings apply:

B2/R1. Transitional 'Belgic' grog-tempered/Native Coarse Ware
R1. Native Coarse Ware
R6. Canterbury coarse-sanded oxidised ware (Flavian-Antonine)
R13. BB1
R14. Thameside BB2
R16. Upchurch Grey ware
R43. Central Gaulish Samian
R46. East Gaulish Samian
R64. Rhenish mortaria fabric (Hartley's Fabric 6)
R73. Thameside very-fine-sanded greyware
LR1.1. Late Roman handmade grog-tempered ware with pale siltstone grog (Lyne 1994, Industry 7A).
LR2.2. Coarse-sanded late Thameside fabric with superficial reddening ('scorching') on rough surfaces.

The Assemblages

The Evaluation Phase

Most of the Roman assemblages from the site are small and of mid-to-late first-century date. They are dominated by 'Belgic' native wares, with just a few fragments from early Upchurch and Canterbury industries vessels. The few second to early-third-century assemblages are similarly small but distinguished by the presence of Transitional 'Belgic'/Native Coarse Wares, BB2 and Central Gaulish Samian. None of these Early

Roman assemblages are of sufficient interest for publication in detail, with the exception of the following:

Assemblage 1 : The cremation pots from evaluation Trench 80B (Context 3)

Four vessels were associated with this cremation (Fig. 30):

1. Beaker similar to Monaghan Type 2B2-5, but without rouletting, in grey Upchurch ware. Ext. rim diameter 100 mm. c.AD.50/70-90
2. Bottle of ?Monaghan Class 1B4 in similar fabric but lacking its rim. c.AD.70-110
3. Small handmade jar in very-fine-sanded buff-brown 'Belgic' fabric fired patchy black/brown with stabbed band on the shoulder. Ext.rim diameter 80 mm. Late First century
4. Central Gaulish Samian Dr.18/31 platter with obliterated stamp. Ext.rim diameter 190 mm. c.AD.120-150.
   A Hadrianic date (c.AD.120-140) seems likely for this burial.

The few Late Roman assemblages include the following:

Assemblage 2. From the fill of the ditch sectioned by evaluation trenches 87C and 87E (Context 3).

This fill yielded 58 sherds (594 gm.) of mid-to-late third century pottery, including the rim from a Dr.38 bowl copy in Oxfordshire Red Colour-Coated ware (c.AD.240-400), the rim from a 'pie dish' of Monaghan Class 5C1 (1987, c.AD.120/150-250) in very-fine-sanded oxidised fabric and the following:

Fig. 30

5. Jar rim in handmade grey-black fabric with profuse up-to 0.50 mm. crushed black and buff grog.
6. Beaded and flanged bowl in grey-black grog-tempered ware with profuse white siltstone grog, fired lumpy pale-grey with orange patches. Ext. rim diameter 200 mm. Probably from a production centre near Lympne (Lyne 1994, Industry 7A) and closely-paralleled in an unpublished Late-Third-century pottery assemblage from the Harville villa at Wye (Jim Bradshaw pers comm.)
7. Cavetto-rim jar in similar fabric but with sparser siltstone grog and smooth polished surfaces. Ext. rim diameter 120 mm.
8. Cavetto-rim cooking-pot in black BB1. Ext. rim diameter 140 mm. The surviving profile does not extend down as far as the usually decorated girth band on vessels of this type but a late-third to early-fourth century date is likely.

Elsewhere, a much smaller and abraded assemblage of late-fourth century date from a possible ditch sectioned by assessment Trench R10A (Context 12) includes a rather unusual fragment from a Pevensey Ware mortarium. This hints at coastal trading links with East Sussex during the last decades of the fourth century.

The 1999 Works

Nearly all of the pottery assemblages from this area of the site (ie Haven Drive) are of second to early-third century date and include the following:

Assemblage 3. From the fill of Ditch **30** (Context **31**).

This context produced 33 sherds (442 gm.) of mainly c.AD.100-180 dated pottery, including an acute-latticed BB2 'pie-dish' of Monaghan Class 5D4 (1987,c.AD.110/120-200), a Thameside greyware everted-rim cooking-pot of Class 3J2 (Ibid. c.AD.120-200) and fragments from native jars in 'Belgic' grog-tempered (Late Iron Age - c.AD.70), Transitional 'Belgic' grog-tempered/Native Coarse Ware (c.AD.70-200) and Native Coarse Ware (c.AD.170-300). These native wares make up 9%, 24% and 3% of the assemblage by sherd count respectively.

Assemblage 4. From the fill of Ditch recut **112** (Context **113**)

The 43 sherds (377 gm.) of pottery from this ditch recut include only two rim fragments, one of which is clearly residual and comes from a grey Upchurch ware bowl of Monaghan Type 5B5-2 (c.AD.60-130). This assemblage also includes fragments from 'Belgic' grog-tempered, Transitional 'Belgic' grog-tempered/Native Coarse Ware and Native Coarse Ware jars, which this time make up 2%, 21% and 26% respectively. The sizes of both assemblages are very small but the increase in the significance of Native Coarse Ware suggests that this ditch recut may have remained open into the early third Century.

Assemblage 5. The possible cremation pots from Pit **36** (Context **37**)

The two pots from this burial are as follows:

Fig. 30

9. Necked jar in rough very-fine-sanded blue-grey Canterbury kilns fabric. Ext. rim diameter 90 mm.
10. Everted-rim jar in blue-grey Native Coarse Ware fired buff-grey with thick pink margins. Ext. rim diameter 140 mm.

Neither of these vessels is closely datable in themselves.

Assemblage 6. From the fills of Pit 15 (Contexts 16 and 46)

This feature produced 899 sherds (7679 gm) of pottery; by far the largest assemblage from the site and substantial enough for quantification by EVEs:

Fabric	Jars EVE	Bowls EVE	Dishes EVE	Beakers EVE	Store-jars EVE	Others EVE	Total EVE	%
B2/R1	0.52			0.17			0.71	9.3
R1	0.87						0.87	11.4
R6	0.10						0.10	1.3
R13				0.05			0.05	0.6
R14	0.10	0.81	0.26	0.05			1.22	15.9
R73	0.18	0.18					0.36	4.7
LR1.1	0.07						0.07	0.9
LR2.2	1.49			0.17			1.66	21.7
MISC				0.05			0.05	0.6
Tot.cse.	3.33	0.99	0.26	0.49			5.09	66.4
R16	0.16	0.08		0.99	Biconicals	0.17	1.40	18.3
R43		0.08	0.24		DR.33	0.21	0.53	6.9
R46			0.16		DR.33	0.39	0.55	7.2
R64					Mortarium	0.09	0.09	1.2
Total	3.49 (45.6%)	1.15 (15.0)	0.66 (8.6%)	1.48 (19.3%)		0.86 (11.2%)	7.66	

Table 9 : Quantification by EVEs of pottery from Pit 15

The high ratio of jars to open forms is typical of late-second to early-third-century rural pottery assemblages from East Kent, although the high percentage of beakers is less so. The most significant three pottery fabrics, BB2, 'Scorched' sandy grey wares and Upchurch fine greywares, come from coastal production centres adjacent to the Medway estuary and account for 56% of all of the pottery.

Forms from these sources include BB2 'pie-dishes' of Monaghan's Classes 5C2 (c.AD.120/150-210) and 5C4 (c.AD.150/170-250) and dog-dishes of Class 5E3 (c.AD.130-230). Upchurch finewares include examples of beaker Class 2C6 (c.AD.200-270+), biconical Class 2G0 (c.AD.70-120), bowl Class 4H1 (c.AD.70-130) and the following:

Fig. 30

11. Beaker of Monaghan Type 3H1-1 with combed and compass-scribed 'London ware' type decoration. Ext. rim diameter 100 mm. c.AD.80/90-120/130.

'Scorched' sandy greyware forms include everted rim jar Type 5J0-2 (c.AD.150-200), jars of Types 3H1-7 and 3H1-9 with rolled over rims (c.AD.170-230) and Class 3H7 (c.AD.170-250/300).

It is noticeable that the fine grey Upchurch ware vessels in this assemblage are mainly of late-first to early-second-century date whereas the coarse-ware forms belong to the late-second and early-third-century. This may give some clue as to the social status of the people living on this site: their poverty is suggested by their continued use of more than 100 year old Upchurch finewares at the end of the second century and into the mid-third. The Central Gaulish and East Gaulish Samian does, however, include sherds from late-second century Dr.31 platters.

Jars in Transitional 'Belgic' grog-tempered/Native Coarse Ware and Native Coarse Ware proper were probably made at a coastal production site near the western end of the Wantsum Channel and together make up more than 20% of the pottery in the assemblage. Their supply to Hawkinge together with that of wares from Medway sources highlights the importance of coastal trade out of the Thames estuary for the supply of pottery to the site during the third century and earlier.

A mid-late third century date for the filling of this pit is indicated by the presence of post-AD.270 BB1 beaded and flanged bowl and Late Roman grog-tempered ware jar rim fragments in its uppermost fill (Context 16).

The Worked Flint by Chris Place

Introduction

The fieldwork resulted in the recovery of a small collection of 1224 flints recognised as being humanly worked.

	Artefact/Debitage Class					
Event	Hammer-stones	Flakes	Cores	Core-tools	Scrapers	Other
Evaluation	0	263	15	1	14	11
Excavation	2	696	53	0	29	14
1998 Watching Brief	0	30	1	0	0	0
1999 Haven Drive/Southern Bypass	0	83	2	2	5	3
Totals	2	1072	71	3	48	28

Table 4

Table 10 : Quantification of humanly worked flint by fieldwork phase

Discussion

By way of explanation, it should be noted that in Table 4 the category of 'flakes' includes some 'true blades' and 'blade-like flakes' as well as fragments and chips of bladelets. Given the nature of the collection, no attempt was made to categorise debitage objectively into divisions based on breadth/length ratios. Despite this, 'true blades' can obviously be recognised subjectively by their parallel dorsal ridges and sides; and their presence, as well as that of cores exhibiting blade removal, was noted as an indicator of gross technological differences.

Flint from a number of sources can be recognised in the debitage and implements. The local 'Clay-with-Flints' was probably a source for much of the material, though there is also evidence for the utilisation of beach and river cobbles.

For the most part, the implements are an undiagnostic collection of scrapers points/awls, a knife and retouched flakes. Evidence of blade removals on the dorsal surface of some of the end-scrapers perhaps suggests a date before the late Neolithic for some pieces whilst others would fit a later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.

The exception to the above was the recovery of a leaf shaped arrowhead, two sections from polished flint axes and an axe rough-out. The arrowhead (Figure 31, No. 1) was recovered from the topsoil during the 1998 excavation and is finely retouched over the entirety of both faces, missing the tip and the base. It appears to be Green's (1980) type 3B, the most common form with type 3C in the south-east of England (*ibid*). A short mid-section of an axe (Figure 31, No. 2) was recovered during the 1993 evaluation (Trench 96b, Context 2), the tip and base having been broken off in antiquity. The entire remaining surface has been polished and only a few scars remain from initial flaking. The section section was found in 1999 and is the cutting edge of a polished axe. The cutting edge is damaged, probably through use, and the axe has been broken with some flake scars and abrasion on the broken edge (Fig. 31, No. 3). An axe roughout was also found in the topsoil during 1999 (Fig. 31, No. 4). This has been discarded due to a misshit or flaw which has resulted in a large unintended removal near the butt end. It also retains patches of cortex. All of these artefacts would be consistent with a Neolithic date.

Conclusion

On the basis of the subjective analysis conducted it is concluded that the majority of the debitage and implements recovered would not be out of place in a Neolithic context. A significant proportion, however, would also be equally comfortable in Bronze Age contexts and some of the blades and blade cores and bladelets could be Mesolithic: it is impossible to be certain. It is probable that both Neolithic and Bronze Age activity was occurring at the site and the flint from this is mixed with earlier residual Mesolithic material.

The Metalwork by Luke Barber

The evaluation, subsequent excavation and watching briefs produced a small assemblage of metalwork. By far the majority of this came from the main 1998 excavation, which yielded some 68 pieces from five separate contexts. The 1993 evaluation only produced one piece of metalwork of note and the 1999 work produced 39 pieces, virtually exclusively nail fragments, from 10 Romano-British contexts. All the metalwork from the site consists of ironwork; there is no copper alloy material. Generally the ironwork is heavily corroded, with smaller pieces often showing complete mineralisation. Most pieces are covered with thick corrosion products. As a result all of the ironwork was subjected to x-radiography. Unfortunately, although clarifying the outline of some objects most objects remain difficult to discern despite careful study of the x-ray plates. All the ironwork was listed on metalwork record forms which, along with the x-ray plates, form part of the site archive.

The ironwork from the main excavations comes from both Early/Middle and Late Iron Age contexts. The former includes Contexts 11 (seven pieces) and 40 (two pieces), both from Pit 10, while the latter is dominated by the group from Context 75 (Pit 74) which contained some 50 objects/fragments. A further sealed context containing ironwork (eight pieces) was not closely datable (Context 159, Pit 158) and a single item was recovered from the topsoil during machining. The main aim of the current report is to outline the range of discernible objects from the site in an attempt to help clarify the nature of activity represented. The assemblage from the site is too small, and from too few different contexts to merit any detailed quantification and distribution analysis.

The 1993 evaluation

Plough-share of wide tapering form with winged sockets was recovered from Trench 85c Context 4. (Fig. 32, No. 1). This is a heavy piece weighing some 2,100g. Its maximum length and width are 310mm and 120mm respectively. The piece is much shorter than the narrow plough-shares/ ard tips from Bigberry, but longer than the wider untapered plough-shares also encountered at that site (Thompson 1983, 266, Nos 1-5). Some caution is needed with this piece as although the feature in which it was found contains abundant unabraded Early/Middle Iron Age sherds it also contained three large 'Belgic'/ Early Roman sherds and it is quite possible the plough-share was intruded into the feature during this later period. This would fit within the general trend outlined by Payne (1947) which places the narrow-bladed plough-shares of ard-type as being pre-Belgic with the wider types being Belgic. A narrow bladed plough-share of ard-type was located during the initial machining of the 1998 area excavation (Context 1). This piece is identical in form, though shorter at 330mm long, to a number from Bigberry (Thompson 1983, 266, Nos 1-3).

The 1998 excavation

Early/Middle Iron Age Contexts

Only a very small assemblage of material is dated to this period: all from Pit 10. The majority comes from the main, upper fill (Context 11) which contained seven strip fragments, possibly from as few as two strips. The strips have a tapered section, similar to a blade (maximum dimensions fall between 26mm and 32mm wide and 7mm to 10mm thick: lengths 220mm plus), and appear to have narrowed terminals, at least at one end, which have been bent upwards (Fig. 32, No. 2). The material is too heavily corroded to be certain of function, however, it is considered possible they represent iron 'ingots' which would have formed the raw material from which the smith would forge functional objects. Whether they were ever used as a form of currency at this time is uncertain, however, the Hawkinge pieces do not closely conform to any one of the main four types of 'currency bar' known from later in the period (Allen 1962). It should be borne in mind that these fragments could equally derive from a completely different source and may simply represent fragments from a narrow plough-share or blade: The two pieces of ironwork from Context 40 appear to be chain-links similar to examples from Bigberry which may have been from cauldron-hangers (Thompson 1983, 273, No. 55).

Late Iron Age Contexts

The Late Iron Age material from the site consists of some 50 items, or fragments thereof, from Context 75 (Pit 74). The more diagnostic pieces are catalogued below.

3) Fragment of a large curving blade, in two pieces, from ?bill-hook or reaping-hook (Fig 32, No. 3). The blade appears to curve throughout its length rather than having the characteristic sharp curve at the end of the blade more usual in bill-hooks. The apparent lack of a cutting edge on the concave (or convex) side of the blade is odd: the cross section appears to be rectangular in most areas (46x9mm). Surviving length of blade: 330mm plus. Similar to examples from Bigberry (Thompson 1983, Nos 14, 19-21).

4) Incomplete blade from a reaping-hook with winged socket for hafting (Fig. 32, No. 4). There also appears to be a fixing hole close to the mouth of the socket, presumably for a securing nail.. Similar examples have been found at Bigberry (Thompson 1983, Nos 9-10) and the type is well known of in Iron Age and Roman contexts elsewhere (Manning 1989, F26-27).

5) Reaping-hook similar to No. 4 but with more pronounced hook to the blade (Fig. 32, No. 5). Heavily corroded so no detail can be discerned on socket.

6) Fragment from a hollow-backed cleaver/knife with curving shaped handle ending in a terminal spherical knob (Fig. 32, No. 6). The Hawkinge example closely resembles

another Iron Age example from Hod Hill and the type is well represented at a number of Iron Age sites (Manning 1989, Q95).

7) Fragment of tool with winged socket and fixing hole for a nail (Fig. 32, No. 7). Very heavily corroded: possibly part of a small plough-share.

8) Another similar to No. 7 but totally obscured by corrosion products and no detail showing on x-ray. Not Illustrated.

9) Two fragments of a large curving blade from a bill-hook or reaping-hook similar to No. 3 but with a blade width of between 55 and 65mm. Not Illustrated.

10) Sheeting fragment some 2mm thick, with traces of four 1.5mm diameter holes visible on the x-ray. Possibly part of a sheet iron strainer? Alternatively the holes may simply be for fixing the sheeting to another part of the object. Not Illustrated.

11) Tip from the blade of a curving bill-hook or reaping-hook. Not Illustrated.

12) Circular ring in *c.* 10mm diameter round-sectioned wire. Possibly from a chain. (Fig. 32, No. 12).

13) Crude elongated ?chain-link formed from rectangular sectioned (11x5mm) wire. (Fig. 32, No. 13).

14) Fragment from a latch-lifter from a door (Fig. 33, No. 14). A similar example has been found from Mount Caburn in East Sussex (Curwen & Curwen 1927, No. 28) and they are well known from other Late Iron Age and Roman sites (Manning 1989, O3 and O5).

15) Large cleat similar to those illustrated by Manning (1989, R54-55). (Fig. 32, No. 15).

In addition to the more 'diagnostic' items listed above (Nos 3-15) Context 75 also produced an assortment of objects or fragments of objects most of which are either undiagnostic of form or function, or both. Amongst this assortment of pieces are a number of 2mm thick sheet fragments. Although a number of these sheet fragments are likely to be from cauldrons this cannot be demonstrated with the current assemblage with any certainty.

Conclusion

The Early/Middle Iron Age metalwork assemblage from the site is too small and lacking in diversity to be of any use in identifying the type of activities being practised at this time on the site. However, the Late Iron Age assemblage, although restricted in its spatial distribution, is large enough to offer a better insight into activity at this date. The nature of the assemblage from Pit 74 is fairly typical of what might be expected

from an agricultural settlement and it contains a number of items which can be easily paralleled at both contemporary defended and undefended sites alike. The presence of plough-shares and reaping-hooks strongly points toward arable cultivation whereas items such as the latch-lifter and possible cauldron fragments hint at typical Late Iron Age domestic life. Perhaps the most puzzling fact is the whereabouts of the associated settlement. The large quantity of material in Pit 74, particularly pottery, suggests the source to be close by though no domestic structures were noted within at least 15m of the pit. As such it should perhaps be considered that some of the material may have been 'deliberately' placed in the pit rather than simply being discarded: a custom known from other pits on sites of the same period.

The Coins by David Rudling

The Iron Age Potin Coins

Introduction

The 1998 excavations at Hawkinge yielded one complete, one broken and three fragments of Late Iron Age chill-cast high-tin bronze (Cu/Sn) Class 1 potin coins. All the examples were recovered from the fill (Context 75) of a large pit (Context 74).

Class 1 potin coins, which are of a broad (*c.* 17-20mm diameter), thin module, were first defined by Allen (1936; 1971). They are amongst the earliest coins produced in Britain and are thought to date to the late second or early first century BC (Haselgrove 1987; 1988; Hobbs 1996, 17). The origin of the designs on British potins, i.e. a crude head facing either to the right or left on the obverse and lines representing a bull butting either to the left or right on the reverse, can be traced back ultimately to second century BC struck bronze coins of the Greek colony of Massalia (Marseilles in southern France). The surfaces of Class I potins appear to have been deliberately enriched with tin in order to give them a more silvery appearance. Their weight ranged from 1-2.8g, and no strict weight standard appears to have been adhered to (Hobbs 1996, 16). Although the precise function of potin coins is not known, they may have been used as a token coinage for exchange purposes (Allen 1971, 143; Van Arsdell 1989, 54) or as a store of wealth (Collis 1974, 3 and 7), possibly initially as an alternative to gold coinage (Haselgrove 1988, 119). The hoarding of these coins implies that they were thought to have intrinsic value.

The distribution of Class I potin coin finds in Southern Britain indicates that they were principally a north Kentish and Lower Thames region coinage (Allen 1971, 137: Fig. 33; Haselgrove 1988, 111: Fig. 5). The clustering of find spots of potins suggests six separate circulation areas, including two areas (i.e. East Kent and the Lower Thames) in the principal zone (Haselgrove 1988, 110-111).

Catalogue of the Hawkinge potin coins

1. Allen (1971) Type F. 18 mm diameter; 1.54 g. Traces of both sprues.

Obverse: Outline head left, the central circular eye contains no trace of a compass point. All within a drawn outer circle.
Reverse: Lines representing a bull butting to the left. The body of the bull is marked by a single curved line drawn in one stroke from tail to head, to which the four legs are appended. The ground is a separate line. All within a drawn outer circle.

2. Allen (1971) Type L. 18 mm diameter, but broken and a piece missing.
Obverse: Outline head left, the central eye circle contains a pellet. All within a drawn outer circle.
Reverse: Lines representing a bull butting right, pellet in centre, line representing the ground below. All within a drawn outer circle. The bull is made up of straight lines.

3. Small fragment. Type and diameter uncertain. (Allen Type F-L).
Obverse: Parts of the outline head and the drawn outer circle.
Reverse: Parts of the line representing the ground and the drawn outer circle.

4. Small fragment. Type and diameter uncertain. (Allen Type F-L).
Obverse: Part of the drawn outer circle.
Reverse: Part of the drawn outer circle and one of the two crescents forming part of the bull.

5. Small fragment. Type and diameter uncertain.
Obverse: Part of the outline head.
Reverse: Illegible.

The dating of this small group of at least three, and probably five different coins, is provided by coin 2; Allen Type L potins being present in hoards which appear to date to the middle to late first century BC (Allen 1971, 141).

Discussion

As stated in the introduction, the purpose of potin coins is not known, and it is possible that the precise function/s of Class I potin coins may have varied from area to area. Thus whilst such coins may have been produced in Kent as "special purpose money" (Haselgrove 1988, 100), uses may have ranged from exchange "in a restricted sphere of conveyencing", hoarding (of wealth) or votive offerings. A consideration of the stratified contexts which have yielded potin coins may be of great help in trying to establish some of the functions of such coins. Thus the discovery of hoards of potin coins may indicate that the coins were either a form of wealth for the living, or were used for votive purposes.

What then of the context at Hawkinge where the potins were recovered from a large rectangular pit which also yielded large assemblages of pottery and metalwork, burnt animal bones, and miscellaneous finds including a glass bead and a complete triangular loomweight found on the bottom of the pit? Do all these finds (including the potins) from this pit represent a large quantity of domestic refuse, or might there be a ritual

dimension to this unusual collection of material? (note the loomweight which may have been *placed* on the bottom of the pit).

Similar circumstances of the deposition of potin coins in pits have been noted elsewhere, and the author has recently reviewed the 20 such coins which have been recovered from archaeological excavations in East Sussex (Rudling 1999). The majority of these coins (17) were found at two sites: Mount Caburn near Lewes (12) and a Late Iron Age settlement at St Anne's Road, Eastbourne (5). At both sites most of the stratified coins were recovered from the fills of pits. Thus in the case of Mount Caburn, eleven of the potins were found in pits, the other example being an unstratified find (Haselgrove 1987, 464-5). Hamilton has undertaken a study of the contents of pits on Mount Caburn, and has suggested that there is evidence for "intensive structured deposition..... in pits and gateway entrance areas" (Hamilton 1998, 38). She further suggests that "highly special deposits" include such things as wild animal bones, human remains, tools, weapons *and coins* (i.e. the Caburn potins). The recent excavations at the Eastbourne site have also recovered one Class I potin coin from each of four Iron Age pits (Rudling forthcoming). In at least one case the potin was recovered from a primary fill. The fifth potin at the Eastbourne site was found in an Anglo-Saxon grave. Some of the Iron Age pits at Eastbourne had similarities to the pits excavated at Mount Caburn and were found to contain finds (human bones, metal objects, quern stones, etc.) which are thought to be ritual deposits. The stratified potin coin finds from the Hawkinge and Eastbourne sites may thus, as at Mount Caburn, be votive deposits.

To conclude, all of the potin coins found at Hawkinge, and the majority of the excavated Class I potin coins found in East Sussex, have been recovered from pits. At Hawkinge, Mount Caburn and the St. Anne's Road site, Eastbourne, associated finds and deposits in other pits indicate that at these three sites coins retrieved from pits may be votive offerings and part of the structured disposal of artefacts rather than random rubbish. The future excavation of Late Iron Age sites in Kent and other parts of the south east, together with studies of the large number of unstratified 'stray' potin finds, may provide further clues regarding the function/s of potin coins.

The Roman Coin

A single Roman coin was recovered during the evaluation in 1993, from Ditch 3 in Trench 87c. The very worn and corroded coin is an illegible copper alloy As of the first or second century, with a bare head facing right on the obverse, and a female standing figure on the reverse.

