

**Archaeological Excavations on Land Adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade,
Kent (2011-2016)**

**Post-Excavation Assessment
Volume 1 (Narrative)**

NGR Site Centre: 589789 167310

Planning Application Number: SW/08/1127



Report for;

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Post-Excavation Assessment
Volume 1 (Narrative)

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Abstract

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) of land adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Sheppey Way/School Lane, Iwade, Kent. The archaeological excavation formed part of a detailed mitigation strategy requested by the Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council in advance of the submission of a planning application for the construction of housing, industrial/commercial, public open space and a pavilion with associated services, landscaping and access. A planning application (SW/08/1127) was submitted to Swale Borough Council whereby Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC), on behalf of Swale Borough Council, requested that an Archaeological Programme of Works was carried out in advance of development.

The archaeological excavation forms the third phase of investigation associated with the site at Coleshall Farm, the first comprising an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs Consulting 2008) followed on by the subsequent Archaeological Evaluation (SWAT Archaeology 2011). Following the submission of the evaluation report it was decided that in order to mitigate the impact of proposed development on exposed archaeological remains, a programme of excavation and investigation was required. The programme of work aimed to preserve, by record, archaeological features present within the extent of the proposed development site, in areas where archaeological impact was considered high. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification and in discussion with the Principal Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council. An initial Interim Report for the first two areas, Area 1 and Area 2, was submitted by SWAT Archaeology in 2013. This report details the results of all areas of subsequent excavation works.

Archaeological excavations undertaken at Iwade have recorded evidence for agrarian, industrial, domestic and funerary settlement dating to the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods. Evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity consists of ditches, enclosures, ring ditches, barrows, trackways, barrows and a possible Henge, along with associated pits, post holes and several cremation deposits. Pottery recovered from these features suggests activity spanning the Neolithic to Bronze Age. Limited evidence of Romano-British activity was recorded comprising ditches and pits. Saxon and medieval activity comprised agrarian settlement, animal husbandry, quarrying, industry and localised domestic settlement.

This report is supplemented by two additional Volumes which include Specialist Report (Volume 2) and Appendices (Volume 3). Recommendations for further analysis have been made in Volume 2 with an Updated Project Design and publication proposal included within this Volume.

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SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Persimmon Homes Limited for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council, for his advice and assistance.

Contributors

Simon Holmes, Tim Allen, Julie Martin, Peter Cichy and James Madden supervised the archaeological fieldwork. Site survey and illustrations were produced by James Madden and Jonny Madden of Digitise This and Bartek Cichy. This report was written by David Britchfield BA MCIfA, Simon Holmes MA and Tim Allen BA MCIfA, with contributions from Peter Cichy. The three volumes of the report were compiled by David Britchfield BA MCIfA and edited by Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA.

The pottery analysis was undertaken by Nigel MacPherson-Grant, the flint analysis by Paul Hart, the cremation analysis by KORA (Kent Osteological and Research Analysis) and the animal bone was assessed by Carol White. The environmental samples were processed under the supervision of Lisa Gray and the assessment written by Lisa Gray.

Archaeological Excavations on Land Adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade, Kent

Post-Excavation Assessment Volume 1 (Narrative)

NGR Site Centre: 589789 167310

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Archaeological Survey Company (SWAT) were contracted by Persimmon Homes Ltd. to conduct an archaeological excavation of land between Coleshall Farm and School Lane in Iwade, Kent, (NGR) 589789 167310 (Figure 1), following the results of an archaeological evaluation previously carried out by SWAT Archaeology (2011). The excavation was conducted under the direction of Dr Paul Wilkinson (SWAT) in April 2010 in accordance with requirements set out within a generic Archaeological Specification (Kent County Council 2011) and approved Specification (SWAT Archaeology 2012) and in discussion with the Principal Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council, Heritage & Conservation (KCCHC).

1.2 Scope of the Post-Excavation Assessment Report

1.2.1 In accordance with the Specification (2012), this report comprises a summary of the project background (Section 1), the geological and archaeological background (Section 2) and the project aims (Section 3). Generic and specific methodologies are detailed in Section 4 with variations associated with each area of the site being described within the corresponding 'Results' sections (Sections 5-12) of the report in order to provide a more coherent format.

1.2.2 This report is supplemented by two additional Volumes, which include specialist assessments and appendices. Illustrations and a selection of plates are provided in this Volume. Recommendations for further analysis/reporting/publication is offered, along with an updated project design, in Sections 13-15 of this report.

1.2.3 The three Volumes are;

SWAT Archaeology (2017a) *Archaeological Excavations on land adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade, Kent: Volume 1 (Narrative)*. Reference 31040.01

SWAT Archaeology (2017b) *Archaeological Excavations on land adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade, Kent: Volume 1 (Specialist Assessments)*. Reference 31040.02

SWAT Archaeology (2017c) *Archaeological Excavations on land adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade, Kent: Volume 1 (Appendices)*. Reference 31040.03

1.2.4 Detailed descriptions of the excavation Areas, including all stratigraphic sequences, are included below in Sections 5-12.

1.2.5 For this report phased site plans have been provided in Appendix 1. Figures 1 provides an overall site plan, with a key to the various Areas of excavation and their corresponding plans numbers. These plans, Figure 2-10, illustrate specific site area, the phasing of archaeological features and a key to the more detailed feature plans. Figures 11.1 to 11.85 then provide detailed feature plans, which included context numbers referred to in the text.

1.3 Planning background

1.3.1 A planning application (PAN: SW/08/1127) for development of housing, employment up to 3000sqm, public open space and pavilion (up to 110sqm), with access from School Lane and Sheppey Way, including roads, cycle paths, footpaths, stream crossings, landscaping and ancillary works was submitted to Swale Borough Council whereby Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC), on behalf of Swale Borough Council, requested that an Archaeological Evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. The following condition was attached to the planning consent:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of:

- i. archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority; and*
- ii. following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

Grounds: To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record, in pursuance of policies EI and E 16 of the . Swale Borough Local Plan 2008.

(SW/08/1127, Condition 9, 10/06/2011)

1.3.2 The archaeological excavation formed part of a programme of archaeological works associated with planning application SW/08/1127, submitted to Swale Borough Council for the redevelopment of the site, as set out in Table 1 below.

Event	Date	Contractor	Document Ref.
Desk-Based Assessment – Land South of Iwade: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	2008	CgMs Limited	?
Specification - Archaeological Evaluation on Land Adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade, Kent	2010	KCCHC	Specification Part A & Part B
Fieldwork - Archaeological Evaluation on Land Adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade, Kent	2011	SWAT Archaeology	Report Ref: SWAT WM-EV-16
Report - Archaeological Evaluation on Land Adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade, Kent	2011	SWAT Archaeology	Specification SWAT IWA-EV-10
Specification - Archaeological Excavation on Land Adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade, Kent	2011	KCCHC	Specification Part A & Part B
Report - Archaeological Excavations on Land Adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade, Kent (Areas 1 & 2) 2011-2012	2013	SWAT Archaeology	Report Ref: SWAT IWA-EX-13

Table 1 Archaeological Documentation and Events

1.3.3 This archaeological excavation forms the third phase of investigation associated with the site at Coleshall Farm, the first comprising an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs Consulting 2008) followed on by the subsequent Archaeological Evaluation (SWAT Archaeology 2011).

1.3.4 In response to Condition 9 (above), an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a written specification prepared by Kent County Council (2010). The evaluation, carried out between August 2011 and October 2011 and a report detailing the results of the evaluation was subsequently submitted to Kent County Council (SWAT Archaeology 2011).

1.3.5 Following the submission of the evaluation report it was decided that in order to mitigate the impact of proposed development on exposed archaeological remains, a programme of excavation and investigation was required. The programme of work aimed to preserve, by record, archaeological features present within the extent of the proposed development site, in areas where archaeological impact was considered high. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (KCCHC 2011) and in discussion with the Senior Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council. An initial Interim Report for the first two areas, Area 1 and Area 2, was submitted by SWAT Archaeology in 2013. This report details the results of all areas of subsequent excavation works.

1.4 Site Description and Topography

1.4.1 The site is centred on NGR 589789 167310, located to the east of Sheppey Way enclosed on the western extent by School Lane immediately south of the village of Iwade. The site is bounded to the north by domestic properties forming the current southern extent of Iwade and to the south by agricultural land and Coleshall Farm (Figure 1).

1.4.2 The Site, at approximately 17m above Ordnance Datum (AOD), lies on Head Gravels and London Clay (British Geological Survey 1:50,000 series, England and Wales Sheet 272, Chatham).

1.4.3 The overall development site measures approximately 11.2ha in size and was formally open fields bounded on all extents by mature shrubbery. Through the centre of the site, orientated on a meandering northeast-southwest alignment, a small stream bisects the site forming Field 1 and Field 2, used as a means of reference for the previously submitted evaluation report (2012). Subsequent works have subdivided these two fields in twelve specific areas as shown on Figure 2 and listed on Table 2 below.

Area	Size (Sq.m)	Date Started	Date Completed	Supervisor (see Section X.XX)
1	8,460	*	*	JEM
2a	6,882	*	*	JEM
2b	6,891	*	*	JEM
3a	2,801	12/05/2014	30/05/2014	SH
3b	1,906	05/05/2014	30/05/2014	SH
4a1	3,209	03/03/2014	02/06/2014	SH
4a2	3,000	03/03/2014	02/06/2014	SH
4b	*	13/01/2014	01/07/2014	SH
5	7,568	19/11/2015	29/01/2016	PC
6/1	693	01/04/2014	09/04/2014	SH
6/2	144	08/04/2014	09/04/2014	SH
6/3	4,114	12/08/2015	29/01/2016	TA
Tr1-3	1,293	*	*	JM

Table 2 Areas of Archaeological Investigation (* to be confirmed – dates will be provided in the final version of this report)

1.4.4 This assessment report deals with the archaeological results from all areas of excavation.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The specification produced by KCCHC highlights the importance of archaeological remains within the surrounding area;

2.1.2 *'Until recently little formal archaeological work has been carried out in the Iwade area, although some work was done in advance of the Iwade - M2 road improvements. Archaeological works carried out in response to the various phases of housing development in and around the village have considerably changed our understanding of the village and a number of sites have included significant archaeological remains. To the immediate north of the application site, the Pinks Corner developments have revealed evidence of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British occupation and burial, while work on Phase II at Church Mews has revealed late prehistoric features and two enclosures of medieval date'* (2011:5).

2.1.3 A total of 41 sites are listed on the KCCHC Historic Environment Record including Iron Age (KCCHC HER No. TQ 96 NW 103) and Bronze Age (KCCHC HER No. TQ 96 NW 102) field systems described below, Neolithic/Bronze Age cremation burials (KCCHC HER No. TQ 96 NW 111) and relatively extensive medieval settlement patterns (KCCHC HER No. TQ 96 NW 104, 109, 110).

2.2 Recent investigations in the area

2.2.1 An extensive archaeological narrative for the surrounding area is provided within the archaeological excavation report prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Bishop & Bagwell, 2005) for Persimmon Homes; a summary of which is repeated here:

"Archaeological excavations conducted to the south of the village of Iwade. The story begins during the Later Mesolithic, when hunter-gatherers used a hollow created by a fallen tree to repair their microlithic toolkit. For the next 3,500 years or so the site was repeatedly visited, with people dropping occasional artefacts, but leaving us with little other evidence of their presence. An exception to this occurred around the middle of the Neolithic, when two pits were dug and filled with pottery and flintwork. During the Middle Bronze Age, evidence for a more 'settled' way of life increases, and by the Late Bronze Age a trackway and fields have been constructed across the site. These developments signal a new relationship with the land, a new form of land tenure and the beginnings at the site of explicit agricultural production. This new landscape was founded on and inhabited through strong ritualised principles, evidenced by numerous deliberately placed objects, including pottery, cremated human remains and even a bronze palstave. The agricultural landscape appears to have been abandoned shortly after the end of the Late Bronze Age, around 600BC, and there is a hiatus in evidence for occupation at the site until a new, enclosed farmstead is established

during the Late Iron Age, around 100BC. The settlement indicates a return at the site to agricultural production and appears to have been structured according to prevalent principles of social organization and ways of viewing the world. It was abandoned around the time of the Roman Conquest, perhaps as a direct result of it, with only occasional visits, possibly by pastoralists, during the Roman period”.

2.3 Recent investigations in the wider landscape

- 2.3.1 The archaeological evaluation carried out by SWAT Archaeology (2012) recorded the presence of extensive Iron Age and medieval settlement, along with localised hotspots for areas of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Roman occupation (2012: Figure 1a). For the sake of consistency, the following extracts are taken from the summary of the evaluation report (2012, iv-v);
- 2.3.2 The first archaeological activity on the site as found by evaluation dates to the Middle Neolithic (c.3350-2800BC) with seven contexts, Trench 5 (505), Trench 8 (804), Trench 14 (1405 and 1410), and Trench 39 (3906, 3908, 3910), the three pits in Trenches 8 (804) and 14 (1405, 1410) producing pottery from the Mid Neolithic Peterborough-type bowl tradition. The sherds are fairly fresh and include two examples of fragments from the same vessel and are therefore from an undisturbed contemporary deposit. A localised concentration of prehistoric flintwork, along with much burnt flint, was exposed in and around Trenches 8 - 14, on the eastern edge of the site. Although Mesolithic lithic elements were present, most of this material, which occurred only in the topsoil and the upper subsoil, is considered to be of Mid to Late Neolithic manufacture. Eight cut features, fourteen pits, possibly post-pits, a larger shallow pit (probably plough-truncated) and a curvilinear feature, possibly a ditch or gully, all of Mid Bronze Age, were exposed in trenches 5, 22, 53, 61, 64 and 71 about 80m to the south-west. The features in trench 61 produced burnt flint and appeared to be associated with Late Bronze Age pottery, which, along with the flintwork to the north-west, suggested that localised and small-scale occupation activity took place on the site during this period.
- 2.3.3 Occupation of the site during the Early-Mid Iron Age (c.450-300BC) is represented by fairly large sherd groups from trench 15 (1506-1508) and trench 27 (2709) with associated pits, linear ditches (field systems) and post holes.
- 2.3.4 Late Iron Age (c. 100BC-50AD) activity is found in Trench 4 (405) and Trench 40 (4008) with Roman activity is attested by a large fresh group of Roman building ceramics from a pit in Trench 44 and 46 (4607). The group included both tegula, imbrex and hypocaust tile fragments. The nearest known Roman site is at the head of Coldharbour springs some 800m to the east (Swale Survey 2000).

2.3.5 Mid to Late Saxon (c.750-1150AD) occupation is attested by two conjoining body sherds of Mid Saxon Ipswich-type ware recovered from a pit in trench 19 (sf12). Two surface finds from trench 53 and a single worn sherd from 1091 may belong to this period.

2.3.6 Early Medieval to Medieval (c.1125-1350AD) occupation of the site is intense with over 20 contexts producing material of this phase from trenches 10, 15, 50, 53. The features include pits, post holes and linear features (field systems). The pottery suggests settlement activity on site up to about c.1350AD and then ceasing.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Primary Aims

3.1.1 The primary objectives of the excavation were to identify, excavate and record any significant archaeological remains present, which were under threat by the development as a contribution to knowledge of the archaeological and historical development of Iwade.

3.1.2 The aims of this archaeological investigation were therefore (not exclusively):

- to understand the character, form, function and date of any other archaeological remains on the site. The investigation should include analysis of the spatial organisation of activities on the site during this period through examination of the distribution of artefactual and environmental assemblages;
- to assist in the understanding of the prehistoric occupation of Iwade through examination of the date, form and character of the site in the context of its topographical position and that of other similarly dated findings within the area and beyond.

3.2 Project Specific Objectives

3.2.1 As well as general objectives, several project specific questions have been raised, as detailed within the Specification (KCCHC 2011: 6):

- *Is there any further evidence of prehistoric farming and settlement in the development area? How does the activity present relate to the contemporary sites to the north?*
- *How has the topography and geology and hydrology of the site affected and influenced past activity?*
- *How can the medieval droveway and contemporary features improve our understanding of Iwade and landuse in the area during the period? Can an earlier route to Sheppey be identified?*
- *Does the site indicate intensive landuse at any period and can it improve our understanding of the human exploitation of the Iwade peninsula?*

- *Can early prehistoric cultural material be related to discrete areas of activity, periods or practices?*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A 21 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket was used to remove overlying topsoil (001) and subsoil (002) deposits to expose the underlying natural geology (004). Overlying deposits were removed in spits of c.100mm thickness under constant archaeological supervision. Machined deposits were examined, and any artefacts were bagged by context.
- 4.1.2 A site grid was established using an EDM by the SWAT Archaeology Surveyor and tied to the National Grid. On completion of targeted hand-cleaning, a site plan was produced at a scale of 1:100. Spray paint line marker was used to mark the edges of unexcavated features prior to mapping. Levels were taken across the site prior to excavation of archaeological features and added to the site plan.
- 4.1.3 The broad sampling strategy implemented across the site, in agreement with KCCHC Senior Archaeological Officer can be summarised as follows:
- All targeted archaeological features were hand-cleaned prior to excavation in order to more clearly define edges and relationships in plan.
 - Sections were excavated at all intersections between mapped archaeological features to clarify stratigraphic relationships and inform the overall phasing of the site.
 - Slots were excavated across linear ditch features at appropriate intervals (between 2m and 4m as appropriate) measuring no less than 1m in length. All terminal ends of features were investigated through appropriate sized interventions.
 - All discrete features including pits and post-holes were half-sectioned at a minimum. Where necessary, features were fully excavated to facilitate retrieval of datable artefacts and/or environmental samples.
 - Charred and cremated deposits or potential 'placed deposits' were 100% excavated.
- 4.1.4 A number of possible un-urned cremations were identified during the initial cleaning and excavation phases. Although the cremated remains were subsequently identified as concentrations of cremated material within the fills of linear ditches, and not 'placed deposits, they were excavated in accordance with the methodology outlined in Section 8.6-10 of the KCCHC Manual of Specifications Part B. All deposits were 100% excavated and recorded as single-contexts. A burial licence was also obtained.

4.1.5 All artefacts recovered during the excavations were bagged and marked by context. Bulk finds were bagged together by context and small-finds were individually bagged by context and their locations recorded in three-dimensions using an EDM. Finds were treated in accordance with Section 9 of the KCCHC Manual of Specifications and current National Guidelines.

4.1.6 An environmental sampling strategy was implemented across the site, in consultation with KCCHC Heritage Conservation and Lisa Gray, environmental consultant for SWAT Archaeology. Soil samples were collected from all contexts in which faunal or botanical remains were clearly identifiable and from contexts with significant stratigraphic relationships, as well as representative samples taken from across the excavated features. Samples were collected in clean sample bags and labelled with context numbers, dates, method of retrieval and sample numbers for processing off-site (see Volume 2: Environmental Assessment and Volume 3: Appendices).

4.2 Monitoring

4.2.1 Curatorial monitoring was made available to Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council Heritage Conservation throughout the archaeological investigation. Site visits were undertaken, and weekly updates reports were maintained.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 All features, deposits and finds were recorded in accordance with accepted professional standards and in line with the KCCHC Manual of Specifications Part B. The following broad recording strategy was followed:

- All archaeological contexts were recorded individually on SWAT Archaeology context record sheets.
- All excavated sections were drawn on polyester drawing film at a scale of 1:10 and fully labelled with context numbers and other appropriate recording numbers and levelled with respect to m. OD.
- Features were planned at a scale of 1:20, labelled and levelled with respect to m. OD. All archaeological interventions including linear slots, intercutting relationship slots and half-sections were also marked on the overall site plan.
- Registers of contexts, small finds, environmental samples, site drawings and photographs were maintained and monitored by the site supervisor.
- A full photographic record including digital photographs was maintained; all excavated sections and features were photographed pre and post-excavation, and a selection of working and site photos were also taken.

- In general, multi-context recording was adopted across the site, however single-context recording was completed for deposits/features considered to be possible placed deposits or cremations.

4.3.2 The current site archive consists of the site records and digital photographs, evaluation report and associated records, and all artefacts and flots/residues obtained from environment sampling. Following approval of this report by KCCHC Heritage Conservation, the archive will be ordered in line with current National Standards and deposited with a suitable local museum, in agreement with KCCHC and the receiving body. The archive is current held in SWAT Archaeology Offices, School Farm Oast, Faversham.

4.4 Project timetable, project management and staff structure

Team composition and organisation

4.4.1 As the archaeological contractor for this project, SWAT Archaeology appointed freelance field archaeologists and sub-contracting archaeological units as demand required (see below). As a minimum, the Project Supervisor maintained a constant presence on site during the course of the archaeological fieldwork. Additional staff were called upon as and when required, dependent on timescales/deadlines and the frequency of archaeological deposits encountered.

1.8.2 The core SWAT archaeological team were:

- Project Director – Dr Paul Wilkinson (SWAT Archaeology)
- Site Supervisor – Tim Allen (Freelance Archaeologist)
- Site Supervisor – Simon Holmes (Freelance Archaeologist)
- Site Supervisor – James Madden (Freelance Archaeologist)
- Site Supervisor – Julie Martin (Freelance Archaeologist)
- Site Supervisor – Piotr Cichy (Freelance Archaeologist)
- GIS/TST Surveyor/CAD draughtsman – Jonny Madden (Digitise This)

4.4.2 All staff were fully qualified, inducted in health & safety protocols/procedures and fully briefed on the archaeological background and potential of the site, as well as SWAT procedures. All archaeological teams worked to a standardised system, were consistently managed and were fully briefed on their responsibilities and duties before commencing work.

4.4.3 The Project Director was Dr Paul Wilkinson (SWAT Archaeology). He was responsible for the implementation of the Archaeological Project Design, assisted by the site-based Project Supervisors, and had overall responsibility for the archaeological project. He liaised directly with the Principal Contractor and was responsible for the submission of weekly progress reports, interim

reports and Post-Excavation programmes. He was primarily office-based and attended progress and monitoring meetings; made site visits and provided support in the field as and when required.

4.4.4 The Project Supervisors (see above) were site-based and responsible for the day-to-day supervision of field archaeologists, under the direct supervision of the Project Manager. They had particular responsibility for supervising the landscape recording element of the Archaeological Design, including the work of the survey team and maintenance of the Project GIS.

4.4.5 During the course of the archaeological excavations within the thirteen areas (Table 2), ten chronological periods were recognised ranging from the Early Prehistoric (Period 1) to the Post-Medieval period (Period 10). Table 3, below, summarises the assigned periods.

Phase No.	Chronological Period	Dates
1	Early Prehistoric (EP)	pre 4 th century BC
2	Middle Neolithic (MN)	c.3350-2800 BC
3	Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age (LN-EBA)	c.2800-1500 BC
4	Mid and Mid-Late Bronze Age (MBA, MBA-LBA)	c.1550-1150 BC
5	Later Prehistoric (LP)	c.1550-50 BC
6a	Early – Mid and Mid Iron Age (EIA-MIA, MIA)	c.600-300 BC
6b	Mid and Mid-Late Iron Age (MIA, MIA-LIA)	c.300-50 BC
6c	Late Iron Age (LIA)	c.50 BC – 50 AD
7	Early - Mid Roman (ER, MR)	c.50-250 AD
8	Early – Late Saxon (ES, LS)	c.450-1050 AD
9	Early Medieval – Medieval (EM, M)	c.1050-1350 AD
10	Post Medieval (PM)	c.1400 AD plus

Table 3 Chronological Periods used for this Assessment

4.5 Stratigraphic Sequence

4.5.1 A common stratigraphic sequence was recognised across the site comprising topsoil/overburden overlying and loose reworked mottled subsoil consisting of moderately dense mid orange brown silt clay. The subsoil blended well with the underlying loessic/colluvial brickearth, sealing the majority of archaeological deposits recorded on site.

5 REVIEW OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK WITHIN AREA 1

David Britchfield

- 5.1.1 Area 1 (Figures 2, 4, 5 & 6) was located within the western extent of the site bounded by School Lane to the west and Coleshall Farm to the south. This area measured approximately 0.85ha in size dropping gently from the southwest to the northeast at levels ranging between 16.6m AOD and 14.2m AOD.
- 5.1.2 Archaeological features recorded within this area included ditches, pits and post holes dating predominantly to Period 9 which relates to the Early Medieval – Medieval periods. Within the north-western extent of the Site linear pattern can be recognised, which formed the corner of what appears to be an enclosure with internal divisions demarcated by shallow linear ditches and post holes. The primary enclosure ditch measures approximately 2.2m in width with a depth of c.0.58m and is orientated NE-SW for a distance of approximately 65m before turning 90° towards the northwest where it continues beneath the baulk edge cutting [20231], a tangential recut ditch [20233], which is also on a NE-SW alignment. The stratigraphic relationship suggests that this earlier ditch may form an earlier enclosure that is only just visible within the northern extent of the Site, despite containing contemporary finds.
- 5.1.3 To the immediate northeast of the large enclosure ditch, smaller field systems continue on a similar alignment with one terminating [20274] directly adjacent to the large enclosure ditch suggesting a possible entranceway.
- 5.1.4 Within the large enclosure, contemporary features include tangential ditches forming smaller divisions within the enclosure. These measure approximately 1.1m in width with depths averaging 0.2m-0.3m and most likely formed part of a series of internal enclosures, gates and herding tracks that would have been necessary for the handling of livestock. Complimentary to this would be a large hollow [20160] which measures nearly 5m in diameter with only a depth of between 0.1m-0.2m, possibly a wallowing pit of some kind. Similarly, post holes and stake holes around the hollow and within the south-western extent of the site form fence lines on the same alignment at the large enclosure ditch. These may have formed more temporary areas of the enclosure such as those needed for pens or corrals required to separate livestock.
- 5.1.5 Within the southern extent of Area 1 the density of features reduces quite dramatically as we head away from the medieval focus of settlement. Within this area undated ditches are on a similar alignment so may be considered along with the medieval farm. However, also present is the start of an older field system provisionally placed with the later prehistoric period (Period 5) that continues into Area 2a, which is discussed further below. Two ditches are assigned to Period 5, both

on a roughly NE-SW alignment, although the northern ditch more towards the north. Given that these two features may be contemporary, the physical relationship, i.e. one tapering towards the other, may suggest a possible funnel or 'race' used for herding animal from one field to another.

- 5.1.6 Other dateable features within Area 1 include an isolated Roman (Period 7) post hole and a shallow gully [20008] and ditch [20072] both of which have been assigned to the Later Neolithic period (Period 3). The remains of a single cremation [20059], possibly roman were also recorded within this area of the site.

6 REVIEW OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK WITHIN AREA 2

David Britchfield

6.1 Area 2a

6.1.1 Area 2a (Figures 6 & 7) was located within the central extent of the site and, as with Area 2b, has been located along the length of the proposed access road. This area measures approximately 30m in width and 90m in length and curves from an N-S orientation towards Area 1 on a NW-SE orientation.

6.1.2 The presence of a recently constructed gas main runs directly through the centre of this area so, for Health and Safety reasons, extensive digging was avoided.

6.1.3 There are three main focuses of activity with Area 2a. Within the north-western extent of this area linear ditches from tangential relationships on NW-SE and NE-SW alignments, while in the centre of the site a large curving ditch follows the natural contours and on this the highest are of the development site. In the southern extent of this area a shallow ditch curves around from a NE-SW alignment and heads northwards towards the central area of the site. A large NW-SE orientated ditch cuts a layer of colluvium (30104) and alluvium (30105).

6.1.4 Within the north-western extent of Area 2a, eight individual ditches form a tangential pattern on a NE-SW and NW-SE aligned axis. What is of particular interest here is that despite the similar alignment the assigned dates of these features change quite dramatically. Ditch [30209], which is orientated NE-SW has been assigned to the Mid-Late Iron Age (Period 6b) while to the north NW-SE orientated ditch [30164] has been attributed to the Early Medieval – Medieval periods (Period 9) – which suggests the field systems were established and reused for at least 1000 years. That said, care needs to be given here. The phasing of these features, as well as those on the other areas of the site, are, at this time, provisional. Additional analysis is discussed further below (Section 13). The remains of a single cremation [30159], possibly Roman were also recorded within this area of the site.

6.1.5 Within the central area of the Site a large curving ditch measures approximately 2.3m in width with a length of c.65m and has been provisionally dated to the Middle Iron Age (Period 6b). The ditch itself follows the natural contour of the site with higher ground to the south suggesting that this feature may actually represent some sort of enclosure. That said, at its northern-most extent the ditch does appear to turn sharply towards the north, rather than curving further to the west. Earlier Iron Age (Period 6a) ditches, including additional ditches and a horseshoe-shaped gully [30045] that disappears below the southern baulk, are present adjacent to the northern extent of the large Iron Age enclosure ditch as are various undated pits.

- 6.1.6 As well as the earlier prehistoric features mentioned above, the central area of this area of site possessed an isolated Roman (Period 7) ditch. This feature [30039, 30303] was oriented NE-SW and measured approximately 1.75m in width and 0.65m deep.
- 6.1.7 Further to the southeast, within the central area of the site, Iron Age (Period 6b) features continued in the form of pits [30155, 30229], along with additional Period 5 and Period 6a pits, post holes and meandering gullies that may actually be more natural in origin.
- 6.1.8 Within the southern extent of the site a layer of naturally formed colluvium (30104) and alluvium (30105) are cut by a large Middle Iron Age (Period 6b) ditch and later Roman/Early Medieval curving ditch. The former ditch [30017, 30096] measures 2.26m in width (Figure 20, Sections 51.1 and 58.1) and may form part of an early boundary ditch. In contrast the later curving ditch measures approximately 0.7m in width although once again follows the natural contours on site and therefore may be enclosing a settlement on the higher ground to the southwest. A small undated gully [30008] and two isolated post holes [30011 and 30014] were also recorded within this area of the site.

6.2 Area 2b

- 6.2.1 Area 2b (Figures 9 & 10) was located within the eastern extent of the site bounded by Sheppey Way to the east and Coleshall Farm to the south. As with Area 2a this area is defined by the proposed access road and measures approximately 24m in width with a length of approximately 300m. The site area has a slight dogleg approximately half way along in order to avoid a mature tree. To the west, archaeological features comprise ditches, pits and post holes dating from between the Middle Neolithic (Period 2) to the Early Medieval periods (Period 9). To the east the Early Medieval field system continues in the form of ditches and is accompanied by a later Neolithic (Period 3) ditch and early Iron Age (Period 6a) trackway, along with isolated pits and post holes.
- 6.2.2 Within the far western extent of Area 2b a circular pit [40004] measures 0.82m in diameter with a depth of 0.23m (Figure 21) and is dated to the Late Neolithic period (Period 3). Contemporary features are recorded to the east including a post hole [40086] and ditch terminus [40034], along with slightly earlier Middle Neolithic (Period 2) pits [40057, 40355]. Undated pits in proximity are also recorded within the area.
- 6.2.3 Towards the centre of Area 2b a NW-SE orientated ditch terminus [40367] has been dated to the Saxon period (Period 8) and appears to form an enclosure with an adjacent terminus [40377], which remains undated. The Saxon ditch measures approximately 0.77m in width and 0.26m in depth and continues to the central area of the site where it takes a sharp turn towards the south and disappears beneath the southern baulk of the site. A break in the western end of this ditch is

probably a result of erosion but as it heads east physical relationships with other features can be seen. The Saxon ditch [intervention recorded as 40049] cuts the NE-SW orientated prehistoric ditch [40029] in the west and within the central area of site is truncated by Early Medieval ditch slots [40170 and 40181].

- 6.2.4 Additional prehistoric features were present within the centre of Area 2b with two Middle Neolithic pits [40065 and 40069 – Figure 23] and one Later Neolithic pit [40080] within the doglegged area of the trench (Figure 10), along with two parallel ditches [40111 and 40120 – Figure 24] that may form part of an early enclosure, although Early Medieval pottery was retrieved from the latter.
- 6.2.5 Within the far eastern extent of Area 2b the Early Medieval (Period 9) field systems continues with three ditches being clearly visible. The western most was aligned N-S while the remaining two steered towards the northeast creating V-shaped patterns ideal for the control and transportation of livestock. Undated pits and post holes within this area form quite busy clusters possibly suggesting the presence of a nearby settlement.
- 6.2.6 Directly adjacent to the eastern extent of site a N-S orientated ditch [40298 – Figure 25] has been assigned to the Late Neolithic period (Period 3) and measures 0.74m in width with a depth of 0.44m.
- 6.2.7 Towards the west two Mid-Late Bronze Age (Period 4) isolated pits [40163 and 40203] are recorded, along with a single Late Prehistoric (Period 5) post hole [40191]. To the west of these features a large NE-SW orientated linear feature has been interpreted as an eroded trackway or holloway [40137]. Measuring 4.84m in width and with a depth of 0.67m this feature contained pottery dating to the Early Iron Age (Period 6a), which is of particular interest (Figure 9). The excavations carried out by PCA (2005) to the north revealed a similar feature on a similar alignment that was attributed to the 13th – 14th century (2005:94). Directly adjacent, (orientation needed?) two parallel gullies [40160] and [40165 – Figure 22] produced pottery dating to the Late Prehistoric (Period 5) and early Medieval (Period 9) respectively.

7 REVIEW OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK WITHIN AREA 3

Simon Holmes

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Areas 3A and 3B (Figure 6 & 7) were situated on the east facing slope of the Ridham Fleet c.75m northwest of Area 4B. The Access Road (Area 2A) dividing 3A and 3B was excavated in 2011 by SWAT (Wilkinson 2012). Both areas were stripped, by machine, of the topsoil (1425) to expose the underlying archaeology at a depth of c.0.30m (14.3m aOD – 14.9m aOD). The topsoil lay directly on the archaeological horizon, the subsoil (1426) encountered elsewhere was totally absent in this area. The archaeological features observed in areas 3A and 3B were set within the London Clay - an interwoven mix of clay and gravel lenses.
- 7.1.2 The archaeology within both areas comprised of a spread of linear and curvilinear features, pits and post holes. The footings of a 20th century building, perhaps associated with World War Two, were unearthed in the north corner of Area 3A.
- 7.1.3 The archaeology within Area 3A was limited to the north and consisted of a 'Gully' [30189] aligned northeast – southwest, a pair of parallel 'Gullies' [30169] and [31213], a 'U'-shaped curvilinear feature [30202] and a possible cremation [30198]. 'Gully' [30189] (including interventions [30193], [30195] and [30208]) had a length of c.27m+ before it turned south for a further c.7m. This feature had a 'V' – shaped profile with a flat base and had an average depth of 0.20m. It was filled with a mid - dark brown silty clay. Pottery was recovered from interventions [30195] = EMIA-MIA and [30208] = LP (MBA/EIA). SUGGESTED DATE: EARLY IRON AGE).
- 7.1.4 Truncated by 'Gully' [30189] was a pair of linear features that ran parallel to each other and were aligned northeast – southwest. 'Gully' [30169] (also [30206]) was observed for a length of c.7.5m+ before it terminated. The second 'Gully' [31213] (also [31215]) had a length of c. 6m+. Both were filled with a grey – brown clay that contained occasional burnt flint. The 'Gullies' tapered inwards at their termini; forming a funnel, perhaps a 'Cattle Crush' similar to that observed on Area 4A. SUGGESTED DATE: UNDATED.
- 7.1.5 Situated c.2.5m south of the possible 'Cattle Crush' was a 'U'-shaped, curvilinear feature [30202]. This also had a northeast – southwest alignment, with an open-end c. 2.5m wide, facing northeast. It had a total length of c.11m and it varied in width, ranging from 1.30m to 0.60m. It had a 'U'-shaped profile with a flat base and was filled with a mid grey – brown silty clay (30201). MBA – MBA/LBA pottery recovered from the fill. SUGGESTED DATE: MID BRONZE AGE.

- 7.1.6 Approximately 20m south of the main concentration of archaeological features on Area 3A was feature [30198]; a probable cremation. The cut was slightly oval in shape with vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 0.58m x 0.48m x 0.22m and was filled with a very dark grey – black silty clay (30197) containing a mass of charcoal and occasional burnt bone. Flint knapping waste and EIA – MIA and EP – LP (MIA) pottery was recovered from this feature. SUGGESTED DATE: MID IRON AGE.
- 7.1.7 The archaeology within Area 3B was spread across a flat area just above the east facing slope of the Ridham Fleet and comprised of a spread of linear and curvilinear features, pits and post holes. The features were set within the London Clay - an interwoven mix of clay and gravel lenses. It was difficult in places to determine the limits of certain features due to the ephemeral nature of the interface between the features and the surrounding geology.
- 7.1.8 The most dominant feature within the area was a Ditch [30133] (including [30156] and [30187]). This had a length of c.50m+, was aligned northeast – southwest and cut across the southern corner of the excavation. It had an average width of c.2m and a depth of 0.50m. It had a wide ‘U’-shaped profile with a flat base. Branching from this was a wide ‘Gully’ [30178] roughly aligned north – south. This feature was observed for 18m and had an average width of 1.20m. This also had a ‘U’-shaped profile with a flat base. Both features were filled with a mid – dark grey clay. Flint knapping waste and MIA pottery was recovered from [30133]. Flint knapping waste and EMIA-MIA pottery was also recovered from [30156] and [30187]. ‘Gully’ [30178] was un-dateable. SUGGESTED DATE: MID IRON AGE.
- 7.1.9 Within the west corner, formed by the junction of Ditch [30133] and ‘Gully’ [30178] were three curvilinear features, two of which [30150] and [30164] (including [30169]), may have formed a small enclosure or ‘animal pen’. The third Feature [30171] (including [30173]) was situated c.2m to the south. The fill of these features was a dark grey – brown clay. Flint knapping waste and EMIA-MIA pottery was recovered from [30164] and a residual Mesolithic ‘Thames Pick’ (SF:29) was found in [30150]. The third curvilinear feature [30171] produced flint knapping waste and EMIA-MIA pottery. Within the enclosed space was a Pit [30160], which was slightly off centre. This was un-dateable. SUGGESTED DATE: MID IRON AGE.
- 7.1.10 Immediately north and west of the Ditch [30133] was a fourth curvilinear feature, a series of irregular shaped linear features and three pits. The fourth curvilinear feature [30009] formed a ‘D’-shaped ‘enclosure’ that backed on to the Ditch. It enclosed an area 6m x c.8.5m. The fill comprised of a light grey silty clay. This was un-dateable. Less than 2m northeast of this ‘enclosure’ was linear feature [30111]. This was aligned northwest – southeast and had a length of c.5m and width of 1.50m. It had a ‘U’-shaped profile and contained a dark grey – brown silty clay. The fill (30110) contained flint knapping waste and LP (EIA-MIA) pottery.

- 7.1.11 The second irregular shaped linear feature [30085], also aligned northwest – southeast, was situated c.12m northeast of [30111]. This second feature was c.10m long and it had a right angled return that was parallel to Ditch [30133] and measured c.3.5m. It contained a grey – brown silty clay with occasional burnt flint. This was undated. Situated between linear features [30085] and [30111] was a northeast – southwest aligned linear feature [30056] (including [30058] and [30079]). This had a length of c.13m and an average width of 1m. It also had a ‘U’-shaped profile, with a depth of 0.45m, and its fill comprised of a mix of light grey and orange – brown silty clay. Flint knapping waste, EIA? and EMIA-MIA pottery were recovered from the fill.
- 7.1.12 Roughly parallel to [30085] was a second irregular shaped linear [30135] that had a right angled return in the opposite direction to that of [30085]. This had a length of 10m and a maximum width of 1.90m. This feature was un-dateable.
- 7.1.13 Within the ‘enclosed’ rectangular area formed by [30056], [30085] and [30111] were Pits [30023], [30141] and [30149]. Pit [30023] contained a dark grey – black silty clay (30022) within an oval-shaped cut, that produced EMIA-MIA pottery. Pit [30141] was also oval-shaped. This contained grey – brown clay and produced LP pottery. The third pit [30149] had an irregular shape. It measured 2.35m x 1.15m and had a depth of 0.30m. This also contained a grey – brown clay and it produced MIA pottery.
- 7.1.14 Situated immediately above (northwest) the ‘enclosed’ rectangular area was an oval – shaped ‘Ring Ditch’ [30014]. Three further interventions [30018], [30026] and [30036] demonstrated that the dimensions and the profile of this feature varied and that it comprised of an irregular cut, perhaps several inter-cutting pits. It had an average depth of 0.35m. The fill comprised of a very dark grey silty clay that contained a large quantity of MIA pottery. Within the centre of the ‘Ring Ditch’ was a Post Hole [30021]. This was un-dateable. At opposite ends of the ‘Ring Ditch’ were features [30030] (southwest) and [30054] (northeast). Both were irregular in plan and contained a fill identical to that filling the ‘Ring Ditch’. However, in addition to MIA pottery these features also contained MBA-LBA pottery as well, suggesting an earlier phase of activity truncated by the ‘Ring Ditch’. Also at the northeast end of the ‘Ring Ditch’ were two identical Post Holes [30001] and [30003]. They were less than 1m apart and filled (30000) and (30002) with charcoal. Both produced MIA pottery.
SUGGESTED DATE: EARLY – MID IRON AGE.
- 7.1.15 Scattered across the rest of Area 3B were a series of ephemeral features that may have formed Pits, Linear features and a further, isolated, Curvilinear feature.

7.2 Pits

7.2.1 The group of pits comprise of: [30005], [30011], [30039], [30062], [30064], [30068], [30072], [30081], [30083], [30105], [30108], [30123], [30129], [30131], [30138], [30142], [30162] and [30185]. SUGGESTED DATING: Pits: [30011] = MIA. [30068] = LP. [30081] = LP. [30083] = LP (EIA-MIA). [30105] = LP (EMIA-MIA). [30108] = LP (EIA-MIA). [30123] = LP (EIA-MIA). [30129] = MIA. [30142] = LP.

7.3 Linear Features

7.3.1 The remaining linear features comprised of an isolated, narrow 'Gully' [30119] and a group of three [30087] (including [30103]), [30090] (including [30092]) and [30094], situated in the extreme north corner of the excavation. 'Gully' [30119] was c.8m long and had an average width of 1m. It had a wide 'U'-shaped profile and had a maximum depth of 0.30m. The mid grey – brown silty clay fill (30017) produced MIA pottery. The longest linear situated in the extreme north corner was [30087]. It had a length of +20m and a width of 1.40m. This feature had a 'U'-shaped profile with a flat base. It contained a dark grey – brown silty clay (30086) that produced flint knapping waste and EIA-MIA pottery. Feature [30090] was c.10m long and 0.50m wide. The terminus of this linear turned eastward, forming a curve in the alignment. The fill (30091) was an orange – brown clay. Situated between [30087] and [30090] was the third linear feature [30094]. This had a length of +5m and a width of 2.5m that tapered inward to form a terminus 0.60m wide. It had a 'U'-shaped profile with a flat base and the orange – brown silty clay fill (30093) produced flint knapping waste and LP pottery. SUGGESTED DATE: EARLY – MID IRON AGE.

7.4 Curvilinear Features

7.4.1 Situated amongst the Pits to the north of Ditch [30133] was Curvilinear feature [30060] (including [30070] and [30077]) that had an overall length of c.8.5m. Its width varied from 1m to 1.60m and it had a 'U'-shaped profile and a constant depth of 0.35m. The fill comprised of a grey – brown silty clay (30059) that produced flint knapping waste and EIA-MIA pottery.

7.5 Undated

7.5.1 A single Post Hole [30168] was also situated near the extreme north corner of the excavation. The fill (30167) comprised of a dark grey – black silt that contained a high concentration of charcoal. This feature was un-dateable.

7.6 Discussion

7.6.1 The archaeological investigation of Areas 3A and 3B examined all of the archaeological features. They were concentrated just above the east facing slope, over-looking the north-south stretch of the Ridham Fleet. The topsoil lay directly on the archaeological horizon, the subsoil being totally absent in this area. The archaeological features observed in areas 3A and 3B were set within the

London Clay - an interwoven mix of clay and gravel lenses. It was difficult in places to determine the limits of certain features due to the ephemeral nature of the interface between the features and the surrounding geology.

- 7.6.2 The archaeology within Areas 3A and 3B comprised of several Linear features of varying lengths and widths, a series of Curvilinear features and a series of Pits. The majority of the archaeological features were situated to the north and west of Ditch [30133] within Area 3B.
- 7.6.3 The Ditch, which was the principal feature of Area 3, had a length of c.50m+, was aligned northeast – southwest and cut across the southern corner of Area 3B. The main focus of the series of curvilinear features was situated at the western edge of 3B. Three of these lay within a corner, formed by the junction of Ditch [30133] and ‘Gully’ [30178]. The series of curvilinear features may have formed small enclosures or ‘animal pens’. An oval – shaped ‘Ring Ditch’ [30014] with a single, central Post Hole, formed part of a group of features located northwest of the Ditch. The investigation of this feature demonstrated that the dimensions and the profile of this feature varied and that it comprised of an irregular cut, perhaps several inter-cutting pits.
- 7.6.4 The archaeological features that produced dateable material imply that the archaeological activity on the west bank of the Ridham Fleet was confined to the Early – Mid Iron Age. The one exception to this was the presence of Mid Bronze Age pottery within opposing features, either side of the oval ‘Ring Ditch’.

8 REVIEW OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK WITHIN AREA 4A1 AND 4A2

Simon Holmes

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The archaeological excavation of Area 4A comprised of an initial 'strip and map' of an area measuring 6,209sqm (subsequently divided in to sub-areas 4a1 and 4a2 (Figure 1 and Figure 9). The area was situated at the extreme eastern edge of the development, parallel to Sheppey Way. Within this area were the locations of 6 evaluation trenches (nos. 5, 9, 11, 12, 14, 22, 23, 27 and 59) from the evaluation undertaken by SWAT Archaeology in 2010 (Wilkinson 2011). The area was stripped of the topsoil (1425) and the underlying sub-soil (1426). This exposed the archaeology, cutting the naturally occurring brickearth, at an average depth of 0.55m (17.4m aOD). The archaeology within Area 4A was concentrated on the flat plain above the northwest facing slope over-looking the Ridham Fleet. The archaeology within this area comprised of three identifiable Field Systems, separate Linear features, Pits, Post Holes and Amorphous Features.

