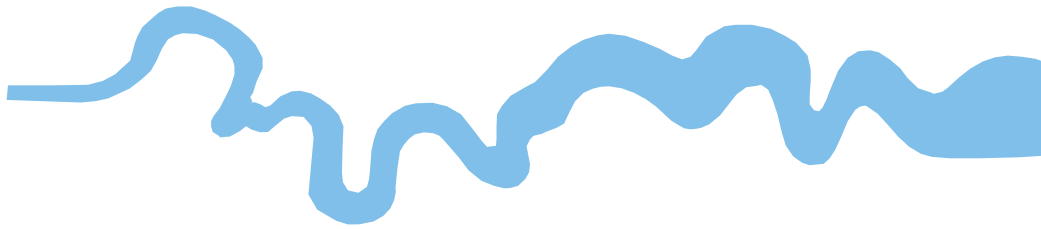


T V A S



SOUTH

**A Mesolithic flint scatter, Later Bronze Age occupation and
Middle Iron Age activity at Barty Farm, Bearsted, Kent**

Archaeological Excavation

by Odile Rouard

Site Code: BFK18/196

(TQ 8074 5567)

**A Mesolithic flint scatter, Later Bronze Age occupation
and Middle Iron Age activity at Barty Farm, Bearsted,
Kent**

**An Archaeological Excavation
for Dandara Ltd**

by Odile Rouard
TVAS South

Site Code BFK 18/196

October 2020

Summary

Site name: Barty Farm, Bearsted, Kent

Grid reference: TQ 8074 5567

Site activity: Excavation

Date and duration of project: 12th August - 19th November 2019

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Odile Rouard

Site code: BFK 18/196

Area of site: c. 3.8 ha

Summary of results: An archaeological excavation was carried out at over two areas in advance of a residential development. Features in the central and western areas of the site have been dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age and represent an unenclosed occupation site with several cremation burials together with placed deposits of whole ceramic vessels. The prehistoric features comprised mainly postholes, pits and three cremations. A few ditches and gullies have also been associated with this period.

In the centre of Area B, a few Iron Age features were also identified, including possibly a trackway, formed by two shallow gullies that were parallel to each other and between two to three metres apart.

On the other hand, the ditches located in the eastern part of the site contained mostly Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery. A fair amount of pottery was recovered from those ditches, suggesting the proximity of a settlement, possibly towards the top of the hill in the north-eastern corner of the site.

A modest volume of flintwork including a tranchet axe and two microliths indicates the presence of a later(?) Mesolithic site, though all the flintwork was recovered from unstratified contexts or residual finds.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton and will be deposited with Maidstone Museum in due course.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 24.10.20
	Steve Preston ✓ 15.10.20

A Mesolithic flint scatter, Later Bronze Age occupation and Middle Iron Age activity at Barty Farm, Bearsted, Kent An Archaeological Excavation

by Odile Rouard

Report 18/196b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out at Barty Farm, Bearsted, Kent (TQ 8074 5567) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Ray Pearson of Dandara Ltd, Eridge House, 1 Linden Close, Tunbridge Wells TN4 8HH, Kent.

Planning permission (18/502860/OUT) had been granted by Maidstone Borough Council to develop the site for residential purposes. The permission is subject to a standard planning condition (18) relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which requires that an archaeological field excavation be carried out prior to the commencement of groundworks.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2018). The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Wendy Rogers, Archaeological Officer with Kent County Council, the archaeological advisers to the Borough. The fieldwork was undertaken by Danny Broadbent, Camilla Carvalho, Luciano Cicu, Virginia Fuentes-Mateos, Emily Gibson, Cat Gregori, Kristian Magnus, Odile Rouard, Tom Stewart, Jon Tierney, Beth Tucker, Sean Wallis and Jamie Williams between 12th August and 19th November 2019, and the site code is BFK 18/196. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Brighton, and will be deposited with Maidstone Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site comprised an irregular parcel of land of *c.* 3.8 hectares to the east of Water Lane, about 600m east of the historic core of Bearsted, near Maidstone, Kent (centred on NGR TQ 8074 5567) (Figs 1 & 2) and consisted of an arable field to the west of Barty Farm. The site slopes from approximately 54m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-eastern corner down to about 35m aOD in the south-western corner. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Folkestone Formation – Sandstone (BGS 1993). The natural geology encountered during the excavation consisted of a light grey brown to yellow sandy clay.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site had been considered in a desk-based assessment (Boast and Moody 2014). In summary, a few stray finds from the Mesolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods have been recorded in the vicinity of the site, and the truncated remains of an Iron Age field system were revealed during a recent geophysical survey, about 370m east of the site. A small amount of Roman material has been found in the surrounding area, and a burial group was identified about 670m to the south-east. As far as the medieval period is concerned, the 14th century manor house of Mott Hall lies about 370m south-west of the site, and geophysical survey has revealed traces of ridge and furrow cultivation to the north-west. The village of Bearsted has late Saxon origins, and the parish church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, contains Saxon elements.

The archaeological potential of the site was confirmed in a trial trenching evaluation when a range of archaeological features dating from the prehistoric and Roman periods were recorded (Rouard 2019a). Two main areas of archaeological potential were identified: features dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age in the western part of the site (consisting of linear features and pits, one of them even containing a possible placed pottery deposit) and others (mainly ditches) dated to the Iron Age / Roman period were investigated in the eastern part of the site. Although no features were dated to the Mesolithic period, a fair amount of worked flint (including a tranchet axe) was recovered from the subsoil and colluvium layer. As a result of the evaluation, full excavation was required in the areas of potential identified, in order to mitigate the effects of the development on the archaeological resource.

Objectives and methodology

The general objectives of the project were to:

- excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas to be affected by the development;
- produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site;
- establish the character of these deposits in an attempt to define functional areas on the site, such as industrial, domestic, etc.; and to
- produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

Specific research objectives were to gather data to address the following questions:

What is the nature and extent of any prehistoric activity on the site?

What is the nature and extent of any Roman activity on site?

What use was made of floral and faunal resources and can these be identified and assessed from a programme of environmental sampling?

The Excavation

The excavation areas were stripped down to the top of the underlying natural geology, which necessitated the removal of between 0.20m and 0.70m of topsoil (50) and subsoil deposits (51). The areas were stripped by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. The two excavation areas (A and B) measured roughly 1.9ha in total.

Several archaeological features comprising ditches, gullies, pits, postholes and cremation burials as well as possible placed deposits were investigated. Some of these features had previously been identified during the evaluation.

Going across almost the whole site, was a natural hollow filled with a light to mid-grey sandy clay-silt (251). It could be interpreted as band of colluvium or hill wash as the site is located on a slope with the north-eastern corner at a height of 54m AOD compared to the south-western corner at 35m AOD. It had a width of roughly 30m and was orientated south-west to north-east. It stopped before the limit of excavation in the northern part of Area B but continued to the south-west. Its depth varied between 0.10m and 1.20m and as a result, it was not wholly excavated. Most features seemed to respect this natural hollow and several, such as gullies 1006, 1007, 1018 and 1019 (dated to the Iron Age) petered out or stopped before reaching it. Ditch 1016 however, which was dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age, was partly dug into it and partly sealed by it, suggesting the colluvium was accumulating while the ditch was open.

The site narrative is presented in phase order below, allowing that some phasing is based on very small finds assemblages or even more speculative based on little more than the proximity of undated features to dated ones.

Mesolithic

A collection of 256 prehistoric struck flints from the site is mainly, if not wholly, Mesolithic. However, no cut features can be ascribed to this phase.

Middle to Late Bronze Age

Linear features (Figs 3 and 6; Pl. 8)

In Area A, only ditch 1024 appears to belong to this period. Two ditches which might conceivably be of this period have been phased to the Late Iron Age on quite slender evidence (see below). Ditch 1024 was a short ditch orientated south-west/north-east and had been partially investigated (slot 15) during the evaluation phase. Two more slots were dug during the excavation, including its terminus. Pottery from slots 15 and 501 was mostly Bronze Age. It had a width between 0.87m and 1.65m, with a depth of 0.22m. It was perpendicular to Ditch 1023 and stopped just short of it. It is certainly a possibility that this indicates they are contemporary, but 1023 has been assigned to a later phase.

In Area B, only one ditch can be dated to this period, and although some of the minor gullies might also belong, they have been preferred in later phase. Ditch 1016 (Pl. 8) was orientated south-east/north-west, with a slight curve to the west as it exited the area of excavation. It was quite wide, in marked contrast to the relatively narrow ditches of later periods, with a width varying between 1.15m and 3.04m but shallow, with an average depth of 0.13m. Four slots were dug through it and they all revealed a single fill of mid- to dark grey brown silty clay that contained a fair amount of prehistoric pottery as well as some charcoal (which was sampled and turned out to be mostly oak). This ditch was partially covered by colluvium layer 251, confirming its early date.

Cremation burials (Figs 6 and 13; Pl. 9)

Three cremation burials were identified: 139, 140 close together, and 210 slightly further afield. Cremation pit 139 (Pl. 9) had a diameter of 0.30m and a very shallow depth of 0.04m (Fig. 14). The burial was unurned but several pottery sherds, as well as cremated bone, were recovered from its fill (263) of dark grey sandy silt. Oak charcoal from this pit returned a radiocarbon date of 1220–1011 cal BC at 2-sigma confidence (UBA-43578: Appendix 12). Cremation burial 140 had a diameter of 0.35m and a depth similarly shallow of 0.08m. It also contained a fill of dark grey sandy silt (264) that yielded pottery sherds and cremated bone. Although undated, cremation burial 210 may belong to this phase. It lay further to the south of 139 and 140 and immediately south of possible trackway represented by Gullies 18 and 19. The pit was larger than the other two cremation burials however, with a diameter of 0.70m and a depth of 0.12m. Cremation burial 210 is also the only one that contained identifiable fragments of bone, revealing that it may have been a male over 40 years old.

Four-post structures (Figs 6 and 9)

Several groups of postholes formed well-defined square four-post arrangements. None of these is dated in itself except by the odd single sherd of pottery, but they all lie in the area where most of the dated features are Middle to late Bronze Age and so they have all been placed in this phase, though it must be admitted that a Middle Iron

Age or Late Iron Age/Roman date would also be possible, especially since, as a class, especially when found as more than a single example, similar features are usually considered to be Iron Age (occasionally Roman) raised granaries. Relatively neat arrangements within a settlement site are also well paralleled, as at Sutton Common or Mucking (the layout appears much less regular at Danebury because of multiple phases overlying one another) (van der Noort *et al.* 2007; Evans *et al.* 2017; Cunliffe 1984).

Four-poster 1

Postholes 205, 237, 238 and 239 when joined together form a square with each side measuring roughly 2m. These four postholes had diameters varying between 0.27m and 0.42m, with depths of between 0.07m and 0.12m. None contained any finds.

Four-poster 2

Postholes 208, 312, 313 and 339 seem to be forming another group in the shape of a rectangle, with sides measuring 1.5m and 1m. They had diameters of between 0.27m and 0.40m, with depths of 0.07m to 0.16m. None of these postholes contained any dateable material. However, this group of postholes lay close to cremation burials 139 and 140, as well as pit 143 which have all been dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age, which suggested they could be of similar date.

Four-poster 3

Postholes 212, 213, 214 and 215 form another square with sides measuring just under 1m. These postholes had diameters varying between 0.24m and 0.38m, and depths of between 0.07m to 0.17m. Posthole 212 yielded a single sherd of prehistoric pottery while posthole 213 was the only one of the four-poster features that contained pottery dated to the Early to Middle Iron Age, but just a single sherd.

Four-poster 4

Postholes 232, 233, 234 and 235 also appear to form a square with sides measuring approximately 1m. They have diameters varying between 0.21m to 0.33m and depths of between 0.04m to 0.15m. Posthole 232 did contain pottery that was dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age period while the other postholes remained undated.

Four-poster 5

Postholes 317, 320, 326 and 329 seemed to form another square with sides measuring 1.50m. Although 320 was recorded as a pit (and oval in shape, measuring 0.80m by 0.42m, with a depth of 0.19m) and was slightly bigger than postholes 317, 326 and 329 which had diameters varying between 0.23m and 0.32m, with depths of 0.06m to 0.09m, it is still a possibility that they form a single structure. Although none of them contained any dateable material, they are located between cremation burials 139 and 140 and possible placed pottery deposits 146 and

336, that have all been dated to the Middle Bronze Age. As a result, it is a possibility that these postholes and pit may also belong to this period.

Several similarly-sized groups in the same vicinity contained only three posts rather than four (e.g., 249-300-301; 223-228-236) and while these might be partially-surviving 4-posters, this can only be speculative. Other groupings could also be suggested (e.g., 242–245) but include pits as well as postholes, or are too small or too irregular to be convincing. It may be that other posts in this vicinity formed fences separating the granaries, but again, convincing patterns proved elusive.

Discrete features (Figs 3 to 6; Pls 10, 11, 13 & 16)

Several pits and postholes have been dated to this phase, and others, that did not contain any dating evidence may still belong to this period as they formed groups of postholes, possibly structural (buildings or fence lines).

In the eastern part of Area B, Pit 110 was roughly 1m in diameter and had a depth of 0.25m. It was filled with a dark grey silty clay (178) that yielded a single sherd of pottery.

In the western part of Area B, a lot of postholes and pits (over 50 of them) were uncovered and although many of them remain undated, the majority of the ones that did contain dating material were associated with this phase, so that the others might also be considered to be so.

Pit 143 was roughly 0.92m in diameter, with a depth of 0.23m. It contained a fill of mid-grey sandy silt (267) that yielded pottery sherds as well as struck and fire-cracked flint.

Pit 146 (Pl. 10) was 0.55m in diameter and 0.53m in depth. It contained what appeared to be a placed deposit – a whole vessel placed on its side – but no cremated bone was visible. It was located in the north-western part of Area B, close to Pits 336 and 1 (excavated during the evaluation) that contained similar deposits and were also dated to the Middle Bronze Age. Pit 146 contained two fills (excluding the vessel and its content); (269), the secondary fill which consisted of a mid-reddish brown baked clay (sampled) and (286), the compact primary fill of dark grey clay with charcoal inclusions (also sampled). The vessel could not be block lifted as it was shattered but its content (270) was 100% sampled and revealed the presence of charred grains of oat, barley and emmer. Oat especially was used to make bread while barley was used to brew ale. Charcoal (hazel) from this pit returned a most probable radiocarbon date of 1505–1389 cal BC (UBA43579, Appendix 12). Pit 336 (Pl. 13) contained three fills, including a layer (secondary fill) of compacted pottery sherds (465) that may originally have been a whole vessel but was subsequently crushed. The uppermost fill (466) consisted of a dark grey brown sandy clay containing charcoal (sampled) while the primary fill (467) consisted of a mid- to dark grey brown sandy clay that also had charcoal inclusions (sampled). This pit had a diameter of 0.74m and a depth of 0.36m.

Posthole 201 had a diameter of 0.20m and a depth of 0.08m. It was quite isolated and did not seem to be part of a group. It however contained a single small potsherd.

Posthole 212 was 0.24m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. It also contained one single potsherd but lay in close proximity to (undated) postholes 213, 214, 215, 216 and 217, with which it may be associated.

Posthole 219 had a diameter of 0.30m and a depth of 0.15m. It had a single fill, which contained a few pottery sherds. It was however quite isolated and did not seem to be part of a group.

Posthole 222 (Pl. 11) had a diameter of 0.28m and a depth of 0.10m. It contained a single sherd of pottery.

Posthole 229 was roughly 0.46m in diameter, with a depth of 0.15m. It may be part of a cluster as several other postholes lay in the vicinity.

Posthole 232 had a diameter of 0.33m and a depth of 0.04m. It may also be part of a group and lay in close proximity to 233, 234 and 235, possibly representing a four-poster structure. It contained several pottery sherds.

Posthole 244 was 0.36m in diameter and 0.09m in depth. It seemed to be in a line together with postholes 237, 238, 241, 243 and 246 (which are similar in size and overall nature), possibly indicating a fence line.

In Area A, three pits and one posthole have been identified as belonging to this period. Pit 446 (Pl. 16) measured 0.98m by 0.60m, with a depth of 0.48m. It contained thirteen sherds of middle to late bronze Age pottery as well as two moderately large blocks of stone, not obviously worked but possibly deliberately placed flat in the pit. A radiocarbon date was obtained on charcoal from this pit (Appendix 12: UBA 43580) of 1396–1216 cal BC, more probably towards the later end of this range. Posthole 510 was located on the north-eastern limit of excavation: it measured 0.32m in diameter and 0.14m in depth and contained a single sherd of pottery. Pit 515, to the south of Gully 23, was 0.77m in diameter and had a depth of 0.33m. It yielded four pottery sherds as well as struck flint. Pit 517 was located in the north-western corner of Area A. It had a diameter of 1.12m and a depth of 0.45m. Its single fill (665) yielded a fair amount of pottery (20 sherds) as well as fire-cracked and struck flint. Pit 514 had a diameter of 0.82m and a depth of 0.11m and also contained fired clay, and a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery.

Early to Middle Iron Age

Linear features (Figs 3 to 6; Pls 5 & 12)

There were no linear features belonging to this period in Area A.

In Area B, two ditches and five gullies have been interpreted as belonging to this period: Ditches 1005 and 1007, and Gullies 1006, 1014, 1015, 1018 and 1019. Gullies 1014 and 1015 have only tentatively been attributed

to this period although they were ephemeral features and only contained little datable material; gullies 1020 and 1021 are even more tentatively placed here simply on proximity to these.

Ditch 1005 has been tentatively associated with this period although it contained very few finds. Its stratigraphic relationship to Gully 1004 (which was dated to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period) was also unclear and was not visible in section. It was orientated south-west/north-east, with a width of roughly 1m and an average depth of 0.35m.

Gully 1006 was orientated south-east/north-west, with an average depth of 0.18m and might be associated with Ditch 1007 as they are parallel to each other and between 2m to 3m apart. They could form some kind of trackway. It might also be the continuation of Gully 1018 (which had an average depth of 0.20m and contained no finds), which follows the same alignment and is located further to the north-west, on the other side of the natural hollow / colluvium (251). Four slots were dug through it and it was shown to contain a single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand that yielded a few sherds of prehistoric pottery (all from slot 121).

Ditch 1007 (Pl. 5) was also orientated south-east/north-west, with an average depth of 0.40m and could possibly be associated with Gully 6 as mentioned above. It could also be the continuation of Gully 1019 (Pl. 12), which had an average depth of 0.08m and only yielded one pottery sherd dated to the prehistoric period. It was however very shallow and was not even visible in places. It followed the same alignment on the other side of the natural hollow in the north-western corner of Area B. Five slots were dug through this gully, revealing a single fill of mid-grey brown sandy clay that contained several sherds of Iron Age pottery. This gully petered out in the south-eastern part of Area B, as did Gully 1006.

Gullies 1014 and 1015 were located in the north-eastern part of Area B but were only partly visible, as they seemed to be petering out at both ends. Gully 1014 had a width of between 0.23m and 0.60m, with a maximum depth of 0.25m while Gully 15 measured approximately 0.70m in width, with an average depth of 0.15m. Both only contained a few sherds of prehistoric pottery.

Even less securely phased are gullies 1020 and 1021 which were located in the north-western part of Area B and were perpendicular to each other. A few tiny scrap of pottery from Gully 1020 could not be phased. As Gully 1021 was perpendicular to Gully 1020, it is possible they belonged to the same period. Both termini of Gully 1020 were investigated while Gully 1021 appeared to peter out at both ends.

Discrete features (Figs 3 to 6; Pl. 3)

In the eastern part of the site, only one pit has been identified as belonging to this period. Pit 33 (Pl. 3) was oval in shape and measured 2.60m by 1.90m, with a depth of 0.50m. It contained two fills, (98 and 99), of which fill 98 contained a fair amount of Iron Age pottery. Secondary fill (98) also contained animal bone, struck flint and

fire-cracked flint. It was also sampled as fill (99) contained a substantial amount of charred plant macrofossils. Their analysis showed that although the dominant species was emmer, oat and grass were also present. Charred grain from this pit returned a radiocarbon date of (most probably) 400–229 cal BC (UBA43577, Appendix 12). The wide date range is not unusual in the middle Iron Age due to well-known limitations of the calibration curve for this period.

In Area B, six pits and two postholes were found to belong to this period. Pit 113 seemed to cut Gully 6 but they might be contemporary as the pottery in each was dated to this period. It was very shallow, with a depth of 0.07m and a fill of mid-grey brown sandy clay that contained pottery as well as animal bone and some iron fragments.

Posthole 116 and Pit 117 were located between Gullies 1006 and 1007. Posthole 116 had a diameter of 0.30m and a shallow depth of 0.06m. It contained a single fill (184) of mid-grey sandy clay that yielded a few pottery sherds. It was located next to Pit 117, which had a diameter of 0.58m and a depth of 0.20m. It also contained a single fill of mid-grey brown sandy clay (185) that yielded a couple of pottery sherds.

Pit 122, a little further to the south, had a diameter of 0.35m and a depth of 0.14m. It was filled with a mid-grey brown sandy clay (190) that contained a single pottery sherd.

Pit 127 was dug into colluvium layer (251) and had a diameter of 0.70m with a depth of 0.13m. It had a fill (250) of dark grey silty clay that contained moderate charcoal inclusions (sampled) as well as a few pottery sherds.

Posthole 223 had a diameter of 0.28m and a depth of 0.16m. It contained a fill (298) of dark grey brown sandy clay silt that yielded a few pottery sherds dated to this period. It is located close to posthole 213, that contained a single small sherd of pottery also dated to this phase; it is a possibility that these two postholes are associated.

Pit 304 measured 0.70m in diameter and 0.17m in depth. It was surrounded by postholes and could potentially be associated with them. It yielded a few sherds of prehistoric pottery.

Pit 319 had a diameter of 0.52m and a depth of 0.09m. It contained several sherds of prehistoric pottery but did not appear to be part of a group.

Posthole 340, in the northern part of the site, was 0.38m in diameter, with a depth of 0.04m. It is part of a small group comprising 341 (which had a diameter of 0.32m and a depth of 0.12m) and 342, which also contained a few pottery sherds dated to the Iron Age and measured 0.18m in diameter and had a depth of 0.14m.

In Area A, a single pit was investigated and dated to this period: Pit 504 had a diameter of 0.70m and a depth of 0.50m. It contained pottery, struck flint and fire-cracked flint.

Late Iron Age/Early Roman

Linear features (Figs 3 to 6; Pls 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 14, 15 & 17)

In Area A, two ditches were identified, very tentatively, as belonging to this period. Ditch 1023 (Pl. 17) was orientated south-east/north-west, then curving towards the north in the western part of the site. This ditch was investigated during the trial trenching of the site although it was then thought to be a pit (13) and dated to the Iron Age by two sherds of pottery. During the excavation, another seven slots were dug through it, revealing a width of between 0.48m and 0.65m, with a maximum depth of 0.25m. It contained a single fill of mid-yellow grey sandy silt that yielded pottery sherds, struck flint, fire-cracked flint as well as two iron nails. Although the tiny amount of pottery from this ditch in the excavation suggests a middle to late Bronze Age date, the pottery from the evaluation was middle to late Iron age and iron nails are so much rarer in the middle than in the late Iron Age that this is taken as sufficient to date this ditch to the late Iron Age. It has to be admitted that the evidence is slender.

Gully 1022 was investigated during the evaluation (slot 12) and produced some struck flint and a single sherd of Late Iron Age to Roman pottery; however, none of the three slots dug during the excavation yielded any material. It was orientated south-east to north-west, parallel to ditch 1023 and might therefore plausibly be associated with it.

In the southern part of Area B, one ditch and one gully were associated with this period. Ditch 1001 (Pl. 1) and gully 1002 (Pl. 2) were aligned south-west to north-east. While gully 1002 petered out to the south-west, ditch 1001 appeared to terminate, although it is a possibility that ditch 1003 (to the south) and following the same alignment as ditch 1001 and gully 1002) is associated with these two features and could be their continuation. Five slots were dug through ditch 1001, revealing it contained a single fill of loose mid- to dark grey brown sandy silt that yielded a fair amount of pottery as well as animal bone, one iron nail, as well as fragments of iron slag and fired clay. Its width varied between 2.20m and 3.40m while it was quite shallow with a maximum depth of 0.33m. Gully 1002 was parallel to ditch 1 and less than a metre apart. It was consistently filled with a soft mid-grey brown sandy silt that contained pottery sherds, fired clay and struck flint. Gully 1002 had a width varying between 0.60m and 0.93m and a maximum depth of 0.24m. Ditch 1003 (Pl. 4) was on the same alignment as ditch 1001 and gully 1002, suggesting they could be contemporary. It had a width varying

between 3m and 6.40m, with an average depth of 0.30m. Two of the slots dug through it showed signs of a re-cut and in three of the four slots dug, gully 1002 was visible on the north-western side. Ditch 1003 (Fig. 15) was filled with a dark grey brown sandy silt that contained a moderate amount of natural stone; it also yielded pottery, animal bone and fired clay.

Gully 1004 was located along the south-western edge of excavation Area B, immediately north-west of ditch 1003, orientated south-east to north-west and four slots were dug through it, including its terminus. It had a width of roughly 0.50m and a maximum depth of 0.21m. It was filled with a dark grey brown silty sand that yielded a fair amount of pottery sherds.

In the north-eastern part of Area B, three ditches that were closely alongside each other, even merging together at times, were found to belong to this period. Ditch 1008 was the ditch on the north-western side of this group. It terminated immediately north-east of gully 1007, as did ditches 1009 and 1010. Ditch 1008 (Pl. 7) was very wide in its south-western end (approximately 2m, with a depth of 0.50m) and became shallower and narrower towards the north-eastern end (with an average width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.11m). This could be explained as the result of erosion, as it ascended the hill. The mixture of prehistoric and Roman pottery suggests this ditch was perhaps first dug in the Iron Age but was then re-used or possibly backfilled in the Roman period. Ditch 9 (Pl. 6) was positioned in the middle of the group and appeared to merge with ditch 1008 in places. It had a width varying between 1.13m and 1.95m, with an average depth of 0.60m and also contained a mixture of prehistoric and Roman pottery. Ditch 1010 (Pls 14 and 15) was on the south-eastern edge and merged together with ditch 1009 in places. It had an average width of 2.50m and a depth of roughly 0.45m. Ditches 1008, 1009 and 1010 were very close together and their edges were blurry. A layer (196) caused by trample or possibly material from either a bank washing down the hill, or the result of erosion, was present between the ditches; it was about 0.15m to 0.20m thick and contained prehistoric as well as Roman pottery.

Ditch 1011 and gullies 1012 and 1013, in the north-eastern part of Area B, were also dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. The gullies were perpendicular to ditch 1011 which was parallel to ditches 1008, 1009 and 1010, with which they seem to be contemporary. Ditch 1011 was identified in Trenches 12 and 13 during the trial trenching of the site and seemed to peter out in the south-western part of the site. It had an average width of 0.85m and a depth of 0.25m, with a single fill that yielded both prehistoric and Roman pottery. Gully 1012 was orientated south-east to north-west although it became shallower in the north-west and petered out. It was relatively narrow, with an average width of 0.30m and a shallow depth of 0.08m. Its single fill yielded prehistoric as well as Roman pottery sherds.

Gully 1013 shared gully 1012's south-east to north-west orientation, perpendicular to ditch 1011 and stopped where the two met, suggesting they were contemporary. It was however only partly visible as it disappeared into the major ditch groups 1008–10 to the south-east.

Gully 1017 was located immediately north of Ditch 1016 and was also orientated south-east/north-west. It had however a very shallow depth of approximately 0.13m and petered out to the north-west before reaching the limit of excavation. As with many of the gullies, it is assigned to this phase mainly on the basis of the layout.

Discrete features (Figs 4 to 6; Pls 14 & 15)

In the south-western part of Area B, two postholes were identified as belonging to this period. Posthole 42 was located immediately south of gully 1004; it was isolated but lay close to the limit of excavation. It had a diameter of 0.34m and a depth of 0.13, with a single fill of mid-grey brown sandy silt that contained Early Roman pottery sherds. Posthole 115 was located between gullies 1006 and 1007. It had a diameter of 0.36m and a depth of 0.11m and contained a single sherd of pottery. Two other postholes were excavated in this area but they contained prehistoric pottery, although there is a possibility it is residual and postholes 115, 116 and 117 might in fact be part of the same structure.

Three pits were identified to the south of gully 1011. Pit 345 was located between ditches 1008 and 1011. It had a diameter of 0.87m and a depth of 0.43m, with a single fill of mid-grey brown sandy silt that yielded a few sherds of Roman pottery. Pit 414 had a diameter of 0.72m and a depth of 0.22m; it also contained several sherds of Roman pottery. Pit 435 was a little further to the north-east, with a similar diameter of 0.73m and a very shallow depth of 0.05m. A few Roman pottery sherds were recovered from its single fill of dark grey brown sandy clay.

Pit 403 was irregular in shape and had a possible diameter of 0.80m and a depth of 0.40m. It contained a few pottery sherds but its irregular shape and base suggest it might be a natural feature, perhaps a treebole.

Pits 348, 409 and 413 appeared to truncate ditch 1010 and all contained mixed Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery assemblage. Pit 348 (Pl. 14) had a diameter of roughly 1.70m and a depth of 0.37m. It contained a fair amount of charcoal and was sampled as it may have been a fire / cooking pit. Pit 409 measured 0.90m in diameter, with a depth of 0.14m. It contained struck flint and animal bone as well as Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. Pit 413 (Pl. 15) was oval in shape and measured 2.55m by 2m, with a depth of 0.45m. It contained a few sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery.

Immediately north of ditch 1011 were postholes 431 and 432, both with a diameter of 0.30m and respective depths of 0.11m and 0.21m. Posthole 431 contained pottery dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and it is a possibility they both belonged to that phase.

Undated

Discrete features (Figs 3 to 6)

In the south-western part of Area B, four pits and one posthole remain undated. Posthole 40 was located immediately south of ditch 1003 and was isolated. It had a diameter of 0.33m and a depth of 0.10m but it did not contain any dateable material and its function remains uncertain. Pits 108, 109, 123 and 147 had widths varying between 0.38m and 0.58m, with depths of between 0.06m and 0.15m. None of them yielded any finds and their function thus remains difficult to interpret. Pits 108 and 109 did however contain some oak charcoal.

In the north-western part of Area B, 54 postholes and 6 pits (see Appendix 1 for full list) were identified that did not contain any dateable material. These pits and postholes are however all located in an area that contains many features (including other postholes and pits) dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age and could possibly be associated with them. Some of the postholes especially might be structural and can tentatively be grouped together.

These postholes had diameters varying between 0.12m and 0.45m, with depths between 0.03m and 0.17m. Several possible groups have been identified and are discussed below.

Pit 248, located immediately north of Pit 304 measured 0.38m in diameter and had a depth of 0.07m. It contained animal bone that corresponded to a small unidentifiable animal. It did not however produce any dating.

In the northern part of Area B, four postholes were investigated that did not contain any dating evidence. Postholes 405 and 406 are located immediately south of Gully 15 and had diameters of respectively 0.24m and 0.35m with depths of 0.11m and 0.14m. Their function remains unknown.

In Area A, seven pits and five postholes were excavated that did not contain any dating evidence.

Posthole 444 was isolated in the south-western part of the site. It had a diameter of 0.38m and a depth of 0.13m. It was located close to Pit 446 that was dated to the prehistoric period.

Pits 447, 448 and 449 are located in the south-eastern part of Area A. They had diameters varying between 0.58m and 0.68m and depths of 0.10m to 0.27m. Only 447 contained some finds, consisting of struck flint.

Pit 505, on the eastern edge of Area A, consisted of a fired clay base that appeared to be circular in shape, with a diameter of 0.72m and a thickness of 0.06m. It contained no other finds however and remains undated.

Pit 506 was located immediately west of Ditch 1024. It measured 0.73m by 0.52m, with a depth of 0.12m and contained only a few pieces of fire-cracked flint. It may belong to the prehistoric period as nearby features have been dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age.

Pits 508 and 518 and Posthole 509 were located in the western part of Area A, to the north of Ditch 1023. Pit 508 measured 0.82m by 0.15m and may have been clay-lined, suggesting it could have been used as a storage pit. It was 0.15m deep and contained struck flint as well as burnt stone but remains undated. Posthole 509 had a diameter of 0.40m and a depth of 0.17m but contained no finds and also remains undated, with its function unclear. Pit 518 measured 1.30m by 1m, with a depth of 0.26m. It contained some fire-cracked flint but no dateable material.

Postholes 511 and 513 and Pit 514 were located in the north-eastern part of Area A. Postholes 511 and 513 had diameters varying between 0.29m and 0.39m with an average depth of 0.14m. Although 513 contained no finds, 511 yielded a small piece of fired clay. Both postholes however remain undated.

Almost all the dated features in Area A belong to the Middle to Late Bronze Age and it is therefore a possibility that undated features could also belong to this phase, although it cannot be ascertained.

Finds

The Middle to Late Bronze Age and Iron Age Pottery by Barbara McNee

A total of 2020 prehistoric sherds weighing 27,066g, and with a mean sherd weight of 13.4g were recovered from the evaluation and excavation (Appendix 2). The condition of the pottery is quite variable but does include many large sherds which are in fairly good condition. Sherds recovered from samples have been recorded separately.

The pottery was recorded using the methodology set out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997). All sherds were assigned a fabric type after macroscopic examination and by using a binocular microscope (x10 power). The assemblage was divided into different fabric groups on the basis of the dominant inclusion types, and to a fabric type based on the variation within the group. Fabric codes were used based on the dominant inclusion or inclusions present (alpha code), followed by a numeric code, which denotes different fabrics within the group (for example, pottery made using different flint tempered recipes is recorded as F/1; F/2 etc). Some fabrics contained more than one dominant inclusion; therefore more than one alpha code is used.