The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

Six pieces of slag were located during the 1998 excavation. These consist of four pieces (200g) of iron forging slag from Context 75, with a further piece (12g) from

Context **133**. In addition a single piece of fuel ash slag (2g) was recovered from Context **153**. The quantity of material is low and does not suggest iron-working was an important economic element for the site.

Only the 1999 Haven Drive work produced a notable assemblage of slag. This assemblage all came from Area A and was associated with a number of small pits, some of which exhibited signs of burning. The assemblage consisted of 205 pieces, weighing 3.8kg, from 11 individually numbered contexts. All the material has been fully listed for the archive. The assemblage is dominated by probable iron forging slag of both medium (113 pieces weighing 1,129g) and heavy (16 pieces weighing 2,075g) density. One probable forge bottom, with diameter of 80-90mm was recovered from Context 113 (Ditch recut 112). In addition there were 40 pieces (323g) of fuel ash slag and 15 small pieces (118g) of vitrified clay hearth lining with adhering slag. Twenty one pieces (155g) of light-weight glassy slag, some with a slight flow structure may be later intrusive smelting material. This suggestion is reinforced by the presence of a couple of pieces of modern brick/tile in Context 60, which produced the largest assemblage of 'glassy' slag. Although six pieces of burnt iron-rich boxstone were recovered from Context 46 (Pit 15) it is quite possible this was an accidentally burnt piece rather than a piece of roasted ore. All of the slag is from contexts dated to between the mid C2nd and mid C3rd centuries but none appears to be in its *primary* context. The largest assemblages come from Pit 15 (1.3kg of forging slag, 32g of fuel ash slag and 36g of hearth lining), Pit 34 (0.45kg *forging* slag, 84g fuel ash slag and 3g of hearth lining) and ditch recut 112 (1.34kg of forging slag, 45g of fuel ash slag and 63g of hearth lining. These three features lie to the south of several features identified as possible hearths and could represent waste from them. However, only one of these 'hearths (Context 44) contained slag: 0.37kg of forging slag and 16g of hearth lining. Whatever the case, the presence of the slag in this area of the site clearly demonstrates the presence of small scale iron forging in the immedieate vicinity during the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD.

The Tile by Luke Barber

Ten pieces of Romano-British tile, weighing just over 3.6kg, were recovered from eight individually *numbered contexts* during the 1999 Haven Drive work (virtually all from Area A). A further two pieces of modern brick/tile were also recovered. All the material is fully recorded on tile record sheets in the archive. Two Roman fabrics were noted: a quite well fired example tempered with fine sand and a lower fired example tempered with fine sand and grog/clay pellets. Floor tile fragments are the most common though at least two tegula tiles are represented. The material has almost certainly been re-used or scavenged from a Romanised building in the locality.

The Fired Clay by Luke Barber

The excavation phase produced 870 pieces of fired clay, weighing 10.2kg, from 30 separate contexts. This material can be divided into three categories: daub, briquetage and objects. The material has been fully listed and quantified by context on Burnt Clay Record Forms which are housed with the archive. A selection of the more diagnostic pieces together with all the objects has been retained, with the majority of undiagnostic pieces being discarded.

The bulk of the assemblage consists of fragments of daub (847 pieces). Most of these are burnt orange or black and contain traces of organic, grog and flint inclusions. Most pieces consist of undiagnostic amorphous lumps, however, a number (*c.* 18) exhibit smoothed surfaces and/or wattle impressions (ranging from 7mm - 26mm in diameter). Daub was located in both Early/Middle and Late Iron Age features. Contexts containing the largest assemblages include the two Early Iron Age pits within the hut (Pit 154, Fill 155 contained 127 pieces weighing 590g while Pit 156, Fill 157 contained 201 pieces weighing 906g) and a large group from Late Iron Age pit 74 (163 pieces weighing 3,580g from Fill 75).

Nine pieces of probable briquetage are present from Context 75 (Pit 74). These are in a fine grog-tempered fabric and all appear to be from thin walled vessels. Although the site was obviously obtaining salt, the low quantities of briquetage involved, together with the site's topographical situation, suggest salt production did not take place on the site itself. Romney Marsh is considered to be perhaps the most likely candidate for the actual production of salt.

A number of objects made from fired clay are present. Only two of these are from contexts dated to the Early/Middle Iron Age. These consist of a conical-sectioned spindle whorl from Pit 12 (Fill 14) (Fig. 33, No. 1) and an oval-sectioned spindle whorl from Pit 72 (Fill 73) (Fig. 33, No. 2). The former, which has a dark grey/black surface and weighs 20g, is a well-formed piece with a slightly sandy fabric with ?grog inclusions. The latter, which is dark grey/black externally, is tempered with occasional rounded flint grits and ?clay pellets (to 3mm) and weighs 28g. Both are indicative of cloth manufacture at the site during the Early/Middle Iron Age.

The majority of fired clay objects from the site came from Context 75 (Pit 74). This deposit, dated to the Late Iron Age, contained a complete triangular loomweight (weighing 860g) with corner perforations (Fig. 33, No. 3). The fabric, which contains some clay pellets along with occasional rounded flint grits (to 4mm) and impressions of organic material, is fired to a dull red orange though one face has surface blackening. This type of loomweight is typical throughout the Iron Age and examples, both complete and fragmentary, have been found on numerous other sites such as the hillfort at Hascombe, Surrey (Thompson 1979, 290, No. 7) and the agricultural settlement at Bishopstone, East Sussex (Bell 1977, 119, C1-2) though they appear not to have any discernible chronological development within the period (Wheeler 1943).

The weight of the current piece is comparable to the Early Iron Age examples from Bishopstone where similar loomweights were estimated at weighing between 750 and 815g.

In addition to the loomweight Context 75 also produced four dull orange brown to light grey clay sling-shot (Fig. 33. Nos 4-7). With the exception of No. 4, all were complete but varied in weight: 36g (No. 5), 22g (No. 6) and 40g (No. 7). Clay sling-shot are known of from both defended sites (i.e. Hascombe: Thompson 1979, Fig. 26) and undefended sites (i.e. Bishopstone: Bell 1977, Fig. 56). It should be noted that a flint pebble weighing 40g was also recovered from Context 75 and is likely to also be a sling-shot. Two further flint pebbles (weighing 12g and 24g) from Context 53, also dated to the Late Iron Age, are likely to be for a similar function.

Context 75 also produced two complete fired clay beads/toggles (Fig. 33, Nos 8 and 9) as well as the remains of a further example which is badly shattered (not illustrated). Both Nos 8 and 9 are formed from clay fired externally to a dark grey/brown with no signs of *tempering*. The *biconical* bead (No. 9) weighs approximately 1g while the more circular bead/toggle (No. 8) weighs 10g. The unillustrated example weighs approximately 16g and has a 7mm diameter central hole and an overall diameter of *c.*28mm. Although the colour of this piece is similar to that of the other two there are some calcined flint inclusions (to 3mm) in the fabric which may be at least in part responsible for the disintegration of the piece.

Although no definite spindle whorls were located in Late Iron Age contexts the presence of the loomweight demonstrates the *continuation* of cloth *manufacture* at the site during this period. The presence of sling-stones could be related to hunting and/or warfare.

A much smaller assemblage of burnt clay was recovered from the 1999 works. Most of this was from Area A and is thus of Roman date. With the exception of a few wattle marks none of the material was of particular interest.

Miscellaneous Material by Luke Barber

There are a number of other artefact categories which contain only a few items. Of these only one is considered to be of any importance. All are fully listed in the archive. Context 75 yielded a single spherical dark blue glass pin head (diameter 15.4mm) with traces of two 2-3mm diameter round-sectioned iron wires set into the glass which would have formed the pin shank.

The Geological Material by Luke Barber

One hundred and twenty three pieces of 'foreign stone', weighing 6.4kg, were recovered from 22 separate contexts during the 1998 excavation. A further 25 pieces,

weighing 1.37kg, were recovered from three contexts during the 1999 work. All the material has been quantified by stone type and context on Geological Material Record Forms which are housed with the archive. With the exception of worked pieces and samples of the different stone types all material was discarded after recording.

Both Early/Middle and Late Iron Age features produced assemblages, with the largest assemblage (27 pieces, representing eight different stone types) coming from Pit 74 (Fill 75). The stone assemblage is dominated by Lower Greensand (31 pieces: from the Folkestone beds), many of which appear to have been collected from the beach. Four types of local sandstones are present, most of which are iron-stained. At least two of these, the boxstone and tabular formed ferruginous sandstone may occur naturally on the site as spreads of at least the latter were found in the Clay-with-Flint natural in archaeologically barren areas of the aerodrome during the evaluation. The other stone types include quartzite (pebbles), flint pebbles and shale. All stone types were located in both Early/Middle and Late Iron Age contexts though the majority of Lower Greensand was from Late Iron Age features. The three flint pebbles (two from Context 53 and one from Context 75) are likely to be sling-shot.

Very few of the pieces of stone show signs of working and it is somewhat surprising that only one probable quern fragment was located: a small piece of Lower Greensand from Context 75. The remaining worked stone consists of fragments of shale bracelets from Contexts 11 and 75 and two quartzite whetstones from Context 75. The shale bracelets represent the only true non-local stone at the site. The fragment from Context 11 is badly fragmented and does not retain its full profile. The two examples from Context 75, although small have D-shaped cross-sections (Fig. 34, Nos 1 and 2). No. 1 has the partial remains of a small drilled hole on its flat face. The two quartzite whetstones are both made from water-worn beach material. One is represented by only a small fragment (weighing 32g), however, the other is complete (weight 90g) and retains a circular suspension hole with hour-glass section (Fig. 34, No. 3).

The Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

Introduction

1993 evaluation?

This report includes the bone recovered during the excavation and the watching briefs. Animal bone record forms were used to record the material and these form part of the site archive. Wherever possible the bone was identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Age estimations were made when the fragment permitted. Where measurements were possible these were undertaken using methods outlined by Von Den Driesch (1976). Each fragment was then studied for signs of butchery and pathology. This detailed information can be found in the site archive.

Animal bone was recovered from a total of thirteen contexts (eleven form the excavation and two from the watching briefs). These produced a total of 1,054

fragments weighing 2,554 grams. The entire assemblage was highly fragmentary and eighty percent of it (845 fragments) was recovered from a single context (Context 75). As a result the majority of the assemblage does not merit detailed discussion and will therefore only be outlined below. Context 75 will discussed in more detail.

Context 75

This context, a fill of a Late Iron Age pit, contained a total of 845 fragments. Due to the fragmentary nature of the material only 338 fragments (40%) were identifiable to bone type and species. The identified bone has been categorised and appears in the table below.

Species	Fragment total	Percentage of identified sample
cattle (*Bos taurus*)	152	45
sheep/goat (*Ovicaprid*)	101	29.9
pig (*Sus scrofa*)	46	13.6
dog (*Canis familiaris*)	24	7.1
small mammal	14	4.1
domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*)	1	0.3

Table 11 : Quantification of bone, Context 75

As the table shows, almost half the assemblage was identified as cattle (45%). Sheep/goat and pig are also significant comprising approximately 43% of the assemblage between them. Less significant are the remaining three groups, dog, small mammal and domestic fowl only constituting 12% altogether. In the three largest categories, cattle, sheep/goat and pig, all skeletal elements are represented. However, a large proportion of these fragments are from the more meat productive areas of the skeleton (particularly ribs) with fewer from the skeletal extremities. Most skeletal elements are represented in the other three categories (dog, small mammal and domestic fowl) but these could represent only one individual in each case. A total of 35 fragments were from juvenile individuals and the species included are cattle, sheep/goat, pig and dog.

Of particular interest is the large quantity of burnt bone in the assemblage. In total, 775 fragments (91.7%) show evidence of burning. This ranges in intensity from blackened, partially charred bone to white, calcined bone. Considering this evidence and the large proportion of meat producing bones present it is possible that the assemblage from Context 75 is the result of a single activity, with discarded bone being thrown onto a fire before disposal in the pit. However, one important factor must not be overlooked. The highly acidic nature of the subsoil on the site is not conducive to bone survival. It is possible that this bone has survived simply because it has been burnt, greatly biasing the results and their subsequent interpretation. It should also be noted that there is

minimal evidence of butchery amongst this assemblage but this may be influenced by the fragmentary nature of the bone.

Other Features

The additional contexts from which bone was recovered date to both the Early/Middle and Late Iron-Age phases on the site. All the contexts contained only small quantities of fragmentary bone. A total of 209 fragments were recovered, 64% of which (134 fragments) were identifiable to bone type and species. The species identified are cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovicaprid*) and pig (*Sus scrofa*). Burnt bone is present (but not dominant) in the material as is a single butchered cattle rib (Context 15). The only context which appears to be different is Context 159 which contained the partial, articulated skeleton of a calf, having been severely truncated through plough damage.

The Human Bone by Lucy Sibun

The 1993 evaluation (Trench 80b, Context 3) located evidence of a single human cremation, dating to the early 2nd century A.D. Four pottery vessels were associated with the burial but cremated bone was recovered from only one (Fig. 30, No. 1 is the cremation vessel). A total of 443grams of white, calcined bone was recovered, with fragments ranging in size from 3mm to 83mm. Despite the variation in size the majority of fragments were between 30 and 50mm. Due to the presence of larger fragments 78% of the material (346grams, 112 fragments) was identifiable. This material was all identified as human and has been summarised below.

A total of 112 fragments were identified as human and seemed to represent one individual. Included in the material were 32 cranial fragments, but only one fragment of the mandible and one mandibular tooth. The spine was well represented with at least two cervical, nine thoracic, four lumbar and one sacral vertebrae identified. Fragments from both innominate bones were present including some diagnostic fragments. From the greater sciatic notch (left and right) it was possible to suggest that the individual was female and the auricular surface (left and right) suggested an age of approximately 40-45 years.

Forty-nine long-bone fragments were identified. From these it was possible to identify the left humerus, the left ulna and probable radial fragments, the right femur and probable tibial fragments. Also present were fragments from the ribs and left scapula.

The 1998 watching brief located evidence for five possible prehistoric cremations. Calcined bone was only recovered from the fill of one (Pit 23, Context 24). Only 15 grams of highly fragmented (2-14mm) bone were recovered. As a result it has been impossible to identify the material or reach any conclusions regarding the nature of these features. A similar situation was encountered with a Beaker pit from the 1999 works (Pit 47, Fill 48) where too little calcined bone (1-4mm) was recovered to poitively identify the material.

The Plant Remains by Pat Hinton

Methods

The samples, received as dried 'flots', were sieved (minimum mesh 0.5mm) to facilitate sorting by stereo microscope at 7-40X magnification. The smallest fraction of Sample 1005, which included a large amount of charcoal (c. 2 litres), was sub-sampled and totals of small chaff items and weed seeds were estimated.

Results : The 1998 Excavation Area

Cultivated Plants

With the exception of Pit 74 (samples 1004 and 1012), which is of Late Iron Age date, all the samples have been treated as belonging to the Late Bronze Age to Early/Mid Iron Age. In almost all samples the cereal grains are incomplete or distorted, the effect probably of charring and later soil movements, but those in Sample 1005, perhaps because of the protection afforded by the bulk of charcoal, are mostly well-preserved.

Feature		Pit 10		Pit 72	Pit 74		Pit 152		Pit 154		Pit 156		Ring ditch
Context		11	40	73	75		153		155		157		105
Sample n o.		1001	10 02	1003	1004	1012	1006	1009	1007	1011	1008	1010	1005
Sample vol. (litres)		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	?	20	20	20
Cultivated Plants: Cereals													
Triticum spp. - grains	wheats:												
cf *d icoccum*	emmer							3					
cf *spelta*	spelt	5	3	37	2	20	2	7	2	7		3	58
cf *d icoccum/spelta*	emmer/spelt								2				4
cf *aestivum*	bread wheat			4									14
cf *spelta/aestivum*	spelt/bread		1	2		5							6
indet.	wheat indeterminate	7	2	56	5	24	13	8	11	21	1	8	29
Triticum spp. - glume bases	glume												
spelta	wheats			21	1	4		2	3	4			41
dicoccum/spelta	spelt			18		9		2	2	2		1	150
	emmer/ spelt												
Hordeum vulgare L. - grains	hulled barley	11	1	86	2	21	17	26	18	28	4	34	320
- rachis internode fragg.													24
Avena sp. - grains	oats	2		3	3	2	5	2	2	3	1	3	53
- awn fragments													28
Cerealia in det. - fragg. (ml.)	cereals	0.3	0.3	2	0.25	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	3.5
Cultivated Plants: Pulses													
Pisum sativum L.	pea	c.10		c.4	1								
Wild Plants: arable, ruderal or grassland													
Papaver sp	poppy						1	1				3	
Chenopodium album L.	fat hen	1											48
Chenopodium sp.	small goosefoot		2	1		3			1	1			20
Atriplex sp.	orache									1			3
Stellaria media/neglecta	chickweeds					2	1	5		1	1	1	4
Spergula arvensis L.	corn spurrey												1
Silene sp	campion							1				1	
Persicaria lapathifolia (L.)Gray	pale persicaria												28
Polygonum aviculare agg.	knotgrass	1						2					
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á.Löve	black bindweed		1	2		3							34
Rumex acetosella L.	sheep's sorrel		2										8
Rumex sp.	dock	2				1	1	3	4	11	1		3
Malva sylvestris L.	common mallow	1				1							5
Viola sp.	violet /pansy					1							

cf *Capsella bursa-pastoris*	shepherd's-purse					1					1		
cf *Brassica* sp.	turnip/cabbage/ mustard										1		
Vicia hirsuta/tetrasperma	hairy/smooth tare				1								
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.	vetch/vetchling						2	1					
Medicago lupulina L.	black medick												4
Trifolium sp.	clover					5			1			1	2
Geranium dissectum L.	cut-leaved cranesbill			1					1				
Lamium sp.	dead nettle							1					
Galeopsis cf *tetrahit*	common hemp nettle						5						2
Plantago lanceolata L.	ribwort plantain	2				3						1	2
Euphrasia/Odontities sp.	eyebright/red bartsia			1	1	1			2		1		
Galium aparine L.	cleavers			1		2							2
cf *Cirsium* sp.	thistle												1
Hypochaeris radicata L.	cat's-ear												2
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Schultz-Bip	scentless mayweed							1					
Asteraceae - capitulum	daisy family												1
Lolium perenne L.	rye-grass					5					1		2
Poa annua L.	annual grass	9		1		2				6	1		
Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) P.Beauv - culm internodes	false oatgrass/ onion couch					3							
Bromus cf *secalinus*	rye-brome	2		86	1	19	7	11	3	3	1	5	142
Poaceae indet.	small seeded grasses	22	1	4	3	7	2	24	11	4	2	13	8
Wetter places													
Carex sp.	sedge						3				2		
Glyceria sp.	sweet-grass												1
Woodland or Scrub													
Corylus avellana L. - nut shell fragment	hazel											1	
Rubus fruticosus agg.	blackberry					1							

Table 12 : Charred Plant Remains from 1998 Excavation

Grains of wheat (*Triticum* species) cannot be specifically identified in isolation but require the presence of the more diagnostic chaff. These grains have been sorted by overall morphology into types (Table 12) and it is likely that the majority are the glume wheat (*Triticum spelta* (spelt), although in Sample 1009 three grains strongly suggest *Triticum dicoccum* (emmer). There are glume bases in most samples which can be confidently identified as spelt but others, more fragmentary, cannot be separated as spelt or emmer. There are no chaff fragments of free-threshing wheat although grains resembling *Triticum aestivum* (bread wheat) were found in Samples 1003 and 1005. In addition there are a few grains which could well be spelt or bread wheat.

Hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) occurs in all samples and twisted grains in Samples 1003, 1005, 1009 and 1011 indicate 6-row barley. Oats (*Avena* sp.) are present in all but one sample (1002) but in the absence of floret parts cultivated and wild species cannot be distinguished.

Pisum sativum (peas) are identified from three contexts. In Sample 1001 there are six more or less whole seeds, three with the characteristic short oval hilum, six non-matching halves (cotyledons) and several fragments, thus the equivalent of about ten peas. In Sample 1003 there are three whole and one half seeds and one in Sample 1004; this sample also includes two fragments of legumes (pods) of this family of plants, possibly pea.

Wild Plants

Most of the wild plant seeds are those of plants which might have grown in crop fields, waste or grassland. Some, such as *Fallopia convolvulus* (black bindweed), *Polygonum aviculare* (knotgrass), *Chenopodium album* (fat hen) and *Galeopsis tetrahit* (common hemp-nettle) prefer drier, well-drained or aerated soils and are often associated with spring-sown cereals and may well have grown with the barley. Others, particularly *Galium aparine* (cleavers) and *Bromus* cf *secalinus* (rye-brome) are commonly linked with autumn-sown cereals and often found with spelt. In fact, the frequent occurrence of the large-seeded rye brome with cereals implies that it may have been cultivated or at least accepted as part of a harvested crop.

Discussion

The sources of the plant remains from the main excavation can be seen as in three groups; first the smaller pits, second the pits within the round-house and third the large sample (1005) from the ring ditch.

In the first group the small numbers of cereal grains in two samples from Pit 10 suggest that they are little more than chance inclusions but the presence in Sample 1001 of the equivalent of ten peas, together with a comparatively large number of grass seeds is more difficult to explain. From Pit 72 there are larger numbers of wheat, barley and oat grains (in that order) and also chaff remains, most probably spelt. There

is also the equivalent of about four peas. Non-cereal seeds in this sample (1003) include a high proportion of rye-brome. From Late Iron Age Pit 74 two samples produced the same cereals, but seed density differs between the two. Sample 1004 contained fewer cereals and weed seeds, but included one pea and two possible pea pod fragments. Sample 1012 (from the 'main charcoal fill') contained more cereals, chaff and arable weed seeds and both suggest disposal of waste material. The three bulbous stem internodes of onion couch may have been discarded with unwanted weeds or perhaps were incorporated with the charcoal; there is evidence from other sites to suggest that dry stems of this grass have been used as tinder

The second group, from the round-house, shows little change in the range of cereals but wheat and barley appear in more equal proportions. There are no traces of peas in these pits. Weed seeds, as before, are those of typical arable and/or grassland with occasional damper ground plants such as *Carex* sp. (sedges).

In the third category the mass of charcoal in Sample 1005 from the ring ditch includes more cereal grains, glume wheat chaff and seeds than in other samples and so provides a good illustration of the range of cultivated and wild plants. Glume bases appear to outnumber glume wheat grains but the unidentified cereal fragments undoubtedly include many of wheat, which could make the totals similar. This would suggest that complete spikelets (one spikelet encloses two grains within two glumes, therefore ratio = 1:1) were burned, implying an early stage in processing. The deposit may represent the disposal of charred wood with, possibly, stored cereal products. The wild plant seeds include, among typical weed or ruderal species, plants of such different habitats as *Spergula arvensis* (corn spurrey) and *Rumex acetosella* (sheep's sorrel), both indicative of drier, often sandy, more acid ground and *Glyceria* sp. (sweet grass), a plant of mud or shallow water, suggesting more than one origin for the charred material.

Except for the peas in three samples from the smaller pits only relative numbers of cereals and other seeds differ in the three groups of find places. The weed seeds include some which are linked with autumn sown cereals, probably spelt, while others indicate spring sown crops, probably barley. Most weeds could have occurred in almost any type of disturbed soil in open conditions, but drier more acid soil is indicated by some and damp areas by others. The results can best be regarded as providing one example of agricultural activity in this region at this time.

Results : The 1999 Works

The Roman samples from the later watching brief (HRL99) included, apart from charcoal, very little charred plant material. Context 50 contained one basal culm internode of *Arrhenatherum elatius* (onion couch) and Context 56, one seed of *Rumex* sp. (dock) and two of Poaceae (grasses).

Three samples, from Contexts 121, 139 and 61 yielded only very small numbers of cereal fragments and just one weed seed.

The tabulated samples, from Contexts 46 (Pit 15) and 113 (Ditch 112) produced more cereals, mainly wheat, but Context 4 from Ditch 2 contained a more rewarding amount of charred plant material.

Feature		Pit 15	Ditch 112	Ditch 2
Context		46	113	4
Sample		2	3	6
Sample size (litres)		24	16	8
Cereals				
Triticum sp. - grains	unspecified wheat	19	4	24
Triticum sp. – glume bases: cf *T.spelta* cf *T.dicoccum/spelta*		3 4		304 288
Hordeum vulgare L.	hulled barley	3		4
Avena sp. – grains awn frags.	oats	1		24 >50
Cerealia indet.	unidentified cereal fragments.	< 0.5ml	< 0.5ml.	c. 2.0ml
Weeds				
Urtica cf *urens*	small nettle			1
Chenopodium album L.	fat hen		1	
Rumex cf *acetosa*	wild sorrel		1	5
Rumex cf *crispus*	curled dock			4
Rumex sp.	dock	1		
cf *Trifolium* sp.	small clover	1		4
Galium aparine L.	cleavers			1
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Sch.Bip	scentless mayweed			3
Asteraceae indet.	daisy family			1
Carex sp.	sedge	1		
Bromus cf *secalinus*	brome grass		1	7
Poaceae indet. (includes *Agrostis* and cf *Poa* types)	small grasses			52

Table 13 : Charred Plant Remains from 1999 Works

The wheat grains in Context 4 vary considerably in size and form and some are in poor condition but chaff forms the major part of the cereal remains and indicates the hulled

wheats emmer or spelt (*Triticum. dicoccum or T. spelta*). Many well preserved glume bases can be identified as spelt but other slightly smaller or more damaged bases cannot be safely distinguished. There are few hulled barley grains (*Hordeum vulgare*) but more oats (*Avena* sp.), together with some awn fragments. It is not possible to say whether the oats are cultivated or weed species.