8.2 Field Systems

8.2.1 Field System One comprised of a main narrow and shallow 'Gully' divided into at least four segments of varying lengths [1782], [1784]¹, [1808], [1834], [1854], [1905] [1919].* This system was aligned northwest-southeast and was situated across the centre of 4a1. These segments created at least 6 'entrances' of varying widths, with opposing semi-circular termini. Two identical and continuous 'Gullies' [1846] and [2143] joined the main 'Gully' system on the northeast side, at 090 angles, to form three parallel land divisions aligned northeast-southwest. The fill throughout this field system was a very ephemeral and 'clean' light grey-green silty brickearth (1781), (1783), (1807), (1833), (1845), (1853), (1904), (1918) and (2142)*.The two continuous 'Gullies' [1846] and [2143] formed an enclosure that was c.15m wide. 'Gully' [1846] terminated within the centre of a gap in the main field system's axis, (formed by opposing termini [1782] and [1784]) creating two definite 'entrances' for two of the land divisions. 'Gully' [2143] merged with [1808].

8.2.2 The fill throughout the field system produced few finds. Flint knapping waste was only recovered from (1835), (1845) and (2195). Context (1845) also produced a flint scraper (SF:33). A second, 'Thumbnail' scraper, was recovered from context (2204). Pottery was also very scarce. Context (1781) produced EN-MN or MBA-MBA/LBA material, EP pottery was recovered from (1783) and EN pottery from (1847). SUGGESTED DATE : NEOLITHIC

8.2.3 Situated c. 1m – 2.5m to the southwest and parallel to the first field system was Field System Two. This comprised of a series of segmented linear features [1824], [1899] and [1913]. They were

¹ [1784] may be a pit.

aligned northwest-southeast and were situated across the centre of 4a1. Segment [1824] was a large, shallow, 'rectangular'-shaped feature that had a length of c.12m and a width of 2m. It had a maximum depth 0.22m and the fill (1823) consisted of a light brown silty brickearth. This contained occasional charcoal flecks and burnt flint. This context produced flint knapping waste and MBA pottery. Segment [1899] was c.3m to the southeast of [1824]. This was a linear feature with semi-circular terminals with a length of c.10m and a width of c.1m. This was also a shallow feature with a depth of 0.36m. The fill (1898) and the inclusions was identical to (1823). Flint knapping waste and EBA-MBA + MBA-LBA pottery were recovered from this context. The third segment [1913] was separated from the [1899] by a gap of c.6m. This third segment was also a linear feature with semi-circular terminals that measured 7m x 0.62m. The fill (1912) was the same as (1823) and (1898) and it had a maximum depth of 0.30m. This context also produced flint knapping waste and MBA – MBA/LBA pottery. SUGGESTED DATE: MID BRONZE AGE

8.2.4 Field System Three comprised of a large ditch aligned northeast – southwest and three narrow 'Gullies' aligned 'east – west' situated at the southwest terminal of the large ditch. The ditch [1747], exposed in Area 4a1, was a continuation of the Medieval Ditch System observed during the excavation of the Access Road in 2011. The ditches of this field system merged in to two [1747] and [1749]. Ditch [1747] cut across ditch [1749] in a northeast – southwest direction and continued as [1757] and [1764]. It had a length of c.31m and an average width of 1.50m. The depth decreased from 0.80m to 0.30m along its length until it terminated. The terminus, at the southwest end, was slightly pointed as it merged with the first of the three 'Gullies' [1755].

8.2.5 Pottery from contexts (1746), (1748), (1754) and (1762) was predominantly 12th – 13th Century. A silver Penny of King John issued in AD1204/5 – 1209 (SF:6) was also recovered from (1746). Context (1763) produced a Barbed and Tang Bronze Age Arrowhead, clearly residual.

8.2.6 The remaining 'Gullies' [1819] and [1924] were situated c.6m south of 'Gully' [1755]. 'Gully' [1755] measured c.7m x 0.70m. 'Gully' [1819] continued beyond the L.O.E. but had a length of +3m and a width of 0.27m. 'Gully' [1924] was c.8m long and was 0.35m wide. All three had an average depth of 0.17m. The fill of the 'Gullies' (1754), (1818) and (1923) was identical; a dark grey-brown silty brickearth.

8.3 Pits and Amorphous Features

8.3.1 The Pottery from contexts (1746), (1818) and (1923) was also predominantly 12th – 13th Century. SUGGESTED DATE: MEDIEVAL

8.3.2 The excavation of 4A revealed a considerable number of pits. Most seemed to be individual features that couldn't be placed in to any discernible pattern. However, there were several instances where

a possible, repetitive pattern was observed. The Pits could be divided into two distinct groups based on the fill. Group One comprised of features that were all filled with a light yellow-grey silty brickearth with manganese flecking. Group Two comprised of features that contained differing fills and inclusions. The remaining features were amorphous.

- 8.3.3 Group One comprised features; [1735], [1766], [1771], [1773], [1777], [1779], [1804], [1813], [1822], [1828], [1840], [1852], [1880], [1882], [1885], [1887], [1889], [1907], [1917], [1921], [1923], [1929], [1939], [1951], [1955], [1969], [1971], [2000], [2022], [2042], [2057], [2059], [2065], [2067], [2071], [2079], [2085], [2106], [2127], [2140], [2156], [2160], [2167], [2169], [2175], [2183], [2189], [2191], [2200], [2215], [2219], [2221], [2223], [2230], [2232], [2237], [2247], [2251], [2254], [2258], [2260], [2264], [2266], [2269], [2271], [2273], [2289], [2302], [2304], [2314], [2316], [2320], [2326], [2328], [2330], [2336], [2344], [2346], [2348], [2352], [2354], [2356], [2360], [2362], [2364], [2368], [2369], [2373], [2375], [2377], [2379], [2383], [2387], [2393], [2395], [2399], [2403], [2406], [2411], [2418], [2420], [2426], [2429], [2432], [2435], [2437] and [2440].
- 8.3.4 Group Two comprised features; [1769], [1775], [1794], [1796], [1798], [1817], [1850], [1874], [1893], [1911], [1996], [2031], [2093], [2132], [2147], [2158], [2173], [2177], [2179], [2185], [2197], [2225], [2295], [2308], [2310], [2334], [2389], [2391] and [2424].
- 8.3.5 Amorphous features included: [2049], [2318] and [2409].
- 8.3.6 The following features from Group One were 'paired' or were in groups of three, forming a series of repetitive formations: [1773] and [2200]; [1813], [2156] and [2189]; [2057] and [2065]; [1969], [2042] and [2169]. Their function is unknown. Two other formations may have been structural. The first, comprising of [1951], [2158] and [2160] were arranged in a partially rectangular-shaped formation with a southeast facing 'opening'. The second, comprising of [2221], [2237] and [2258] was also arranged in to a rectangular-shaped formation.
- 8.3.7 Dates for Group One features: [1813] = EN or MBA-MBA/LBA. [1828] = MBA. [1840] = LN/LN-EBA or LP (MBA-EIA). [1885] = EN/MN/EIA. [1939] = MBA-MBA/LBA. [2000] = EBA. [2140] = EBA. [2219] = LP (MBA-EMIA). [2264] = LP. [2269] = EN-MN. [2302] = EMIA-MIA and LIA. [2354] = EN. [2420] = EM.
- 8.3.8 Dates for Group Two features: [1874] = MBA/LBA. [1769] (Inc. SF:7) = EM. [1794] = MBA-MBA/LBA. [2146] = EN or ER.

8.4 Post Pits

8.4.1 Five features from Pit Group One were identified as 'Post Pits'; [2085], [2254], [2269], [2426] and [2429]. Each one had a discernible change in profile at the base and three [2254], [2269] and [2429] had post shafts. 'Post Pit' [2269] produced EN-MN pottery.

8.5 Beaker Burial

8.5.1 Pit [2140] was a circular-shaped feature 1.35m in diameter, with steep sides and a shallow (0.30m), flat base (Plate 4). Situated in the centre was a complete EBA Beaker (SF:21). This was placed on its side and aligned northwest – southeast. The fill of the pit (2139) comprised of the light yellow-grey silty brickearth with manganese flecking that places this feature within Pit Group One. This context produced a flint scraper (SF:22). However, this had no association with the Beaker. No skeletal material was present, suggesting that the Beaker itself was deposited with intent.

8.6 Pot Pit [1874]

8.6.1 Of special interest was Pit [1874]; part of Pit Group Two (Plate 5). This was a circular feature with a diameter of 1.56m and a depth of 1.35m. The pit was sealed by a 0.20m layer of dark grey-brown brickearth (1732) <30>. Pottery recovered from this context suggests that the use of the pit ceased at the beginning of the EIA. Below this layer the backfill comprised of several tip lines and one central deposit of dark grey-black silty brickearth (1733) <31-32> and <35-37> containing a very high concentration of charcoal, cress, animal bone, flint flakes and pottery. This context produced the remnants of several, MBA-LBA ceramic vessels, plus fragments of at least one crucible (SF:10). At 1.20m the backfill (1788) comprised of light grey-brown silty brickearth. This also produced charcoal, animal bone, flint flakes and the remnants of several MBA-LBA vessels. An antler tool (SF:9) was also recovered.

8.6.2 Immediately south and southwest of pit [1874] was a group of eight post holes; [1737], [1739], [1741], [1743], [1745], [1751], [1753] and [1759] that formed a pair of square-shaped structures. The post holes varied in depth and diameter but all contained a similar fill of dark grey-black silty brickearth to that of context (1733) seen in pit [1874]. Post hole [1745] also contained a concentration of cremated bone (1744) <28>. Pottery recovered from [1739] = LP (MBA-EIA) and [1753] = EN or MBA.

8.7 Pond

8.7.1 Situated c.6m above the north-western end of Field System Two was a large oval-shaped feature [1935]. It measured c.6m x 4.3m and had a maximum depth of c.1.40m (Plate 3 and Plate 6). The upper fill (1934) and (1936) comprised of a mid grey-brown silty brickearth. It contained occasional charcoal flecking and a moderate quantity of burnt flint. Flint knapping waste, a Hammerstone (SF:16) and a scraper (SF:15) were recovered and pottery from this context suggests a MBA/LBA –

MBA-EIA date range. The lower 'primary' fill (2201) a fine light grey silt, produced animal bone, a flint scraper (SF:37) and MBA – MBA/LBA pottery. Surrounding the outer edge was a series of stakeholes [2211] – [2239] suggesting that this feature had been 'fenced off'.

8.8 Linear Features

8.8.1 Further indication of a wider-scale agricultural landscape was implied by the presence of seven linear features continuing beyond the Limit of Excavation (L.O.E.). Five were situated along the south-western L.O.E. and two were along the west.

8.8.2 Linear feature [1830], situated along the south-western L.O.E., was aligned north – south and had a visible length of c.2m. This feature had a width of 0.40m and was very shallow (0.03m). Parallel and situated immediately next to it on its west side was feature [1832]. This linear had a length of +2.40m, a width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.12m. A third linear feature was situated 2.5m west of [1842]. This was aligned northeast-southwest and also had a length of +2.40m. This had a depth of 0.09m. Features [1832] and [1842] were arranged so that the terminals formed a funnel or 'Cattle Crush' with an opening c.1.5m wide.

8.8.3 Also extending from the south-western L.O.E. was a pair of linear features, aligned northeast – southwest and situated either side of the 'Hollow Way'. Four metres east of the 'Hollow Way' was 'Gully' [2283]. This had a visible length of +5m, a width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.18m. It had a semi-circular shaped terminus. The fill (2282) produced EP-LP pottery. One metre west of the 'Hollow Way' was 'Ditch' [2300]. This was had a length of +3m, a width of 0.90m and a depth of 0.51m. This feature also had a semi-circular terminus.

8.8.4 A second 'pair' of linear features, both aligned east – west, was located along the west L.O.E. Situated 10m apart features [2381] and [2385] were almost identical. Both had a visible length of +4m, an average width of 0.85m and an average depth of 0.35m.

8.9 Hollow Way

8.9.1 Situated across the centre of 4a2 was a +30m continuation of the 'Hollow Way', first observed during the excavation of the Access Road by SWAT in 2011. This section was also aligned northeast – southwest and it had an average width of 4.5m. The depth varied from 0.35m to 0.60m. The fill (2211) and (2213) comprised of a mid grey-brown silty brickearth with very few inclusions. Flint knapping waste and EN pottery was recovered from (2213).

8.10 Post Hole and Stake Holes

8.10.1 Area 4 produced a large quantity of post holes and a number of stakeholes. Both types appeared in groups, potential fence lines and as isolated features. Eight; [1737], [1739], [1741], [1743], [1745],

[1751], [1753] and [1759] formed two 'Four Post' structures (see 'Pot Pit' above). A series of 28 stakeholes; [2211] – [2239] 'fenced off' the Pond. The stakeholes were not datable.

8.10.2 Post Holes included contexts; [1790], [1792], [1812], [1876], [1878], [1891], [1895], [1901], [1903], [1909], [1931], [1933], [1963], [1965], [1967], [1975], [1977], [1979], [1981], [1983], [1987], [1993], [1998], [2002], [2004], [2006], [2008], [2010], [2012], [2014], [2016], [2018], [2020], [2026], [2029], [2033], [2035], [2037], [2039], [2041], [2045], [2051], [2053], [2055], [2069], [2073], [2075], [2077], [2081], [2083], [2089], [2098], [2100], [2102], [2104], [2106], [2111], [2113], [2115], [2117], [2119], [2123], [2127], [2132], [2134], [2136], [2138], [2145], [2149], [2151], [2153], [2155], [2164], [2171], [2181] and [2198].

8.10.3 Dates for post holes; [1981] = LN-EBA. [2002] = MBA-MBA/LBA. [2004] = EN. [2006] = EN or MBA-MBA/LBA. [2008] = LN. [2010] = MBA-MBA/LBA. [2012] = EP/LP. [2134] = EP or LP. [2136] = EP/LP.

8.10.4 Stake holes included contexts; [1787], [2024], [2094], [2095], [2096], [2107], [2108], [2109], [2124] and [2125].

8.11 Surface Deposits

8.11.1 Two distinct surface deposits were observed during the initial machine stripping. The first (2141) was situated in 4a1. This was an irregular-shaped context c.17m in length. Its width varied. The material comprised of a mid greenish-grey silty brickearth that was 0.15m thick. It filled a natural depression and it contained flint knapping waste and MBA-LBA pottery. The second deposit (2461) was situated in 4a2. This context had an 'oval' shape, 9m x 5m and was also within a natural depression. This comprised of a mid grey-brown silty brickearth that had a depth of 0.04m. Flint knapping waste, a leaf-shaped arrow head (SF:40), a flint scraper (SF:41) and a varied assemblage of pottery was recovered from this context. The pottery includes EN or MBA-MBA/LBA, EMIA, MIA-LIA, ER, MLS and EM.

8.12 Discussion

8.12.1 The archaeological investigation of Area 4A examined all of the archaeological features exposed. Area 4a1 was dominated by three Field Systems. Field System One, a series of narrow, linear 'Gullies' arranged at right angles and forming three distinctive land divisions is potentially Neolithic. This would be of great importance if the dating can be verified, as Neolithic field systems are extremely rare in the southeast of England (Mike Allen; *Pers Comm*). Parallel to this first field system was Field System Two – a series of segmented linear features that have been dated to the Mid Bronze Age. The third field system observed in Area 4a1 was a continuation of the Medieval ditch system recorded during the excavation of the Access Road by SWAT in 2011.

- 8.12.2 The series of pits and post holes present on 4A could be placed in to two groupings. Group One was dictated by the ephemeral nature of the fill was the largest assemblage. This group included a possible Beaker 'Burial' [2140], a small group of 'Post Pits' and series of pit groupings in pairs or in threes that formed a series of repetitive formations. Two other formations may have been structural. The first, arranged in a partially rectangular-shaped formation with a southeast facing 'opening', the second also formed a rectangular-shaped formation.
- 8.12.3 The remainder of the pits that formed Group One and all of those of Group Two were located throughout 4A. The date of the pit activity is predominantly Neolithic and Mid Bronze Age. Of note was 'Pot Pit' [1874]. This was a very productive MBA-LBA feature containing an antler tool (SF:9), several ceramic vessels and at least one crucible.
- 8.12.4 The large number of post holes recorded, were also spread across 4A. These appeared in groups, potential fence lines and as isolated features. Two 'four post' structures were identified and may have been contemporary with 'Pot Pit' [1874]. Stakeholes were also encountered but in fewer number, with the exception of a probable fence line around 'Pond' [1935]. This pond was probably in use during the Mid Bronze Age.
- 8.12.5 The remaining archaeology on 4A comprised of scattered linear features representing further field systems. All of these features continued beyond the L.O.E and will be investigated at a later date to confirm their function. Also continuing beyond the L.O.E was the Hollow Way, first observed during the excavation of the Access Road in 2011.
- 8.12.6 In addition, several features observed during the initial 'Strip and Map' were later determined to be natural. Two widespread deposits (2141) and (2461) were examined and were found to be within natural depressions.

9 REVIEW OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK WITHIN AREA 4B

Simon Holmes

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 The archaeological excavation of Area 4B comprised of an initial 'strip and map' of a c.6000sqm area (Figure 8 and Figure 10). The area was situated within the north-west corner of the development and included the locations of 9 evaluation trenches (nos. 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 42, 43, 56 and 57) from the evaluation undertaken by SWAT Archaeology in 2010 (Wilkinson 2011). The area was stripped of the topsoil (1425) and the underlying sub-soil (1426). This exposed the archaeology, cutting the naturally occurring brickearth, at an average depth of 0.46m (15.5mOD). The

archaeology within Area 4B, though present throughout, was concentrated on the gentle north-west facing slope, over-looking the north-south stretch of the Ridham Fleet.

9.2 Henge

- 9.2.1 Situated at the base of this slope was a double ring-ditched structure (Plate 7), identified as a Henge² (Mike Allen; *Pers Comm*, *Editor's note: the monument is at the very least Hengiform*). The interior space between the outer and inner ring ditches was extremely sterile, being almost devoid of any trace of human or animal activity. The series of pits and post holes that were present form part of Group One (G1431).
- 9.2.2 The outer ring-ditch [10023] measured c.30m in diameter and the dimensions of the depth and width varied. The internal and external sides had a steep gradient but the break of slope at the base alternated to produce either 'V-shaped' or 'U-shaped' profiles. This outer circuit had an 'entrance' in the northeast quadrant, formed by opposing semi-circular termini c.3m apart. The ring-ditch had an average width of 1.35m and depth of 0.76m.
- 9.2.3 The fill of the outer ring-ditch mainly comprised of a single fill (10015), (10022), (10029), (10031), (10038), (10039), (10040), (10041), (10042), (10043), (10044), (10045), (10053), (10054), (10055), (10056), (10180), (10212), (10213) and (10214). This fill consisted of a mid-dark brown silty brickearth containing various quantities of burnt flint. Finds retrieval was scarce; only contexts (10022), (10029), (10044) produced pottery. The pottery was Early-Late Neolithic. Flint knapping waste was recovered in varying quantities throughout and a single scraper SF:19 (10043) and a finely worked 'spear' point SF:17 (10029) were also found. SUGGESTED DATING: NEOLITHIC.
- 9.2.4 A depression (10197) within the upper fill (10180) within the south terminus of the outer ring-ditch contained post holes [10182], [10184], [10186], [10188] and [10190]. Their function and date is uncertain and their presence may reflect a later phase of activity. However, they may also belong to the large assemblage of Pits etc. that form Group One (G1431).
- 9.2.5 The interior space between the outer and inner ring ditches was sterile, except for pits [1431] and [10026], which form part of the series of pits and post holes concentrated on the south west facing slope (See Group One (G1431)).
- 9.2.6 The inner ring ditch [10011] and [10171] formed a complete circuit that measured 19m in diameter. The dimensions of the depth and width of the ditch varied. The internal and external sides had a

² See <https://vimeo.com/98986960> and <https://vimeo.com/100207619> for aerial video footage

steep gradient but the break of slope at the base alternated to produce a 'V-shaped' profile with a 'U'-shaped 'gully' at the base. The ring-ditch had an average depth of 1.30m and width of 0.75m.

- 9.2.7 The fill of the inner ring-ditch comprised of four distinct fills. The latest layer comprised of mid-dark brown silty brickearth (1427), (10010), (10012), (10057), (10066), (10076), (10077), (10078), (10079), (10087), (10124), (10134), (10135), (10138), (10147), (10148) and (10167). This layer also contained varying quantities of burnt flint and flint knapping waste. EBA Pottery was retrieved from context (10012), context (10066) produced LN-EBA pottery and (10078) MBA-EIA pot. Flint scrapers were recovered from; (10012) SF:23, (10057) SF:24 and (10134) SF:31. Contexts (1427) contained a Neolithic 'knife' flake and (10134) produced a re-touched flint flake; SF:32.
- 9.2.8 The secondary layer (10136), (10150), (10160) and (10168) was a thin 'band' of dark orange-brown brickearth that also contained varying quantities of burnt flint. The presence of flint knapping waste was sparse and was only recovered from (10160). Pottery was totally absent.
- 9.2.9 The tertiary layer (10137), (10151), (10161) and (10169) comprised of mottled silt in lenses of light grey and orange-brown. The inclusions within this layer were extremely limited. Only (10161) produced burnt flint. A flint 'blade' SF:36 and ? pottery were recovered from (10151).
- 9.2.10 The fourth 'primary' layer (10138), (10152), (10162), (10170) was only observed at the base of the inner ring-ditch in certain areas. This silty deposit was formed by the original weathering of the ditch sides. The mottled light grey and orange-brown lenses were formed by regular exposure to water (Mike Allen; *Pers Comm*). This layer produced a quantity of burnt flint throughout. Flint knapping waste and pottery were absent.
- 9.2.11 An 'extension' of the group of post holes within the upper fill (10180) of the south terminus of the outer ring-ditch was also observed within the opposing circuit of the inner ring-ditch. This group, comprising [10068], [10207] and stakehole [10209] may also be contemporary with a group of stakeholes [1437], [1439], [1440], [1441], [1442] and [1443] situated within the central area formed by the inner ring ditch. SUGGESTED DATING: EARLY BRONZE AGE.
- 9.2.12 The interior space enclosed by the inner ring ditch was sterile, except for pits [1435] and [10132], which form part of the series of pits and post holes concentrated on the south west facing slope (See Group One (G1431)).

9.3 Ceremonial Trackway

- 9.3.1 Leading to/from the entrance of the outer ring ditch was a linear ditch [1428], [1433], [10004] and [10007]. This was aligned north-east / south-west (Plate 7 and Plate 8). This feature (comprising of two parallel ditches) was observed during the excavation by Pre Construct Archaeology (Bishop B.

and Bagwell M. 2005) and described as a Late Bronze Age 'Trackway' 7m wide and at least 93m in length. The excavation of 4B exposed the final c.20m of the southern ditch before it ended with a semi-circular terminus at the entrance to the 'Henge'. The dimensions of the depth and width of this ditch also varied. The sides had a steep gradient but the break of slope at the base alternated to produce a 'U'-shaped profile.

- 9.3.2 It contained two distinct fills. The 'upper' fill (1427), (1432), (10002), (10006) and (10210) was a mid brown silty brickearth that contained burnt flint. This produced flint knapping waste (1427), (1432), (10002) and (10006) and a considerable amount of pottery; MBA (1432) and MN and MBA-MBA/LBA (10002). The 'primary' fill (10003) and (10005) comprised of an orange-brown silty brickearth that also contained burnt flint. MBA-MBA/LBA pottery was recovered from (10005).
- 9.3.3 The terminus of this feature [1433] was considerably deeper (0.25m) than the remainder of the ditch and may have been cut as a post pit. The concentration of pottery and the rare presence of animal bone within (1432) suggest a deliberate deposition.
- 9.3.4 Two parallel ditches [1451] and [1466] joined the southern 'Ceremonial' Trackway ditch 40m east of the terminus and were therefore situated on the crest of the north-west facing slope. They were c.8m apart and were aligned north-west / south-east, creating a rectangular-shaped division. Two similar ditches were also observed during the excavation by Pre Construct Archaeology (PCA); "Perpendicular to the southern side of the trackway was two northwest – southeast aligned ditches, enclosing a rectangular-shaped area" (Bishop B. and Bagwell M. 2005). PCA does not date these parallel ditches. However, the fill (1446) of ditch [1451] produced MBA pottery from a 'Collared Urn'. SUGGESTED DATING: MID BRONZE AGE.
- 9.3.5 The main southern stretch of the 'Ceremonial' Trackway ditch [1428], [1433], [10004] and [10007] was truncated by ditch [10019]. This feature extended from the L.O.E for 6.3m and was aligned east-west, cutting the earlier ditch at an oblique angle. It had a width of 3m, a depth of 1.2m and had a semi-circular shaped terminus. The fill comprised of nine deposits; (10018), (10058), (10059), (10060), (10061), (10062), (10063), (10064) and (10065). Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from (10059) and (10061). SUGGESTED DATING: EARLY IRON AGE.

9.4 2nd Ring-ditched monument

- 9.4.1 A second, much smaller ring-ditched monument was located 8m immediately west of the 'Henge' (Plate 7 and Plate 9). This feature comprised of a complete oval-shaped circuit of two ditches/gullies that measured c.11m x c.13m. The outer ditch/gully [10033] was a later re-cut that ran parallel with the earlier, inner ditch/gully [10130] until the outer circuit turned inwards at the southeast quadrant, truncating the inner ditch/gully. The dimensions of the depth and width of both features

were very similar throughout. The sides were almost vertical and the break of slope at the base produced 'U'-shaped profiles. The profile of the outer ditch/gully however, developed into a ditch with a 'V'-shaped profile where it truncated the inner circuit.

- 9.4.2 The inner ditch/gully contained a single fill (10129), (10144), (10165), (10166), (10177), (10193), (10224), (10226) and (10231). This consisted of a light-mid brown silty brickearth that contained occasional burnt flint. Flint knapping waste was recovered from (10129), (10144), (10166), (10177) and (10193). Context (10129) produced LN pottery and ? pottery came from (10177) Elements of a potential primary fill (10173) and (10194) of a mid orange-brown silt was observed below (10166) and (10193) respectively. Context (10194) contained burnt flint.
- 9.4.3 The outer ditch/gully contained two fills. The upper 'latest' fill (10032), (10128), (10141), (10142), (10163), (10175), (10191), (10223), (10225), (10227) and (10230). This fill also comprised of a light-mid brown silty brickearth. It also contained occasional burnt flint. Flint knapping waste was recovered from (10128), (10142), (10163), (10175) and (10191). A fragment of a Neolithic polished axe-head; SF:28 was recovered from (10032). A flint scraper; SF:30 together with LN pottery was also recovered from (10128). ? pottery was also retrieved from (10163) and LN from (10175).
- 9.4.4 The primary fill (10133), (10143), (10164), (10172), (10176), (10192), (10228) and (10232) was an orange-brown silty brickearth that contained sparse quantities of burnt flint. Context (10164) produced EP-LP pottery. SUGGESTED DATING: NEOLITHIC

9.5 Pits

- 9.5.1 The excavation of 4B revealed a series of pits and post holes that could be placed in to three groupings. Group One (G1431) was a large assemblage of features possibly arranged in a 'loose' circular pattern, located immediately south (and over-lapping) the 'Henge'. Group Two (G1532) comprised of a peripheral spread of pits and post holes contemporary with Group One. The third Group (G1450) consisted of those features more widely dispersed to the east and southeast.
- 9.5.2 The first group (G1431) was situated immediately to the south-west, with the outer most pits and post holes overlapping the ring ditches of the 'Henge'. This group also comprises of pits and post holes excavated during development of the access road (Wilkinson 2011?). This group clearly indicates that the south west facing slope of the Ridham Fleet acted as a focal point at differing phases during the early prehistoric period.
- 9.5.3 This group includes: Pits; [1431], [1435], [1475], [1477], [1483], [1485], [1488], [1495], [1499], [1497], [1498], [1508], [1515], [1546], [1569], [1629], [1630], [1639], [1643], [10021], [10026], [10035], [10047], [10050], [10052], [10071], [10073], [10075], [10080], [10082], [10086], [10127],

[10154] and [10157]. Post holes; [1479], [1481], [1487], [1491], [1493], [1502], [1504], [1506], [1510], [1513], [1574], [1581], [1579], [1633], [1637], [1645], [1647], [1649], [1651], [1653], [1665], [1671], [1673], [1675], [1679], [1706], [10014], [10028], [10120], [10127], [10140], [10182], [10184], [10186], [10188], [10190], [10199] and [10201]. Stakeholes; [1518], [1519], [1520], [1521], [1522], [1523], [1524], [1525], [1526], [1527], [1528], [1529], [1530], [1570], [1571], [1572], [1606], [1607], [1608], [1609], [1610], [1611], [1612], [1613], [1614], [1615], [1617], [1618], [1619], [1620], [1621], [1622], [1623], [1624], [1625], [1626], [1627], [1634], [1654], [1655], [1656], [1657], [1658], [1659], [1660], [1661], [1662], [1663], [10132]

9.5.4 SUGGESTED DATING: Pits: [1475] = MBA. [1488] = LN. [1508] = LP(MBA). [1546] = MN/LP(MBA-EIA) + MBA-MBA/LBA - plus Jet Bead (SF:1) and Flint Scraper (SF:4). [1569] = EN-MN/LN. [10050] = MBA-EIA/?EIA. [10073] = LP(MBA/LBA). [10127] = EP-LP(MN) and [10157] = LP(EIA-MIA). Pit [1431] contained Neolithic flint [1629] produced Flint Object (SF:3). Pit [1639] produced a polished stone object (SF:2). Pits [1488] and [10075] produced a large quantity of flint knapping waste. Post holes: [1481] = MBA. [1502] = MBA. [1665] = MBA and [1673] = MBA-MBA/LBA.

9.5.5 The second series of pits and post holes (G1532) were located outside the main cluster formed by (G1431). This second group comprised of features of contemporary date. These could be considered as peripheral to Group one.

9.5.6 This group includes: Pits; [1532], [1546], [1587], [1593] and [1669]. Postholes; [1531], [1536], [1576], [1581], [1583], [1585], [1591], [1595], [1597], [1599], [1601], [1603], [1605] and [10084]. Stakeholes; [1534], [1538], [1539], [1540], [1541], [1542], [1543], [1544], [1547], [1548], [1549], [1550], [1551], [1552], [1553], [1554], [1555], [1556], [1557], [1558], [1559], [1560], [1561], [1562], [1563], [1564], [1565], [1566] and [1589].

9.5.7 SUGGESTED DATING: Pits: [1587] = LN and [1669] = EP(EN). Post holes: [1576] = MBA. [1581] = LP(MBA-EIA). [1585] = LP(MBA-EIA) and [1605] = LN-EBA/MBA.

9.5.8 The third and final group (G1450) lay further to the east and southeast and again comprised of contemporary features. The features with this group however lay some distance beyond the 'influence' of the ring ditches and thus Groups One and Two.

9.5.9 This group includes: Pits; [1667], [1669], and [10117]. Post holes; [1450], [1452], [1455], [1459], [1677], [1681], [1706], [10101], [10103] and [10108]. Stakeholes; [1683], [1684], [1685], [1686], [1687], [1688], [1689], [1690], [1691], [1692], [1693], [1694], [1695], [1696], [1697], [1698], [1699], [1700], [10107], [10110], [10111], [10112] and [10119]. SUGGESTED DATING: Unknown

9.6 Isolated Features

9.6.1 The remaining archaeology within Area 4B comprised of isolated features. These included four linear features, two post holes and one pit.

9.6.2 'Gully' [1702] was situated at the extreme eastern edge of 4B. It measured approximately 5m in length and it had a width of 0.72m and a depth of 0.18m. The fill (1701) produced ? pottery. Linear feature [1704] was located c.30m north west of [1702]. This measured c.3m in length and had a width of 0.42m and a depth of 0.16m. 'Gully' [10071] was situated to the south west of the 'Henge'. It had a surviving length of c.4m (it was truncated by a modern field boundary) a width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.24m. The fill (10071) produced early Iron Age pottery and is probably contemporary with Ditch [10019], located to the north east of the 'Henge'.

9.6.3 'Linear' Feature [10120] was located within the extreme southern corner of 4B. This feature measured 2.5m x 1.1m. However, it had a maximum depth of only 0.08m. This feature may have been geological.

9.6.4 Post holes [1710] and [1712] though undated, were probably contemporary. Both were filled with grey silt.

9.6.5 Pit [1708] was also undated. It was oval in shape and had a fill of yellow-grey silt.

9.7 Discussion

9.7.1 The archaeological investigation of the c.6000sqm of Area 4B examined all of the archaeological features, especially those concentrated on the gentle north-west facing slope, over-looking the north-south stretch of the Ridham Fleet.

9.7.2 Situated at the base of this slope was a double ring-ditched structure, with a single entrance. This has been identified as a 'Henge' (Mike Allen; *Pers Comm*) (see Editor's note above, 9.2.1). The interior space between the outer and inner ring ditches and the centre of the monument was extremely sterile, being almost devoid of any trace of human or animal activity. A series of pits and post holes that were present (both truncated by and over-lapping the ring ditches) formed part of Group One (G1431) situated immediately to the south and south-east. The date of the outer ring-ditch is Neolithic. The date of the inner ring-ditch is Early Bronze Age.

9.7.3 Leading to/from the entrance in the outer ring-ditch was the continuation of the southern linear ditch [1428], [1433], [10004] and [10007] observed during the excavation by Pre Construct Archaeology (Bishop B. and Bagwell M. 2005) and described as a Late Bronze Age "Trackway". This linear feature terminated at the entrance of the 'Henge', suggesting the possibility that this

“Trackway” could have been ‘Ceremonial’. The excavation suggested that this feature actually ceased in the Mid Bronze Age.

- 9.7.4 The terminus of this feature [1433] was considerably deeper than the remainder of the ditch and may have been cut as a post pit. The location of the ‘Henge’ on the reverse slope would render this monument invisible from beyond the crest of the hill. A post situated at the ditch terminus and visibly proud of the crest of the slope could have acted as a navigation aid toward the entrance. It is also possible that this Trackway, which extends north-eastwards (beyond the limits of the PCA excavation), may continue, a distance of 3km at which point it would reach the traditional crossing point to the Isle of Sheppey at Kingsferry Bridge. If so, this feature would be of similar proportion to the Stanwell Cursus in Surrey; which is 3km long, 20m wide (Barber 2011).
- 9.7.5 A second, much smaller ring-ditched monument was located 8m immediately west of the ‘Henge’. This feature comprised of a complete oval-shaped circuit of two ditches/gullies that measured c.11m x c.13m. Similarly, the interior space in the centre of the monument was extremely sterile, being almost devoid of any trace of human or animal activity. The pits and post holes present (both truncated by and over-lapping the ring ditches) were also part of Group One (G1431). The suggested date of this monument is Neolithic.
- 9.7.6 The series of pits and post holes present in 4B could be placed in to three groupings. Group One (G1431) was the largest assemblage possibly arranged in a ‘loose’ circular pattern, located immediately south (and over-lapping) the ‘Henge’ and second Monument. Group Two (G1532) comprised of a peripheral spread of pits and post holes contemporary with Group One. The third Group (G1450) consisted of those features more widely dispersed to the east and southeast. The date of the pit and post hole activity is predominantly Neolithic to Mid Bronze Age.
- 9.7.7 The latest activity within Area 4B dates from the Early Iron Age. A large east – west aligned ditch with a semi-circular terminus [10019] truncated the possible ‘Ceremonial’ Trackway and a second linear feature, ‘Gully’ [10071] was situated c.10m south-west of the ‘Henge’. Pit [10157] was situated c.10m west of the ‘Henge’.
- 9.7.8 In addition several features observed during the initial ‘Strip and Map’ were later determined to be natural.

10 REVIEW OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK WITHIN AREA 5

Peter Cichy

10.1 Introduction

- 10.1.1 The archaeological investigation within Area 5 (Figures 9 & 10) produced evidence for three main periods of occupation and/or settlement activity, the earliest consisting of residual and/or re-deposited Middle Bronze Age flintwork and pottery mostly concentrated within deposits associated with a fence structure located along the northern limit of the area. There was also evidence for clay extraction pits reused as a midden. A scatter of debitage flintwork was noted within a layer that fills-in a hollow located at the eastern limit of Area 5. Additional excavation slots revealed their residual origins (ploughed-in) and the deposit itself has produced couple potsherds of an Early Medieval date.
- 10.1.2 The second period was represented by Mid-to-Late Saxon field system and clay extraction pits. Shallow causewayed gullies were obscured by later features thus it was very difficult to ascertain their overall arrangement and extend within investigated area.
- 10.1.3 The third Early Medieval Period was represented by subsequent phases of field boundaries their re-cuts and subsequent re-arrangement of a field gullies. The enclosed plot contained a post-build rectilinear structure of an unknown function located roughly along south-western limit of the area.

10.2 Middle Bronze Age Fence structure and enclosed pits

- 10.2.1 A linear fence-like structure comprising pits, post-holes, stake-holes and gullies was revealed in northern part of investigated area. The group consisted of context numbers 3154, 3187, 3189, 3330, 3342, 3308, 3347, 3306, 3421, 3423, 3427, 3332, 3330, 3328, 3196, 3198, 3316, 3310, 3312, 3314, 3322, 3318, 3320, 3326, 3324, 3443, 3336, 3334, 3338, 3359, 3357, 3353, 3355, 3351, 3349, 3451, 3453, 3455, 3457, 3459, 3464, 3466, 3469, 3472, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3474, 3476, 3478, 3480 and 3491.
- 10.2.2 The 'structure' comprised a line of stake-holes and steep narrow gullies on a northwest-southeast alignment. Stake-holes were varying in diameter from 0.04m to 0.2m and the gullies were approximately 0.2-0.3m wide.
- 10.2.3 Pit [3154] located the most northerly was sub-oval in plan with moderately sloping sides and concave base. The fill (3155) was firm, orange-grey, clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and angular stones. Immediately south, post hole [3187], which had a sharp break of slope at top, shallow sides and flat base, measured 0.34m in width, 0.41m in length and 0.1m deep and was filled by context (3188) comprising orange-grey, clay-silt with infrequent charcoal flecks and manganese.

10.2.4 The fence, enclosed a cluster of pits of varying diameter from 0.2m to 1.8m with depths ranging from 0.2m-0.38m. Their back-fill derived as a result from general overtime silting and was orange-grey, clay-silt with infrequent angular stones. A back-fill of narrow gully 3323 produced one MBA potsherd.

10.2.5 The largest feature located to the northeast of post-fence was Pit 3306 with moderately sloping sides and concave base. The pit was filled by context 3307 comprising orange-grey clay-silt with occasional angular stones and measured 2.6m long by 1.62m wide and 0.43m deep.

10.3 Ditch 3102, 3146

10.3.1 This ditch was exposed to the southeast of post-fence laying almost perpendicularly to it. Feature in northeast-southwest alignment had a steep sloping sides and concave base. It measured 0.55metres wide and 0.24metres deep and was filled-in by context 3147 comprising firm mid-grey brown clay-silt with infrequent small flints and charcoal flecks.

10.4 Extraction Pit 3340 and re-cut 3244

10.4.1 Located in north-central part of Area 5, 'clay extraction' Pit 3340 was sub-oval in plan with steep sides and uneven base. It was filled by context 3341 comprising orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent angular stones. Feature was truncated by later Pit 3244 measuring 2.4m long by 1.8m wide and 0.68m deep. The fill sequence comprised four deposits 3248, 3247, 3245 and 3246; primary fill 3248 measured 0.3m in depth and comprised firm, orange-grey, clay-silt with infrequent angular stones. Above this a broad 0.32m-thick band (3247) of mid-grey clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks which was overlain by 0.1m-thick fill 3245, comprising dark-grey clay-silt with frequent charcoal flecks and was capped on top by top-fill 3246 comprising orange-grey clay-silt with moderate angular stones.

10.4.2 Context 3245 produced 7 potsherds of Late Prehistoric flint-tempered ware dated to c1150-600 BC. Fill 3246 produced 9 potsherds of Middle Bronze Age dated to c1550-1350 BC and deposit 3247 produced 8 Middle Bronze Age potsherds dated also to c 1550-1350 BC.

10.5 Anglo-Saxon field ditch and clay extraction pits 3140, 3262, 3168

10.5.1 Approximately twelve metres to the south-west of the northern limit of the area, an L-shaped field ditch was orientated on a northwest-southeast alignment with a south-west turn. The ditch had moderately sloping sides gradually breaking into concave base. Fill 3263 produced one potsherd of Mid-to-Late Saxon date similarly to context 3141 which also produced one potsherd of Mid-to-Late Saxon date.

10.6 Early Medieval field system

Primary Phase

- 10.6.1 The first phase of ditches (as far as it could realistically be ascertained given the interconnected, often re-cut and episodically extended nature of the overall ditch arrangement), which include ditches 3181, 3296, 3191, 3693, 3570, 3504 and 3618 originates from terminus 3236 and continues for approximately 64.5m to the south-east where it turns to the south-west for a further 26.5m forming an enclosed field plot containing shorter gullies.
- 10.6.2 Approximately 3m to the south-west, ditch 3170 was on a northwest-southeast alignment and continued for 22.2m, while 4m to the southeast another parallel ditch was present for c.11.5m towards southeast. Ditch 3572/3249 had a length of 11.3m before terminating and forming a 2.6m wide gap. This pattern continues further to the southeast where ditch 3692/3690/3618 extended 24.8m to the southeast where it joins perpendicularly to the southeast-northwest aligned field boundary.
- 10.6.3 Gully 3302 was aligned perpendicularly to ditch 3170 and it continue to the southwest for approximately 5m where it was truncated by Pit 3300, which containing in-situ fired clay.

Secondary Phase

- 10.6.4 The second phase of ditches enclosed a similar sized area. Features 3174, 3709 and 3104, 3700 had steep sides and concave base producing two potsherds of an Early Medieval date (c1100-1200AD).
- 10.6.5 Further to the east-south-east an earlier ditch 3181 and three pits 3183, 3185, 3150 were revealed underlying ditch 3222.

10.7 Eastern boundary

- 10.7.1 A parallel ditch arrangement was revealed in south-eastern part of investigated area. Ditches were running for approximately 62.8m along the eastern edge of Area 5. Ditch 3543/3507/3795/3784 was orientated on a north-east-north alignment, parallel with ditch 3799/3787. Both features had fairly steep sides and concave base and measured approximately 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep. They shared similar back-fill sequence comprising two to three deposits. Basal fill 3807 was orange-brown clay-silt with moderate manganese. It underlay context 3806 of brown-orange clay-silt with infrequent manganese and was capped on top by tertiary deposit 3805 comprising brown-grey clay-silt with occasional burnt flint flecks.
- 10.7.2 Inside the enclosed area field ditch 3506/3568/3602/3688/3757/3726 runs parallel to the eastern boundary. The feature had moderately sloping sides, concave base and measured 1.05m wide and 0.38m deep. The fill comprised three deposits; primary fill 3756 was soft, brown clay-silt with

infrequent manganese flecks and it underlay context 3755 of medium brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks which was capped by deposit 3754 of dark-grey-brown clay-silt with infrequent burnt clay and manganese flecks.

10.7.3 At its south-western end the ditch described above was truncated by a shallow pit 3581; a sub-oval in plan feature had gently sloping sides and uneven base. It measured 3.5m long by 2.5m wide and 0.13m in depth. The fill context 3582 was a brown-grey clay-silt with infrequent charcoal flecks.

10.7.4 Directly adjacent, ditch 3506/3726 extended for nearly 50m. Ditch 3737/3728/3724/3614/3589 had very steep sides and concave base. It was filled in by three deposits 3707, 3706 and 3705. First basal fill 3707 was orange-brown clay-silt with occasional manganese flecks and it underlay context 3706 comprising grey-brown clay-silt with infrequent iron pan and manganese flecks. Feature was capped on top by the most upper deposit 3705 comprising brown-grey clay-silt with occasional manganese flecks.

10.8 Wooden post structure

10.8.1 Immediately to the southwest of ditch discussed above a rectilinear post-built structure was investigated in several exploratory slots (Plate 1 and Plate 2). The group comprised contexts 3401, 3411, 3621, 3650, 3652, 3637, 3627, 3629, 3633, 3621, 3623, 3625, 3619, 3643, 3685, 3683, 3681, 3679, 3658, 3660, 3662, 3676, 3674, 3664, 3666, 3671, 3668, 3419, 3417, 3079, 3081, 3063, 3075, 3073, 3069, 3077, 3071, 3067, 3065, 3060, 3058, 3056, 3054, 3091, 3136, 3096, 3100, 3098, 3083, 3130, 3128, 3132, 3086, 3094, 3113, 3110, 3108, 3106, 3116, 3118, 3120, 3122, 3124, 3166, 3122, 3126 and 3158 representing pits, posts and post-gullies arranged in rectilinear pattern forming a sort of wooden enclosure, probably for stock keeping. Post and stake holes are varying in circumference from 0.2 to 0.6m, approximately 0.1m in depth.

10.8.2 A rectangular post 3411 was located in the northern corner of this structure, had steep sides and a concave base. The fill 3412 was grey clay-silt with infrequent oyster shells and produced a single potsherd of an Early Medieval date c. 1150-1225 AD.

10.8.3 Pit 3417 was sub-oval in plan with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured 0.86m by 0.8m and 0.25 in depth. Its fill 3418 was grey clay silt with infrequent oysters and manganese and produced twenty-nine Early Medieval potsherds c.1200-1250 AD.

10.8.4 Post-hole 3110 was sub-oval in plan with steep sides and concave base. It measured 0.6m by 0.45m and 0.4m in depth. The fill produced eleven Early Medieval potsherds of an overall date c.1200-1250 AD.

- 10.8.5 Post hole 3124 was sub-oval in plan with steep sides and concave base. This feature measured 0.4m by 0.28m and 0.22m in depth. It was filled-in by context 3125 comprising firm, orange-grey clay-silt with occasional angular stones. This deposit produced a single Early Medieval potsherd dated to c.1200-1250 AD.
- 10.8.6 Gully 3122 was 5m in length and orientated on a northwest-southeast alignment. The feature had steep sides and a flat base and measured 0.5m and 0.1 metre deep. The single fill (3123) was orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent angular stones. Feature had a row of post-holes accommodated within.