Density charts (PCRG 1997, appendix 3) were used to standardize assessment of the quantity of inclusion present within the pottery fabric. All sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram, and given a unique pottery record number for ease of reference. Diagnostic sherds were additionally assigned to a form and decorative scheme; other characteristics noted include individual sherd thickness, surface treatment, levels of abrasion, and evidence of usewear. Featured sherds were recorded onto individual featured sherd record sheets,

and key sherds were selected for illustration. The diameter of rims and bases were measured where possible. Parallel form types have been sought from within, and also outside the Kent area, using published and unpublished material. Microsoft Excel has been used to analyse and summarize the data.

Chronology

Five ceramic phases have been identified (Table 1). Positive identification can be difficult due to the lack of formal traits such as rims. A number of sherds could not be identified due to their fragmented state, and these have been classified as general prehistoric or indeterminate. The assemblage contained a number of featureless sherds, and close dating cannot be achieved with any degree of confidence when small body sherds alone are represented.

Ceramic phase 1: Middle to late Bronze Age (1500–1100 cal BC).

Ceramic phase 2: Possible middle to late Bronze Age transition (approx. 1300–1000 cal BC).

Ceramic phase 3: Early to middle Iron Age (600–350 cal BC).

Ceramic phase 4: Middle-late Iron Age (350–100 cal BC).

Ceramic phase 5: Late Iron Age to early Roman (100 cal BC–AD50).

Table 1. Summary of pottery ceramic phasing by sherd count and weight

<i>Ceramic phases</i>	<i>Sherd Count</i>	<i>% Count</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>% Wt</i>
Ceramic Phase 1	595	29.4%	17811	65.8%
Ceramic Phase 2	153	7.6%	1002	3.7%
Ceramic Phase 3	437	21.6%	3234	11.9%
Ceramic Phase 4	243	12%	1530	5.7%
Ceramic Phase 5	547	27.1%	3396	12.5%
Uncertain prehistoric	45	2.2%	93	0.3%

Fabrics

Thirty-four fabric types were identified, which can be placed in ten groups based on the principal inclusion types and clay matrix. A small number of sherds have not been assigned to a fabric group as they are exceptionally worn, and some have been refired causing the inclusions to melt. Fabric descriptions are as follows:

Flint groups with silty clay matrices

Type F/1 This is a coarse fabric containing common (25%) poorly sorted subangular flint up to 6mm in size. The clay matrix is silty and slightly micaceous, fracture is hackly; surface feels rough, firing is generally unoxidised.

Type F/2 This is a medium fine fabric containing moderate (10%) quite well sorted subangular flint up to 2mm in size. The clay matrix is silty and slightly micaceous, fracture is irregular; surface feels rough, firing is generally unoxidised.

Type F/3 This is a medium coarse fabric containing moderate (10%) poorly sorted subangular flint up to 3mm in size. The clay matrix is silty and slightly micaceous, fracture is irregular; surface feels rough, firing is generally irregular.

Type F/4 This is a medium coarse fabric containing sparse (7%) poorly sorted subangular flint up to 2mm in size. The clay matrix is silty and contains a scattering of red iron ore; fracture is irregular; surface feels rough, firing is generally irregular.

Type F/5 This is a coarse fabric containing very common (30%) poorly sorted subangular flint up to 7mm in size. The clay matrix is silty and slightly micaceous, fracture is irregular; surface feels rough, firing is generally irregular.

Type F/6 This is a coarse fabric containing very common (30%) reasonably sorted subangular flint up to 2mm in size. The clay matrix is silty and slightly micaceous, fracture is irregular; surface feels rough, firing is generally irregular.

Type F/7 This is a coarse fabric containing common (25%) quite well sorted subangular flint up to 2-3mm in size. The clay matrix is silty and slightly micaceous, fracture is hackly; surface feels rough, firing is generally unoxidised.

Flint groups with sandy clay matrices

Type FSa/1 This is a sandy fabric, containing common (20%) rounded well sorted glauconite (<0.5mm), a scattering of sparse (5%) subangular to subrounded quartz 1mm in size, and sparse (7%) fairly well sorted subangular flint 1-2mm in size. Fracture is irregular; surface feels smooth, firing is generally unoxidised.

Type FSa/2 This is a fairly coarse fabric, containing sparse (7%) poorly sorted flint up to 3mm in size. The clay matrix consists of abundant (30%) rounded well sorted glauconite (<0.5mm). Fracture is irregular; surface feels sandy, firing is generally unoxidised.

Type FSa/3 This is a fairly coarse fabric, containing sparse (7%) poorly sorted flint up to 3mm in size. The clay matrix consists of abundant (40%) rounded well sorted glauconite (<0.5mm), with occasional subrounded quartz 1mm in size. Fracture is irregular; surface feels sandy, firing is generally unoxidised.

Type FSa/4 This is a medium coarse fabric containing moderate (10%) poorly sorted subangular flint up to 2mm in size. The clay matrix is fairly silty but does include a scattering of glauconite and quartz (<0.5mm). Fracture is irregular; surface feels smooth; firing is generally unoxidised.

Type FSa/5 This is a coarse fabric containing sparse (7%) poorly sorted subangular flint up to 3mm in size. The clay matrix contains very common (30%) well sorted rounded glauconite (<0.5mm), and moderate (10%) quartz up to 1mm in size. Fracture is hackly; surface feels rough; firing is generally unoxidised.

Type FSa/6 This is a sandy fabric, containing sparse (7%) poorly sorted flint up to 0.5-1mm in size. The clay matrix consists of abundant (40%) rounded well sorted glauconite (<0.5mm), with occasional subrounded quartz 1mm in size. Fracture is irregular; surface feels sandy, firing is generally unoxidised.

Type FSa/7 This is a sandy fabric, containing sparse (7%) poorly sorted flint up to 0.5-1mm in size. The clay matrix consists of abundant (40%) rounded well sorted quartz (<0.5mm). Fracture is irregular; surface feels sandy, firing is generally unoxidised.

Type FSa/8 This is a fairly fine fabric, containing sparse (7%) poorly sorted flint up to 0.5-1mm in size. The clay matrix consists of very common (30%) rounded well sorted glauconite (<0.5mm); fracture is fine; surface feels smooth, firing is generally unoxidised.

Type FSa/9 This is a fairly coarse fabric containing sparse (7%) poorly sorted subangular flint up to 5mm in size. The clay matrix contains very common (30%) well sorted rounded glauconite (<0.5mm); fracture is hackly; surface feels rough; firing is generally unoxidised.

Type FSa/10 This is a coarse fabric containing moderate (15%) quite well sorted subangular flint up to 1mm in size. The clay matrix contains very common (30%) well sorted rounded glauconite (<0.5mm); fracture is hackly; surface feels rough; firing is generally unoxidised.

Type FSa/11 This is a fairly coarse fabric containing sparse (7%) poorly sorted subangular flint up to 6mm in size. The clay matrix contains very common (40%) well sorted rounded glauconite (<0.5mm); fracture is hackly; surface feels rough; firing is generally unoxidised.

Flint and grog with silt clay matrices

Type FG/1 This is a coarse fabric containing moderate (10%) poorly sorted subangular flint up to 3mm in size and sparse (7%) poorly sorted grog up to 2mm in size. The clay matrix is silty, fracture is laminated; surface feels rough, firing is generally irregular.

Flint and grog with sandy clay matrices

Type FGSa/1 This is a fairly coarse fabric containing sparse (7%) poorly sorted subangular flint up to 1mm in size and sparse (7%) poorly sorted grog up to 2mm in size. The clay matrix contains a scattering of common (20%) glauconite (<0.5mm); fracture is laminated; surface feels rough, firing is generally unoxidised.

Grog groups with silt clay matrices

Type G/1 This is a medium fine fabric containing common (20%) well sorted grog up to 1mm in size. The clay matrix is silty, fracture is laminated; surface feels smooth, firing is generally oxidised with an unoxidised core.

Type G/2 This is a medium fine fabric containing very common (30%) quite well sorted grog up to 3mm in size. The clay matrix is silty, fracture is laminated; surface feels smooth, firing is generally oxidised with an unoxidised core.

Type G/3 This is a medium fine fabric containing very common (30%) quite well sorted grog up to 1-2mm in size. The clay matrix is silty, fracture is laminated; surface feels smooth, firing is generally oxidised with an unoxidised core.

Grog groups with sandy clay matrices

Type GSa/1 This is a fairly fine fabric containing common (25%) quite well sorted grog up to 1mm in size. The clay matrix contains a scattering of glauconite and quartz (<0.5mm); fracture is fine; surface feels smooth, firing is generally unoxidised.

Type GSa/2 This is a medium coarse fabric containing sparse (7%) grog up to 2mm in size. The clay matrix includes common (25%) glauconite and moderate (10%) quartz; fracture is hackly; surface feels rough; firing is unoxidised.

Type GSa/3 This is a medium coarse fabric containing sparse (7%) grog up to 2mm in size. The clay matrix includes very common (30%) glauconite and moderate (10%) quartz; fracture is hackly; surface feels rough; firing is unoxidised.

Type GSa/4 This is a fairly fine fabric containing moderate (10%) quite well sorted grog up to 1mm in size. The clay matrix contains common (25%) glauconite (<0.5mm); fracture is fine; surface feels smooth, firing is generally unoxidised.

Grog and flint group with silty clay matrix

Type GF/1 This is a fairly fine fabric containing common (25%) quite well sorted grog up to 1mm in size, and sparse (7%) fairly well sorted flint up to 1mm in size. The clay matrix is silty; fracture is fine, surface feels smooth; firing can be oxidised with an unoxidised core.

Type GF/2 This is a fairly coarse fabric containing moderate (10%) poorly sorted grog up to 4mm in size, and moderate (10%) poorly sorted flint up to 4mm in size. The clay matrix is silty; fracture is irregular, surface feels smooth; firing can be oxidised with an unoxidised core.

Grog and flint group with sandy clay matrix

Type GFSa/1 This is sandy fabric, containing sparse (7%) grog up to 1mm in size, and sparse (7%) poorly sorted subangular flint up to 2mm in size. The clay matrix consists of coarse sand; fracture is fine; surface feels smooth, firing can be oxidised.

Shell or chalk? and grog group with silty clay matrix

Type SG/1 This is a medium coarse fabric containing moderate (10%) poorly sorted voids (shell?) and sparse (7%) poorly sorted grog up to 3mm in size. The clay matrix is silty; fracture is hackly; surface feels soapy; firing is generally unoxidised.

Sandy groups

Type Q/1 This is a coarse fabric consisting of abundant (40%) well sorted rounded glauconitic sand (<0.5mm), and can have a scattering of coarse quartz. Fracture is irregular; surface feels rough, firing is unoxidised.

Type Q/2 This is a coarse fabric consisting of abundant (40%) well sorted rounded glauconitic sand (<0.5mm), and moderate (10%) well sorted quartz, average size 1mm. Fracture is irregular; surface feels rough, firing is unoxidised.

Type Q/3 This is a fine fabric containing very common (30%) medium fine quartz in a silty clay matrix. Fracture is fine; surface feels smooth; firing is generally unoxidised.

Fabric discussion

The geology surrounding the site comprises Gault Clay, Head, Chalk, Sandgate and Folkestone Beds. The fabrics used to make the Bearsted assemblage are dominated by glauconitic rich fabrics, flint tempered fabrics, and grog tempered fabrics. Chalk would have provided flints, which when burnt and crushed provide suitable temper for pottery making. Many sherds have been made with clays containing abundant amounts of glauconite, and possible sources for this clay may derive from the Gault Clay, which contains highly glauconitic sandy clay (Dines *et al.* 1954, 25). Fabric types (FSa/4 and FGSa/1) contain a sparser density of glauconite. This suggests the utilization of another clay source, possibly the Folkestone Beds, which also contains glauconite (Dines *et al.* 1954, 18).

The potters also utilized silty and sandy clays, and these could have obtained from Atherfield Clays, and Sandgate Beds. A few sherds contain some sort of calcareous matter, and a possible source may be the Hythe Beds.

These geological deposits would have provided suitable materials for potting, and suggest reliance on locally available resources for ceramic production. This conclusion is based on an ethnographic study (Arnold 1985) of resource procurement, which is modelled on existing accounts of ethnographic ceramic studies, and Arnold's own fieldwork observing the contemporary potters of Mexico. Arnold's studies revealed that the preferred territory of exploitation for both clay and temper is 1km or less, and the common range of exploitation ranges within 7km for clay, and up to 9km for temper (Arnold 1985, 54–55; Morris 1994a and b).

Flint tempered fabrics account for (71%) of the total count of sherds at Barty Farm, and these may have silty clay matrices or sandy clay matrices (quartz or glauconite). In terms of ceramic phasing, it is apparent that some fabric recipes are very long lived. This may suggest that tradition was important to Kentish potters, and that some recipes were handed down from generation to generation. It is also clear that certain fabrics and raw materials appear to be used during specific times in prehistory. At Barty Farm, flint fabrics made with silty clays are mostly confined to the middle-late Bronze Age, and are not used from the middle-late Iron Age. Sandy clays are not used during the middle-late Bronze Age. Ethnographic observations suggest that complex behaviours relate to suitable clay selection, including competition over land use and between artisans, individual conceptions regarding the quality of raw materials, habits and traditions and social interactions at a local or regional level (Gosselain and Livingstone Smith 2005, 34).

Pure grog tempered fabrics, with silty or sandy clay matrices, represent 8% of the assemblage. They specifically relate to late Iron Age pots. Pure sandy wares (17% of the overall count), with no additional temper, also belong to the late Iron Age. Combined fabrics represent just 1.8% of the assemblage.

The inclusion of grog as a temper is generally rare, and this is true of middle Bronze Age, late Bronze Age and early and middle Iron Age Kent ceramic recipes. The overall picture of grog as an unpopular choice of inclusion may be indicative of social constraints on its use (Cleal 1995, 192), and in Kent there does appear to be a hiatus in its use as a temper between the end of the early Bronze Age and the start of the late Iron Age. It is however used prolifically during the early Bronze Age and the late Iron Age, and this may suggest a deliberate cultural choice.

Grog was, however, the temper in most widespread use for 'Belgic' forms both in Kent, and more generally throughout south-east Britain (Pollard 1988, 31), although flint tempered fabrics were also used for 'Belgic'-style vessels (Couldrey and Thompson 2007, 176). The use of grog temper rapidly becomes the dominant fabric (Couldrey 2007, 181).

A group of sites with glauconite-rich fabrics employed for 'Belgic' forms has a distinct spatial concentration in the Medway valley and perhaps particularly in the Maidstone area (Pollard 1988, 31). This would include the Bearsted assemblage, accounting for (42%) of the overall sherd count. There appears to be a considerable increase in the use of glauconitic sandy fabric vessels during the middle Iron Age (Morris 2006a). Glauconite-rich fabrics continue into the late Iron Age, and appear to have been abandoned in the early part of the 1st century AD (Pollard 1988, 31-3). A comparison of Hockers Lane and the earliest groups from the closely adjacent site of Thurnham indicates that the glauconitic fabrics preceded the appearance of grog-tempered ones, although there still seems to have been a substantial overlap in the chronology of the two traditions (Booth 2006, 198). The actual date of the inception and cessation of these distinct pottery fabrics can be difficult to establish, and it would appear to be the case that the glauconite rich clay sources were exploited long before the appearance of later Iron Age forms (Raynor 2005, 50; McNee 2020a). At Barty Farm, the use of glauconitic clays does not appear to be used in the middle Bronze Age, or immediate post Deverel-Rimbury phase, and this pattern is observed on other Kentish sites during this particular period, for example Holborough Quarry (McNee 2010a), and Margetts Pit (McNee 2020a).

Form types

Vessel types can be divided into two basic categories, jars and bowls, as follows:

The jar form types include neutral straight sided jars, shouldered jars and ovoid jars, and the form numbers are: Jar forms: R1; R3; R4; R5; R6; R8; R9, R11; R13; R14; R16 and R17. The bowl form types include long necked flared bowls, shouldered bowls and hemispherical bowls, and the form numbers are: Bowl forms: R2; R7; R10; R12 and R15.

- R1: Straight sided neutral bucket jar form with flat topped rim (Fig. 16: 1 and 2). Parallels: Great Mongeham (Stebbing 1937).
- R2: Bowl form, with long flaring neck and a round topped rim. The shoulder is slightly carinated (Fig. 16: 3). Parallels: Whitehorse Stone (Morris 2006b, figure's 123 and 141).
- R3: Jar form, flat topped rim, medium length fairly upright neck joining a slight carinated shoulder (Fig. 16: 4 and 5). Parallels: Bridge-by-pass (Macpherson-Grant, 1980, figs 20/135).
- R4: Necked jar form, slightly thickened everted rounded rim and can have a slight cordon on the upper shoulder (Fig. 16: 6 and 7). Parallels: Snarkhurst Wood (Lyne 2006a, fig. 15).
- R5: Ovoid neckless jar with round topped rim and internal thickening (Fig. 16: 8). Parallels: Highstead (Thompson 2007, figs 112/128).
- R6: Ovoid neckless jar with possible rounded shoulder, similar to R5 with an upright pointed rim (Fig. 16: 9). Parallels: Highstead (Thompson 2007, figs 104/105), Hoo St Weburgh (Moore 2002, fig. 3/9).
- R7: Bowl form, slightly everted round topped rim and concave neck uncertain shoulder but possible S-profile (Fig. 16: 10, 11 and 12). Parallels: Highstead (Couldrey 2007, figs 102/9).
- R8: Jar form, flat topped, upright thick rim, slightly concave (Fig. 16: 13, 14 and 15). Parallels: Whitfield-Eastry by-pass (Thompson 2014, fig. 91/115).
- R9: Jar form, bucket/slight ovoid form (Fig. 16: 16, 17, 18 and 19). Parallels: Lower Lodge Farm, Sussex (McNee 2020b).
- R10: Bowl form, slightly open hemispherical type (Fig. 16: 20). Parallels: Highstead (Couldrey 2007, figs 100/494).
- R11: Jar form, short-medium slightly everted rim which can have an external bead, high shoulder (Fig. 16: 21). Parallels: Snarkhurst Wood (Lyne 2006, fig. 14).
- R12: Bowl form, short-medium length upright neck, pointed rim with internal bevel, round shoulder (Fig. 16: 22). Parallels: Tut Hill (Morris 2006c).
- R13: Jar form, slightly open form, possible straight sided flower pot shape (Fig. 17: 23). Parallels: Manor Farm (Seager-Thomas 2014, figs 5/4).
- R14: Jar form, short slightly everted rim, high shoulder (Fig. 17: 24). Parallels: Highstead (Couldrey 2007, figs 101/6).
- R15: Bowl form, similar to R7 but more everted, probable rounded shoulder (Fig. 17: 25). Parallels: Danebury (Brown 2000, type BD2).
- R16: Jar form, almost vertical walls with slight interned rim (Fig. 17: 26). Parallels: Eyhorne Street (Jones 2006a).
- R17: Jar form. This is similar to R1 with a slightly downward sloping exterior rim (Fig. 17: 27). Parallels: Cobham Golf Course (McNee and Morris 2006), Kemsley (McNee 2006, figs 15/8).

Base sherds

- B1: flat bottomed base, with slightly flaring walls (Fig. 17: 28, 29, 30 and 31).
- B2: pedestal base (Fig. 17: 32).
- B3: footring base (Fig. 17: 33).

Angled sherds

- A1: slightly carinated shoulder.
- A2: rounded shoulder (Fig. 17: 34).

Middle-late Bronze Age Forms (ceramic phases 1 and 2)

There are no forms which can be positively identified to the Neolithic or early Bronze Age. The earliest form types at Barty Farm belong to a middle-late Bronze Age tradition (form types R1, R9, R12 and R17). There are

three examples of form type R1, which is a neutral bucket shaped jar. One jar from pit 146 is described in detail below. Two further examples were recovered from ditch 1016 (slots 128, 129) and posthole 510. These form types are typical of the middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury tradition (1500–1100 BC). Examples have been recovered from sites across Kent, including Kemsley (McNee 2006, fig. 14/1) and nearby Holborough Quarry (McNee 2010a). Form type R17 is a variation of form type R1, and has a slightly sloping rim top (Fig. 17: 27).

Form type R9 is an ovoid vessel. A possible four vessels are represented, recovered from cuts 15, 219, 446 and subsoil. Two sherds (context 79) belong to a decorated ovoid vessel, with finger tipping on the shoulder. This form could belong to the middle-late Bronze Age transition, rather than an earlier middle Bronze Age phase. One example (from subsoil) has been poorly constructed on the interior (Fig. 16: 19). There appears to be a transitional stage from the middle to late Bronze Age, and it is tentatively suggested that the transitional period is characterised by the continued use of coarse fabrics but on vessels with thinner walls, and also the introduction of finer fabrics used on middle Bronze Age forms (McNee 2019, 161). The Barty Farm pots would seem to fall into this category, and appear to be evolving from a bucket jar to a more convex shape with thinner walls and incurving rim. Similar pots were recovered from Coldharbour Road, Gravesend (Barclay 1994, fig. 10/8). Burnt residues present on the latter vessel have been dated to 1225–989 cal. BC.

Form type R12 (pit 143) is a small bowl, which could also be a transitional middle-late Bronze Age pottery, or could date to the start of the late Bronze Age. This form is commonly found on sites across Kent, including Willow Farm (McNee 2001), and White Horse Stone (Morris 2006b).

Early-middle Iron Age forms (ceramic phase 3)

The following form types have been phased to the early-middle Iron Age (R2, R3, R7, R9 R10 and R13). R2 is a fine long necked carinated bowl (context 476, figure 3), and occurs on many sites across Kent, for example White Horse Stone (Morris 2006b). Similar variations have been found in Hampshire (Brown 2000; Fig. 3.29, BA2.2-BA2.3, ceramic phase 3-4, 5th to 4th century BC). Form type (R3, context's 476 and 487) is a slightly carinated jar. One sherd has rusticated surfaces (see discussion under surface treatments). Form type R7 is represented by a small burnished rim (context 175). Form type R9 (context 98) is an ovoid type, and this is a long lived later prehistoric vessel type, which can date from the middle-late Bronze Age through to the middle Iron Age. There is just one example each of form types R10 and R13. Form type R10 is also a long lived open bowl type, and can be found at Highstead (Couldrey 2007, Period 3B, 500–400 BC).

Middle-late Iron Age forms (ceramic phase 4)

This ceramic phase is mostly represented by body sherds, with the exception of rim form types R7, R8 and R16. A footring base is also present (base form type B3, context 192). Form type R7 (context 554) is a shouldered bowl. This is a long lived vessel and can be difficult to date, however the fabric would suggest a later Iron Age date. Form type R8 is discussed below (from ditch 417, context 552).

Form type R16 is a glauconitic and flint tempered middle Iron Age saucepan pot type vessel (context 69). Similar vessels have been recovered from Beechbrook Wood (Jones 2006b). Saucepan pots can be seen in much of southern England, including Sussex, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Surrey, Berkshire, Somerset, Gloucestershire and parts of Wales (Cunliffe 1991, 79-82). This tradition appeared during the 4th century and had ended by approximately 100 BC, although the precise chronology varied from region to region. At Beechbrook Wood, a radiocarbon date of 390–170 BC, is associated with saucepan pots and grog tempered fabrics (Morris 2006a).

Late Iron Age-early Roman forms (ceramic phase 5)

The following forms have been identified during this ceramic phase: R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R11, R14 and R15. Form types R4, R5 and R6, R7 and R14 are discussed below. There are two examples of form type R8, and four vessels belonging to form type R11 are represented. The latter is an everted shouldered rim jar, and commonly occurs on sites such as West Malling (Jones 2009, figure 1.14/14 and Church Whitfield (Thompson 2014, fig. 86/56). Form type R15 belongs to a fine glauconitic bowl, and could be accommodated within the Danebury type series (Brown 2000, BD4, cp 8-9, 50 BC–AD 50).

To summarize, seventeen form types have been identified at Barty Farm, and the results would suggest that jars are the most commonly used. It may have been a priority for the potters to produce jars for storage and other utilitarian activities, as opposed to fine bowls. Some forms are long lived, for example form types R7 and R8. They do not however occur in the middle-late Bronze Age, but would appear to span the Iron Age. Other forms appear to be restricted to the late Iron Age only (R4, R5, R6, R11, R14 and R15). Straight sided bucket jars (R1 and R17) occur in the middle-late Bronze Age only.

Surface Treatments

Examination of the assemblage would suggest that 683 sherds (34% of the assemblage) displayed some form of surface treatment, often in combinations. Burnishing was the most commonly occurring treatment, with 15% of the recorded instances. The vast majority of these vessels have been burnished on both surfaces (14%), and a smaller percentage have been burnished on one surface and either smoothed or wiped on the other surface. Burnished pots occur in the Iron Age only, with the exception of a small vessel which could date the start of the

late Bronze Age from pit 143. Burnishing is a method of creating extremely smooth vessel surfaces, and can be purely functional as the technique creates a less permeable surface which can be better suited to containing liquid. A smooth rounded object, such as a river pebble, has the effect of compacting the joins between coils or straps, and this reduces the permeability of the pot (Gibson 2002, 65). This would be particularly useful if vessels were used for serving liquid as this would keep the moisture inside, and would equally be effective in keeping moisture out of a storage vessel containing dry foodstuffs.

The remains of six early-middle Iron Age pots have been burnished on the interior, and the exterior has been 'rusticated'. Rustication refers specifically to a type of surface treatment which is peculiar to east Kent and the Continent in the early to middle Iron Age (Macpherson-Grant 1991, 41–3). Early Iron Age rusticated pots do not appear to have been distributed or copied in other regions of England, although there are rare examples consisting of a few sherds in Sussex and Essex (McNee 2012, 197). The combination of rustication and burnishing appears to be a common component of this vessel type (McNee 2010b).

Smoothing has also been identified on a number of vessels (11% of the overall assemblage), and the majority have been smoothed on the exterior and interior. This technique has been used in all ceramic phases. Smoothing can be similar to burnishing, however the final surface has a matte rather than a lustrous finish because the clay particles are not aligned or compacted (Rice 1987, 138).

Wiping is a well-known type of surface treatment, and occurs on vessels throughout prehistory. This is true of the Barty Farm pots: 6% display degrees of wiping, ranging from sherds which have been gently wiped, to more heavily wiped surfaces. Three examples have been wiped with fingertips running vertically down the exterior of the pots. Traces of vertical finger smearing are apparent on a number of sherds from the nearby Margetts Pit (McNee 2020a), and at Monkton Court Farm the almost fluted finger-pulls are very marked (Macpherson-Grant 1994, 258). At Chanctonbury Ring, Sussex, coarse wares have vertical finger-drawing (evident as finger-furrows). These technological tricks are widely present in the pottery of lowland Britain by the beginning of the 1st millennium BC (Hamilton 2001, 99). The Barty Farm examples have been phased to the middle-late Bronze Age transition, and the start of the early Iron Age.

Decoration

The occurrence of vessels which have been decorated is very low, some 84 sherds (4.2% of the overall assemblage). Thirteen decorative techniques were observed:

- D1: 'finger pie-crust' impressions on top of the rim.
- D2: applied cordon with fingertip impressions.
- D3: comb stabbing.

- D4: slight cordon on shoulder area.
- D5: shallow horizontal tooling.
- D6: horizontal fingertip impressions.
- D7: combing.
- D8: vertical scoring (Fig. 17: 35).
- D9: fingernails.
- D10: rounded holes made with the end of a stick/comb? (Fig. 17: 36 and 37).
- D11: rippling, similar to shallow tooling.
- D12: vertical applied cordon (Fig. 17: 38).
- D13: applied cordon with fingernail/slash impressions (Fig. 17: 39).

The single incidences of some of these decorative techniques do not allow for any conclusions to be drawn, in terms of vessel form to decoration correlation. The decorative techniques employed during the middle Bronze Age include fingertip impressions (see discussion below on pit 146). A fragmented flint tempered middle Bronze Age bucket vessel (context 59) has been decorated with vertical ribs. This is an unusual addition to the Kentish Deverel-Rimbury ceramic repertoire, and is more common in the Hampshire and Wiltshire area, for example at Latch Farm, Hampshire (Piggott 1938, fig. 8/6 and 85). Another unusual addition is represented by eight middle Bronze Age sherds, decorated with fingernail and small rounded impressions (see discussion of pit 446, below).

The early-middle Iron Age pottery assemblage is undecorated with the exception of two small sherds. Early to middle Iron Age pottery in Kent is frequently undecorated, and vessel embellishment generally took place through surface treatments rather than decorative techniques (McNee 2012, 143).

Pottery which could be nearer to the middle Iron Age is largely undecorated, and the late Iron Age-early Roman assemblage has been most commonly decorated with combing. Three sherds (contexts 65 and 490) belong to toothed combed decorated vessels. Parallels can be found at Quarry Wood Camp (Kelly 1971, fig. 11/25), and Snarkhurst Wood (Lyne 2006a, fig. 1/3), dated to 50–1 BC at the latter.

Visible Usewear

The Barty Farm vessels displayed little evidence of visible usewear such as burnt residues, and this may be partly due to the residues not surviving post-depositional wear and tear. However, the occurrence of usewear evidence which is normally associated with cooking and food preparation activities is quite low (3.3%), although not entirely uncommon on Kentish sites. Sooty residues occur on the exterior of four pots indicating that the vessels were used over an open fire (Hally 1983, 10). The lack of burnt residues on the interior of these pots may suggest that these were used for boiling water rather than cooking foodstuffs such as stews. Burnt residue occurs on the interior of two pots. Carbon deposits on the interior of the vessel are caused by the charring of food, and governed by heat intensity, moisture in the vessel interior and source of heat (Skibo 1992, 148).

Distribution of the pottery and discussion

The pottery derived from 128 contexts. Research has suggested that a minimum of 25 sherds should be present in a context in order for a statistically reliable estimation of phase to be carried out (PCRG 1997, 21). Consequently, contexts and groups producing very small quantities of mostly indeterminate pottery have not been discussed. The pottery has been discussed in order of Area, in cut number order.

Area A

Pit 446, context 592

Three rim sherds belonging to a middle-late Bronze Age bucket/slight ovoid vessel (Fig. 16: 16) from this pit could belong to the middle-late Bronze Age transition, rather than an earlier middle Bronze Age phase. This particular pot would seem to fall into this category, and appears to be evolving from a bucket jar to a more convex-shape with thinner walls and a slightly incurving rim. A similar pot was found at Beechbrook Wood, with an associated radiocarbon date of 1410-1260 BC (Jones 2006b).

The pit also contained two sherds which have been decorated with fingernail impressions, plus several round indentations, which may have been applied using the end of a stick or a comb (Fig. 17: 37). This could be similar to the decorative techniques employed on some of the Ardleigh style Bronze Age pottery (Brown 1999, fig. 58/27 and pl. XXV).

Pit 515, context 663

This contained four middle Bronze Age sherds. One sherd (Fig. 17: 36) has been decorated with small rounded holes, made with a comb/pointed stick? This decoration is similar to pottery recovered from contexts 262 and 592. Some of the indentations would appear to be random, however there are decorative areas suggesting triangular shapes. This is similar to an example from Ardleigh, described as comb-point impressions in a pattern of floating lozenges (Brown 1999, fig. 81/185). One body sherd has fingernail impressions and is similar to another example from Ardleigh (Brown 1999, fig. 77/164). One base sherd is also present (Fig. 17: 31).

Pit 517, context 665

Twenty middle-late Bronze Age sherds were recovered, including a large thick walled base fragment. Three sherds could represent a middle-late Bronze Age transition, and this particular area may have been utilized throughout the middle Bronze Age.

Area B

Pit 1, context 59

A total of 68 body sherds belong to a middle-late Bronze Age vessel. There are no base or rim sherds, however seven examples have wide undecorated applied cordons. There are traces of soot on both surfaces, suggesting the pot may have been used for cooking.

Ditch cut 3, context 55

A total of 48 sherds were recovered. Most of the sherds have been phased to the early Iron Age, and includes some rusticated sherds, and the base of a small vessel (Fig. 17: 29). Ten sherds could be slightly earlier, dating to the middle-late Bronze Age transition, or start of the late Bronze Age. The condition of the pottery is poor, and this may suggest mixing and redistribution of pottery sherds over a long period of time.

Pit 4, context 58

The remains of a flint tempered middle Bronze Age bucket vessel. The pot is somewhat fragmented, but does appear to be decorated with vertical ribs. Two large lumps of fired clay are also present. The firing and fabric would suggest that these are contemporary with the bucket vessel, and may be test pieces. A second middle-late Bronze Age pot is represented by 18 body sherds.

Ditch Cut 5, contexts 63, 64 and 65

Pottery recovered from this area (190 sherds) is quite fragmented, and mostly dates to the late Iron Age. It includes a fine S-profile late Iron Age-early Roman glauconitic bowl (Fig. 17: 25). The pottery from context 63 would appear to be quite mixed, and includes thirteen early-middle Iron Age body and base sherds, and a sandy body sherd dating to the late Iron Age/early Roman period. Two sherds (context 65) are more likely to be middle-late Bronze Age. These may be residual, or could have derived from a rubbish area which had been somewhat exposed to the elements and then deposited within the pit.

Ditch Cut 6, context 62

A small number of thick walled, flint tempered body sherds (28 sherds) relate to three middle-late Bronze Age pots. The condition is quite poor, and suggests their derivation from a rubbish collection open to weathering and trampling.

Pit 33, context 98

The pottery recovered from this pit has been phased to the early and middle Iron Age, and includes an early Iron Age ovoid jar. Two sherds have roughened surfaces, and this may suggest a date which could be at the start of the early Iron Age.