This sample also includes a number of wild plant seeds, all of which could have been arable weeds, and possibly the oats should be interpreted as part of the weed flora. Others, such as the large proportion of small grass seeds, may indicate another origin. It seems likely however that the whole ditch assemblage represents deposited burned cereal processing waste.

Spelt is the wheat most commonly grown in the Roman period and is the likely identification of most if not all of the these wheats. The weed seeds, particularly cleavers (*Galium aparine*) and rye brome (*Bromus secalinus* are characteristic of autumn sown cereals such as spelt.

The Charcoal by Sophie Seel

Introduction

Eight archaeological features from the 1998 excavation phase contained substantial quantities of charcoal. These features included storage pits, ditch features and other undefined pits. This report presents a general overview of the assemblage with a view to furthering understanding of both the palaeolandscape, and possible prehistoric wood use, at the site.

Methodology

The procedure for preparation and identification of the charcoal was as follows. Each of the seven samples received were passed through 4.0mm and 1.0mm sieves respectively. Fragments retained in each fraction were then weighed to three decimal points and bagged ready for analysis. Material passing through the 1.0mm sieve was considered too small to be of use and therefore discarded from analysis, but retained for future reference.

A rigorous sub-sampling strategy was adopted which aimed to both analyse charcoal from a variety of contexts, and provide a reasonable database for interpretation. Five contexts were selected for examination. One sample from both an Early Iron Age (Context 105) and a Late Iron Age feature (Context 75) were selected for a relatively thorough examination.. This involved the analysis of 100 fragments from each; comprising examination of 80 fragments of <4.0mm size, and 20 fragments of <1.0mm size in order to reduce the possibility of taphonomic biasing effecting species presence/absence. Due to their low fragment numbers, a further two features (Contexts 153 & 157) were analysed. Context 153 was fully analysed, and all the <4.0mm

fragments plus 5 fragments of <1.0mm size were examined from Context 157. In addition, 50 fragments of <4.0mm and 10 fragments of <1.0mm were examined from Context 40.

Each fragment was pressure fractured using a razor blade to provide surfaces in the transverse, radial longitudinal and tangential longitudinal planes. These were then mounted in sand, and examined under a bi-focal epi-illuminating microscope at magnifications up to X400.

Identification to the lowest taxonomic level possible was made according to the anatomical characteristics described in Schweingruber (1990). Binominal names are given where only one member of the genus is native to the British Flora. Botanical nomenclature follows that of Stace (1991).

Results

A total of 281 charcoal fragments were examined, of which 278 were identified. The three fragments recorded as unidentifiable were too small to provide the required anatomical characteristics for identification. The total weight of charcoal recovered was 1125.97 grams. The results are tabulated below:

Context Number	Feature Description	Identification	Number of Fragments.	Total No. of Fragments
40	Storage Pit	*Quercus sp*	58	
		Fraxinus excelsior	1	
		Unidentified	1	60
105	Ring Ditch	*Acer campestre*	80	
		Quercus sp.	18	
		Pomoideae	1	
		Unidentified	1	100
153	Storage Pit inside Round House	*Fraxinus excelsior*	6	
				6
157	Storage Pit inside Round House	*Quercus sp.*	14	
		Unidentified	1	
				15
75	LIA Pit	*Acer campestre*	66	
		Quercus sp.	29	
		Carpius betulus	3	
		Salicaceae	1	
		Unidentified	1	100

Table 14 : Results of Charcoal Analysis

Context No.	Sieve Size	Weight (g)	Total Weight (g)
22	4mm	1.122	
	1mm	13.626	
	>1mm	20634	17.382
24	4mm	6.379	
	1mm	5.121	
	>1mm	0.223	11.723
40	4mm	53.720	
	1mm	33.462	
	>1mm	16.900	104.082
75	4mm	49.960	
	1mm	47.783	
	>1mm	9.196	106.939
105	4mm	463.582	
	1mm	284.31	
	>1mm	137.952	885.844
		TOTAL	**1125.97**

Table 15 : Weight of Sieved Fractions of Charcoal

Discussion

Analysis of the charcoal assemblage results in a limited arboreal flora with the identification of six taxa, only two of which provide a statistically valid presence. The low species diversity of the assemblage may be explained by several factors which are outlined after a brief vegetational reconstruction.

The most abundant taxon identified from the assemblage is *Acer campestre* (field maple) representing 52% of the collection. This is closely followed by the presence of *Quercus* (oak) which comprises 42% of the assemblage as a whole. Given the preference of *Quercus robur* (pendunculate oak) for the heavier clay soils of southern Britain (Godwin 1975), it is suggested that this species rather than the more calcicolous *Q. petraea*, is represented in the assemblage.

The relative proportions of *Acer* to *Quercus* in the assemblage may not represent their interrelation within the palaeoenvironment. Aside from the problems of relating fragment numbers to species abundance in the landscape, the taphonomic behaviour of *Quercus* charcoal indicates that it may hold dominance in the assemblage. The species fragments longitudinally into splinter-shaped fragments that are easily lost through the larger sieve sizes, but may be abundantly present in lower fractions. This is partly demonstrated by Contexts 75 and 105 where the majority of *Quercus* was recovered from the 1mm fraction suggesting its equal status in terms of abundance to *Acer*. As a consequence, the two species are considered co-dominant during interpretation of the Hawkinge assemblage.

Both species indicate relatively open conditions around the site. *Acer* requires light for establishment and growth and will not be found in dense woodland conditions. Similarly, *Q. robur* demonstrates an ecological preference for open conditions being far less tolerant of shade than *Q. petraea* and less suitable for growth in a high forest vegetation structure (Jones 1959). The abundance of both species in the assemblage suggests a landscape of open woodland/scrub, rather than the dense primary forest of earlier times. This is unsurprising given the Iron Age date for the site. The pollen record for southern Britain documents episodic clearance from the Mesolithic period onwards (*e.g.* Iping Common, Sussex (Keef *et. al.* 1965); Avebury, Wilts (Dimbleby & Evans 1974); Lewes, Sussex (Thorley 1981). By the Iron Age, clearance and agriculture were largely ubiquitous in southern England, with only scattered remnants of primary woodland remaining. The open nature of the surrounding landscape at Hawkinge is exemplified by the additional presence of *Fraxinus* (ash), also a light-demanding species.

Woodlands consist of structurally differentiated vegetation types dependent on ecological factors such as edaphic, topographic and hydrological variations. There is some evidence for a different ecotone near Hawkinge with the presence of *Carpinus* (hornbeam) and Salicaceae (willows and/or poplars) in the assemblage. However, the minimal fragment numbers of these taxa render detailed interpretation tenuous. Suffice to say, that both *Carpinus* and species of the Salicaceae family prefer damp soil conditions. In addition, *Carpinus* is shade-bearing and would not generally be found in association with *Acer*, *Fraxinus* and other light demanding species. It is likely that these species indicate damper woodland in the area, possibly along nearby watercourses.

The low species diversity of the assemblage suggests that the taxa identified could not represent the full spectra of arboreal taxa within the palaeolandscape. Within open secondary scrub/woodland, species such as *Prunus spinosa* (blackthorn), *Corylus avellana* (hazel), and members of the Pomoideae family (hawthorns, etc.) are common. Their absence from the assemblage suggests one of three factors:

a) Firstly, the low fragment numbers analysed may result in an absence of species identified, *despite* a possible *presence* within the assemblage as a whole. However, current research on the taphonomic biases of charcoal analysis, suggests that an examination of 100 fragments from a sieve fraction should identify the main spectra of species represented in an assemblage as a whole (P.Austin pers comm.). It is, therefore, unlikely that taphonomic biases alone could account for the low species diversity within the Hawkinge assemblage.

b) Secondly, cultural biasing of an assemblage may account for low species diversity within the assemblage. The charcoal was recovered from several features which are clearly the result of human activity (*i.e.* storage and unspecified pit features). As such, charcoal contained within these features should be treated with caution when attempting environmental

reconstructions. For example, the limited species diversity in the assemblage may be indicative of species selection at Hawkinge. However, during analysis, it was decided to analyse charcoal from the ditch feature in order to reduce the possibility of species selection determining species representation within an assemblage. The ditch feature contained only three taxa largely eliminating cultural biasing as the reason for low species diversity.

c) Lastly, and most likely in explaining the low taxa diversity at Hawkinge, is the possibility of managed woodland around the site. Although unequivocal identification of management systems such as coppicing is impossible from charcoal analysis, the species composition of an assemblage may indicate management. Coppicing regimes have been identified as far back as the Neolithic in southern Britain (Coles, Orme & Rouillard *various dates*) and it seems likely that by the Iron Age, much of the remaining woodland in south-eastern England was subjected to management systems. Since the Middle Ages, one of the commonest copse-with-standards maintained throughout southern England was *Quercus-Fraxinus-Acer* coppice. Within these woodlands, *Quercus* often represents the main standard, with *Fraxinus* and *Acer* representing both high and low coppice (Rackham 1971). Within a well managed woodland of this type, the occurrence of species such as *C. monogyna* and *Prunus spp.* (Pomoideae family) was kept to minimum since neither species forms coppice shoots (Tansley 1911).

Given the assemblage composition at Hawkinge, it is very possible that the charcoal derived from wood cut from managed copse. This would explain both the low species diversity within the cultural contexts, but also the low diversity from the ditch feature. Managed woodland may have surrounded the site providing a sustainable wood source for various domestic requirements. Additionally, both *Acer* and *Quercus* are represented in similar proportions from both the early and late Iron Age contexts. In general, chronological timescales such as those represented at Hawkinge demonstrate some shift in species composition and abundance as vegetation regenerates. The fact that this does not occur within the Hawkinge assemblage may support suggestions of a managed woodland landscape maintained over a considerable time period.

Summary

The small-scale charcoal analysis from the Hawkinge site provides a very generalised idea of the palaeolandscape within which the site was situated. Given the limited analysis undertaken, any interpretations should be treated with caution. However, certain patterns emerge from the analysis. A low species diversity was identified, however, those taxa identified indicate an open landscape as would be expected for both the area and period to which the site belongs. One of the most interesting points to be raised from the assemblage is the absence of species that are normally common within secondary woodland/scrub. Their absence may indicate consistent species selection at Hawkinge throughout the Iron Age. Alternatively, the low species diversity may indicate management of the surrounding woodland to a relatively

sophisticated and long-term level. Although further analysis would be required to explore this suggestion in detail, it seems a preferable explanation for the assemblage composition than either prolonged and consistent species selection, or taphonomic biasing at the analysis level.

DISCUSSION

The large-scale evaluation carried out at Hawkinge aerodrome uncovered buried remains of activity at the site dating from the Neolithic to the medieval periods (Barber 1993). The subsequent watching briefs and excavation have led to a fuller understanding of the utilisation of the site in antiquity, with evidence of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Roman activity at the site. Despite the wide chronological range of features clearly demonstrating the utilization of the land, the fragmented nature of the excavations across the aerodrome as a whole make it impossible to fully understand the morphology of the occupation/activity sites and their related fields systems and enclosures in any one period. Future work at the aerodrome may go some way to addressing this, however, the current excavations have given a good insight into the nature of the exploitation of the area at different times.

It is clear that the Hawkinge area was exploited during the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, with limited evidence of Palaeolithic activity. The background scatter of worked flints right across the site suggests relatively extensive hunter-gather activity. Evidence from the recent evaluation to the north of the aerodrome points to the local manufacture and repair of tranchet axes for ?tree clearance, suggesting attempts at possible landscape management/adaptation (Stevens 2001). Research has shown that there is a greater density for find spots of tranchet axes on Chalk and Clay-with-Flints than on other geological types (Gardiner 1988), hinting that these areas were particularly attractive to the people of the Mesolithic/Neolithic.

During the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age it would appear the deforested areas (?clearings) were maintained and/or expanded. The exact nature of land-use at this time is uncertain, however, the scant evidence from the site to date would suggest both domestic and funerary activity may have been taking place at least at a low level. The 1998 watching brief uncovered evidence of what appears to be a small Middle/Late Bronze Age cremation cemetery (Priestley-Bell 1998), set within an area of the aerodrome which produced other evidence of Late Neolithic and Bronze Age activity during the evaluation in 1993. Evidence from further archaeological work on the other side of Canterbury Road suggests a substantial area of Bronze Age activity straddling the current course of the 'old' road through Hawkinge (Priestley Bell 2000).

The Late Bronze Age ring ditch at Mill Hill, Deal excavated by Stebbing in the 1930s had a diameter of 50m and enclosed a small pit, hearth and a hollow, which Stebbing described as a 'hut circle' (Stebbing 1936; Champion 1980,.233). More recently excavated examples of a similar date include a *'ringwork'* from South Hornchurch in Essex. This feature was 36m in diameter, with two entrances and contained clear evidence of a round house (Guttmann and Last 2000). The heavy truncation at Hawkinge may have removed such evidence from the interior of the enclosure, and although no entrance was discovered, the ring ditch may represent a Late Bronze Age domestic enclosure, pre-dating the apparently unenclosed round house and associated

features. This hypothesis is partly supported by the dating of the pottery, but the function (and to an extent, date) of the ring ditch remain unclear.

The 1993 evaluation and targeted 1998 excavation revealed evidence of later prehistoric domestic activity at the site, both form the Early/Middle and Late Iron Ages. The Early/Middle Iron Age was represented by a round-house, ancillary building and a scatter of pits, in a pattern familiar to other known Early/Middle Iron Age sites in Kent at Margate (Perkins 1996, 1999) and Highstead (Tatton-Brown 1976). Other sites have produced Early Iron Age pottery but no evidence of structures, as at Deal (Stebbing 1936).

The general problem of concentration on evidence from Iron Age hillforts and burial sites (Cunliffe 1982,.40) has been overcome in stages, beginning with Bersu's pioneering work at Little Woodbury (Bersu 1940). There has been rapid development in the study of 'domestic' remains and over 1000 examples of round houses of various types are known from the south-east alone (Cunliffe 1991,.242). Examples of the various types of round houses include Sandown Park, Esher where a *'Penannular ditch'* with a diameter of 18ft was recorded (Burchell and Frere 1947,.36-7). At Hollingbury, drip gullies and post-holes of several round-houses were identified (Bedwin 1978, 50) and at Bullock Down, East Sussex, a site on a similar Clay-With-Flints geology to Hawkinge, two Early Iron Age huts were identified by worn floors rather than from post-hole arrangements or drip-gullies (Bedwin 1982, 75).

The Hawkinge round-house with its internal features and drip gully running around and then away from the structure, has no obvious parallels in any published local reports. However, a site at Draughton, Northamptonshire included a round-house with a drip-gully with diameter of 34ft which then had an 'arm' running away from the structure to an outer ditch. The round house also had internal features, although they are not described in detail (Grimes 1961,.23). Grain storage pits were encountered beneath floors of a round house at Danebury, Hampshire (Cunliffe 1991, 245) and elsewhere. Unfortunately, the environmental evidence from the heavily truncated internal features at Hawkinge did not aid in the identification of a function or functions. The presence of the pits in conjunction with the small size of the structure may suggest its primary function was for storage rather than actual domestic occupation.

The artefacts and ecofacts from the Early Iron Age/Middle Iron Age features show a community utilising the site for domestic activities and the processing of various resources from the local area. Plant and charcoal remains suggest areas of managed woodland and the presence of fields containing wheat, barley, oats and peas. The large clay-lined storage pit (Pit 10) hints at the possible gathering of agricultural surpluses at the site, as it contained a noticeably higher density of remains of peas than any other feature at the site. The spindle whorls are clear evidence of cloth manufacture and hence the presence of pasture. The iron slag from the round house area is clear evidence of metalworking at a domestic level. It is unfortunate that the survival of

animal bone was poor in features of this date, and that the calf burial from Context 159 could not yield any information on animal husbandry.

The Late Iron Age features are more limited in number and there are no structural remains, however the assemblage from Pit 74 is remarkable and offers an opportunity to examine a wide-range of artefact types from the period and to assess the character of the utilisation of the site and its environs in the first century BC. The pottery assemblage is unique in its scope and range of forms and fabrics and it must rank as one of the most important assemblages of this date from the south-east. The number of nearly-complete profiles is also out of the ordinary and offers an opportunity for in-depth study of pottery manufacture and distribution at the time.

In addition there is a range of other artefacts and ecofacts. The seeds and charcoal suggest similar areas of managed landscape, arable and pasture fields in the area as during the Early/Middle Iron Age. The recovery of the triangular loom weight demonstrates cloth manufacture and the majority of the metal objects, as well as the quern fragment, are clearly agriculture-oriented. Cattle, sheep/goat and pig dominate the bone assemblage, with dog, small mammal and domestic fowl also present. The sling-shots (both clay and stone) may have been used for hunting, but 'wild' species are not represented in the surviving bone assemblage.

Other interesting artefacts include the latch-lifter and the glass pin-head. The potin coin fragments are also of great significance, especially given the close-dating given by the pottery assemblage. However, the nature of the assemblage leads to problems in assigning a function for the pit. The suggestion partially derived from the bone assemblage, that the pit was backfilled in one episode, may be valid.

The term 'structured deposition' was first used by Richards and Thomas (1984) to indicate that '*special finds were often deposited in patterns showing a high level of structure*' (Chapman 2000, 62). There is clear evidence of patterning in the so-called 'intentional' deposition of material culture across Europe from as early as the Neolithic (Chapman *op cit*) and this tradition certainly continued into the Iron Age in Southern Britain (e.g. Hill 1995, Hamilton and Gregory 2000). Recent research on Middle Iron Age pit deposits has suggested that there is evidence of structured deposition of artefacts at sites of varying character (Hamilton 1998). Some of the deposits studied at Mount Caburn, East Sussex included coins, showing continuity into the Later Iron Age (Hamilton *op cit*).

The nature of the Hawkinge pit, with its assortment of 'special' artefacts, such as potin coins, the exceptional pottery assemblage and other artefacts such as complete loom weight clearly puts it into the broad category of 'structured deposit'. There are parallels from domestic Middle to Late Iron Age sites located on similar geological formations including the site at Slonk Hill, Shoreham, West Sussex, where querns and loom weights were present/were placed in the lower fills of pits (Hartridge 1978), as at Hawkinge.

Chapman (2000) stresses the 'ritual' element of this form of deposition, even in a domestic context. Added to this, the hollow now occupied by Terlingham Manor Farm is clear geological evidence for the presence of a spring at the junction of the chalk and the overlying Clay-with-Flints. Hence the pit (and its contents) may have been deliberately positioned close to a water source, a common focus for Iron Age 'ritual' activity and deposition (Green 1993).

This hypothesis is given some added weight by the absence of any obvious indications of structures of this date in the excavated area, suggesting the artefacts have not been derived 'locally', but may have been deliberatively brought to the site for deposition. However it is possible that the domestic activity was located to the south, in the hollow now occupied by Terlingham Manor Farm, or to the west in an area of the site that was not archaeologically monitored at the time of redevelopment, so such conclusions must be tempered with caution.

The evaluation uncovered evidence of Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity, spanning the first centuries BC and AD in the southern part of the site. Unfortunately the 1998 excavation area did not contain identifiable deposits from the first century AD, so excavation and detailed analysis of more features was not possible. Hence the exact nature (or even visibility) of the transition from Late Iron Age to Early Roman occupation at Hawkinge remains uncertain from the limited evidence available in the evaluation trenches.

The 1993 evaluation and 1999 watching brief produced a range of evidence suggesting later Romano-British domestic and limited industrial activity at the site. The focus of encountered activity appeared to be based around a ditched enclosure, which showed clear evidence of long-term maintenance, including the creation/repositioning of an entrance. The general arrangement appears similar to that of a site excavated at Eynsford, Kent in 1985, which consisted of a recut 2.5m wide ditch, with a 1.75m wide entrance, enclosed an area in excess of 24m by 12m (Philp and Chenery 2002). Finds from that site suggested a date from *c.*150AD to *c.*250AD, broadly contemporary with the occupation of the enclosure identified at Hawkinge. Significantly, two cremations dated to the second century AD were also discovered outside of the enclosure. The dates for the Hawkinge cremation were c.170-200AD.

It was unfortunate that the 1999 work (and to an extent the 1993 evaluation trenches in the vicinity) only uncovered features that appeared to lie on the periphery of a larger settlement. The limited evidence, from both features and artifacts, gives a glimpse of a flourishing 2nd- to 3rd-century Roman settlement. The key-hole nature of the excavations in this area of the aerodrome do not allow any reliable observations to be made on the morphology or economy of this settlement at present. However, it would appear it was enclosed and from it radiated a ditched field system.

Evidence for medieval activity was extremely limited, suggesting that the site was not occupied during that period, with the total absence of identifiable ditch systems suggesting that even agricultural utilisation of the site was limited to probably rough

grazing in the main. The 'concentration' of medieval artefacts in the southern part of the aerodrome may suggest medieval occupation to the south, perhaps at the location now occupied by Terlingham Manor Farm.

Given the quantity and quality of the range of archaeological remains, it is perhaps surprising that so little evidence of the utilisation of the site as an aerodrome was encountered. The features dating from this period noted in the available evaluation area consisted of a number of pill-boxes and the well-preserved remains of a pop-up gun turret, located by Barber (1993, Fig.2) but removed by 1998. The archaeological work produced some artefactual evidence in the form of occasional pieces of shrapnel. A small number of practice bombs were also uncovered during the 1993 evaluation and monitoring of topsoil stripping in 1999. Other evidence was only located during the 1993 evaluations and consisted of remains associated with some of the former hangers, several modern areas of disturbance/bomb damage and at least one communications telephone wire run.

In regard to this paucity of evidence, Guy de la Bedoyere (2000, 135) has compared the aerodrome at Hawkinge to a medieval castle or Roman fort, noting that discoveries of artefacts directly relating to combat are rare at all three types of site. However, it is understood that many of the pill-boxes will be retained after development providing some surviving evidence of the site's recent history *in situ*, in addition to the exhibits in the adjacent *Battle of Britain Museum*, and the wartime graves in the local cemetery.

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SMR Summary Sheet

Site Codes	HA93, HWB98, HAF98 and HRL99					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Hawkinge Aerodrome, Hawkinge					
County, District &/or Borough	Shepway District, Kent					
Ordnance Survey Grid Reference.	TR 2120 3950					
Archaeology South-East Proj. No.	1992/49, 677, 774 and 1125					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav. ✓	Watching Briefs ✓	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other Former Aerodrome		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. Feb. 1993	Excav. April -June 1998	WB. 1998 and 1999	Other		
Sponsor/Client	KCC/Truck Inns Ltd./English Heritage/Pentland Homes					
Project Managers	Ian Greig/Luke Barber					
Project Supervisors	Luke Barber/Simon Stevens/Greg Priestley-Bell					
Period Summary	Palaeo✓	Meso. ✓	Neo. ✓	BA ✓	EIA ✓	LIA ✓
	RB ✓	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓		

100 Word Summary.

The current report presents the results of archaeological work at the site starting with a large-scale evaluation in 1993. A watching brief in 1998 produced evidence of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery. An area excavation later that year produced evidence of Iron Age activity. The EIA/MIA features included a round house, a smaller ancillary building and a scatter of pits and post-holes. Finds included pottery, animal bone, metalwork and spindle whorls. The LIA features were smaller in number, but included a large pit which contained nearly 4000 sherds of pottery, animal bone, metalwork, sling-shots, a loom weight and one complete and other fragments of potin coins.

A watching brief in 1999 produced. evidence of Romano-British activity in the form of enclosure ditches, a possible building, pits and a cremation.