11 REVIEW OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK WITHIN AREA 6/1 AND 6/2

Simon Holmes

11.1 Area 6/1

- 11.1.1 Area 6/1 comprised of a rectangular-shaped area situated on the flat 'plateau' at the top of the northwest facing slope and immediately to the southeast of Area 4B. This area measured 52.5m x 18.5m (Figures 8 & 9). The topsoil (1425) and the subsoil (1426) were removed to expose the underlying archaeology at an average depth of 0.42m (17.2mOD).
- 11.1.2 The archaeology exposed in this area comprised of 'Gully' [1718] and [1720], pits [1714], [1722], [1724], [1726], [1729], [1731] and post holes [1716] and [1727].
- 11.1.3 'Gully' [1718] and [1720] was aligned northwest – southeast. It was over 19m in length and it had a slight 'v'-shaped profile with an average width of 0.22m and a depth 0.18m. This feature contained a single, uniform fill of light grey-brown silty brickearth (1717) and (1719). (1717) contained MBA – MBA/LBA pottery. The fill also produced flint knapping waste and a flint scraper (SF:5).
- 11.1.4 Pit [1714] was roughly circular in shape measuring 0.59m in diameter. It contained a single fill (1713) of mid grey-brown silty brickearth, 0.23m in thick.
- 11.1.5 Pit [1722] had a distorted oblong shape that measured 0.94m x 0.48m and had a depth of 0.26m. This contained a light grey-brown silty brickearth (1721).
- 11.1.6 Pit [1724] was roughly oval in shape. This feature had a length of 2.86m and a width of 1.40m. The fill (1723) had a thickness of 0.56m and comprised of a mid grey-brown silty brickearth. The fill contained occasional daub and produced Early Neolithic pottery and worked flint.
- 11.1.7 Pit [1726] was a curvilinear feature that measured 3.91m x 1.20m. It contained a single fill (1725) that had a thickness of 0.49m. This fill comprised of a mid grey-brown silty brickearth with occasional daub and burnt flint. This context also contained Early Neolithic pottery and worked flint. Sealed by and containing the same fill was a post hole [1727]. This post hole was located within the northern side of the main feature towards the north-eastern end. It had a diameter of 0.22m and a depth of 0.18m.
- 11.1.8 Pit [1728] was a small, oval-shaped feature that measured 1.12m x 0.90m. It contained a yellow-grey silty fill (1727), 0.51m thick. This contained occasional daub.
- 11.1.9 Pit [1731] was an oval-shaped feature that had a length of 2.18m and a width of 0.94m. It contained a yellow-brown silty brickearth (1730) up to 0.46m thick. This contained occasional daub.

11.1.10 Post hole [1716] had an irregular-shaped cut measuring 0.66m x 0.44m. It had a dark grey-brown fill (1715) only 0.12m in deep, that produced worked flint.

11.2 Area 6/2

11.2.1 Area 6/2 comprised of a single rectangular strip situated adjacent to the Sheppey Way and located along the extreme eastern corner of the development (Figure 9). The strip, aligned north-south, was c.51m long and 3m wide. The topsoil (1425) and the subsoil (1426) were removed to expose the underlying archaeology at an average depth of 0.52m (16.7mOD).

11.2.2 A single, ditch [1991] was observed. This was located at the extreme south end of the strip and it contained a single, light grey-yellow silt (1990). It was aligned east-west and had a length of +4m and a width of 0.76m. The ditch had a 'V'- shaped profile and a depth of 0.50m. It produced Neolithic Pottery.

12 REVIEW OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK WITHIN AREA 6/3

Tim Allen

12.1 Introduction

12.1.1 The investigatory excavations in Area 6/3 (Figure 8 and Figure 10) produced evidence for four principal periods of occupation and/or settlement activity, the earliest consisting of residual and/or re-deposited Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flintwork mostly concentrated within deposits associated with a Later Neolithic ring ditch. The second period was represented by a ring ditch and its associated features, which were probably in use some time during the period c. 2800 to c. 2300 BC. At that time, the ring ditch almost certainly surrounded a barrow/burial mound, as indicated by the presence of two pits that, given their shape and location, were almost certainly graves. If so, the absence of human remains within them was the result of the acidity of the area's clay-silt surface geology.

12.1.2 The third period was represented by the presence on the site of twenty-eight pits, all or most of which were almost certainly clay-extraction pits. The pits varied widely in size, shape in plan and depth and contained potsherds with similarly varied date-ranges. A very small amount (represented by 40 potsherds from a large quarry pit 4004) were dated specifically to the mid Anglo-Saxon period (c. 975 – c. 1025) but, analysed as a whole, the great majority of the pits dated to the Late Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman period (c. 1050 – c. 1150), the evidence overall pointing to increasing clay extraction throughout those periods. That practice terminated, or at least was drastically reducing in scale, in about 1150.

12.1.3 The fourth period, which either followed on directly from the third or, less likely, slightly overlapped with it, was represented by a complex, multi-phase sub-rectangular ditch system extending across the whole site but concentrated for the most part in its western and northern parts nearer the stream, known as Ridham Fleet. Again based on the evidence of datable potsherd retrieved from the ditch fill, it can be proposed that the ditches indicated that this low-lying, streamside site was systematically drained as part of the inking of what had been marshland, almost certainly for agricultural purposes, during the period c.1150 – c. 1250.

12.2 The Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flintwork (c. 4500 – c. 3500 BC)

12.2.1 Evidence for the first major period of anthropic activity consisted of a relatively large corpus of flintwork ascribed this broad Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date-range. This flintwork was recovered almost exclusively from later Neolithic features and deposits (and was therefore of re-deposited or residual status), and its mere presence in significant quantities is therefore the most important interpretive factor relating to it. As described in more detail in the specialist lithic report below, the corpus consisted of twenty-one microburins or microburin-type tools, six microliths, two

tranchet flaked flint axes, a tranchet-like flake and large numbers of scrapers, blades, bladelets and blade-like flakes.

12.2.2 The material overall attested to the general attractiveness of this flat, low-lying stream-side site for settlement and exploitation during the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, perhaps c. 4500 – c. 3500 BC, when it was probably a resource-rich, slightly undulating and lightly wooded marshland. As discussed below, the evidence of the third-period archaeological remains indicates that the site was eventually drained in the late-twelfth and early-thirteenth centuries before being turned over to agricultural use. Subsequent ploughshare erosion, particularly during and following the Agrarian Revolution acted to truncate and level the site off, to the degree that the Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic land surface can be considered to have been obliterated.

12.3 The Neolithic ring ditch (c. 2800 – c. 2300 BC)

12.3.1 The second major period of anthropic activity was related to a ring ditch (Context Recording Number 3840) with an approximately 0.47m-thick, 0.9m-wide mid grey-brown clay-silt fill (CRN 3839). Two potsherds recovered from the base of the ring-ditch were attributed a date-range of c. 2800 – c. 2300 BC, this providing tenuous but the only possibly contemporaneous dating evidence for the construction and first use of the structure, which was almost certainly a ritual burial site (see below) .

12.3.2 The ring ditch was initially investigated in seven recorded slots (Slots A-G, see above) before total excavation. A total of twenty-four worked flints, many identified as of Late Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic manufacture as discussed above, others being of broad Neolithic date, were recovered from the upper part of the ditch fill. However, the upper surface of the fill produced sixteen potsherds of Mid-to-Late Bronze Age date (c. 1550 – c. 1150 BC) and the surface enclosed by the ring ditch, recorded as CRN 3910, produced a small collection of flint flakes ‘of decent quality, generally small and unlikely to post-date the Early Bronze Age’. This evidence provided a relatively reliable *terminus ante quem* for the ring ditch and its associated features as discussed below.

12.3.3 The ring ditch contained two large oval pits (CRNs 3855 & 3912=3920), the respective grey-tinged orange-brown clay silt fills (3854 and 3911=3919) produced, respectively, two pieces of flintwork of probable Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic manufacture, and nineteen worked flints, again of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic manufacture. Although no human remains were present in Pit 3855 (a common occurrence in the acidic conditions of the brickearth-like clay of the area’s surface geology), it was almost certainly a grave. If so, its oval shape in plan (1.58m east-west, 1.4m north-south and 0.42m deep) suggested it had accommodated a crouched burial of typical Beaker type.

12.3.4 Pit 3912, which was also oval in plan (2.7m east-west, 1.7m north-south and 0.44m deep) was similarly interpreted, although again no human remains were present. However, the presence of substantial quantities of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flintwork in the two pits' fills indicated that the detritus of earlier human occupation was present, presumably in some quantity, during the time of their excavation and backfilling.

12.4 Possible prehistoric features located adjacent to the ring ditch (CRNs 3865, 3914, 3916, 3918 & 4022)

12.4.1 This small feature group lay immediately south of the ring ditch, three (CRNs 3914, 3916, and 3918, Plans 1, 7/70, 3/42, 3/45; Sections 7/71, 3/49, 3/50) being post-holes or pits varying in circumference from 0.32m to 0.17m and in depth from 0.11m to 0.22m. Their respective and near identical orang-grey clay-silt fills (CRNs 3913, 3915 & 3917) contained no cultural materials and their identification with the ring ditch was based solely on proximity. The clay-silt fill (CRN 4019) of a nearby elongated oval pit (CRN 4020, Plan 1, 6/69, Section 6/68) measuring 1.32m north-south by 0.32m east-west and 0.32m deep also produced no cultural material, and the identical clay-silt fill (CRN 3864) of a larger oval pit (CRN 3865, Plan 1, 2/24, Section 3/23), which measured 1.6m east-west by 1.72m north-south, depth 60mm, was similarly archaeologically sterile.

12.5 Possible Neolithic ditch (CRN 3867=4024)

12.5.1 The dull orange-grey clay-silt fill (3866=4023) of this ditch excavated in Slot C produced many scorched flint fragments and twelve pieces of worked flintwork, including a small flake with a river-gravel patina re-used as a hollow scraper. The group was interpreted as re-deposited material of broadly Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic, with the degree of re-deposition equating with that evident in the ring ditch and the possible graves within it. On this basis, and because the ditch terminated some 4.65m east of the ring ditch, seemingly 'respecting' it, both ditch 3866=4023 and ring ditch 3840 were considered to be contemporaneous.

12.6 The later Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman clay-extraction pits (c. 800 – c. 1150)

12.6.1 The majority of the ceramic material and archaeological features investigated in Area 6 were of this date, with most of the features being part of a multi-phase sub-rectangular, north-west/south-east ditch system that was also exposed in the adjacent area to the east (Plan 1). However, also exposed, particularly in the south and southeast part of Area 5, were many small and predominantly circular and oval pits, and, on the southern margin of the site, two close-set larger oval, quarry-like pits, the largest with a maximum width of 6.24m and a maximum depth of 1.24m. The pits were interpreted as the result of clay extraction, with the smaller and shallower ones usually being associated later Anglo-Saxon activity, while the large quarry-like pit, pointing to more systematic and probably larger-scale clay extraction during the Anglo-Norman period up to c. 1150. These remains in total comprised the evidence for the third period of occupation/settlement activity.

12.7 Methodology

- 12.7.1 The analytical method adopted for the later Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman archaeological remains is as follows. Firstly it was noted that the datable pottery was originally discarded into the pits, quarries and ditches when, in the former case, the particular pit or quarry was no longer used for clay extraction, and in the latter case, when the ditches were in the process of filling up, eventually to fall out of use.
- 12.7.2 Assuming a time-lag of probable short duration it was nonetheless proposed that an approximate but reliable measure of the intensity of period-specific occupation activity on the site could be gauged by quantifying the datable potsherd contents within individual archaeological contexts (defined as identifiably distinct and separate archaeological deposits, layers, feature fills and interfaces between layers and deposits). The principle underlying this process is based on the easily breakable and readily replaceable nature of pottery vessels, which, it is proposed, results in rates of potsherd discard/accumulation that are broadly commensurate with the intensity and/or duration of the associated occupation or settlement activity. Once dated using this method, the contexts themselves can be quantified in terms of their periodicity, but only on the basis that they can be securely dated. The latter proviso requires that the context must contain sufficient ceramic material with a particular date-range for its presence as the result of intrusion, residuality or any other form of contamination to be discounted.
- 12.7.3 Using the above-described method, the following results were obtained. Of the total of 709 potsherds collected during the Area 6 investigation, five were be treated as residual in their respective contexts as they were fragments of, variously, Early Neolithic and Late Iron Age/Roman-period wares within contexts containing significantly larger amounts of Anglo-Saxon and/or Anglo-Norman wares. A further ten sherds were associated with later features, for example five sherds with a date-range of c. 1225 – c. 1350 were retrieved from a horizontal deposit (CRN 3836) interpreted as a surviving *paleosol* (a surviving ancient soil). Others were intrusive, as in the case of a single sherd with a date-range of c. 1600 – c. 1675 recovered from the fill (3860) of a hollow way partly exposed on the southern margin of the area. The remaining 694 sherds were identified as follows: 40 sherds of later Anglo-Saxon material with a date-range of c. 950 – c. 1050, 137 sherds of early Anglo-Norman material with a date-range of c. 1050 – c. 1150 and 517 sherds of later Anglo-Norman material with a date-range of c. 1150 – c. 1225.
- 12.7.4 Expressed as percentages of the ceramic material excluding the residual and intrusive material and the material associated with later features, the above quantification relative to date-range gives us the following: Anglo-Saxon material, 6%, early Anglo-Norman, 20%, later Anglo-Norman, 74.5%. If the five sherds with a date-range of c. 1225 – c. 1350 recovered from the ancient soil are included,

they comprise less than one per cent. These changes, taking place over about 275 years, point to, it is reasonable to argue, an exponential increase in activity from c.950 – c.1225, followed by a seemingly sudden near abandonment of the area.

12.8 Pit 3903

12.8.1 The earliest Anglo-Saxon pottery found on the site was a single sherd ascribed a date-range of AD 775/800 – 800/850 recovered from a large circular pit (CRN 3903). The pit was interpreted as a clay extraction pit re-used for a limited period for the disposal of domestic rubbish, as attested to by the common occurrence of animal bone, oyster, mussel shells and potsherd recovered from the tertiary fill (CRN 4039). The Anglo-Saxon sherd lay within this intermediate 0.13m-thick tertiary dark brown dump deposit, along with inclusions as described above and with frequent charcoal flecks and granules. The potsherd, which provides the approximate date-range in which the dumping into the pit took place, is described by the ceramic analyst as ‘near-fresh and almost certainly from an undisturbed contemporary context’.

12.8.2 The basal fill of the pit consisted of 0.38m-thick mid orange-brown clay silt (CRN 4040), interpreted as a colluvial in-wash following the cessation of clay extraction and the secondary fill (CRN 4041, a 70mm-thick light brown fine silt) was similarly interpreted. The deposit (CRN 3902) overlying the tertiary dump deposit of domestic refuse discussed above consisted of mid grey, slightly orange-tinged clay silt interpreted as a colluvial accumulation within what remained of the pit.

12.8.3 The significance of this pit, albeit based only on the presence of a single potsherd, is that it suggests that clay extraction, along with nearby settlement activity, originated on a small scale in the ninth century. However, the evidence presented below indicates that this practice intensified, probably progressively, throughout the later tenth and eleventh century.

12.9 Vertical-sided rectangular pit 4010

12.9.1 Of particular interest and unlike any of the other pits was a 0.61m-deep, 1.43m-wide and 1.93m-long flat-bottomed rectangular pit, the strictly rectilinear form of which suggested it had been cut with too much care to be a clay-extraction pit. Indeed, such a form suggests that it may originally been lined, possibly to have been used as a storage pit or perhaps even a cistern, as suggested by its primary fill as discussed below.

12.9.2 The pit contained five fills, a horizontally deposited, 70mm-thick basal and primary layer of light brown-green fine silt (CRN 4100) which was of probable colluvial origin but contained occasional charcoal and oyster shell inclusions. This underlay a colluvial deposit of mid-orange-brown clay-silt (CRN 4099) with occasional inclusion of oyster shell and scorched flint and daub fragments. This deposit had accumulated mostly against the pit sides, where it was 0.36m thick, thinning to about

a centimetre in the centre of the pit. Similarly accumulated was an overlying deposit of light grey-brown clay-silt (CRN 4092) with oyster and granular scorched daub inclusions, this sealed by a 0.22m-thick deposit of domestic detritus (CRN 4097) in the form of scorched daub fragments, large amounts of charcoal and occasional oyster shells contained in slightly laminated dark brown clay-silt. The overlying and uppermost fill of mid grey-brown clay-silt (CRN 4009) also contained much discarded domestic material in the form of charcoal, scorched daub and oyster shell and produced 66 potsherds, nineteen of which had a broader date-range of c. 900 – c. 1075, the remainder with a more specific date-range of c. 1025 – c. 1075.

- 12.9.3 Although the original function of this anomalous feature can only be speculated about, its use clearly occurred during the later Anglo-Saxon period and had fallen out of use, to be used only for the disposal of domestic rubbish by the Late Anglo-Saxon/very early Anglo-Norman period. A flat-based post-hole (CRN 3073) with a diameter of 0.3m and depth of 0.17m and a dark brown-black very charcoal rich clay-silt fill (CRN 3072) lay immediately next this pit to the northwest and may have related to its original function.

12.10 Clay quarry pit 4004

- 12.10.1 This 0.48m-deep, 3.68m long and 2.12m wide oval pit lay immediately adjacent to and north-west of a much larger, deeper and probably later quarry pit (CRN 4006). It represented two phases of clay extraction, as an earlier phase, after which the layer of 0.2m-thick light dull orange-brown clay-silt colluvium (CRN 4102) that then accumulated within the first pit was cut by a later pit (CRN 4113), cut to a depth of 0.48m, a length of 2.3m and a width of 1.12m and containing two fills (CRNs 4103 and 4003). The primary fill (CRN 4103) consisted of 0.3-thick mid grey-brown clay containing frequent chalk and burnt daub flecks and fragments, occasional oyster shells and frequent charcoal specks and granules, all attesting to the use of the abandoned quarry pit for the disposal of domestic. This deposit produced no potsherds but the overlying layer (CRN 4003), a 0.18m-thick band of dark grey-brown clay silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and frequent inclusions of oyster shell, burnt daub and potsherds. Again interpreted as domestic detritus discarded into an abandoned, second-phase quarry pit were the forty potsherds recovered from CRN 4003 (the feature's uppermost deposit), many knife-trimmed and all with a date-range of c. 975 – c. 1025. The pottery dating suggests an early tenth-century date for the use of the second-phase pit for clay extraction, slightly earlier for the first-phase pit, with use for rubbish disposal extending into the late eleventh and early twelfth century.

12.11 Large clay quarry pit 4006

- 12.11.1 This pit, which almost certainly originated as a clay quarry, was 1.24m deep, measured 5.84m north-west/south-east, 6.42m south-east/north-west, and contained 28 discernible fills (see sections as

above). A feature of this size and, more particularly, depth, is of great interest, as the datable detritus disposed within it acts as a rough chronometer recording, in the form of the datable cultural material within it, approximate levels of occupation/settlement activity taking place in its near proximity over a relatively long period.

- 12.11.2 It may have been in use as a quarry at the same time as Pit 4004, which was immediately adjacent to it, some 0.1m to the northwest, and appeared to have been avoided when Pit 4006 was excavated or *vice versa*. However, forty potsherds with a date-range of c. 975 – c. 1000 recovered from pit 4004 were earlier in date than eight examples recovered from a primary and basal deposit (CRN 4096) in the larger quarry pit, which supplied a date-range of c. 1050 – c. 1150, this relatively broad date-range indicating the approximate period when the larger quarry was abandoned as a source of clay and became a convenient dumping place for domestic detritus in the form of broken crockery, animal bone and seashells, these being materials most resistant to decomposition.
- 12.11.3 Fifteen of the twenty-seven remaining and overlying deposits within the large quarry pit produced a total of 432 potsherds with a date-range of c. 1150 – c. 1225 but, in subtle contrast to the sherds retrieved from the above-discussed primary deposit was the date-range of c. 1175 – c. 1225 for the 79 sherds retrieved from the quarry's uppermost fill (CRN 4005). The evidence overall suggests that the quarry was used for clay extraction during the Late Anglo-Saxon and Early Anglo-Norman period, this ceasing *circa* 1100, when domestic dumping commenced, and continued for the next hundred years or so until the early thirteenth century. On this basis it can be deduced that the disused quarry, and indeed the other clay-extraction pits discussed below, lay in close proximity to a Late Anglo-Saxon and Early Anglo-Norman settlement, this perhaps being centred on what is now the nearby Coleshall Farm, some 50m to the northwest. In any event, the apparent hiatus in Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman occupation and settlement activity in Iwade can now be disregarded. Such a hiatus was noted by Barry Bishop and Mark Bagwell in *Iwade: Occupation of a North Kent Village from the Mesolithic to the Medieval Period* (PCA Monograph 3, 2005, 104), where it was observed that the earliest evidence for medieval activity dated to the late twelfth-century inning of the marshes. However, activity of this type and date-range is broadly consistent with the construction of the elaborate ditch system exposed on the present site as discussed below.
- 12.11.4 The period-specific pottery and context comparative analysis described above provided results of particular significance in regards to the many other, mostly circular pits exposed predominantly in the south and south-eastern a part of the area. A total of twenty-eight circular, sub-circular, oval or rectangular pits were exposed in that area, varying in approximate diameter (excluding the rectangular examples) and depth (respectively) from 1.87m and 0.96m (CRN 3883) to 0.31m and 60mm (CRN 4043). Some of the pits were relatively small and were almost certainly post holes or

post pits, such as CRNs (3893, 3059 and 4073). As the latter lay next to a large rectangular pit (CRN 4010), and as post-hole 3059 also lay next to a large pit (CRN 3883) it was surmised that they originally accommodated posts that were related in some way with the extraction of clay, possibly as supports for hoists.

12.11.5 Excluding the smaller examples, it is proposed with some confidence that the great majority of these pits were the result of clay extraction, simply because, as a good example of circumstantial evidence, no other interpretation was plausible. Only ten of the twenty-eight postulated clay-extraction pits contained ceramic material, and, excluding the previously discussed single sherd with a date-range of AD 775/800 – 800/850 recovered from pit 3903 and three sherds with a date-range of c. 1000 – c.1200 recovered from pit 3891, all the material dated specifically to c. 1050 – c. 1150 (a total of 116 potsherds). This, as is discussed in more detail below, contrasts with the ceramic contents of the complex ditch system lying mostly to the north and west, where ceramic material dating to the period c. 1150 – c. 1225 predominated, albeit accompanied by lesser amounts of probably residual and/or re-deposited earlier material. Of the eighty-nine sherds recovered here, only nineteen were ascribed the earlier date-range of c. 1050 – c. 1150. In short, excluding the potsherds recovered from the backfills of the 1.2m deep quarry pit (CRN 4006) discussed above, all the potsherds with a date-range of c. 1150 – c. 1150 or earlier derived from pits. In contrast, all the potsherds with a date-range of c. 1150 – c. 1225 derived from ditch fills.

12.12 The later Anglo-Norman ditch system (c.1150 – c. 1250)

12.12.1 Using the evidence presented above it can be concluded that a marked change in land use took place between the Late Anglo-Saxon and Early Anglo-Norman period, when the area appears to have been used in the main for clay extraction, and from mid-twelfth to the early-thirteenth century, when a sustained attempt was made to drain the area, effectively turning a previously marshy area. The common occurrence of animal bone from most of the main ditch fills suggests in the ditch fills points to the use of the drained area for grazing.

12.12.2 The first phase of ditches (as far as could realistically be ascertained given the interconnected, often re-cut and episodically extended nature of the overall ditch arrangement) consisted of an approximately east-west aligned linear feature (CRN 3927=3922) that was joined to the east by another ditch (CRN 3931), this in turn joined by yet another (CRN 4106). To the west, the main ditch (CRN 3927) turned to the south-west, where it was recorded as CRN 3847. The mid orange-brown colluvial fill of Ditch 3927 (CRN 3926) produced four potsherds with a date-range of c. 950 – c. 1150). Two intervening anomalous protrusions, recorded as CRNs 3869, 3925 and 3849, none of which produced potsherds, were interpreted as the truncated remains of other shallow, subsidiary

ditches. Their presence suggested that the ditch system had been severely truncated, probably by modern mechanical ploughing.

12.12.3 The second phase of ditches (again as far as could realistically be ascertained) consisted in part of Ditch 4029, which extended north-westward, where it was recorded as CRN 3933 before joining discontinuous Ditch 3849 (see above), which joined it at a right angle. After that point Ditch 4029/3933 was recorded as CRN 3844.

12.12.4 The complexity of the ditch system is illustrated by the parallel relationship of ditch fragment 3839 with Ditch 3847, which lay about 1m to the northwest and formed part of an elongated rectilinear arrangement with Ditch 3923/3927. However, Ditch 3847, the colluvial fill of which (CRN 3846) produced no potsherds, was cut by Ditch 3844, the arrangement as a whole pointing to a phase of extension and renewal of an existing ditch system.

12.12.5 The remaining ditch fills that produced datable potsherds were CRNs 3852 (in ditch slots 3853A & B), 3856 (in ditch slots 3857A, B & C, parts of re-cut of Ditch 3858), 3858 (in ditch slot 3859A), 3862 (probably the same as ditch 3856 and in ditch slot 3863A=?=3857), 3880 from ditch slots 3881A, B & C and 3928 in ditch slot 3929A. These fills produced six, thirty-four, six, six, twenty-three, four and ten potsherds respectively, all ascribed a date-range of c.1150 – c.1225, which date-range can be assumed to cover the first digging of the ditches and their seemingly gradual neglect and eventual demise, after which it is likely that the area returned to something like its original marshy state.

12.12.6 The area probably remained in that state for five-hundred years or so, when a new, rather less complex system of ditches was established, as indicated by the presence of two parallel, ditches 3834 and 3871, the former investigated in three exploratory slots, the latter in one. Both were of probable late eighteenth or nineteenth -century origin, as indicated, for example, by the 0.25m deep, 1.05m-wide ditch's dark humic clay-silt fill of Ditch 3871, which produced potsherds with a broad date-range of c. 1775 – c. 1825.

12.13 Summary of results

12.13.1 The oldest archaeological feature investigated was a Late Neolithic ring ditch (Context 3840), the greater part of which was exposed on the western margin of the site. The dating was based on pottery retrieved from the ditch fill, which was identified as Late Neolithic Grooved Ware with a date-range c. 2800 - c. 2300 BC, with relatively large quantities of flint debitage and worked artefacts, also of Later Neolithic type, supporting this identification and the approximate date-range ascribed to the ring ditch. This ditch had almost certainly surrounded a burial mound, now destroyed following many centuries of ploughing, with two large oval pits containing flint debitage

and worked flints identified as probable graves within the barrow. However, no skeletal material was present within them, probably having been dissolved chemically in the low-value PH (acidic) conditions that prevail surface geology of the site. The barrow was part of a group, of which two other examples were investigated during a previous phase of investigation. One, almost exactly the same size as the one exposed during the present work (diameter 9.8m), lay approximately 43m to the north and the other (diameter 29m), double-ditched as a result of modification during the Early Bronze Age lay some 46m to the northeast.

12.13.2 The Area 6/3 archaeological work also uncovered remains in the continuous and discontinuous ditches comprising part of a Late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval ditch system. The dense, complex structure and multiphase nature of the ditch system was almost certainly the result of persistent attempts to drain this low-lying, naturally ill-drained, clay-dominated stream-side area over a period of some four-hundred years. Also exposed were many pits, post holes and a large, deeply cut pit, interpreted as a quarry, all attesting to occupation and, probably, peripheral settlement activity associated with a nearby farmstead. The remains in the main were consistent in type, date-range and function (either postulated or certain) with those exposed to the east, northeast and northwest.

13 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN AND RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 Archaeological excavations undertaken at Iwade have recorded evidence for agrarian, industrial, domestic and funerary settlement dating to the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods. Specialist assessment undertaken on the finds assemblages has identified further work required to bring the project to completion. All specialist recommendations are covered within Volume 2 of this Assessment (SWAT Archaeology 2018b) and incorporated into recommendations for further analysis made below.

13.2 Stratigraphic

13.2.1 The provisional phasing will be checked and refined at the analysis stage. It is anticipated that many of the context groups of ambiguous date (marked and noted as possible in the text and figures) will be reconsidered. Hopefully, through spatial analysis and by re-examining the dateable finds some of the stratigraphic relationships can be resolved. For example, it should be possible to clarify the sequence of development for the various phases of the site.

13.2.2 Further analysis should allow for the interpretation of the various elements of the prehistoric and medieval settlements, into areas of domestic activity, funerary monuments/activity, enclosures for livestock and boundaries.

13.3 Statement of Potential

Prehistoric

13.3.1 The prehistoric period is a topic of regional research. The evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity consists of ditches, enclosures, ring ditches, barrows, trackways, barrows and a possible Henge, along with associated pits, post holes and several cremation deposits. Pottery recovered from these features suggests activity spanning the Neolithic to Bronze Age. Further analysis of the pottery may confirm the date of these features.

13.3.2 The cremation deposits are of regional significance, although it will be important to confirm their age by radiocarbon dating. The lack of urns could suggest a late Bronze Age or Iron Age date and the possibility that these cremation deposits are contemporary with the Iron Age enclosure to the north is of regional importance as little is known of burial practices at this time.

13.3.3 The barrows and ring ditches provide evidence for possible ritual/funerary practices that are of regional importance. Examination of the remains (pottery, charred bone, pyre debris) will contribute to our understanding of the cremation ritual and funerary process. The spatial relationship between barrows and ditched settlement is one that has been noted elsewhere in Kent

and in southern England (Yates 2007). The alignment of ditches and settlement features on earlier barrows appears to have been a deliberate action perhaps associated with a claim of land ownership.

13.3.4 Ditch features, fieldsystems, enclosures and trackways were observed to extend within the excavation areas (and beyond) and form part of larger scale prehistoric activity in the area.

13.3.5 Evidence for the Neolithic and Bronze Age is of regional and possibly national interest.

13.3.6 The evidence of Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British activity consists mostly of enclosure ditches with associated discrete features. The pottery assemblage spans most of the Late Iron Age to Romano-British period. At least three phases of construction were identified within the Iron Age landscape in the eastern region of the site with later enclosure ditches respecting this enclosure suggesting the later survived within the landscape. Evidence for the Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British is of regional interest.

Romano-British

13.3.7 Limited evidence of Romano-British activity was recorded comprising ditches and pits. Further analysis of the finds assemblages from these features may suggest a relationship with the earlier Late Iron Age/Romano-British activity on Site.

Saxon and Medieval

13.3.8 The evidence for Saxon and medieval activity comprised agrarian settlement, animal husbandry, quarrying, industry and localised domestic settlement. Further examination of the stratigraphic relationships between some of the features and the associated finds assemblages, may clarify more precisely the development of Saxon and medieval development of the site. The unphased features will be reviewed in an attempt to assign them to a broad period.

Overview

13.3.9 Research will be undertaken to better understand the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval activity on site, with particular emphasis on possible associations with the adjacent sites. Results from additional research will be placed within the local and regional context.

13.4 Significance of the Data

13.4.1 The Site is of local and regional significance. It provides evidence of a type of site within the prehistoric, possibly Neolithic or Bronze Age period which may have been of ritual importance.

13.4.2 The Site provides evidence of one type of site within the Late Iron Age settlement system in this part of Kent, namely a rural site with some evidence of animal husbandry and industry. It provides a useful contrast to the nucleated settlement site at Iwade further to the east. The Site also contributes in a broad way to an understanding of the impact of the Roman occupation. The Site may contribute information relevant to the understanding of the managing of livestock within a wider region of occupation. On a national scale the later prehistoric results must be judged to be of low significance. Similar Iron Age rural settlement sites are well recorded in the North Kent area.

13.4.3 The site may be of wider significance if the Neolithic/Bronze Age features can be shown to be of a ritual nature and if it is shown to be considerably different to other sites of the same date in this region of Kent.

13.5 Original Research Aims and Objectives (ORAO's)

13.5.1 There were several specific questions raised within the Specification (SWAT Archaeology 2012). ORAO's are set out in Section 3. This section briefly comments on the degree to which the recovered data has the potential to address these aims.

- *ORAO 1* - Is there any further evidence of prehistoric farming and settlement in the development area? How does the activity present relate to the contemporary sites to the north?

Response – The results of the fieldwork are set out in Sections 5-12. The potential and significance of the data are set out in above.

- *ORAO 2* - How has the topography and geology and hydrology of the site affected and influenced past activity?

Response – The results of the excavation do not suggest that the topography and geology and hydrology of the site affected and influenced past activity.

- *ORAO 3* - How can the medieval droveway and contemporary features improve our understanding of Iwade and land use in the area during the period? Can an earlier route to Sheppey be identified?

Response - The continuation of the droveway has been investigated and recorded.

- *ORAO 4* - Does the site indicate intensive land use at any period and can it improve our understanding of the human exploitation of the Iwade peninsula?

Response - The excavation and assessment have determined that the main phase of activity on Site spans the Prehistoric, Iron Age and Medieval periods. Activity appears to be generally rural, although some industrial and ritual activity is suggested.

- *ORAO 5* - Can early prehistoric cultural material be related to discrete areas of activity, periods or practices?

Response - The Site appears to be a typical rural Bronze Age, Iron Age and medieval settlement with particular focus on agrarian and domestic activity spanning periods. Evidence of continual yearlong occupation appears present as recorded in the adjacent PCA site. Potential ritual activity relating to the Prehistoric has been identified as has limited evidence of possible occupation during the Prehistoric period.

13.6 Updated Project Design - Revised Research Aims and Objectives for Further Analysis (RRAO's)

13.6.1 In light of the potential of the results of the fieldwork to answer not only the original research aims and objectives but other questions raised during the excavation, this section provides revised research aims and objectives, and details of the further analyses recommended to achieve them.

13.6.2 The Updated project design will therefore aim to;

- To determine the presence or otherwise of buried remains of archaeological interest within the development area. To investigate the traces of prehistoric activity and reliably date such remains.
- To establish a date for the cremation-related deposits and relate them to those of similar character revealed during excavation of Area B. To understand any link between the human cremated remains and those containing burnt animal bone.
- To investigate the function of the prehistoric features and relate them to any ritual practices (in particular the identification of ring ditches, a possible Henge and any associated remains).
- To investigate the transition from the Late Prehistoric to the Early Iron Age and to draw comparisons with other similar sites within the region.
- To further add to the understanding of settlement distribution and land division in the Iron Age in comparison to sites of similar age within the north Kent area.

- To characterise the type of fieldsystems and enclosures and to characterise the pottery assemblage with other regional assemblages.
- To investigate the extent of industrial activity hinted at during the excavation of Area A.
- To investigate the extent of the Roman activity which appears to be spatially confined to the southern regions of the site suggesting it may define the margin of settlement recorded to the south east of Area A.
- Consider the evidence of decline and abandonment of the site and place this within a broader context of settlement change in the North Kent area.

13.6.3 Further work is proposed for the stratigraphic analysis of the Site; it is felt that the current report has dealt in detail with this element, but it is also recognised that additional analysis may clarify more precisely the development of prehistoric and medieval activity on the site.

13.6.4 Time and resources to produce a final analysis report has been incorporated into the table below.

13.6.5 The final report with aim to place the Site within its local and regional context.

13.7 Method Statements

Stratigraphic

13.7.1 The provisional phasing will be checked and refined at the analysis stage. It is anticipated that many of the context groups of ambiguous date (marked and noted as possible in the text and figures) will be reconsidered. Hopefully, through spatial analysis and by re-examining the dateable finds some of the stratigraphic relationships can be resolved. For example, it should be possible to clarify the sequence of development for the phases of the site.

13.7.2 Further analysis should allow for the interpretation of the various elements of the prehistoric and medieval settlements, into areas of domestic activity, enclosures for livestock, field boundaries, industry and areas of religious significance.

13.7.3 A limit programme of radiocarbon dating may help confirm/enhance the phasing of cremation deposits.

Artefactual

13.7.4 Further analysis is proposed only for the pottery and worked flint. For other material types, information gathered as part of this assessment phase could be utilised in any proposed publication. Recommendations are set out in Volume 2, Section 5.

14 RESOURCES AND PUBLICATION

14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 The proposal is to produce a Final Report and to publish the site and the remaining elements of the fieldwork project as a SWAT Archaeology monograph.

14.2 Final Report

14.2.1 The report structure will be thematic and will be based on a series of identified research aims that have been developed during the post-excavation assessment phase (taken from the original research aims-see above). The aims are likely to cover the following key themes:

- Rural settlement: organisation and development
- Living and farming practices: the evidence for everyday activities
- Depositional practices: rubbish and ritual
- Quarry and industry
- Death and funerary practices
- Landscape and the wider context- inter relationship with known urban centres in the prehistoric period.

14.3 Publication

14.3.1 The proposal is to publish the site and the remaining elements of the fieldwork project as a SWAT Archaeology monograph. In addition, and prior to the publication of the monograph, a more condensed summary of the results will be provided to the Kent Archaeological Society of publication in *Archaeologia Cantiana*.

14.3.2 All publication works will be carried out in consultation with KKCHC.

14.4 Personnel

14.4.1 The team consists primarily of self-employed specialist staff. The post-excavation project will be managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson of SWAT Archaeology. The following staff (Table 3) are scheduled to undertake the work as outlined in the task list (Table 4) and the programme.

Name	Position
Dr Paul Wilkinson	Post-Excavation Manager
Simon Holmes	Project Officer
Simon Holmes	Finds Manager
David Britchfield	Reports Manager
KORA	Cremations
Carol White	Animal bone specialist
Paul Hart	Flint specialist
Lisa Gray	Environmental specialist
Mike Allen	Archaeobotany
Nigel MacPherson-Grant	Ceramic Specialist
Simon Holmes	Small Finds
SWAT Archaeology	Photography
Digitise This & Bartek Cichy	Illustrator
SWAT Archaeology	Archiving
Dr Paul Wilkinson	Publication Manager

Table 3 List of Contributing Personnel

14.5 Proposed publication and dissemination

14.5.1 The Full Report outlined above will be published in PDF A format for publication with OASIS.

14.5.2 The significance of the results of the fieldwork – in relation to the evidence for prehistoric and medieval settlement activity warrants detailed and comprehensive publication, describing specific components of the Site, its overall development and its relationship to the known archaeology of the North Kent area and the wider region (as mentioned above).

14.6 Task list

14.6.1 Table 4 lists the stages and tasks, the personnel and scheduled work duration required to achieve the project objectives. Specialist recommendations, which are included in Volume 2, are taken in to consideration in the table below;

Task No.	Description	Days	Staff
Management			
1	Project management	10	SWAT Archaeology
2	Finds management	7	SWAT Archaeology
Analysis and reporting			
3	Phasing and stratigraphy	15	SWAT Archaeology
4	Background research	5	SWAT Archaeology
5	Reporting	15	SWAT Archaeology
Ceramic			

6	Report	31	Specialist
7	Comparative analysis	3	Specialist
8	Pre-drawing restoration	6	Specialist
9	Illustration	47	Specialist
10	Photography	5	Specialist
11	Edit specialist report	3	SWAT Archaeology
Lithics			
11	Preparation of Report	1.5	Specialist
12	Prepare Publication Tables	0.25	Specialist
13	Brief and check illustrations; prepare illustration	0.25	Specialist
14	Illustration	5	Specialist
15	Photography	2	Specialist
16	Edit specialist report	1	SWAT Archaeology
Human Bone (Cremations) – No further work recommended			
17	Collation of Assessment	2	SWAT Archaeology
	C-14 Radiocarbon dating	TBC	Specialist
Animal Bone – No further work recommended			
18	Collation of Assessment	1	SWAT Archaeology
Environmental Assessment and Analysis			
19	Grain/Seed/Nutshell identification and recording	6	Specialist
20	Charcoal Identification in 18 samples (up to 10)	16	Specialist
21	Tabulation	1	Specialist
22	Report writing (just grains/seeds/nutshell)	2	Specialist
23	Report writing (just charcoal)	1	Specialist
24	Report writing (everything)	3	Specialist
25	Edit specialist report	2	SWAT Archaeology
Report			
26	Introduction and background	2	SWAT Archaeology
27	Collation and integration of report	2	SWAT Archaeology
28	Integrate specialist contributions	2	SWAT Archaeology
29	Discussion	3	SWAT Archaeology
30	Illustrations	5	Digitise This
31	Bibliography/footnotes	1	SWAT Archaeology
32	Edit draft report	3	SWAT Archaeology
33	Production	2	SWAT Archaeology
34	Report QA	2	SWAT Archaeology
35	Corrections	2	SWAT Archaeology
Publication			
36	Preparation of text	10	SWAT Archaeology
37	Preparation of illustrations	5	Digitise This
38	Collation and QA		
39	Submission/liaison with journal editor	2	SWAT Archaeology
40	Journal charges	1	SWAT Archaeology
Archive			
41	Archive preparation	3	SWAT Archaeology
42	Archive deposition	1	SWAT Archaeology

Table 4 Task List

15 ARCHIVING ETC

15.1 General

- 15.1.1 The Site archive, which will include; paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

- 15.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records & A4 graphics.