Ditch 1010 terminus 107, context 175

The pottery deriving from this ditch segment (35 sherds) would appear to span the whole of the Iron Age. It includes a handle fragment, and a late Iron Age rim.

Ditch Cut 124, context 192

Fourteen Iron Age sherds were recovered, including a pedestal base, a footring base (figure's 32 and 33), and six body sherds belonging to a thick walled late Iron Age storage jar.

Ditch Cut 125, context 193

Most of the pottery (46 sherds) has been phased to the Iron Age, with a particular focus on the late Iron Age. A rim sherd from a sandy late Iron Age-early Roman jar is present (Fig. 17: 24). One sherd is however more in keeping with a middle-late Bronze Age tradition, and may be residual.

Ditch Cut 15, context 79

Most of the pottery from this ditch segment can be phased to the middle-late Bronze Age. The presence of an ovoid jar (Fig. 17: 18), and a sherd with vertical fingertip wiping may suggest a transitional phase or a very early late Bronze Age date.

Ditch 1016, Cuts 128, context 252 and 204 (278)

The pottery recovered from this ditch section (29 sherds) dates to the middle-late Bronze Age. Two vessels appear to be represented, including a bucket jar with fingertip decoration below the exterior of the rim. The Barty Farm vessel is fairly typical of the middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury tradition (1500–1100 BC), and similar examples have been found across Kent at White Horse Stone (Morris 2006b), Ellington School (McNee 2014) and further afield at Kimpton, Hampshire (Dacre and Ellison 1981, figure 12). One small finer tempered body sherd would not be out of place within a middle Bronze Age globular tradition.

Pottery from cut 204 is contemporary. It includes a rim sherd (Fig. 16: 2) with horizontal fingertip decoration below the exterior of the rim. Similar pots have been recovered within the Kent area at White Horse Stone (Morris 2006b) and Ellington School, Ramsgate (McNee 2014).

Fourteen flint tempered middle-late Bronze Age sherds were recovered from the same ditch's terminus 136, including a body sherd with fingertip decoration.

Ditch 1008, terminus 131, context 255

This contained twenty-four fragmented sherds belonging to a late Iron Age grog tempered jar. It has shallow rippling on the shoulder (Fig. 16: 21) and is similar to Thompson's (1982) type B2-1. Parallels can be seen at Highstead (Thompson 2007, fig. 113/138) and an example from Snarkhurst Wood has been dated to 50 BC–AD 50 (Lyne 2006a).

Pit 143, context 267

A total of 45 sherds from this pit have been dated to the middle-late Bronze Age. Most of the sherds could represent a transitional phase, and includes a small bowl. This could be described as the late-middle Bronze Age to the early-late Bronze Age transition. Barrett (1980, 302) has suggested that the appearance of bowls in later Bronze Age ceramic assemblages indicates a departure from the Deverel-Rimbury tradition.

Pits 146, context 270; and 336, contexts 465, 466

Pit 336 was next to pit 146, and both contained middle Bronze Age pottery. A fragmented, but almost complete middle Bronze Age bucket jar (Fig. 16: 1) was recovered from pit 146, and would have been deliberately deposited in a complete state. It is a large thick walled vessel, with a base diameter of 250mm. Part of the exterior of the base has small fingernail impressions, however, these do not continue around the entire base. There is an applied cordon 110mm above the exterior of the base, decorated with thumb impressions. The rim diameter is 30mm, and has a 'pie-crust' rim consisting of fingernail or thumbnail impressions. There is an applied cordon some 100mm below the rim, and this is also decorated with finger impressions. One sherd has the remains of a small post-firing repair hole. This particular form is very common throughout the middle Bronze Age in Kent, and further afield in areas such as Essex (Brown 1995, fig. 63/35). The actual decoration is not well paralleled in Kent, however a similar example may be found at Great Mongeham (Stebbing 1937).

Pit 336 contained large body sherds from a thick walled Deverel-Rimbury jar (context 465). The condition of the vessel would suggest that although the pottery had been subject to exposure and fragmentation (there are no base or rim sherds), it had not moved too far from the point of breakage. Deliberate burial is also a possibility. Small body sherds deriving from context (466), most probably belong to the same pot.

Pit 347, context 475

Twenty-one sherds from this pit mostly date from the early-middle Iron Age. They include three rims belonging to an open bowl. Examples recovered from Highstead (Couldrey 2007), have been dated to 500–400 BC.

Pit 348, contexts 476 and 477

This contained four rims belonging to a long necked carinated bowl (Fig. 16: 3). This was quite a common form during the early-middle Iron Age. Examples have been found across Kent, for example at Downlands (McNee 2010b, figs 32/9-10), and further afield at Danebury, Hampshire (Brown 2000, BA 2.2, 5th-4th century BC). An additional four rims belong to a jar with the faint remains of 'pie-crust' rim, and possible surface roughening below the shoulder area. This is similar to an example excavated at White Horse Stone (Morris 2006b, fig. 91). This form may be found within the early Iron Age ceramic repertoire (Fig. 16: 4). Rustication is evident on the exterior of a small rim belonging to an early Iron Age jar (Fig. 16: 5).

Ditch cut 410, context 490

The pottery from this ditch has been phased to the Iron Age (39 sherds). This includes two late Iron Age body sherds with combed stabbed decoration, and made with a coarse glauconitic fabric recipe. This decorative technique can be paralleled at Snarkhurst Wood (Lyne 2006a, fig. 3). Two joining rim sherds belonging to a necked jar, possibly Thompson's (1982) type B1-3, been dated to the late 1st century BC or early 1st century AD. One small rim belongs to an ovoid type jar (Fig. 16: 8), and a similar vessel can be seen at Highstead (Thompson 2007, fig. 112/128, dated 25 BC–AD 50). One rim is also a neckless ovoid type form, with fingertip impressions on the shoulder (Fig. 16: 9), a burnished rim and rough combing. This may find similarities with Thompson's type C3 or C4, forms which are present in the 1st century BC (C3), and the 1st century AD (C4). One body sherd has been decorated with vertical scoring (Fig. 17: 35), and finds similarities at Quarry Wood (Kelly 1971, fig. 12/31), and Thurnham (Lyne 2006b, fig. 61). One late Iron Age base sherd has been made with a fine grog tempered fabric.

Ditch 1009, Cut 417, contexts 550, 551 and 552

The recovered pottery is quite abraded, and mostly dates to the late Iron Age. It includes a possible s-profile bowl (Fig. 16: 10), which finds similarities at West Malling (Jones 2009, fig. 1.14/15). Two small rims (Fig. 16: 13 and 14) belong to thick rimmed coarse flint tempered jars, and similar forms have been recovered at Highstead (Couldrey 2007, fig. 105/54).

Ditch 1016, Cut 138, context 262

A small assemblage of middle-late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from this ditch section. Five sherds have been decorated with small stab impressions, and very similar to the pottery found in pit 446.

Unstratified pot

A small almost complete late Iron Age small bowl/cup was recovered from an area in the north-east of the site (context 586, Fig. 17: 40). The rim diameter is 70mm, the base diameter is 70mm and the height is 72mm. It has been made with a fabric containing very common grog inclusions. The exterior (below the shoulder) has been roughened and irregularly horizontally combed. There are also random fingernail impressions. A row of horizontal fingernail/stabbed decoration has been placed on the shoulder area itself. Parts of the pot look handmade, however it may have been finished on some sort of turntable. The vessel finds similarities with Thompson's (1982) form type C4 (1st century AD).

Sherds from sieved samples

In addition, there are 735 sherds, weighing 1696g from samples, recorded separately (Appendix 2, Table A2.2). The mean sherd weight is 2.3g (weighed to the nearest whole gram; however, some samples are <1g, therefore the overall weight and mean sherd weight is in fact even lower). Some of the undiagnostic 'crumbs' of pottery have not been recorded. The fabrics are consistent with those identified during analysis of the Barty Farm assemblage.

Ceramic phasing and distribution of key ceramic groups across the site

Ceramic phasing of the forms and fabrics has been carried out using comparative material from other sites in the Kent region where possible, or from well-known sites in the south of England such as Ardleigh (Brown 1999) and Danebury (Brown 2000).

Middle to late Bronze Age

Middle or middle to late Bronze Age pottery derived from several of the excavated features at Barty Farm, mostly pits and ditches. Larger concentrations of pottery would appear to derive from the central area of the site, and include cuts 1, 4, 6, 15, 138, 143, 441, 516 and 517. Pits 1 and 4, from evaluation trench 20, ditch 6, and pits 146, 336, also located near trench 20, may represent a particular intensive phase of activity. The deliberate deposition of some of the pottery is also possible, in particular the almost complete middle Bronze Age bucket jar recovered from pit 146. The vast majority of prehistoric pottery recovered from the Kent area frequently consists of fairly small worn sherds (McNee 2012, 203). Therefore the deliberate deposition of a whole vessel

stands out as being somewhat unusual. Pottery which may have been deposited in a complete or mostly complete state is rare, and suggests that this was a sacred area within the Barty Farm site.

In terms of chronology, it is possible that the site was used throughout the middle Bronze Age. Eight decorated sherds (cuts 138, 446 and 515) could suggest an early phase of activity, perhaps at the start of the middle Bronze Age. These examples may be paralleled at Ardleigh, and patches of fingernail and comb-point impressions also occur on East Anglian style Beakers. This suggests a primary insular origin for the distinctive cultural entity which developed in north-east Essex in the middle Bronze Age (Brown 1999, 83). This may also be the case in terms of the Barty Farm pots, or could suggest direct contact with Ardleigh, or ceramic influences between potters.

A number of sherds have been dated to a later phase of the middle Bronze Age, and there are hints that this may cover the start of the late Bronze Age (cuts 15, 143, 219, 446 and 510). These features are just north of trench 20, and could suggest areas which span the middle Bronze Age. Three ovoid jars and a small bowl are a departure from the middle Bronze Age bucket shaped vessels, and may herald the start of experimentation by potters in order to produce a different range of vessel forms. Deverel-Rimbury fabrics are still being used, and potters may also be keen to maintain links with their ancestors, as well as adapting to new social practices.

Early and middle Iron Age

There appears to be a hiatus of activity during most of the late Bronze Age, but the site is increasingly utilized through the Iron Age (600 BC-AD 43), and into the early Roman period. The main focus of activity appears to have shifted towards the southern side of the site, in particular (cuts 107, 348 and 417). A small number of rusticated sherds have been dated to the early-middle Iron Age. Rusticated pots do appear to have been in use for at least 300 years, possibly longer. Radiocarbon dates from deposits at a small number of Kentish sites appear to be the last examples of the use of rustication as a method of surface treatment, as they all have dates of 4th–3rd century cal BC. Therefore, the end of the use of rustication appears to be placed at some time during the latter part of the Middle Iron Age (Morris 2006).

Pottery from ditch 1010 (cut 10, context 69) has been phased to the middle Iron Age, and includes a glauconitic jar, form type R16. A comparable form which is very similar to the Bearsted example, occurs at Danebury (Brown 2000), where it was dated *c* 360–270 BC).

Late Iron Age-early Roman

By the late Iron Age, occupation appears to be more widely dispersed across the site, and most of the pottery has been recovered from ditch features. In terms of the ceramics the southern area of the site does appear to be more densely utilised, for example cuts 402, 410 and 417, and certain areas could have been continually occupied throughout the Iron Age, especially cuts 410 and 417. As previously mentioned, a range of fabrics have been used, in particular grog-tempered and glauconitic/flint and glauconitic fabrics. At West Malling it would appear glauconitic fabrics could slightly precede grog tempered fabrics (Jones 2009). It is interesting to note that at Barty Farm, the use of glauconitic fabrics from the middle Iron Age onwards is far greater than that of grog tempered vessels. This may suggest a more intense use of particular areas during the earlier stages of the late Iron Age, or continuous utilisation from the middle Iron Age up until the Roman Conquest. The latter suggestion may be more applicable, as certain features, particularly towards the southern area of the site, contain sherds made with a variety of fabrics (for example ditch cut 410, context 490). By contrast, the late Iron Age pottery recovered from the nearby site of Meopham contains far greater quantities of grog tempered fabrics when compared to glauconitic types. It would appear that occupation was more intense towards the Conquest (McNee 2017).

Conclusions

This pottery assemblage is important as an indicator of settlement or use within the Maidstone area during the later prehistoric period, commencing during the middle Bronze Age. Some of pottery types point to a middle-late Bronze Age transition, which may continue to the start of the late Iron Age, and therefore a date range of 1500-1100 or 1000 BC is suggested. The site does not appear to have been intensely used during the late Bronze Age, but is increasingly utilized throughout the whole of the Iron Age (600 BC-AD 43), and into the early Roman period. It is possible that the central part of the site was originally settled during the middle Bronze Age, and occupation was more widely dispersed when it was re-occupied. Almost a quarter of the pottery derived from pit and ditch features near trenches 10 and 20, and spans all ceramic phases. This could relate to areas of more intense occupation, or where rubbish accumulated and was then disposed of, perhaps deriving from middens.

Analysis of the pottery suggests that the processes of site formation are clearly complex. Some of the pottery deriving from individual pit and ditch fills can represent a mix of ceramic phasing, and the varied condition of the ceramics recovered from the same context would indicate that the pottery itself might have come from different sources prior to deposition. Features containing significantly greater sherd counts and weights could have resulted from more formal sets of activities. Pots which are in good condition may have been

deliberately smashed and placed within the feature soon after breakage, or may also have been carefully curated. One middle Bronze Age vessel would have been buried in a complete state. Sherds which are quite worn may have derived from a rubbish dump which had been subject to trampling and exposure to the elements, or left open for long periods of time.

The character of the pottery itself suggests a society producing utilitarian pottery for local or household-based production and consumption, and there is a reliance on exploiting local clay and flint resources. There is little evidence for ceramic trade or the import of vessels, however, it is clear that Kentish potters had wide-ranging contacts with potters from other regions in England and Northern Europe. Form types are paralleled over large areas, for example Essex and Hampshire, however the lack of evidence for imported pottery would suggest that it is the ideas for making certain types of pot that are moving, and not the vessels themselves. The existence of travelling potters could be another possibility.

Barty Farm is not completely devoid of vessels containing usewear evidence which is normally associated with cooking activities, but there is little evidence of specific food preparation areas. This may have occurred outside of the excavated areas. Small serving bowls are present on the site, but these are in the minority. The assemblage is somewhat dominated by coarse jars, which may have been used for storage.

The Early Roman Pottery by Alice Lyons

A total of 998 sherds, weighing 5934g, (4.34 Estimated vessel equivalent (EVE)) of primarily early-to-mid Roman pottery was recovered during evaluation and excavation at Barty Farm (Appendix 3). A minimum of 173 individual vessels are represented. The majority of stratified material was recovered from ditches and gullies, with small amounts found in other features. The pottery has survived in a fragmentary and severely abraded condition with an average sherd weight of only *c.* 6g.

The pottery was analysed following national guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016) and has been recorded by fabric and form, also quantified by sherd count and weight. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted.

Local fabrics were cross-referenced to Monaghan's (1987) corpus of North Kent and Upchurch ware types and those devised by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (Macpherson-Grant *et al.* 1995). Imported and trade wares were assigned to their national codes (Tomber and Dore 1998). Vessel types were cross-referenced to local published examples.

The Pottery Fabrics and Forms

A total of twelve broad fabric groups were recorded (Appendix 3). The majority are locally produced utilitarian coarse ware fabrics, however, smaller amounts of imported and traded fine and specialist wares were also found.

Coarse wares

Locally produced utilitarian coarse wares form the majority of this assemblage.

The earliest material in the chronological sequence are a number (*c.* 19% by weight) of handmade flint-tempered reduced (grey) ware storage jar, also jar/bowl pieces which are consistent with manufacture and use in the latest Iron Age to Early Roman period. The majority of this ware originates from a single storage jar.

More numerous and possibly contemporary are a limited range of hand- and wheel-made grog tempered wares which represent a large part of the group (*c.* 36% by weight). These Early Roman vessels are most commonly found as globular jar (and bowl) forms with rolled or everted rims, although storage jars were also found. Burnished decoration was recorded, also various vertical combing motifs. No soot residues survive on the vessel surfaces. Grog-tempered wares are known to have made a significant contribution to the Kentish supply for at least 30 years after the Conquest (Biddulph 2011, 119).

The most numerous fabric types, representing *c.* 37% of the assemblage by weight, are a range of Sandy reduced (grey) fabrics consistent with local north Kent production. These vessels are nearly all made on a fast potter's wheel and manufactured in a very similar range of forms to their grog-tempered predecessors. Globular medium mouthed jars with rolled (type 4.5) and everted (type 4.13) rims are common, although it is noteworthy that the cordoned jar (Type 5.3) had fallen from use. Decoration is limited to areas of burnish, while many of the sherds retain external soot residues, with some internal lime-scale present which suggests these vessels were used for heating, also storing, food and water. The range of vessels produced in this fabric has widened and other forms are found in smaller numbers which include shallow dishes (type 6.15 and 6.19), also a flagon and lid. Oxidized coarse wares are very rare and include a beaker, flagon and jar/bowl fragments, which probably originated from a similar source. Other sparsely represented coarse wares include North Kent shelly wares found as jar/bowl and storage jars forms. A single handmade Black burnished ware jar/bowl fragment consistent with production in Dorset was also found.

Fine wares

Fine tablewares are scarce within this assemblage. The earliest material is a small number of locally produced fine wheel-made soft greywares, found as undiagnostic beaker body sherds with rare examples of grooved and beaded decoration. Other domestic (British) colour coats are three small pieces of Colchester colour-coated undiagnostic beaker, which was in common circulation in the region during the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD (Tyers

1996, 167–8). A tiny scrap of late Roman Oxfordshire Red-slipped ware jar/bowl (Tyers 1996, 175-178) was also found, it is significantly later than the majority of the assemblage and probably intrusive.

The most common fine wares are Gaulish fine red tablewares colloquially known as samian (Tyers 1996, 105–16). The earliest material, dating from the mid-1st to early 2nd AD, is a small number of South Gaulish fragments which were recorded as a deep decorated bowls (Dr 37) one of which bears an incomplete maker's stamp: 'VIR ?H'. This mark probably relates to C. Cincius Senovirus who is recorded at La Graufesenque between AD100–120 (samian/home website). Central Gaulish material, which reached these shores in large quantities during the 2nd century, was also found as cup and bowl pieces, also a dish (Dr 18/31) which has an illegible maker's stamp (it has been worn away). The samian supply continued into the mid-2nd to mid-3rd century and a bowl (Dr 31) was identified. Most of the sherds were well-worn indicating that these wares stayed in use for a significant period of time.

Specialist wares

Specialist wares were very limited within the pottery assemblage. Indeed, it is noteworthy that no *mortaria* (Roman mixing bowls) were found. Two *amphorae* (Roman transport/storage jars) fragments were, however, recorded. One is a rim from a North African cylindrical *amphora* (piccolo) Fig. 18: 1) which is not a common find but imports into Britain are known from the 2nd century AD and several examples have been previously found in Kent (Tyers 1996, 104, fig 87). Also found was a small body fragment from a Spanish globular olive oil *amphora*, this vessel type is much more common and also reached its peak of importation during the 2nd century AD (Tyers 1996, 87-89).

Type Series

Coarse wares

- 1.9. Cupped rim flagon. Similar to Biddulph 2011, 123–4, fig 5.5, no 15; and to Pollard 1988, 76, fig 28, nos 83-84.
- 2.1. Narrow mouthed jar. Similar to Monaghan 1987, 77, Class 3A.
- 4.5. Medium mouthed globular jar with a rolled rim. Similar to Biddulph 2011, 123–4, fig 5.5, no 4.
- 4.8. Medium mouthed globular jar with a rolled bi-fid rim. Similar to Biddulph 2011, 123–4, fig 5.5, no 20.
- 4.13. Medium mouthed globular jar with a short everted rim. Similar to Biddulph 2011, 123–4, fig 5.5, no 21.
- 5.3. Wide mouthed cordoned jar. Similar to Biddulph 2011, 123–4, fig 5.5, no 9.
- 6.4. Small bowl with a rolled rim. Similar to Monaghan 1987, 159, Class 7A2-7A3.
- 6.15. Shallow dish with an out-turned everted rim
- 6.19. Straight-sided dish. Similar to Monaghan 1987, 147-148, .Class 5E; and to Biddulph 2011, 123–4, fig 5.5, no 28
- 6.21. Shallow dish with an internal ledge. Similar to Monaghan 1987, 159, Class 7B2.1-2
- 8.1. Lid. Similar to Monaghan 1987, 166-168, Class 12.

Samian forms

- Dr18/31. Shallow bowl, with an angled wall and floor which rises sharply (Webster 1996, 32-33).
Dr30. Deep cylindrical bowl (Webster 1996, 42-43)
Dr31. Concave bowl with a floor which rises sharply (Webster 1996, 34-35)
Dr37. A deep hemispherical bowl (Webster 1996, 47-48).

Illustrated sherds (Fig. 18)

Fig. 18: 1. NAF AM 2. Amphora. Africana 1. White slipped. Early 2nd century. Unstratified.

Fig. 18: 2. G1/4b. GW(GROG). Slightly concave shallow dish. Mid-1st to early/mid-2nd century AD. Unstratified.

Fig. 18: 3. G1/4b. GW(GROG)(BS); burnished. Jar (type 4.5). Mid-1st to early/mid-2nd century AD. Unstratified.

Fig. 18: 4. G1/4hb. RW(Q). Large rolled rim, neckless globular storage jar, from evaluation trench 11 (ditch 1009, cut 9 fill 57).

Fig. 18: 5. S3/6h. RW(Q). Storage jar with squared lid-seated rim above rounded cordon, from evaluation trench 1 (ditch 1008, cut 5 fill 63).

Summary

This is a moderately sized, but severely abraded, assemblage of primarily early-to-mid Roman locally produced utilitarian pottery, supplemented by small amounts of imported and domestically traded fine table wares and specialist vessels.

Within the assemblage it is possible to see some chronological progression from the early Roman grog-tempered wares to early-to-mid Sandy wares and also to see the range of vessel forms expanding. It is interesting to observe that the early Roman grog tempered wares did not retain the same range of use residues (soot and limescale) as the later Sandy ceramic cooking pots and kettles. It may be that the grog tempered wares were used differently, i.e. not for heating, although the assemblage is generally too abraded for a definitive conclusion.

The locally produced coarseware fabrics and forms are generally typical of what has been found in the region previously while the predominance of the jar/bowl form suggests the pottery was deposited by a fairly low-order rural site (Evans 2001, 26-29). That imported fines wares and *amphorae* are present, however, demonstrates that the depositing community did have access to some traded material from the wider Roman Empire. That the samian shows evidence of prolonged use may reflect how valuable it was to the people who owned it. The African *amphora* stands out as an import of note.

It is unfortunate that the majority of the pottery is so severely abraded as the small sherd size limits its potential for detailed analysis. This assemblage does, however, make a significant contribution to the growing corpus of Roman pottery reported on in the Maidstone area.

The Flint by Steve Ford

A collection of 256 prehistoric struck flints was recovered from both the excavation and evaluation phases of the project (Pls. 20-24). These are detailed in Appendix 4 and summarized in Table 1. The collection included 57 narrow flakes (assigned by eye) from a total flake component of 171 and, along with 6 blade cores, 2 microliths, strike-a-light and tranchet axe clearly indicates a very strong component of, if not a totally, Mesolithic date to the

collection. No pieces are sufficiently diagnostic to determine if the collection is earlier or late Mesolithic however. The flint raw material exhibits a range of sources, with some uniform high-quality black flint present, perhaps obtained directly from a chalk source but mostly a range of grey flint, often with cherty inclusions being well represented. Some pieces are clearly from secondary sources, such as sandy, iron rich outcrops. A modest number of pieces are patinated, usually a bluish white but occasionally a dark blue.

Few cut features produced more than a few struck flints and these were mostly residual finds. Features producing five or more items included Ditch/gully slots 15, 17, 128, 136, 138 and 501 which were all dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age. Pits: 4, 20 and 143 were also associated with this phase.

Tranchet axe

The tranchet axe is 198mm long, 54mm wide and 45 mm deep. It is made from a piece of black and grey flint with a thin slightly rough cortex remaining at the butt end. An area of iron staining indicates the nodule was not wholly cortical before use. The blade end for half the length of the piece is mostly grey in colour and might reflect a difference in weathering between the exposed blade end and the hafted butt. The piece is functional but does not display the finest craft of a flint knapper with failed attempts to thin the butt. The blade end is functional but does not display a well-executed tranchet blow, with a second imperfect removal.

Strike-a-light

A small core tool, exhibits intense damage at either end and is likely to be a strike-a-light or fabricator (Pl. 23). In this example the ends are crushed and not smoothed. The piece is 78mm long, 33mm wide and 22mm deep. It retains a small area of cortex but is otherwise invasively flaked all over.

Microliths

One microlith is 23mm long, 7mm wide and 3mm thick. It is a simple oblique blunted form made on a snapped blade segment with trace of a notch for the break. The second microlith is 33mm long, 12mm wide and 3mm thick. It is also a simple oblique blunted form with the tip formed on the bulbar end of a short narrow flake. Oblique blunted pieces are the commonest form of microlith and occur through the Mesolithic.

Other retouched pieces

Some seven scrapers were recorded along with two serrated flakes/blades (Pl.22), an awl and a retouched flake.

Four flakes had some use damage.

Table 1: Summary of struck flint

<i>Type</i>	<i>Excavation</i>	<i>Evaluation</i>
Flakes	84	40
Narrow flakes (blades)	34	23
Spalls	20	19
Cores	5	1
Narrow flake (blade) cores	3	3
Core fragments	2	4
Tested nodules	3	
Scrapers	6	1

Awl	1	
Retouched flake	1	
Tranchet axe		1
Oblique blunted microlith	1	2
Serrated blade or flake	2	
Strike-a-light	1	

Stone

Three stone items were recovered from the site. All may be from querns but none is clearly so.

Pit 333 (489) contained a large (2.3kg) fragment of coral rag with one smooth flat surface (130x210x80mm).

Pit 336 (67) contained two fragments:

- 1) A fragment (1.082kg) of fine grained mottled pink/grey sandstone with a semi-smoothed flat surface (110x120x80mm).
- 2) A fragment (3kg) of fine grained mottled pink/grey sandstone with a smoothed flat surface (180x250x60mm).

The burnt flint by Odile Rouard

In total, 3005g of burnt flint was recovered from 20 contexts, mostly dated to the Late Iron Age/early roman phase (Appendix 8). Few features contained more than a single piece of burnt flint. Flint can be burnt by a number of processes including deliberate preparation for use as a pottery temper, but also through natural or accidental fires, and its significance is rarely easily determined.

The Metalwork by Aidan Colyer

Of the total of ten metal objects recovered, two are of copper alloy and the remaining eight are ferrous objects.

Four pieces of slag were also present (Appendix 5).

Copper alloy objects

Catalogue number 1 was recovered with a metal detector from the subsoil (51). This object is a slightly damaged but in general well-preserved buckle. The damage has revealed that the corrosion on the outside of the buckle is minor with the copper alloy underneath being nearly intact. This is an indicator that the object is not of a great age, and is likely to be a modern, or post-medieval, stray find.

Catalogue number 2 covers multiple fragments of an object from Iron Age pit 33 (deposit 98). The object is extremely delicate and has fragmented rendering a conclusive identification impossible. There are elements that show that this piece was originally curved and therefore either a circular or ovoid disc. A tentative identification of this piece as a fragment of jewellery or other dress accessory is the closest we can ascribe this to a category.

The deterioration of the piece, while partially due to the delicate nature, is also an indicator that this piece is older and likely dated to the Iron Age in line with its context.

Ferrous Objects

Six of the eight ferrous objects were nails or fragments thereof and the remaining two were a disc and a harrow fragment.

Cat. no. three was a small disc in an off-white modern stainless alloy from subsoil. Cat. no. 7 is a modern or late post medieval harrow blade, collected from the surface of ditch 1001 but probably really in subsoil.

Six objects, catalogue numbers, 4–6, 8–10, were identified as nails or fragments of nails. Numbers 9 and 10 are likely two parts of the same nail. The nails are not diagnostic of any age and can only be dated by association.

Slag

Four fragments of ferrous slag were recovered (Appendix 5). The quantity is too small to draw any solid conclusions although the presence of slag on the site suggests possible small-scale metalworking.

Ceramic building material by Danielle Milbank

A modest quantity of brick and tile fragments were recovered during the excavation, hand collected from the infilling deposits of six features (Appendix 6). The majority of the fragments are small fragments identifiable as tile, and the material is in moderate to poor condition, with frequent abrasion.

Pieces from ditch slots 28 (93) and 36 (152), and pit 33 (98) contained pieces in a fine clay with occasional small voids and very sparse fine sand inclusions, an uneven finish and a light orange red colour. This fabric is medium-soft and is likely to be of Roman date, though the form could not be determined.

A piece from ditch slot 34 (150) is a medium soft, evenly-fired fine clay with very fine sand and grog temper and a pale orange red colour. The form appears to be a Roman *tegula* (roof tile) identified by the raised flange which runs the length of each side. The body of the tile is 22mm thick and the profile of the flange is squared off, one of the most commonly occurring types.

A piece recovered from the surface of ditch slot 402 (481) is a medium-soft fabric with moderate fine groggy inclusions and a dull orange colour, and a shallow incised 4mm wide on the upper surface. The thickness is 22mm and although the form cannot be determined, the piece is of Roman date.

A tile fragment was recovered from 426 (568) which is medium hard, coarse and sandy, with a thickness of 18mm and a likely post-medieval date.

Conclusion

The material encountered in the excavation was (with one exception) of likely Roman date, with one piece of post-medieval material recorded. A very limited range of forms were present, comprising possible *tegula* and a piece of plain roof tile. No complete examples were encountered and no tegula fragments or closely dateable types were identified.

Fired clay by Danielle Milbank

A modest quantity (740 fragments weighing 7.8kg) of fired clay was recovered in the course of the excavation (Appendix 7). This comprised small non-diagnostic fragments and no complete fired clay objects. Typically, the fabric was a fine clay with sparse sandy inclusions and a red, red brown or grey black colour. One context accounted for the majority of the material, with the remaining contexts including small amounts (less than 100g). A small sample from 146 (270) contained pieces in a soft, friable, laminated fabric with occasional strawmarks, and with a wattle impression on one piece suggestive of daub.

Ditch slot 415 (497) contained small, very abraded pieces in a fine sandy fabric and pale red colour, while ditch slot 417 contained an abraded piece in a sandy fabric evenly-fired a dark grey. Pit 514 contained small, very abraded pieces in a soft, fine clay with no inclusions and a pale red orange colour.

Deposit 651, from the base of Oven structure 505, contained a large quantity of material in a very friable fine clay with sparse fine sand, a red to red brown colour, and no clear marks from structural elements of wattle.

Overall, the material was very highly fragmented and homogenous, and where it does not represent *in situ* burning, is likely to have been part of a clay daub covered structure, though few pieces with identifiable characteristics were recovered.

The human burnt bone by Ceri Falys

Burnt human bone was recovered from three contexts within the investigated area (Appendix 9). Each of the deposits of bone was whole-earth recovered on site, with two of the three contexts excavated in a series of 0.02m to 0.03m thick spits (210 (284) and 140 (264)) During post-excavation processing, the surrounding soil and bone were subsequently floated and wet-sieved to a 1mm mesh size, and all burnt bone and other associated artefacts were separated for further analysis.

Prior to osteological analysis the bone from each context was sorted using a sieve stack comprising 10mm, 5mm, and 2mm mesh sizes. The relative weights from each of the sieves has been recorded, along with

information regarding the colour(s) of the burnt bone for each deposit/spit, and the maximum post-excavation fragment sizes of both cranial and post-cranial elements (Appendix 9, Tables A9.1 and A9.2). The amount of bone recovered from each deposit varies significantly, with values ranging between just 40g (140 (264)) and 597g (210 (284)). Total weights of bone, such as these, are significantly lower than would be expected from the cremation of a complete (adult) individual (recorded range: 1001.5g-2442.5g, average: 1625.9g based on modern crematoria, McKinley 1993). The reduced quantities of bone may reflect disturbance of the burials after interment, or the practice of burying only some of the calcined bone of the cremated individual, representing a symbolic or token interment (McKinley 2006).

The maximum post-excavation fragment sizes were recorded as ranging between 13.1mm (cut 140) and 24.3mm (cut 210) for non-descript pieces of cranial vault, and 24.9mm (140) and 35.8mm (210) for postcranial (long bone shaft) fragments. In general, these large fragment sizes were the exception compared to the majority of fragments (Table A9.2). Despite the moderate fragmentation observed (i.e. the majority of bone measures less than 5mm in size), the burnt bone generally displayed good surface preservation and overall dense textures. The bone was uniformly white in colour, indicating the skeleton had been subjected to an efficient cremation process (i.e. adequate time, temperature and oxygen supply was applied to the skeleton to allow for the organic components of the bone to be fully oxidized). This efficiency relies on factors such as the quantity of fuel used to build the pyre, the temperature attained in various parts of the pyre, length of time over which the cremation was undertaken and the oxidising/reducing conditions in various parts of the pyre (McKinley 2004, 11). Holden *et al.* (1995a, b) suggest that temperatures above 600°C are required to fully oxidize the organic components and produce white bone, as observed in these contexts.

Osteological Analysis

All pieces of bone were subjected to osteological analysis following the procedures suggested by Gejvall (1969), Brickley and McKinley (2004), and Mitchell and Brickley (2017). The purpose of osteological analysis is to determine the demographic profile of skeletal assemblages based on the assessment of age, sex, pathological conditions, and non-metric traits that can be extracted from the remains. In addition, the minimum number of individuals (MNI) represented within each context was determined through the identification of duplication of the same skeletal element, or by the presence of age-related development of teeth and/or skeletal element.