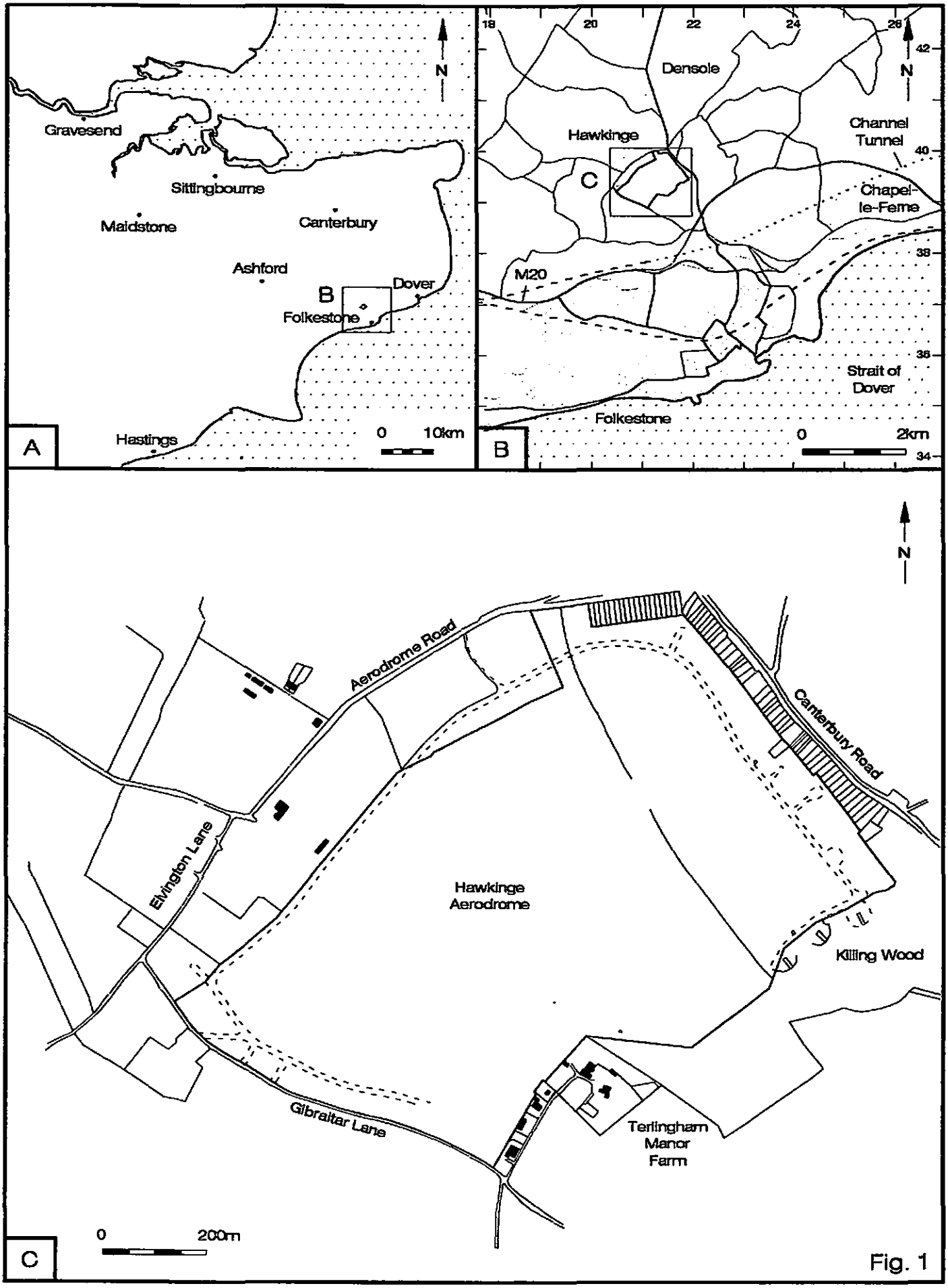

A
N
Gravesend
Sittingbourne
Maidstone
Canterbury
Ashford
Dover
B
Folkestone
Hastings
0 10km
B
18
20
22
24
26
42
40
38
36
34
N
Densole
Hawkinge
C
Channel Tunnel
Chapel-le-Ferne
M20
Strait of Dover
Folkestone
0 2km
C
N
Aerodrome Road
Canterbury Road
Elvington Lane
Hawkinge Aerodrome
Killing Wood
Gibraltar Lane
Terlingham Manor Farm
0 200m

Fig. 1

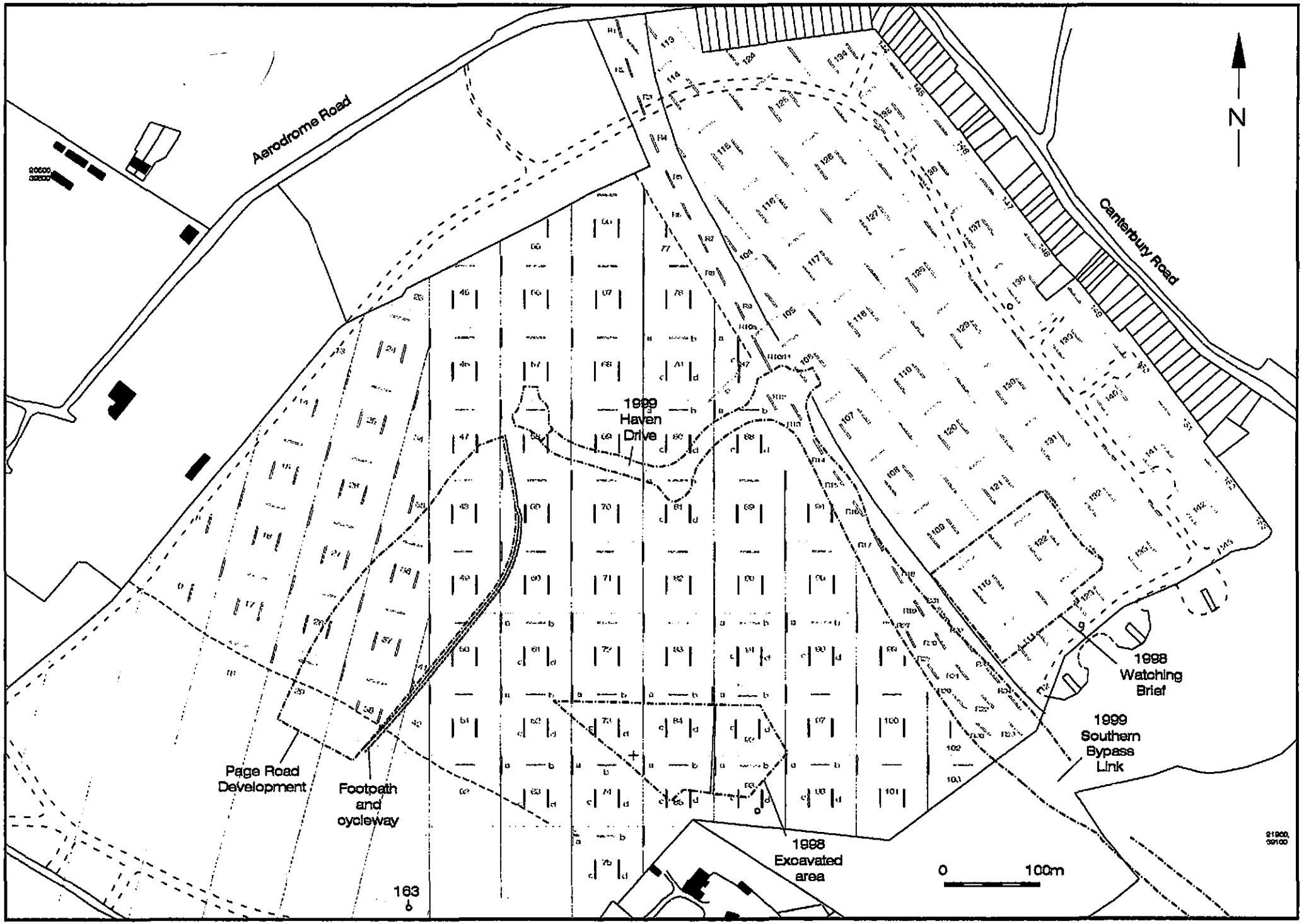

Aerodrome Road
Canterbury Road
N
1999
Haven
Drive
1998
Watching
Brief
1999
Southern
Bypass
Link
Page Road
Development
Footpath
and
cycleway
1998
Excavated
area
0
100m
163

Fig. 2

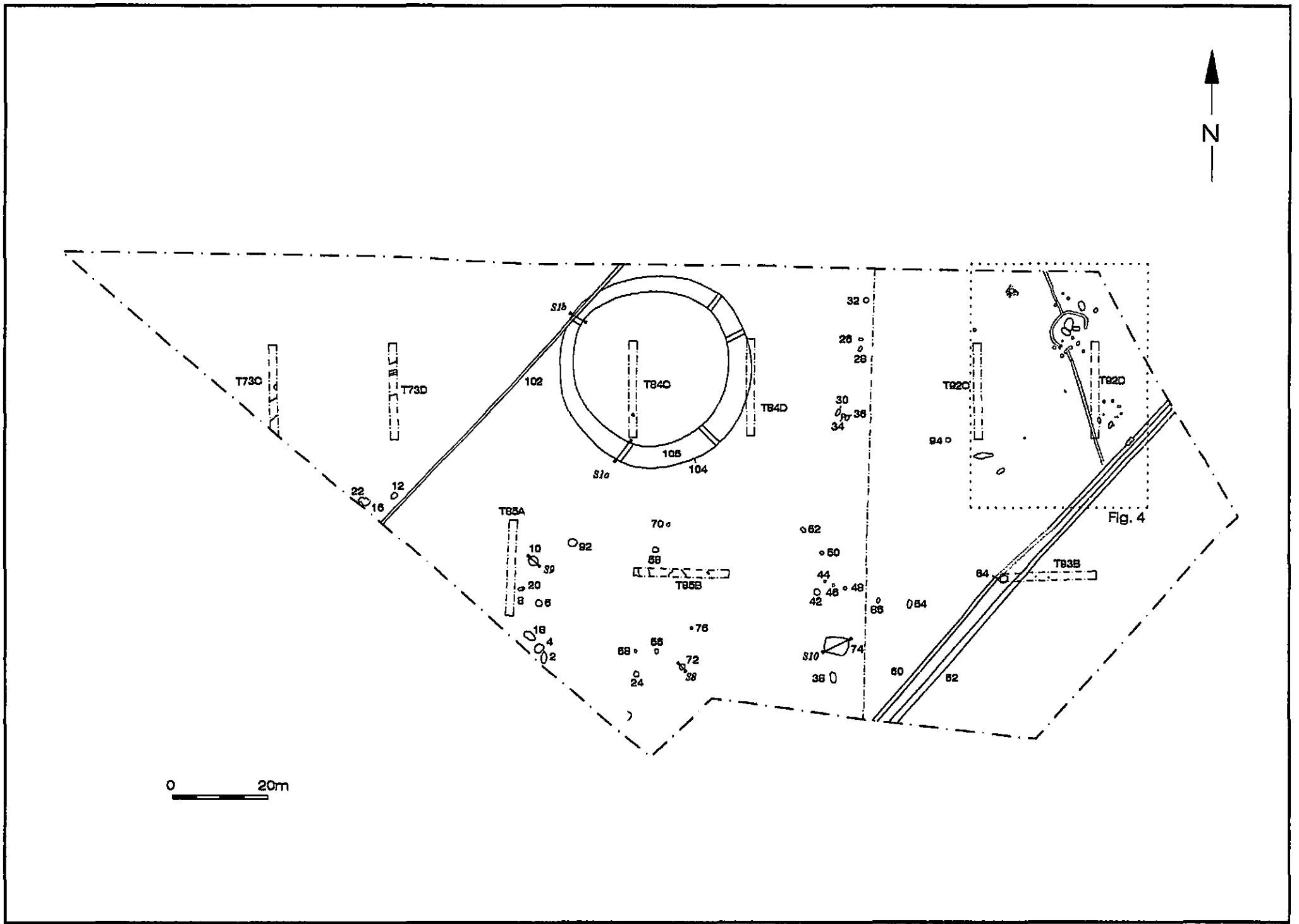

N
T73C
T73D
T84C
T84D
T92C
T92D
T85A
T85B
T93B
S1b
S1a
S9
S8
S10
102
105
104
Fig. 4
0
20m

Fig. 3

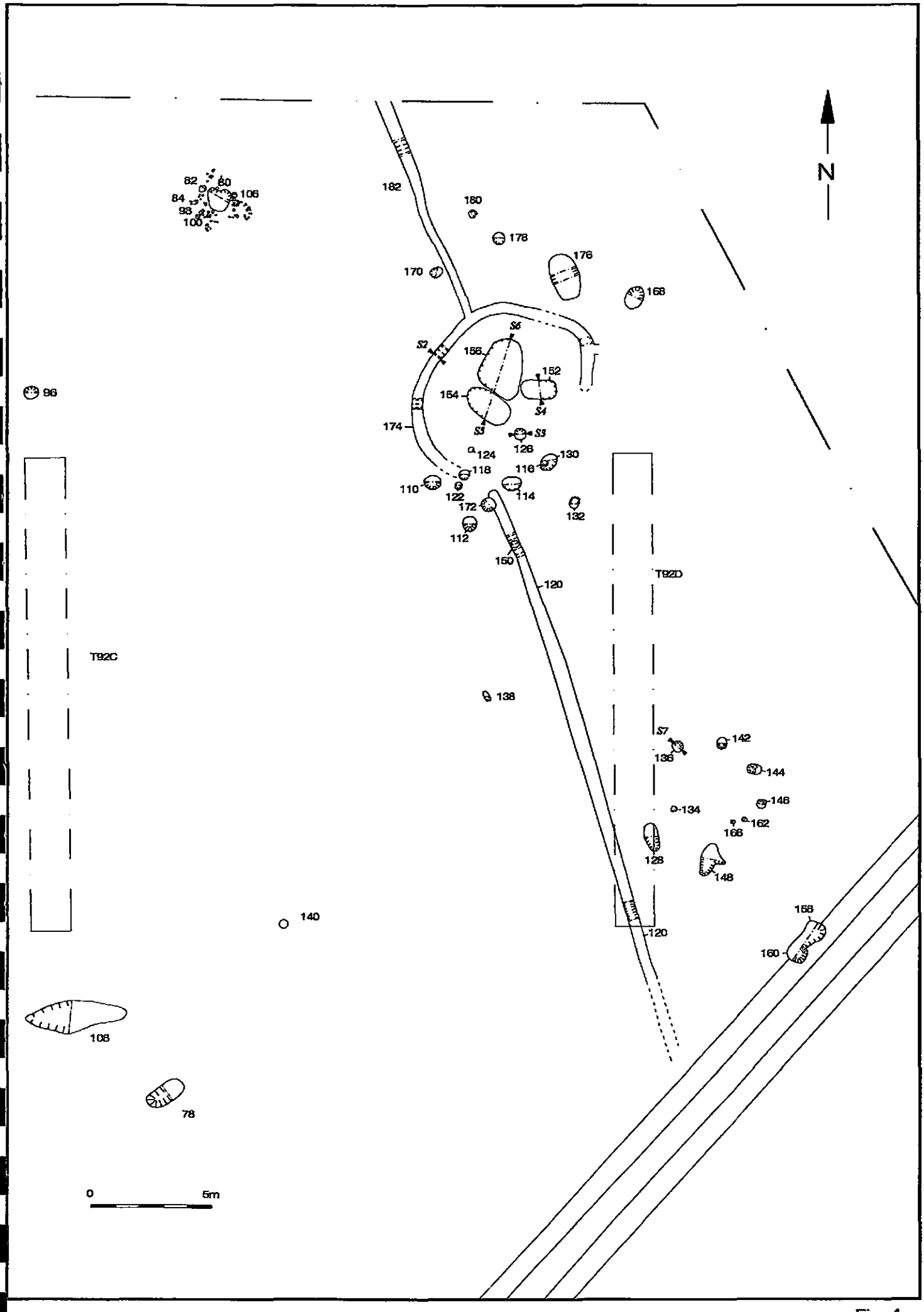

N
82
80
106
84
98
100
182
180
178
176
170
168
S6
S2
156
152
154
S4
S5
S3
174
124
126
130
118
116
110
122
114
172
132
112
150
120
T92D
T92C
138
S7
142
136
144
146
134
162
166
128
148
140
120
158
160
108
78
0
5m

Fig. 4

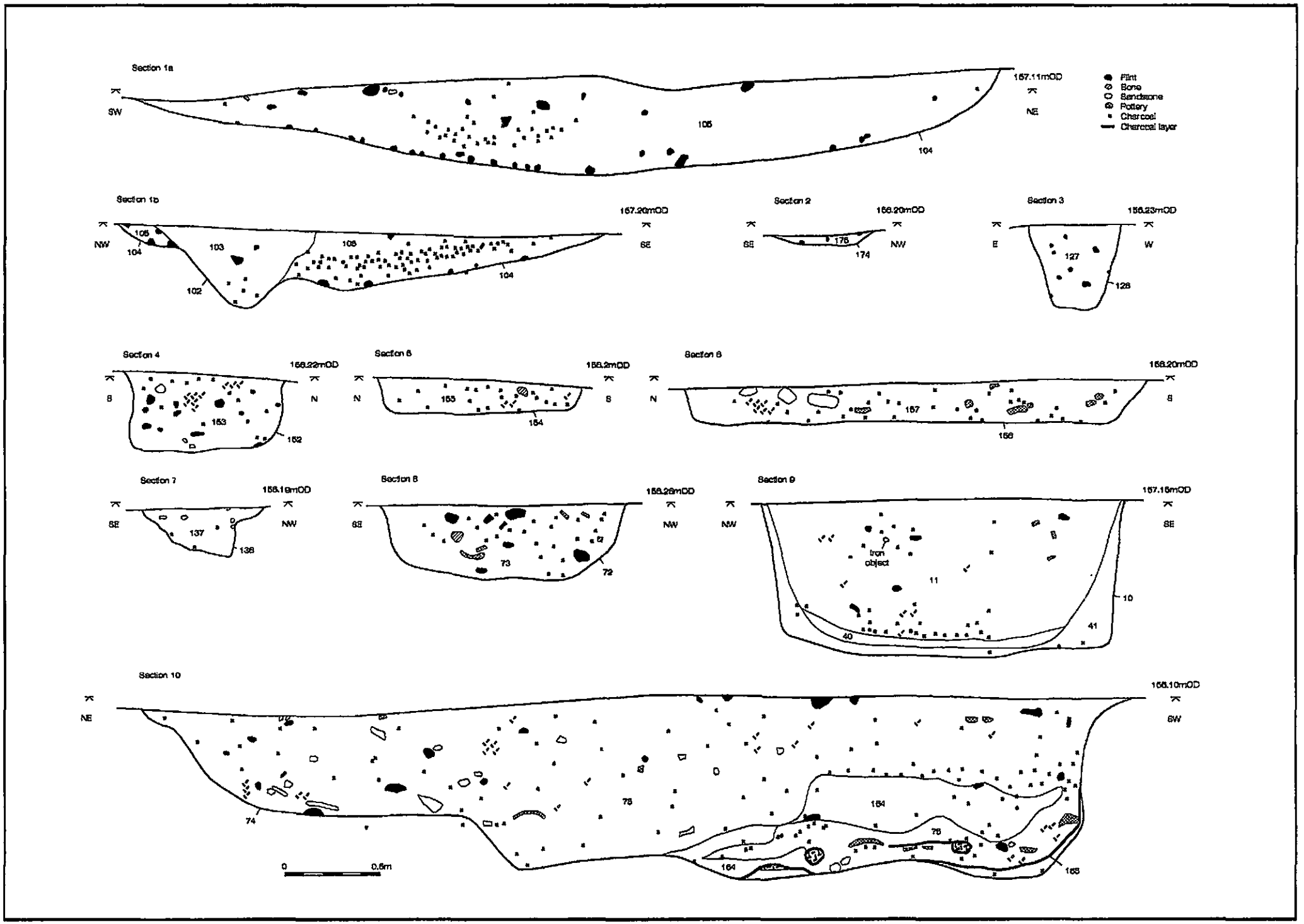

Section 1a
SW
NE
157.11mOD
105
104
Flint
Bone
Sandstone
Pottery
Charcoal
Charcoal layer
Section 1b
NW
SE
157.20mOD
105
104
103
102
106
104
Section 2
SE
NW
156.20mOD
175
174
Section 3
E
W
156.23mOD
127
128
Section 4
S
N
156.22mOD
153
152
Section 5
N
S
156.2mOD
155
154
Section 6
N
S
156.20mOD
157
156
Section 7
SE
NW
156.19mOD
137
136
Section 8
SE
NW
156.28mOD
73
72
Section 9
NW
SE
157.16mOD
iron object
11
10
40
41
Section 10
NE
SW
156.10mOD
74
75
76
164
165
0
0.5m

Fig. 5

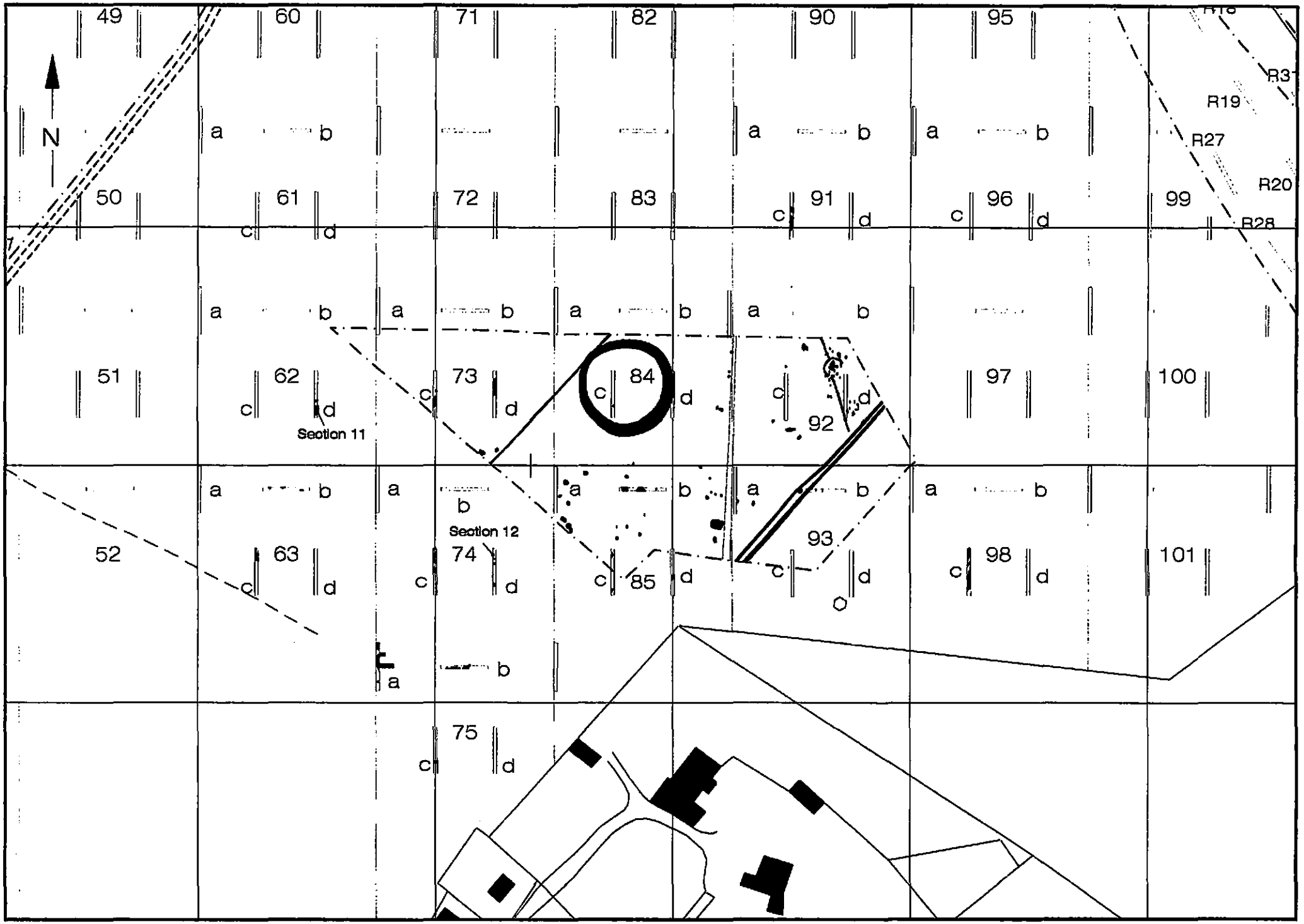

N
49
60
71
82
90
95
R3
R19
R27
R20
R28
50
61
72
83
91
96
99
51
62
73
84
92
97
100
52
63
74
85
93
98
101
75
Section 11
Section 12

Fig. 6

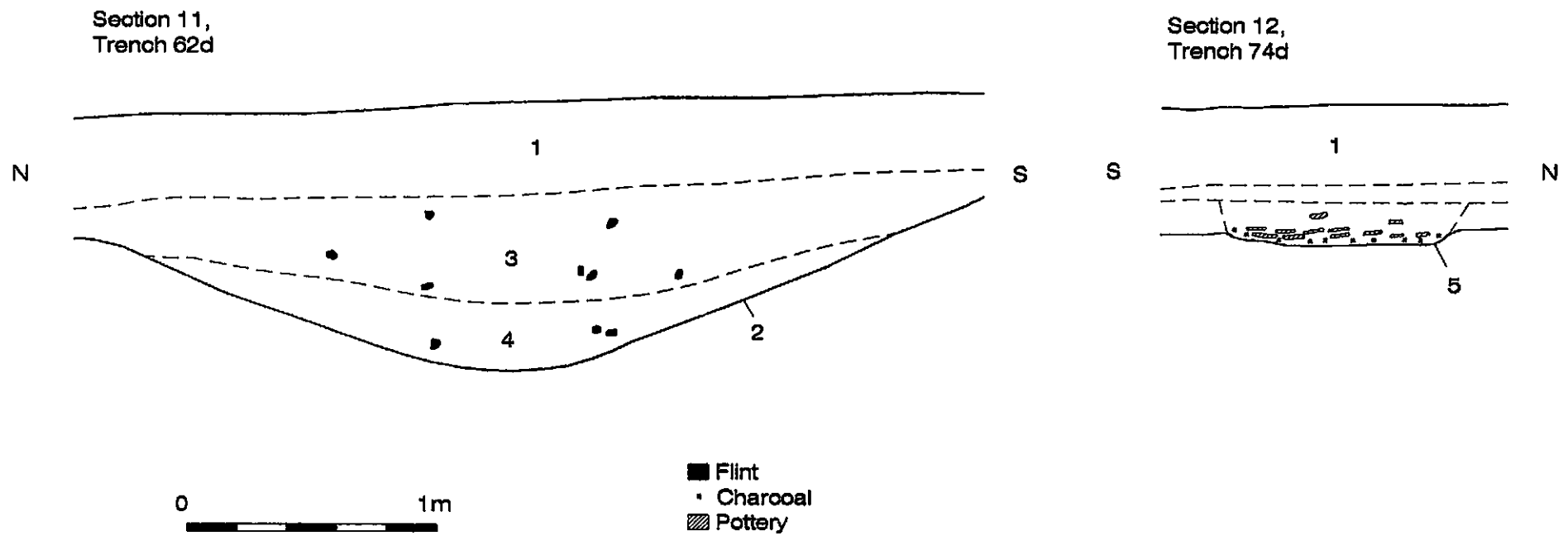

Section 11,
Trench 62d
N
S
1
2
3
4
0
1m
Flint
Charcoal
Pottery
Section 12,
Trench 74d
S
N
1
5