16 REFERENCES

16.1 Bibliography

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SMA 1993. Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Society of Museum Archaeologists

SMA 1995. Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, Society of Museum Archaeologists

SWAT Archaeology 2011, Archaeological Evaluation Report; Land adjacent Coleshall Farm, Sheppey Way/School Lane, Iwade. SWAT

SWAT Archaeology 2012 Specification for an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Investigation of land between School Lane and Sheppey Way in Iwade, Kent

SWAT Archaeology 2018b archaeological Excavations on Land Adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade, Kent (2011-2016): Post Excavation Assessment Volume 2 (Specialist Assessments). SWAT Report Ref.: 31040.02

SWAT Archaeology 2018c archaeological Excavations on Land Adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade, Kent (2011-2016): Post Excavation Assessment Volume 3 (Appendices). SWAT Report Ref.: 31040.03

16.2 Websites

Aerial Videos: <http://www.swatarchaeology.co.uk/news.aspx>
<https://vimeo.com/98986960>
<https://vimeo.com/100207619>



Plate 1 Area 5 Wooden Structure, facing the northwest



Plate 2 Area 5 Wooden Structure, facing southwest



Plate 3 Area 4b Pond [1935], facing northwest



Plate 4 Area 4b Pit for Beaker burial [2140]



Plate 5 Area 4a Pot pit [1874]



Plate 6 Area 4a Pond [1935], facing southeast



Plate 7 Area 4b Henge, Ceremonial Trackway and 2nd Ring Ditch, aerial photograph



Plate 8 Area 4b Ceremonial Trackway and (part of) Early Iron Age truncation

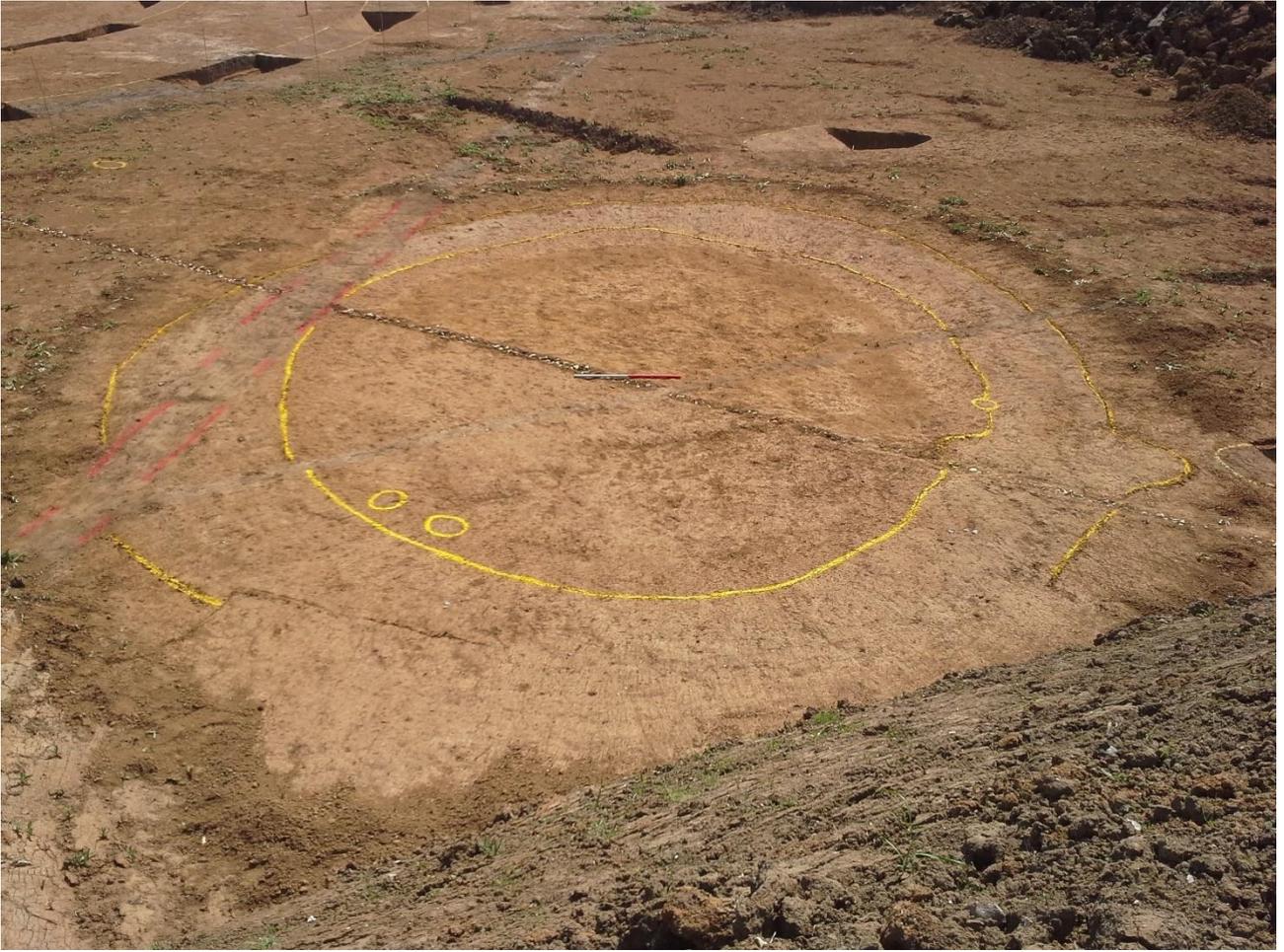


Plate 9 Area 4b 2nd Ring Ditch Monument, facing south

FIGURES

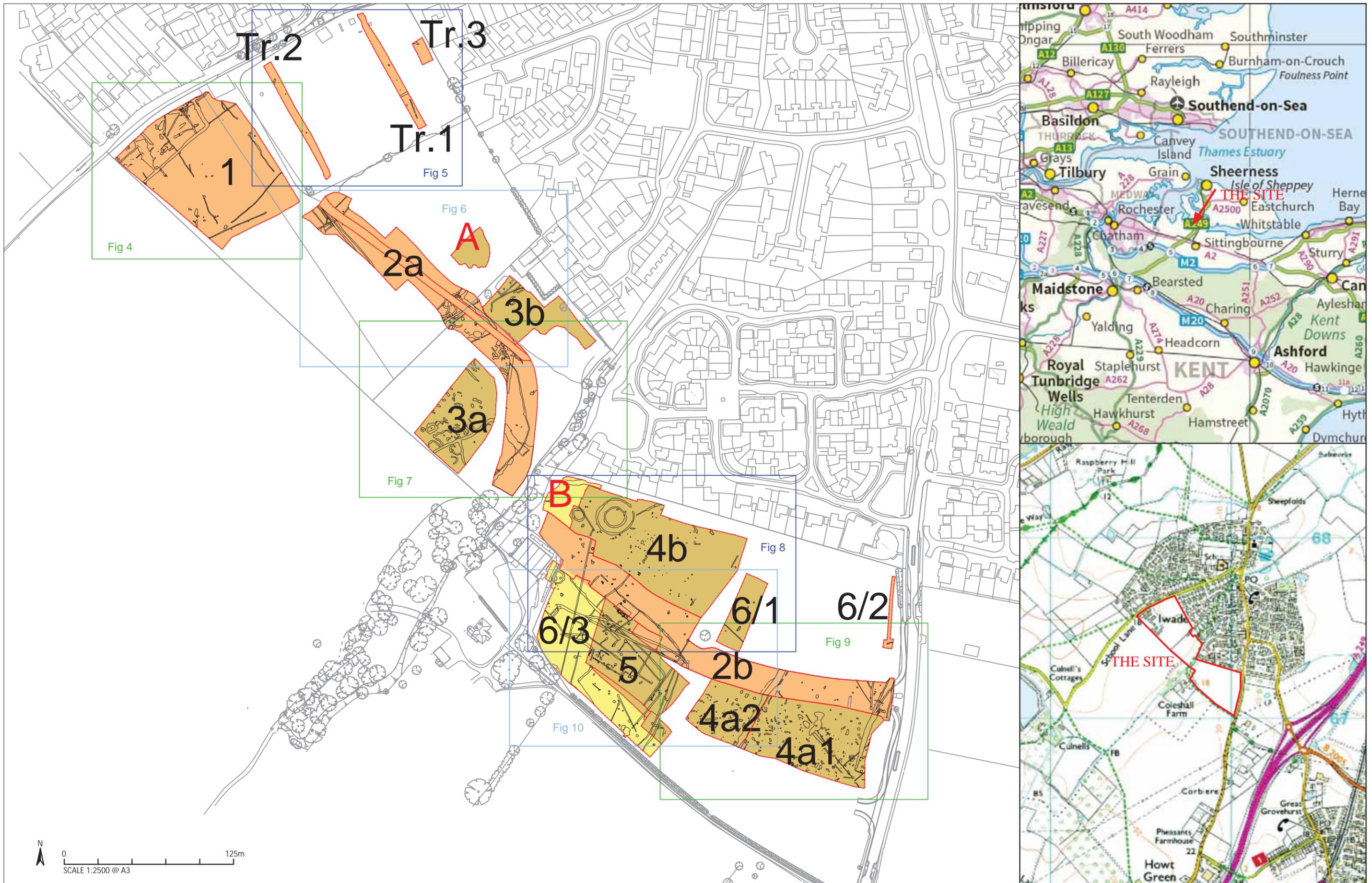


Figure 1: Site and archaeological area location

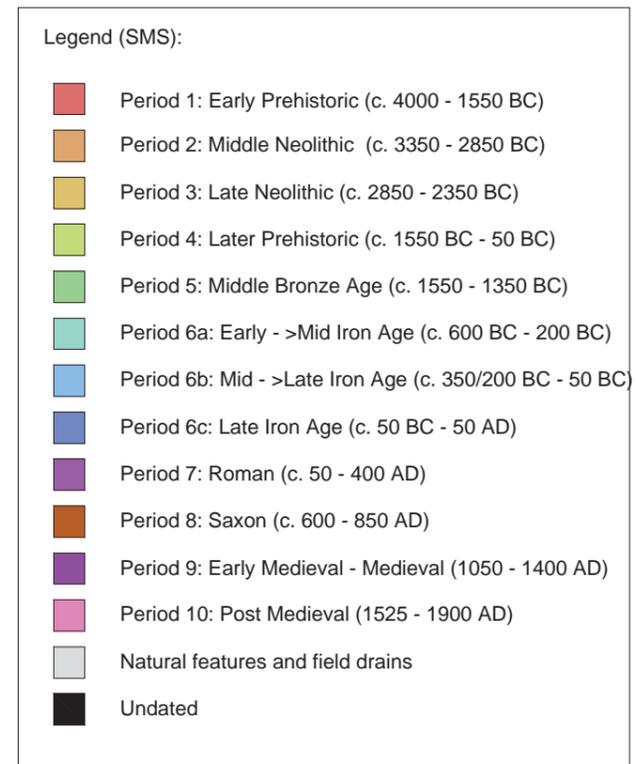
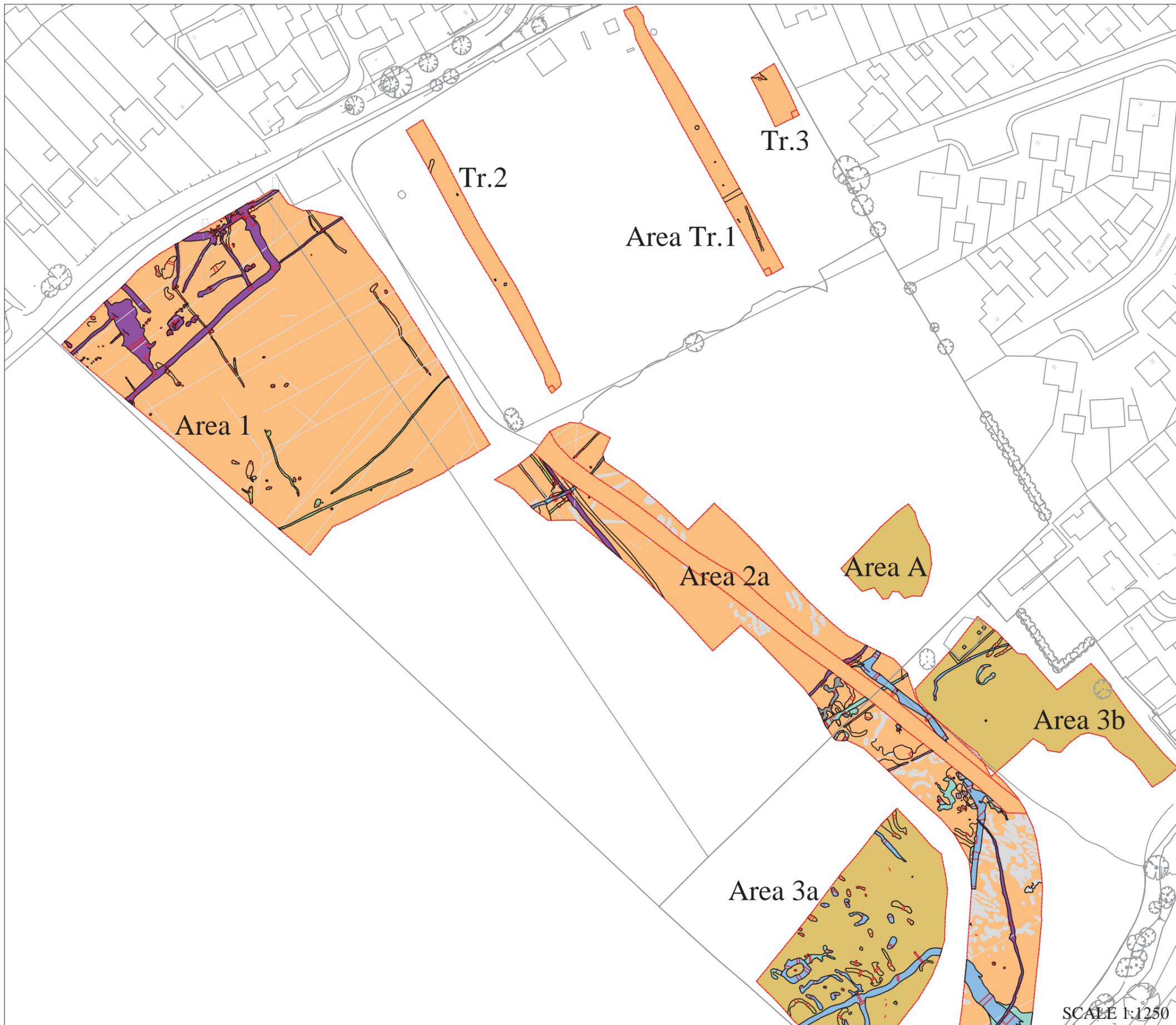
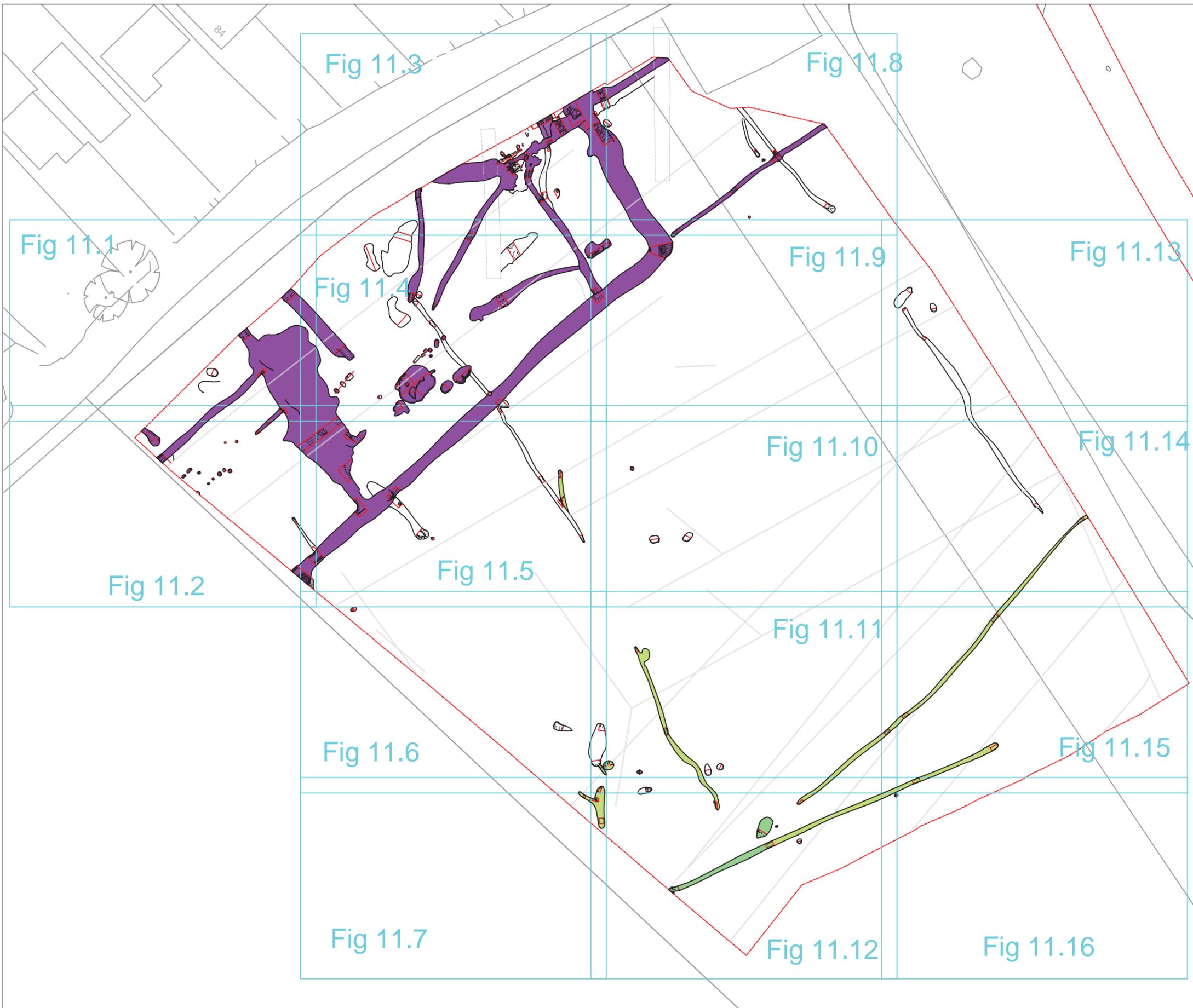


Figure 2: Archaeological area location - western fields



Figure 3: Archaeological area location - eastern fields.

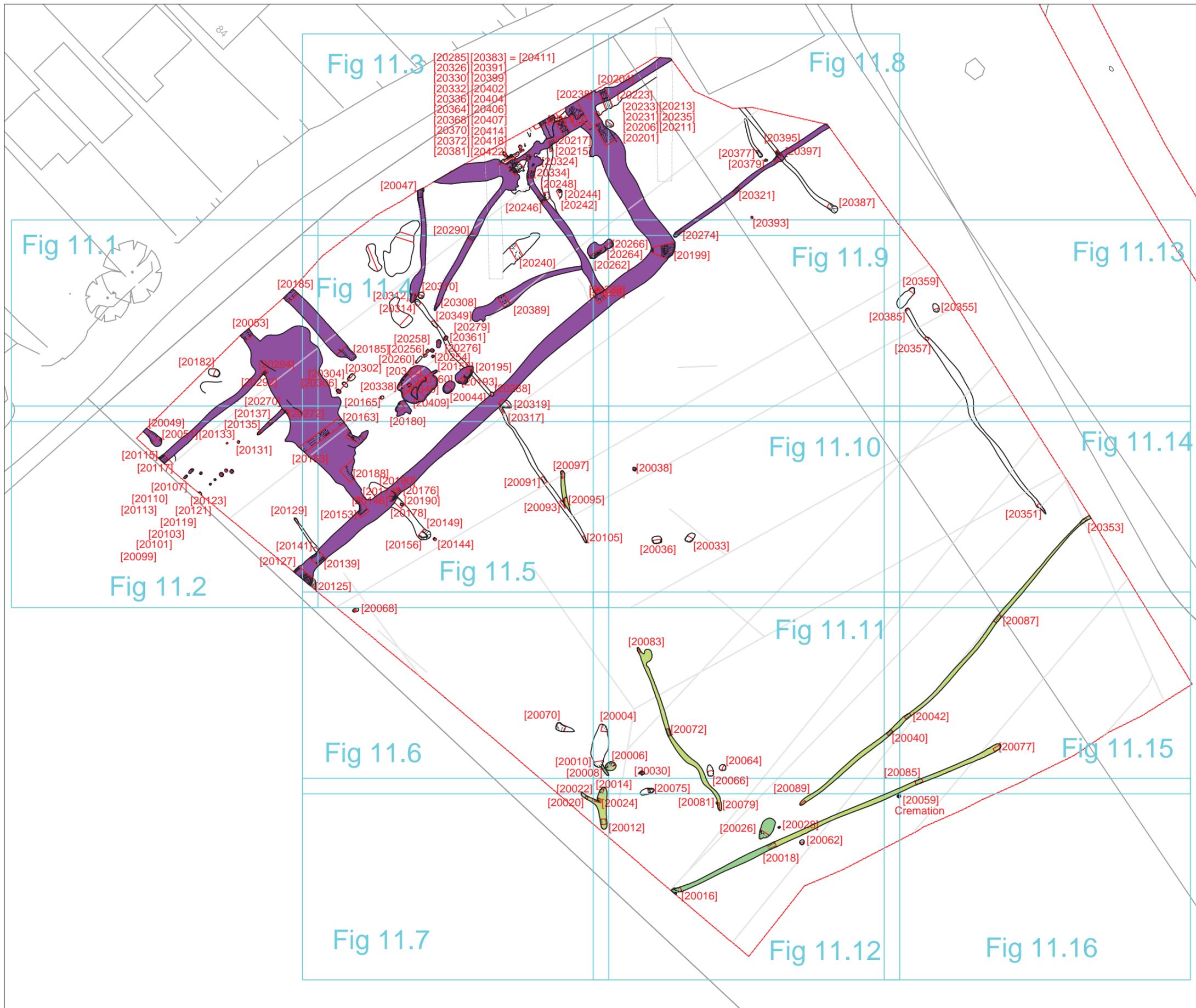


Legend (SMS):

- Period 1: Early Prehistoric (c. 4000 - 1550 BC)
- Period 2: Middle Neolithic (c. 3350 - 2850 BC)
- Period 3: Late Neolithic (c. 2850 - 2350 BC)
- Period 4: Later Prehistoric (c. 1550 BC - 50 BC)
- Period 5: Middle Bronze Age (c. 1550 - 1350 BC)
- Period 6a: Early - >Mid Iron Age (c. 600 BC - 200 BC)
- Period 6b: Mid - >Late Iron Age (c. 350/200 BC - 50 BC)
- Period 6c: Late Iron Age (c. 50 BC - 50 AD)
- Period 7: Roman (c. 50 - 400 AD)
- Period 8: Saxon (c. 600 - 850 AD)
- Period 9: Early Medieval - Medieval (1050 - 1400 AD)
- Period 10: Post Medieval (1525 - 1900 AD)
- Natural features and field drains
- Undated



Figure 4: Area 1

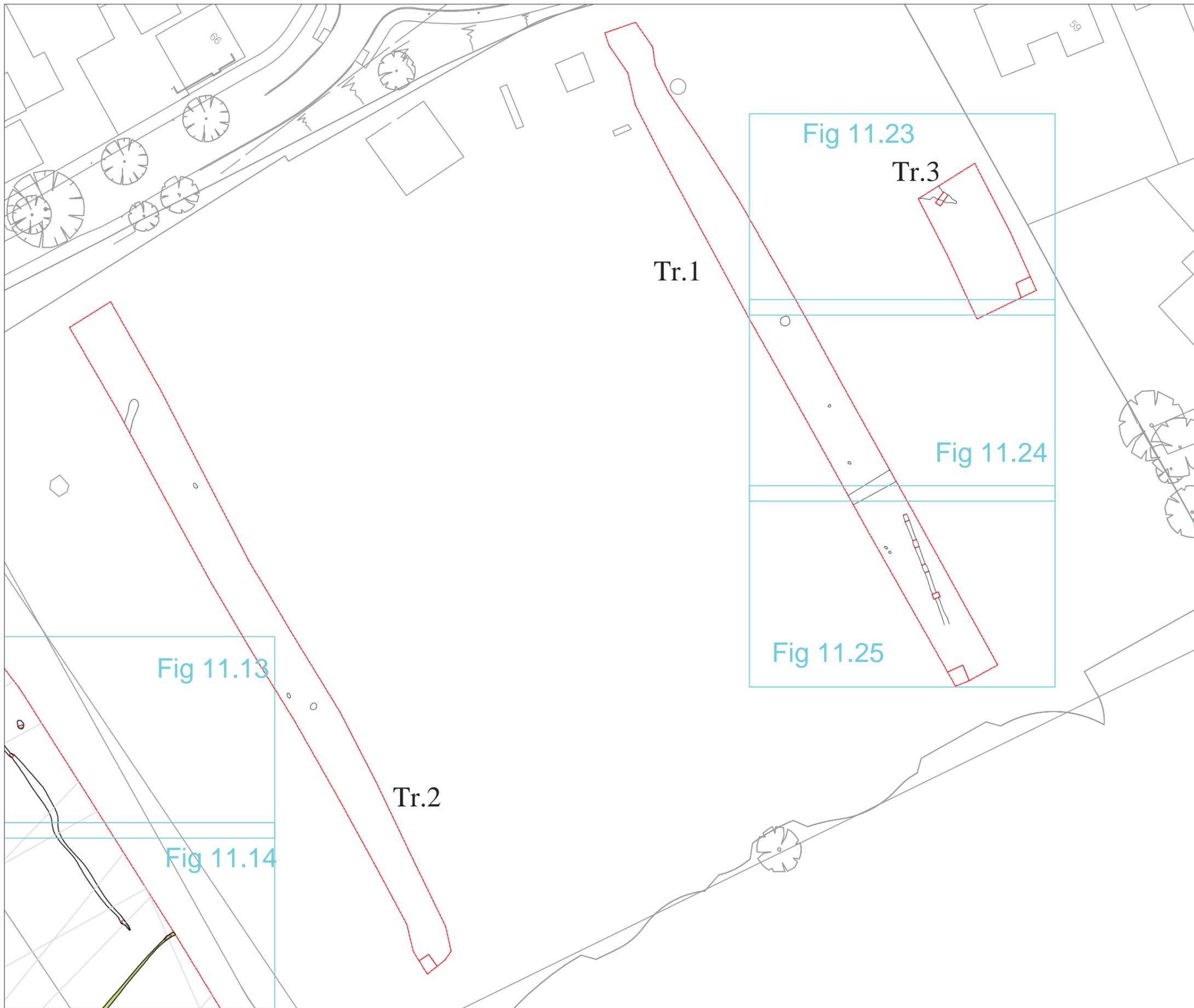


Legend (SMS):

- Period 1: Early Prehistoric (c. 4000 - 1550 BC)
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- Period 4: Later Prehistoric (c. 1550 BC - 50 BC)
- Period 5: Middle Bronze Age (c. 1550 - 1350 BC)
- Period 6a: Early ->Mid Iron Age (c. 600 BC - 200 BC)
- Period 6b: Mid ->Late Iron Age (c. 350/200 BC - 50 BC)
- Period 6c: Late Iron Age (c. 50 BC - 50 AD)
- Period 7: Roman (c. 50 - 400 AD)
- Period 8: Saxon (c. 600 - 850 AD)
- Period 9: Early Medieval - Medieval (1050 - 1400 AD)
- Period 10: Post Medieval (1525 - 1900 AD)
- Natural features and field drains
- Undated



Figure 4: Area 1



Legend (SMS):

- Period 1: Early Prehistoric (c. 4000 - 1550 BC)
- Period 2: Middle Neolithic (c. 3350 - 2850 BC)
- Period 3: Late Neolithic (c. 2850 - 2350 BC)
- Period 4: Later Prehistoric (c. 1550 BC - 50 BC)
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- Period 6a: Early - >Mid Iron Age (c. 600 BC - 200 BC)
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- Period 8: Saxon (c. 600 - 850 AD)
- Period 9: Early Medieval - Medieval (1050 - 1400 AD)
- Period 10: Post Medieval (1525 - 1900 AD)
- Natural features and field drains
- Undated