Initial osteological analysis divided fragments into five main areas of the body: cranial, axial, upper limb, lower limb and non-descript long bone (unidentifiable to specific limb). A more detailed identification of fragments to specific skeletal element and side was also attempted, where possible. The most frequently preserved fragments in the deposits were small midshaft portions of the long bones (humerus, ulna, radius,

femur, and tibia). Few pieces of cranial vault were recovered. Burial 210 (284) contained identifiable fragments of bone from all skeletal regions, apart from the scapulae, clavicae, and pelvis. Lack of duplication of elements and differing states of skeletal development in all three contexts suggests a minimum number of one individual was present within each cremation burial.

As the accuracy of skeletal demographic techniques (i.e. age-at-death and sex estimation methods) greatly reflect the quantity and quality of observable traits. Unfortunately, not many required regions of bone were present for analysis. As a result, it was not possible to suggest an age-at-death or sex for the remains from 139 and 140.

The remains recovered from 210 (284) were of an adult (20+ years), possibly male individual. Assessment of age was made based on observable extent of skeletal maturation (stage of epiphyseal fusion, presence of adult dentition, and the overall robustness of the skeletal elements), which resulted in a broad designation of “adult”, suggesting the individual was at least 20 years of age at the time of death. However, it is likely this individual was over the age of 40 years at the time of death, based on osteophytic lipping observed on a superior articular facet of a thoracic vertebral fragment. Osteophytes are indicative of degenerative joint disease, which tends to increase with advancing age (Roberts and Manchester 2010).

Sex was tentatively assessed as possibly male, based on flaring of the mandibular gonial angle, marked muscle attachments on the occipital bone and the projection of the linea aspera, as well as the overall robustness of the skeletal elements.

In summary, burnt human bone was recovered from three contexts within the investigated area. Osteological analysis suggested that a minimum of one individual was present within each deposit of bone. It was not possible to assess the age, sex, or pathology for burials 139 and 140. The individual within 210 was possibly male, aged over 40 years at the time of death.

Non-human burnt bone by Ceri Falys

Small amounts of burnt animal bone were recovered from three contexts: ditch 28 (93) and pits 123 (191) and 348 (476). Weighing 71g, a total of 110 fragments of bone were present for analysis (Appendix 10, Table A10.2). The pieces of bone varied in preservation and overall fragment size between the three deposits. The bone recovered from ditch 28 (93) and pit 348 (476) were well preserved, with overall dense textures, which resulted in relatively large maximum fragment sizes of 41.0mm and 36.1mm, respectively. In contrast, the bone

recovered from pit 123 (191) was chalky and fragile in texture, which was easily damaged. As a result, maximum fragment size was recorded as just 9.9mm.

The colouring of fragments also differed between contexts. The bone collected from ditch 28 (93) and pit 123 (191) were uniformly white in colour, which indicates the bone had been subjected to temperatures in excess of 600°C, resulting in the complete oxidation the organic components within the bone (Holden *et al.* 1995a and b). In contrast, the larger assemblage of bone recovered from pit 348 (476) showed a mixture of colours, ranging from unburnt and charred black, through hues of grey and white. This variation indicates the bones were subjected to varying temperatures throughout the heating process. Holden *et al.* (1995a, b) found that charred bone results from exposure to temperatures up to approximately 300°C, while grey indicates the incomplete oxidation of the organic components of the bone, by reaching temperatures up to 600°C.

Although the animal species and element of origin was investigated for each piece of bone, no fragments were able to be identified in ditch 28 or pit 123. Evidence of a minimum of one “medium” sized animal (e.g. sheep/goat, pig or deer) was observed in pit 348, in the form of a rib fragment, as well as pieces of tooth crown. It was not possible to suggest the animal of origin. It is likely these remains result from a cooking process, and no further information could be retrieved from this small assemblage of burnt non-human bone.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from 20 contexts within the investigated area. Weighing 1016.5g, a total of 196 fragments were present for analysis (Appendix 10, Table A10.1). The preservation of the remains varied across the site. The majority of bone displayed good surface preservation, with few patches of erosion to the cortical bone, although, a moderate degree of fragmentation was noted. As a result, no complete skeletal elements were present at the time of analysis.

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements based on size, not by species, into one of three general size categories: “large”, “medium”, and “small”. Horse and cow are represented by the large size category, sheep/goat, deer and pigs are represented in the medium size category, and any smaller animal (e.g. dog, cat etc.) are designated to the “small” category. Wherever possible, specific identification to species and side of origin was attempted using reference to Hillson (1992). The minimum number of animal individuals both within and between species was assessed, based on the duplication of elements and/or differing states of skeletal development. Non-descript midshaft segments of long bones were the most common fragments present, however, teeth were the most well-preserved elements in several deposits, which permitted assessment of the species present within the assemblage.

A total of 107 fragments (54.6% of the assemblage) were not able to be identified to general size category due to poor preservation or small fragment size. Of those pieces that could be identified, osteological analysis resulted in the identification of a minimum of four animal individuals within the assemblage: one “large” animal (cow), two “medium” individuals (at least one pig and one sheep/goat), and one unidentified “small” animal.

Evidence of cattle was recovered from eight features (Appendix 9, Table A9.1), which all contained a minimum of one cow tooth, with the exception of a right talus from ditch 417 (551). A single tooth in ditch 28 (93) indicated the presence of pig within the assemblage. Evidence of a sheep/goat individual, also in the form of tooth fragments, was present in pit 409 (489). Lastly, a single “small” sized animal individual was represented by a total of 12 “small” skeletal elements recovered from Pit 248 (373). It was not possible to suggest the animal of origin for the remains.

Evidence of butchery practices was observed on a medium sized rib fragment from gully 428 (572), in the form of a minimum of nine transverse cut marks.

No further information could be retrieved from the small assemblage of animal bone.

Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Rosalind McKenna

A programme of soil sampling was implemented during the excavation, which included the collection of soil samples from almost 100 sealed contexts (Appendix 11). Samples or sub-samples were wet-sieved using standard methodologies and the resultant flots examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40. Details of methodology and identification guides used are in the site archive. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Schweingruber (1978) and Hather (2000) for charcoal and Stace (1997) for other remains. For charcoal, a random selection of ideally 100 fragments of charcoal of varying sizes was made, which were then identified. Where samples did not contain 100 identifiable fragments, all fragments were studied and recorded. Taxa identified only to genus cannot be identified more closely due to a lack of defining characteristics in charcoal material.

Charred plant macrofossils

Ninety-five samples (133 sub-samples) are the basis of this investigation. Charred plant macrofossils were present in 15 samples (16 sub samples) (Table A11.1). The preservation of the charred remains varied from sample to sample, from poor to excellent.

Indeterminate cereal grains were the most abundant remains and were recorded in thirteen of the samples. These were identified based on their overall size and morphological characteristics, which may suggest a high degree of surface abrasion on the grains, indicative of mechanical disturbances that are common in features such

as pits, post holes, gullies and ditches, where rubbish and waste are frequently discarded. Identified cereal grains were recovered in the form of emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) – four samples, wheat (*Triticum* sp.) – one sample, oat (*Avena* sp.) – three samples, and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) – three samples. These were probable identifications based on overall size and morphological characteristics.

Barley was present in three samples. Barley was often grown as a dredge crop along with oats as a buffer against adverse weather; it was also mixed with oats to make coarse bread (Stone 2009, 12). Barley was used to brew ale because of its distinctive taste (Dinely and Dinely 2000).

Wheat was also present amongst the identifiable remains. It is probable, based on the general size and remaining identifying morphological characteristics that the species of wheat utilised was emmer wheat. Emmer is tightly enclosed by its lemma and paeae (glumes), which allows for easy storage, as well as protection from insect and animal infestation. However, the glumes meant an additional step in processing whereby the grain was heated or ground to remove the hulls prior to grinding for flour. This wheat was consumed in breads and porridges, although the breads would have been coarse and heavy. Emmer is normally identified as the principal wheat crop in the British Neolithic and Bronze Age but was to varying extent replaced by spelt in later periods (Jones 1984, van der Veen 1992). Some of the grains could not be identified to the exact species, and so have been noted simply as wheat in the tables.

If cereal processing were occurring at the site, it would be expected that some remains (most probably in high numbers) of cereal chaff – a by-product of the crop processing sequence (Hillman 1981) - would be found. There were chaff fragments present in three of the samples, but only in small amounts in comparison to the amount of grains recorded.

Only two of the samples, both from Iron Age pit 33, produced large sized suites of remains in terms of quantity, yet both were also quite limited in terms of diversity (Table A10.1b). These samples were dominated by indeterminate cereal grains (Pl. 19), with smaller amounts of identifiable cereal grains which were both dominated by emmer, with smaller amounts of wheat, barley and oat, and some chaff fragments. The lack of charcoal from these samples and the abundance of grain, including some concretions of grains, suggest that this was not fuel waste.

Particularly notable, sample 98 from fill 99 of pit 33 contained an amazingly well-preserved quantity of plant macrofossils. The sample measured 4130ml with 99% of it being identifiable charred plant macrofossils. It was decided that the sample would be riffled in order to gain a representative fraction of the remains. The sample was therefore riffled until 250ml of it was separated for examination. This produced over 8000 charred plant

macrofossils. Over half of these (54%) were indeterminate cereal grains. Of the remaining macrofossils, 22% were identifiable grains, 13% were grass seeds and 11% were chaff fragments. Of the identifiable grains, emmer was the most dominant species with over 82% of the grains. Oat represented 7% of the remains, wheat 7% of the remains and barley 3% of the remains. Weed / wild seeds were absent from the sample. It is probable that this sample represents the product of a cleaned grain crop, which was accidentally charred and deposited into the pit during a single depositional episode.

The other samples that contained small suites of remains produced broadly similar results, suggesting that these secondary deposits do not result from deposition of debris from accidental charring events, but instead represent a consistent pattern of charring cereal grain, chaff and crop weeds over the period of occupation and using the waste for fuel.

The remains of plant macrofossils recovered from the samples showed the utilization of emmer, wheat and barley, as well as indeterminate cereal grains, and chaff fragments. The fact that the samples have produced broadly similar results suggests that these secondary deposits do not result from deposition of debris from accidental charring events, but instead represent a consistent pattern of charring cereal grain and chaff over the period of occupation. In terms of taphonomy, it is likely that the samples from pits, postholes, gullies, ditches, etc. mostly represent secondary deposition of charred plant remains. This probably occurred through intentional dumping. The use of cereal processing waste as fuel is well attested (Hillman 1981) and disposal of spent fuel either into features such as pits or ditches/gullies or directly dumped onto the site seems a likely explanation for the arrival of this material on site. As the majority of the plant remains were found together with charcoal remains, it may suggest that waste or spilt grain were put on the fire with other rubbish and a small fraction became charred without burning up, and joined the domestic ash on the rubbish heap. It is possible that charred debris from cereal crop parching, possibly also in combination with other crop processing waste used as fuel, was redeposited in the features. Intentional dumping of charred debris (such as spent fuel, charred debris from parched crops etc.) seems the most likely explanation for the formation of the majority of the deposits encountered here. The clear exception to this is from the remains recovered from pit 33 which is likely to represent a cleaned grain product, which was accidentally charred and subsequently deposited within the pit.

Charcoal

Charcoal fragments were present in nearly all of the samples, in varying quantities (Table A11.2). The preservation of the charcoal fragments was generally poor to average. The majority of the fragments were too small to enable successful fracturing that reveals identifying morphological characteristics. Where fragments

were large enough, the fragments were very brittle, and the material crumbled or broke in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics difficult to distinguish and interpret, and so only a limited amount of environmental data can be gained from the samples. Identifiable remains were however present in small numbers in 27 samples (33 sub samples).

The total range of taxa comprises oak (*Quercus*), willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). A local environment with an oak dominant woodland is indicated from the charcoal of the site. Oak was the most abundant and frequently recorded species within most, but by no means all, of the samples. It was the dominant species in 19 samples; ash was dominant in one, hazel in two and willow / poplar was the dominant species in five samples. All but one of the samples contained only one identifiable species of charcoal, with only sample 10 from ditch 1001 (slot 28) having a mixture of two species (two fills of pit 348 also had different species). Generally, there are various, largely unquantifiable, factors that affect the representation of species in charcoal samples including bias in contemporary collection, inclusive of social and economic factors, and various factors of taphonomy and conservation (Théry-Parisot 2002). On account of these considerations, the identified taxa are not considered to be proportionately representative of the availability of wood resources in the environment in a definitive sense, and the single-species bias strongly suggests that they reflect a deliberate choice of fire making fuel from these resources.

The charcoal remains showed the exploitation of several species native to Britain. Oak has good burning properties and would have made a fire suitable for most purposes (Edlin 1949). Oak is a particularly useful fire fuel as well as being a commonly used structural/artefactual wood that may have had subsequent use as a fire fuel (Rossen and Olsen 1985). Ash is strong and tough, and makes excellent firewood producing both heat and flame. It will also burn when green (Grogan *et al.* 2007, 30). Hazel is recorded as a good fuel wood and was widely available within oak woodlands, particularly on the fringes of cleared areas (Grogan *et al.* 2007, 30). Willow/Poplar are species that are ideal to use for kindling. They are anatomically less dense than for example, oak and ash and burn quickly at relatively high temperatures (Gale and Cutler 2000, 34, 236, Grogan *et al.* 2007, 29-31). This property makes them good to use as kindling, as the high temperatures produced would encourage the oak to ignite and start to burn.

Dryland wood species indicates the presence of an oak-ash woodland close to the site. This would have consisted of oak and ash, which would be the dominant large tree species (Gale and Cutler 2000, 120; 205). On the marginal areas of oak woodlands or in clearings hazel thrives. The evidence of carr fen woodland indicates a damp environment close to the site. This type of woodland would have consisted of willow and poplar which are

all trees that thrive in waterlogged and damp soils, particularly in areas close to streams or with a high-water table (Gale and Cutler 2000).

Of the samples that originated from cremation features, oak was the only identifiable species. The typical composition of cremation wood assemblages in general, shows that oak was predominantly used for the main structure, with other species used as brushwood (Davies and Mates 2005). Whilst oak tends to be the most commonly recorded charcoal from such features, it may be over represented in the record due to its robust heartwood. The high temperatures reached during the cremation process would have burnt up the majority of other species, thus favouring the preservation and recording of oak.

Radiocarbon dating

Four samples of wood charcoal were submitted to the Chrono Lab at Queen's University, Belfast, for AMS radiocarbon dating. Details of methodology are in the archive; in summary the lab considered the results reliable. The results are detailed in Appendix 12. The laboratory calibrated the results with CALIB rev 8.2, used in conjunction with Stuiver and Reimer (1993), with data from IntCal20 (Reimer *et al.* 2020). The plot of the calibrated results (Chart 1) used OxCal v4.3.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2020).

Conclusion

The excavation at Barty Farm investigated features dated to three main periods, with a further period (Mesolithic) whose presence is also represented by flintwork but no features. Figures 18 to 21 show the assigned phasing and distribution of datable pottery.

Mesolithic by Steve Ford

The fieldwork recovered a modest collection of flintwork, most of which is certainly or probably of Mesolithic date. The collection (as the material was all either residual or unstratified) was dominated by blades, along with blade cores, two microliths, a strike-a-light and a tranchet axe. There are no good indicators as to whether the collection is of earlier or later Mesolithic date. Apart from a blade core recovered from Bearstead parish (Wymer 1977) there are no other broadly contemporary sites or finds nearby.

The site lies on the Folkestone Beds or generically, the Lower Greensand, and the association of Mesolithic sites and this geological outcrop has been long established (Clark 1932; Rankine 1954, Mellars and Rienhardt 1978), with new sites continuing to be revealed (Ford 1989; Jones 2013; Pope *et al.* 2019). The greensand

outcrop is mostly a narrow band between the chalk downland/ gault clay and the sands and clay of the Weald and is thought to be a preferred location for this period so as to be able to exploit multiple ecological zones (Mellars and Rienhardt, 1978). Regrettably, as for many Mesolithic sites, there were no stratified contexts at Barty Farm from which to recover chronological, environmental nor subsistence data.

Bronze Age or earlier

One important feature of the site was a 30m wide natural hollow filled with colluvium (251). It divided Area B almost through the middle (following a south-west to north-east axis) and had a maximum depth of 1.20m. Most gullies and ditches stopped or petered out before they reached it apart from Ditch 1016 (dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age) was partly dug into it but also partly overlain by it. Pit 127 (dated to the Iron Age) was also dug into it. This colluvium layer yielded material (and especially pottery and struck flint) from all of the phases present on site. It could have been accumulating over this long period, but it is equally likely that material could be pressed into it long after it had formed. Stratigraphically it appears to have formed between the late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age.

A few sherds of grog tempered pottery from isolated pit 319 have been assigned a later Iron Age date but could be from the early Bronze Age.

Bronze Age

The chronology of the Bronze Age activity on the site defined by the pottery assemblage is clarified by the three radiocarbon dates obtained. Together these indicate a range of occupation that could span as much as 500 years from the Middle Bronze Age into the conventional Late Bronze Age and the amount of unambiguously Middle Bronze Age pottery is broadly similar to that for the Middle/Late Bronze Age phase. None of the pottery is described as exclusively Late Bronze Age. Thus, the two radiocarbon dates from pits 146 and 139, of 1505-1389 cal BC and 1220-1011 cal BC would appear to define the maximum range of occupation on the site at this time.

Middle Bronze Age

The Middle Bronze Age proper is represented by an unenclosed cluster of just six pits/potholes (one an outlier), a four-post structure and, unexpectedly, a length of ditch. Although there are many undated features nearby, none obviously form post-built roundhouses, though doubtless some form of shelter would have existed. Middle Bronze Age occupation sites comprising more than isolated pits are generally rare and it is considered that much

settlement at this time is comparable to earlier Bronze Age and Neolithic settlement, which left few below-ground traces despite the emergence of organised landscape-scale field systems at this time.

A few charred wheat, barley and oat seeds from pits 133 and 146, were the only indicators of the subsistence economy recovered.

Despite much fieldwork over the last few decades, there are relatively few sites, within the immediate region with which to compare our site and the prehistoric archaeology of the Weald across Kent, Surrey and Sussex is particularly poorly understood. The recent fieldwork has tended to reveal sites of Later Bronze Age date (e.g., Coles *et al.* 2003) but a site at Cripple Street to the south of Maidstone revealed a similar radiocarbon dated Middle Bronze Age occupation site (Sanchez 2018). It is notable that the site at Cripple Street included a single *c.* 30m length of ditch, of uncertain significance, as does the site here.

The Middle/Late Bronze Age

It is possible that the Middle Bronze Age occupation continued uninterrupted into the succeeding Middle/Late Bronze Age on to the site, but a process of abandonment and recolonisation is equally possible. The character of this phase of site use, assuming that many of the undated features are also of this period, is similar to the preceding phase, namely consisting of pits and postholes, and several four-post structures but again, no obvious roundhouses are recorded. Only one post hole (FP4 (232)) in the group of four-post structures contained pottery dating evidence and that just a single sherd. No evidence for the subsistence economy was recovered but the 4-posters are assumed to be granaries.

In the east of Kent and also relatively near to the site, several sites have been investigated within a Later Bronze Age timeframe. At Netherhale Farm, Thanet (Macpherson-Grant 1992), Highstead, Chislet and Mill Hill, Deal (Macpherson-Grant 1991) a series of enclosures or field boundaries of Late Bronze Age date were excavated. A much smaller site with less infrastructure is represented by three radiocarbon-dated pits at Sevenoaks Quarry, Greatness (Rouard 2019b). In west Kent two settlements have been identified, which again seem to be dated within the Late Bronze Age. At Hayes Common a small mixed farming settlement was revealed (Philp 1973; Drewett *et al.* 1988), and at Coldharbour Road, Gravesend, two parallel ditches associated with smaller ditches and gullies seem to represent a driveway with attached settlement (Mudd 1994). Two nearby sites appear to have been mostly occupied during the late Bronze Age, with a hiatus of activity there during the early and middle Iron Age (Holborough Quarry: McNee 2010a, and Margetts Pit: McNee 2020a). A recent

excavation in the Weald at Burgess Hill revealed an unenclosed occupation site comprising a round house defined partly by a ring gully and partly by postholes, dating to the Middle Bronze Age (Wallis 2016).

This phase is represented by five linear features, three cremation-related burials and several pits and postholes. The ditch (1016) and two gullies (1018 and 1020) associated with this period in Area B were parallel to each other, while gully 1021, perpendicular to gully 1020 could also belong to this phase. They may have been part of an enclosure: although the gullies seemed to peter out, they were very shallow and it could be that some others simply have not survived in the archaeological record.

Cremation-related deposits of pyre debris (139 and 140) were located almost in the corner formed by gullies 1020 and 1021. Cremation deposit (210), which was located further to the south, is the only one in which the bones could be identified, as a possible male over 40 at the age of death. The bone preservation was poor and it seems only a token amount of the cremated bone was interred. Cremation burial 210 did not contain any datable material. It has however been tentatively associated with this period as both other cremation deposits belong to this phase.

Three pits (1, 146 and 336) in this area contained possible placed deposits. Pit 146 contained an almost complete vessel that seemed to have been placed on its side. It was slightly crushed and very fragile and could not be lifted in one piece. The vessel was a bucket urn, decorated with two applied cordons. Pit 336 contained large body sherds from a thick-walled Deverel-Rimbury jar but no base nor rim sherds. It is, however, possible that this was still a placed deposit. Pit 1 had been investigated during the evaluation and also contained an almost complete bucket vessel decorated with an applied cordon.

Similar remains were excavated at White Horse Stone during the HS1 project (Booth *et al.* 2011) where a cluster of pits and postholes, as well as cremation burials dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age were investigated. The nature of these features seems to suggest that settlements were unenclosed but dispersed within a divided landscape seen in the form of field boundary ditches. Although Early Bronze Age cremation burials tend to be placed near barrows or ring ditches, it is not uncommon to find them in settlement contexts from the Middle Bronze Age, which fits the pattern at Barty Farm. This was also the case in Kemsley (Diack 2006), where clusters of pits and postholes were located within the field system and could be indicative of settlement.

Although many of the postholes in Area B remain undated, the majority of those that are dated belong to the Middle to Late Bronze Age period. It is uncertain if they are structural and represent possible buildings but it certainly is a possibility. It has also been suggested that 'placed' deposits might refer to significant events but are not unknown in settlement context.

That the four-poster structures all belong in this period is only really suggested by their location amongst the better-dated Middle to Late Bronze Age features (Fig. 6). It could equally be argued that indicates they should belong to the middle or late Iron Age phases. These are interpreted here, as elsewhere, as raised granary structures. That they produced little evidence for such a function, especially compared to the evidence from pit 33, need not argue against this interpretation since the storage sites would have no place in the processes by which grain is charred and thus comes to be preserved (cf. van de Noort *et al.* 2007, chapter 6). At least five of these four-poster structures can be confidently identified and there are several more 3-post arrangements which hint at more. It can only be an assumption that all were in contemporaneous use, but if so, this would imply a fairly substantial population, but again, it can be no more than an assumption that that population all lived in close proximity, and we must allow the possibility that a central storage site could serve several settlements.

In Area A to the north, two perpendicular gullies were attributed to the Middle to Late Bronze Age, but one of those on particularly slim evidence: gully 1023 followed a south-east to north-west alignment and gully 1024 was aligned south-west to north-east. Gully 1024 is fairly certainly of this phase, but 1023 may be later (Late Iron Age). Gully 1022, which was parallel to gully 1023 but perpendicular to 1024 may thus be associated with either phase.

At Barty Farm, as at White Horse Stone, there seemed to be a hiatus in activity during the Earliest Iron Age, with occupation of the site resuming in the Early to Middle Iron Age.

The Early to Middle Iron Age Period

Features belonging to this phase were all located in Area B. The most significant one could be a trackway, traversing the site marked by gullies 1006, 1007 and 1019, on a south-east to north-west alignment. Gully 1018 is almost certainly a part of it too but did not produce any datable material. Two other gullies (1005 and 1015) are perpendicular to the trackway and have also been dated to this phase. Gully 1005 is in the southern part of Area B and Gully 1015 in the northern part. They could be indicative of land division laid out around the trackway.

Only a few pits accompanied these gullies. A noteworthy deposit uncovered in Pit 33 yielded a deposit of in excess of 8000 charred plant macrofossils (a considerable underestimate as only a sample was analysed) mostly cereals (though with 13% grasses) among which the closely identified grains were dominated by emmer wheat, or unidentified wheat, with much smaller quantities of oat and barley. It appears this deposit could be the result of an accident to a cleaned grain crop that was charred and disposed of in a single episode.

The Late Iron Age to Early Roman Period

This phase was mostly represented by several ditches in the eastern part of the site. When the access road was built, prior to the evaluation, groundworkers uncovered a spread of Roman pottery. Among the pottery found and worthy of note was a fragment from a North African cylindrical *amphora*. Although previous examples have been found in Kent, it remains an uncommon example of the wide-ranging nature of trade between Kent and Europe/Africa at this time. When the compound area was subsequently excavated, two ditches, following a south-west to north-east alignment were exposed. They produced a moderate assemblage of pottery and may be related to a settlement close by.

Another 20m to the west, several other ditches were investigated: they followed the same alignment and yielded material attributed to this phase as well. Again, the amount and quality of material suggest there must have been a settlement in the vicinity. It is highly probable the settlement was located further up the hill in the north-eastern corner, perhaps where the present farm was built. Although the pottery assemblage suggests it belonged to a low-order rural site, some elements of fine ware (including samian) were uncovered, as well as some *amphora* fragments which could be indicative of trade. The sherds of samian ware identified were much abraded, showing that it was considered valuable by the owners and was used for a prolonged period of time.

The most widespread fabric encountered however was a grey sandy ware, which is consistent with other sites excavated in north Kent. They had traces of external soot residues, showing they were probably used for heating (food and/or water). The slightly later sandy soft grey wares presented different types of residues and no external soot deposits, suggesting they were not used in the same manner.

Several fragments of tile (*tegula* and *imbrex*) were recovered but in relatively minor quantity. It does seem to confirm that the Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement may have been located close-by although there were no identifiable structural remains within the excavated area. On non-villa Roman rural settlements, domestic building remains can often be scant or completely absent, suggesting some form of non-earthfast construction (Booth *et al.* 2007, 60–7; 407–8).

Acknowledgements

The excavation was funded by Dandara Limited, with the fieldwork being monitored by Ms Wendy Rogers, the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer. The fieldwork was undertaken by Danny Broadbent, Camilla Carvalho, Luciano Cicu, Virginia Fuentes-Mateos, Emily Gibson, Cat Gregori, Kristian Magnus, Odile Rouard,

Tom Stewart, Jon Tierney, Beth Tucker, Sean Wallis and Jamie Williams. Illustrations were produced by Virginia Fuentes-Mateos, and the author. Human remains were excavated under the terms of Ministry of Justice Licence 19-0237.

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APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of Features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comments / Dating Evidence</i>
-	251		Colluvium	Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age	Stratigraphy (pottery mixed)
	586		Pottery findspot	Late Iron Age	Pottery
-	196		Spread	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
-	197		Spread	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
	77	1008	Spread	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
1	59		Pit	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery
2	53, 54, 56	1003	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Association
3	55	1009	Ditch	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
4	58		Pit	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
5	63–67, 70	1008	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
6	62		Pit	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
7	60	1010	Ditch	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
8	61, 68		Ditch terminus	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
9	57, 71, 78	1009	Ditch	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
10	69	1010	Ditch	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
11	72, 73		Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
12	74	1022	Ditch terminus	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
13	75	1023	Ditch	Middle to late Iron Age	Pottery
14	76		Pit	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
15	79	1024	Ditch	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
16	80		Gully	Middle Iron Age	Pottery
17	81		Gully	Middle Iron Age	Association
18	82		Gully	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
19	83		Pit	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
20	84		Pit	Undated	
21	85	1011	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
22	86		Ditch	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
23	87	1011	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Association
24	91		Ditch	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
25	88	1008	Unexcavated ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	
26	89	1010	Unexcavated ditch	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
27	90	1009	Unexcavated ditch	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
28	93	1001	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
29	94	1002	Gully	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
30	95	1001	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery. Pl. 1
31	96	1002	Gully	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
32	97		Gully	Undated	
33	98, 99		Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pottery. Pl. 3 C14 date 400–229 cal BC
34	150	1001	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
35	151	1002	Gully	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery. Pl. 2
36	152	1001	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
37	153	1002	Gully	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Association
38	154	1001	Ditch terminus	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
39	-		Unexcavated ditch	Undated	
40	155		Post-hole	Undated	
41	156, 157		Ditch terminus	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
42	158		Post-hole	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
43	159	1002	Gully	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Association
44	160, 164	1003	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Association
45	161	1003	Re-cut of ditch 46	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery. Pl. 4
46	162, 165	1003	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Association. Pl. 4
47	163	1003	Re-cut of ditch 44	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
48	166	1003	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
49	167	1004	Gully	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
100	168	1002	Gully	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Association
101	169	1003	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Association
102	170	1002	Gully	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Association
103	171	1004	Gully terminus	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
104	172	1004	Gully	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
105	173	1007	Gully	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
106	174	1006	Gully	Early to Middle Iron Age	Association
107	175	1010	Ditch terminus	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
108	176		Pit	Undated	
109	177		Pit	Undated	
110	178		Pit	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
111	179	1007	Ditch	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery. Pl. 5

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comments / Dating Evidence</i>
112	180	1007	Ditch	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
113	181		Pit	Prehistoric?	Pottery
114	182	1006	Gully	Early to Middle Iron Age	Association
115	183		Post-hole	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
116	184		Post-hole	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
117	185		Pit	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
118	186	1007	Ditch terminus	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
119	187		Gully	Undated	
120	188		Gully	Undated	
121	189	1006	Gully	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
122	190		Pit	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
123	191		Pit	Undated	
124	192	1009	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery. Pl. 6
125	193–5	1008	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery. Pl. 7
126	198, 199	1005	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Pottery
127	250		Pit	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
128	252	1016	Ditch	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
129	253	1016	Ditch	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
130	254	1005	Ditch terminus	Middle Iron Age	Association
131	255	1008	Ditch terminus	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
132	256		Gully	Undated	
133	257	1009	Ditch terminus	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
134	258	1004	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Association
135	259	1005	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Association
136	260	1016	Ditch terminus	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
137	261	1017	Gully terminus	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
138	262	1016	Ditch	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery. Pl. 8
139	263		Cremation-related	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery. Pl. 9 C14 date 1220–1011 cal BC
140	264		Cremation-related	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
141	265	1017	Gully	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
142	266	1006	Gully	Early to Middle Iron Age	Association
143	267		Pit	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
144	398	1005	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Association
145	268	1007	Ditch	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
146	269–70, 286		Pit	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery. Pl. 10 C14 date 1505–1389 cal BC
147	271		Pit	Undated	
148	272	1008	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
149	273	1020	Gully terminus	Middle Iron Age?	Association
200	274		Post-hole	Undated	
201	275		Post-hole	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
202	276	1021	Gully	Middle Iron Age?	Association
203	277	1020	Gully	Middle Iron Age?	Association
204	278	1016	Ditch	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
205	279	FP1	Post-hole	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Association
206	280	1019	Gully terminus	Early to Middle Iron Age	Association
207	281	1020	Gully	Middle Iron Age?	Association (Pottery M-LBA)
208	282	FP2	Post-hole	Undated	
209	283	1018	Gully terminus	Middle Iron Age?	Association
210	284		Cremation	Undated	
211	285		Pit	Prehistoric	Pottery
212	287	FP3	Post-hole	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
213	288	FP3	Post-hole	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Association (Pottery E-MIA?)
214	289	FP3	Post-hole	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Association
215	290	FP3	Post-hole	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Association
216	291		Post-hole	Undated	
217	292		Post-hole	Undated	
218	293		Gully	Undated	
219	294		Post-hole	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
220	295		Post-hole	Undated	
221	296		Post-hole	Prehistoric	Pottery
222	297		Post-hole	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery. Pl. 11
223	298		Post-hole	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
224	299		Post-hole	Undated	
225	350	1019	Gully	Early to Middle Iron Age	Association
226	351		Post-hole	Undated	
227	352		Post-hole	Undated	
228	353		Post-hole	Undated	
229	354		Post-hole	Undated	
230	355		Post-hole	Undated	