Fig. 7

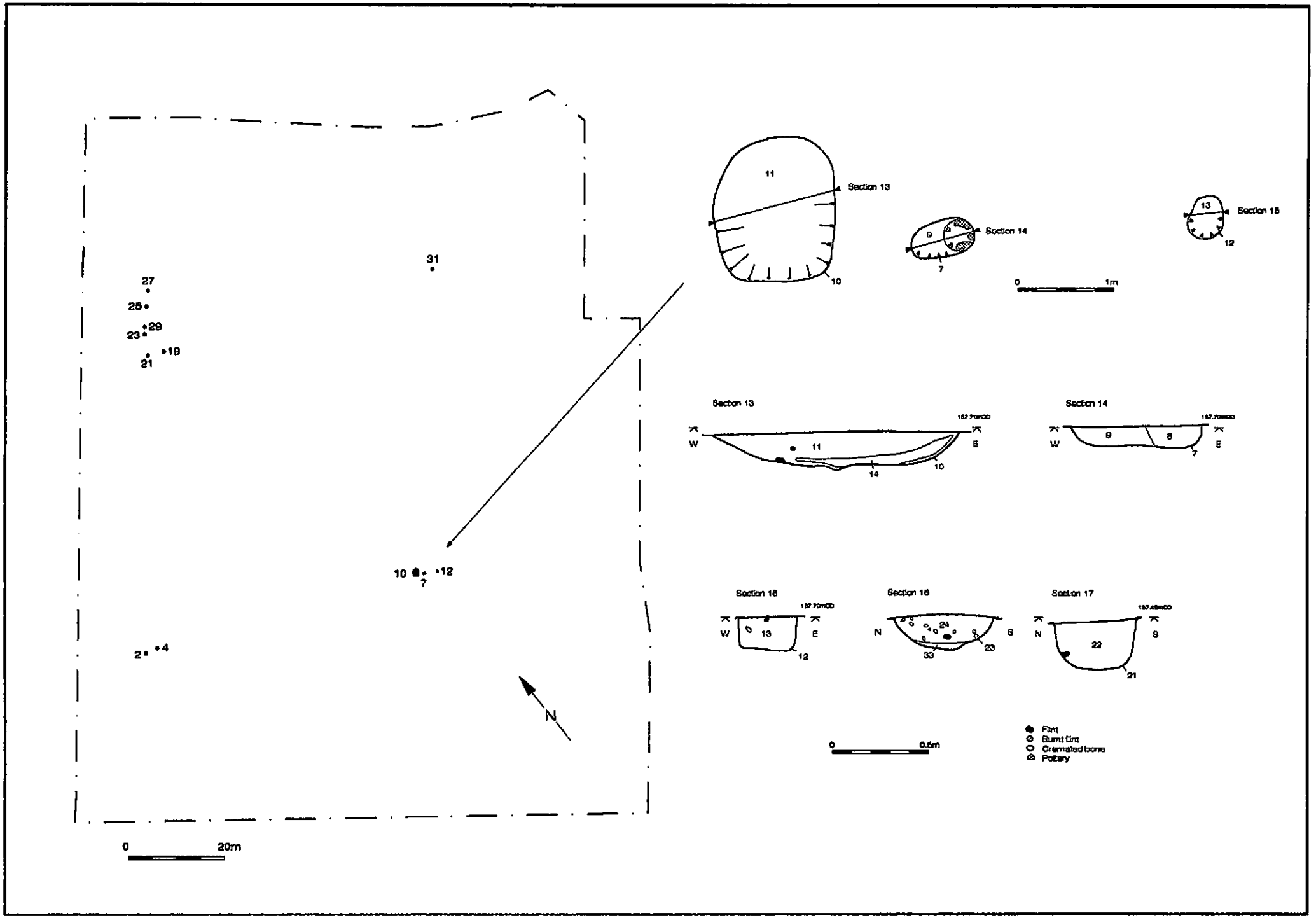

31
27
25
23
29
19
21
10
7
12
2
4
N
0
20m
11
Section 13
10
Section 14
7
Section 15
13
12
0
1m
Section 13
W
E
11
14
10
Section 14
W
E
9
8
7
Section 16
W
E
13
12
Section 16
N
S
24
33
23
Section 17
N
S
22
21
0
0.5m
Flint
Burnt flint
Cremated bone
Pottery

Fig. 8

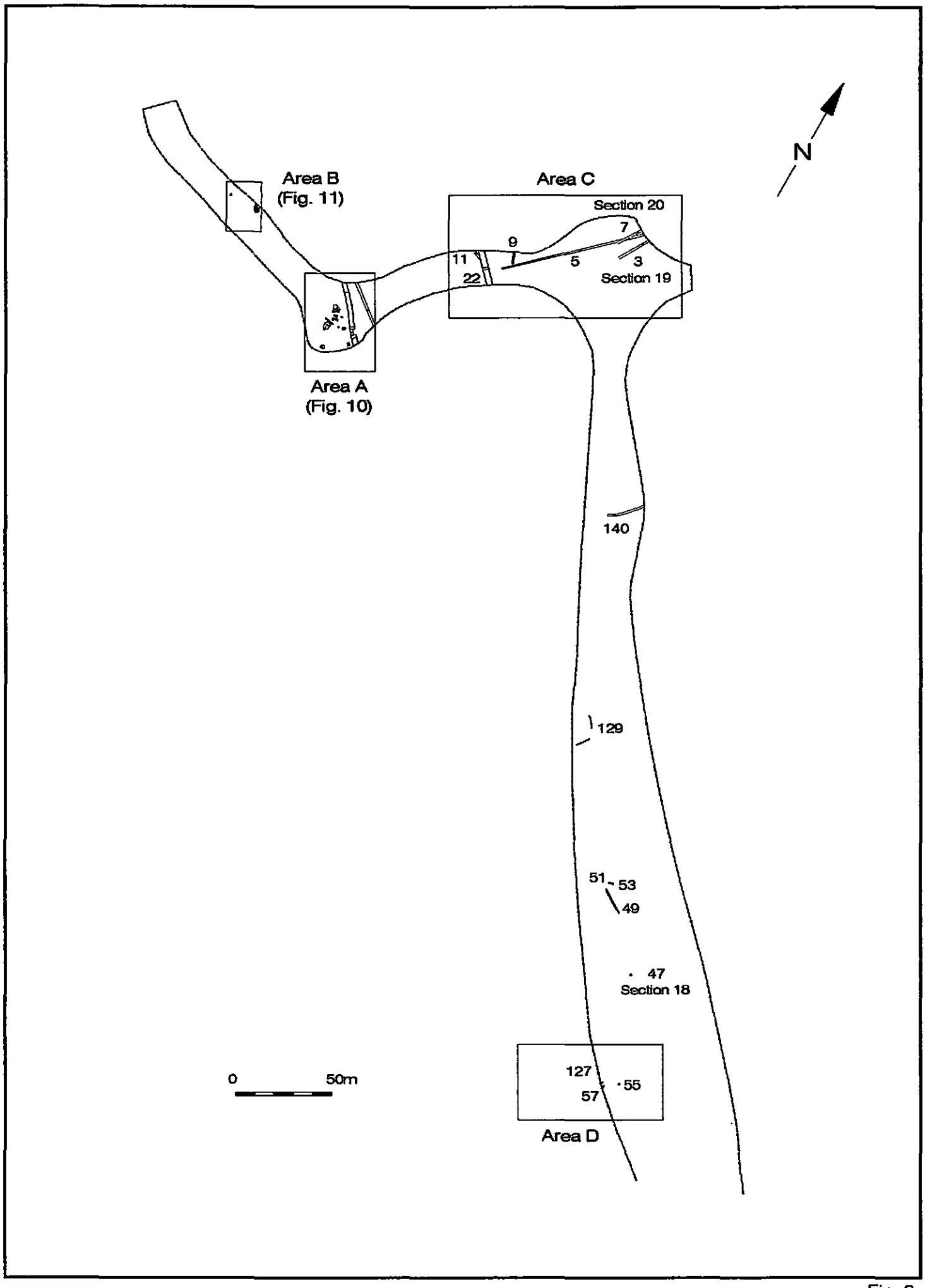

N
Area B
(Fig. 11)
Area C
Section 20
7
9
11
22
5
3
Section 19
Area A
(Fig. 10)
140
129
51
53
49
47
Section 18
127
57
55
Area D
0
50m

Fig. 9

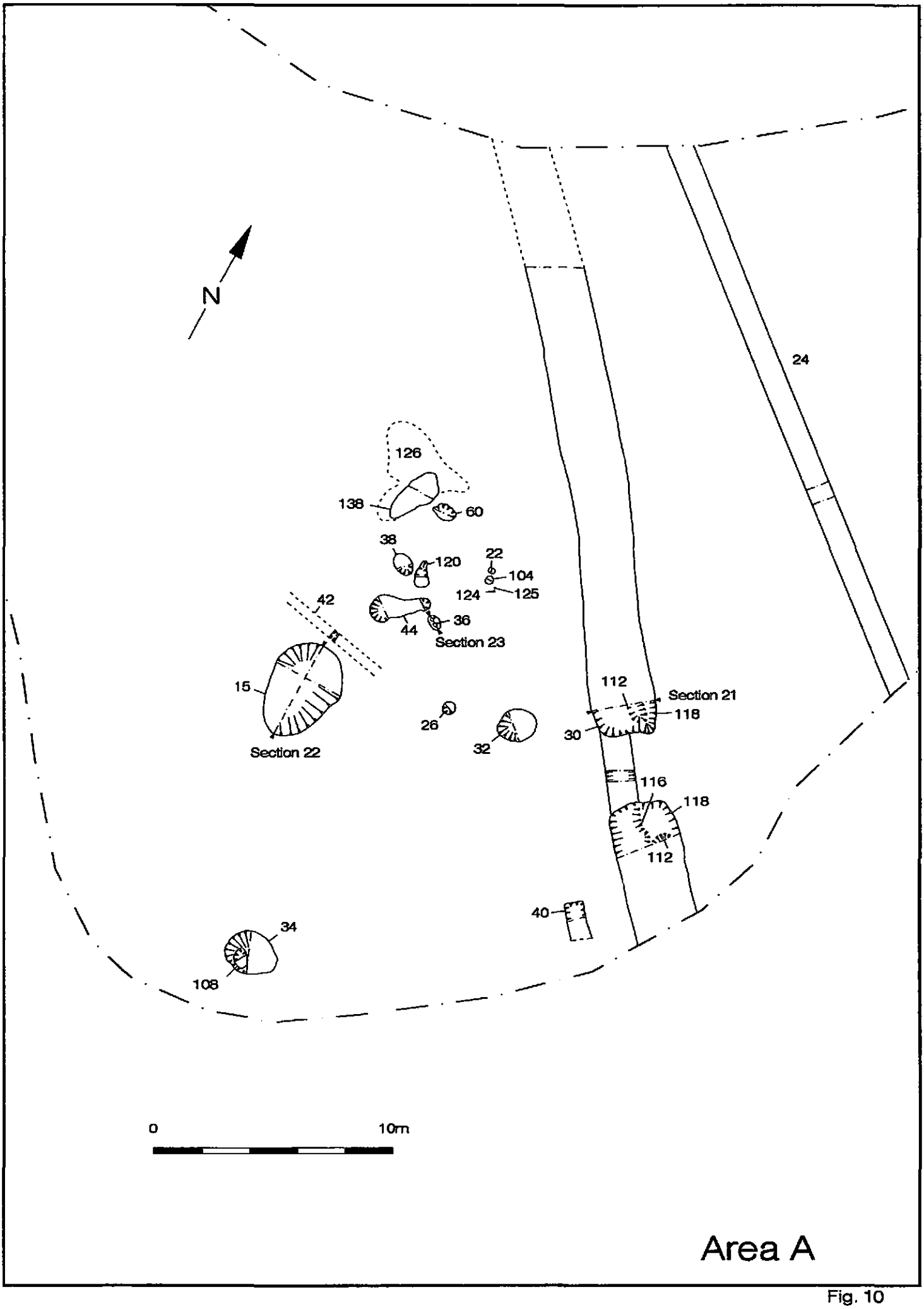

N
24
126
138
60
38
120
22
104
124
125
42
44
36
Section 23
15
Section 22
26
32
112
Section 21
118
30
116
118
112
40
34
108
0
10m
Area A

Fig. 10

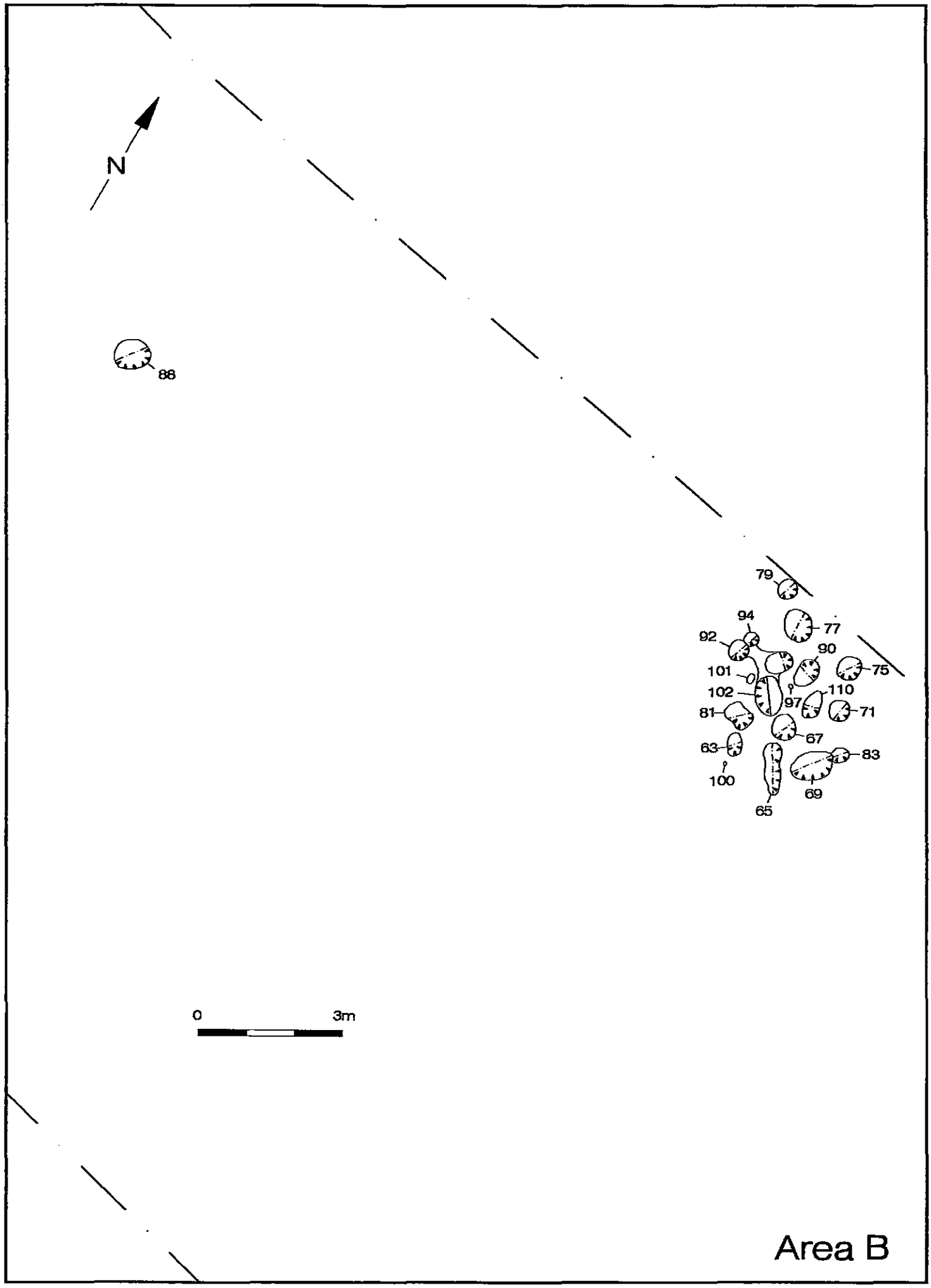

N
86
79
94
77
92
90
101
75
102
110
97
81
71
67
63
83
100
69
65
0
3m
Area B

Fig. 11

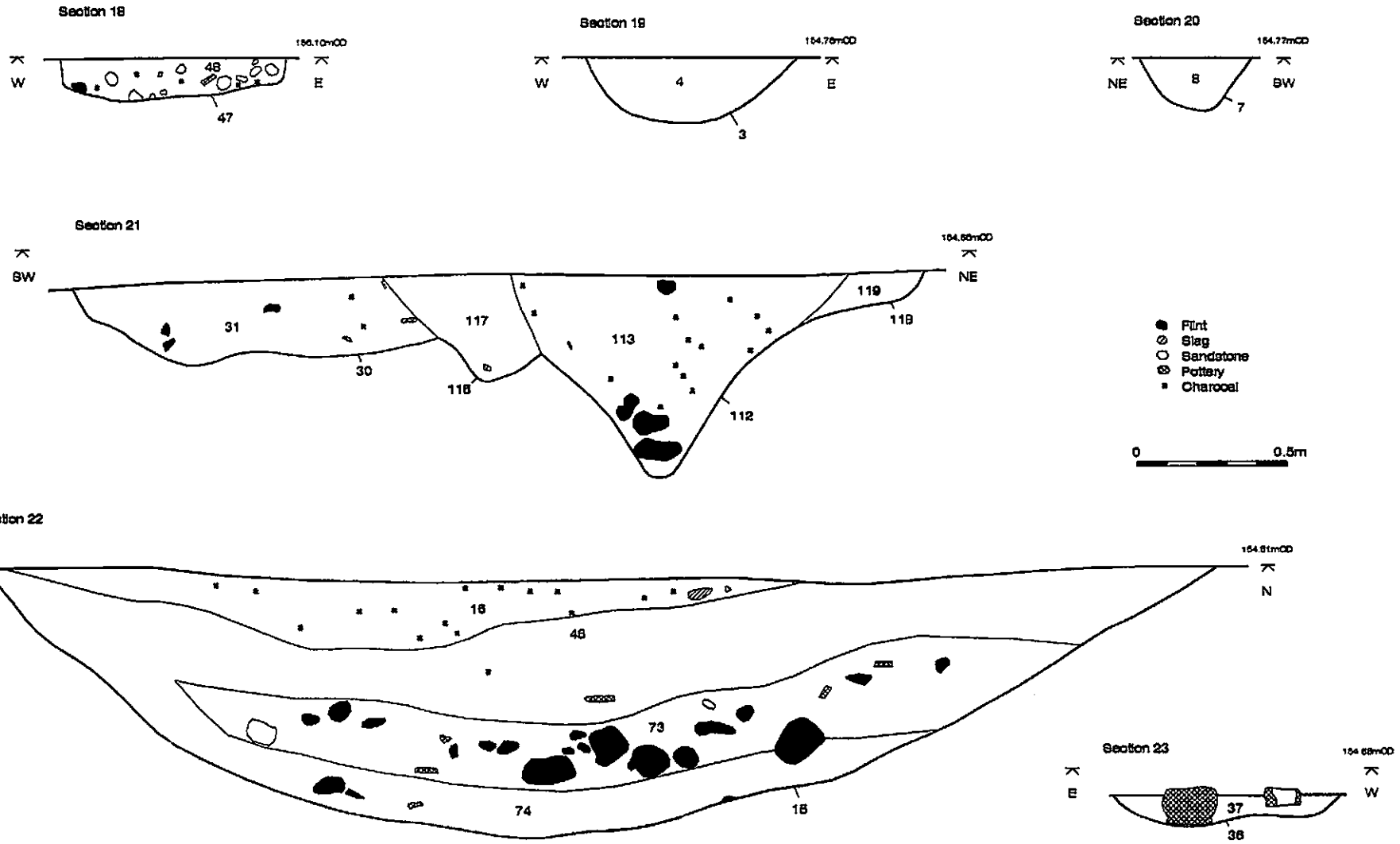

Section 18
156.10mOD
W
E
48
47
Section 19
154.76mOD
W
E
4
3
Section 20
154.77mOD
NE
SW
8
7
Section 21
154.66mOD
SW
NE
31
30
117
116
113
112
119
118
Flint
Slag
Sandstone
Pottery
Charcoal
0
0.5m
Section 22
154.61mOD
S
N
16
46
73
74
15
Section 23
154.68mOD
E
W
37
36

Fig. 12

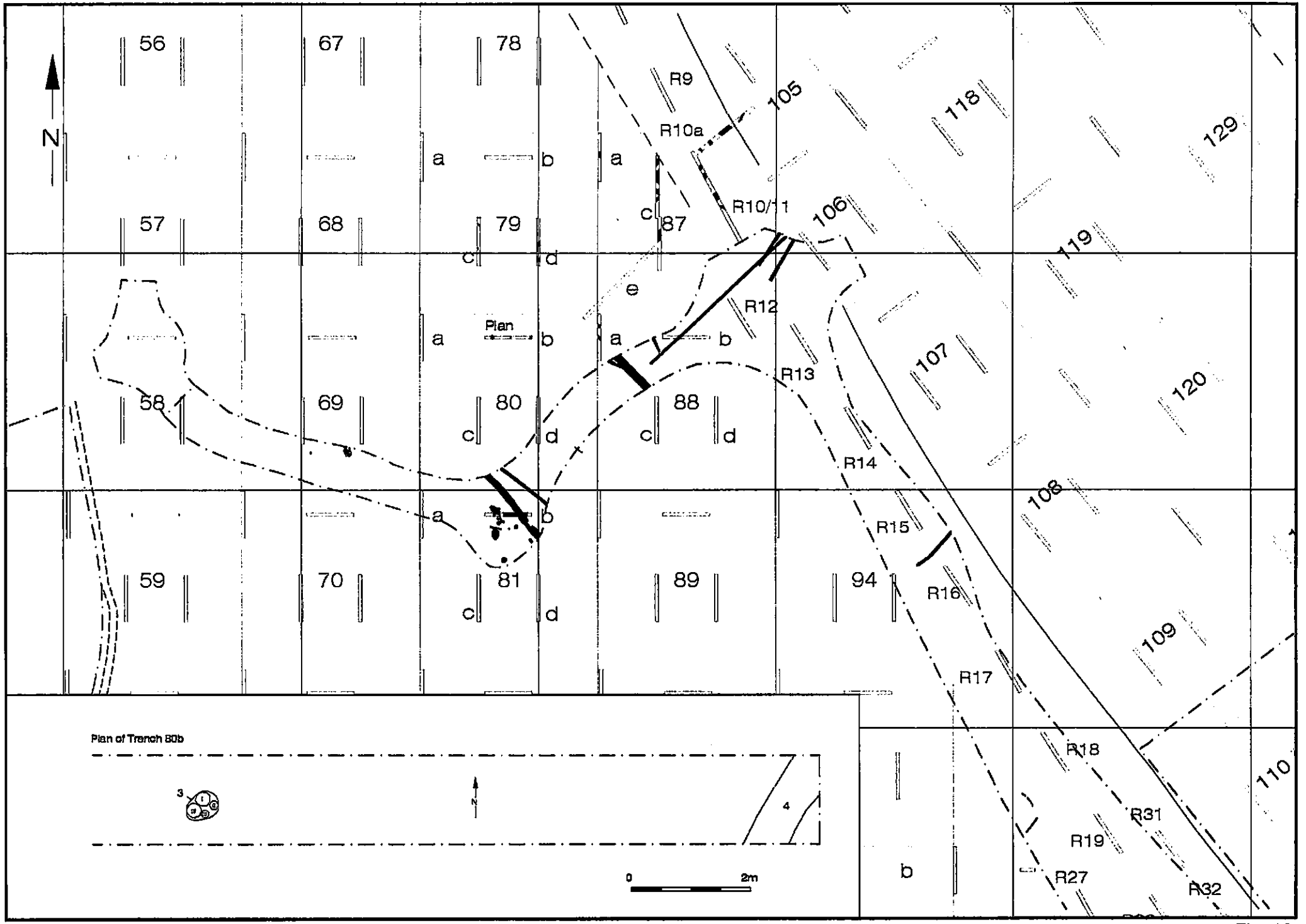

N
56
67
78
R9
105
118
129
R10a
a
b
a
57
68
79
c
87
R10/11
106
c
d
119
e
R12
Plan
a
b
a
b
58
69
80
88
R13
107
120
c
d
c
d
R14
a
b
108
R15
59
70
81
89
94
R16
c
d
109
R17
Plan of Trench 80b
3
4
N
R18
110
R31
R19
b
R27
R32
0
2m

