

## CERAMICS

### MOLAS: 330 Zone 1

#### PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN POTTERY

The assemblage from ARC 330 98 in the area of Zone 1 totalled 1383 sherds (5681g). Of these 4 sherds (50g) are of prehistoric date, whilst the remainder is early Roman (1359 sherds/5509g). Four possible Beaker sherds were recovered with Late Iron Age – Early Roman material from the fill of a boundary ditch. The sherds are abraded and clearly residual.

#### POST-ROMAN POTTERY

Two sherds were recovered (total 29g). One is from a post-medieval redware dish, the other from the base of a small flower pot in a finer redware fabric (ARC 330 98). No medieval or later pottery was found on the excavation of ARC WHR 99.

### MOLAS: 330 Zone 2

A total assemblage of 522 sherds was recovered from the area of Zone 2. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from ditches and an oven in the area of Station Road (ARC SSR 99) and dates to the late Iron Age/early Roman period. There is also a smaller quantity of later prehistoric flint-tempered pottery, although some of this is residual in later features. A smaller quantity of pottery was recovered from ARC 330 98. The quantities breakdown as follows:

#### PREHISTORIC POTTERY

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

#### ROMAN POTTERY

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

### MOLAS: 330 Zone 3

#### PREHISTORIC POTTERY

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

### LATE IRON AGE / ROMAN POTTERY

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

### POST ROMAN POTTERY

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

The pottery from ARC WNB 98 comprises 433 sherds of medieval pottery (total weight 4.949 Kg) from 46 contexts; only two sherds are of post-medieval date (weight 80g), while one is of Saxon grass-tempered ware. The largest context group is from [118] (118 sherds from up to 63 pots). Contexts [319] and [885] contain 51 and 21 sherds from 27 and 7 pots respectively, but most contexts contain less than ten sherds; contexts [819] and [956] appear numerically high, but in both cases the sherds are all from the same pot. After sorting and reboxing the pottery fills 2 full standard Museum of London shoe boxes (465 x 185 x 130mm).

### **MOLAS: 330 Zone 4**

### PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN POTTERY

From the area of ARC 330 98 the total assemblage of prehistoric and Roman material was 2345 sherds (33641g). This breaks down to 1773 sherds (26039g) of prehistoric date and 572 sherds (7602g) of Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British and Roman date. Only seven sherds were recovered from the area of ARC CRS 98, which are probably later prehistoric in date.

### POST-ROMAN POTTERY

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

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

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

### **MOLAS: 330 Zone 5**

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

The pottery is predominately middle and late Bronze Age in date, although some has been recorded as indeterminate later Bronze Age and more general indeterminate later prehistoric. All of the pottery of this date is flint-tempered and differentiation has been based on wall thickness and inclusion size in the absence of diagnostic featured sherds. Clearly different from this material, are a group of sherds with a grog-tempered/clay pellet fabric, which may derive from an early Bronze Age Collared Urn or similar vessel type.

### **MOLAS: 330 Zone 6**

The Iron Age and Roman assemblage totalled 261 sherds (6777g). Of these only five are Roman, or of probable Roman date. The remainder are later prehistoric, predominately Early Iron Age in date, although one context [114] contains a sherd more characteristic of the Mid to Late Iron Age period.

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

### **MOLAS: Parsonage Farm**

#### **PREHISTORIC POTTERY**

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

#### **MEDIEVAL POTTERY**

Including sieved material, a total of 3,949 sherds of medieval pottery was recovered from 172 contexts (total weight 59.438 Kg). Only seven sherds are of post-medieval date (weight 16g). After sorting and reboxing the pottery fills 26 standard boxes. In all 25 different medieval fabrics were identified, but the assemblage is overwhelmingly dominated by the local Ashford-type ware (Grove and Warhust 1952). The most common type, which contains abundant fossil shell (fabric EM.M5), amounts to c 80% of the total medieval assemblage by sherd count. All other fabrics are very much in the minority.

Over 80% of the assemblage comprises locally made jars and cooking pots; several of these have applied strips or dimples around the shoulder. Locally made jugs and dishes are also well represented; many have incised decoration. Also present are up to five cauldrons, a number of curfews, dishes and spouted bowls and a dripping dish. Several of these are decorated with incised lines or thumbing.

Almost all contexts are dated to after 1125, but four are broadly dated to 1075-1225/1350. Some finds from the evaluation and a few sherds from other contexts also

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

### **CAT: ARC MSH98**

#### PREHISTORIC POTTERY

The excavation produced ten sherds of fairly abraded, flint-tempered prehistoric pottery. The sherds are small and most are residual in early medieval and later phases. One sherd may be from a later Neolithic Peterborough Ware bowl, a possibility marginally supported by the recovery of a residual Neolithic arrowhead, but it could equally well be later prehistoric. Another is probably of Late Bronze/Early Iron Age date; the remainder lack diagnostic characteristics and can only be placed within the broad time frame c.1500-25 BC. A total of 10 sherds, weighing 37g, was recorded.

#### LATE IRON AGE AND ROMAN POTTERY

The site produced eleven sherds of abraded Late Iron Age to Roman pottery, all residual in late Anglo-Saxon and medieval contexts. The pottery has a maximum date range of c. 75 BC to c. AD 400 or later, although none of it need be earlier than the late first century in date. No diagnostic sherds are present. Eleven sherds (116g) were examined. They include six sherds in late pre-Roman Iron Age fabrics (B2 and B2.1), three of Roman date and two (LR5 and LR10) which are late Roman.