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comments / Dating Evidence</i>
231	356		Post-hole	Undated	
232	357	FP4	Post-hole	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
233	358	FP4	Post-hole	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Association
234	359	FP4	Post-hole	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Association
235	360	FP4	Post-hole	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Association
236	361		Post-hole	Undated	
237	362	FP1	Post-hole	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Association
238	363	FP1	Post-hole	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Association
239	364	FP1	Post-hole	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Association
240	365		Post-hole	Undated	
241	366		Post-hole	Undated	
242	367		Post-hole	Undated	
243	368		Post-hole	Undated	
244	369		Post-hole	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
245	370		Post-hole	Undated	
246	371		Post-hole	Undated	
247	372		Post-hole	Undated	
248	373		Pit	Undated	
249	374		Post-hole	Undated	
300	375		Post-hole	Undated	
301	376		Post-hole	Undated	
302	377		Post-hole	Undated	
303	378		Post-hole	Undated	
304	379		Pit	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
305	380		Post-hole	Undated	
306	381		Post-hole	Undated	
307	390	1020	Gully	Middle Iron Age?	Association
308	382	1018	Ditch	Middle Iron Age?	Association
309	383	1021	Gully	Middle Iron Age?	Association
310	384	1019	Gully terminus	Early to Middle Iron Age	Association
311	385		Post-hole	Undated	
312	386	FP2	Post-hole	Undated	
313	387	FP2	Post-hole	Undated	
314	388		Post-hole	Undated	
315	391	1020	Gully	Middle Iron Age?	Association (Pottery M-LBA)
316	389	1019	Gully	Early to Middle Iron Age	Association
317	392	FP5	Post-hole	Undated	
318	393	1019	Gully	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery. Pl. 12
319	394		Pit	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
320	395	FP5	Pit	Undated	
321	396	1018	Ditch	Middle Iron Age?	Association
322	397		Pit	Undated	
323	452		Post-hole	Undated	
324	453		Pit	Undated	
325	399		Post-hole	Undated	
326	450	FP5	Post-hole	Undated	
327	451		Post-hole	Undated	
328	455		Post-hole	Undated	
329	454	FP5	Post-hole	Undated	
330	456		Post-hole	Undated	
331	458		Pit	Undated	
332	457		Post-hole	Undated	
333	459		Post-hole	Undated	
334	460		Post-hole	Undated	
335	461		Pit	Undated	
336	465-7		Pit	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery. Pl. 13
337	462	1021	Gully	Middle Iron Age?	Association
338	463		Pit	Undated	
339	464	FP2	Post-hole	Undated	
340	468		Post-hole	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
341	469		Post-hole	Undated	
342	470		Post-hole	Prehistoric	Pottery
343	471	1014	Gully terminus	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
344	472	1014	Gully	Early to Middle Iron Age	Association
345	473		Pit	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
346	474	1011	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
347	475	1010	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery. Pl. 14
348	476, 477		Pit	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery. Pl. 14
349	478	1013	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comments / Dating Evidence</i>
400	479	1013	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
401	480	1011	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Association
402	481	1008	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
403	482		Pit	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
404	483	1015	Gully	Early to Middle Iron Age	Association
405	484		Post-hole	Undated	
406	485		Post-hole	Undated	
407	486	1015	Gully	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
408	487, 488	1010	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
409	489		Pit	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
410	490		Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
411	491-2	1009	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
412	493	1010	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery. Pl. 15
413	494, 495		Pit	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery. Pl. 15
414	496		Pit	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
415	497, 498	1011	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
416	499	1008	Gully	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
417	550-2	1009	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
418	553		Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
419	554		Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
420	556	1008	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	
421	558-60	1009	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	
422	561		Ditch	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
423	562, 563	1009	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
424	564-6	1008	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
425	567		Spread	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
426	568	1011	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
427	569-71	1009	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
428	572		Gully	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
429	573	1008	Gully	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	
430	574	1011	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
431	575		Post-hole	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
432	576		Post-hole	Undated	
433	577	1011	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
434	578	1012	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
435	579		Pit	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
436	580	1012	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
437	581	1012	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Association
438	582	1012	Ditch terminus	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
439	583	1022	Gully	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	
440	584	1022	Gully	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
441	585	1023	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Association (Pottery BA)
442	587	1022	Gully terminus	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	
443	588, 589		Pit	Prehistoric	Pottery
444	590		Pit	Undated	
445	591	1023	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Association
446	592		Pit	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery. Pl. 16 C14 date 1396-1216 cal BC
447	593		Pit	Undated	
448	594		Pit	Undated	
449	595		Pit	Undated	
500	596	1023	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Association
501	597	1024	Ditch terminus	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
502	598	1024	Ditch	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Association
503	599	1023	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Association
504	650		Pit	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Pottery
505	651		Pit	Undated	
506	652		Pit	Undated	
507	653	1023	Gully	Middle to Late Iron Age	Association Pl. 17
508	654-6		Pit	Undated	
509	657		Post-hole	Undated	
510	658		Post-hole	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
511	659		Post-hole	Undated	
512	660	1023	Gully	Middle to Late Iron Age	Association (Pottery BA)
513	661		Post-hole	Undated	
514	662		Pit	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
515	663		Pit	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
516	664	1023	Gully	Middle to Late Iron Age	Two iron nails
517	665		Pit	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
518	666		Pit	Undated	

APPENDIX 2: Prehistoric Pottery

Table A2.1: Catalogue by context

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Ceramic phase(s)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
	51		Subsoil	109	2658	1,2,3,4,5	Includes several worn body sherds relating to all ceramic phases
	52		Hillwash	38	186	1,2,3,5	Abraded body sherds, low mean sherd weight
	77		Spread	40	152	3,4,5	Worn Iron Age body sherds
	92		Ditch	11	123	1	Middle to late Bronze Age sherds
	196		Spread	16	80	2,3,5	Mostly late Iron Age sherds
	197		Spread	11	38	3,5	Iron Age body sherds
	251		Colluvium	13	59	3,5	Worn Iron Age body sherds
	586			1	267	5	Complete late Iron Age cup/small bowl
1	59		Pit	68	1296	1	Middle Bronze Age pottery
3	55		Ditch	48	320	2,3,4	Mostly early-middle Iron Age including a rusticated pot
4	58		Pit	91	1763	1	Middle Bronze Age pottery
5	63		Ditch	55	185	3,4,5	Mostly worn late Iron Age sherds
5	64		Ditch	117	446	5	Most of the pottery belongs to a late Iron Age bowl.
5	65		Ditch	18	57	2,4,5	Mostly late Iron Age pottery, plus 2 x small worn middle Bronze Age body sherds
6	62		Ditch	28	124	1	Middle Bronze Age pottery
7	60		Ditch	7	34	3,5	Worn Iron Age sherds including 1x late Iron Age rim
9	57		Ditch	26	150	3,4,5	Worn body sherds including 1 x late Iron Age combed sherd
9	78		Ditch	1	4	4	Middle to late Iron Age sherd
10	69		Ditch	23	146	4	Middle to late Iron Age sherds
13	75		Pit	2	12	4	Middle to late Iron Age sherds
14	76		Ditch	3	9	3,5	Iron Age body sherds
15	79	1024	Ditch	15	176	2,3	Mostly middle-late Bronze Age sherds
16	80		Pit	2	29	2	Middle-late Bronze Age sherds
17	81		Gully	2	12	-	Probably pre-middle Iron Age
22	86		Gully	11	30	3	Worn body sherds
24	91		Ditch	2	2	3	Worn body sherds, possibly earlier Iron Age
26	89		Ditch	9	106	3	Some rusticated sherds
27	90		Ditch	8	41	2?,3,4,5	Mostly Iron Age sherds, plus 1 middle Bronze Age sherd
29	94	1001	Ditch	2	17	3,5	Worn Iron Age body sherds
33	98		Pit	28	314	2,3,4	Mostly early-middle Iron Age sherds
34	150	1001	Ditch	8	29	3,5	Worn body sherds including 1 x late Iron Age combed sherd
36	152	1001	Ditch	4	19	5	Late Iron Age body sherds
48	166	1003	Ditch	3	33	3,5	Iron Age body sherds
49	167	1004	Gully	27	165	5	Late Iron Age pottery
103	171	1004	Gully	1	7	4	Middle-late Iron Age body sherd
104	172		Gully	3	4	2	Worn middle-late Bronze Age body sherds
105	173		Gully	1	3	3	Early-middle Iron Age body sherd
107	175	1010	Ditch	35	175	3,4,5	Early-late Iron Age pottery
110	178		Pit	1	8	?	Possible middle-late Bronze Age
111	179	1007	Ditch	8	48	3	Early-middle Iron Age sherds
112	180	1007	Ditch	4	90	4	Middle-late Iron Age body sherds
113	181		Pit	4	4	-	General prehistoric
116	184		Post-hole	3	8	3	Early-middle Iron Age body sherds
117	185		Pit	2	13	3	Early-middle Iron Age body sherds
118	186	1007	Ditch	1	6	3	Early-middle Iron Age body sherd
121	189	1006	Gully	14	28	3,4,5	Worn Iron Age body sherds
122	190		Pit	1	1	5	Late Iron Age sherd
124	192	1009	Ditch	14	185	3,4,5	Iron Age sherds
125	193	1008	Ditch	46	175	1,3,4,5	Mostly Iron Age sherds, plus middle Bronze Age sherd
126	199	1005	Ditch	1	3	4	Middle/late Iron Age body sherd
127	250		Pit	10	96	5	Late Iron Age body sherds
128	252	1016	Ditch	29	234	1	Middle Bronze Age pottery
129	253	1016	Ditch	7	39	1	Middle Bronze Age pottery
131	255	1008	Ditch	29	160	3,4,5	Mostly late Iron Age pottery
133	257	1009	Ditch	3	18	3	early-middle Iron Age body sherds
136	260	1016	Ditch	14	86	1	Middle Bronze Age pottery
138	262	1016	Ditch	40	145	1	Middle Bronze Age pottery
143	267		Pit	45	225	1,2	Middle to late Bronze Age sherds
145	268	1007	Ditch	3	20	3	Early-middle Iron Age body sherds
146	270		Pit	133	8116	1	Middle Bronze Age pottery
148	272	1008	Ditch	2	31	1	Middle Bronze Age pottery
201	275		Post-hole	1	1	2	Middle-late Bronze Age crumb
212	287		Post-hole	1	16	1	Middle Bronze Age pottery

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Ceramic phase(s)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
219	294		Post-hole	3	35	2	Middle to late Bronze Age sherds
222	297		Post-hole	1	3	2	Middle to late Bronze Age sherd
232	357		Post-hole	1	1	2	Middle to late Bronze Age sherd
244	299		Post-hole	5	11	2	Middle to late Bronze Age sherds
204	278	1016	Ditch	10	133	1	Middle Bronze Age pottery
304	379		Pit	13	30	2	Middle to late Bronze Age sherds
318	393	1019	Gully	2	1	-	General prehistoric
319	394		Pit	9	51	5	Grog tempered body sherds
336	465		Pit	23	1909	1	Large middle Bronze Age sherds
336	466		Pit	37	260	1	Middle Bronze Age pottery
340	468		Post-hole	2	5	3?	Early Iron Age pottery?
342	470		Post-hole	5	8	-	General prehistoric
343	471		Gully	2	4	3,5	Worn Iron Age sherds including 1 late Iron Age body sherd
345	473		Pit	5	11	3,5	Iron Age sherds
346	474	1011	Ditch	8	14	5	Late Iron Age/early Roman sherds
347	475		Pit	21	121	3,5	Mostly early-middle Iron Age pottery
348	476		Pit	69	1053	3	Early-middle Iron Age pottery
349	478	1013	Ditch	6	30	5	Late Iron Age/early Roman sherds
400	479	1013	Ditch	1	9	3	Early-middle Iron Age pottery sherd
402	481	1008	Ditch	43	488	2,3,5	Mostly late Iron Age pottery
403	482		Pit	5	60	3,5	Mostly late Iron Age pottery
407	486	1015	Gully	3	4	5	Late Iron Age sherds
408	487	1010	Ditch	3	27	3,4	Iron Age sherds
408	488	1010	Ditch	9	57	2,4	Worn body sherds
409	489		Pit	1	14	3	Iron Age sherd
410	490		Ditch	39	442	3,4,5	Mostly late Iron Age pottery
411	491	1009	Ditch	41	150	2,3,5	Mostly late Iron Age pottery
411	492	1009	Ditch	6	22	2	Possibly middle-late Bronze Age
412	493	1010	Ditch	30	156	3	Early-middle Iron Age pottery sherds
413	494		Pit	1	50	4	Middle/late Iron Age body sherd
413	495		Pit	3	56	2,3	worn sherds
414	496		Pit	4	15	3	Early-middle Iron Age pottery sherds
415	497	1011	Ditch	4	38	3,5	Iron Age sherds
415	497,498	1011	Ditch	11	72	5	Late Iron Age/early Roman sherds
416	499	1008	Gully	1	12	3	Early/middle Iron Age base
417	550	1009	Ditch	27	188	3,5	Early-late Iron Age pottery
417	551	1009	Ditch	18	78	2,3,5	Mostly Iron Age , plus 1 middle Bronze Age sherd
417	552	1009	Ditch	113	575	3,4,5	Iron Age pottery including combed sherds
418	553		Ditch	2	3	4	Middle Iron Age body sherd
419	554		Ditch	26	236	3,4,5	Iron Age pottery including a late Iron Age storage jar
422	561		Ditch	2	20	3	Early/middle Iron Age sherds
423	563	1009	Ditch	2	36	3	Early/middle Iron Age sherds
424	564	1008	Ditch	1	4	3	Early/middle Iron Age sherd
424	565	1008	Ditch	1	10	3	Rusticated sherd
424	566	1008	Ditch	1	10	3	Early/middle Iron Age sherd
425	567		Spread	2	7	3,5	Early/middle Iron Age sherds
426	568	1011	Ditch	5	16	4,5	Middle/late Iron Age body sherds
427	570	1009	Ditch	1	2	4	Middle Iron Age body sherd
427	571		Ditch	2	24	5	Late Iron Age/early Roman sherds
428	572		Gully	3	23	5	Late Iron Age/early Roman sherds
430	574	1011	Ditch	7	85	5	Late Iron Age/early Roman sherds
434	578	1012	Ditch	5	15	4,5	Middle/late Iron Age body sherds
435	579		Pit	6	5	3,5	Iron Age sherds
436	580	1012	Ditch	6	46	5	Late Iron Age pottery
438	582	1012	Ditch	1	1	-	General prehistoric
441	585	1023	Ditch	8	126	1,2	Middle-late Bronze Age pottery
446	592		Pit	13	143	1,2	Middle-late Bronze Age pottery
501	597	1024	Ditch	5	34	2	Middle-late Bronze Age pottery
504	650		Pit	3	13	4,5	Middle/late Iron Age pottery
510	658		Post-hole	1	9	2	Middle-late Bronze Age pottery
512	660	1023	Gully	3	23	1	Middle-late Bronze Age pottery
514	662		Pit	1	2	2	Middle-late Bronze Age pottery
515	663		Pit	4	88	1	Middle-late Bronze Age pottery
516	664	1023	Gully	1	24	1	Middle-late Bronze Age pottery
517	665		Pit	20	841	1,2	Middle-late Bronze Age pottery

Table A2.2: Pottery from samples

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Fabric type</i>	<i>CP</i>
4	58	Pit		1	106	115	F/1	1
1	59	Pit		4	352	1159	F/5	1
6	62	ditch		2	4	8	F/6	1
5	67			3	1	1	Q/1	5
16	80			6	2	1	?	2,3
17	81	gully		7	3	5	F/2	3
	92			9	2	1	?	2,3
33	98	pit		11	1	1	Q/2	5
33	98	pit		11	4	4	?	3
112	180	ditch	1007	19	3	2	Fsa/5	4, 5
116	184	post-hole		21	2	1	F/1?	1
118	186	Ditch	1007	23	2	1	?	3, 4
121	189	gully	1006	24	1	1	Fsa/4	3
122	190	pit		25	1	1	G/1	5
122	190	pit		25	1	1	?	5
126	198	ditch	1005	27	4	23	Q/2	5
127	250	pit		28	1	1	G/2	5
127	250	pit		28	1	1	?	?
128	252	ditch	1016	29	2	3	?	1
129	253	ditch	1016	30	3	6	F/1	1
131	255	Ditch	1008	32	36	77	G/2	5
133	257	Ditch	1009	33	1	3	F/7	1
136	260	Ditch	1016	34	8	8	F/5	1
137	261	gully	1017	35	1	4	F/7	1
138	262	ditch	1016	36	17	15	F/7	1
139	263	cremation		37	9	9	Fsa/4	3
141	265	gully	1017	39	1	1	?	1
142	266	gully	1006	40	6	12	Fsa/5	4, 5
143	267	Pit		41	24	13	Flint	?
143	267	Pit		41	5	51	F/3	1
143	267	Pit		41	1	11	F/2	3
145	268	ditch	1007	42	2	1	?	3
146	270	Pit		54	71	61	F/1	1
207	281	gully	1020	48	1	6	F/6	1
211	285	pit		52	1	1	?	2,3
145	286	ditch	1007	55	2	4	G/1	5
212	287	post-hole		56	1	1	F/1?	1
213	288	post-hole		57	1	1	?	3, 4
217	292	post-hole		61	4	1	?	?
219	294	post-hole		62	1	1	?	3
221	296	post-hole		63	1	1	?	2,3
222	297	post-hole		64	1	16	F/7	1
223	298	post-hole		65	3	1	?	3
310	384	gully	1019	69	2	1	?	3, 4
315	391	ditch	1020	70	1	1	?	2,3
336	466	pit		72	2	3	?	?
336	466	pit		72	5	8	?	>
336	467	pit		73	2	2	F/1	1
348	476	Pit		75	1	1	Fsa/8	3
348	476	Pit		75	3	12	Fsa/3	3
348	476	Pit		75	5	8	F/2	3
348	477	pit		76	9	13	Q/2	5
348	477	pit		76	1	1	?	1
410	490	Ditch		77	1	1	?	3, 4
429	573	gully	1008	81	1	1	?	3, 4
431	575	post-hole		82	2	3	Fsa/6	5
440	584	gully	1022	86	1	1	?	2,3
443	588	Pit		89	1	1	?	2,3
446	592	pit		91	1	2	?	1
446	592	pit		91	2	1	?	1
502	598	ditch	1024	94	1	1	?	1

APPENDIX 3: Roman Pottery

Table A3.1. The Roman pottery quantified by fabric and form, listed in descending order of weight (%)

Fabric	Vessel	No.	Wt (g)	EVE	Wt %
SGW; RW(Q)	Beaker, dish (6.15, 6.19, 6.21), flagon (1.9), jar (4.5, 4.8, 4.13, 5), storage jar, lid (8.1)	223	2204	2.06	37.15
GW(GROG); OW(GROG)	Bowl (6.4, Dr30 copy), dish, flagon, jar (4.5, 4.13, 5.3), storage jar (2.1, 5.3)	213	2128	1.67	35.86
Sandy reduced (grey) flint tempered ware	Jar/bowl, storage jar	521	1154	0.00	19.45
STW	Jar/bowl, storage jar	4	190	0.00	3.20
NAF AM 2	Amphora	1	88	0.22	1.48
SAM SG	Bowl (Dr37)	3	19	0.04	0.32
SAM CG	Bowl, cup, dish (Dr18/31)	4	47	0.00	0.80
SAM EG	Bowl (Dr31)	5	8	0.05	0.13
GW(FINE)	Beaker	12	74	0.09	1.25
BAT AM 2	Amphora	1	21	0.00	0.35
SOW	Beaker, flagon, jar/bowl	6	21	0.00	0.35
COL CC	Beaker	3	15	0.25	0.25
DOR BB1	Jar/bowl	1	6	0.00	0.10
OXF RS	Jar/bowl	1	3	0.00	0.05
Total		998	5934	4.34	100.00

Table A3.2. Fabric descriptions

Fabric	Description	Published reference
SGW; RW(Q)	Sandy reduced (grey) ware	Monaghan 1987, 245: S1/1 Macpherson-Grant <i>et al.</i> 1995: R100
GW(GROG); OW(GROG)	Grog tempered fabrics	Monaghan 1987, 251: G1/4b; G1/4hb Macpherson-Grant <i>et al.</i> 1995: B1/B2
Sandy reduced (grey) flint tempered ware	Sandy reduced (grey) flint tempered ware	Monaghan 1987, 250: F1/1h Macpherson-Grant <i>et al.</i> 1995: R102
STW	North Kent/South Essex shelly ware: STW	Monaghan 1987, 249, H1/4h Macpherson-Grant <i>et al.</i> 1995: R69
NAF AM 2	North African (Lime-poor) amphorae: NAF AM 2	Tomber and Dore 1998, 102
SAM	Gaulish samian: SAM	Tomber and Dore 1998, 105-116
GW(FINE)	Fine reduce (grey) ware: GW(FINE)	Monaghan 1987, 252: N1/1b Macpherson-Grant <i>et al.</i> 1995: R16
BAT AM 2	Spanish amphora: BAT AM 2	Tomber and Dore 1998, 85
SOW	Coarse sandy oxidised (white) ware: SOW	Monaghan 1987, 253: N3/1bs Macpherson-Grant <i>et al.</i> 1995: R74
COL CC	Colchester colour-coated ware: COL CC	Tomber and Dore 1998, 132
DOR BB1	Black Burnished ware 1: DOR BB1	Tomber and Dore 1998, 127
OXF RS	Oxford Red-slipped ware: OXF RS	Tomber and Dore 1998, 176
SAM SG	South Gaulish samian	Tomber and Dore 1998, 28-29
SAM CG	Central Gaulish samian	Tomber and Dore 1998, 34-41
SAM EG	East Gaulish samian	Tomber and Dore 1998, 34-41

Table A3.3 Pottery catalogue by context.

Cut	Deposit	Type	Group	Fabric	Family	Form	No	Wt (g)	DATE
	?	u/s		NAF AM 2	NAF AM 2	AMPH	1	88	E/MC2
	?	u/s		G1/4b	GW(GROG)	DISH	1	18	E/MC2
	?	u/s		G1/4b	GW(GROG)	JAR	1	46	E/MC2
167	49	gully	1004	S1/1	SGW	JAR	14	159	MC1-C2
	51	subsoil		F1/1h	GW(FLINT)	JAR/BOWL	2	9	M/LC1
	51	subsoil		G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	1	M/LC1
	51	subsoil		G1/4b	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	3	8	M/LC1
	51	subsoil		G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR	1	1	M/LC1
	51	subsoil		G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	4	M/LC1
	51	subsoil		G1/4hb	OW(GROG)	SJAR	1	10	M/LC1
	51	subsoil		S3/6h	RW(Q)	JAR/BOWL	2	1	M/LC1
	51	subsoil		SAM SG	SAM	BOWL	1	4	M/LC1
	51	subsoil		S1/1	SGW	SJAR	1	32	M/LC1
	51	subsoil		S1/1	SGW	JAR	1	4	M/LC1

Cut	Deposit	Type	Group	Fabric	Family	Form	No	Wt (g)	DATE
	51	subsoil		S1/1	SGW	JAR	1	8	M/LC1
	51	subsoil		N3/1bs	SOW	FRAG	1	1	M/LC1
	51	subsoil		S1/1	SREDW	JAR/BOWL	1	18	M/LC1
	51	subsoil		S1/1	SGW	JAR/BOWL	1	10	M/LC1
	51	subsoil		S1/1	SGW	JAR	1	16	M/LC1
	51	subsoil		N3/1bs	SOW	BEAK	1	2	M/LC1
	52	colluvium		G1/4hb	OW(GROG)	JAR/SJAR	1	9	M/LC1
	52	colluvium		S1/1	SGW	JAR/BOWL	1	6	M/LC1
	52	colluvium		S1/1	SREDW	FLAG	1	11	M/LC1
1	59			F1/1h	RW(FLINT)	SJAR	510	1133	PRE
8	61			S3/6h	RW(Q)	JAR/BOWL	2	6	MC1-E/MC2
5	65			S1/1	SREDW	FLAG	1	7	LC1-C3
5	67			S1/1	SGW	FRAG	1	1	C1BC-ADEC1
11	72			G1/4b	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	2	12	M/LC1
11	72			S3/6h	RW(Q)	JAR/BOWL	1	4	M/LC1
11	72			S1/1	SREDW	FLAG	2	6	M/LC1
12	74			S1/1	SREDW	FRAG	1	1	MC1-C2
18	82			G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	1	M/LC1
18	82			F1/1h	RW(FLINT)	JAR/BOWL	1	1	M/LC1
19	83			G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	1	MC1-E/MC2
19	83		?	S1/1	SGW	JAR/BOWL	1	1	C1
19	83			S1/1	SGW	JAR/BOWL	1	1	MC1-E/MC2
21	85			G1/4b	GW(GROG)	SJAR	4	95	M/LC1
21	85			G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	3	22	M/LC1
21	85			S1/1	SREDW	JAR/BOWL	2	24	M/LC1
25	88			F1/1h	GW(FLINT)	FRAG	1	1	M/LC1
25	88			G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	9	M/LC1
25	88			G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	10	M/LC1
25	88			G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	SJAR	2	92	M/LC1
25	88			S1/1	SGW	JAR/BOWL	1	4	M/LC1
28	93	ditch	1001	COL CC	COL CC	BEAKER	2	3	EC2
28	93	ditch	1001	F1/1h	GW(FLINT)	JAR/BOWL	1	1	EC2
28	93	ditch	1001	SAM SG	SAM	BOWL	1	14	EC2
28	93	ditch	1001	S1/1	SGW	JAR	3	32	EC2
28	93	ditch	1001	S1/1	SGW	LID	1	13	EC2
28	93	ditch	1001	S1/1	SGW	JAR/BOWL	17	132	EC2
28	93	ditch	1001	S1/1	SGW	JAR/BEAK	1	1	EC2
28	93	ditch	1001	S1/1	SGW	JAR/SJAR	3	147	EC2
28	93	ditch	1001	S1/1	SREDW	JAR/BOWL	1	1	EC2
29	94	gully	1002	G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	3	MC1-EC2
29	94	gully	1002	G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	10	MC1-EC2
30	95	ditch	1001	F1/1h	RW(FLINT)	JAR/BOWL	1	4	MC1-EC2
30	95	ditch	1001	G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	10	MC1-EC2
30	95	ditch	1001	S1/1	SGW	JAR	3	24	MC1-EC2
30	95	ditch	1001	S1/1	SGW	DISH	1	3	MC1-EC2
31	96	gully	1002	S1/1	SGW	JAR/BOWL	1	1	MC1-C4
34	150	surface	1001	G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	6	100	EC2
34	150	surface	1001	G1/4hb	OW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	19	EC2
34	150	surface	1001	S3/6h	RW(Q)	JAR/BOWL	4	29	EC2
34	150	surface	1001	S3/6h	RW(Q)	JAR/BOWL	1	1	EC2
34	150	surface	1001	H1/4h	STW	SJAR	3	100	EC2
34	150	surface	1001	G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	SJAR	5	161	EC2
34	150	surface	1001	COL CC	COL CC	BEAKER	1	12	EC2
34	150	surface	1001	S1/1	SREDW	JAR/BOWL	18	169	EC2
35	151	gully	1002	G1/4b	GW(GROG)	CBOWL	1	6	M/LC1
35	151	gully	1002	N1/1b	GW(FINE)	BEAK	1	1	M/LC1
35	151	gully	1002	G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	SJAR	1	25	M/LC1
35	151	gully	1002	G1/4b	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	5	36	M/LC1
35	151	gully	1002	G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR	4	39	M/LC1
35	151	gully	1002	G1/4b	GW(GROG)	JAR	1	23	M/LC1
38	154	ditch	1001	OX RS	OX RS	JAR/BOWL	1	3	MC1-C4
38	154	ditch	1001	S1/1	SGW	JAR	5	32	MC1-C4
130	154	ditch	1005	S3/6h	RW(Q)	JAR/BOWL	1	3	MC1-C4
38	154	ditch	1001	S1/1	SGW	JAR	1	45	MC1-C4
		ditch							
41	156	terminus		G1/4hb	OW(GROG)	SJAR/CBM	2	32	C1-C4
42	158	post-hole		G1/4hb	OW(GROG)	SJAR/CBM	3	5	LC1-C2
45	161	ditch	1003	G1/4b	OW(GROG)	?DISH	1	16	E/MC2
45	161	ditch	1003	S1/1	SGW	JAR/BOWL	2	17	E/MC2

Cut	Deposit	Type	Group	Fabric	Family	Form	No	Wt (g)	DATE
45	161	ditch	1003	S1/1	SGW	JAR	3	74	E/MC2
45	161	ditch	1003	S1/1	SREDW	JAR	2	6	E/MC2
47	163	ditch	1003	S1/1	SGW	JAR	1	11	MC1-E/MC2
47	163	ditch	1003	S1/1	SGW	JAR	1	1	MC1-E/MC2
48	166	ditch	1003	S1/1	SGW	JAR/BOWL	2	4	MC1-C2
48	166	ditch	1003	G1/4hb	OW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	3	MC1-C2
49	167	gully	1004	S1/1	SGW	JAR/BOWL	6	22	M/LC1
49	167	gully	1004	S1/1	SGW	JAR	18	231	M/LC1
49	167	gully	1004	S1/1	SGW	SJAR	2	29	M/LC1
49	167	gully	1004	S1/1	SGW	JAR/BOWL	25	93	M/LC1
49	167	gully	1004	S1/1	SGW	JAR	21	196	M/LC1
104	172	gully	1004	BB1	BB1	JAR/BOWL	1	6	M/LC1
104	172	gully	1004	N1/1b	GW	JAR/BEAK	1	1	M/LC1
104	172	gully	1004	S3/6h	RW(Q)	JAR/BOWL	1	5	M/LC1
107	175	ditch	1010	G1/4hb	OW(GROG)	JAR	1	26	MC1-C2
115	183	posthole		G1/4hb	RW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	4	4	C1
115	183	post-hole		N3/1bs	SOW	JAR/BOWL	1	1	C1
122	190	pit		G1/4hb	RW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	1	C1BC-ADE/MC1
125	193	ditch	1008	G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR	7	107	MC1-E/MC2
	196	spread		N1/1b	GW(FINE)	JAR/BEAK	3	8	M/LC1-EC2
	196	spread		S1/1	SGW	JAR/BOWL	2	4	M/LC1-EC2
	197	spread		N1/1b	GW(FINE)	BEAK	1	1	MC1-C2
127	250	pit		G1/4b	RW	JAR/BOWL	1	1	LC1BC-ADE/MC1
	251	colluvium		N3/1bs	SOW	FLAG	1	10	MC1-C3
131	255	ditch	1008	F1/1h	GW(FLINT)	JAR/BOWL	1	1	MC1-EC2
131	255	ditch	1008	G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	8	117	MC1-EC2
131	255	ditch	1008	G1/4b	GW(GROG)	JAR	16	88	MC1-EC2
131	255	ditch	1008	G1/4b	GW(GROG)	JAR	16	26	MC1-EC2
131	255	ditch	1008	G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR	11	34	MC1-EC2
131	255	ditch	1008	G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR	19	45	MC1-EC2
345	473	pit		G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	3	9	MC1-E/MC2
345	473	pit		G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	2	9	MC1-E/MC2
345	473	pit		S1/1	SGW	BEAK	2	1	MC1-E/MC2
349	478	ditch	1013	N1/1b	GW(FINE)	BEAK	1	8	MC1-EC2
400	479	ditch	1013	G1/4b	OW(GROG)	BOWL	15	12	M/LC1
402	481	ditch	1008	S3/6h	RW(Q)	JAR/BOWL	1	7	LC2
402	481	ditch	1008	N1/1b	GW(FINE)	BEAK	1	1	LC2
402	481	ditch	1008	N1/1b	GW(FINE)	BEAK	1	6	LC2
402	481	ditch	1008	G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	1	LC2
402	481	ditch	1008	G1/4b	GW(GROG)	BOWL	1	18	LC2
402	481	ditch	1008	G1/4b	GW(GROG)	JAR	3	15	LC2
402	481	ditch	1008	G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/SJAR	8	58	LC2
402	481	ditch	1008	G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/SJAR	3	63	LC2
402	481	ditch	1008	G1/4b	GW(GROG)	SJAR	1	29	LC2
402	481	ditch	1008	SAM EG	SAM	BOWL	5	8	LC2
402	481	ditch	1008	S1/1	SGW	DISH/LID	1	26	LC2
402	481	ditch	1008	S1/1	SGW	JAR/BOWL	1	5	LC2
402	481	ditch	1008	S1/1	SGW	DISH	1	11	LC2
402	481	ditch	1008	S1/1	SREDW	SJAR	1	7	LC2
402	481	ditch	1008	S1/1	SREDW	JAR/BOWL	3	9	LC2
403	482	pit		N1/1b	GW(FINE)	BEAK	1	1	MC1-C2
410	490	ditch		SAM CG	SAM	DISH	2	36	E/MC2
410	490	ditch		SAM CG	SAM	CUP	1	3	E/MC2
410	490	ditch		S1/1	SREDW	JAR/BOWL	3	105	E/MC2
411	491	ditch	1009	F1/1h	RW(FLINT)	JAR/BOWL	1	3	MC1
411	491	ditch	1009	S3/6h	RW(Q)	JAR/BOWL	1	4	MC1
411	491	ditch	1009	N1/1b	GW(FINE)	CUP/BOWL	1	1	MC1
414	496	pit		S1/1	SGW	JAR/BOWL	1	1	MC1-E/MC2
414	496	pit		S1/1	SGW	JAR/BOWL	6	13	MC1-E/MC2
414	496	pit		S1/1	SREDW	DISH	1	21	MC1-E/MC2
415	497	ditch	1001	G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	SJAR	2	57	MC1-E/MC2
415	497	ditch	1001	G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/SJAR	1	21	MC1-E/MC2
415	497	ditch	1001	S1/1	SGW	DISH/LID	1	13	MC1-E/MC2
415	497	ditch	1001	S1/1	SREDW	JAR	1	7	MC1-E/MC2
417	551	ditch	1009	S1/1	SGW	SJAR	4	124	MC1-C2
417	552	ditch	1009	G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	1	MC1-EC2
417	552	ditch	1009	N3/1bs	SOW	FLAG	1	1	MC1-EC2
417	552	ditch	1009	S1/1	SREDW	FRAG/?CBM	1	1	MC1-EC2
417	552	ditch	1009	S1/1	SGW	JAR/BOWL	1	20	E/MC1