Figure 5: Area: Trench 1, 2 and 3

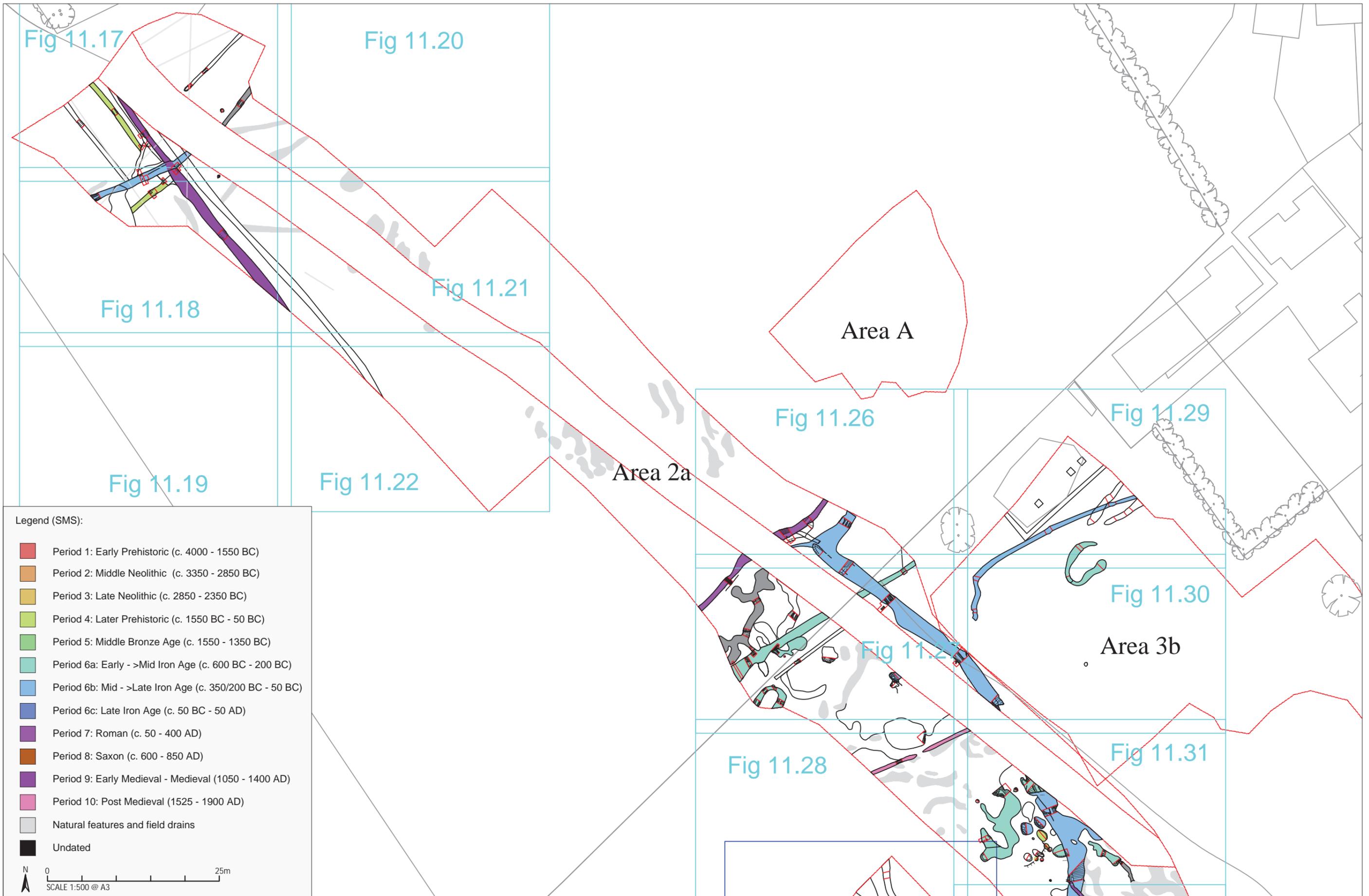


Figure 6: Area: 2a (west), A and 3b

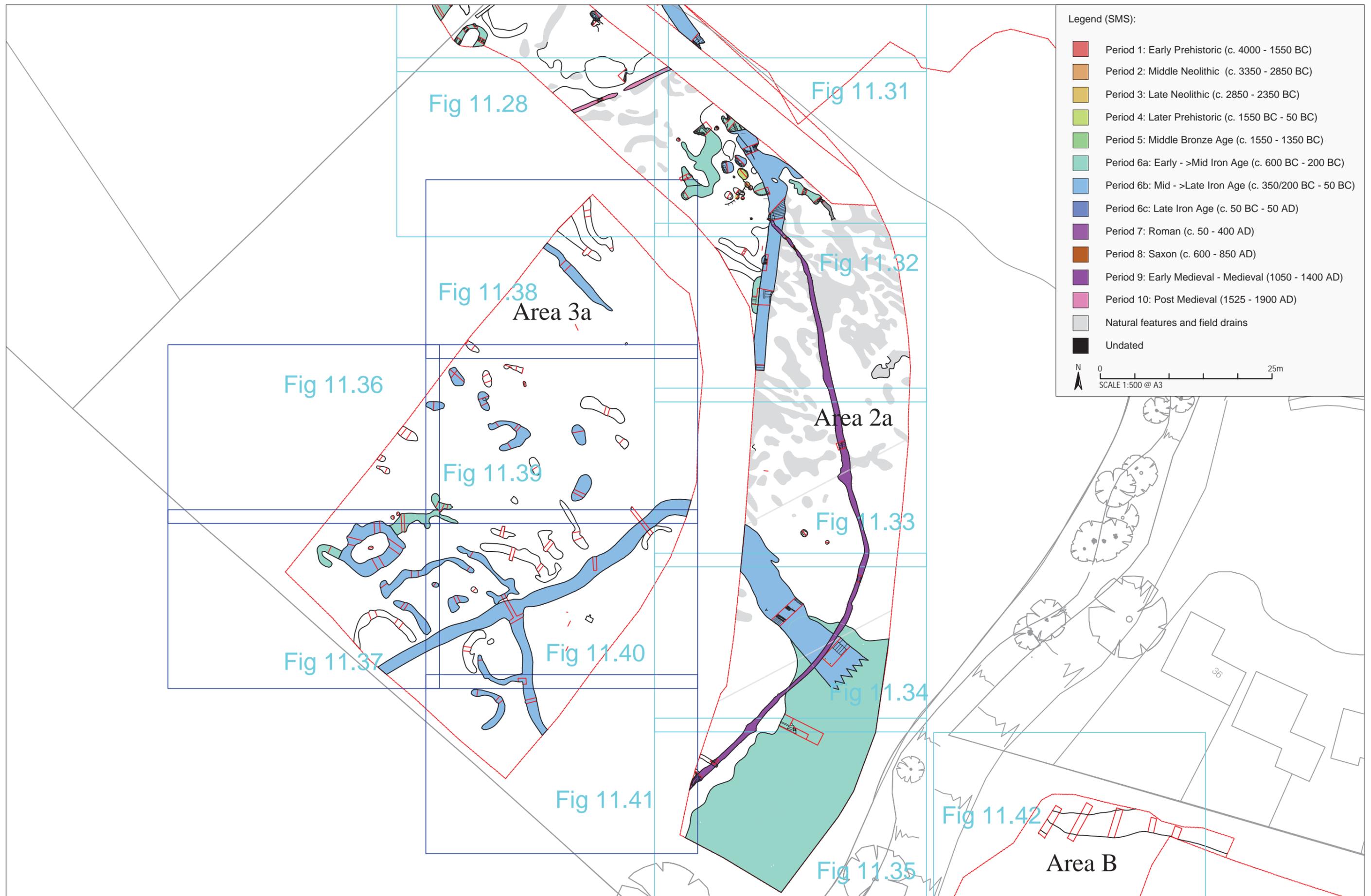


Figure 7: Area: 2a (east) and 3a; scale 1:500@A3

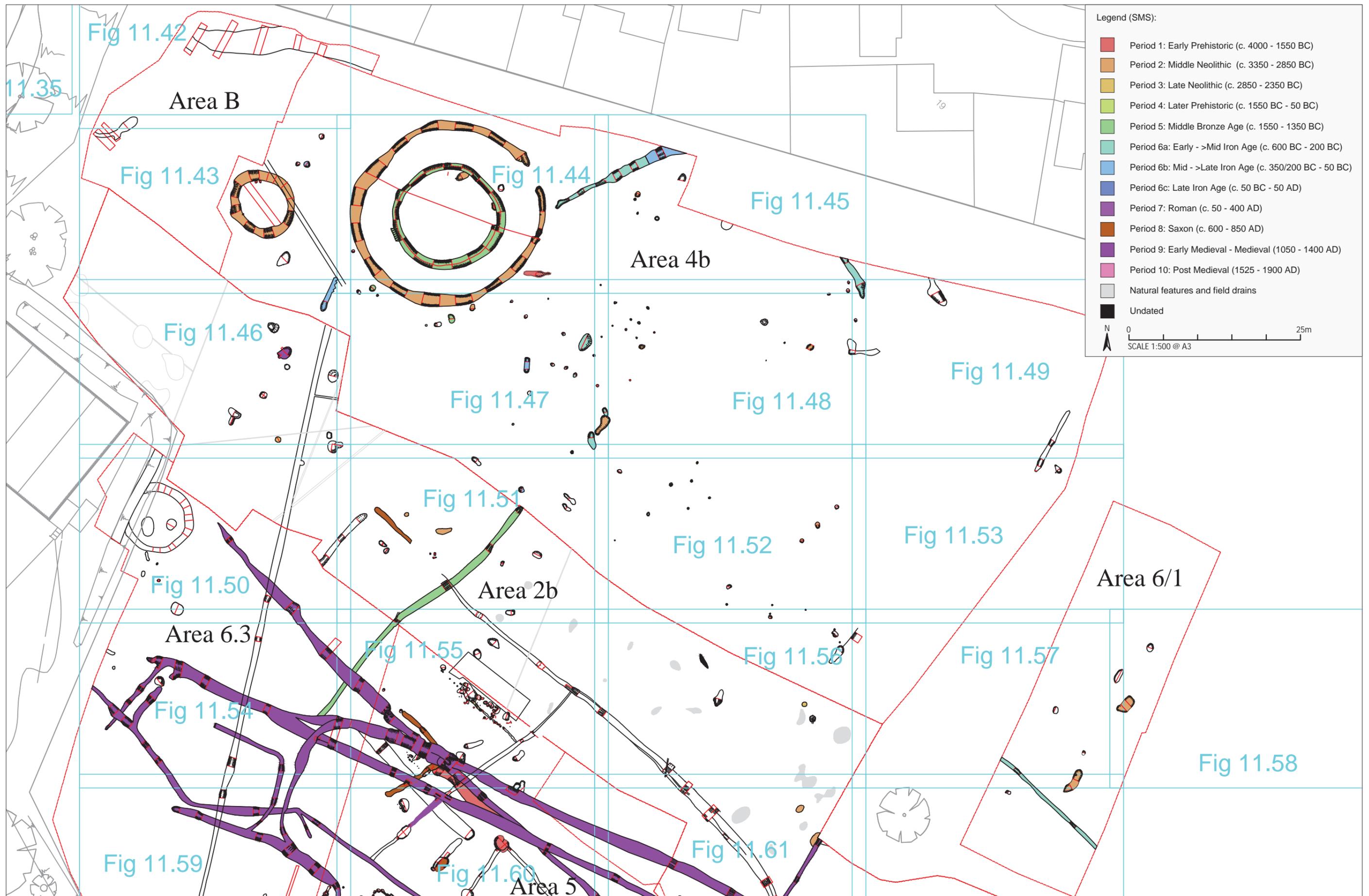


Figure 8: Area: 2b (east), 4b, B and 6/1; scale 1:500@A3

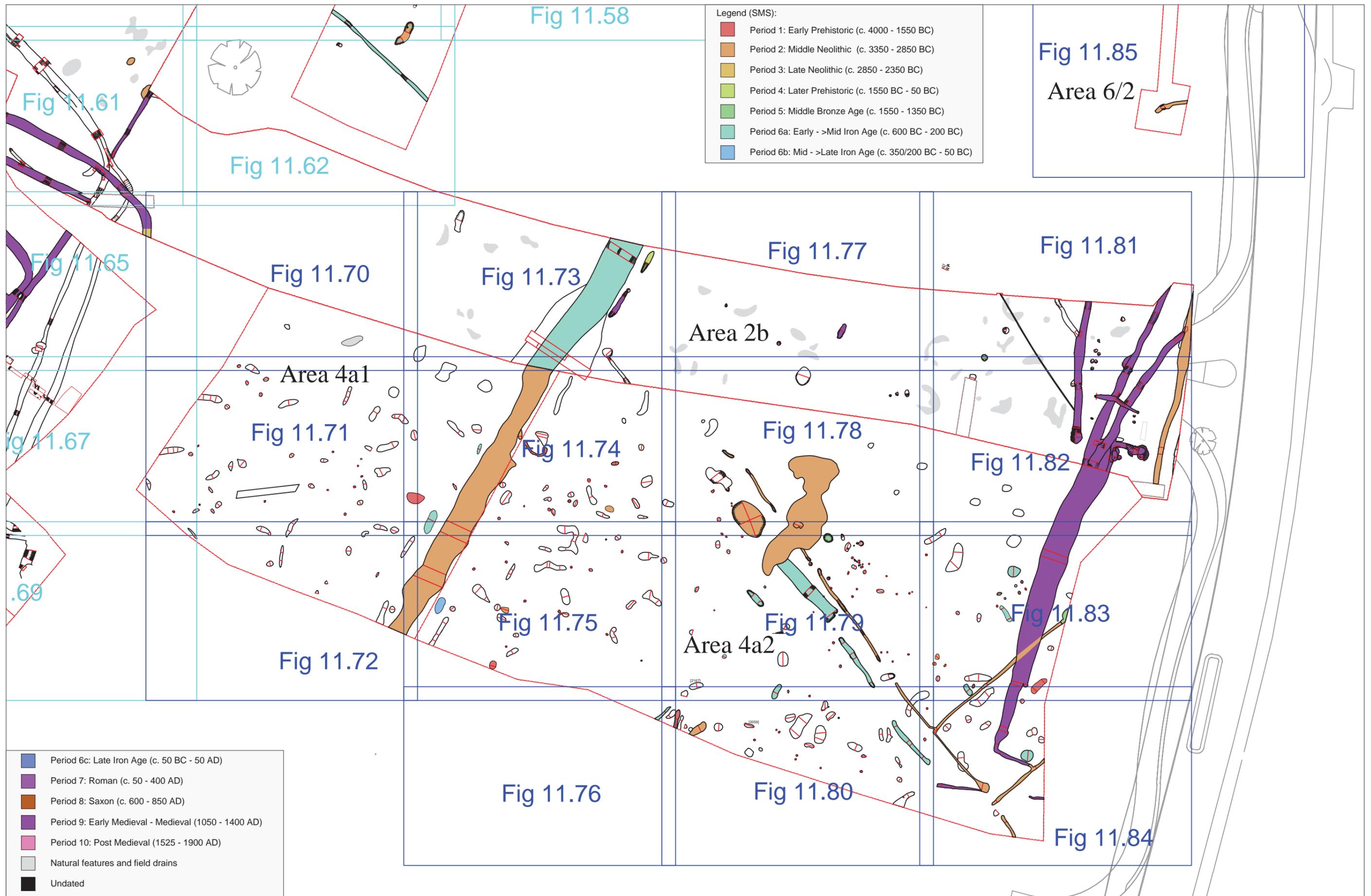


Figure 9: Area: 2b (west), 4a1, 4a2 and 6/2; scale 1:500@A3

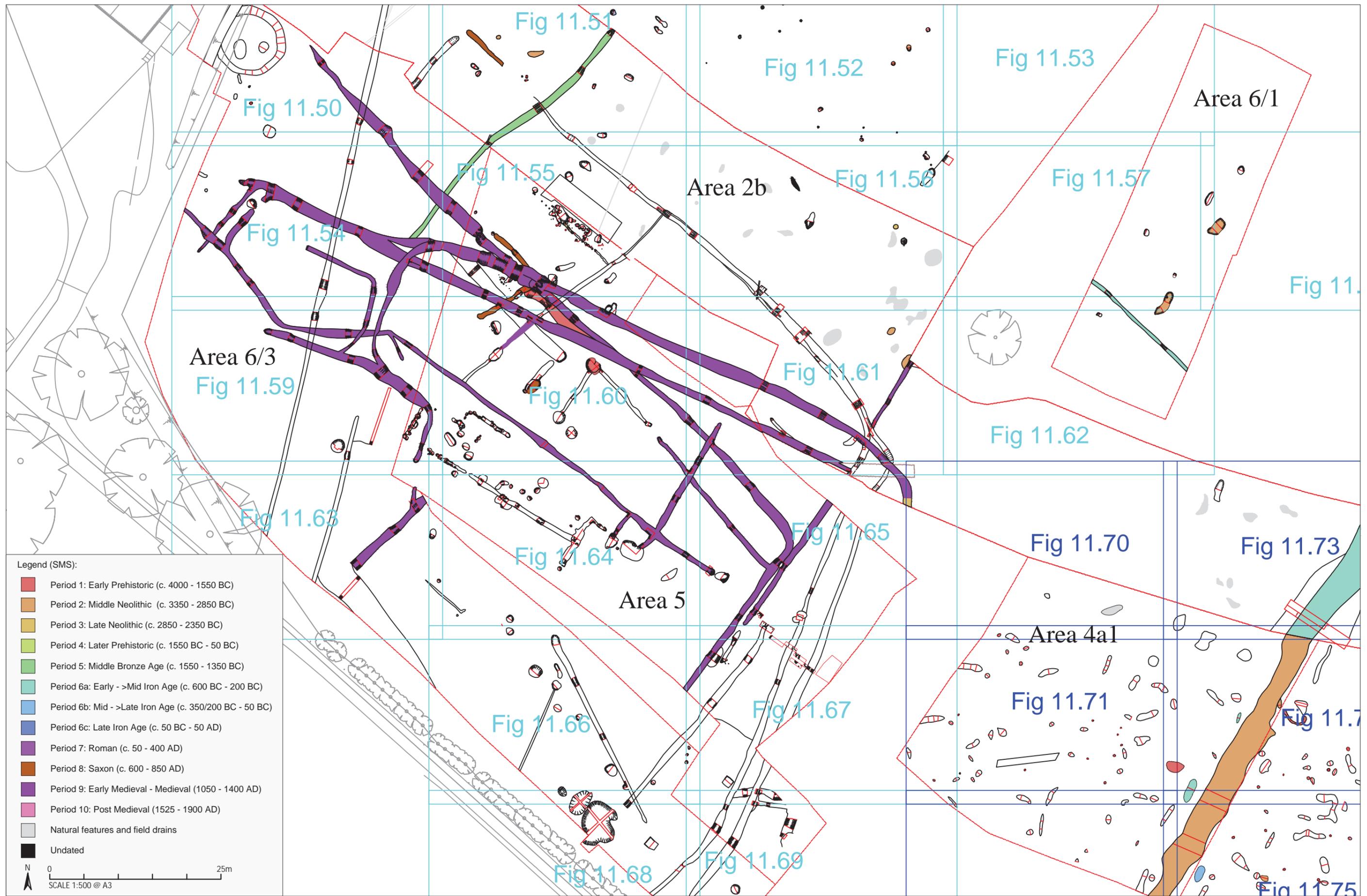


Figure 10: Area: 5 and 6/3; scale 1:500@A3

SCALE 1:500 @ A3

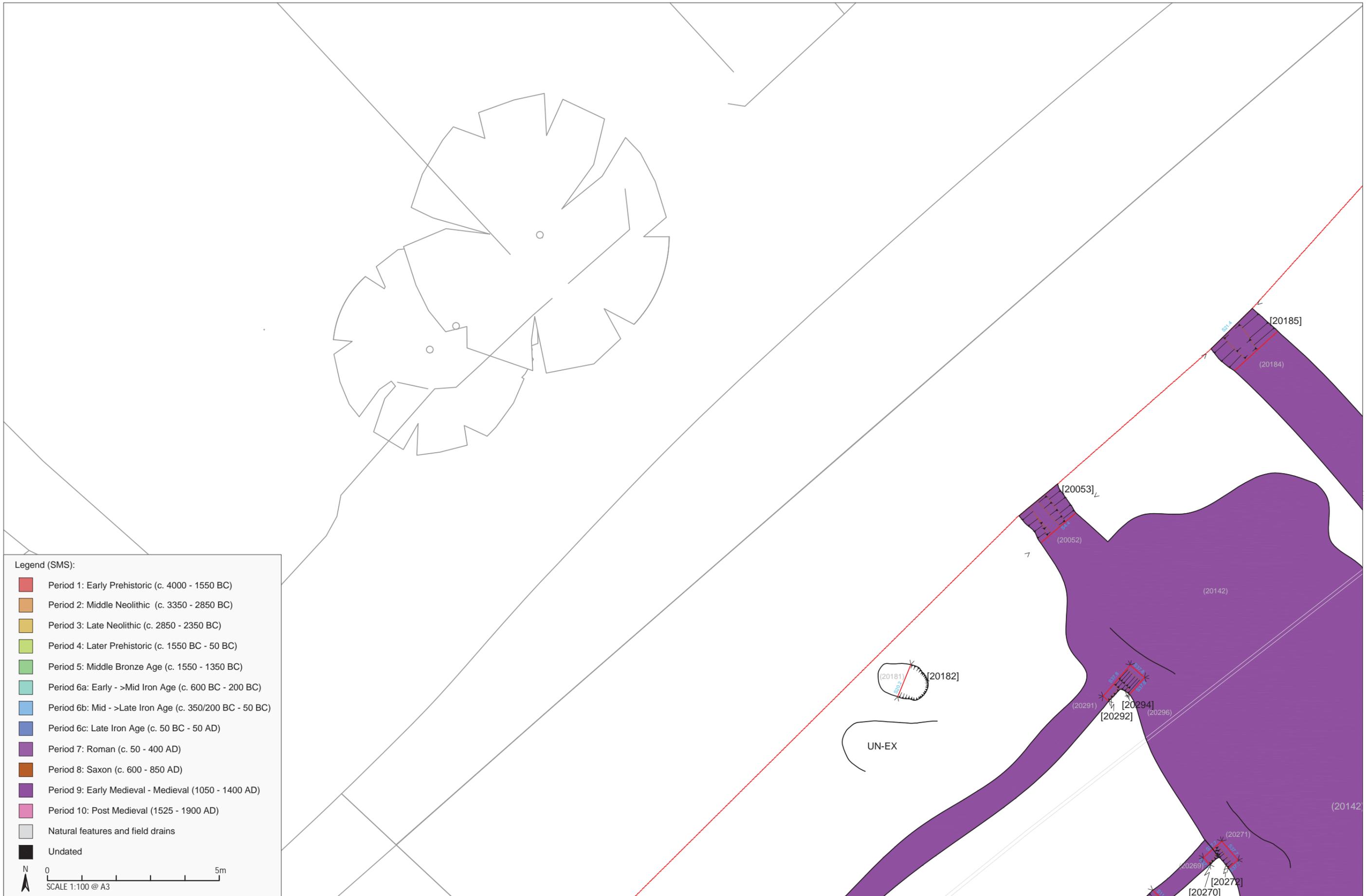


Figure 11.1: Plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 1 - part 1

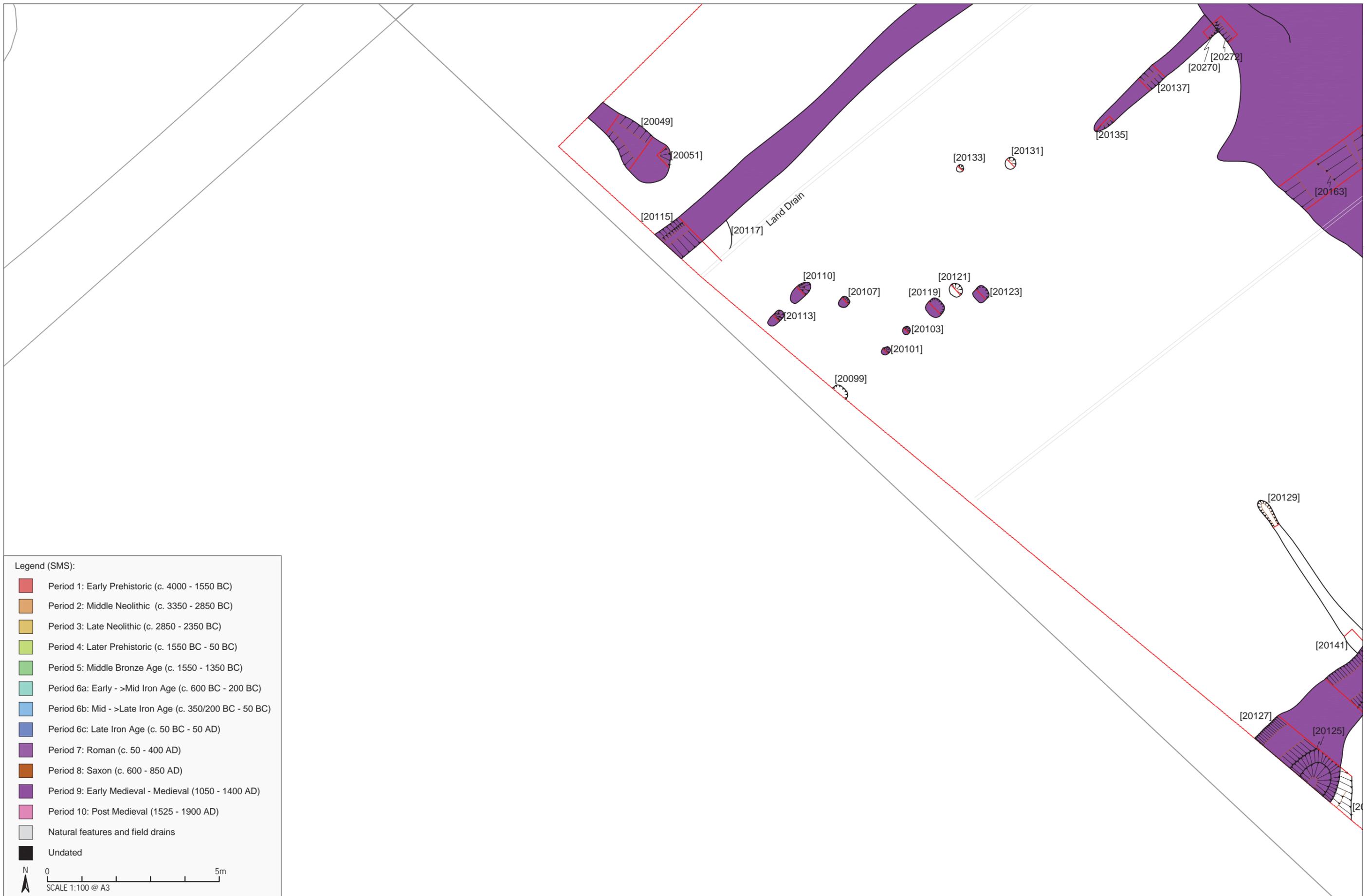


Figure 11.2: Plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 1 - part 2

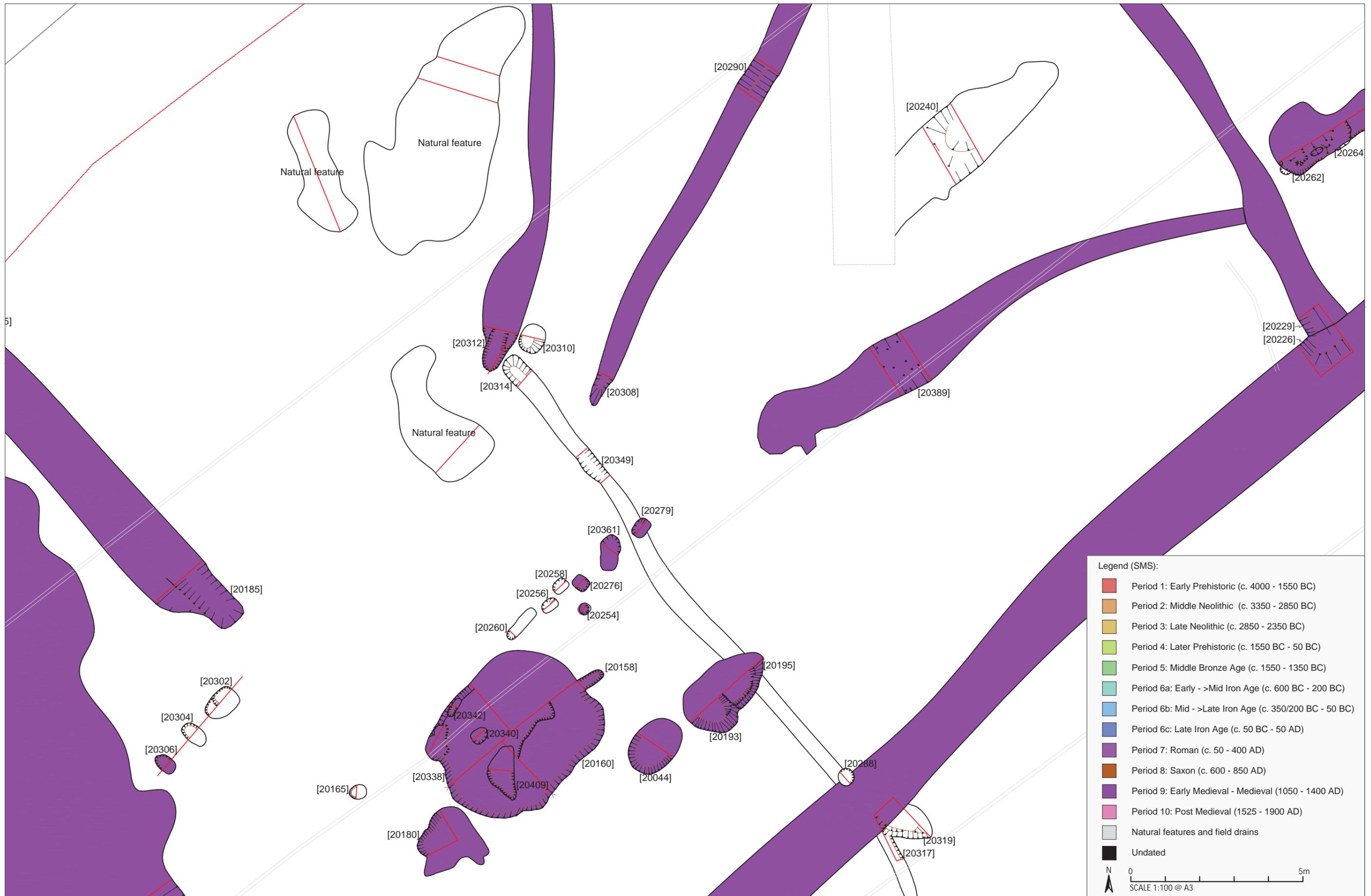


Figure 11.4: Plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 1 - part 4

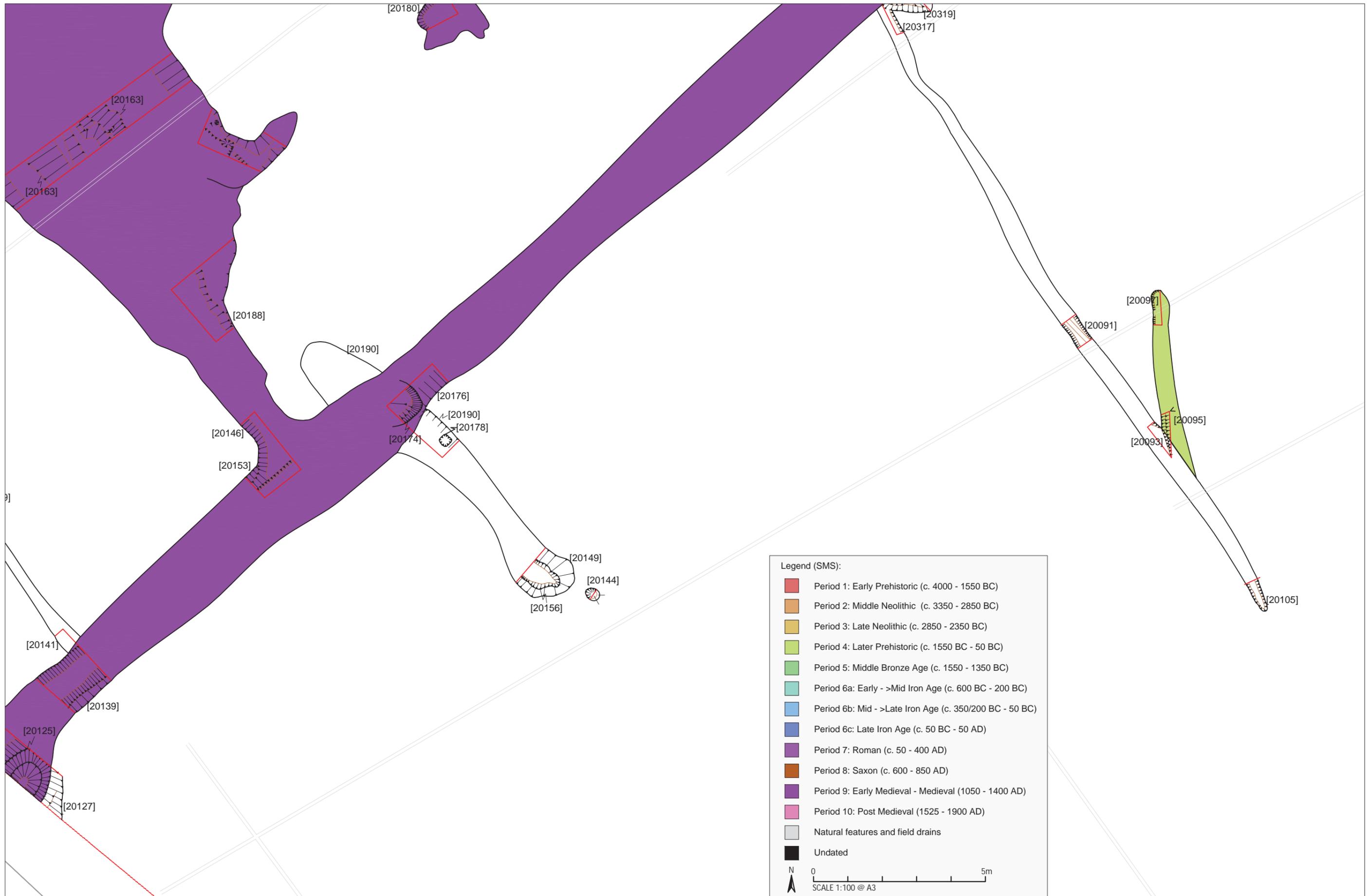


Figure 11.5: Plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 1 - part 5

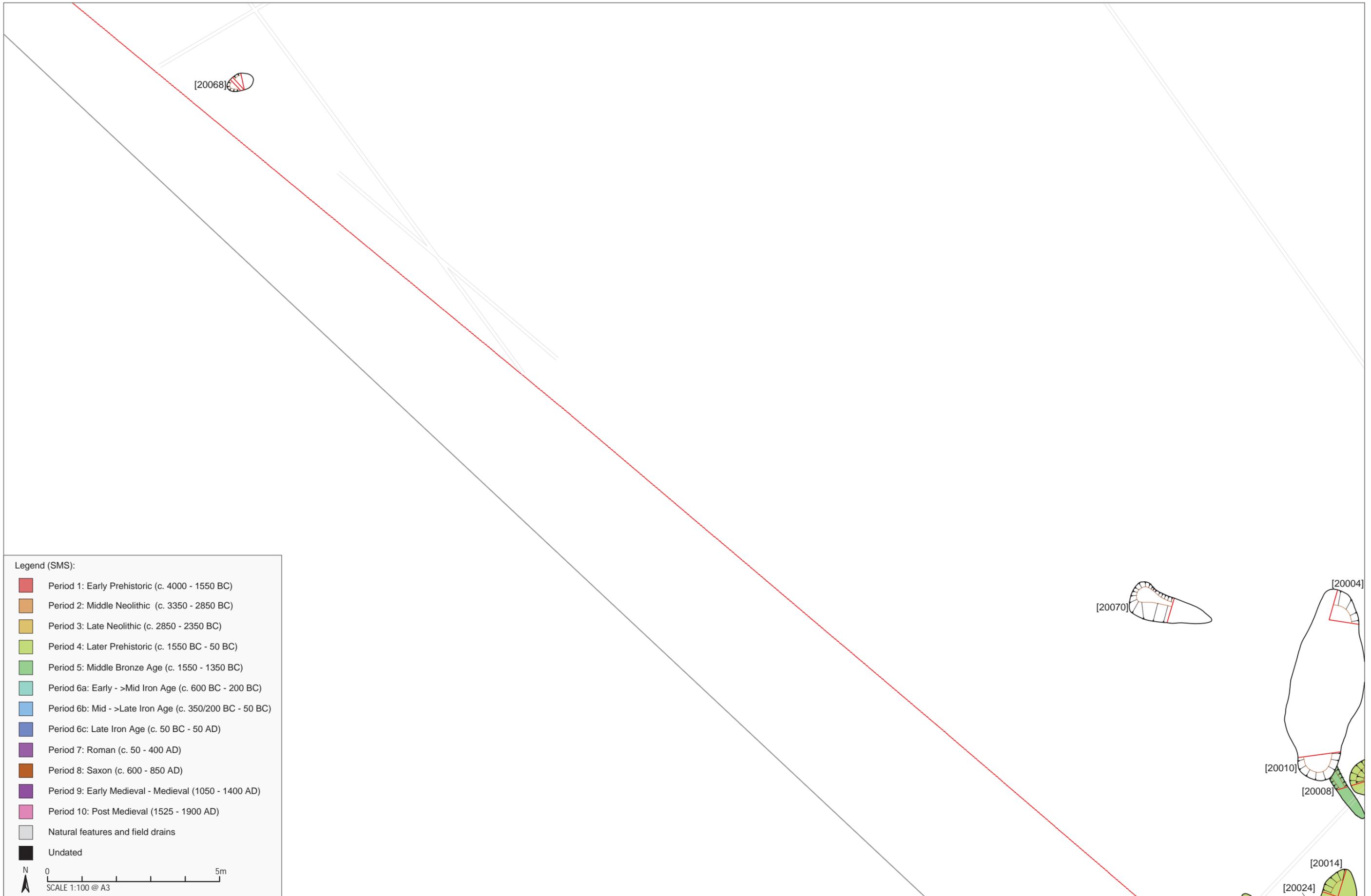


Figure 11.6: Plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 1 - part 6



Figure 11.7: Plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 1 - part 7

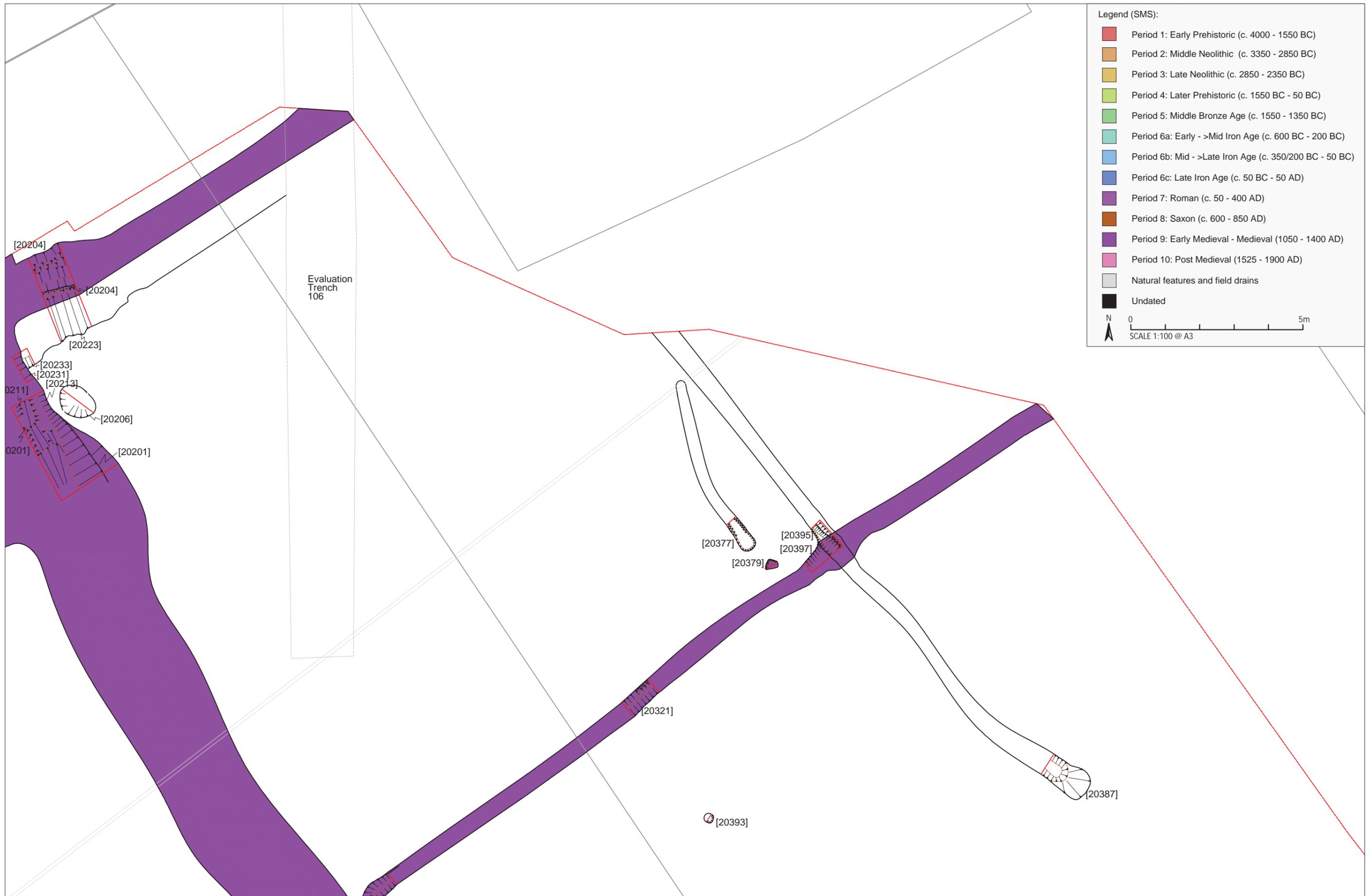


Figure 11.8: Plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 1 - part 8



Figure 11.9: Plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 1 - part 9

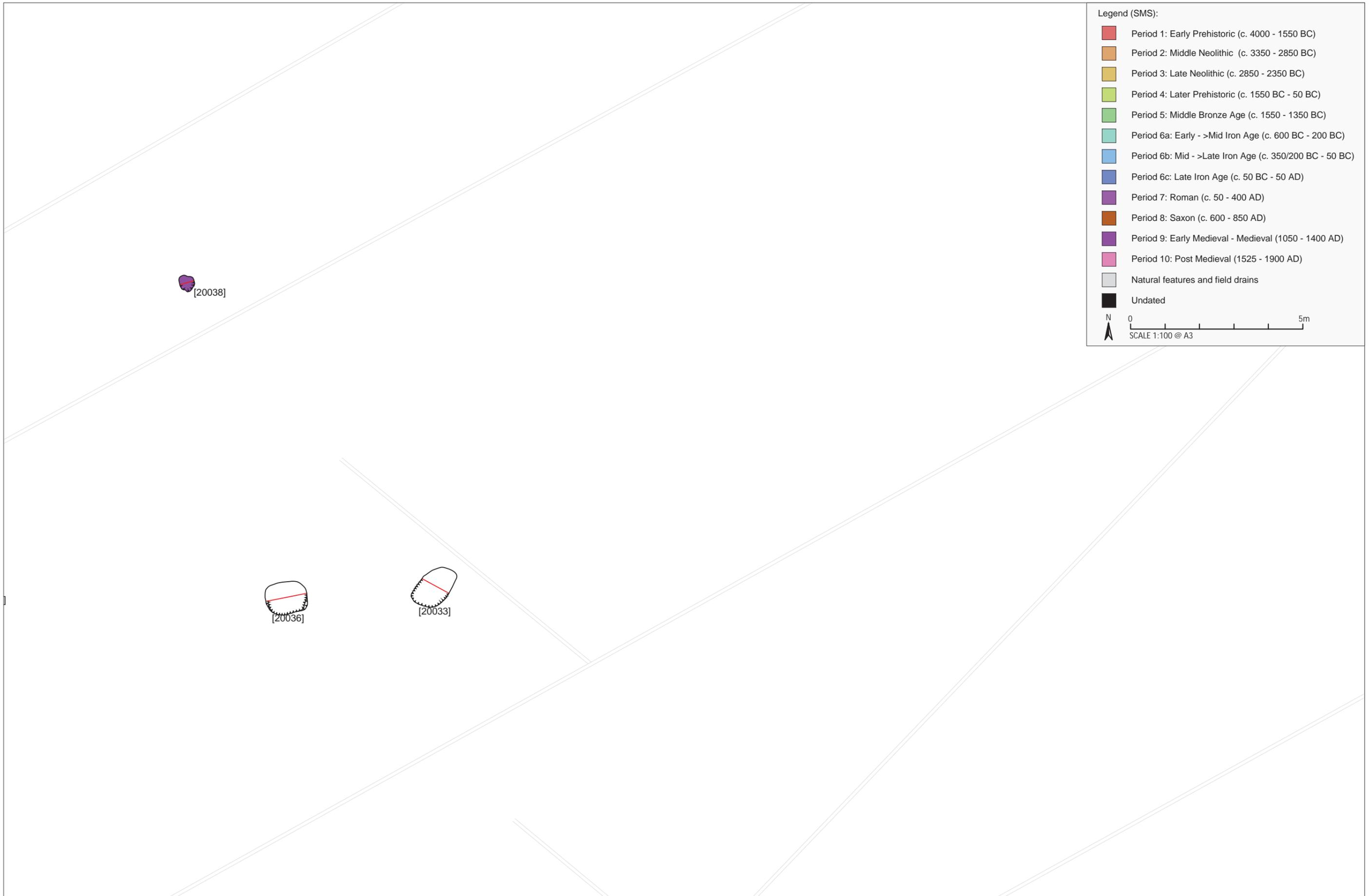


Figure 11.10: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 1 - part 10



Figure 11.11: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 1 - part 11

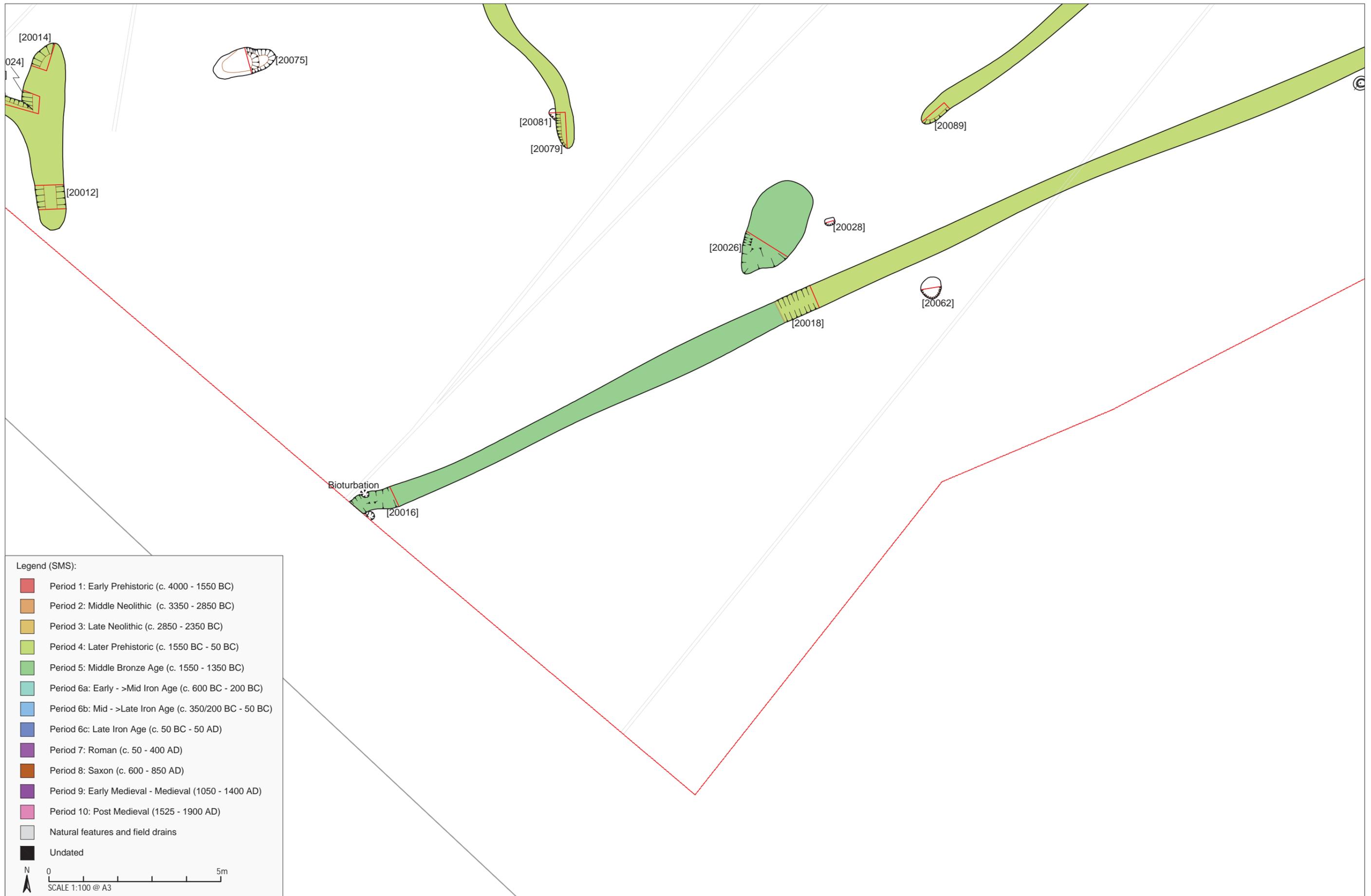


Figure 11.12: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 1 - part 12



Figure 11.13: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 1 - part 1 3



Figure 11.14: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 1 - part 1 4



Figure 11.15: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 1 - part 1 5

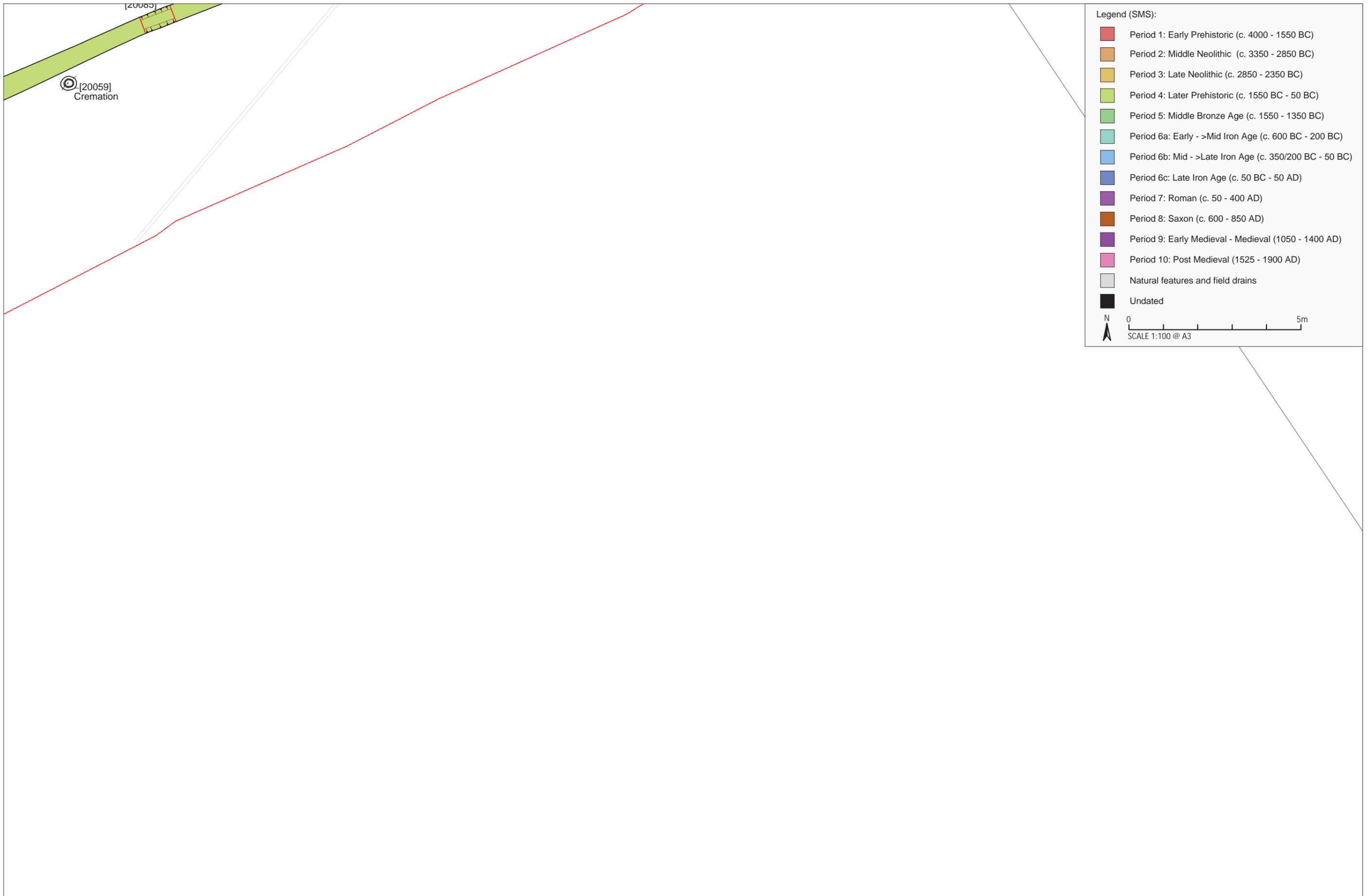


Figure 11.16: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 1 - part 1 6



Figure 11.17: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2a and 3b - part 1



Figure 11.18: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2a and 3b - part 2



Legend (SMS):

- Period 1: Early Prehistoric (c. 4000 - 1550 BC)
- Period 2: Middle Neolithic (c. 3350 - 2850 BC)
- Period 3: Late Neolithic (c. 2850 - 2350 BC)
- Period 4: Later Prehistoric (c. 1550 BC - 50 BC)
- Period 5: Middle Bronze Age (c. 1550 - 1350 BC)
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- Period 6c: Late Iron Age (c. 50 BC - 50 AD)
- Period 7: Roman (c. 50 - 400 AD)
- Period 8: Saxon (c. 600 - 850 AD)
- Period 9: Early Medieval - Medieval (1050 - 1400 AD)
- Period 10: Post Medieval (1525 - 1900 AD)
- Natural features and field drains
- Undated

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0 5m

SCALE 1:100 @ A3

Figure 11.19: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Areas 2a and 3b - part 3

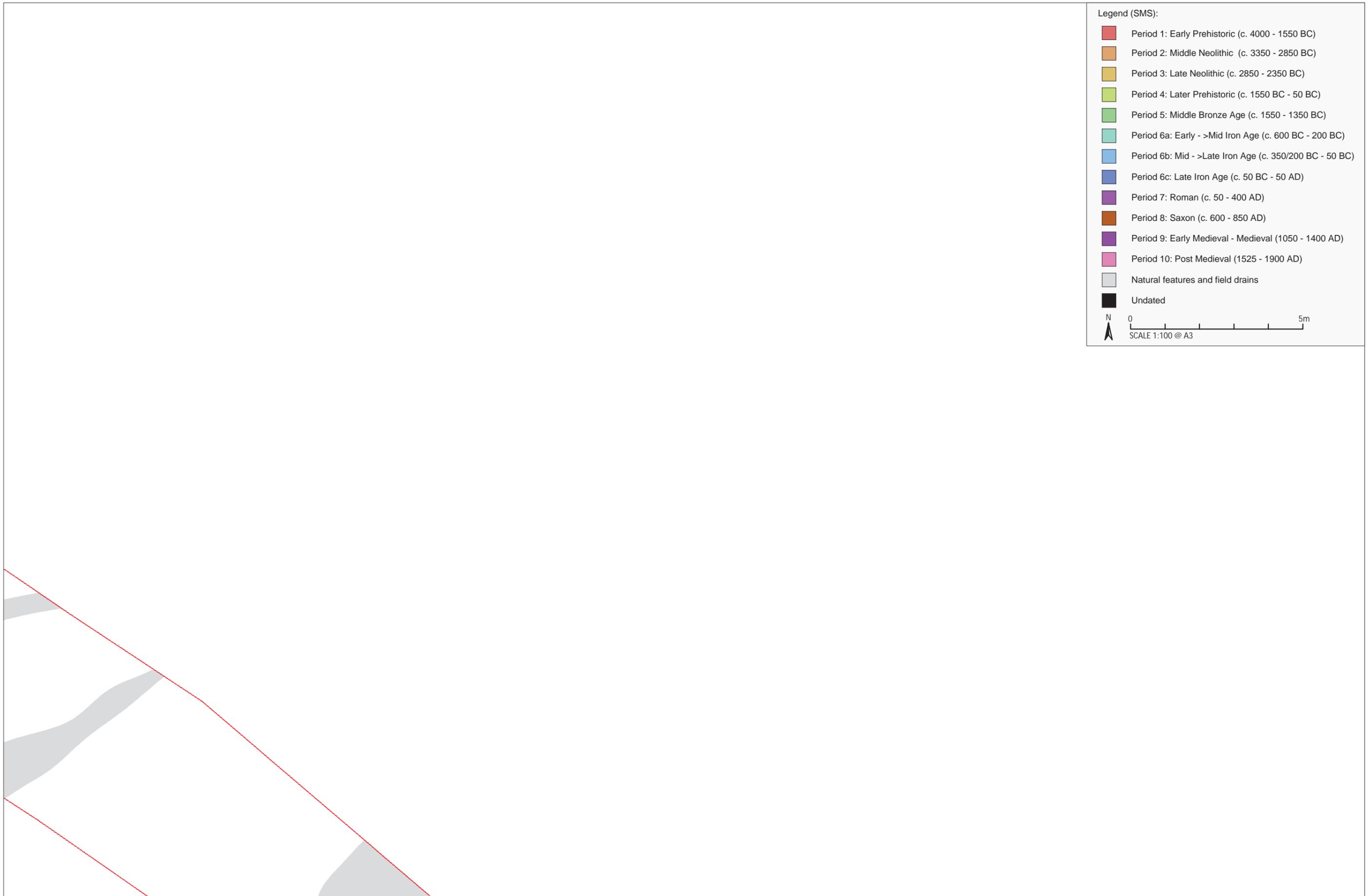


Figure 11.20: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2a and 3b - part 4

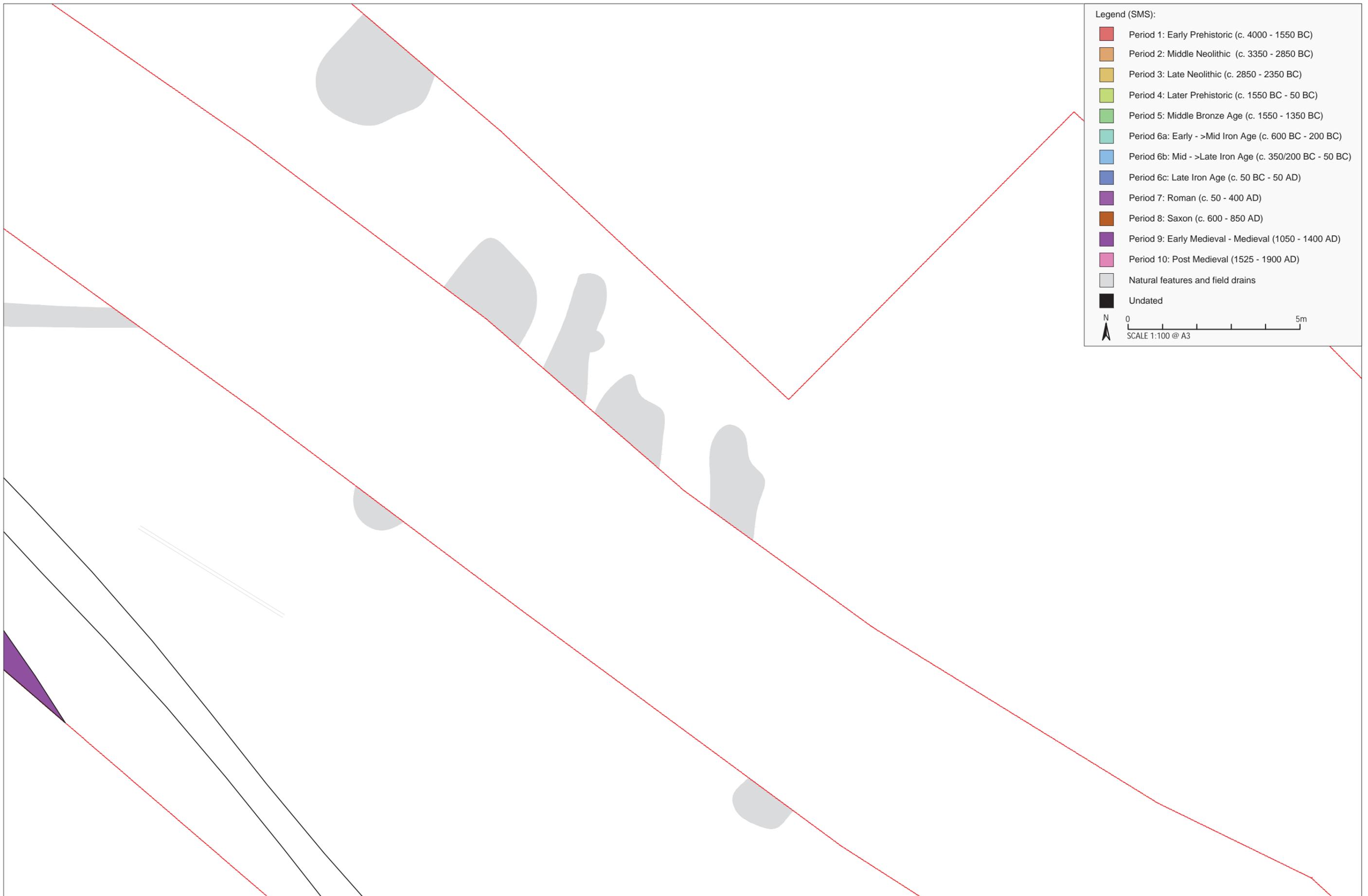


Figure 11.21: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2a and 3b - part 5

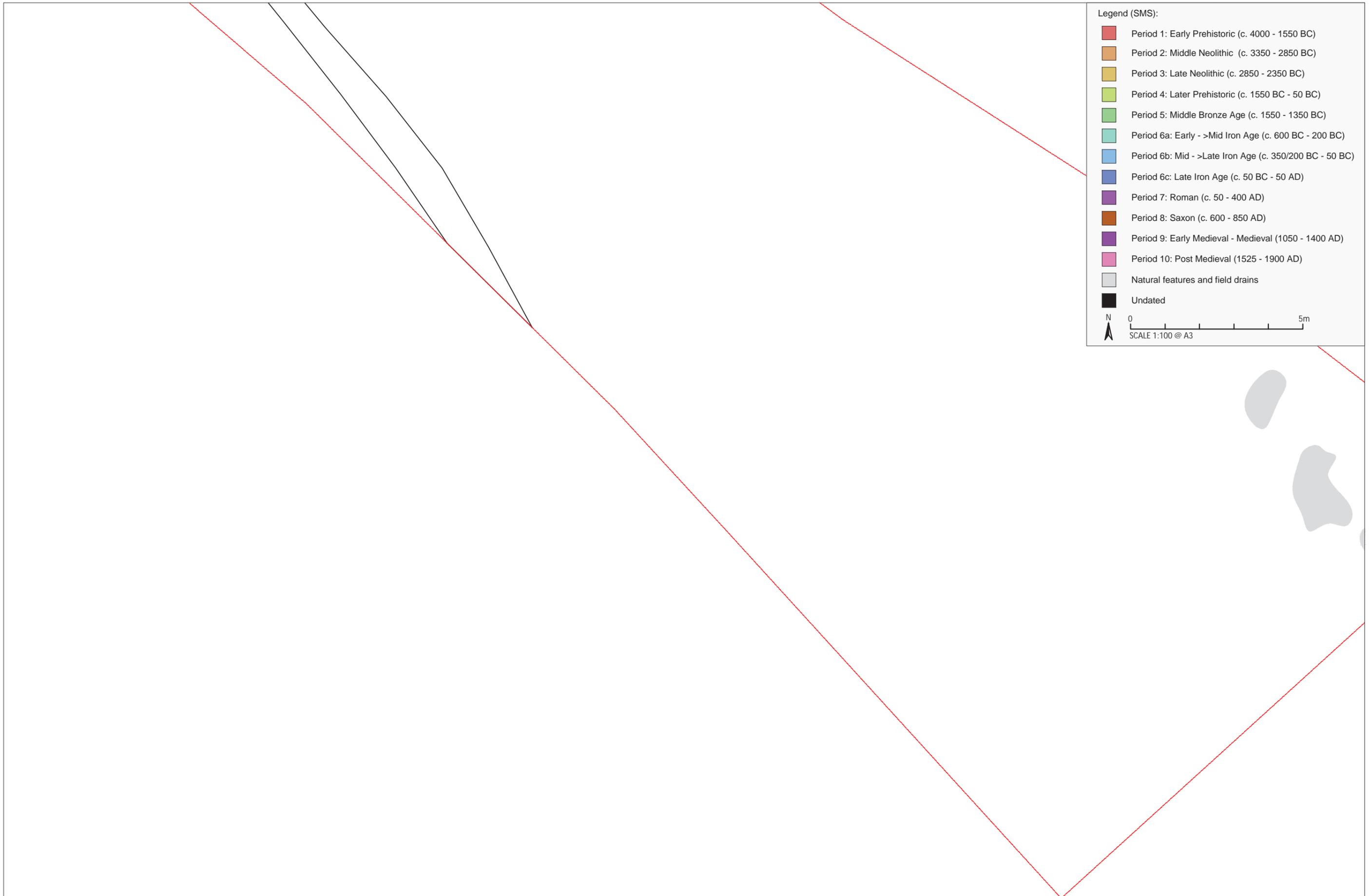


Figure 11.22: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2a and 3b - part 6



Figure 11.23: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area TR3 - part 1

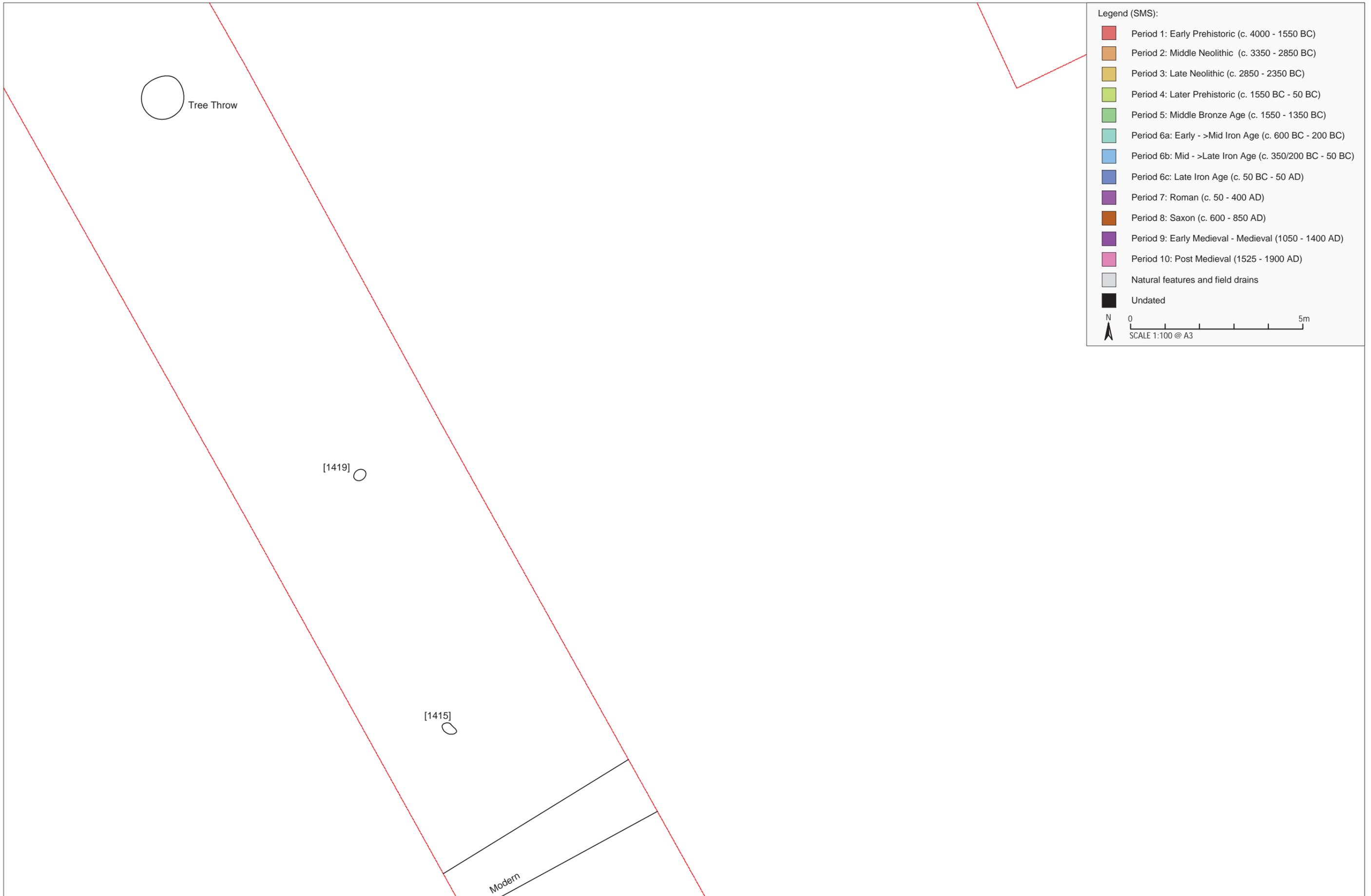


Figure 11.24: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area TR1 - part 1