Fig. 13

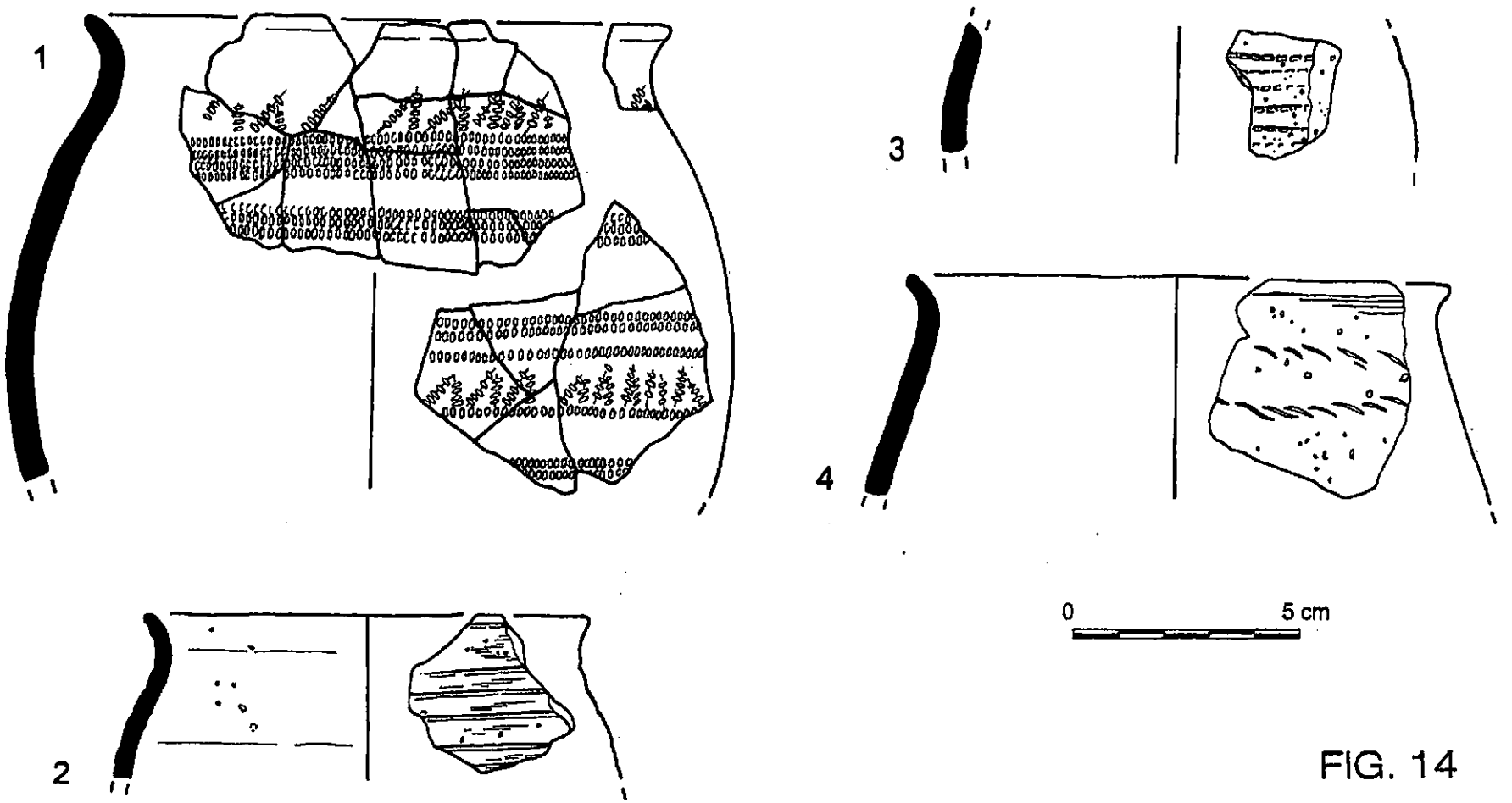


FIG. 14

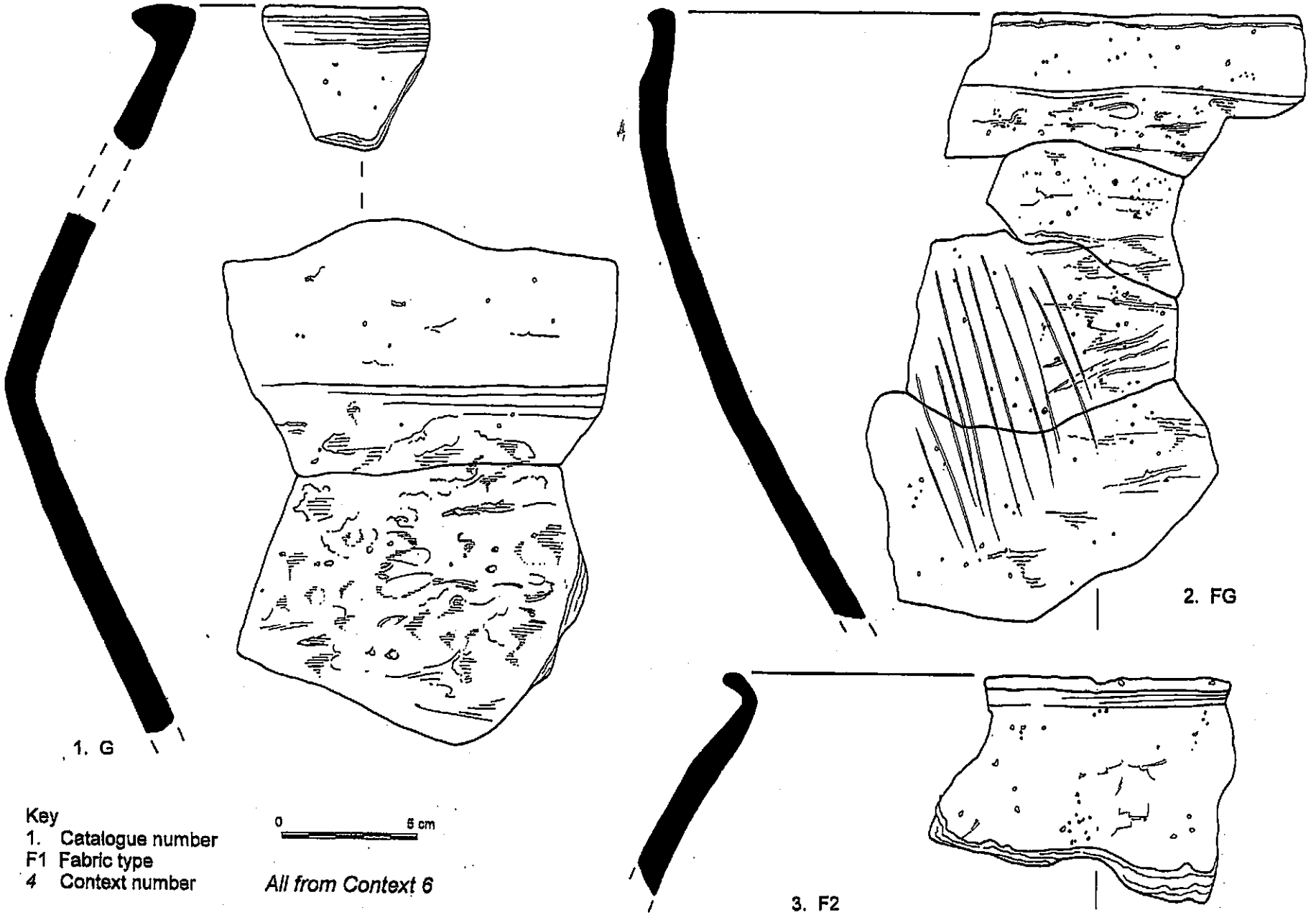
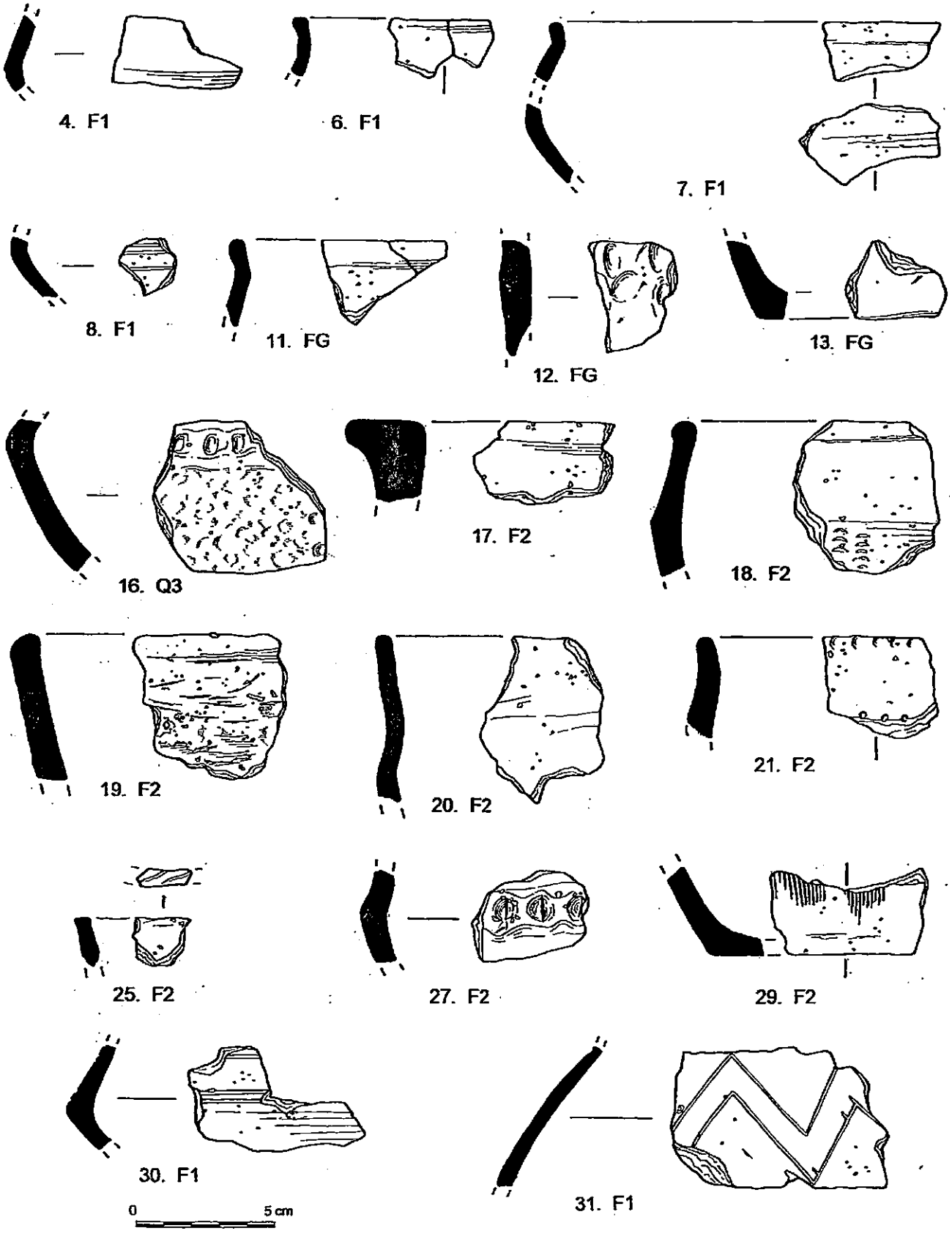

1. G
2. FG
3. F2
Key
1. Catalogue number
F1 Fabric type
4 Context number
0
5 cm
All from Context 6

FIG. 15



All from Context 10

FIG. 16

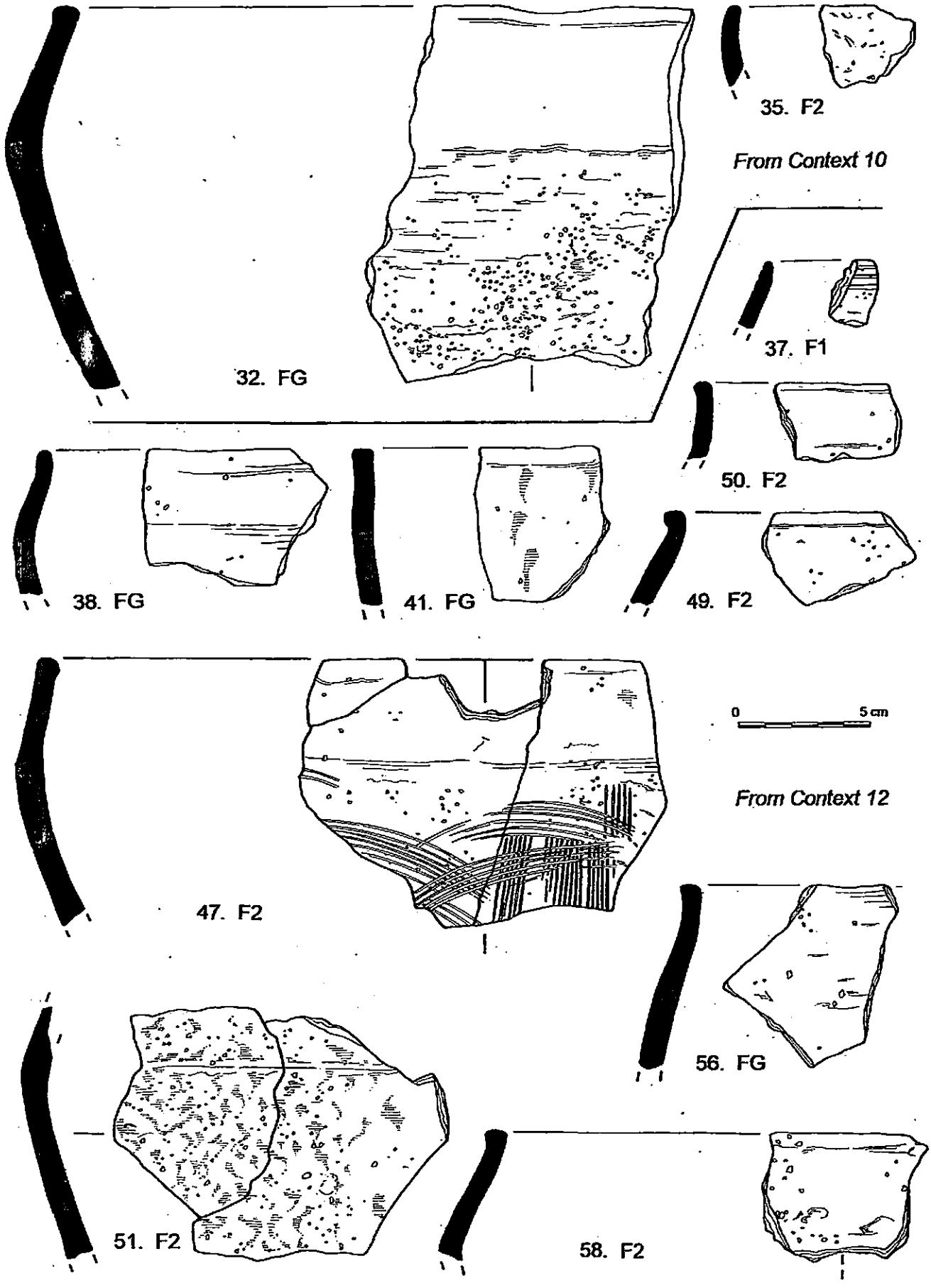

35. F2
From Context 10
32. FG
37. F1
50. F2
38. FG
41. FG
49. F2
0
5 cm
From Context 12
47. F2
56. FG
51. F2
58. F2

FIG. 17

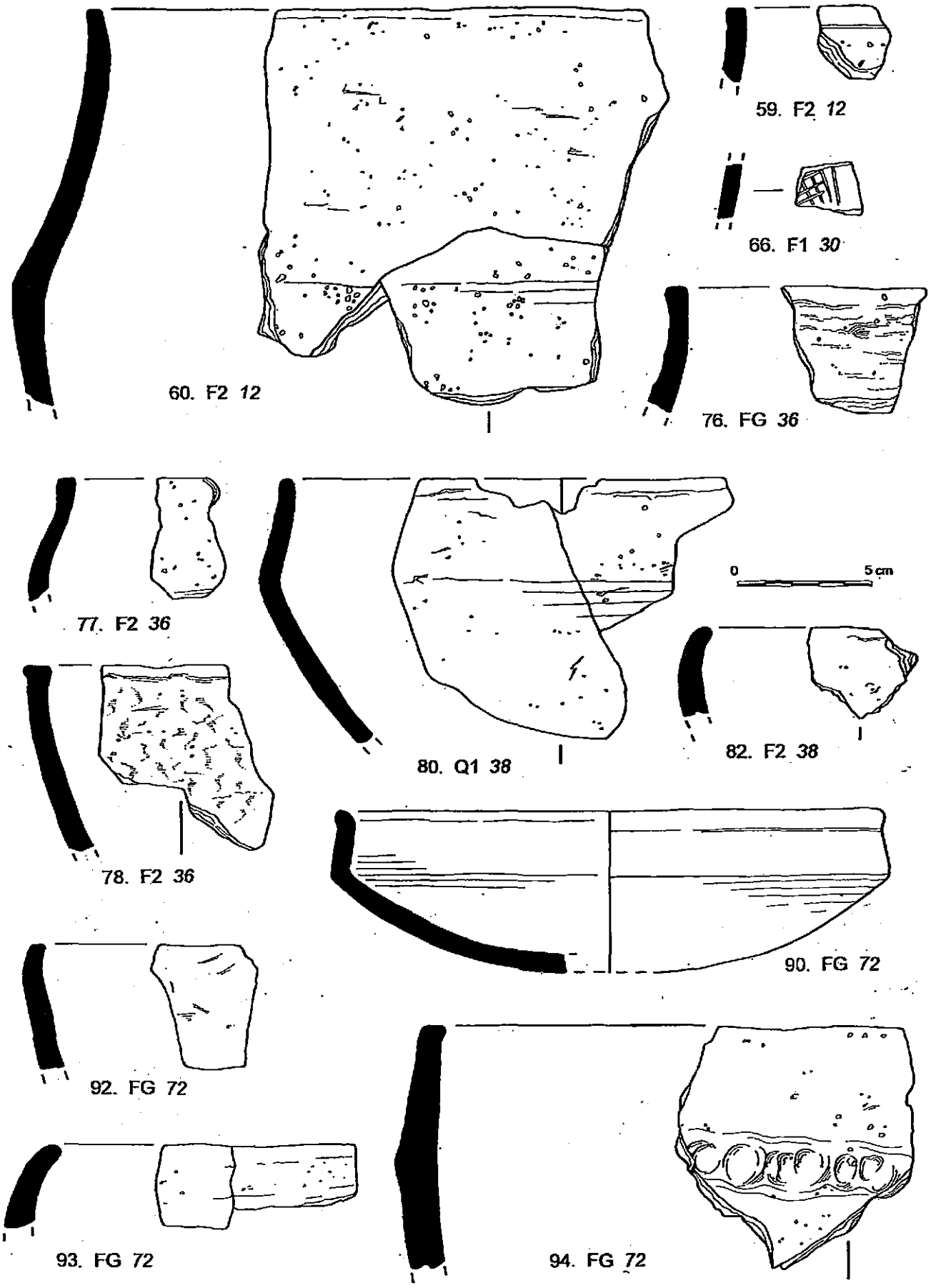

59. F2 12
66. F1 30
60. F2 12
76. FG 36
77. F2 36
0
5 cm
80. Q1 38
82. F2 38
78. F2 36
90. FG 72
92. FG 72
93. FG 72
94. FG 72

FIG. 18

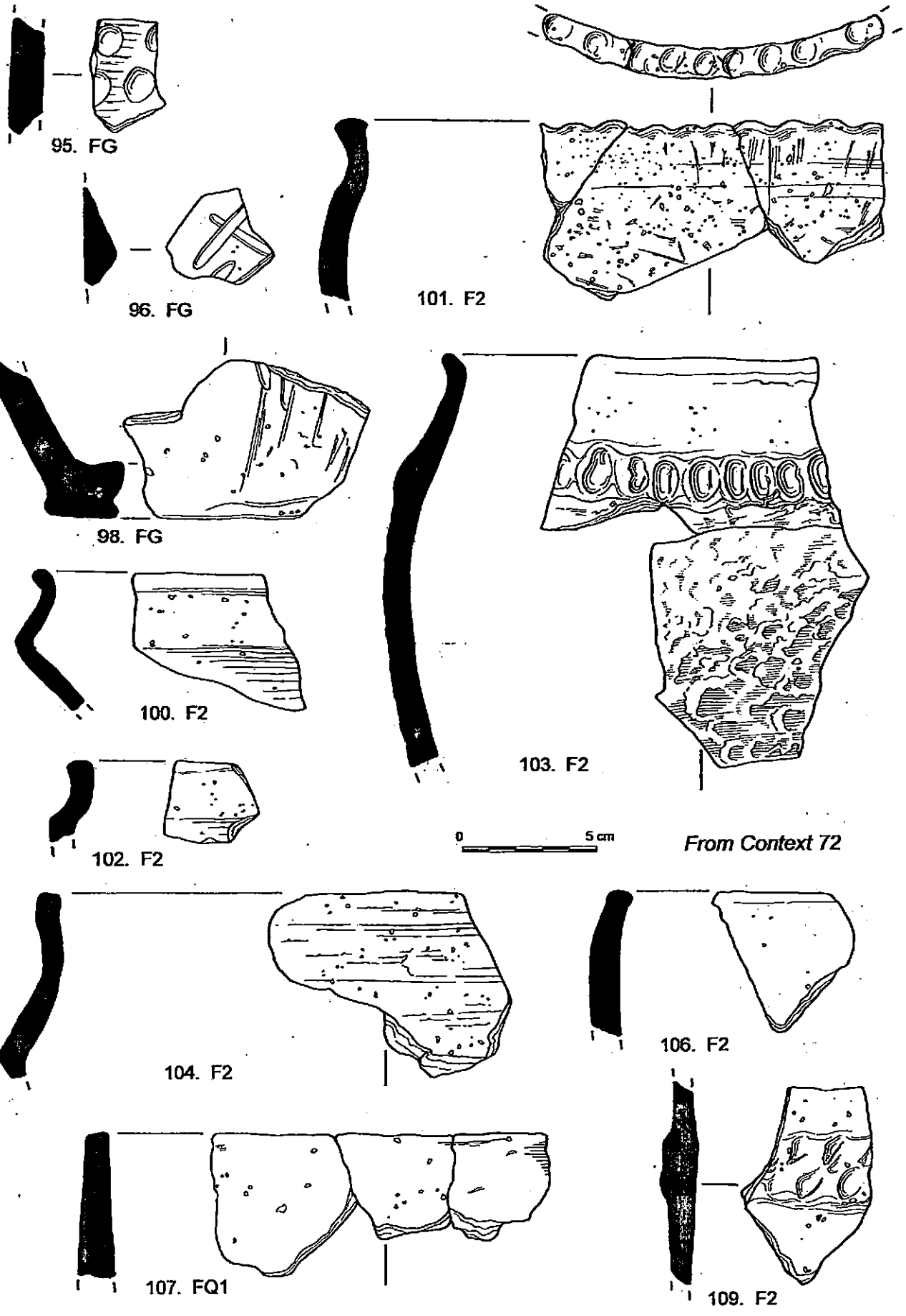

95. FG
96. FG
101. F2
98. FG
100. F2
103. F2
102. F2
0
5 cm
From Context 72
104. F2
106. F2
107. FQ1
109. F2

FIG. 19

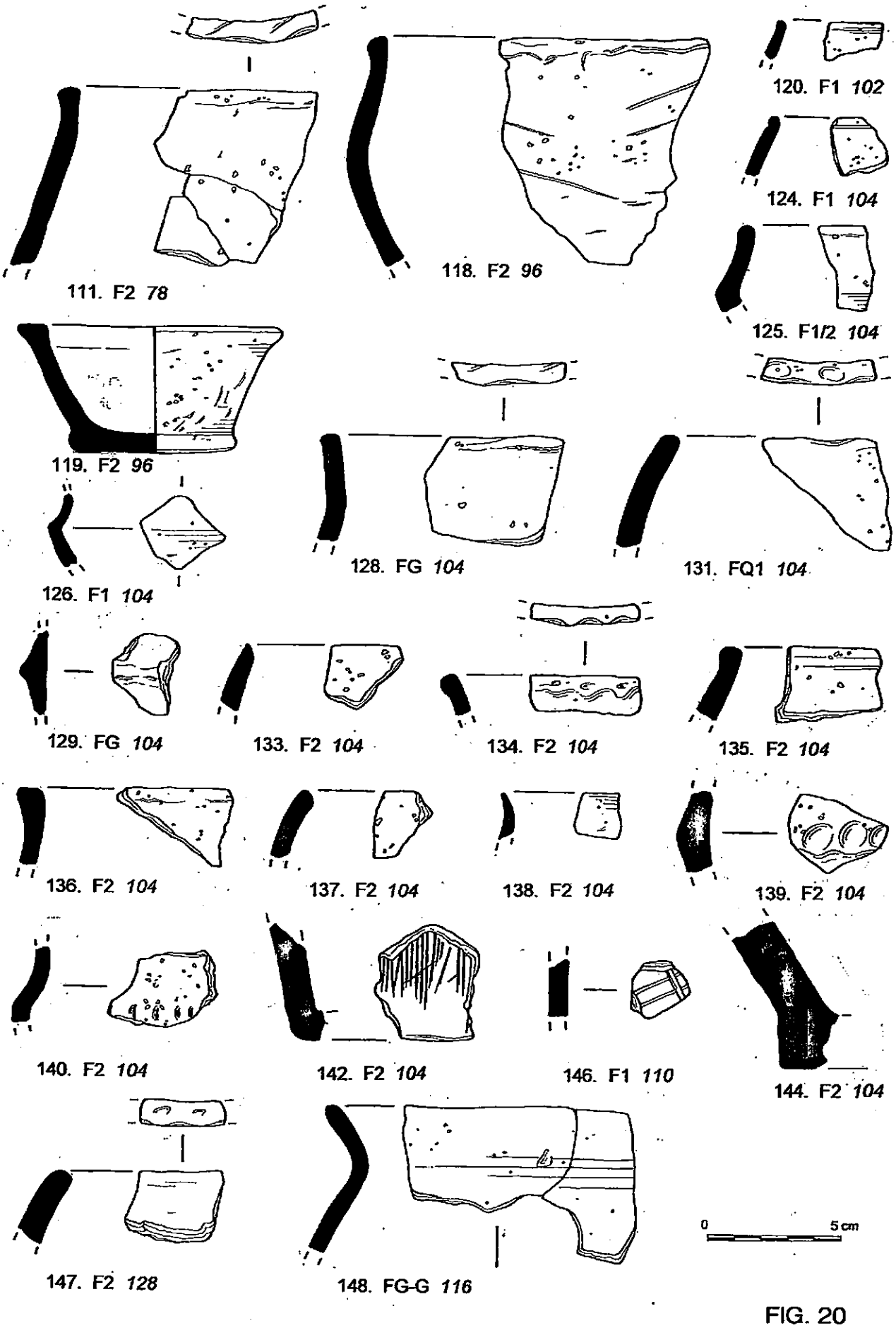

111. F2 78
118. F2 96
120. F1 102
124. F1 104
125. F1/2 104
119. F2 96
126. F1 104
128. FG 104
131. FQ1 104
129. FG 104
133. F2 104
134. F2 104
135. F2 104
136. F2 104
137. F2 104
138. F2 104
139. F2 104
140. F2 104
142. F2 104
146. F1 110
144. F2 104
147. F2 128
148. FG-G 116
0
5 cm