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Family</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>DATE</i>
419	554	ditch		G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	14	MC1-EC2
419	554	ditch		G1/4hb	OW	FLAG	1	14	MC1-EC2
419	554	ditch		S1/1	SGW	JAR	1	26	MC1-EC2
423	563	ditch	1009	G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	6	MC1-EC2
426	568	ditch	1001	G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	20	MC1-EC2
433	577	ditch	1001	N1/1b	GW(FINE)	BEAK	1	2	M/LC1-EC2
433	577	ditch	1001	G1/4b	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	5	M/LC1-EC2
435	579	pit		G1/4hb	OW(GROG)	SJAR/CBM	1	4	LC1-C2
436	580	ditch	1002	F1/1h	RW(FLINT)	JAR/BOWL	3	1	C2-C4
436	580	ditch	1002	S1/1	SGW	JAR/BOWL	1	1	C2-C4
436	580	ditch	1002	S1/1	SREDW	JAR/BEAK	1	1	C2-C4
438	582	ditch	1002	SAM SG	SAM	FRAG	1	1	MC1-EC2
?	u/s			BAT AM	BAT AM	AMPH	1	21	C2
?	u/s			G1/4b	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	11	174	E/MC2
?	u/s			G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR	2	74	E/MC2
?	u/s			G1/4hb	GW(GROG)	JAR/SJAR	10	248	E/MC2
?	test pit			SAM CG	SAM	BOWL	1	8	C2
?	u/s			S1/1	SGW	BEAKER	2	37	E/MC2
?	u/s			S1/1	SGW	BEAKER	1	13	E/MC2
?	u/s			N3/1bs	SOW	FLAG	1	6	E/MC2
?	u/s			S1/1	SREDW	JAR/BOWL	3	105	E/MC2
?	u/s			H1/4h	STW	JAR/BOWL	1	90	C2

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of Flint

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Intact Flake</i>	<i>Intact Blade</i>	<i>Broken flake</i>	<i>Broken Blade</i>	<i>P.Broken Blade</i>	<i>Spall</i>	<i>Core</i>	<i>Bladecore</i>	<i>Other</i>
	51		5	6	2	3 (1p)				1	Serrated flake (p) Strike-a-light
Area	51		3	7	4	6		3	2	1	Serrated blade; Tested nodule
33	98		6		4 (2u)			1			Core fragment
36	152			1							
117	185			1				1			
	197				1						
	251		5(1p)	1					1		Retouched flake
128	252		2		2				1		3 Scrapers
129	253		1					1			
130	254				1			1			
131	255				2						
136	260		3	1				1			
138	262		5		2			2	1		
143	267		3	1	1			3			Scraper
146	270										Scraper
204	278			1		1					Awl
213	288							1			
224	299					1p					
228	353				1						
248	373		1		1						
310	384		1		1p						
319	394		1								
320	395				1						
322	397						1				
327	451							2			Core fragment (p)
347	475				2						Tested nodule
348	476		1					1			
402	481									1p	
403	482				1						
408	487				1						
408	488		2								
411	491				1			1			
415	497		1								
417	552		1					1			Scraper
424	566				1						
441	585		1	1							
501	597		4	1	2						Microlith
503	599		1		1						Tested nodule
504	650				1			1			
508	654		1		1						
514	662				1						
515	663			1							
516	664				1						

P- patinated

U- utilized

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of metalwork

<i>Cat no</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1		51	CuA	Buckle	Metal detected findspot 1; modern
2	33	98	CuA	Unidentifiable	
3		51	Fe	Disc	Modern, metal detected findspot 2; modern
4		51	Fe	Nail	
5	28	93	Fe	Nail	
6	34	150	Fe	Pos. Nail shaft	
7	34	150	Fe	Harrow	Modern, surface find
8	433	577	Fe	Nail shaft	
9	516	664	Fe	Nail	
10	516	664	Fe	Nail Shaft	

Nail details

<i>Cat no</i>	<i>Length (mm)</i>	<i>Shaft width (mm)</i>	<i>Head width (mm)</i>
4	44	15	5
5	42	16	5
6	45	N/A	3
8	33	N/A	5
9	38	N/A	5
10	75	N/A	6

Slag

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
28	93	Ditch	1	30
30	95	Ditch	1	120
34	150	Ditch	1	44
38	154	Ditch	1	439

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of ceramic building material

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
28	93	Ditch	2	21
33	98	Pit	1	9
34	150	Ditch	1	146
36	152	Ditch	2	12
402	481	Ditch	1	371
426	568	Ditch	1	183
			8	742

APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of fired clay

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
45	161	Ditch	1	6
125	193	Ditch	1	2
	196	Spread	1	77
	197	Spread	1	4
229	354	Post-Hole	1	5
348	476	Pit	2	21
402	481	Ditch	3	49
403	482	Treebole	1	1
408	488	Ditch	1	22
412	493	Ditch	1	1
413	495	Pit	6	8
415	497	Ditch	2	26
417	550	Ditch	1	1
417	552	Ditch	4	5
419	554	Ditch	2	4
425	567	Spread	1	23
505	651	Base of Clay Oven	700	7500
508	654	Pit	1	11
511	659	Post-Hole	1	1
514	662	Pit	7	67
			740	7834

APPENDIX 8: Catalogue of Burnt Flint

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g.)</i>
30	95	1001	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	2	147
33	98		Pit	Early to Middle Iron Age	3	34
34	150	1001	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	1	28
113	181		Pit	?Prehistoric	1	1
125	193	1008	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	1	5
	196		Spread	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	2	18
	197		Spread	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	4	96
244	369		Post-hole	Middle to Late Bronze Age	1	15
409	489		Pit	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	1	27
411	491	1009	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	7	34
414	496		Pit	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	1	4
425	567		Spread	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	1	4
441	585	1023	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	1	73
447	593		Pit	-	1	24
503	599	1023	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	3	119
504	650		Pit	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	1	11
506	652		Pit	-	2	67
514	662		Pit	Middle to Late Bronze Age	2	9
517	665		Pit	Middle to Late Bronze Age	2	28
518	666		Pit	-	62	2261
<i>Total</i>					99	3005

APPENDIX 9: Human bone

Table A9.1: Inventory of burnt bone. Key: lbsf= long bone shaft fragment, I = indeterminate, ?M = possible male.

Context		No.spits	colour	Total wt (g)	Max frag size (mm)		Age	Sex	Fragments present
					cranial	lbsf			
139	263	n/a	white	52	-	28.1	I	I	ulna, radius, tibia shaft
140	264	2	white	40	13.1	24.9	I	I	parietal fragment, lbsfs
210	284	4	white	597	24.3	35.8	adult	?M	fragments of all skeletal regions were identified, with the exception of the pelvis

Table A9.2 Summary of burnt human bone post-excavation fragmentation.

Context			10mm		5mm		2mm		Total (g)
Cut	Deposit	Spit	Wt (g)	%	Wt (g)	%	wt (g)	%	
139	263	n/a	16	30.8	13	25.0	23	44.2	52
140	264	1	3	60.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	5
140	264	2	5	14.3	8	22.8	22	62.9	35
140	264	Total	8	20.0	9	22.5	23	57.2	40
210	284	1	23	27.4	18	21.4	43	51.2	84
210	284	2	28	14.8	40	21.2	121	64.0	189
210	284	3	40	25.3	29	18.4	89	56.3	158
210	284	4	30	18.1	34	20.5	102	61.4	166
210	284	Total	121	20.3	121	20.3	355	59.4	597

APPENDIX 10: Animal bone

Table A10.1: Catalogue of unburnt Animal Bone

Key: lbsf = long bone shaft fragment

<i>Context</i>		<i>No. Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Identified fragments – by animal size</i>			<i>Unidentified</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>			<i>Large</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Small</i>		
28	93	41	294	17 (cow)	4 (pig)	-	20	Cow left metatarsal; “large” rib shaft and mandible; pig tooth; “medium” glenoid cavity and rib shaft
33	98	2	16	1 (cow)	-	-	1	cow tooth
34	150	2	4	-	-	-	2	lbsf
45	161	8	20	1 (cow)	-	-	7	cow-sized tooth fragment
47	163	6	57	4	-	-	2	“large” lbsf
112	180	16	24	-	-	-	16	poorly preserved
116	184	1	1	-	-	-	1	poorly preserved
248	373	12	0.5	-	-	12	-	poorly preserved
348	477	7	3	-	2	-	5	“medium” tooth fragments
409	489	4	3	-	4 (sheep/goat)	-	-	sheep/goat sized tooth fragments
410	490	9	142	9	-	-	-	“large” distal humerus
411	491	9	10	-	-	-	9	lbsf
411	492	2	16	1 (cow)	-	-	1	cow tooth
412	493	2	1	-	-	-	2	small fragments
415	497	8	11	8	-	-	-	“large” tooth fragments
417	550	1	1	-	-	-	1	unidentified
417	551	19	50	2 (cow)	-	-	17	cow right talus
417	552	4	14	-	-	-	4	non-descript fragments
424	564	1	6	-	-	-	1	unidentified
426	568	25	41	11 (cow)	-	-	14	cow tooth fragments
427	570	3	132	3 (cow)	-	-	-	cow tooth
428	572	8	143	4	1	-	3	“medium” rib shaft with multiple transverse cut marks
430	574	6	27	5 (cow)	-	-	1	cow teeth
Total		196	1016.5g					-

Table A10.2: Catalogue of burnt non-human bone

<i>Context</i>		<i>No. Frags</i>	<i>Total Wt (g)</i>	<i>Max frag size (mm)</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>					
28	93	2	5	41.0	white	non-human
123	191	4	1	9.9	white	non-human
348	476	104	65	36.1	mixture of unburnt, charred, grey and white fragments	“medium” sized animal rib shaft, tooth fragments (sheep/goat or cow)

APPENDIX 11: Environmental remains

Table A11.1: **Plant Macrofossils**

A> Middle to Late Bronze Age

Sample	53	54	55	
Cut	146	146	146	
Deposit	269	270	286	
Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Pit	
<i>Avena</i> spp.	-	2	-	Oat
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	-	1	3	Barley
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>	-	3	6	Emmer wheat
Indeterminate Cereal	2	-	11	

B> Early to Middle Iron Age or broadly Prehistoric

	Sample	11	98	89	
	<i>Cut</i>	33	33	443	
	<i>Deposit</i>	98	99	588	
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Pit	Pit	
	<i>Date</i>	E-MIA	E-MIA	Prehistoric	
POACEAE		224	38	-	Grass
<i>Bromus</i> spp.		-	991	-	Brome grass
<i>Avena</i> spp.		16	138	-	Oat
<i>Avena</i> spp. enclosed in glume		-	1	-	
<i>Avena</i> spp. awn frags		-	22	-	
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>		-	50	-	Barley
<i>Triticum</i> spp.		-	121	-	Wheat
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>		349	1409	-	Emmer wheat
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> glume base		-	160	-	
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> spikelet fork		-	397	-	
Indeterminate Cereal		2775	4383	1	
Indeterminate Cereal concretions of grains		27	-	-	
Indeterminate Cereal sprouted grain		-	4	-	
Indeterminate Cereal spikelet fork		3	5	-	
Indeterminate Cereal glume base		-	170	-	
Indeterminate Cereal detached embryo		3	39	-	
Indeterminate Cereal culm frags		2	-	-	
Indeterminate Cereal chaff frag.		1	91	-	

C> Late Iron Age, early Roman

	Sample	13	15	33	76	79	
	<i>Cut</i>	38	104	133	348	426	
	<i>Deposit</i>	154	172	257	477	568	
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Ditch	Gully	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	
POACEAE		3	1	-	1	-	Grass
Indeterminate Cereal		7	1	1	2	2	

D> Undated

	Sample	8	12	26	68	68	
	<i>Cut</i>	20	37	123	248	248	
	<i>Deposit</i>	84	153	191	373	373	
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Gully	Pit	Pit	Pit	
	<i>Sub sample</i>				Spit 1b	Spit 3	
POACEAE		-	-	-	2	2	Grass
Indeterminate Cereal		1	2	2	1	-	
Indeterminate Cereal glume base		-	1	-	-	-	

Table A11. 2: Charcoal

A> Middle to Late Bronze Age

	<i>Sample</i>	1	2	4	91
	<i>Cut</i>	4	6	1	446
	<i>Deposit</i>	58	62	59	592
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Pit
	<i>No. frags</i>	100+	2	6	26
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	14	4	8	24
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	19	2	1	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	-	-	-	5
	Indeterminate	91	-	5	21

	<i>Sample</i>	55	30	34	35	36	37	72	38	38
	<i>Cut</i>	146	129	136	137	138	139	336	140	140
	<i>Deposit</i>	286	253	260	261	262	263	466	264	264
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Gully	Ditch	Cremation	Pit	Cremation	
	<i>Sub sample</i>								Spit 1	Spit 2
	<i>No. frags</i>	100+	21	47	12	10	300+	25	200+	100+
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	8	15	9	7	15	11	11	11	26
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	38	2	12	4	8	100	9	65	100
	Indeterminate	62	19	35	8	2	-	16	35	-

B> Early to Middle Iron Age

	<i>Sample</i>	21
	<i>Cut</i>	116
	<i>Deposit</i>	184
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Posthole
	<i>No. frags</i>	38
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	10
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	3
	Indeterminate	35

C> Late Iron Age, early Roman

	<i>Sample</i>	10	28	32	75	76
	<i>Cut</i>	28	127	131	348	348
	<i>Deposit</i>	93	250	255	476	477
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Pit
	<i>No. frags</i>	200+	200+	41	10	44
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	28	13	11	21	22
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	56	-	-	1	-
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	18	-	-	-	-
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	26	68	19	-	36
	Indeterminate	-	32	22	9	8

D> Undated

	<i>Sample</i>	9	17	18	44	90	92
	<i>Cut</i>		108	109	149	444	447
	<i>Deposit</i>	92	176	177	273	590	593
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Spread	Pit	Pit	Gully	Pit	Pit
	<i>No. frags</i>	6	500+	8000+	9	18	7
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	17	17	29	12	16	9
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	2	83	100	3	9	2
	Indeterminate	4	17	-	6	9	5

	<i>Sample</i>	51	51	51	51	66	68	68	68
	<i>Cut</i>	210	210	210	210	227	248	248	248
	<i>Deposit</i>	284	284	284	284	352	373	373	373
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Cremation				Posthole	Pit		
	<i>Sub sample</i>	Spit 1	Spit 2	Spit 3	Spit 4		Spit 1a	Spit 1b	Spit 3
	<i>No. frags</i>	84	2000+	200+	400+	27	41	97	28
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	17	16	17	17	5	24	14	13
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	-	-	-	-	-	14	22	8
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	51	100	100	100	8	-	-	-
	Indeterminate	33	-	-	-	19	27	75	13

APPENDIX 12. Radiocarbon dates

(probability quoted as relative area under the curve at 2-sigma, most probable date **highlighted**)

<i>Lab ID</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>F14C</i>	<i>Radiocarbon Age (BP)</i>	<i>Calibrated Age (BC)</i>	<i>Probability (%)</i>
UBA-43577	Pit 33 (99)	Grain	0.7527 ± 0.0022	2282 ± 23	400 -353 285–229 215–211	0.654 0.341 0.005
UBA-43578	Cremation 139 (263)	Charcoal	0.6951 ± 0.0029	2921 ± 34	1220–1011	1.000
UBA-43579	Pit 146 (286)	Charcoal	0.6743 ± 0.0029	3166 ± 34	1505–1389 1336–1322	0.967 0.033
UBA-43580	Pit 446 (592)	charcoal	0.6851 ± 0.0022	3038 ± 26	1396–1333 1326–1216	0.356 0.644

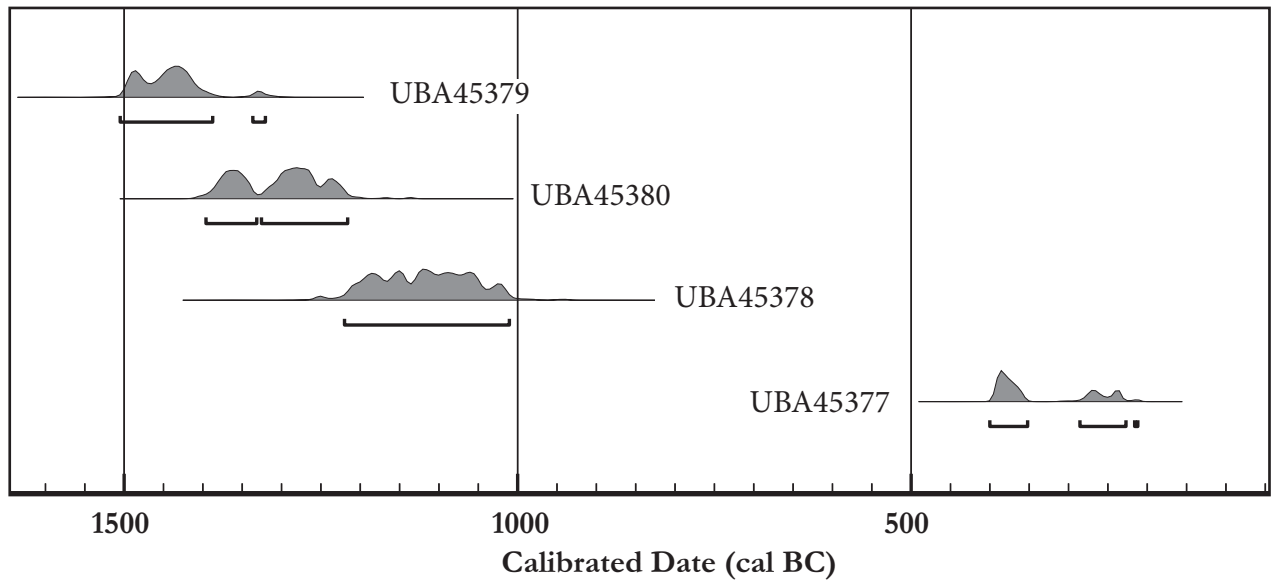
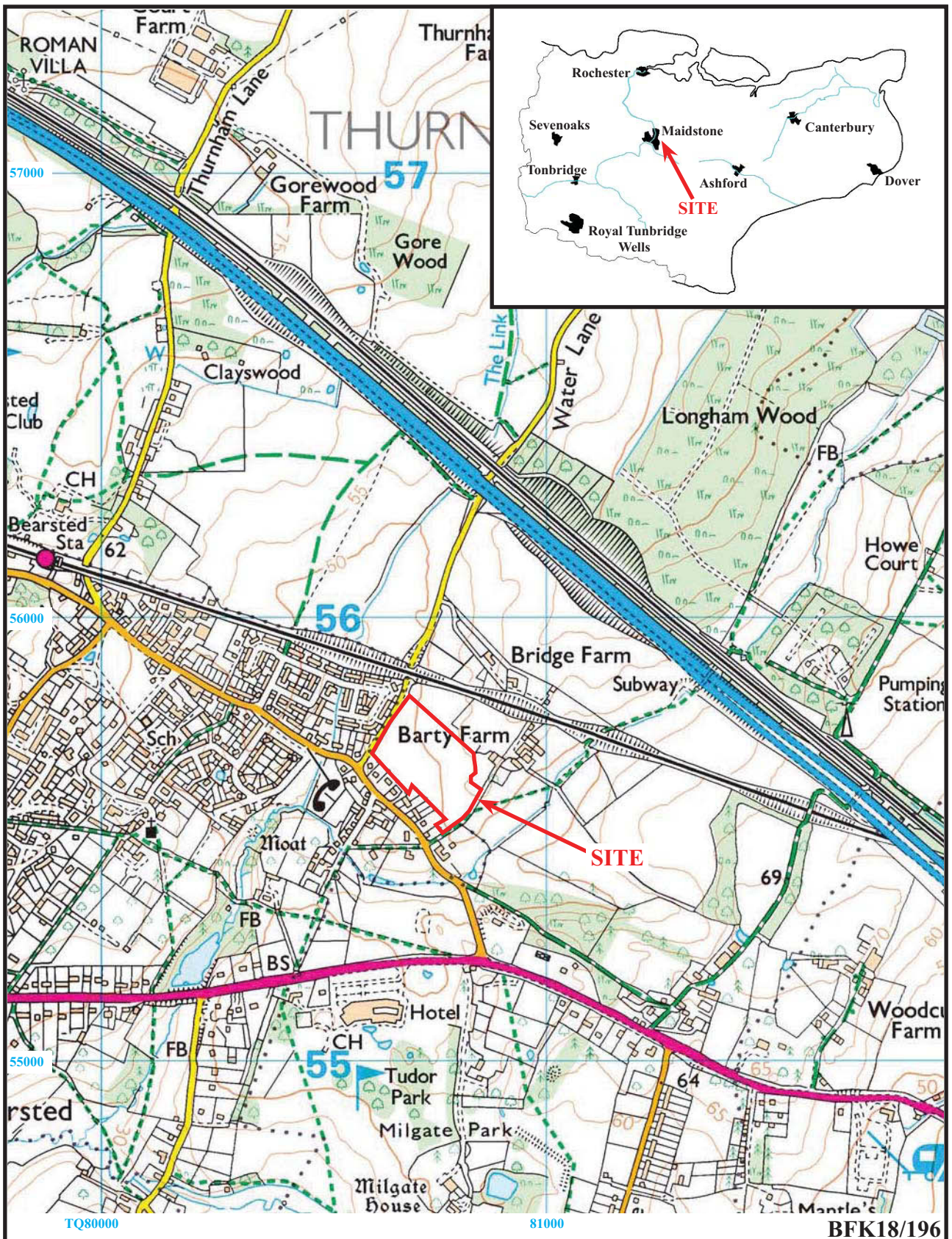


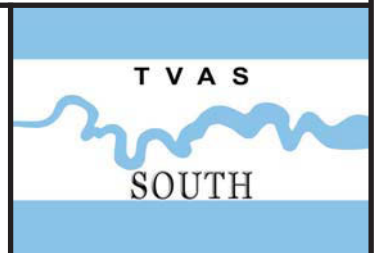
Chart 1. Plot of radiocarbon calibrations using OxCal 4.3.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2020) (data from Appendix 12).

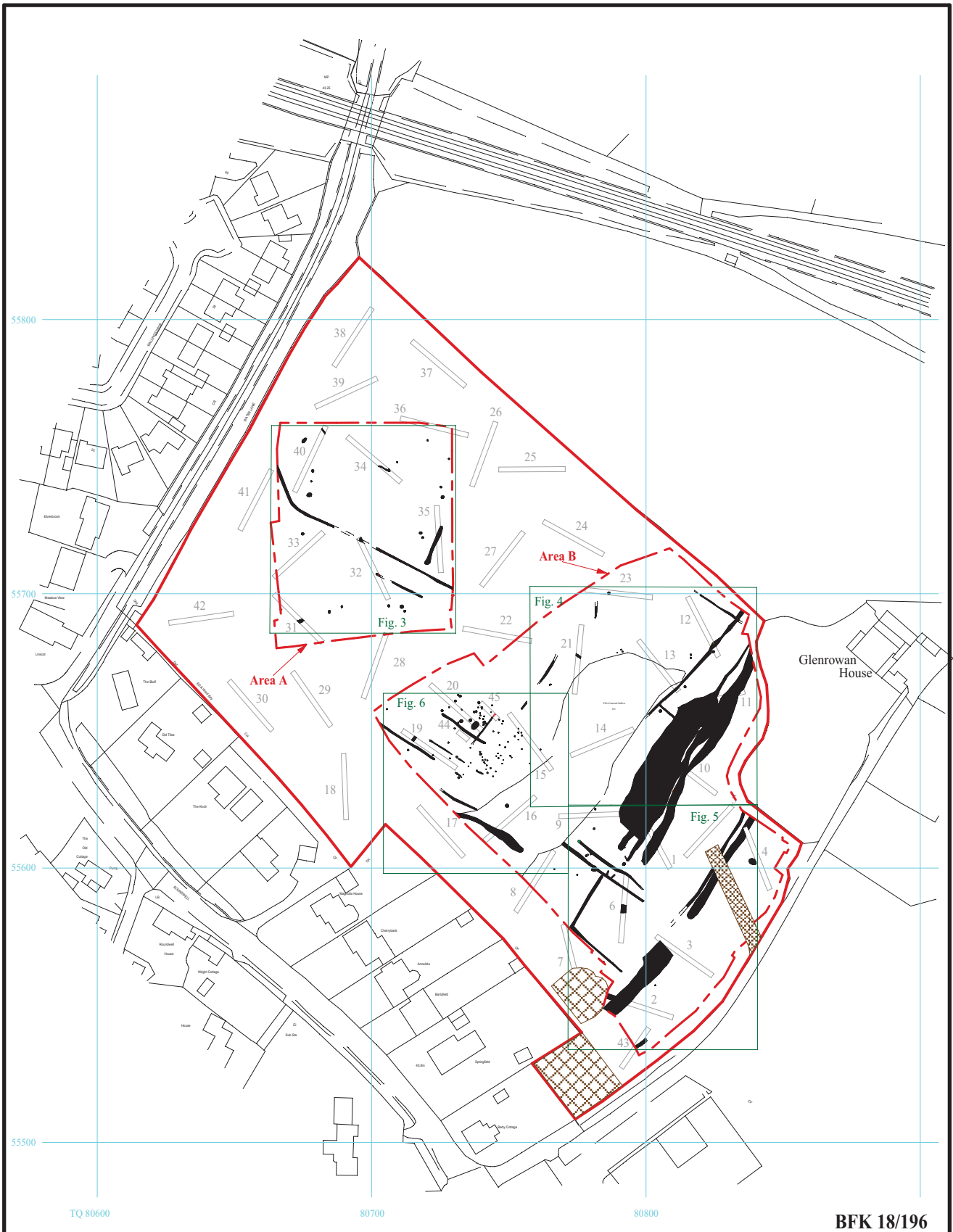


**Land at Barty Farm, Bearsted,
Kent, 2019
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Bearsted and Kent.

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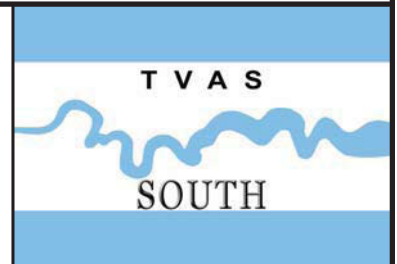


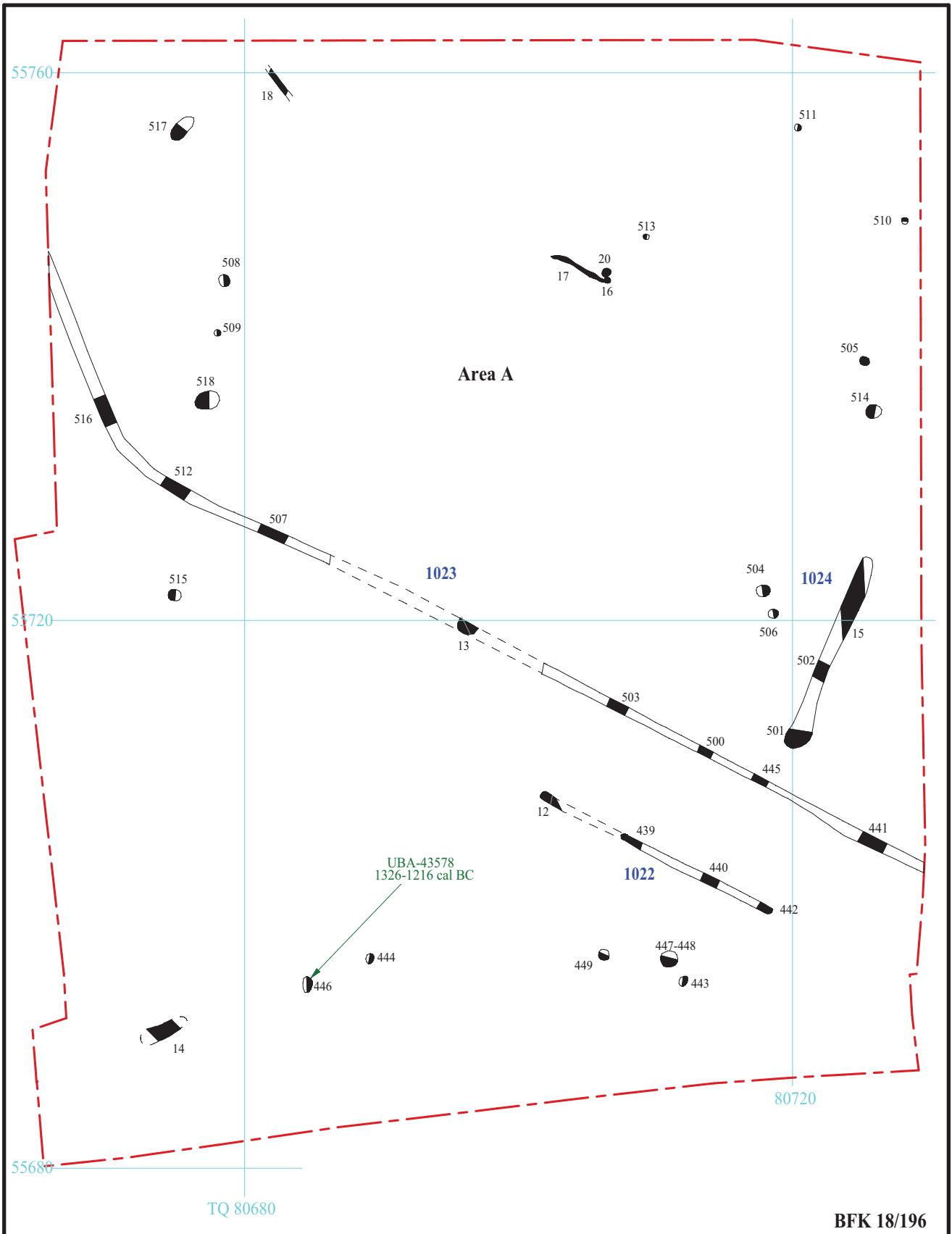
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Land at Barty Farm, Bearsted, Kent, 2019 Archaeological Excavation

Figure 2. Plan of site showing areas A and B, and excavated features.



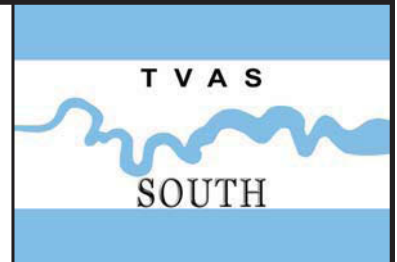


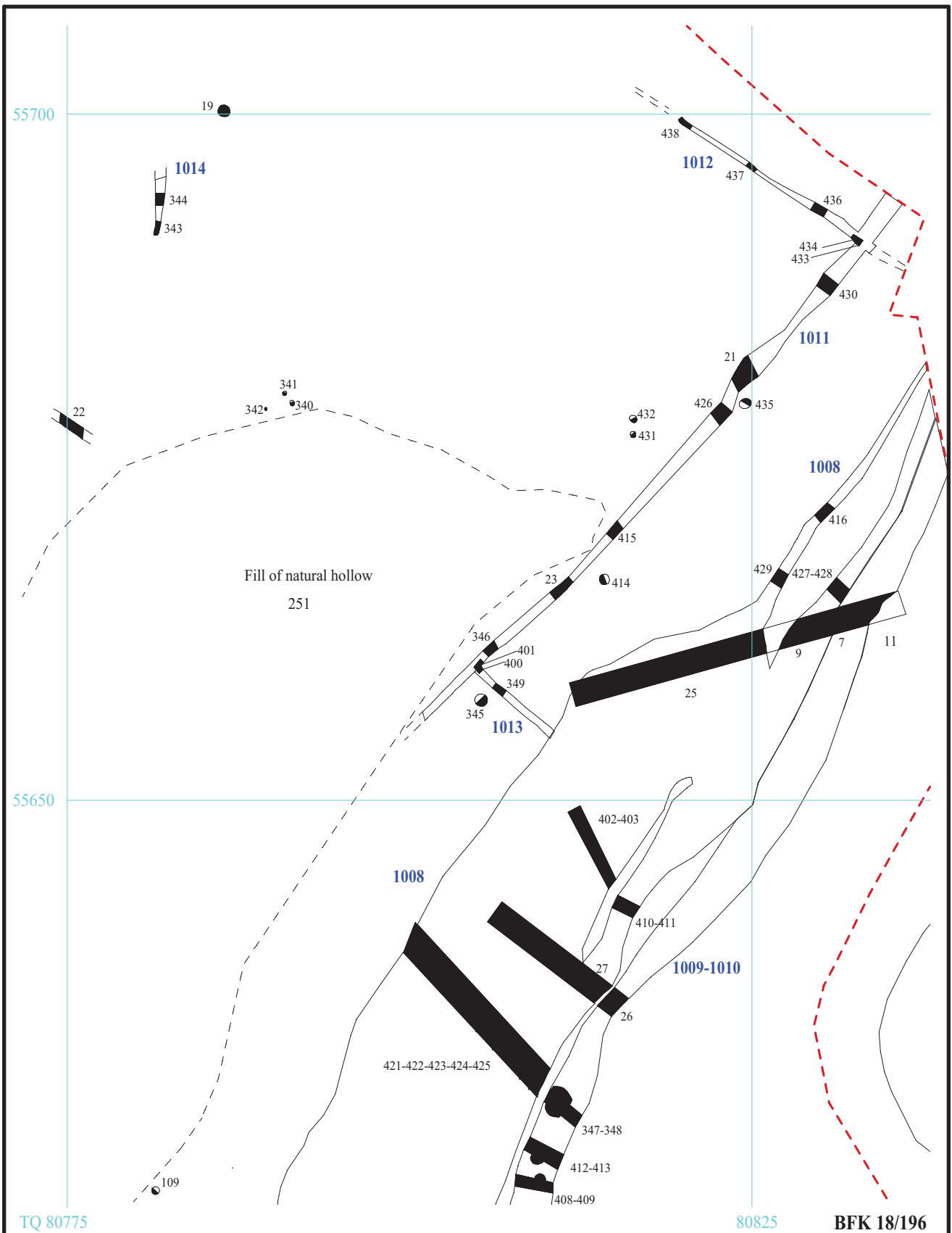
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**Land at Barty Farm, Bearsted,
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Figure 3. Plan of site showing Area A and excavated features.