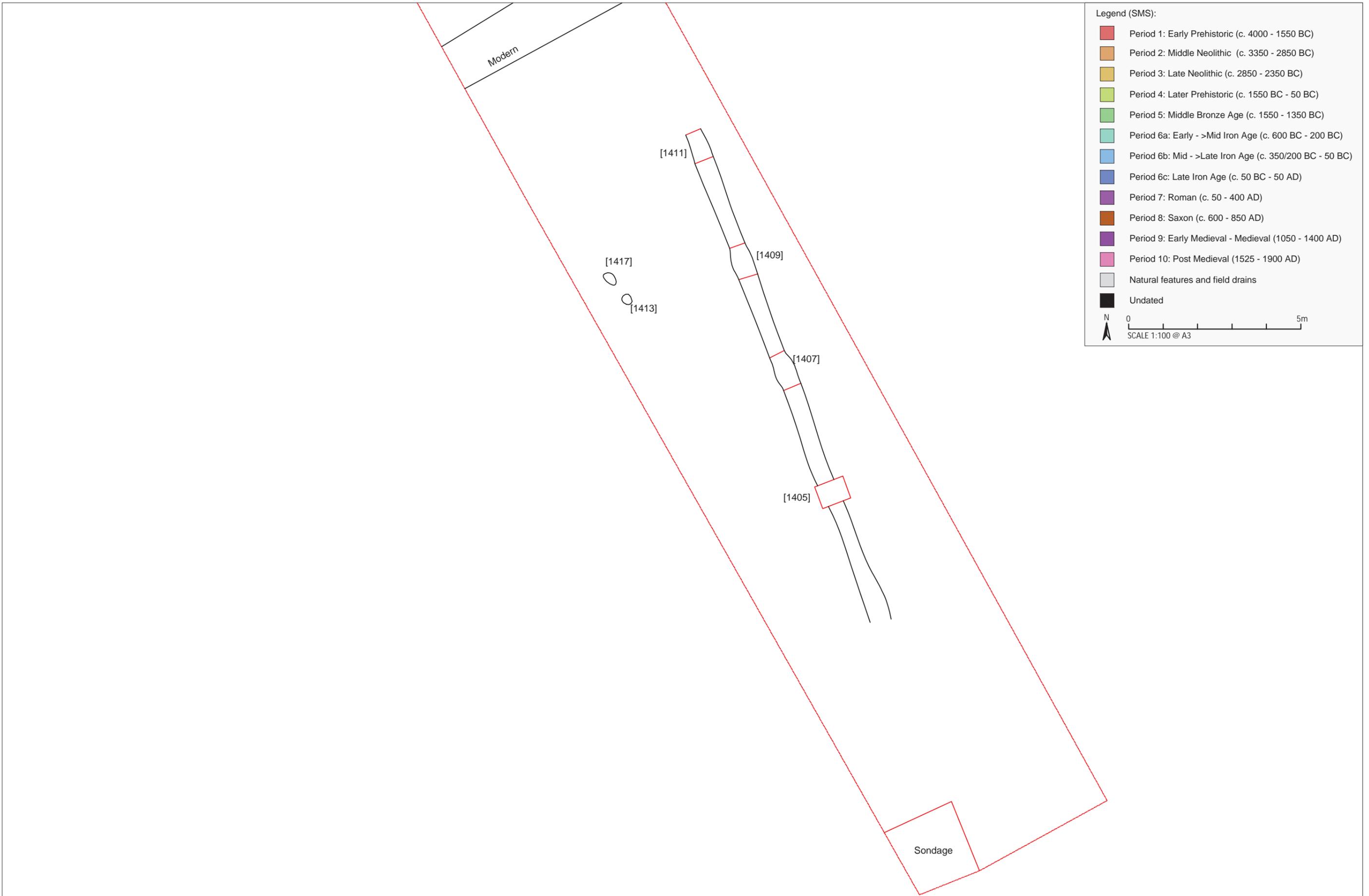


Figure 11.25: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area TR1 - part 2

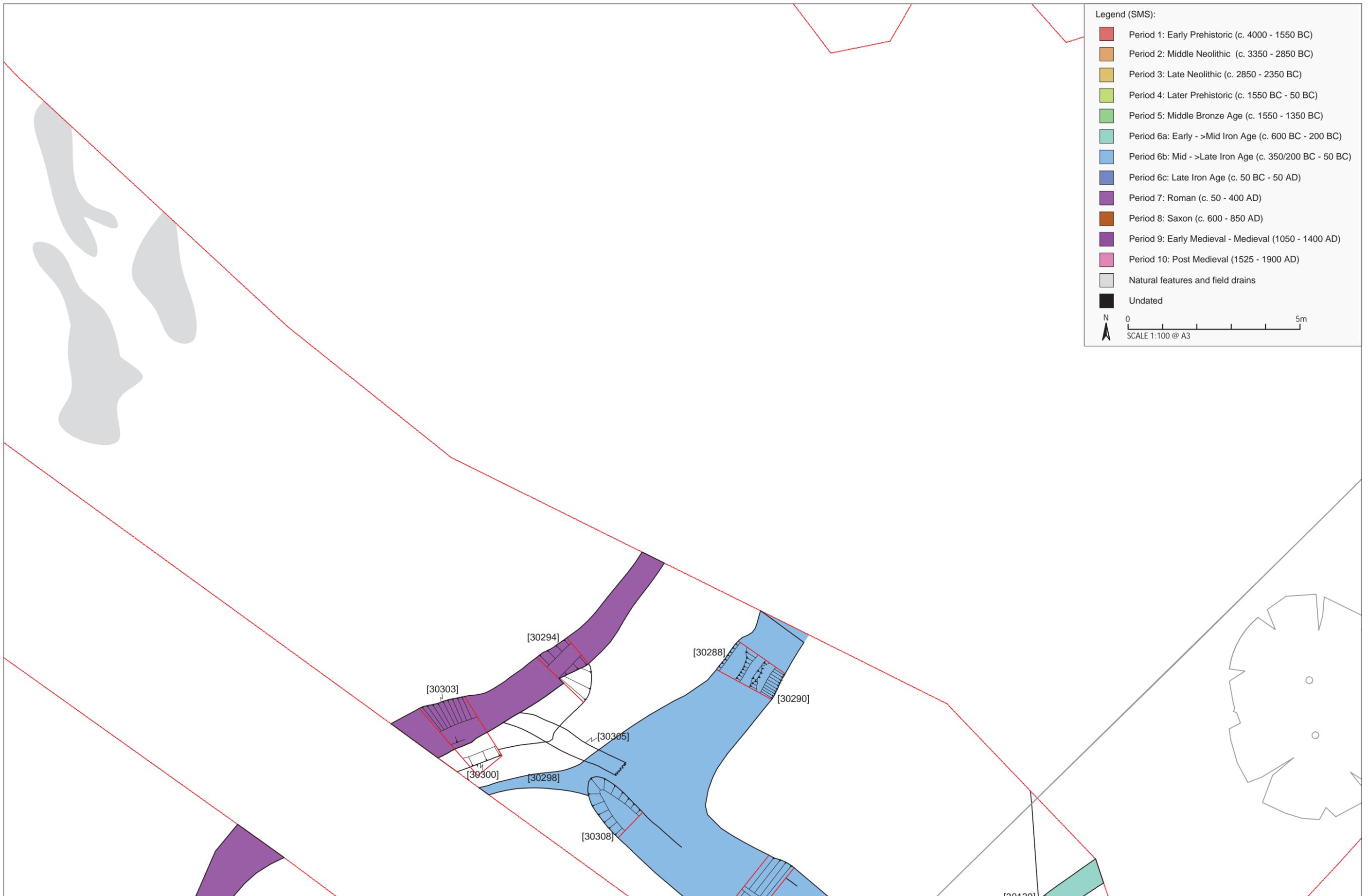


Figure 11.26: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2a and 3b - part 7

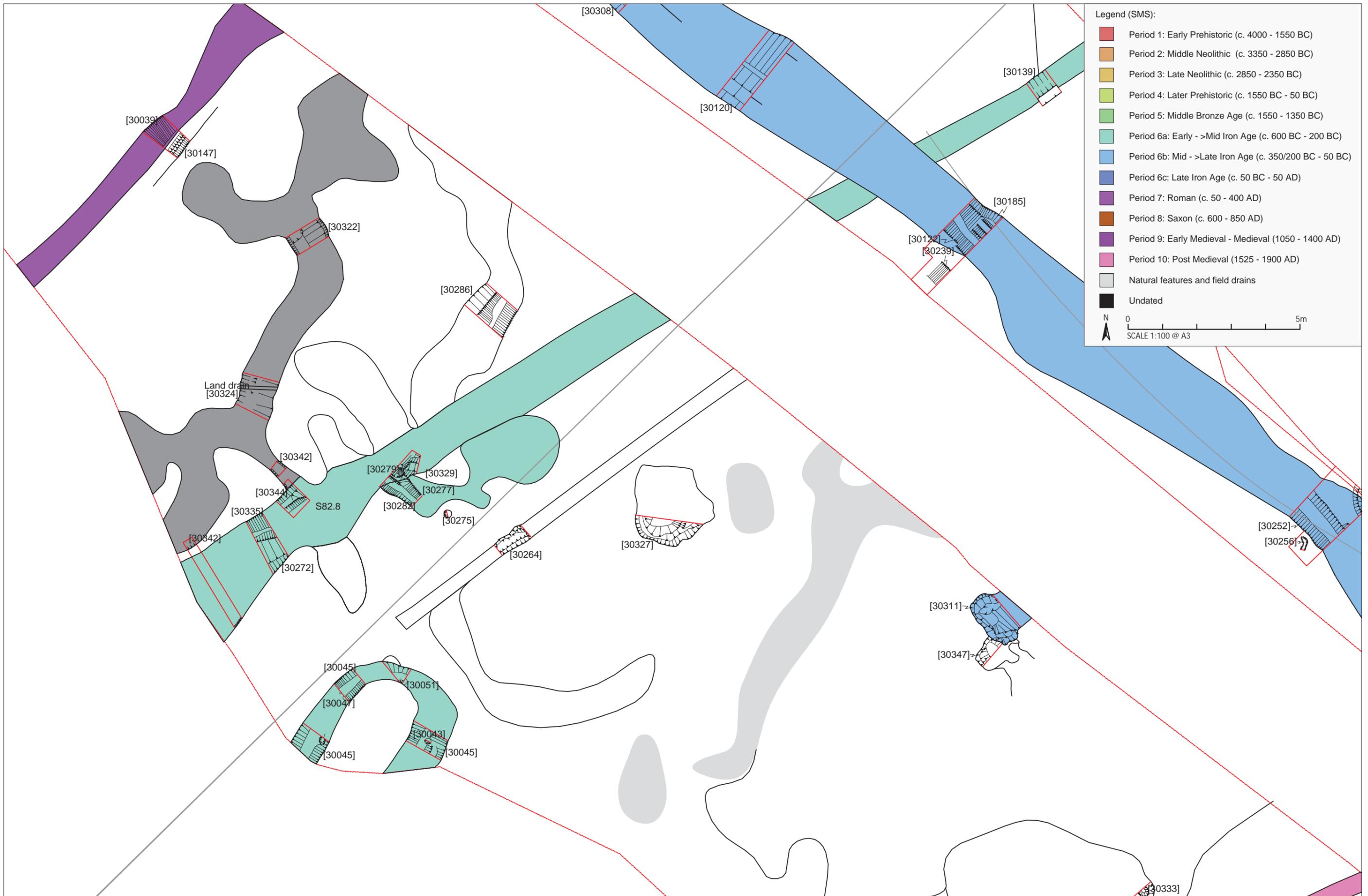


Figure 11.27: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2a and 3b - part 8



Figure 11.28: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2a and 3b - part 9



Figure 11.29: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2a and 3b - part 10

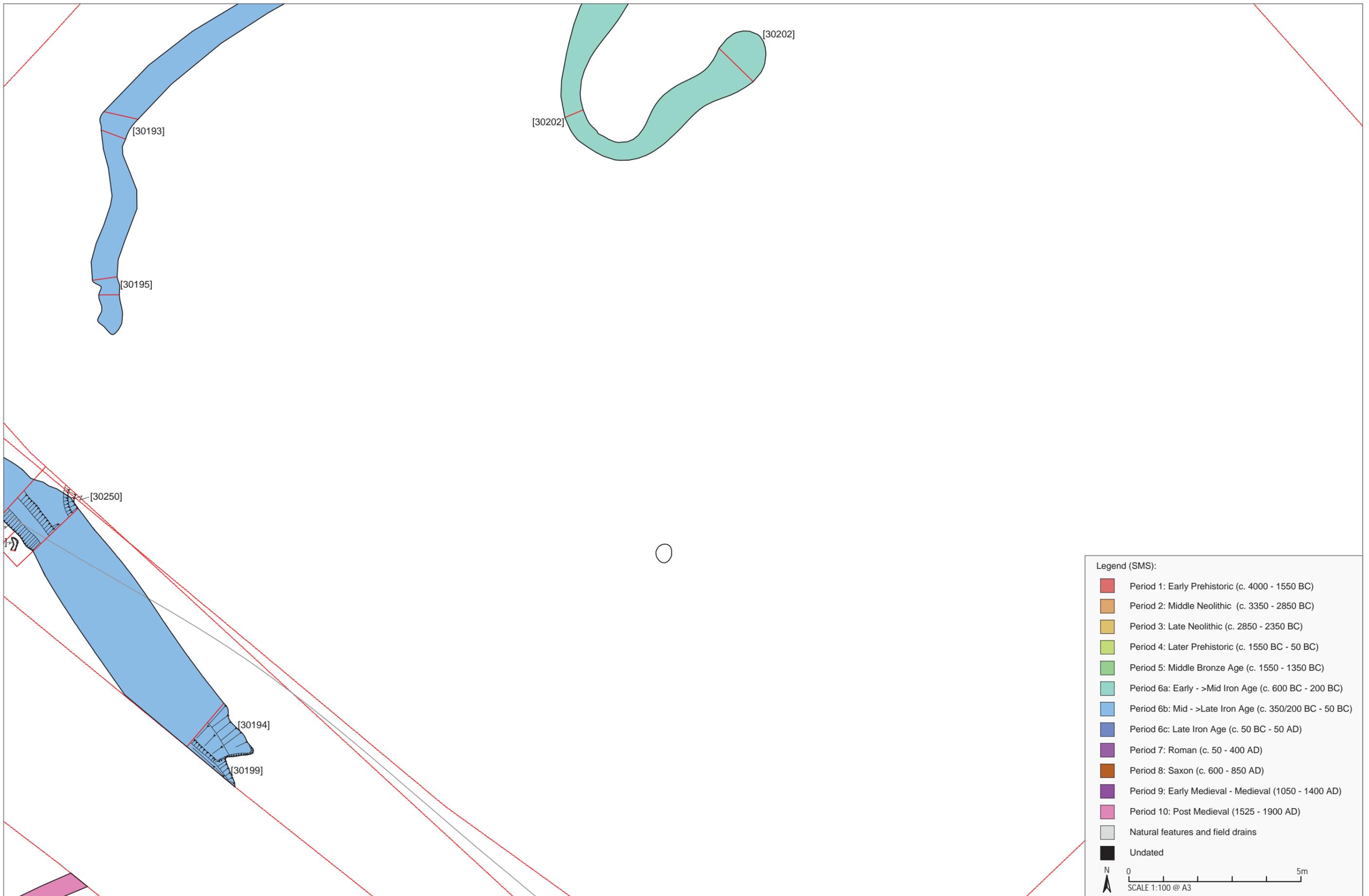


Figure 11.30: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2a and 3b - part 11

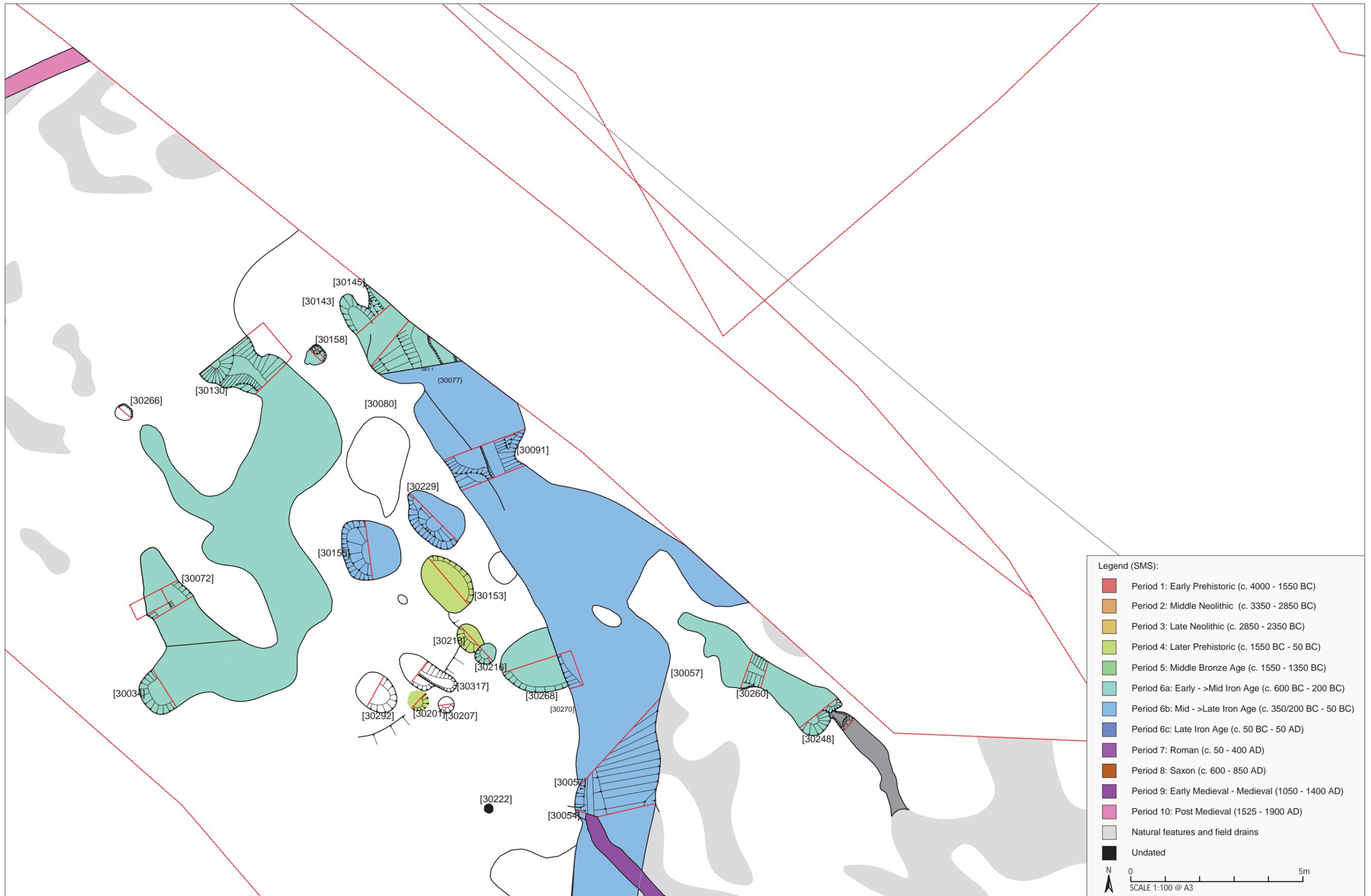


Figure 11.31: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2a and 3b - part 12



Figure 11.32: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2a and 3b - part 13

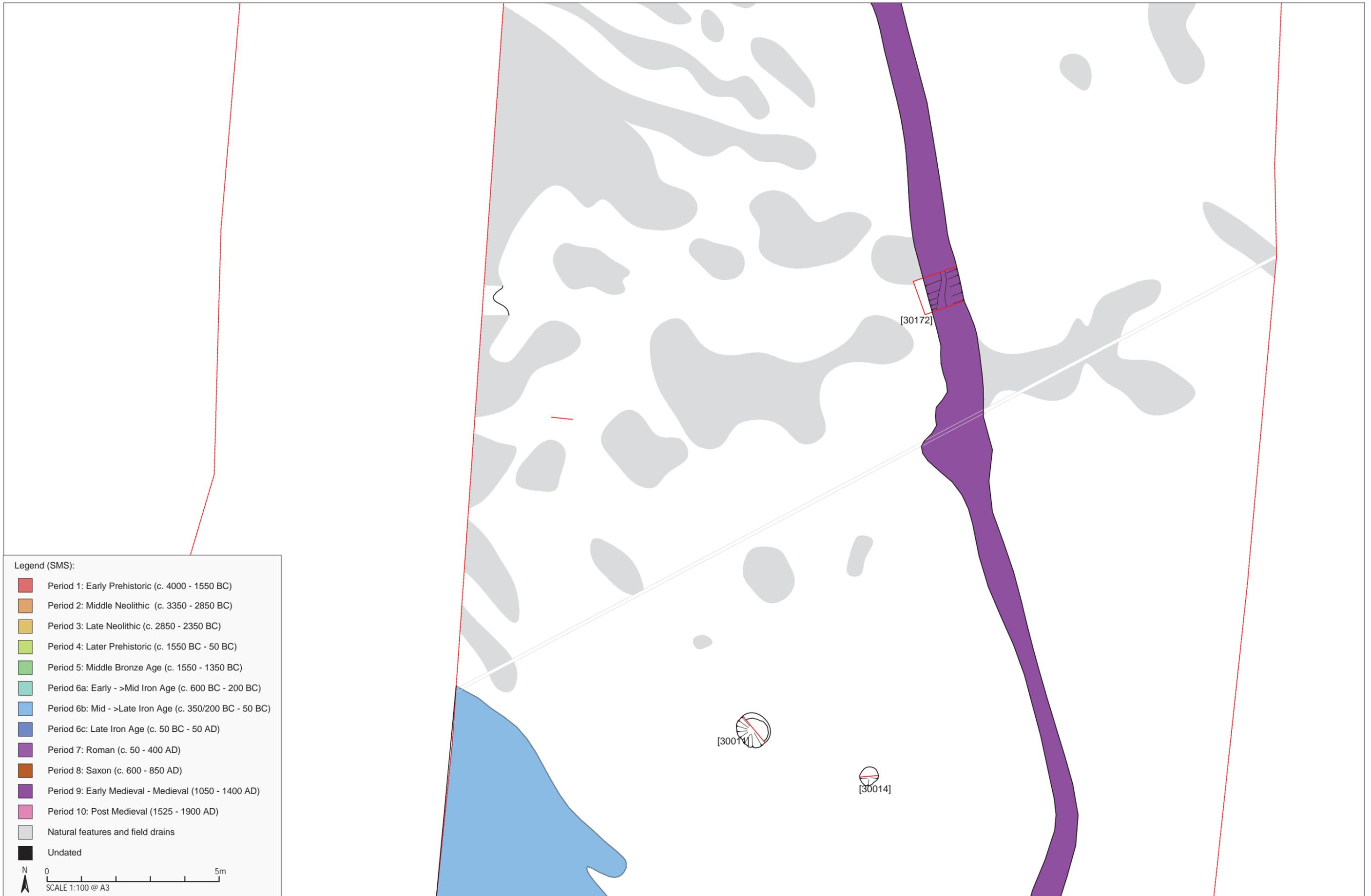


Figure 11.33: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2a and 3b - part 14



Figure 11.34: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2a and 3b - part 15



Figure 11.35: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2a and 3b - part 16

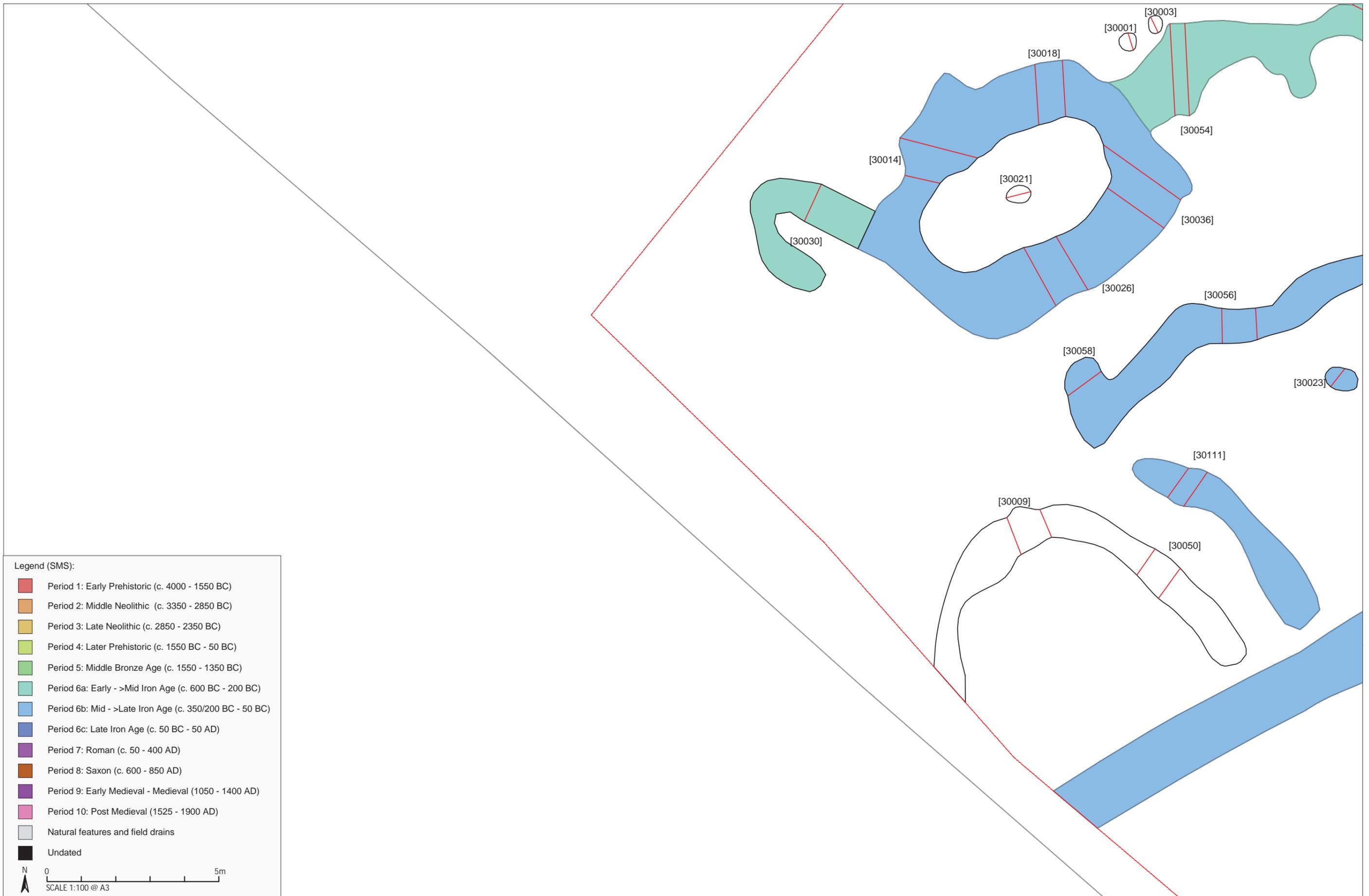


Figure 11.37: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 3a - part 2

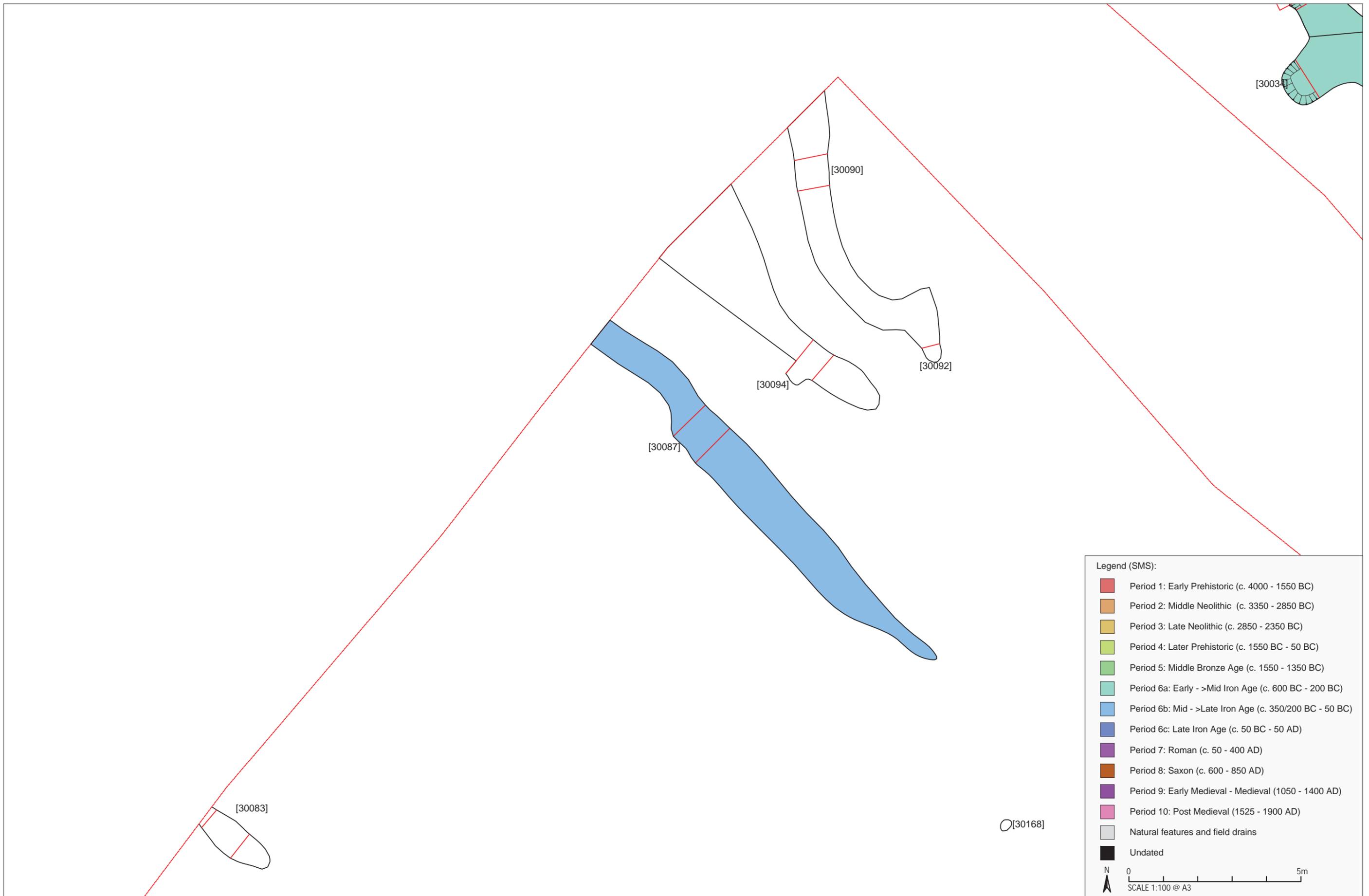


Figure 11.38: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 3a - part 3

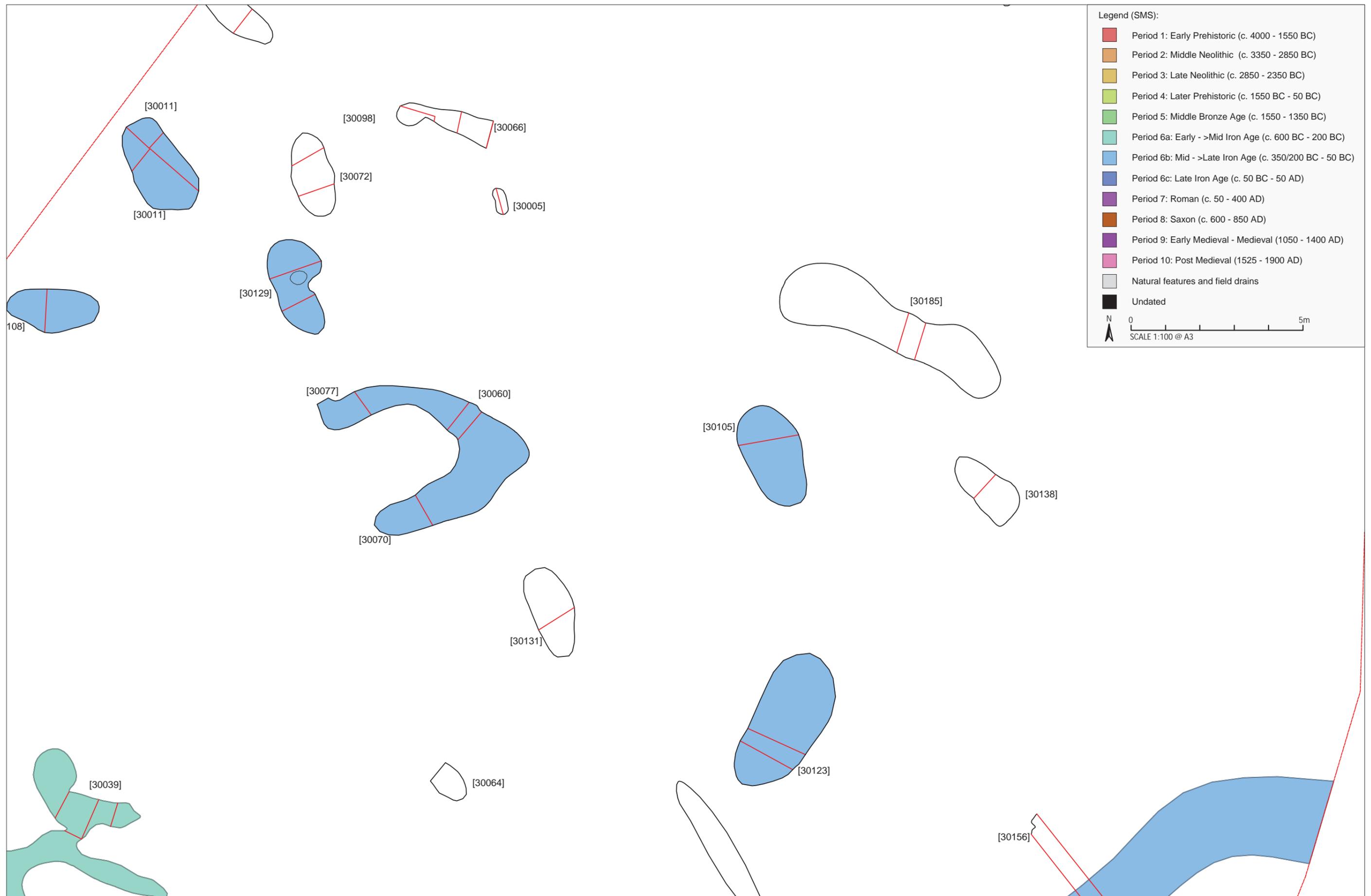


Figure 11.39: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 3a - part 4

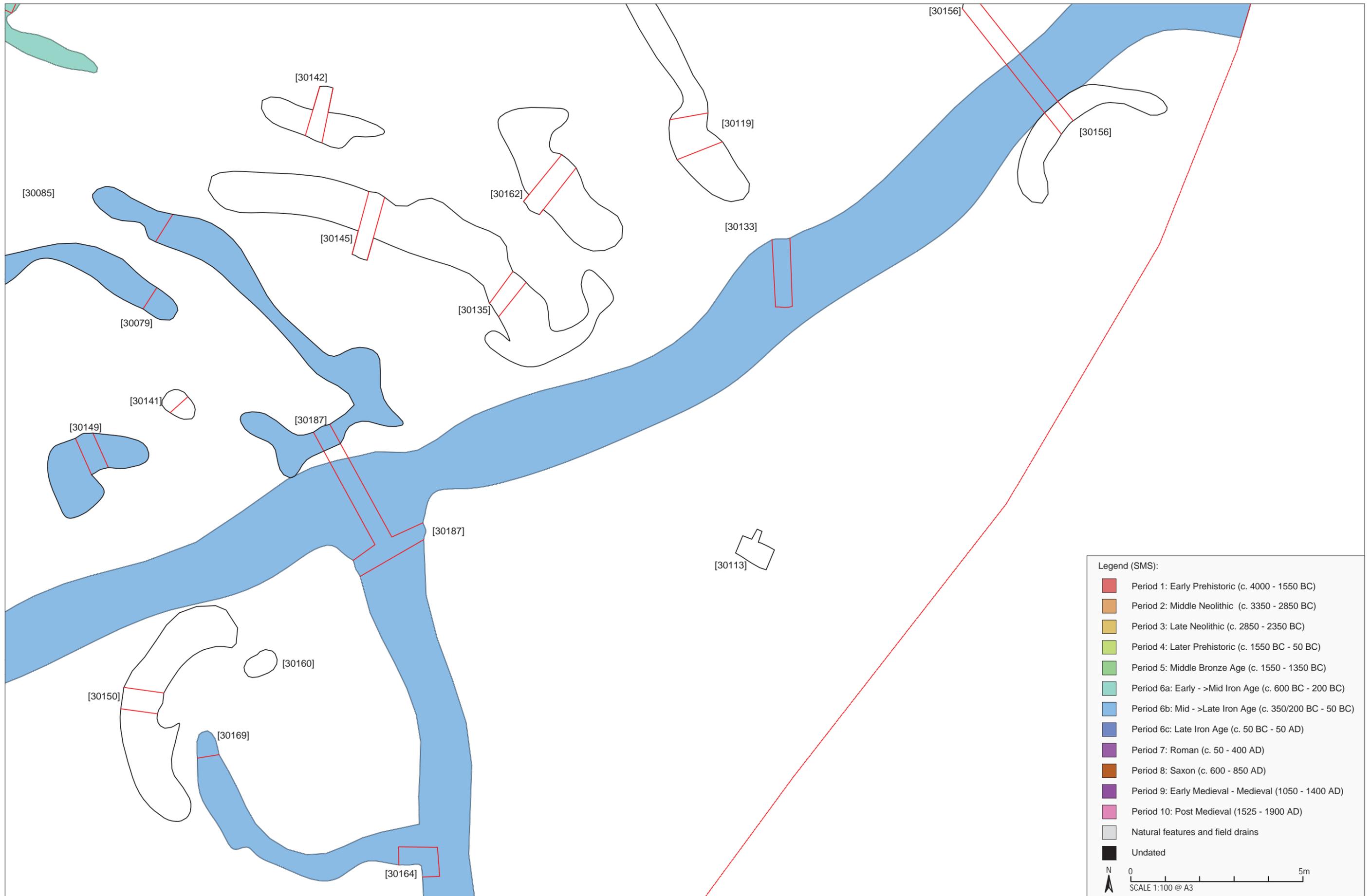


Figure 11.40: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 3a - part 5

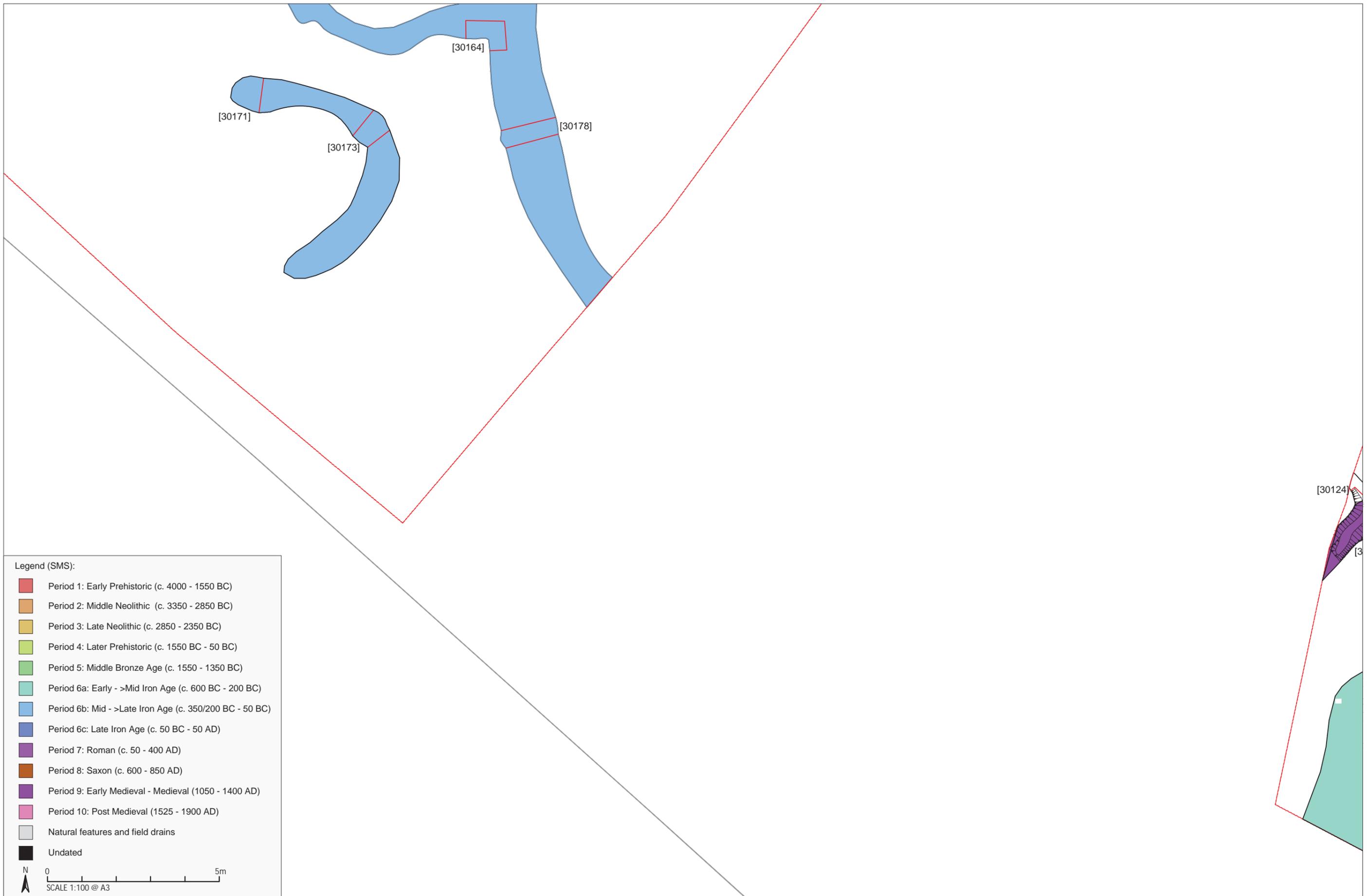


Figure 11.41: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area 3a - part 6