FIG. 20

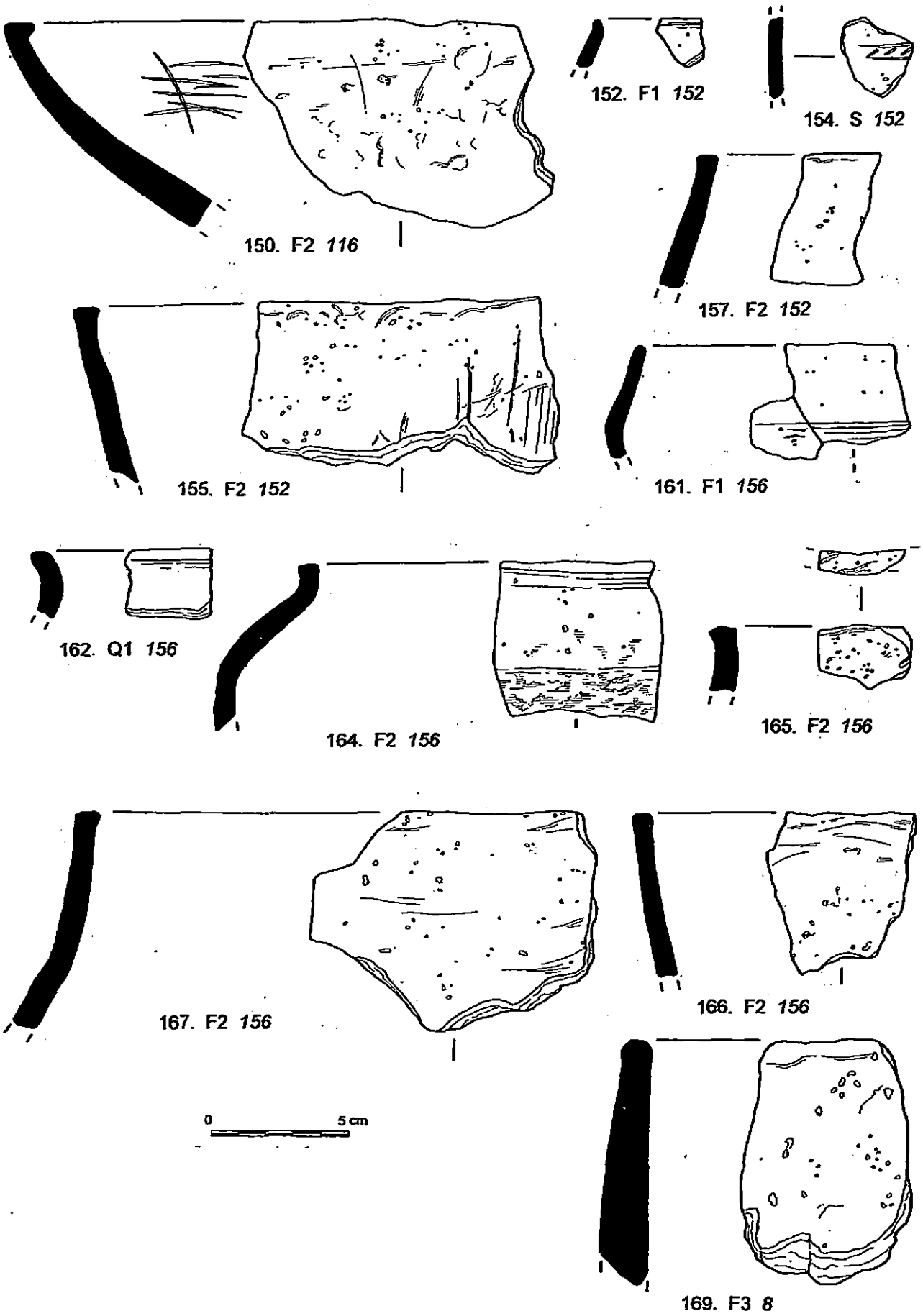
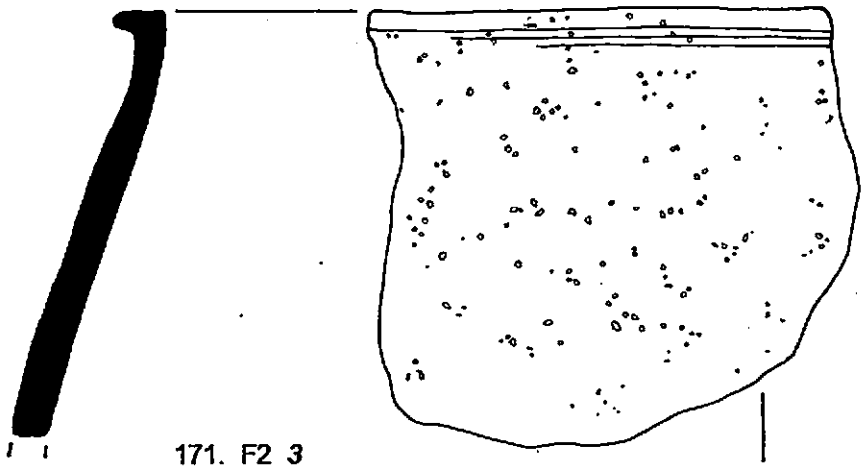
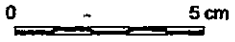
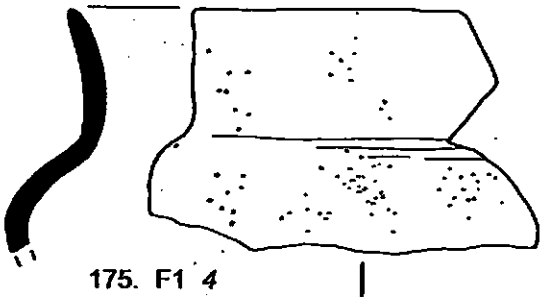

150. F2 116
152. F1 152
154. S 152
157. F2 152
155. F2 152
161. F1 156
162. Q1 156
164. F2 156
165. F2 156
167. F2 156
166. F2 156
0
5 cm
169. F3 8

FIG. 21



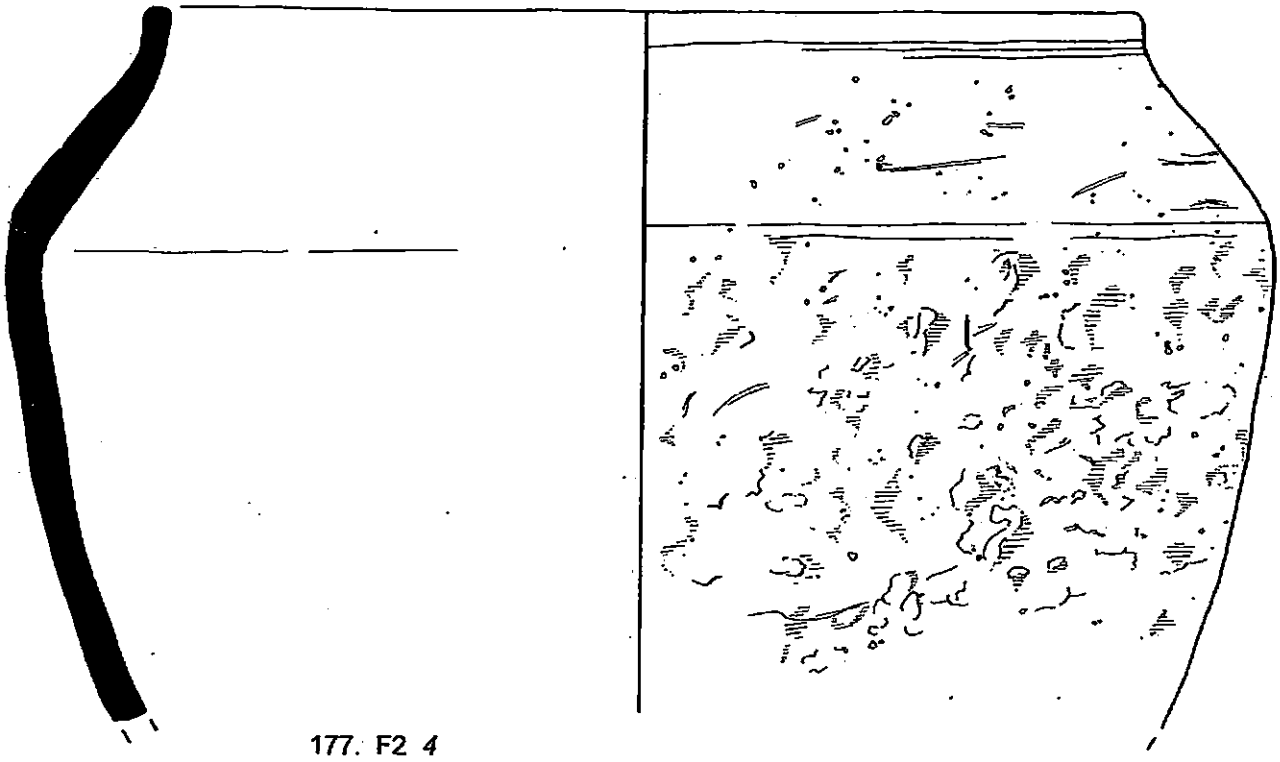
171. F2 3





175. F1 4

176. F1 4



177. F2 4

FIG. 22

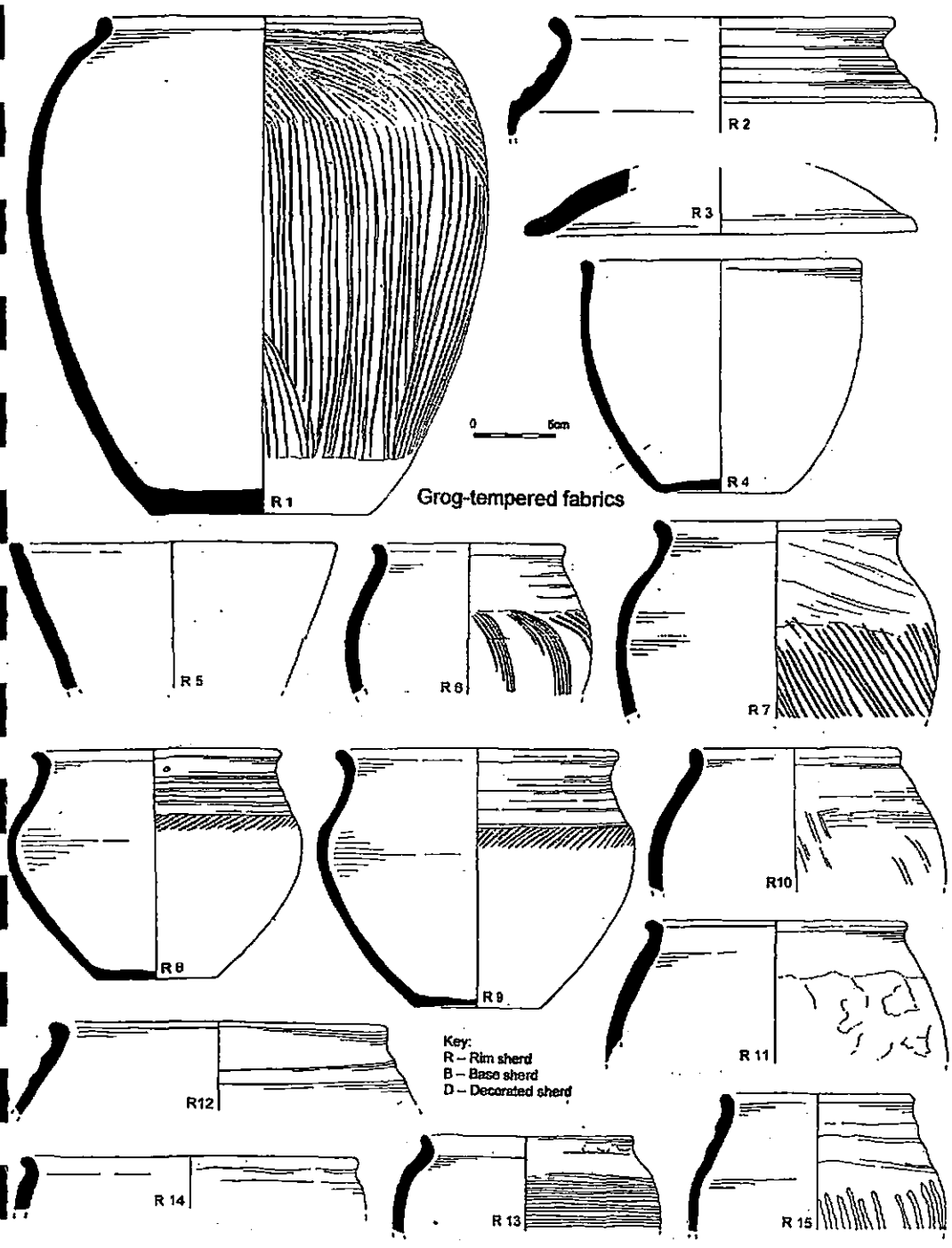

R 1
R 2
R 3
R 4
0
5cm
Grog-tempered fabrics
R 5
R 6
R 7
R 8
R 9
R10
R 11
R12
Key:
R – Rim sherd
B – Base sherd
D – Decorated sherd
R 14
R 13
R 15

FIG. 23

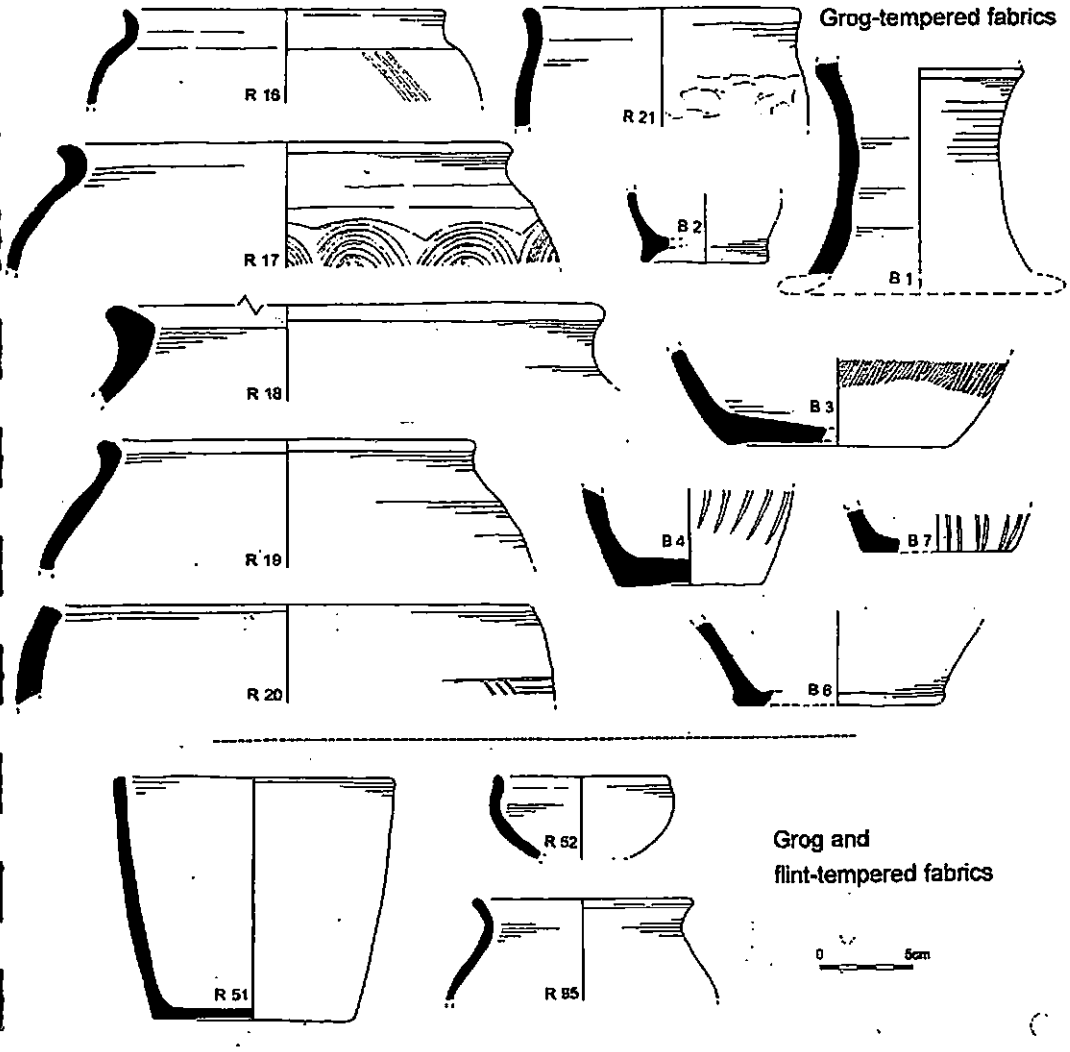

Grog-tempered fabrics
R 16
R 21
R 17
B 2
B 1
R 18
B 3
R 19
B 4
B 7
R 20
B 6
R 52
Grog and
flint-tempered fabrics
R 51
R 85
0
5cm

FIG. 24

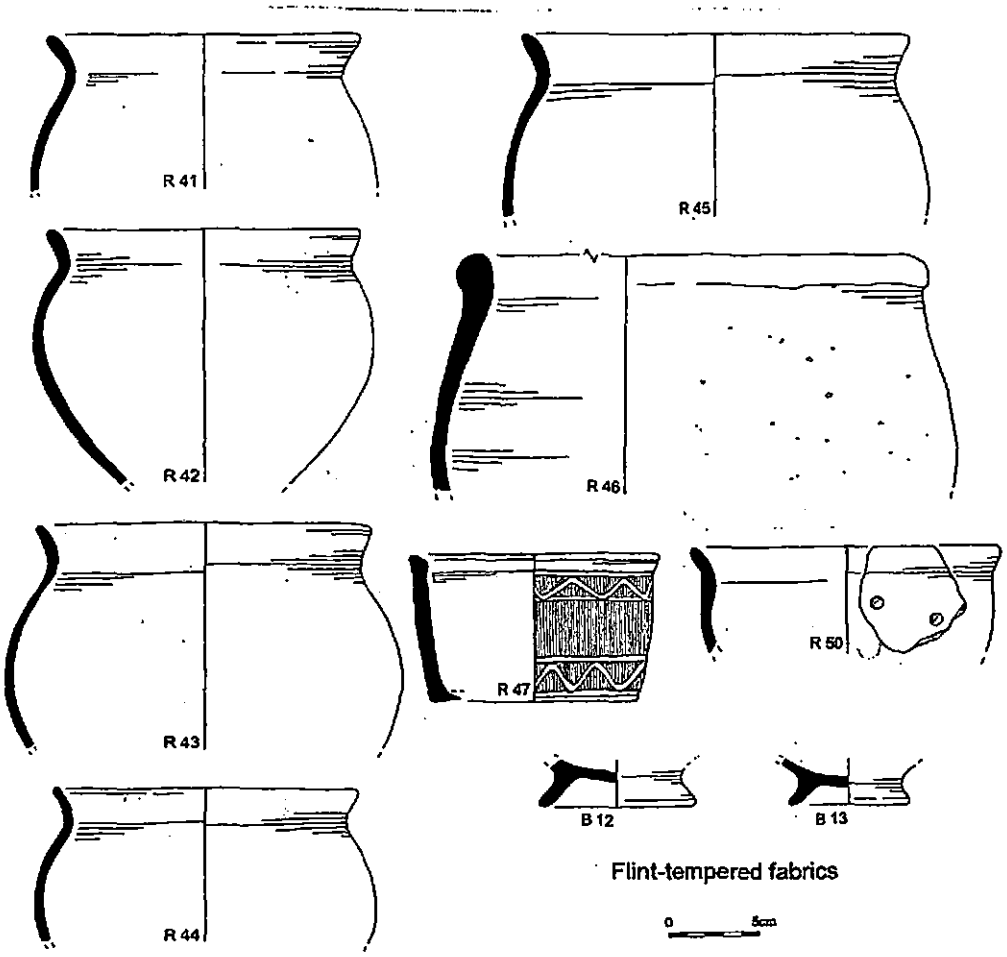

R 41
R 45
R 42
R 46
R 43
R 47
R 50
B 12
B 13
R 44
Flint-tempered fabrics
0
5cm

FIG. 25

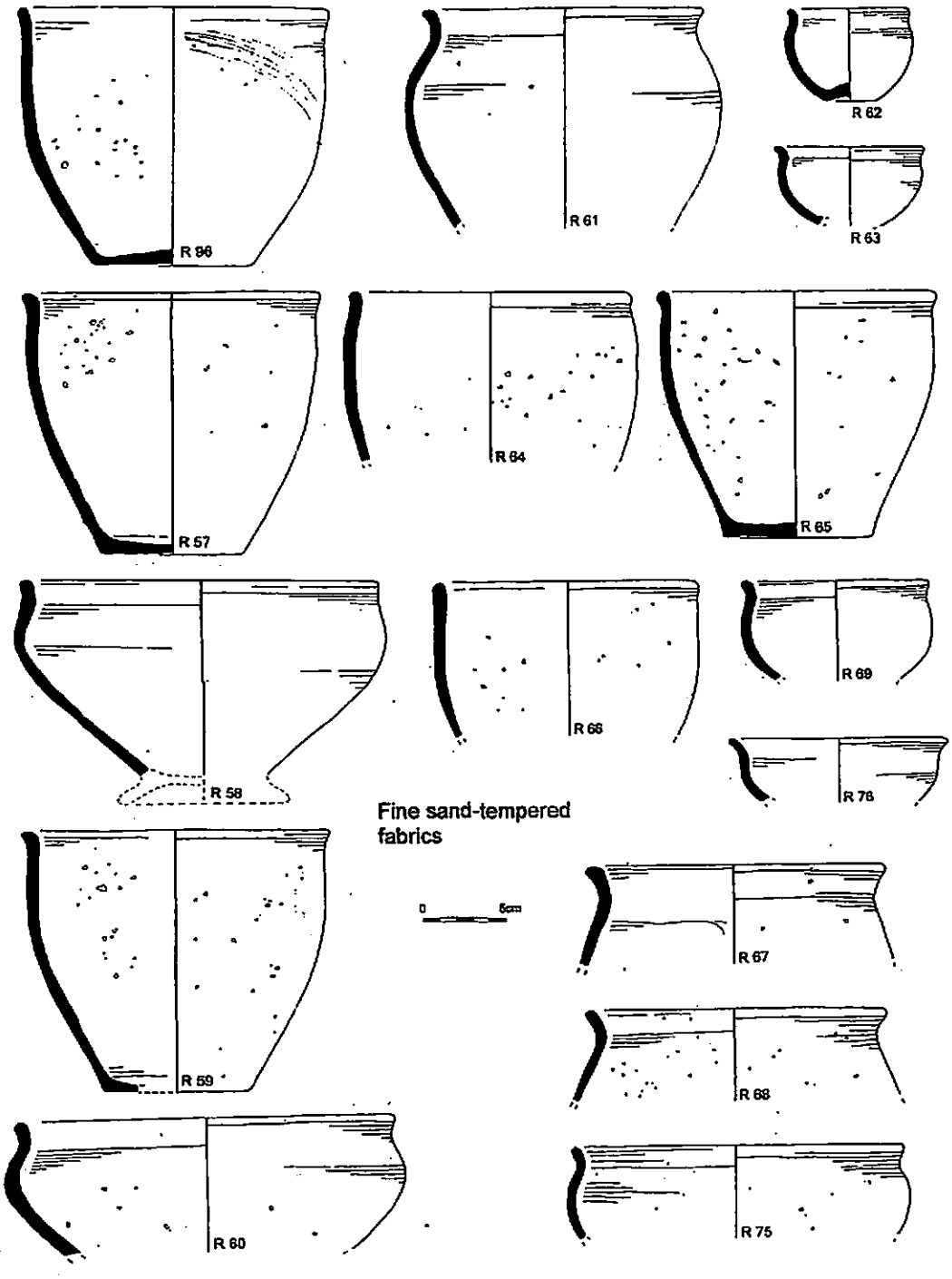
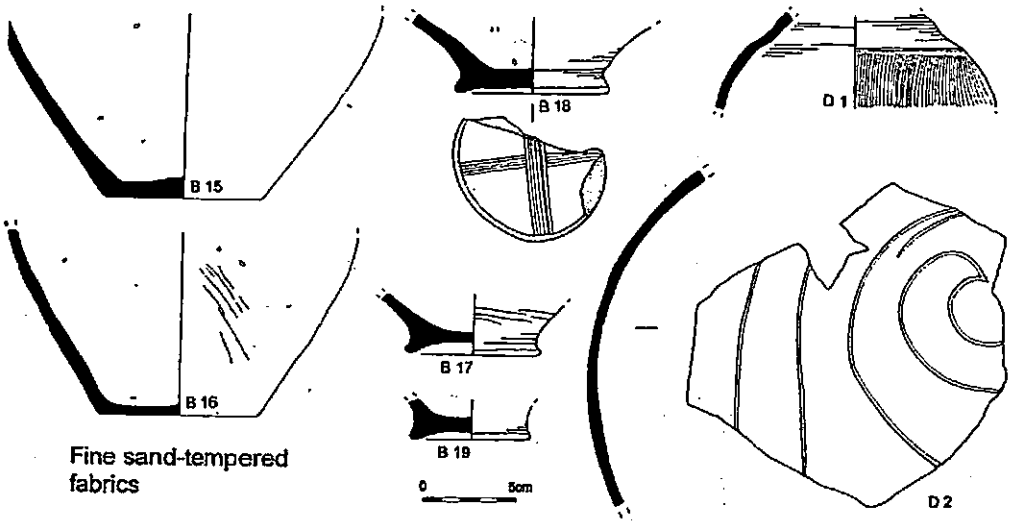