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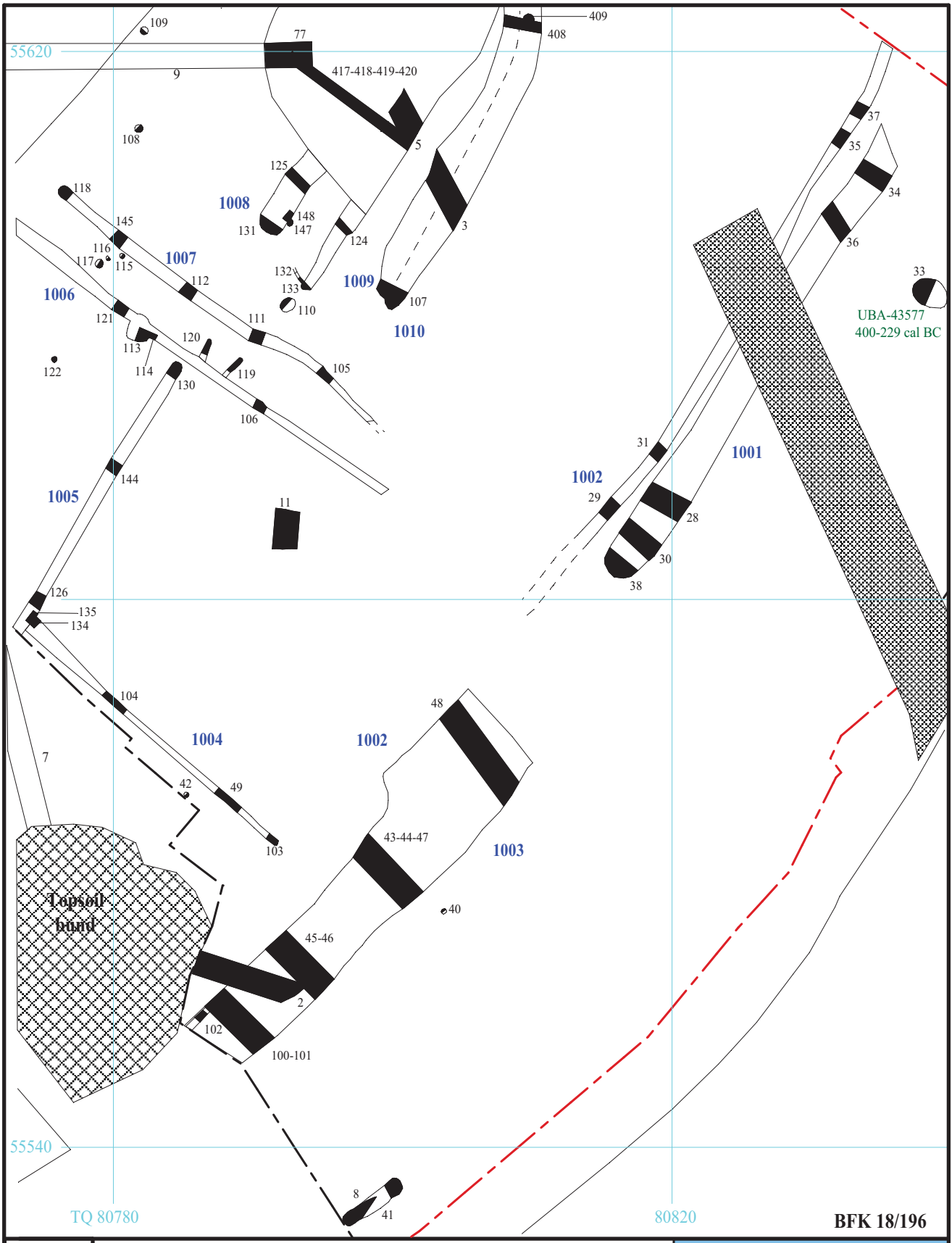
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**Land at Barty Farm, Bearsted,
Kent, 2019
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 4. Plan of site showing Area B and excavated features.

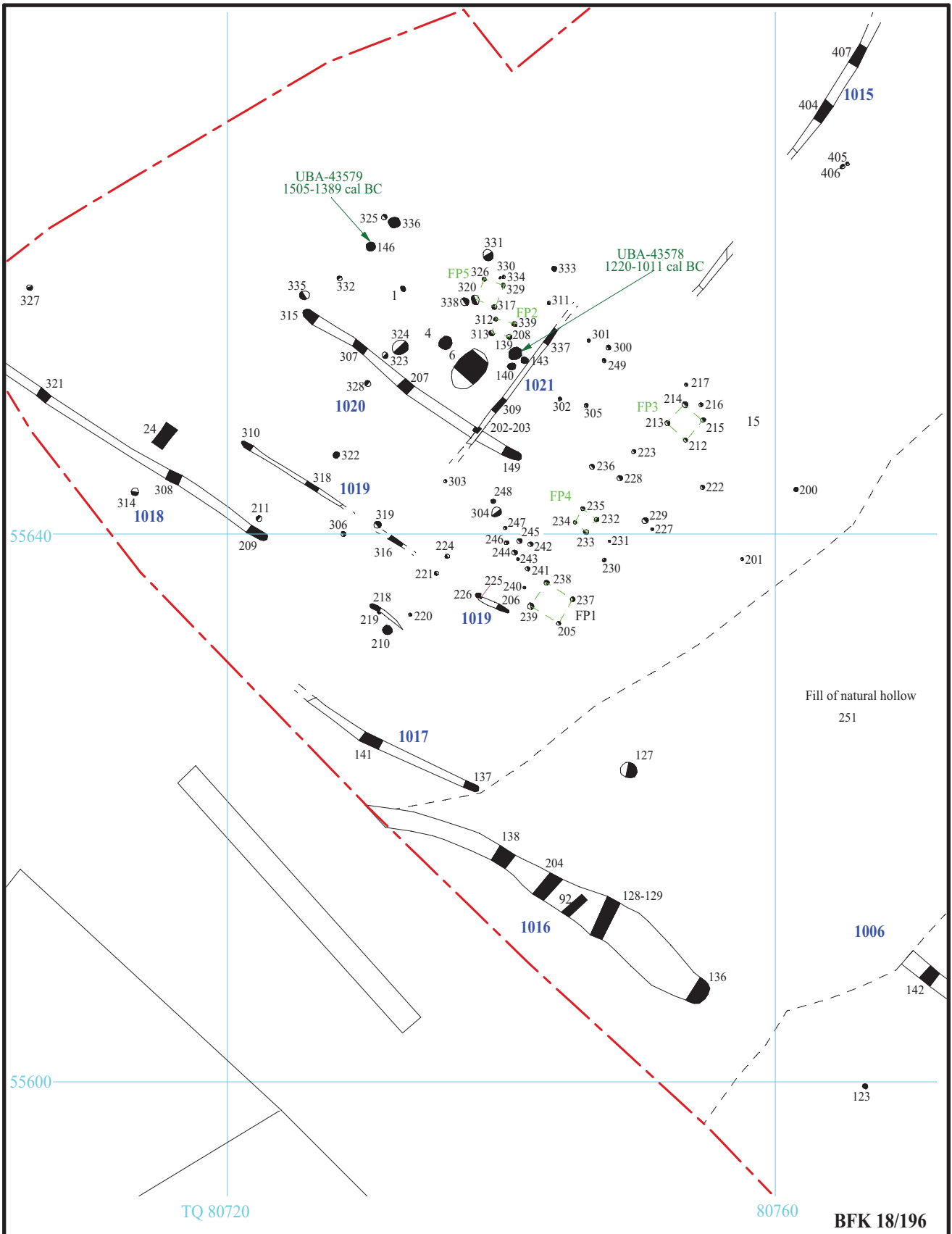




**Land at Barty Farm, Bearsted,
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Archaeological Excavation**

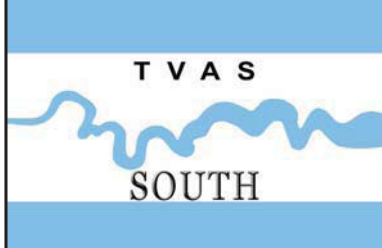
Figure 5. Plan of site showing Area B and excavated features.

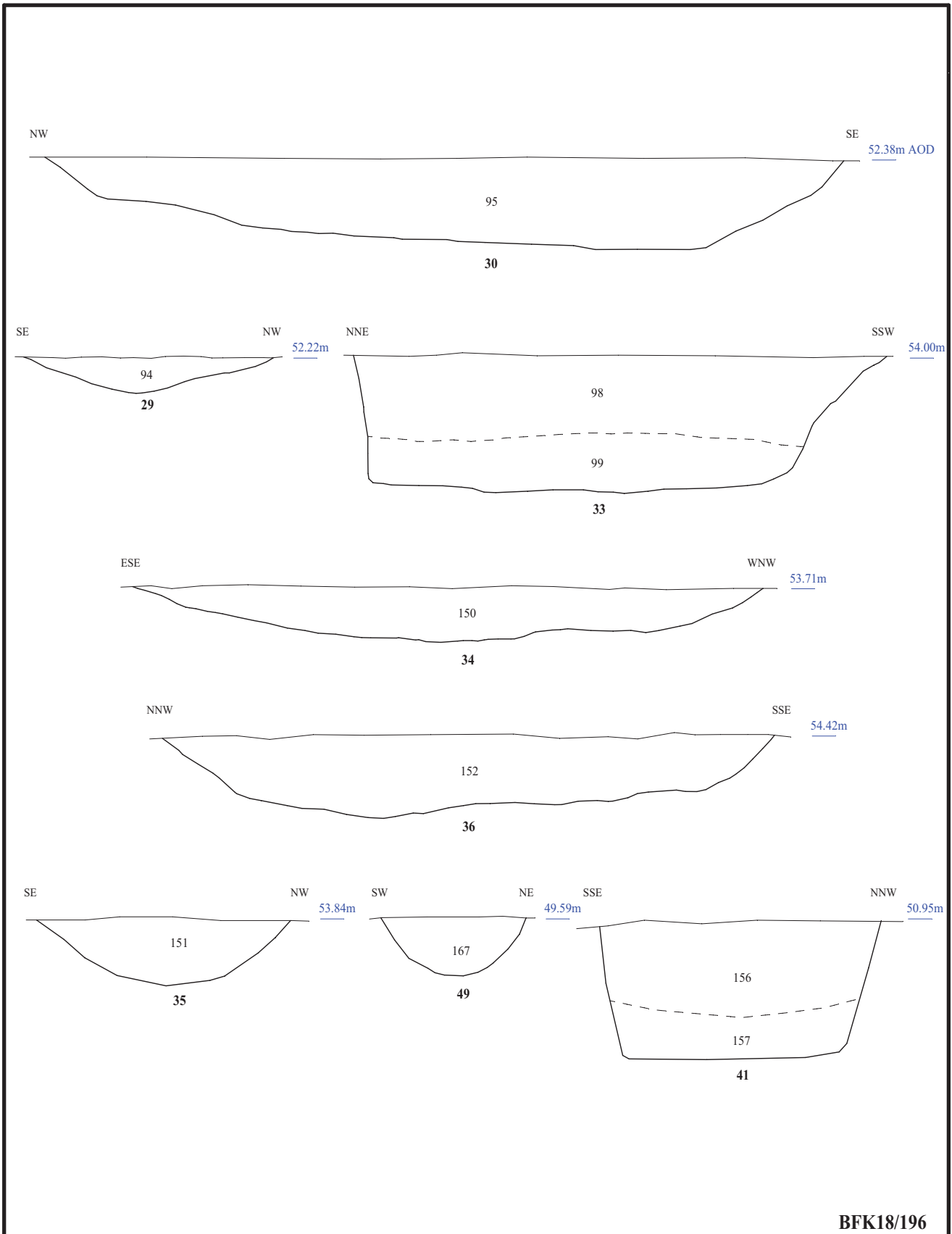




**Land at Barty Farm, Bearsted,
Kent, 2019
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 6. Plan of site showing Area B and excavated features.

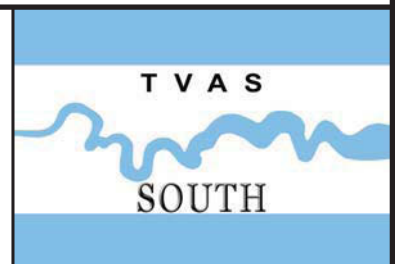


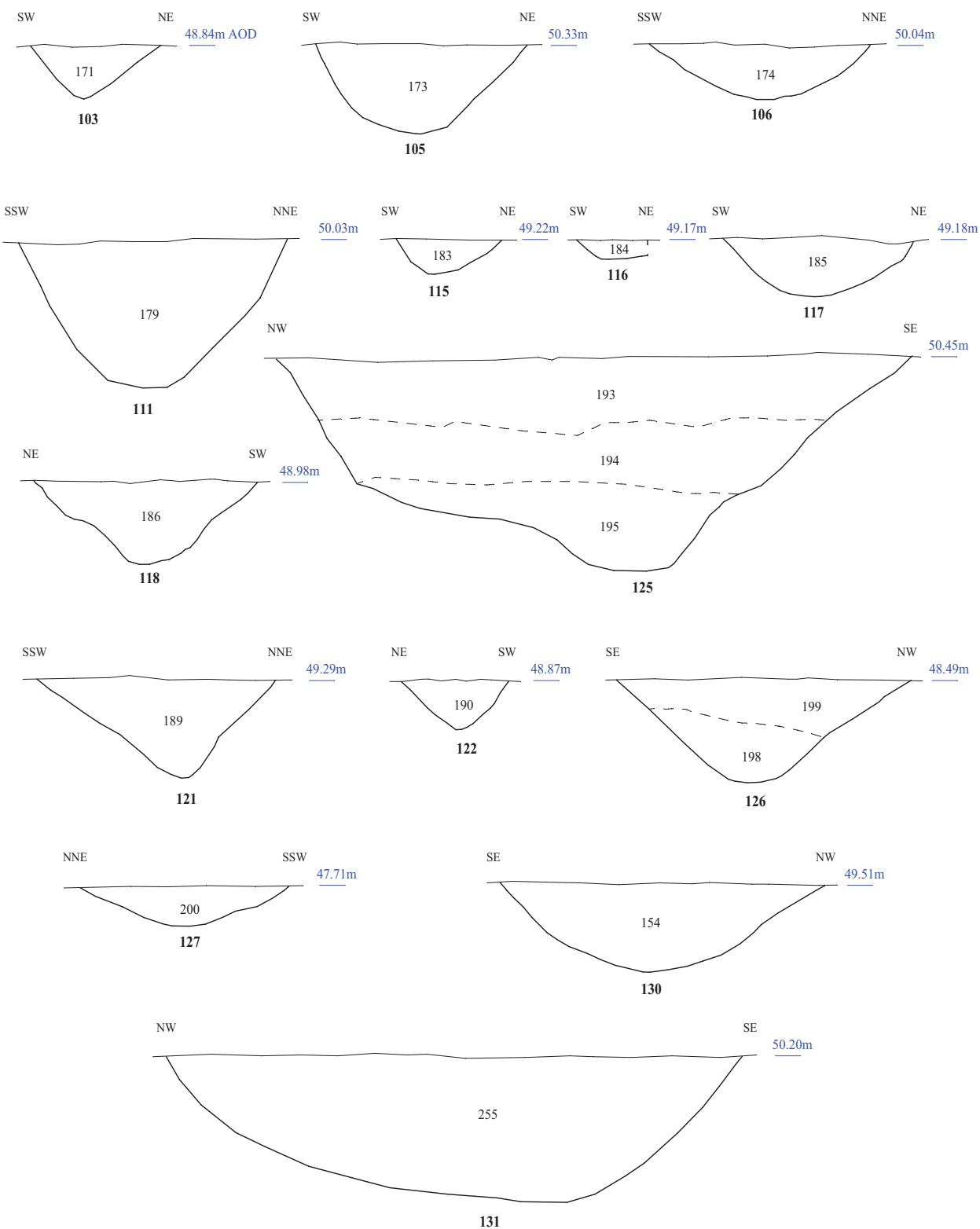


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**Land at Barty Farm,
Bearsted, Kent, 2019
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 7. Sections.

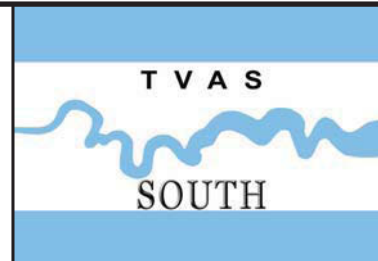


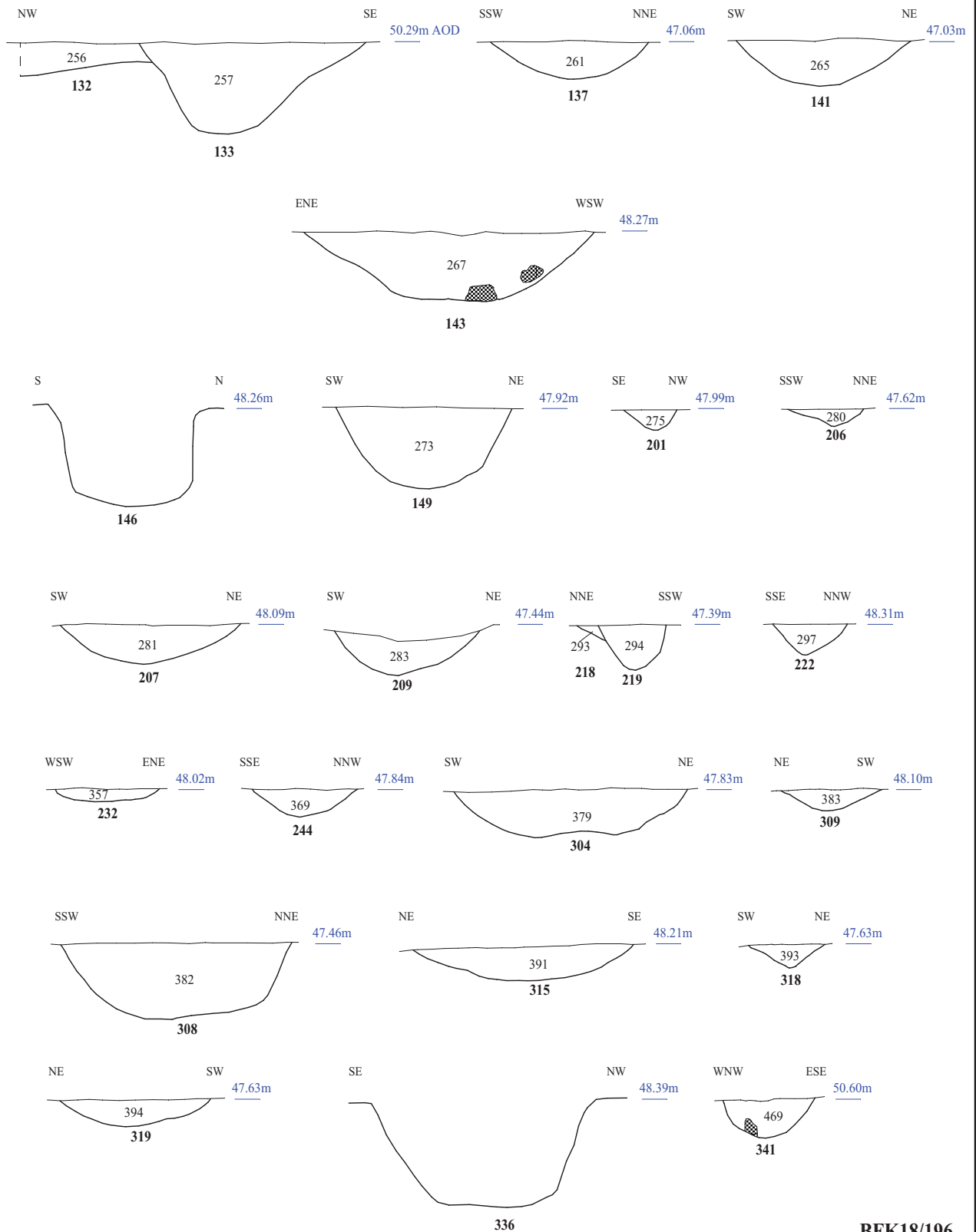


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**Land at Barty Farm,
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Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 8. Sections.

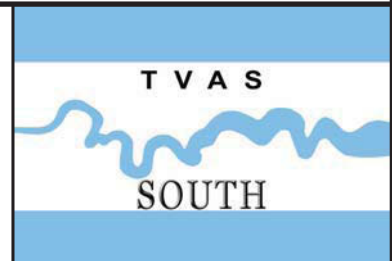


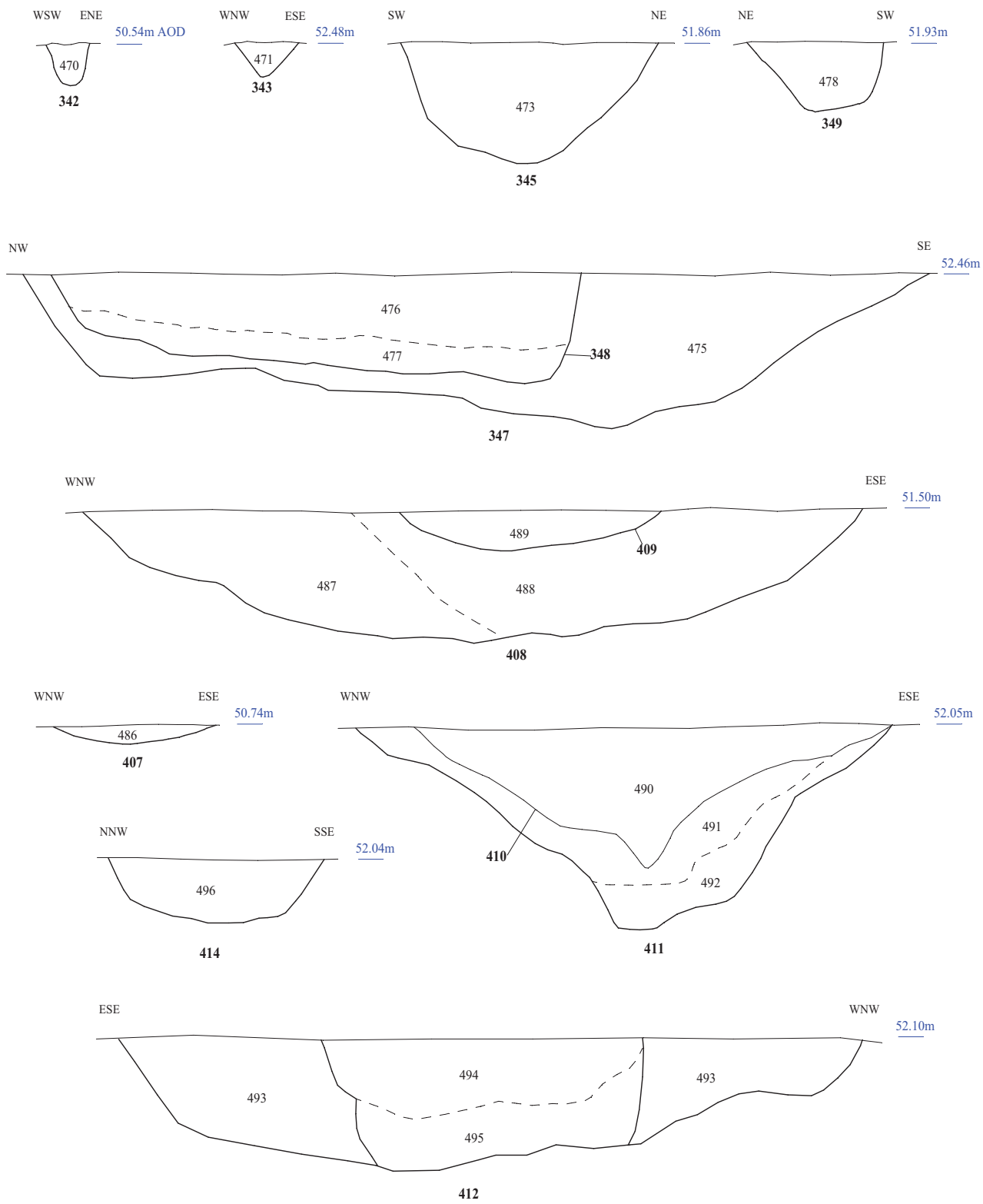


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**Land at Barty Farm,
Bearsted, Kent, 2019
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 9. Sections.

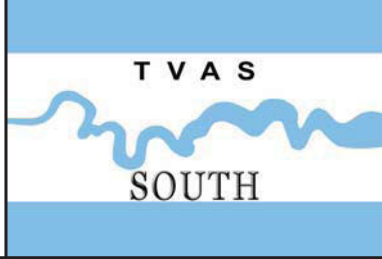


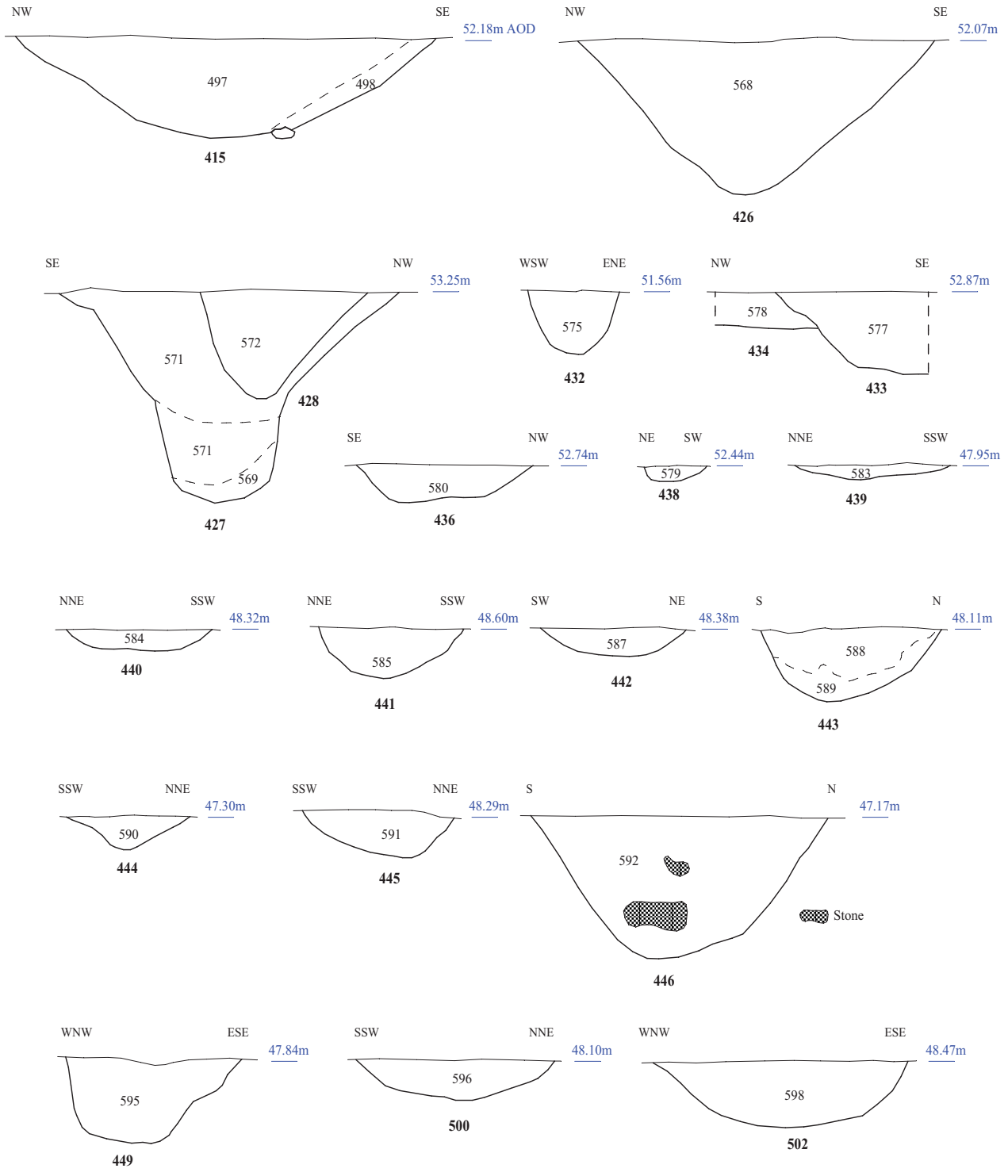


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**Land at Barty Farm,
Bearsted, Kent, 2019
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 10. Sections.

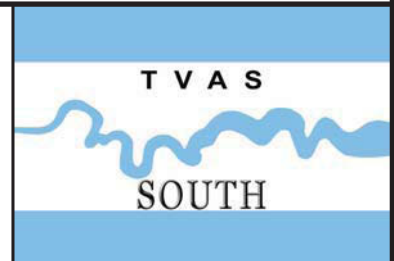


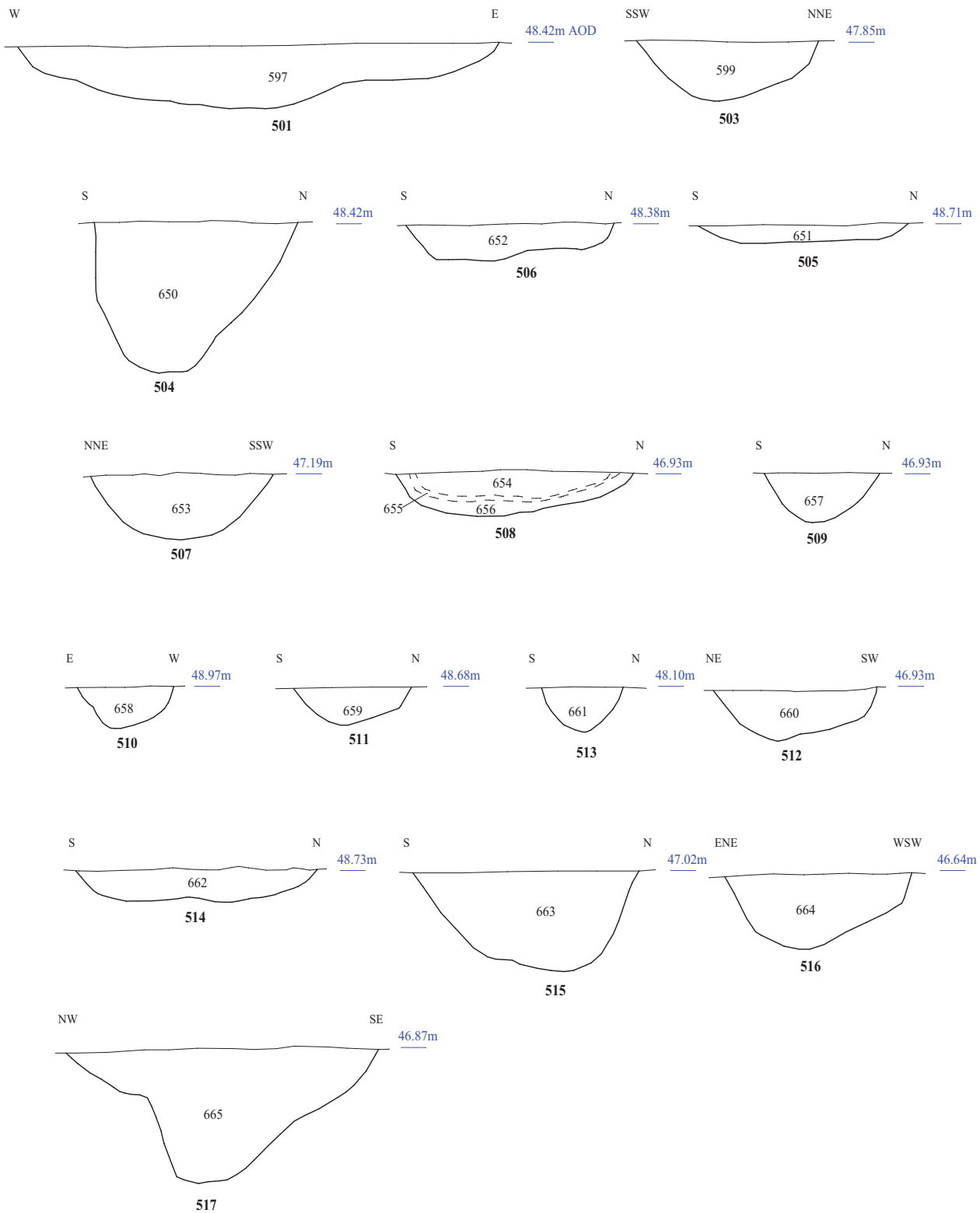


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Land at Barty Farm,
 Bearsted, Kent, 2019
 Archaeological Excavation

Figure 11. Sections.