#### POST-ROMAN POTTERY

In total, 272 post-Roman sherds (3.101kg) were recovered by hand excavation. The bulk of this material belongs to the early medieval period, although there are a few sherds of early Anglo-Saxon date and small quantities of material from the middle and late Anglo-Saxon, late medieval and post-medieval periods. The ceramics have been identified by fabric and consist largely of local shelly and shelly-sandy wares together with some Canterbury sandy wares.

### **CAT: ARC WGC 98**

#### PREHISTORIC

A total of 211 sherds of prehistoric ceramics, weighing 1.770kg, were recorded. There are two grog-tempered sherds of earlier prehistoric date, one representing a possible rusticated beaker, the other a rim from a probable Middle Bronze Age food vessel.

#### ROMAN

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

#### MEDIEVAL

A modest assemblage of 647 post-Roman sherds was recovered by hand from pits which contained anything up to 123 sherds.

## **WESSEX: HOL 99**

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

The earliest pottery recovered comprises 13 grog-tempered sherds from a single context, identified on the basis of fabric and decoration as a late Beaker form. Twelve flint-tempered sherds have been identified as of Middle/Late Bronze Age date on the basis of fabric type; in the absence of diagnostic material only a broad dating has been attempted at this stage. Eleven sherds in non-distinctive sandy or sparsely flint-gritted fabrics are likely to date within the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC (Iron Age). Seven grog-tempered sherds are attributed to the Late Iron Age or early Roman period; whether pre- or post-Conquest is uncertain.

Of the remaining sherds, 10 are dated as Romano-British; these consist entirely of coarsewares. On the basis of fabric and manufacture this small group is unlikely to date later than the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Six sandy and 18 shelly sherds are medieval (12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> century). The post-medieval pottery (14 sherds) includes red earthenwares and one modern industrial ware.

## **WESSEX: LSF99**

In total, 2361 sherds of pottery were recovered during the fieldwork.

The pottery assemblage (2559 sherds; 19,904g) includes material of early prehistoric, later prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date. Eight sherds (all very small and abraded) remain undated.

Ten sherds (26g) are dated to the Middle Neolithic period (two from post-hole **2505**, eight from vessel-hole **2507**). All are in a coarse, flint-tempered fabric, and could conceivably derive from one vessel. Diagnostic sherds (rim and decorated body sherds) are characteristic of Mortlake style Peterborough ware.

Five sherds from pit/hollow **2214** (25g) have been identified as Early/Middle Bronze Age on the basis of fabric type (coarse grog-tempered) and decoration (one with possible fingertip impressions, one with incised chevrons), although ceramic tradition is uncertain.

The bulk of the assemblage, however (2352 sherds; 18,696g), comprises sherds in flint-tempered, sandy (some sandy/sandstone) and grog-tempered fabrics which have a broad potential date range from Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age. Most of these are coarsewares, although a small but significant proportion can be defined as 'finewares', a few of which show traces of red-finishing.

## **WESSEX: SALTWOOD**

### **PREHISTORIC POTTERY**

In total, 3281 sherds of pottery plus one complete vessel were recovered during the fieldwork events. The assemblage includes material of Early Neolithic (48 sherds), ?Middle Neolithic (4 sherds), ?Early/Middle Bronze Age (152 sherds + 1 complete vessel), and Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age (3002 sherds). A total of 75 sherds remain undated. Overall condition is fair to poor, with many sherds small and moderately or heavily abraded, and several burnt; this is reflected in the relatively high number of undated sherds. There are, however, three virtually complete vessels.

### **LATE IRON AGE / ROMANO BRITISH**

The excavation of the main Late Iron Age and Roman occupation area C15 at the western end of the site yielded 1,412 stratified sherds (21.506kg) of pottery from 137 contexts and 408 sherds (5.702kg) unstratified from the top-soil: a further 1,301 sherds (10.822kg) were residual in later contexts. Sieving of environmental samples produced a further 1,083 small fragments (2.398kg) of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery.

### **LATE ROMAN**

Of the 379 sherds, there is very little pottery (18 sherds) attributable to the late 4<sup>th</sup> century.

### **ANGLO-SAXON**

A moderate assemblage of 764 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery weighing 4.781kg was recovered during excavations at Saltwood. Twenty sherds can be placed in the Middle Saxon period, with the likelihood that they are of 7<sup>th</sup> or early 8<sup>th</sup> century date.

### **MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL**

This assemblage covers the period *c.* AD 1066 – 1900. A total of 409 post-Saxon sherds (weighing 4.269 kg) was recovered to the west, and 41 sherds (0.412 kg) recovered to the east of Stone Farm Bridleway.

## **WESSEX: SWR 99**

The small pottery assemblage (235 sherds, 1386g) includes material of Early Neolithic (maximum 45 sherds), Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware (maximum 42 sherds), undiagnostic Neolithic/Bronze Age (24 sherds), Early/Middle Bronze Age (6 sherds); Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury style (76 sherds), undiagnostic Middle/Late Bronze Age (15 sherds), Iron Age (3 sherds), medieval (7 sherds) and post-medieval date (17 sherds). Overall condition is fair to poor, with most sherds small and heavily abraded. A significant proportion of the assemblage comprises sherds in non-distinctive flint-tempered fabrics that cannot be attributed with certainty to ceramic tradition.