R 56
R 61
R 62
R 63
R 57
R 64
R 65
R 58
R 66
R 69
R 76
Fine sand-tempered fabrics
0 5cm
R 59
R 67
R 68
R 60
R 75

FIG. 26



Fine sand-tempered fabrics

FIG. 27

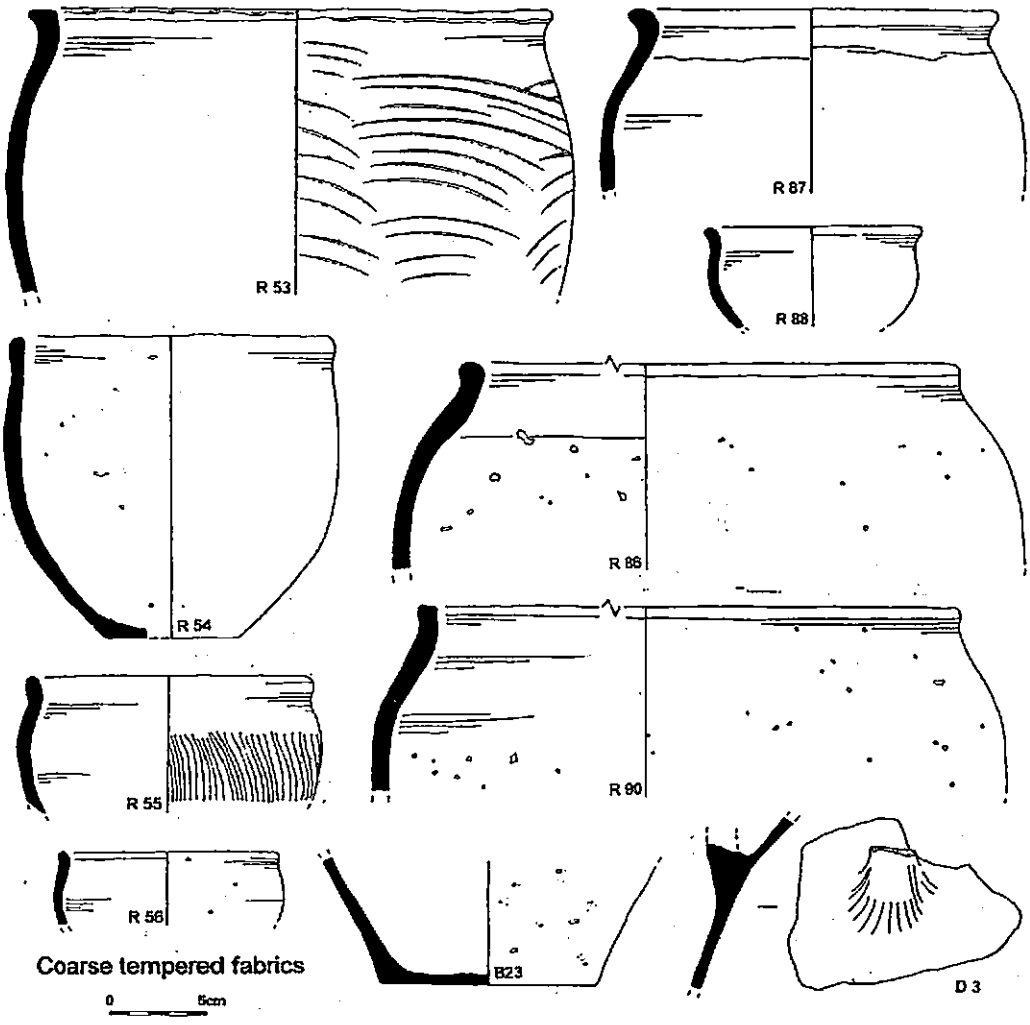
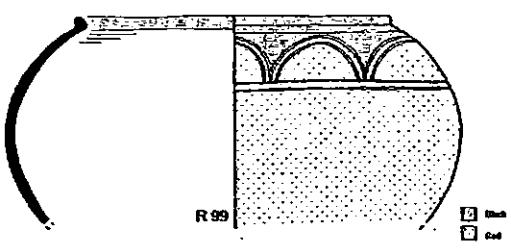
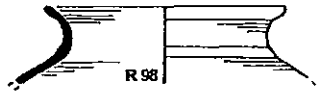
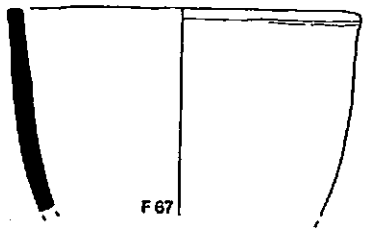
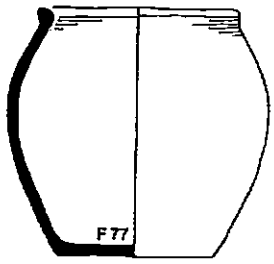

R 53
R 87
R 88
R 54
R 88
R 55
R 90
R 56
Coarse tempered fabrics
0
5cm
B23
D 3

FIG. 28









Other fabrics

0 5cm

FIG. 29

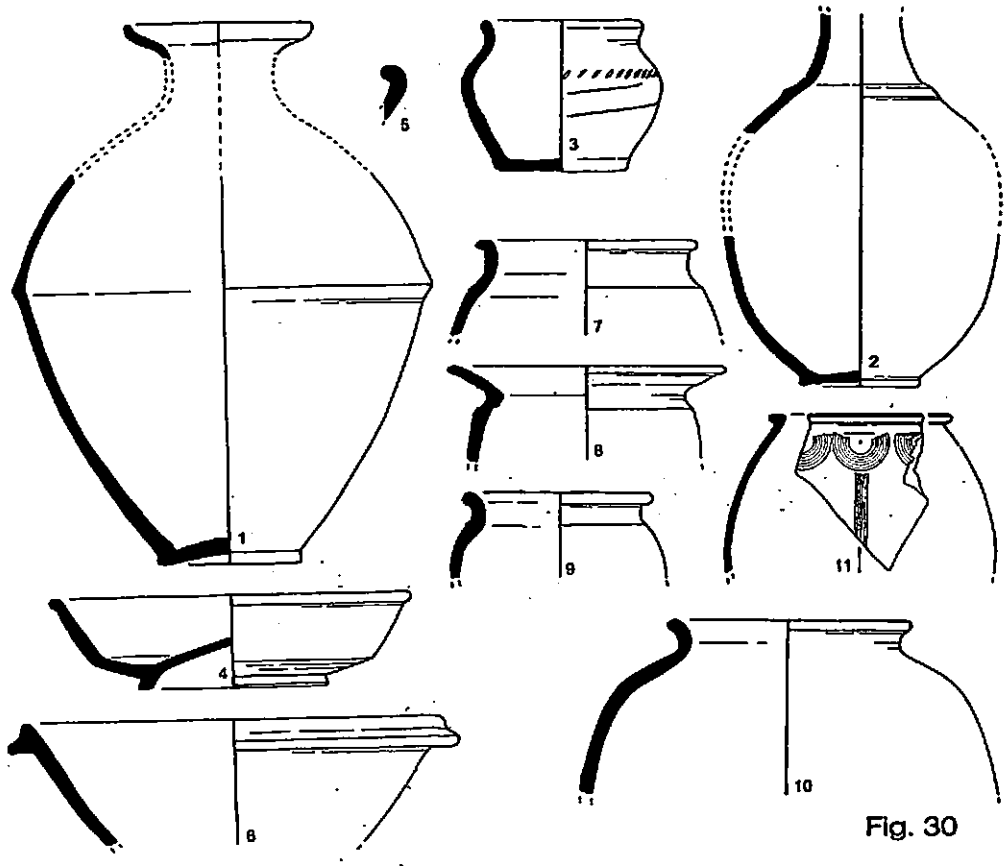
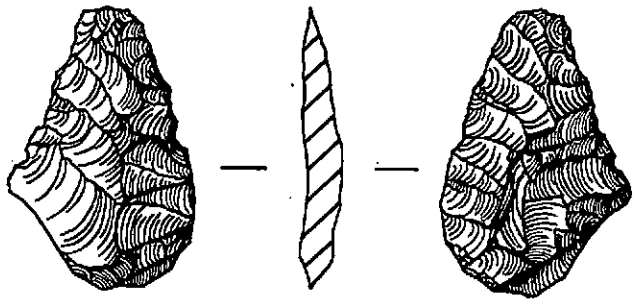
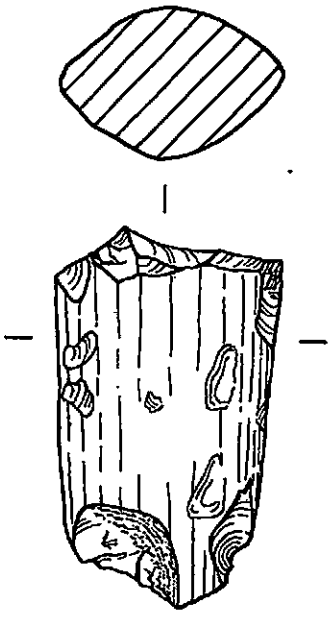


Fig. 30

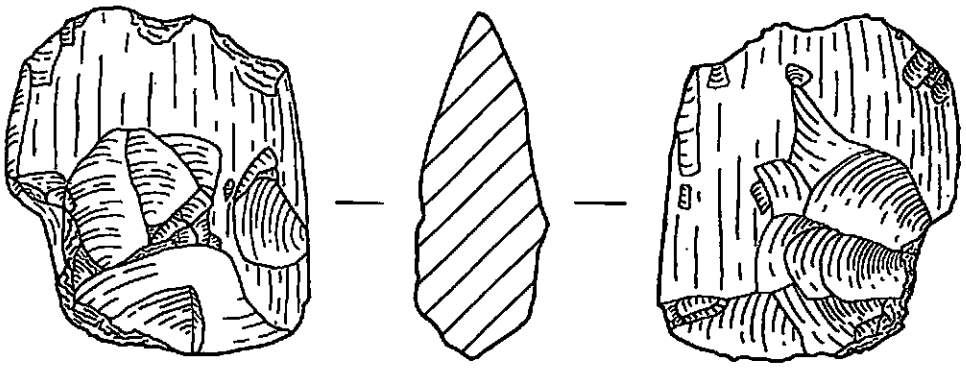


1

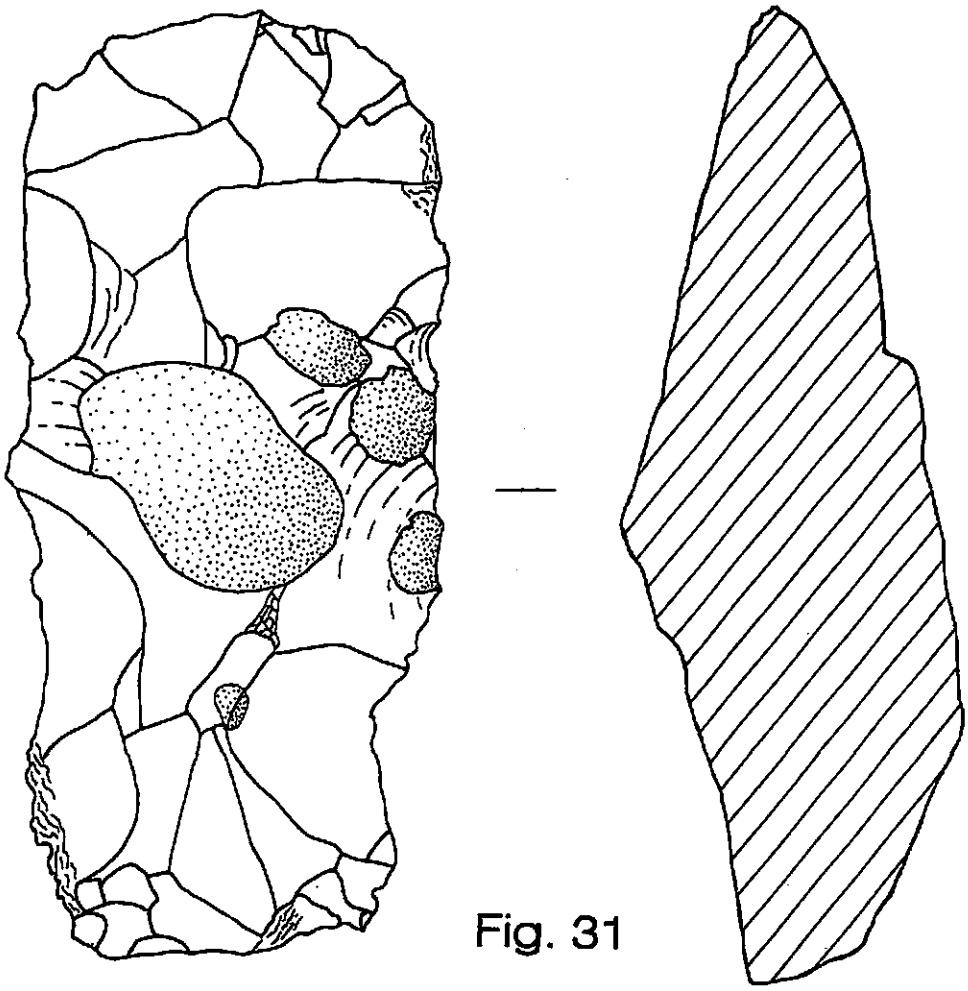
0 3cm



2



3



4

0 5cm

Fig. 31

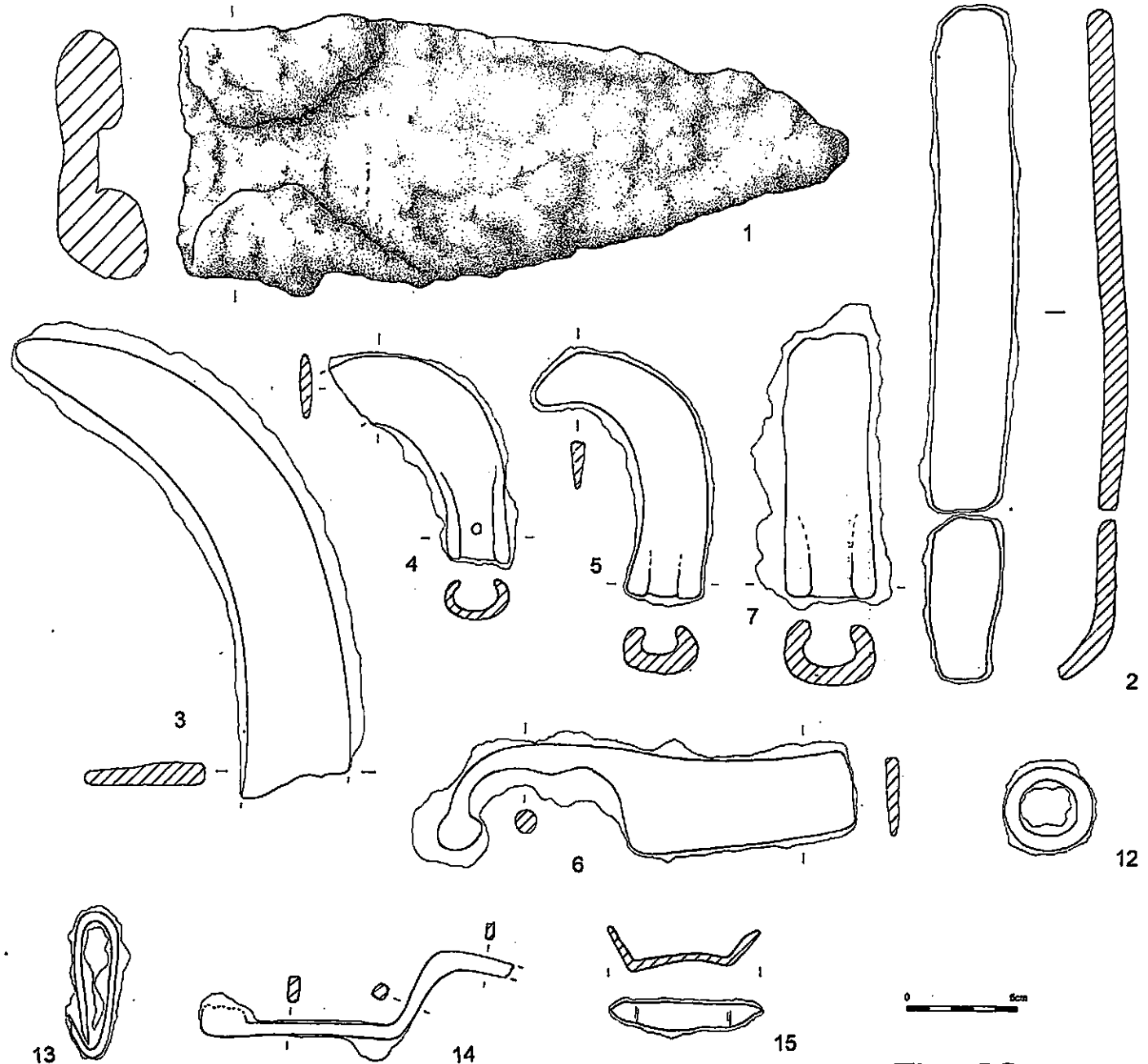


Fig. 32

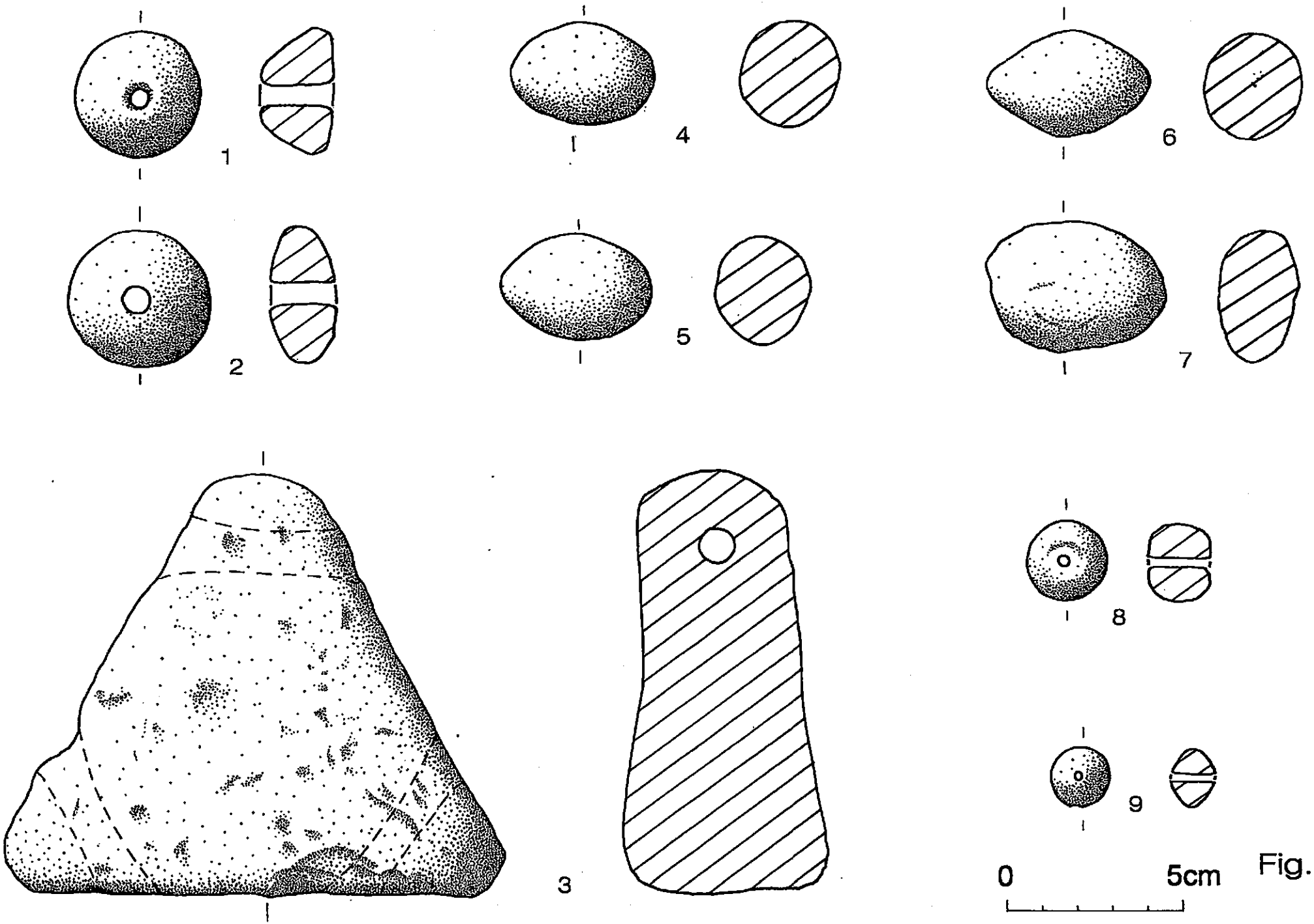
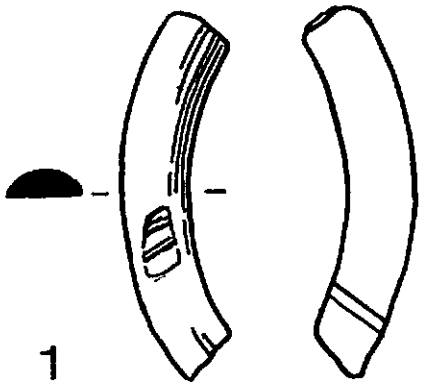
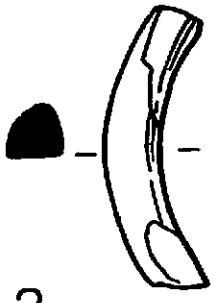


Fig. 33

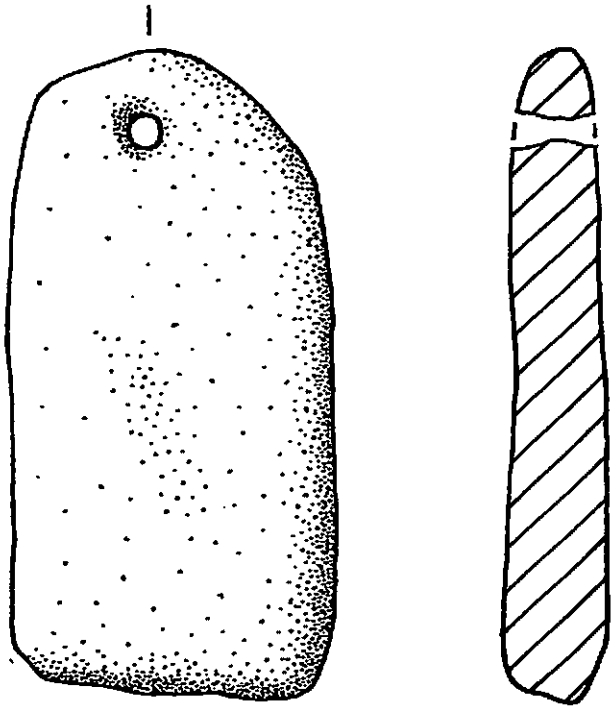


1



2

0 5cm



3

Fig. 34