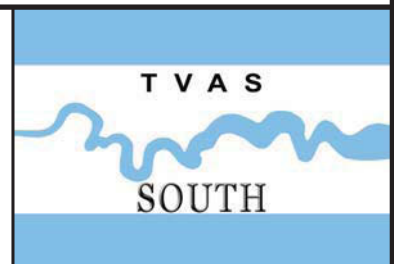




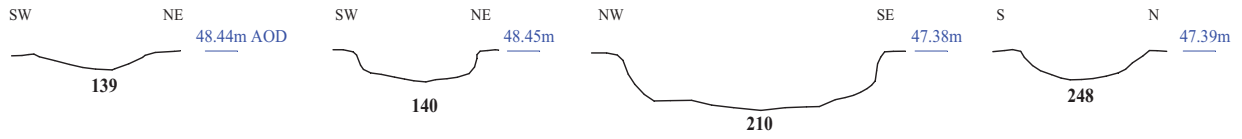
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**Land at Barty Farm,
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Archaeological Excavation**

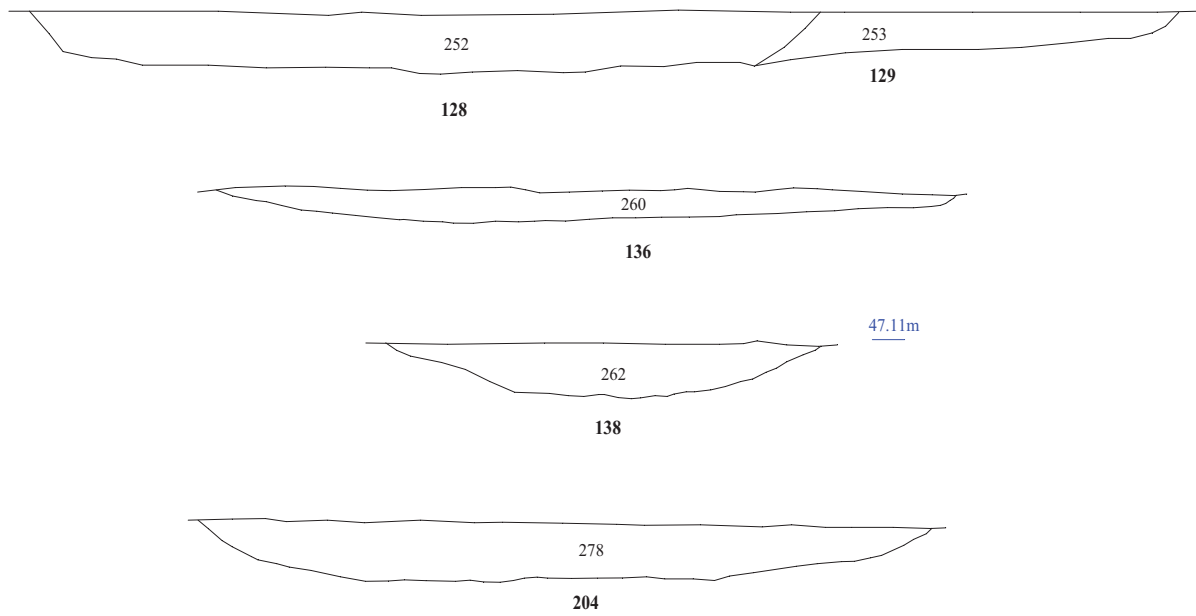
Figure 12. Sections.



Cremations



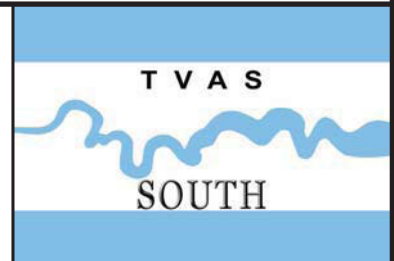
Ditch 1016

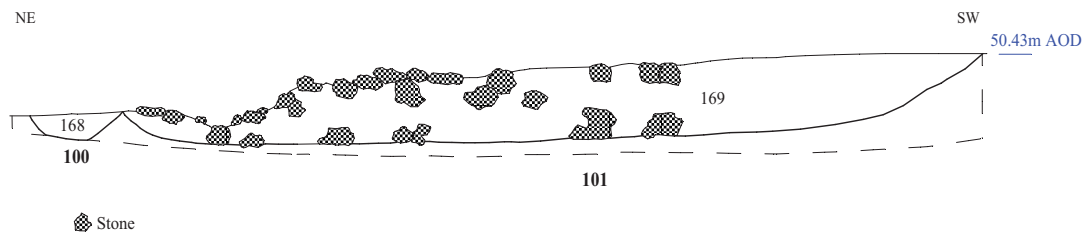


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Land at Barty Farm,
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Figure 13. Sections.

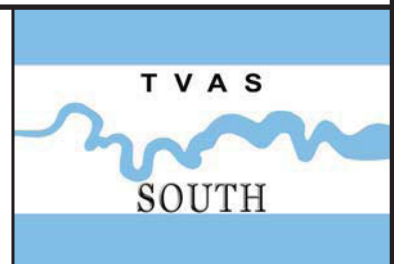




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**Land at Barty Farm,
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Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 14. Sections.



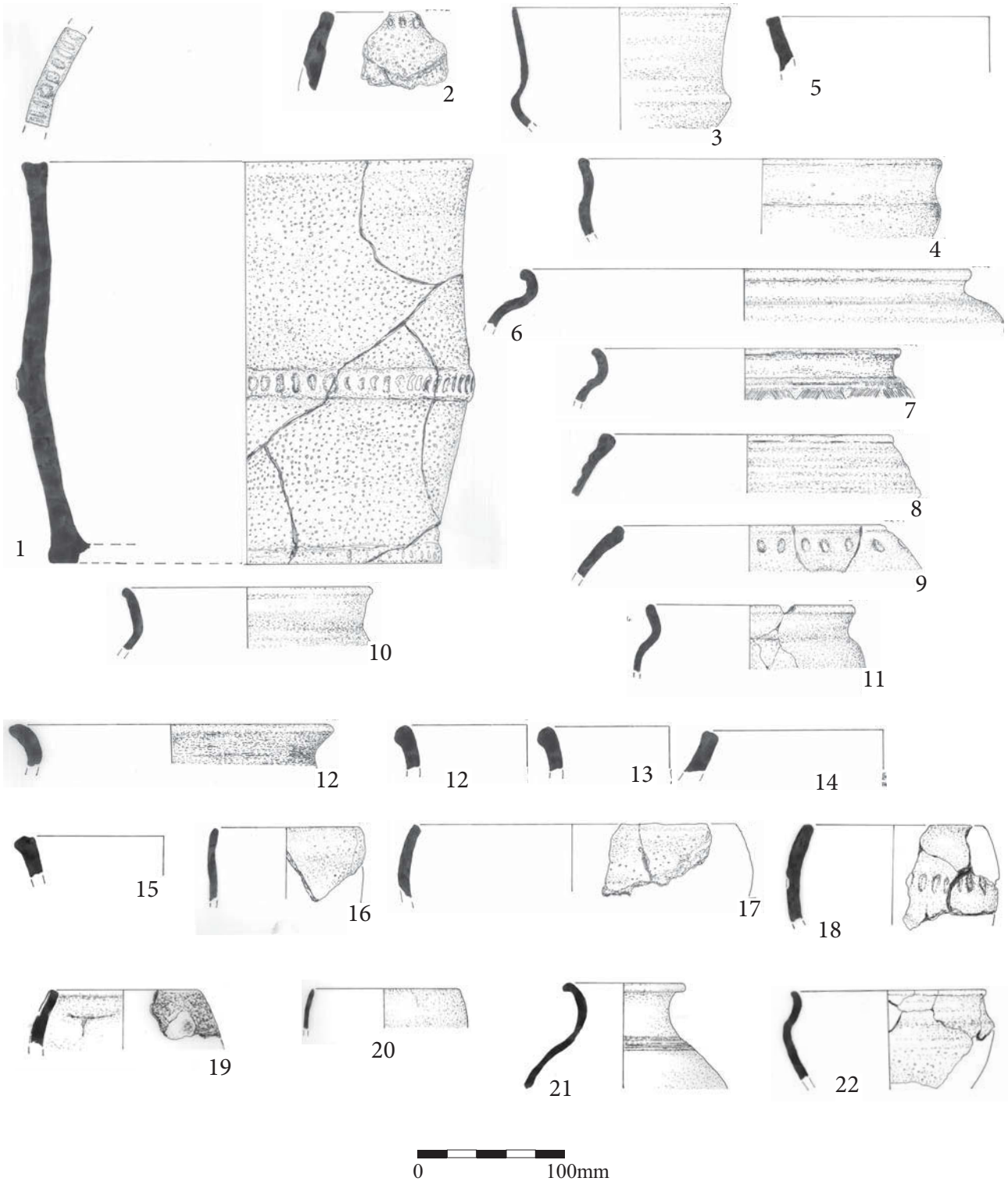


Figure 15. Prehistoric pottery.

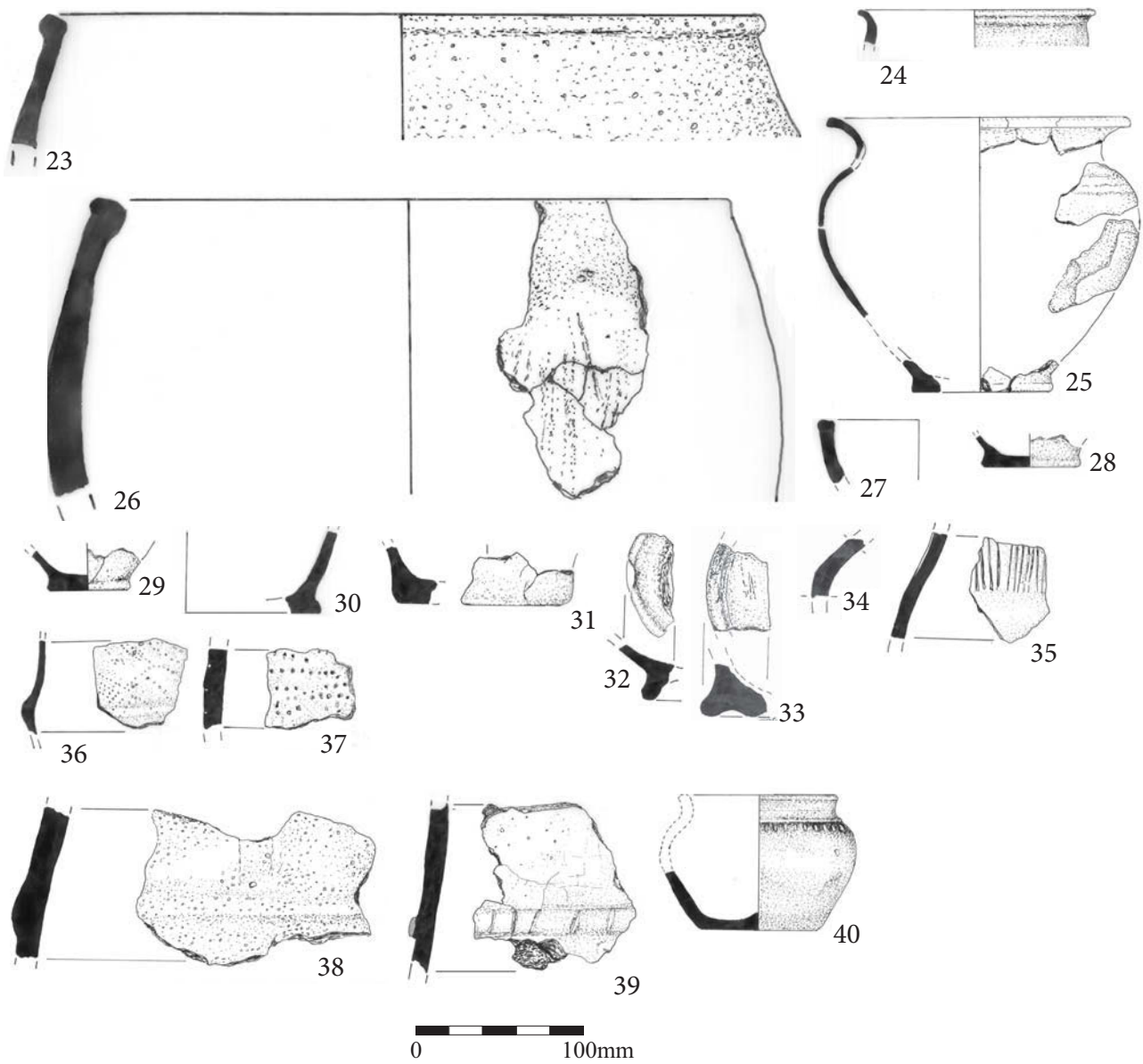


Figure 16. Prehistoric pottery.

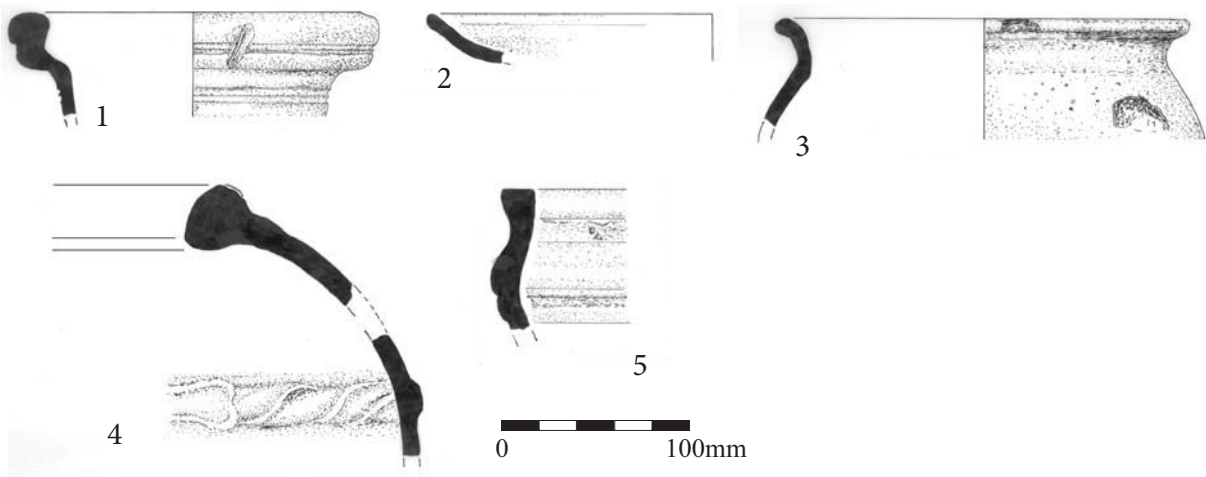
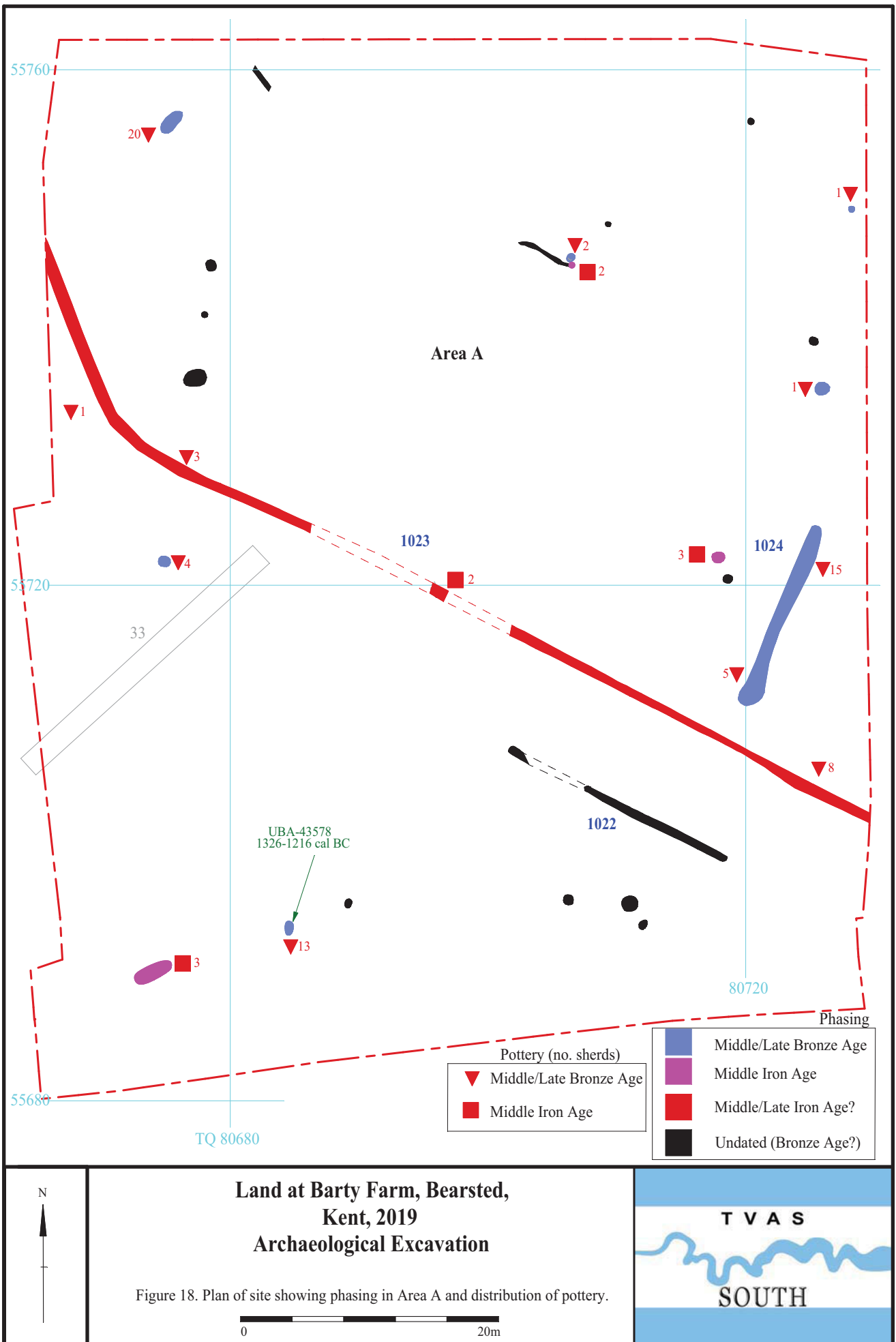
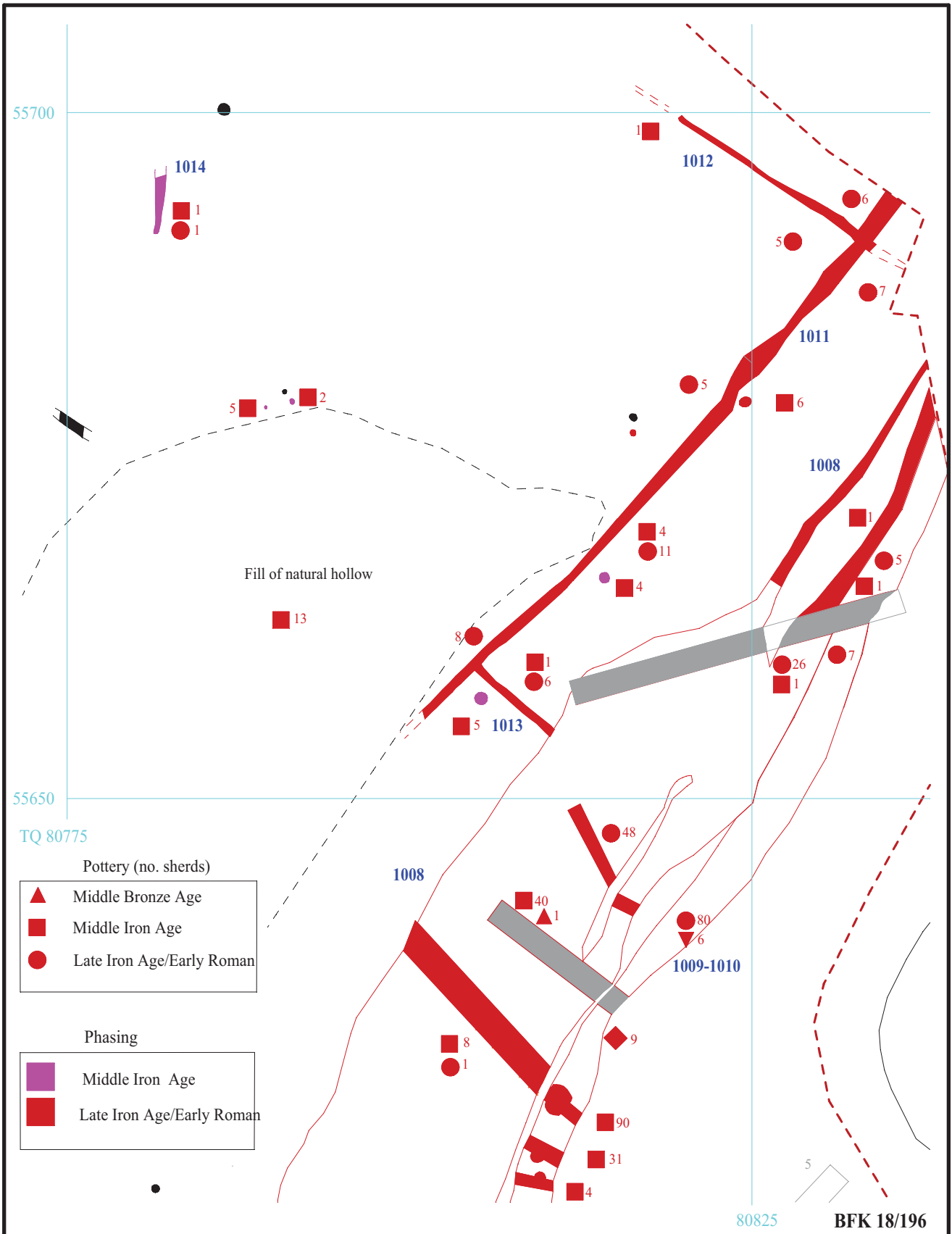


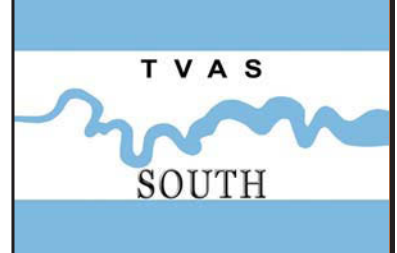
Figure 17. Roman pottery.

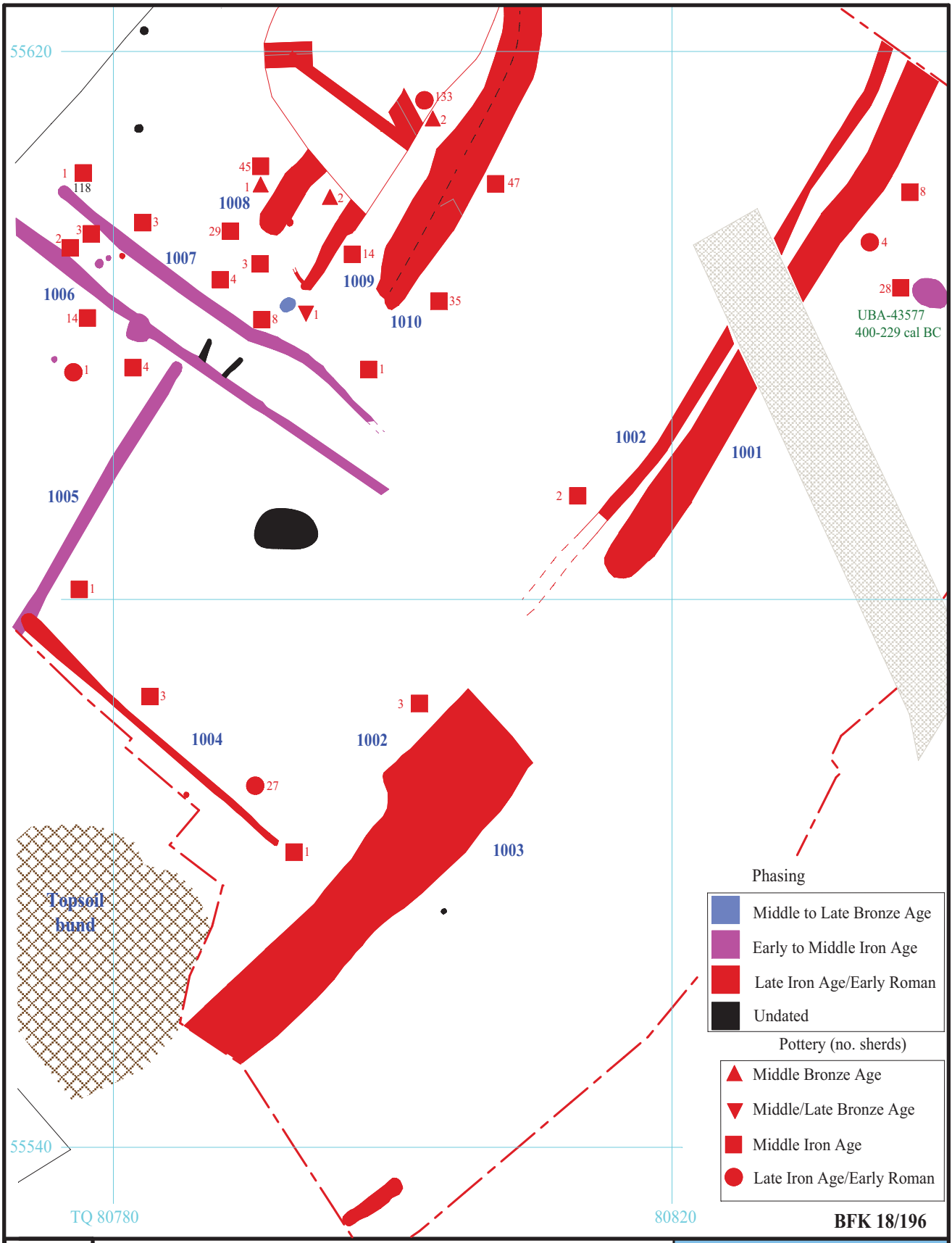




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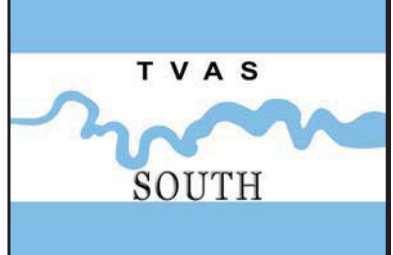
Figure 19. Plan of site showing phasing in Area B and distribution of pottery.

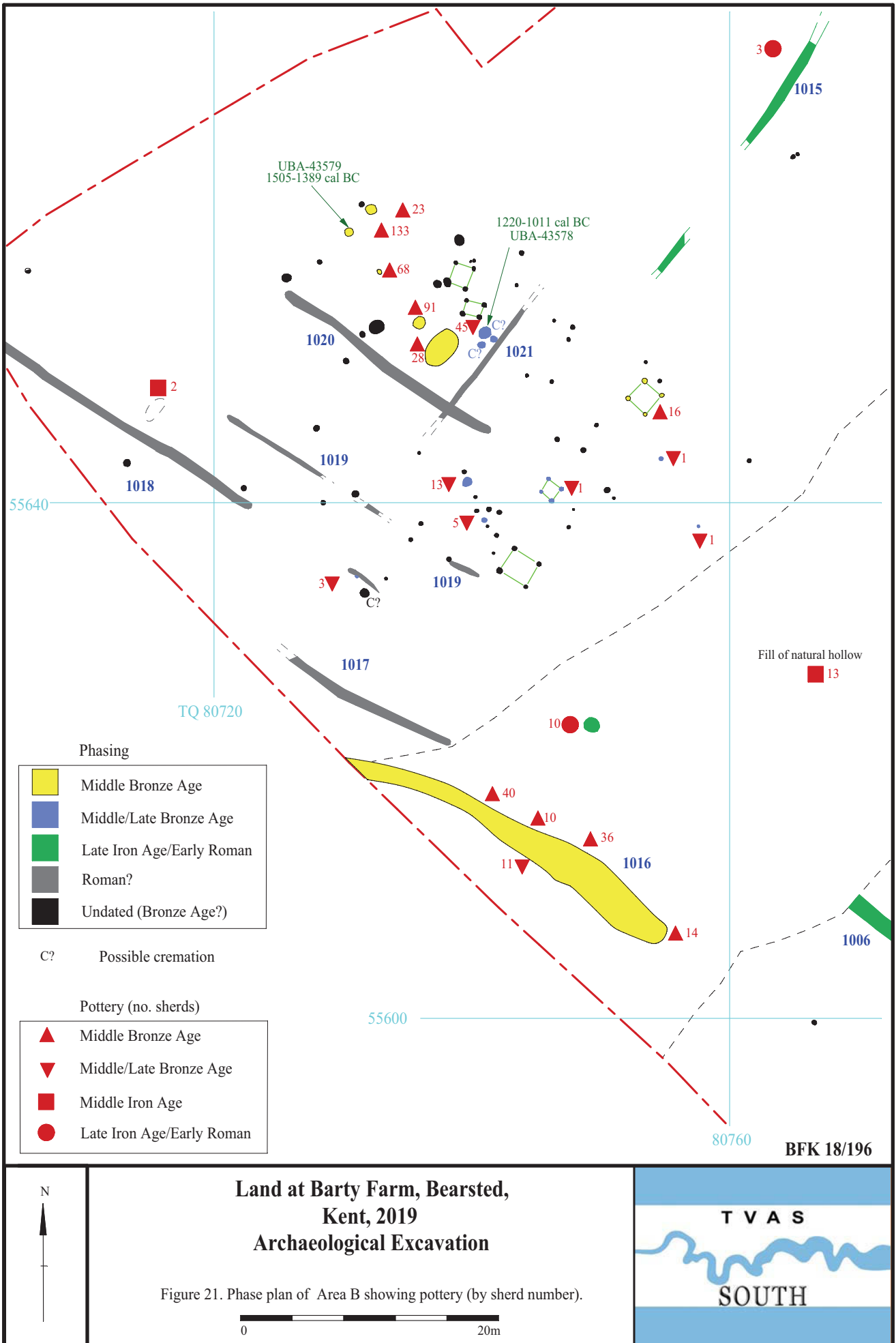




**Land at Barty Farm, Bearsted,
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Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 20. Plan of site showing phasing in Area B and distribution of pottery.





UBA-43579
1505-1389 cal BC

1220-1011 cal BC
UBA-43578

Fill of natural hollow
13

TQ 80720

55600

80760

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Figure 21. Phase plan of Area B showing pottery (by sherd number).





Plate 1. Ditch 1001, Cut 30, looking North-west.
Scales: 2m and 0.30m.



Plate 2. Ditch 1002, Cut 35, looking South-west.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.



Plate 3. Pit 33, looking South-east.
Scales: 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 4. Ditch 1003, Cut 46 and re-cut 45,
looking North-east.
Scales: 2m and 0.50m.



Plate 5. Ditch 1007, Cut 111, looking North-west.
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 6. Ditch 1009, Cut 124, looking North.
Scales: 1m and 0.50m.

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**Barty Farm, Bearsted,
Kent, 2019
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 1 to 6.**

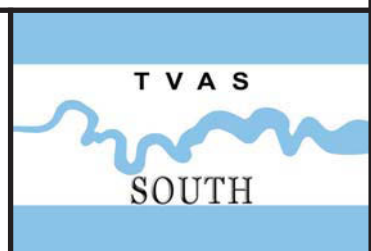




Plate 7. Ditch 1008, Cut 125, looking North.
Scales: 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 8. Ditch 1016, Cut 138, looking North-west.
Scales: 1m and 0.10m.



Plate 9. Cremation burial 139, before excavation,
looking North-west.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.



Plate 10. Pit 146 with placed vessel,
looking North-west.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.



Plate 11. Posthole 222, looking South-east.
Scales: 0.30m and 0.10m.



Plate 12. Gully 1019, Cut 318, looking South-east.
Possible Iron Age trackway.
Scale: 0.30m.

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**Barty Farm, Bearsted,
Kent, 2019
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 7 to 12.**

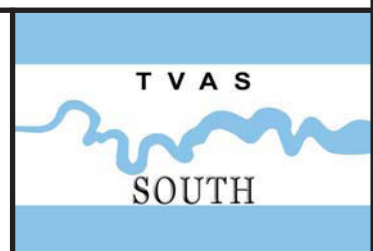




Plate 13. Pit 336, looking South.
Scales: 0.50m, 0.30m and 0.10m.



Plate 14. Ditch 1010, Cut 347, and Pit 348,
looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 0.50m and 0.30m.



Plate 15. Ditch 1010, Cut 412, and Pit 413,
looking South-west.
Scales: 2m and 0.50m.



Plate 16. Pit 446, looking West.
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 17. Gully 1023, Cut 507, looking East.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.



Plate 18. General view of site,
looking West.

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**Barty Farm, Bearsted,
Kent, 2019
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 13 to 18.**





Plate 19. Sample of grain from Pit 33.



Plate 20. Narrow flake cores.
Scales 10cm.



Plate 21. Selection of narrow flakes,
Scale: 10cm.



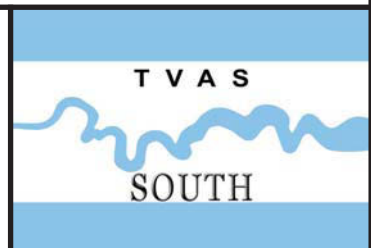
Plate 22. Serrated blade.
Scale: 5cm.



Plate 23. Strike-a-light or fabricator.
Scale: 5cm.

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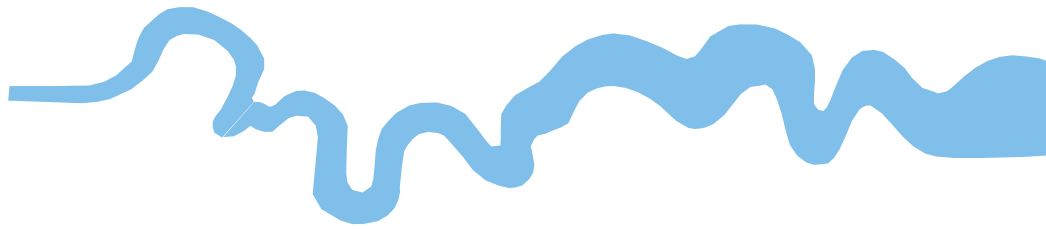
**Barty Farm, Bearsted,
Kent, 2019
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 19 to 23.**



TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





**TVAS (South),
77a Hollingdean Terrace
Brighton, BN1 7HB**

**Tel: 01273 554198
Email: south@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk/south**

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