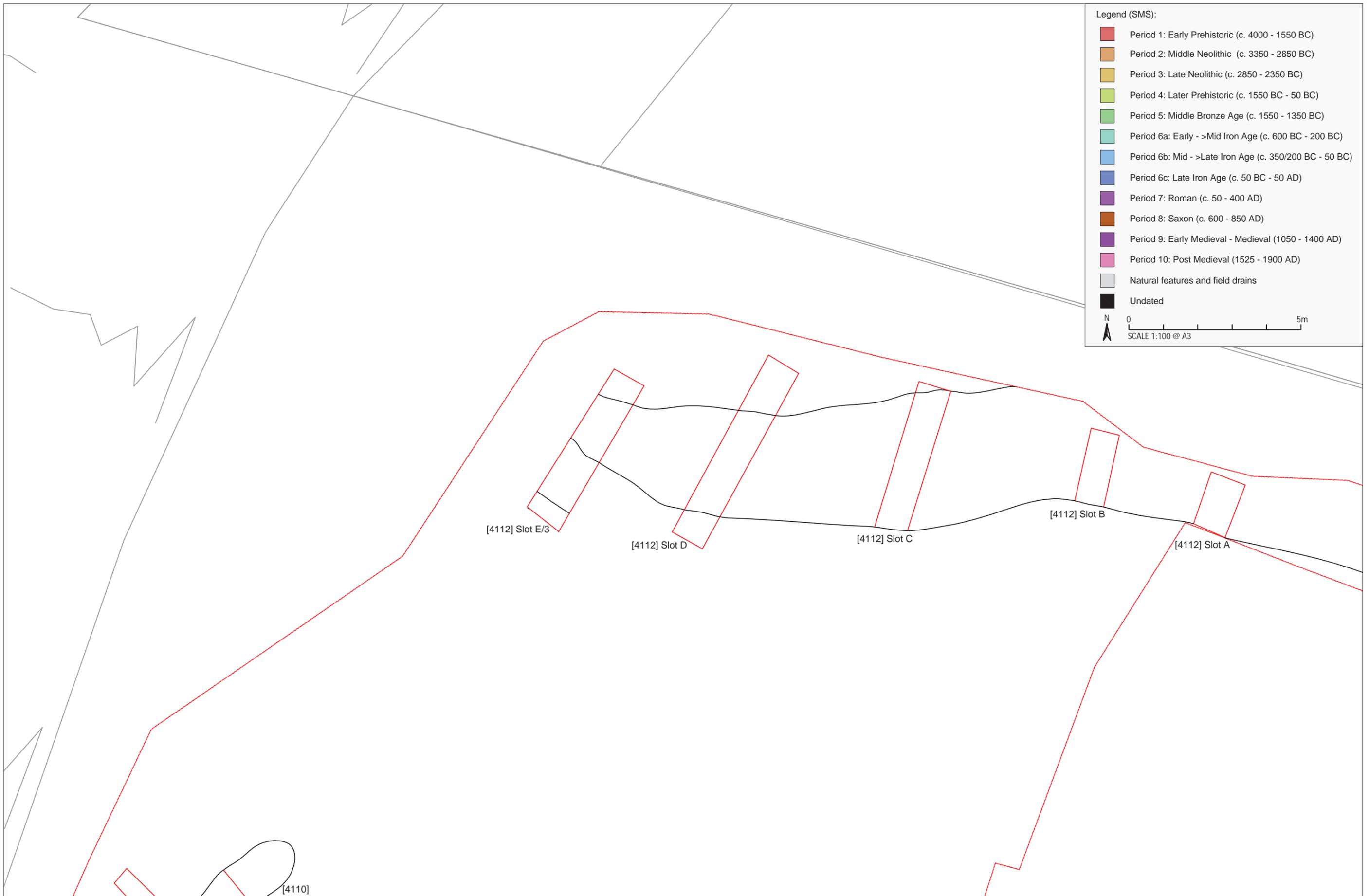


Figure 11.42: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/3 - part 1

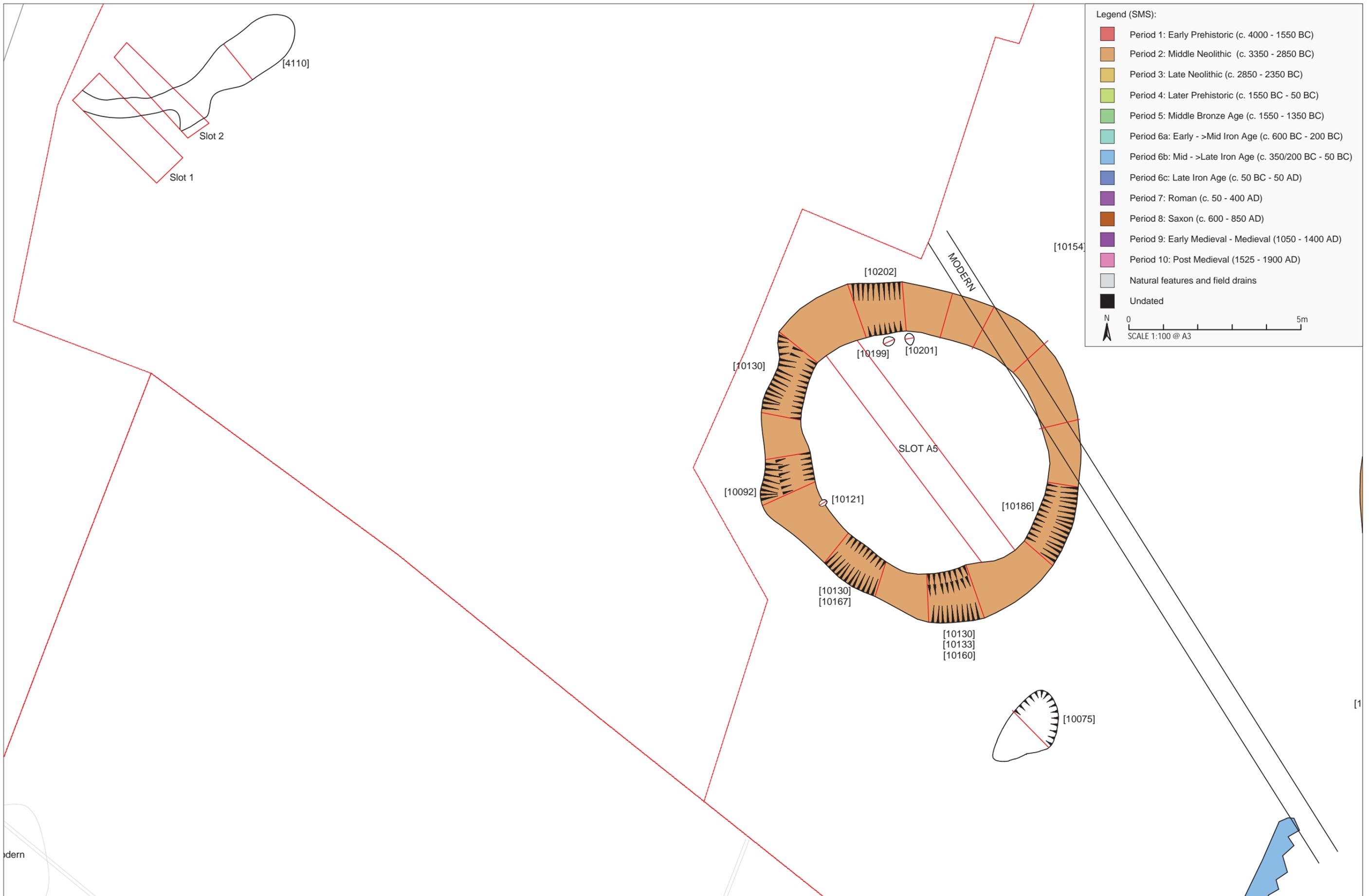


Figure 11.43: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/3 - part 2

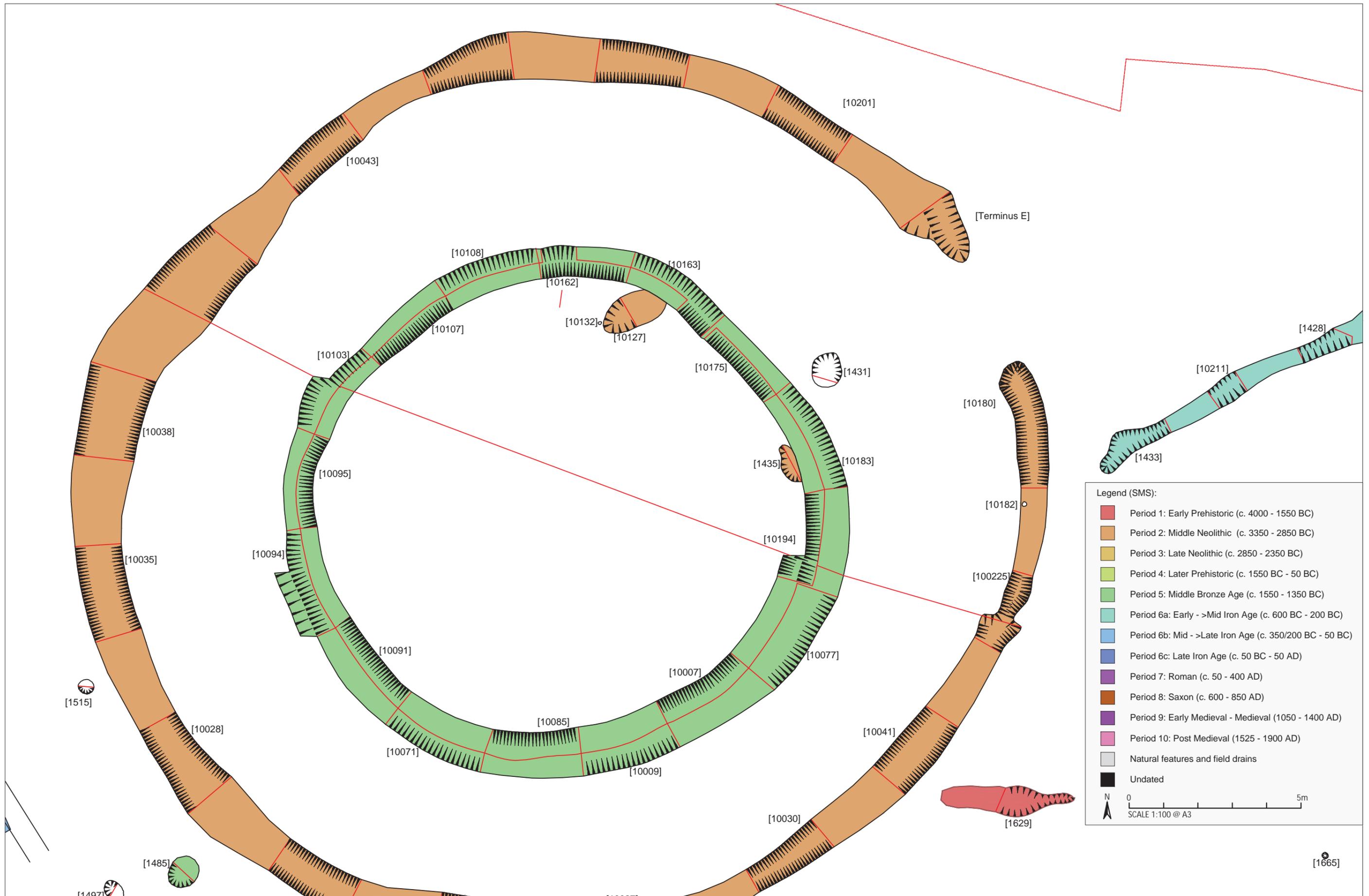


Figure 11.44: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/3 - part 3

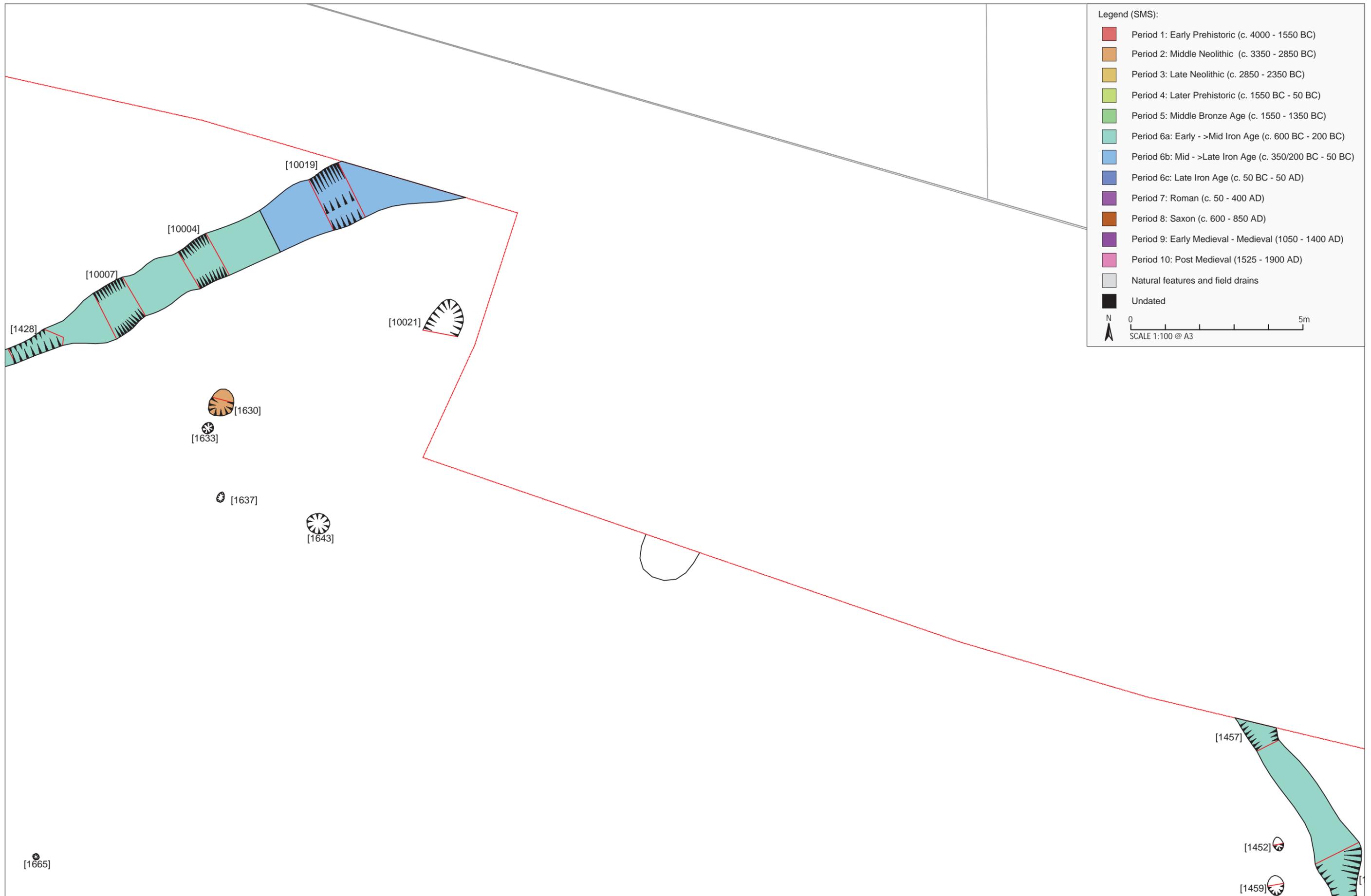


Figure 11.45: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/3 - part 4

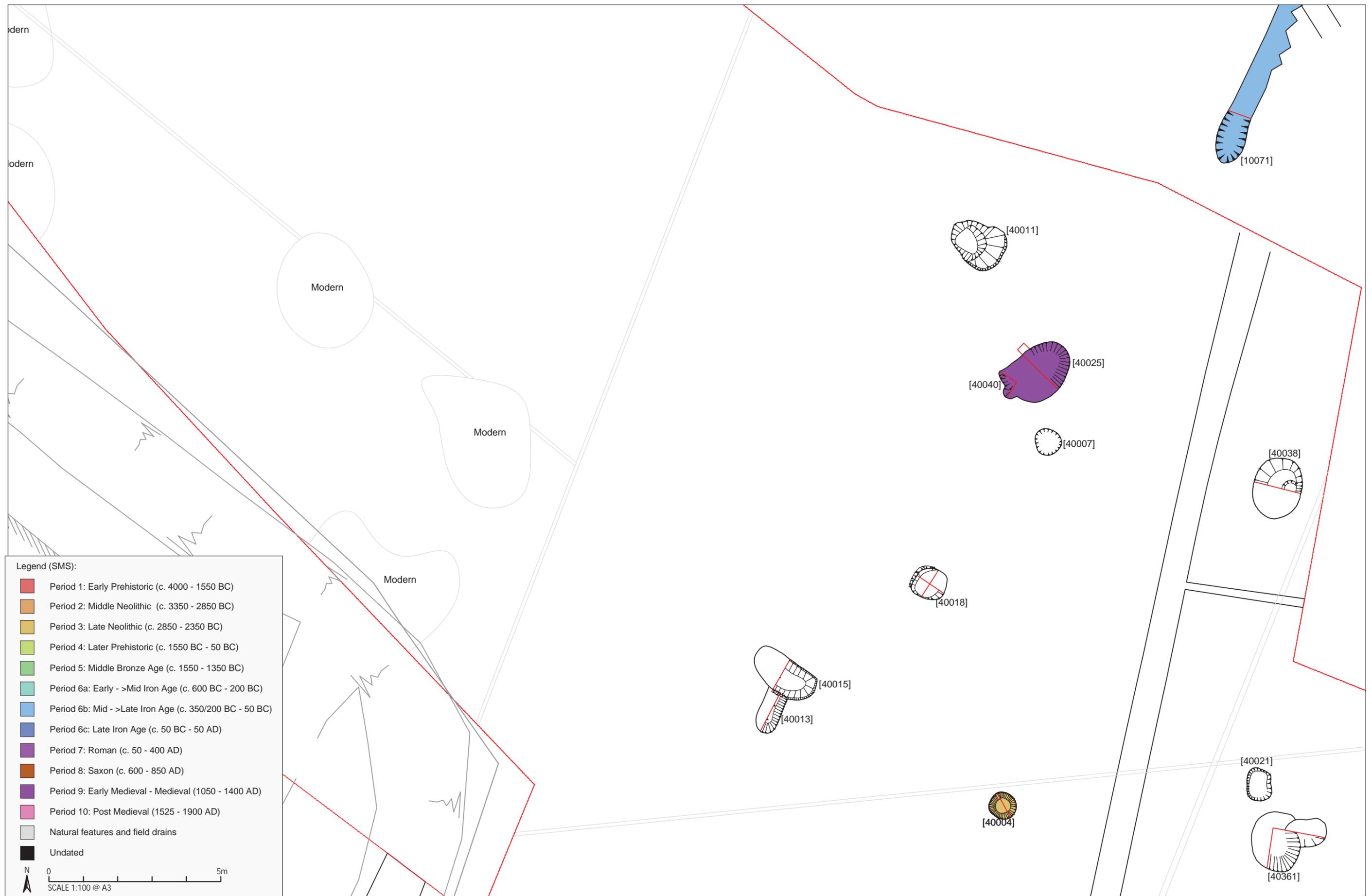


Figure 11.46: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/3 - part 5

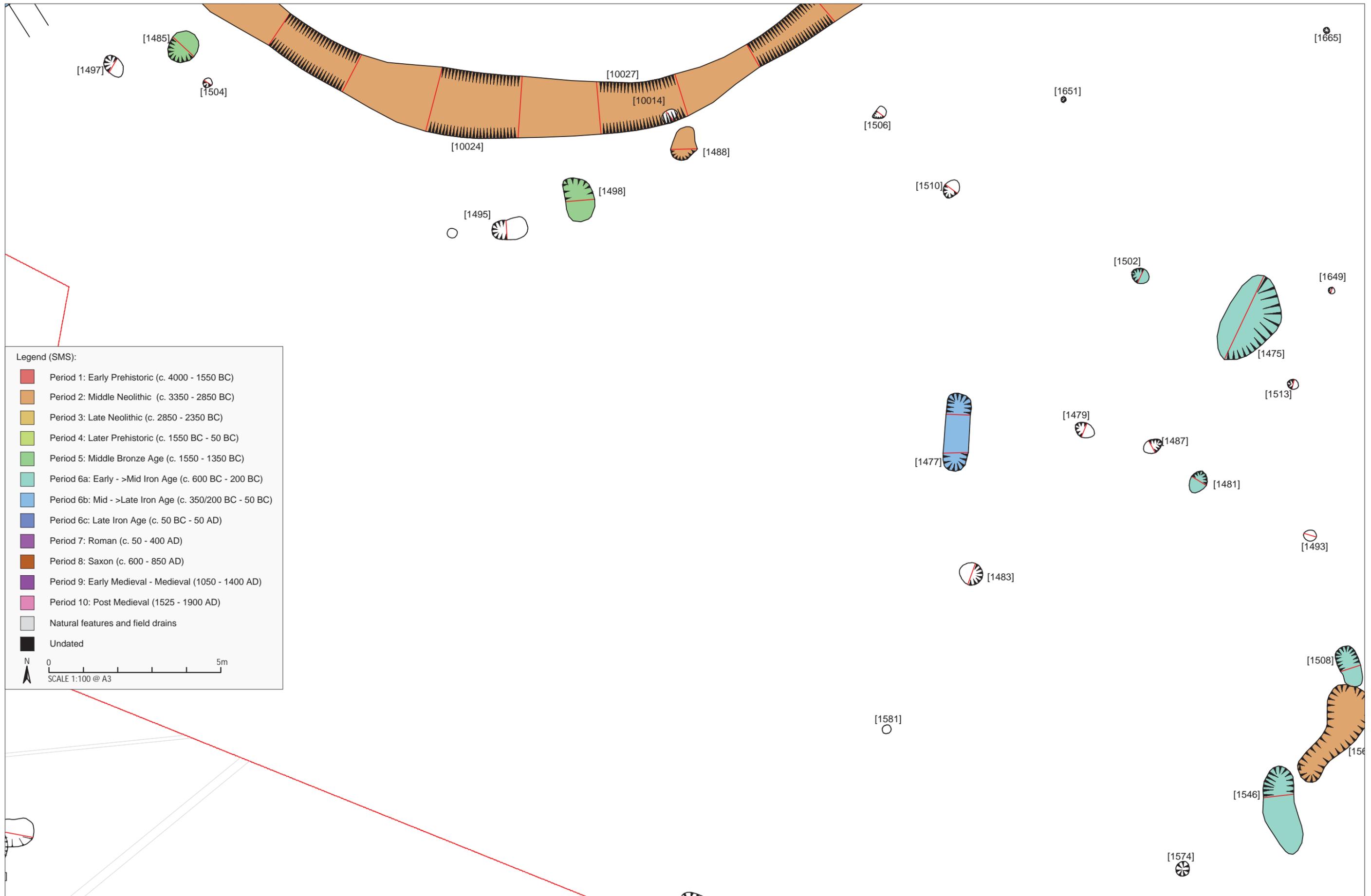


Figure 11.47: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/3 - part 6

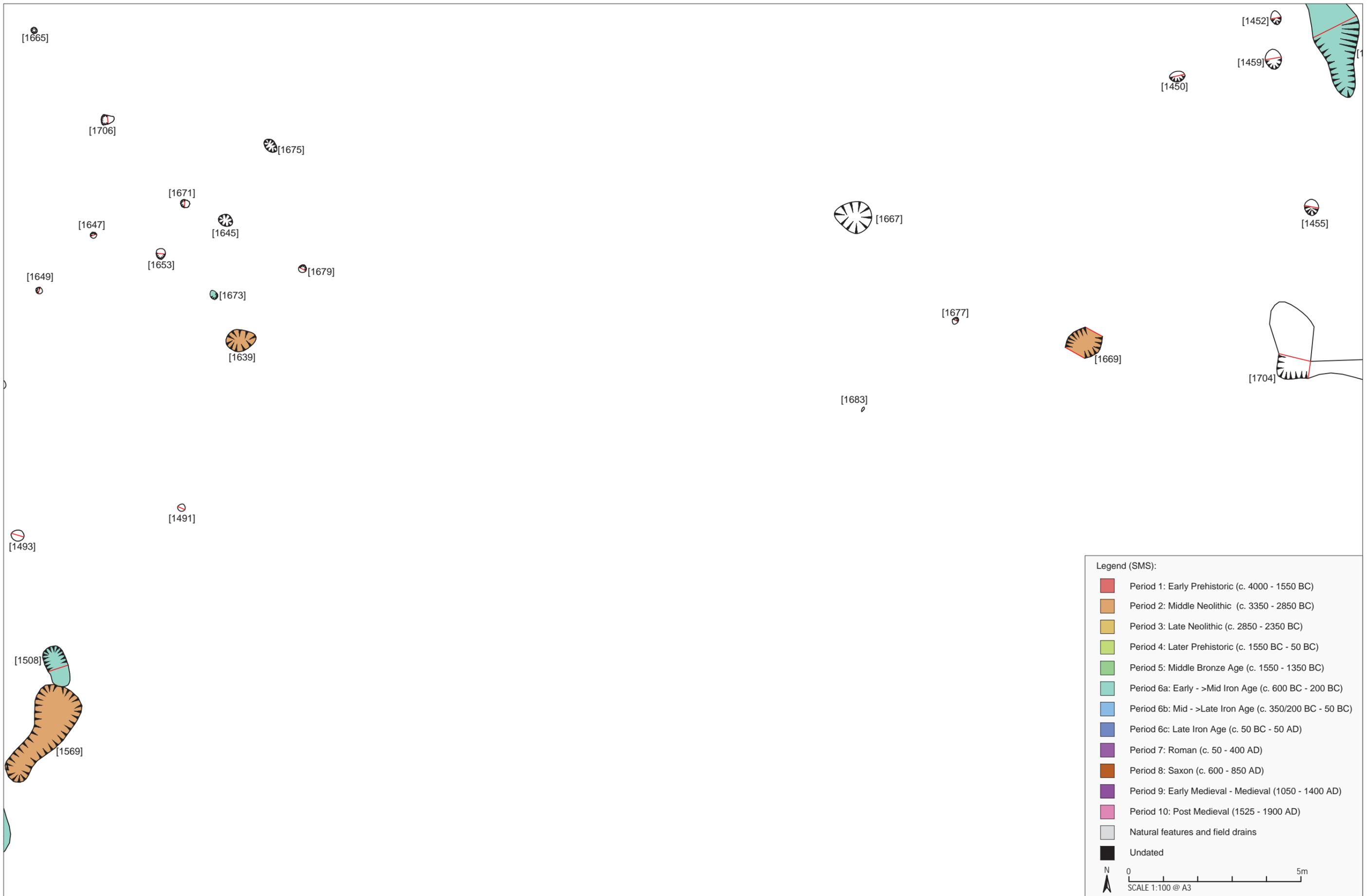


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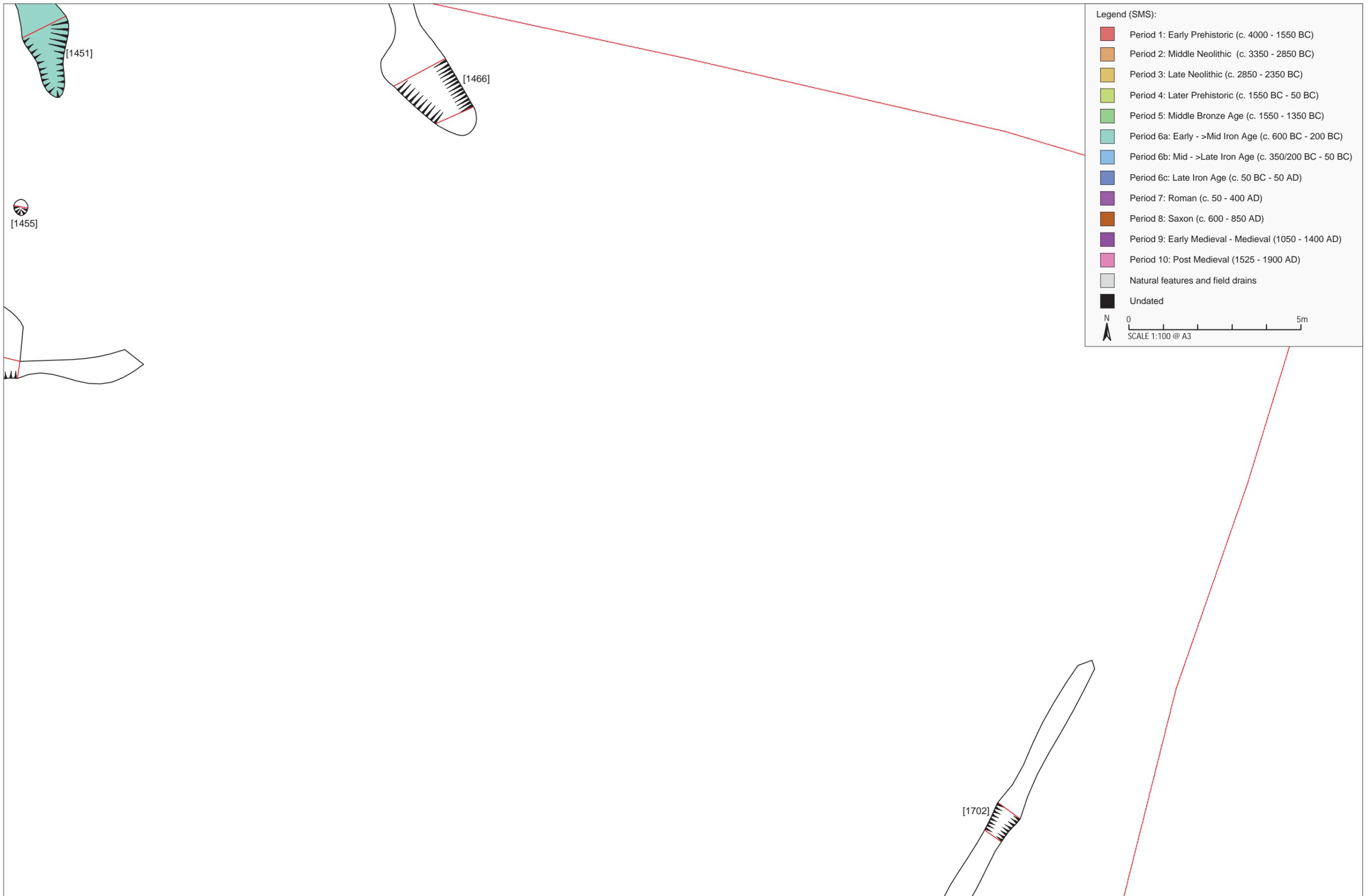


Figure 11.49: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/3 - part 8

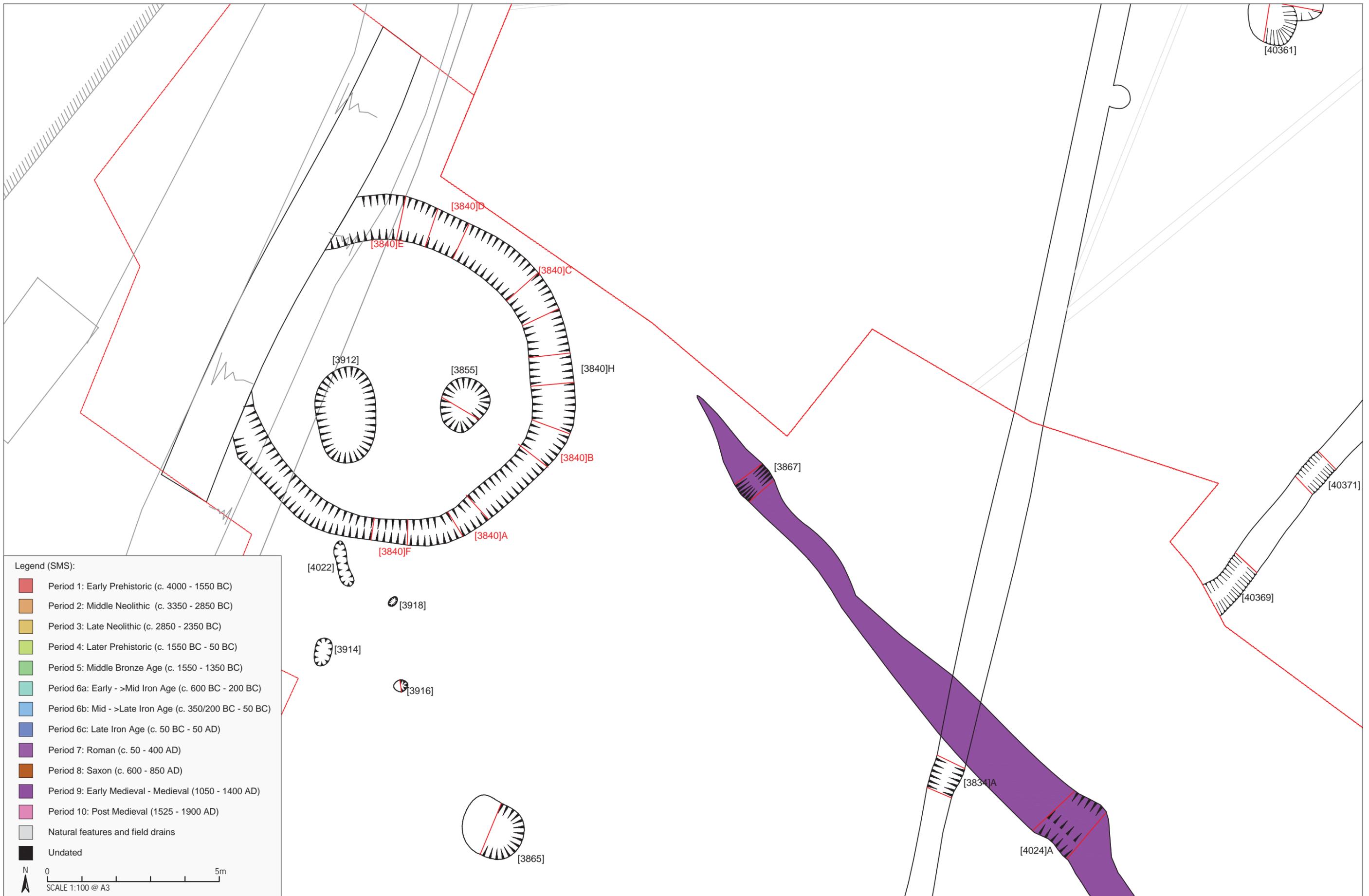


Figure 11.50: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/3 - part 9



Figure 11.51: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/3 - part 10

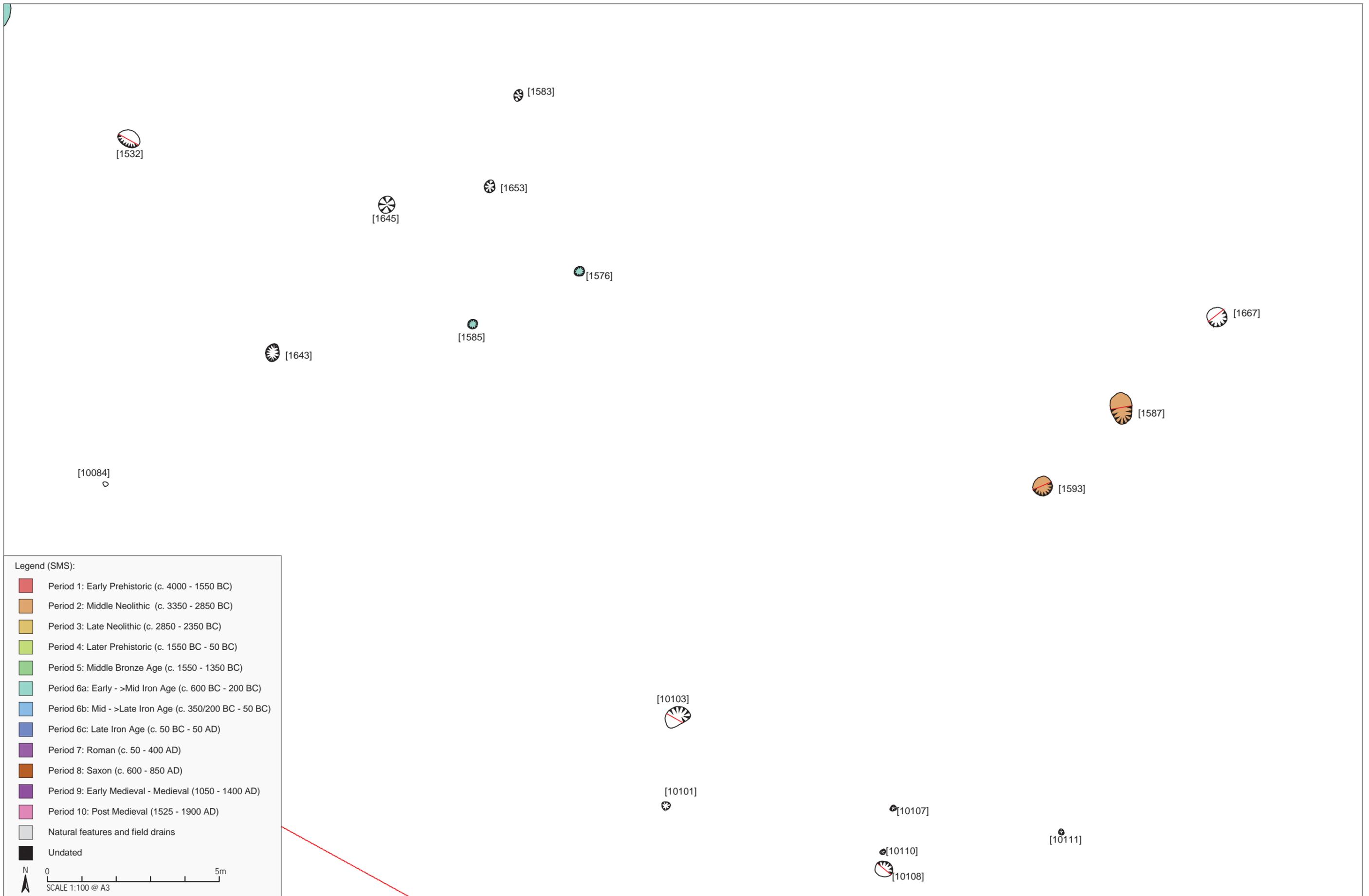


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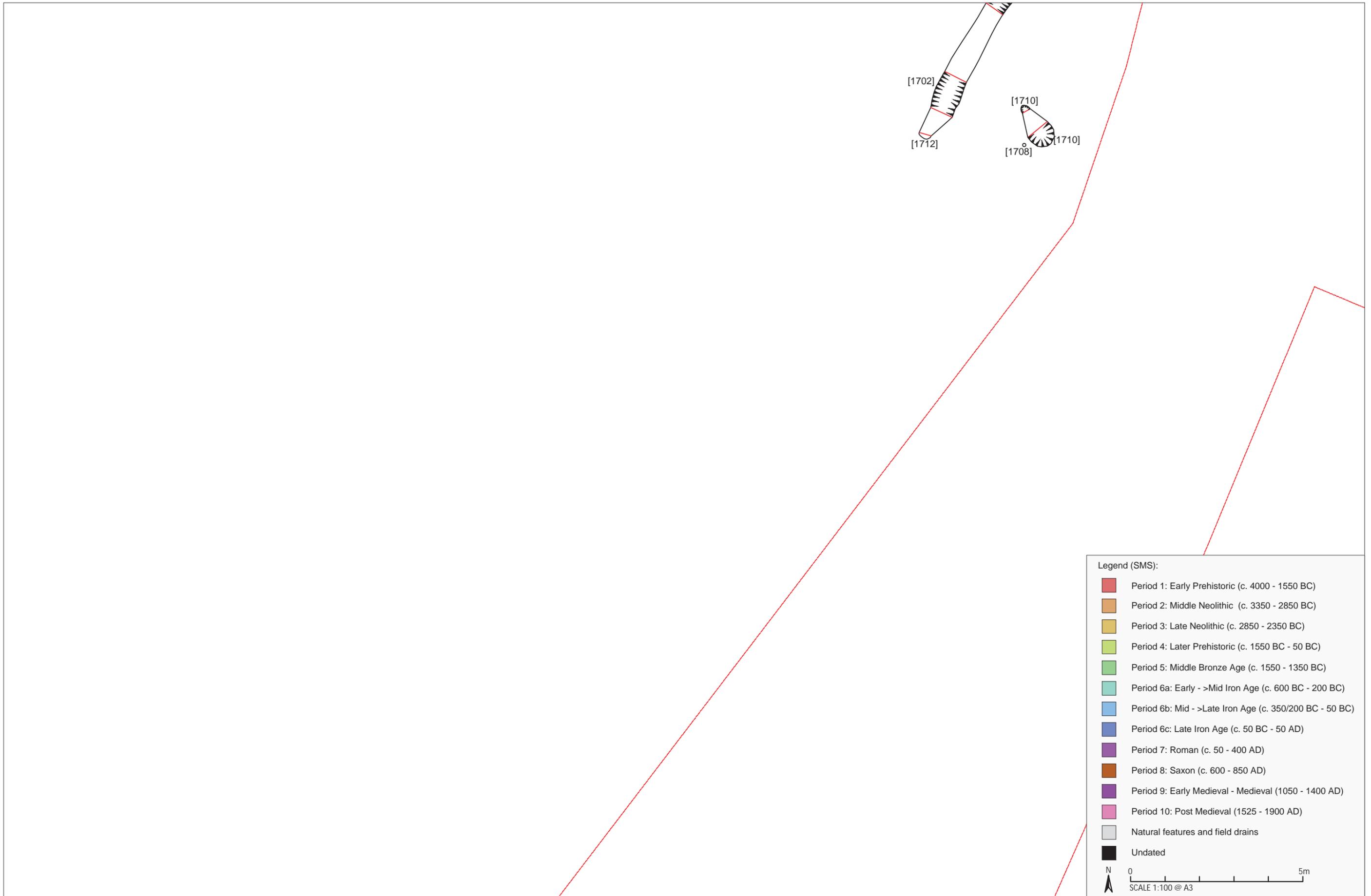


Figure 11.53: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/3 - part 12



Figure 11.54: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/3 - part 13

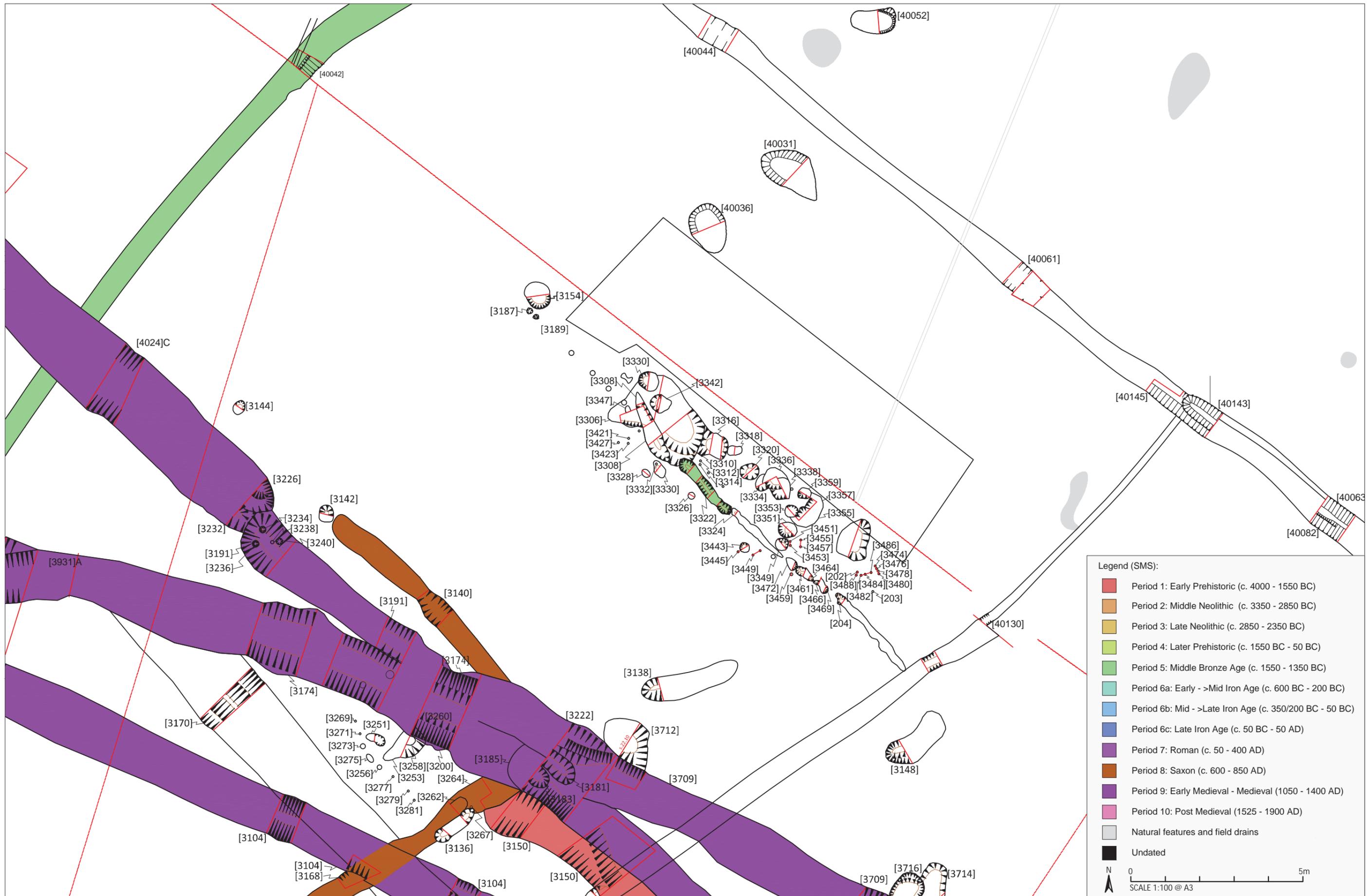


Figure 11.55: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/3 - part 14

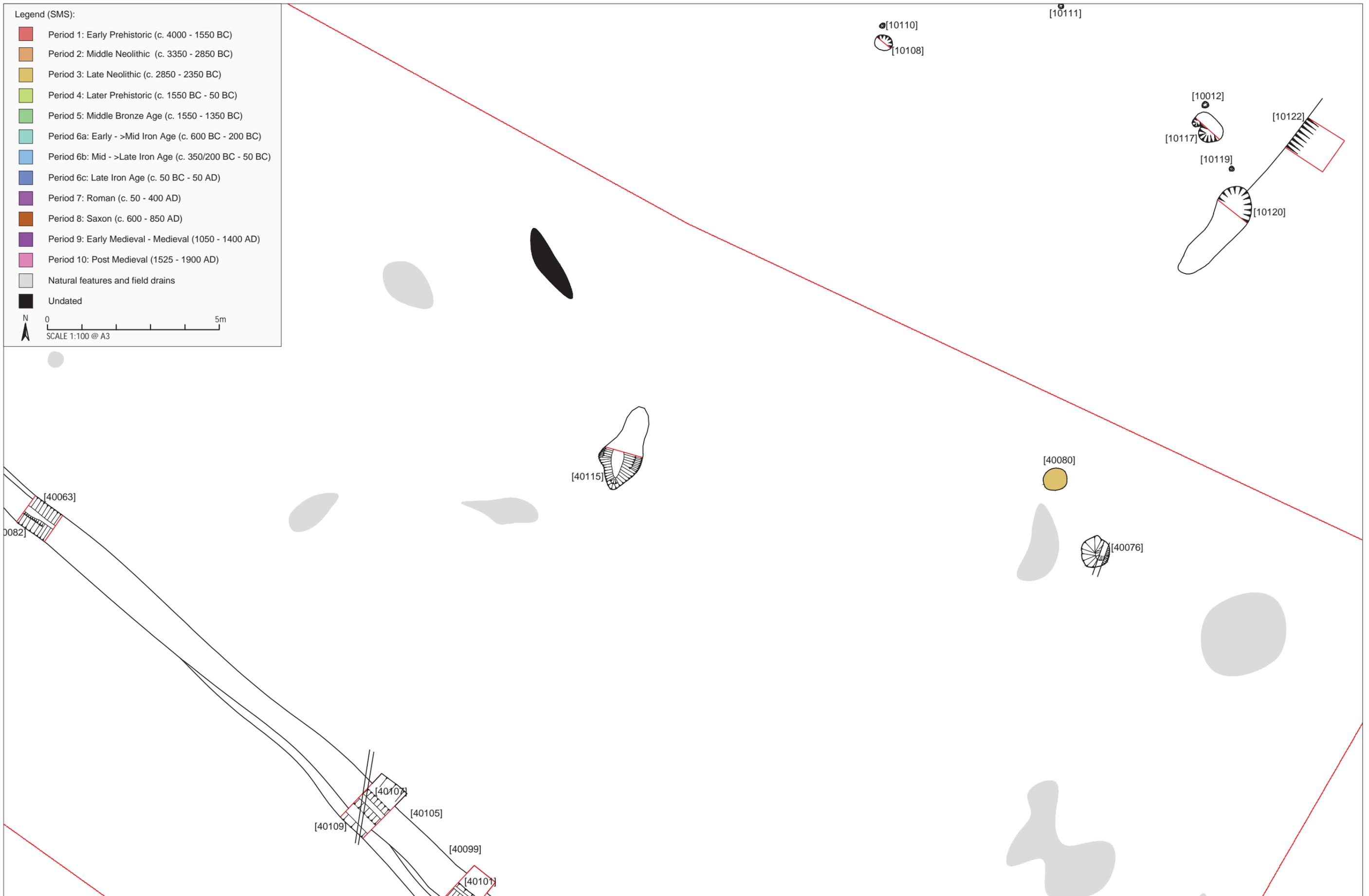


Figure 11.56: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/3 - part 15

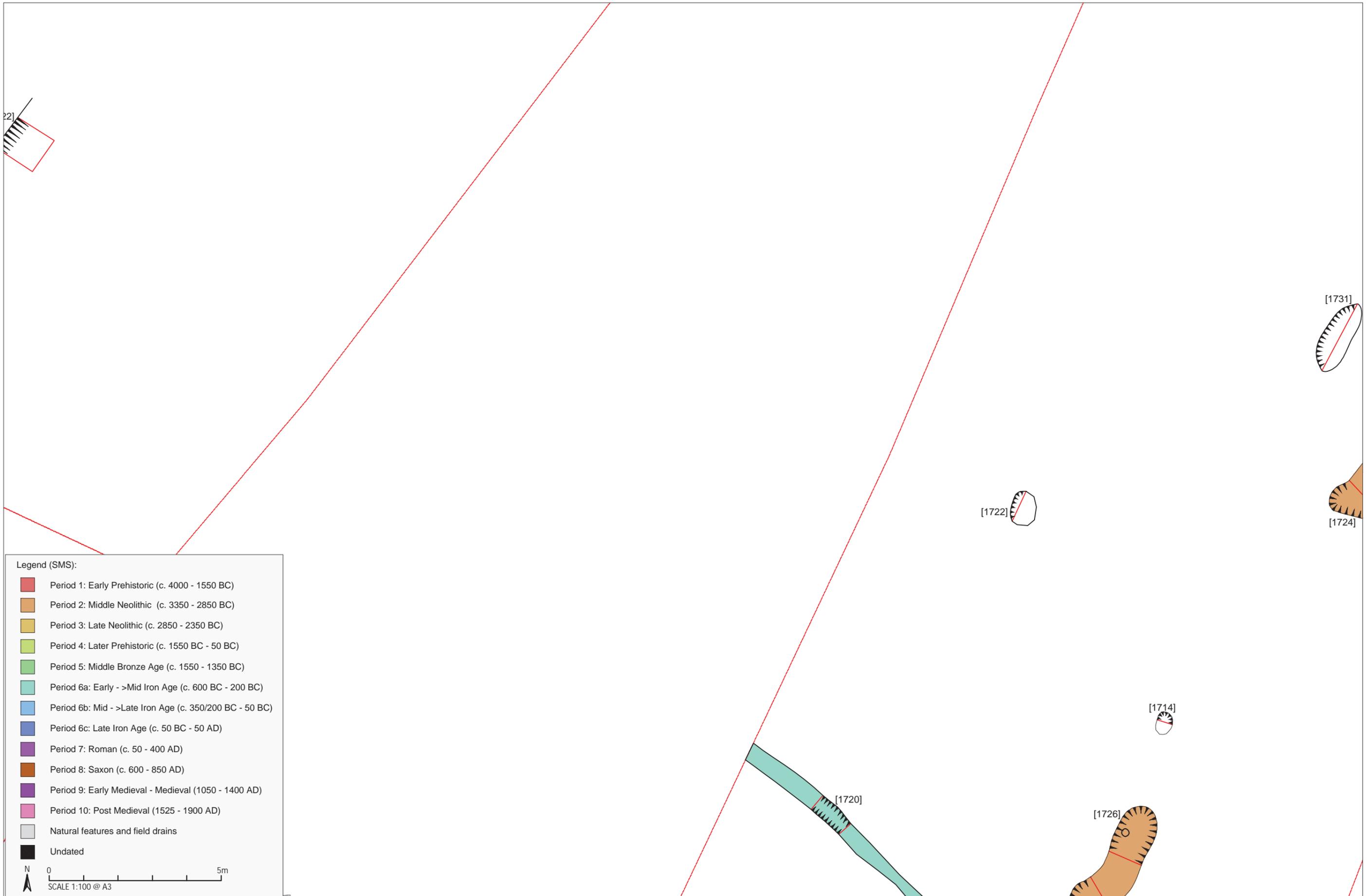


Figure 11.57: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/3 - part 16



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Figure 11.59: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/3 - part 18

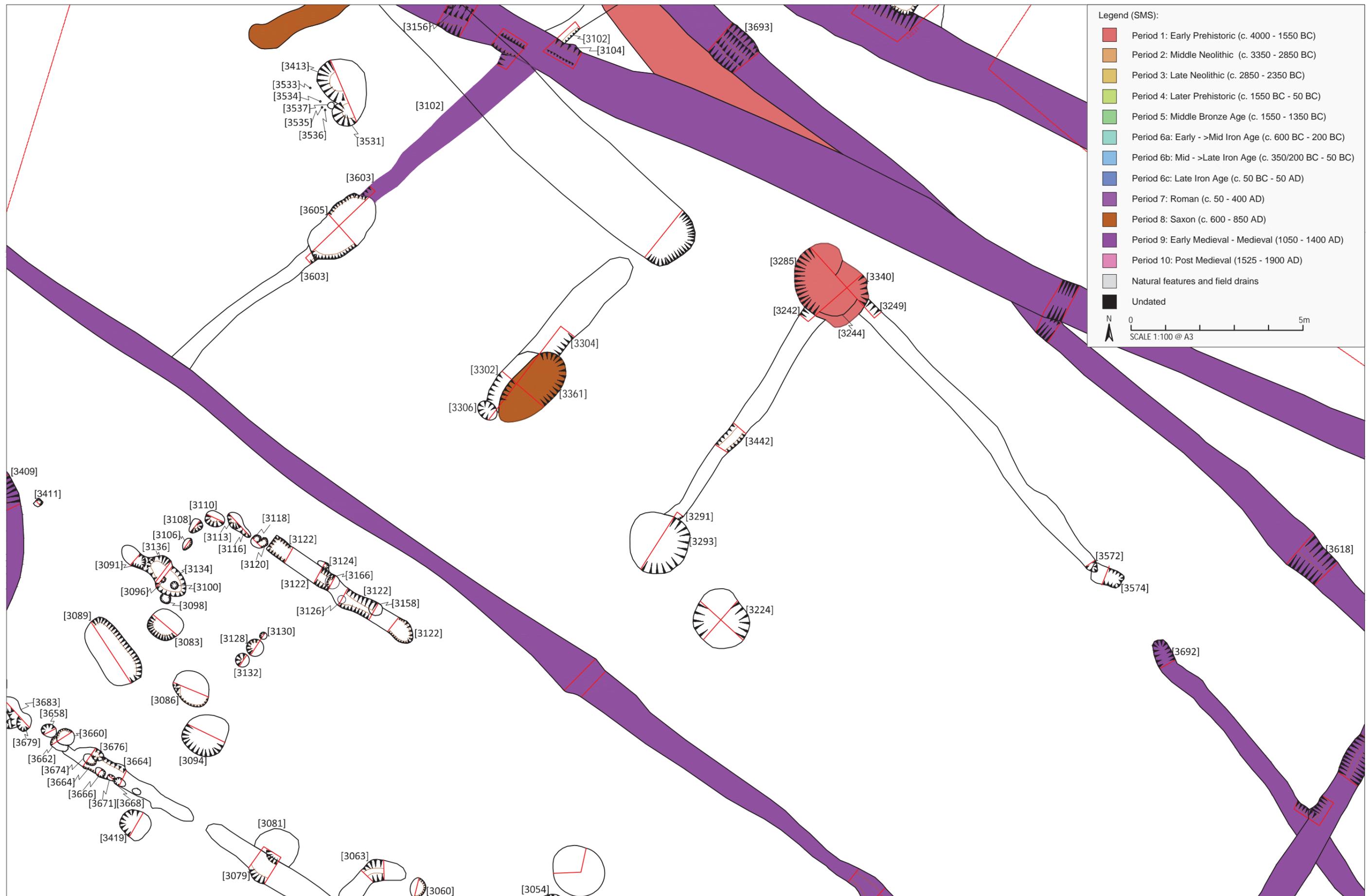


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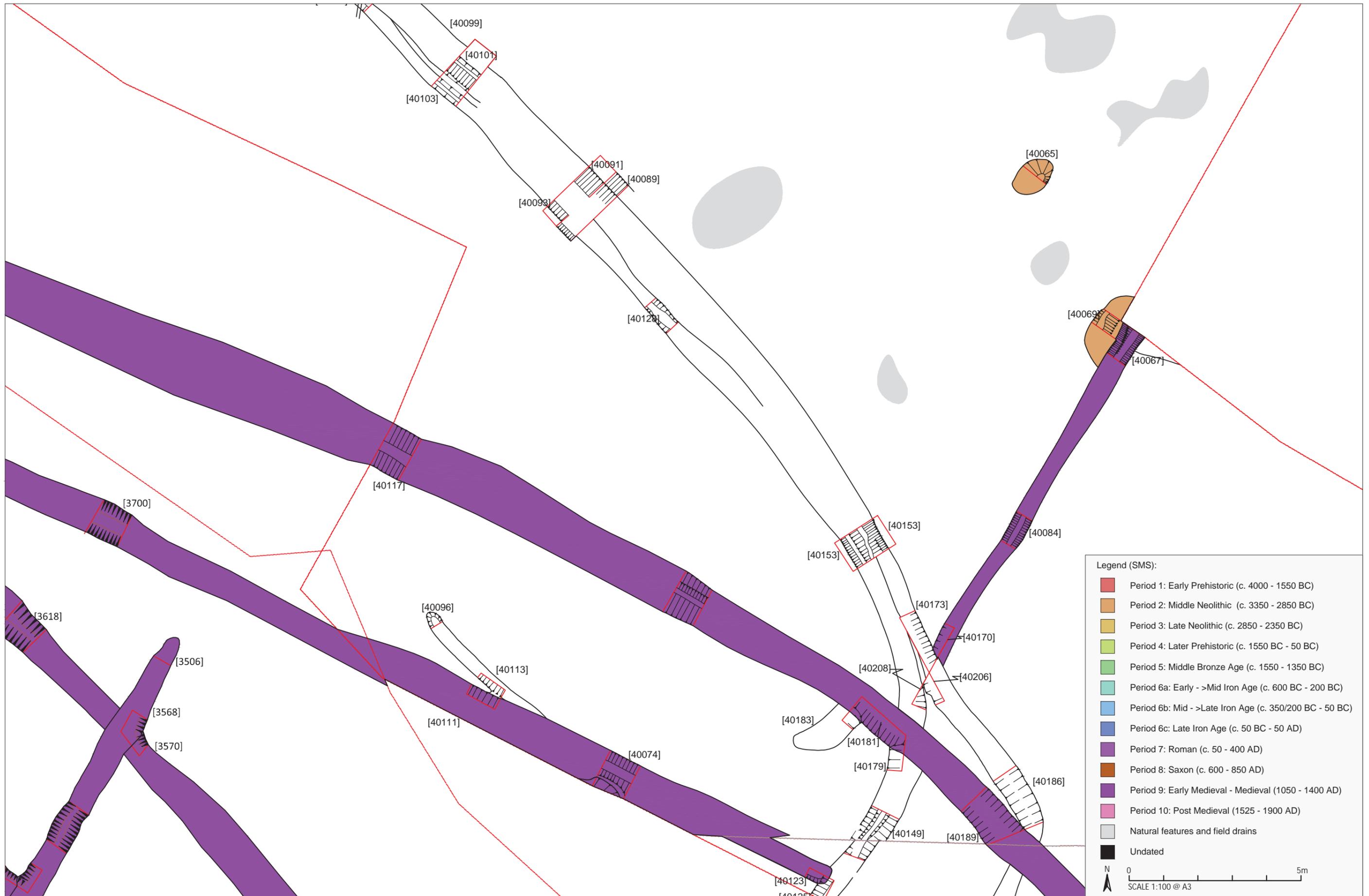


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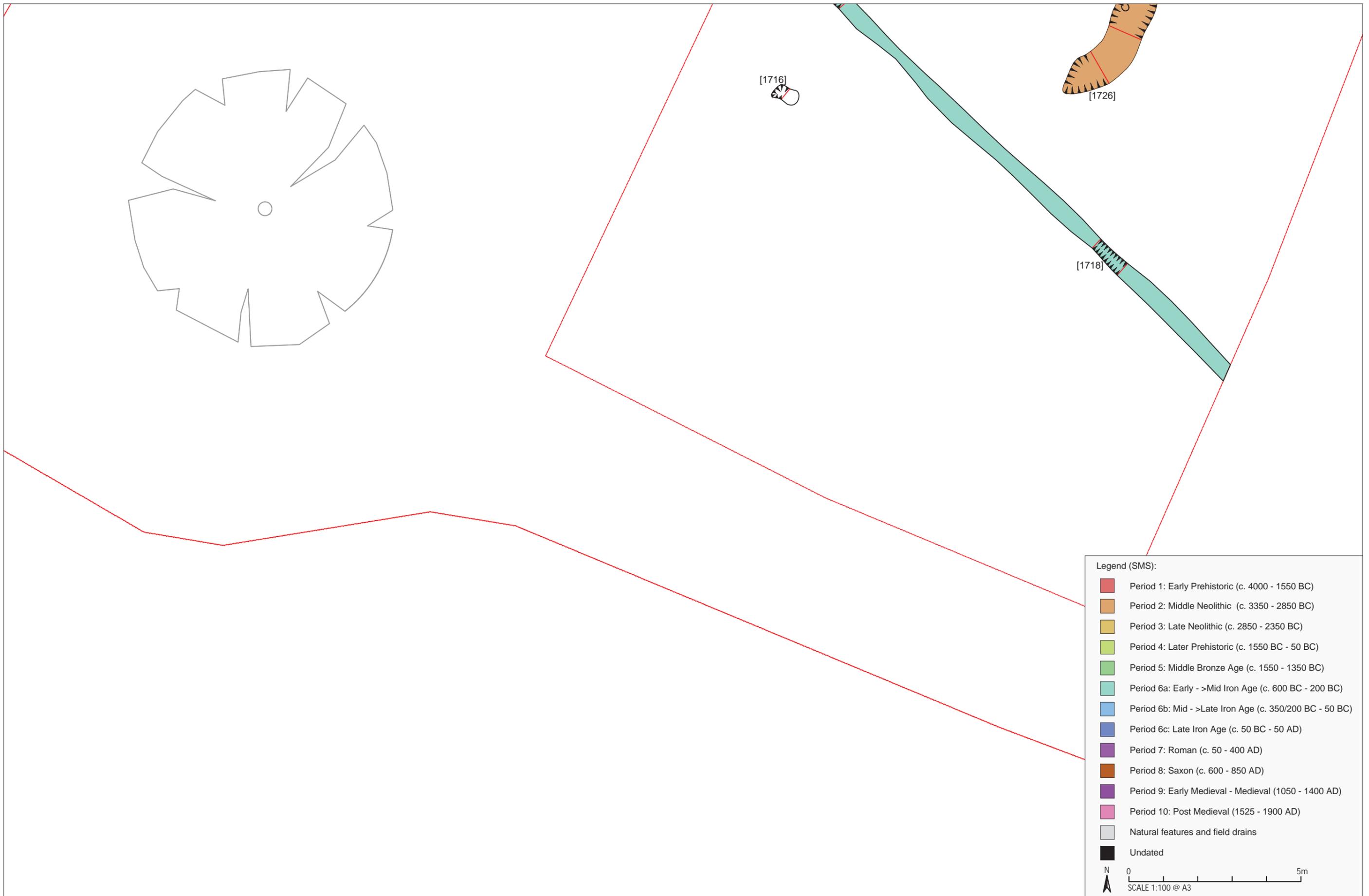


Figure 11.62: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/3 - part 21

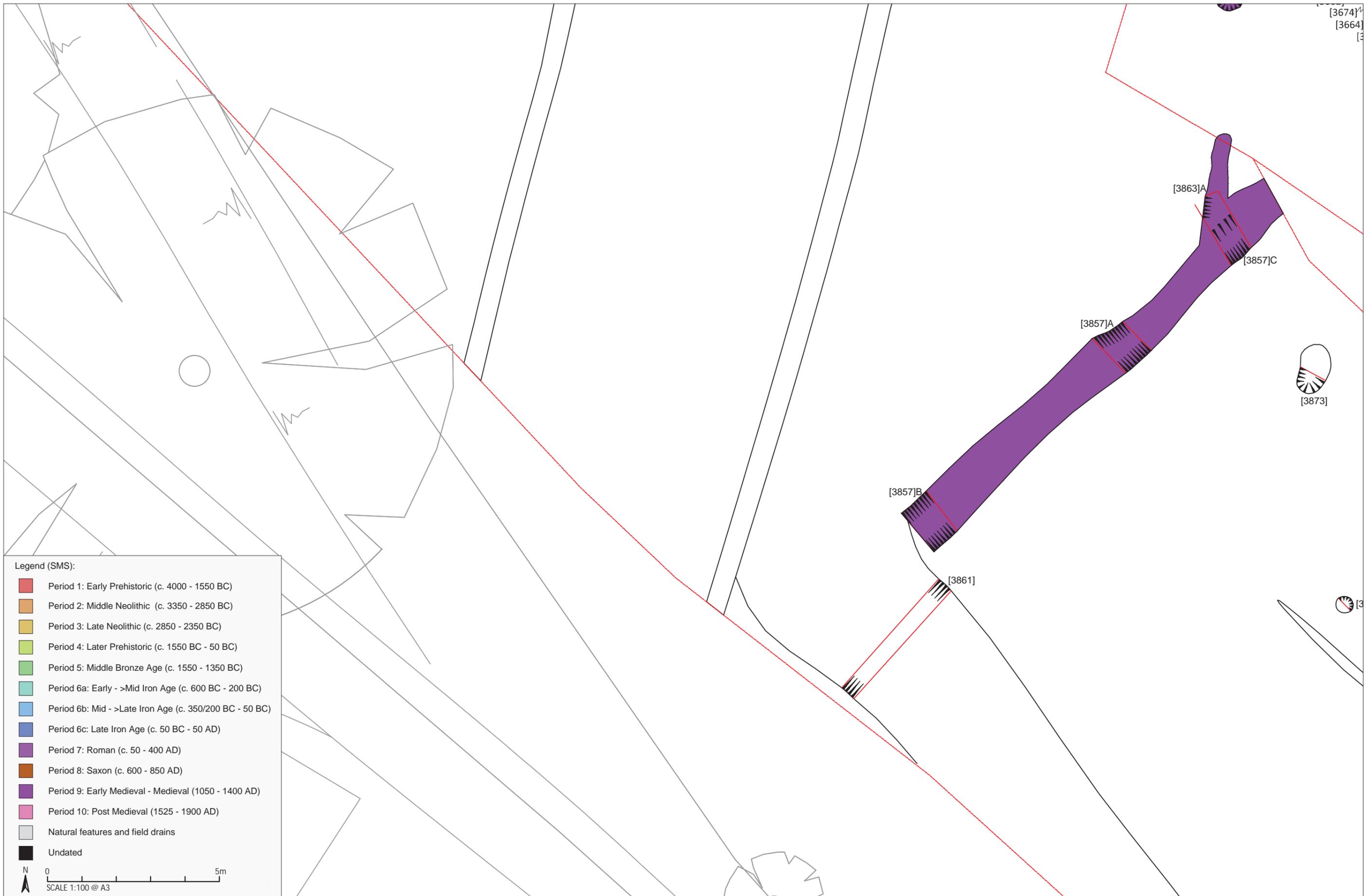


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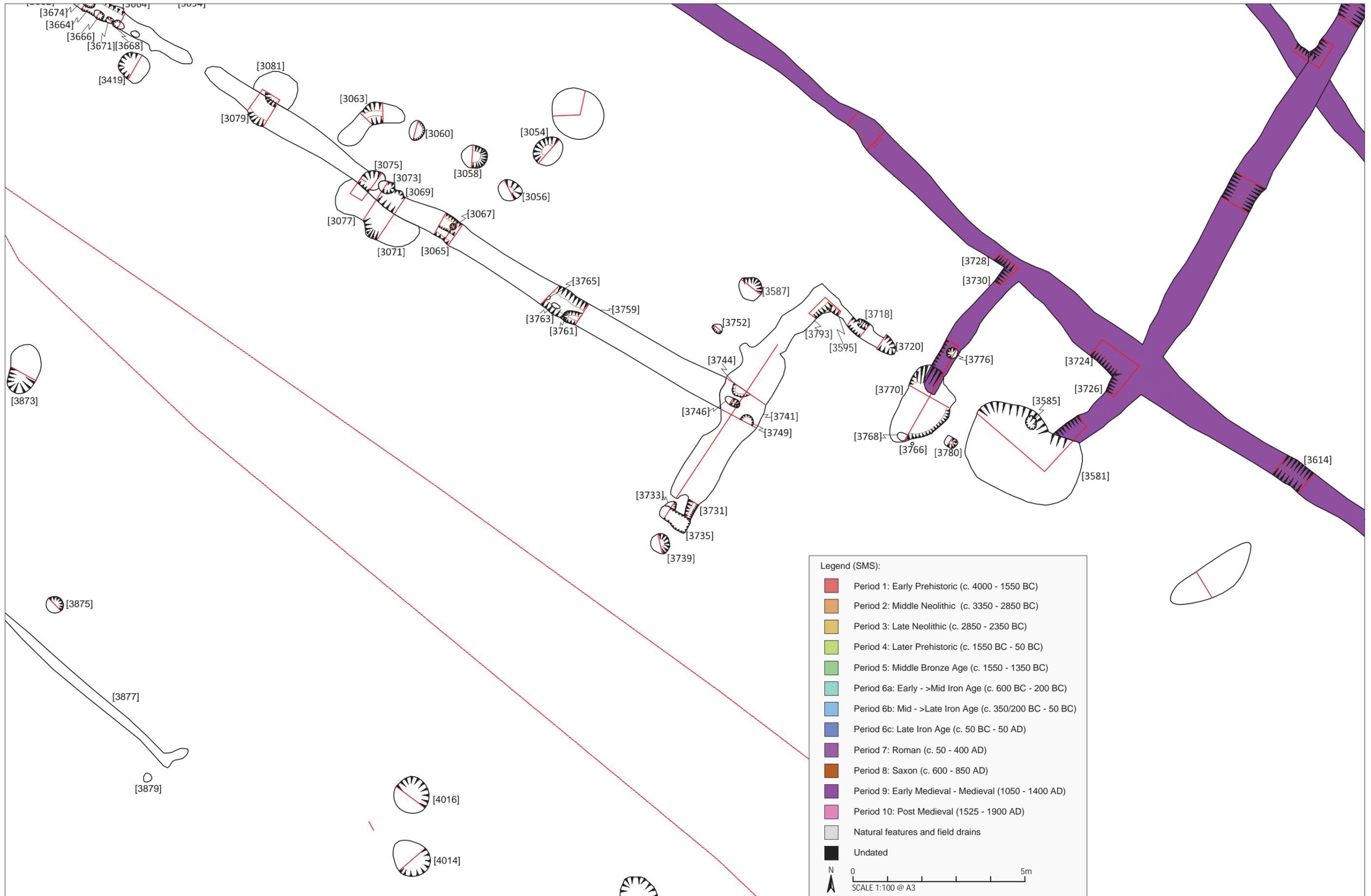


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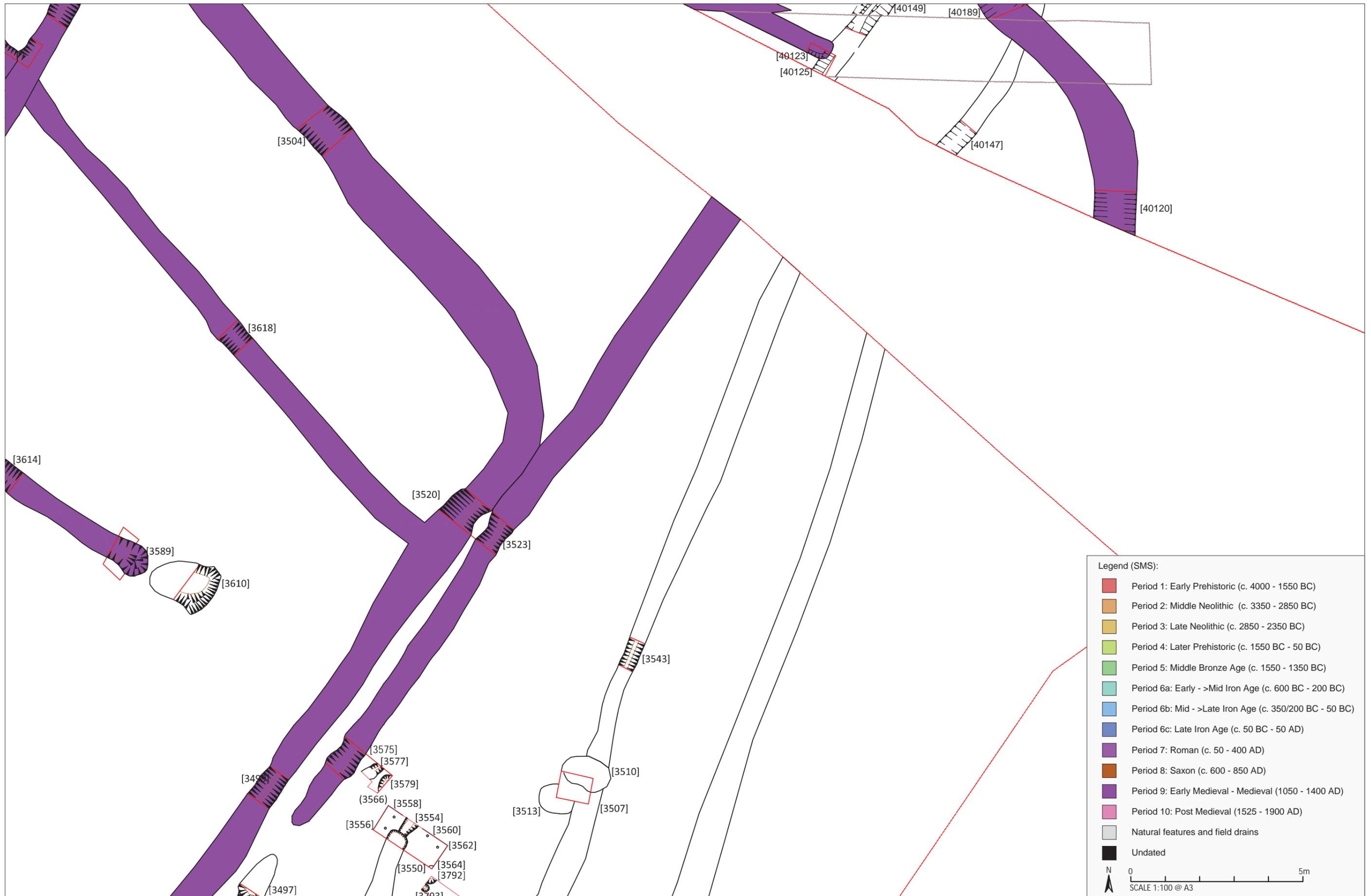


Figure 11.65: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/3 - part 24

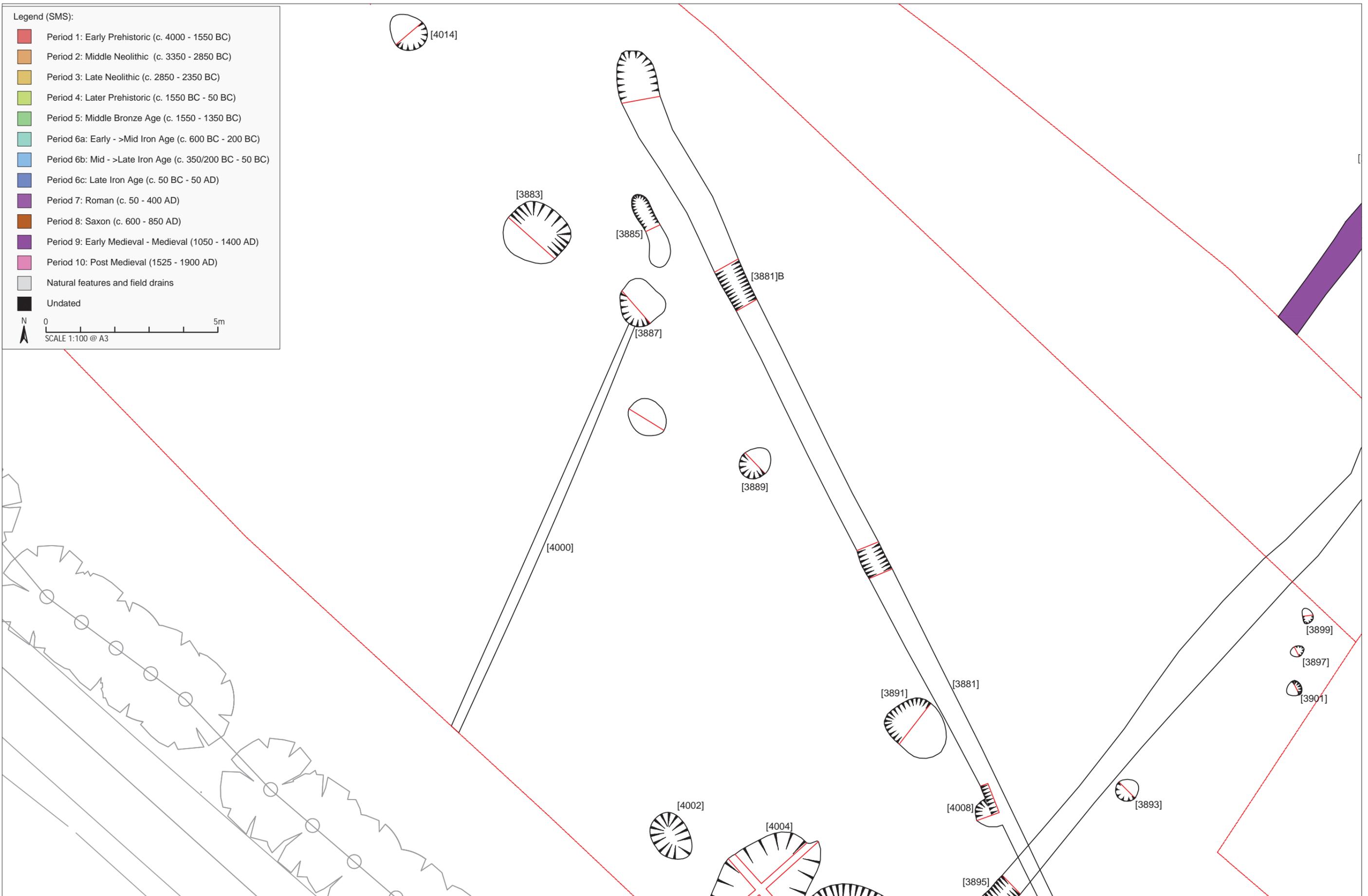


Figure 11.66: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/3 - part 25

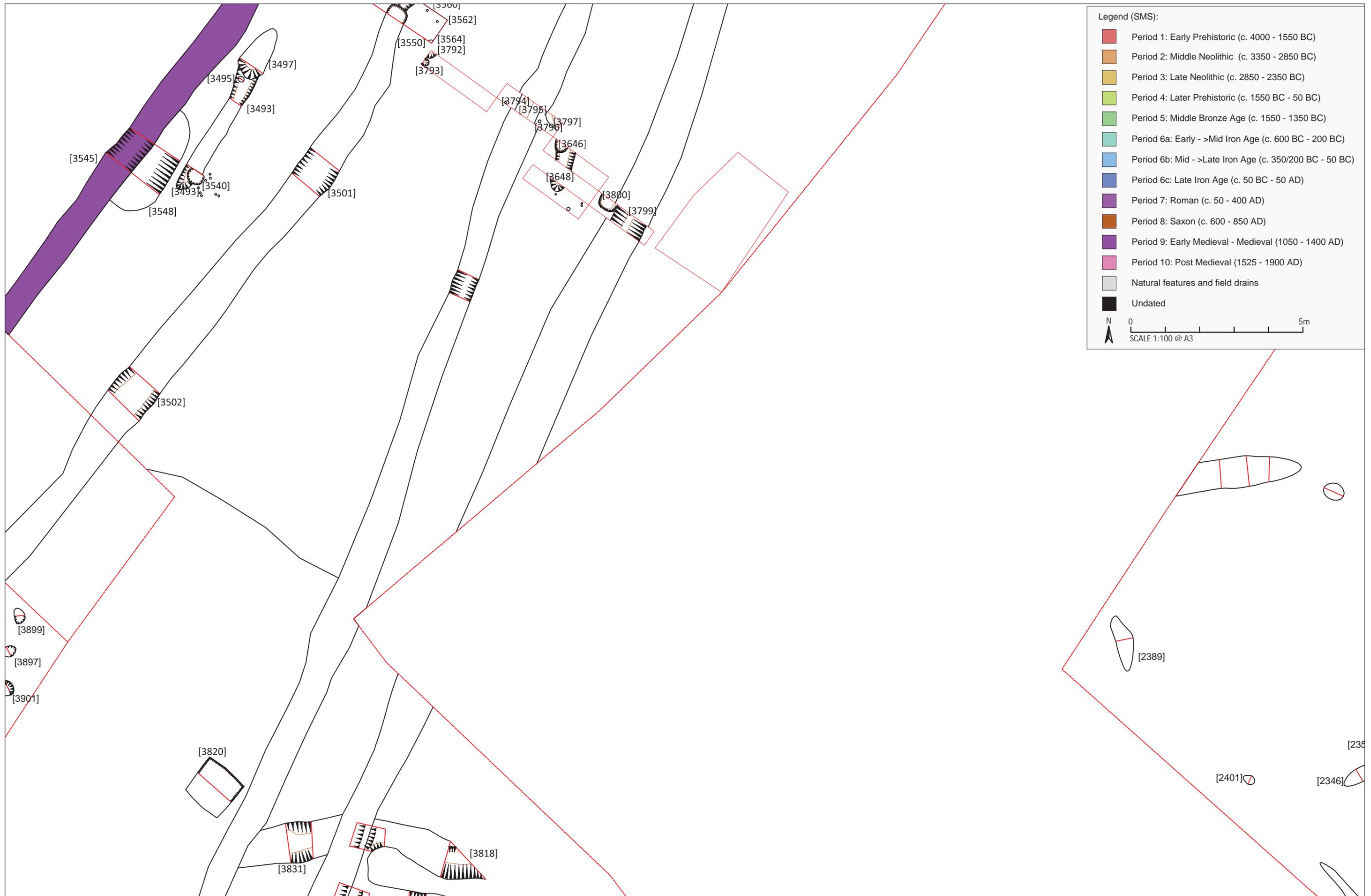


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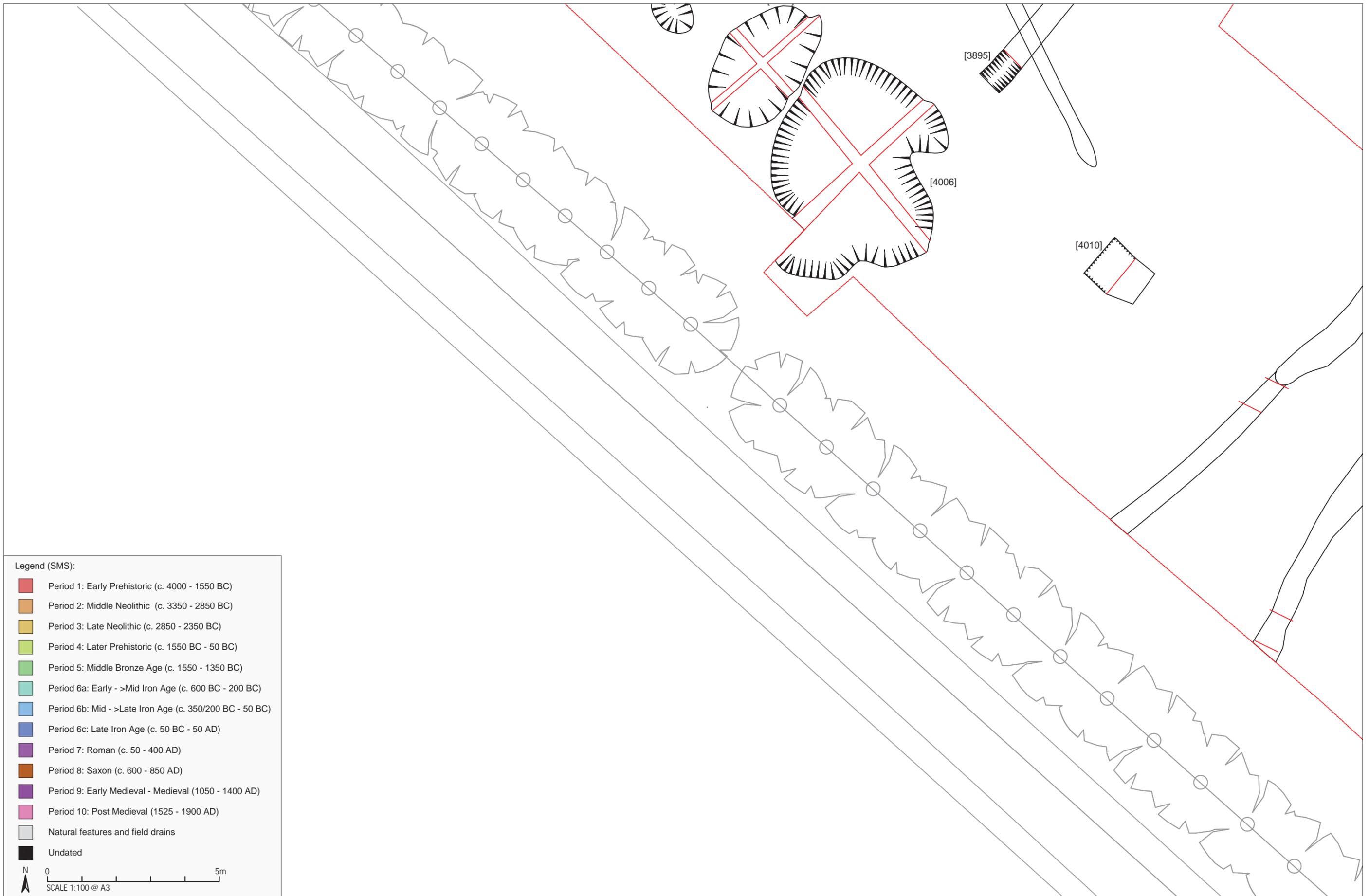


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Figure 11.69: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/3 - part 28

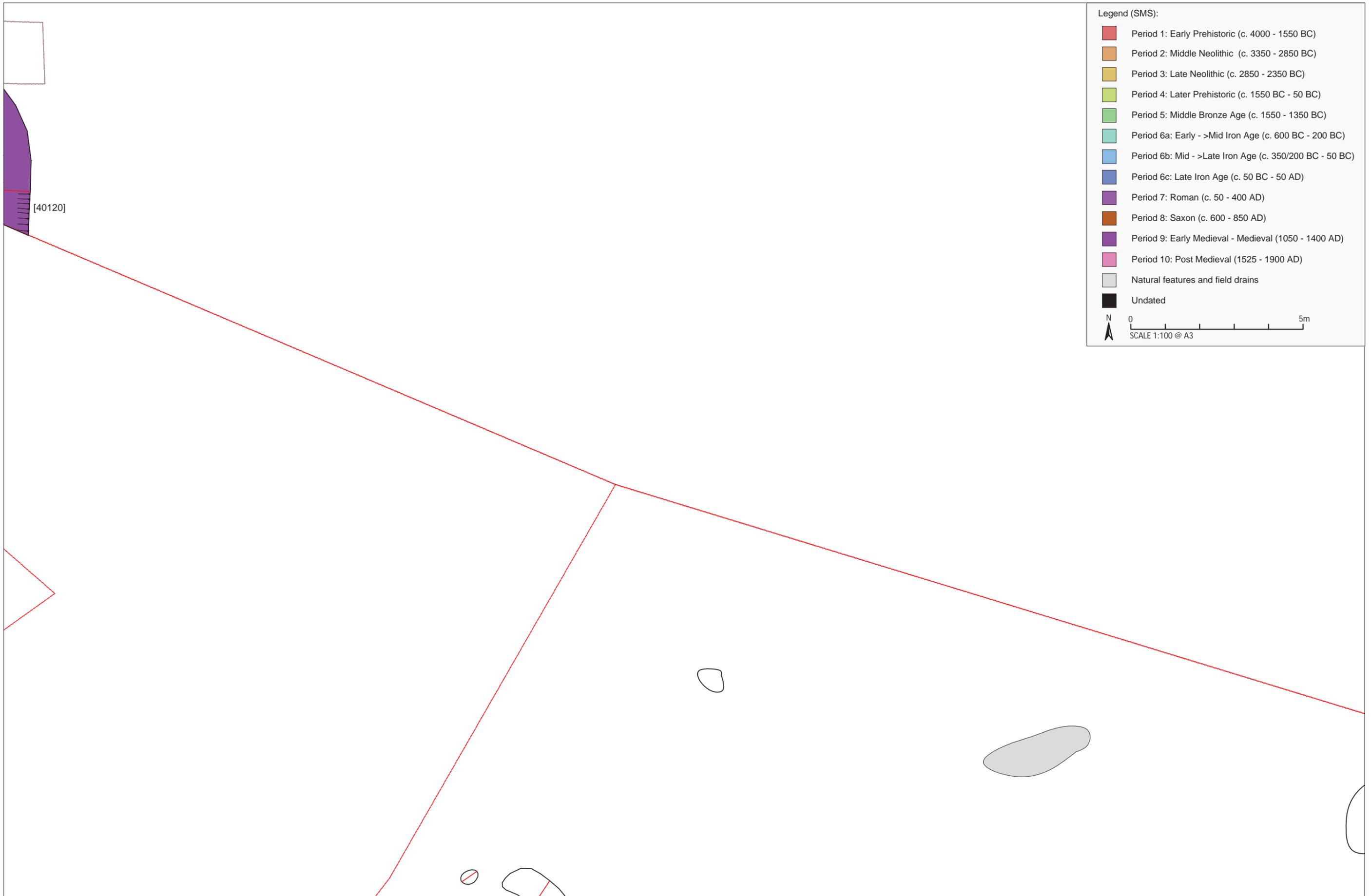


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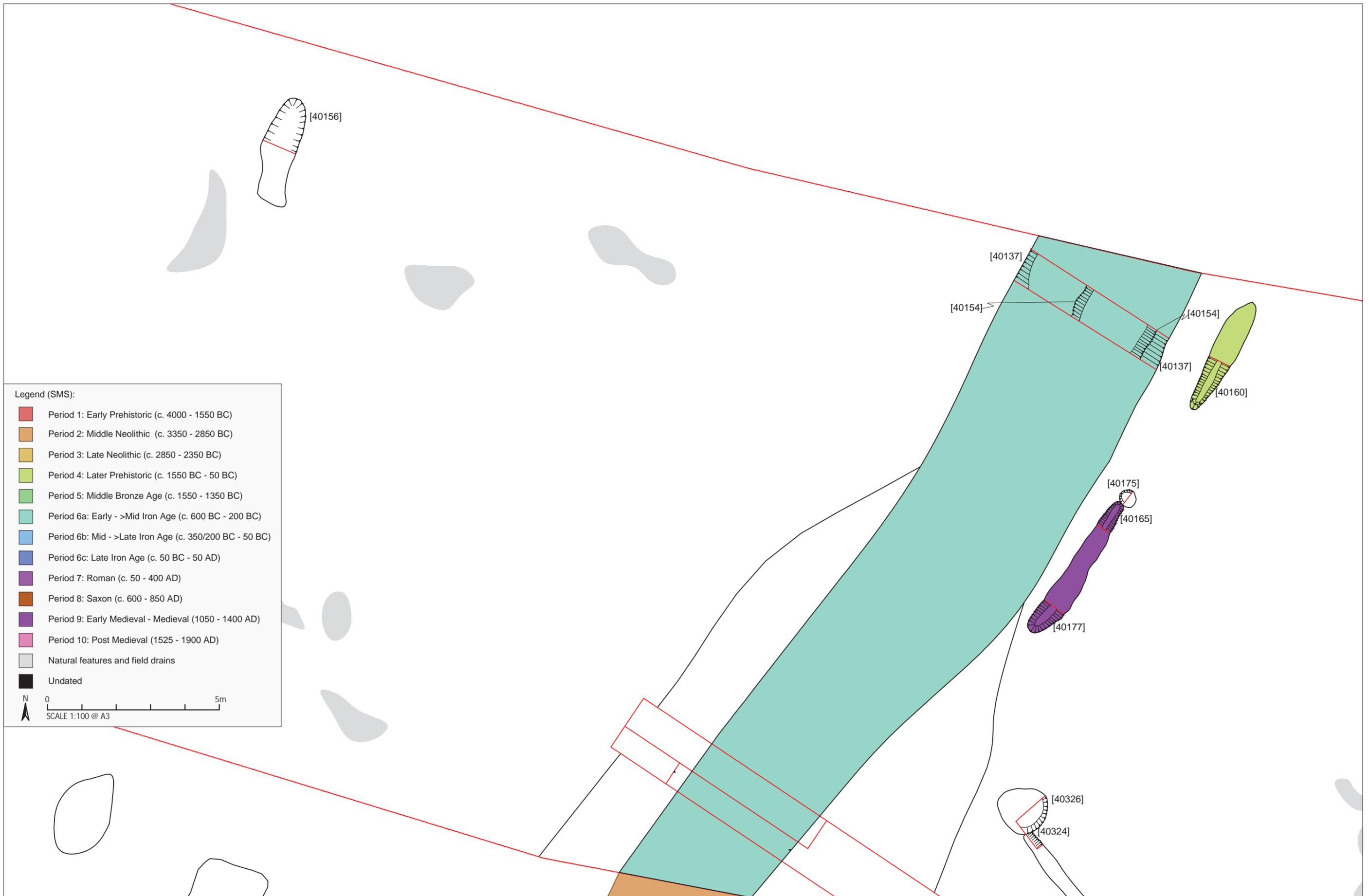


Figure 11.73: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4a - part 4



Figure 11.74: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4a - part 5

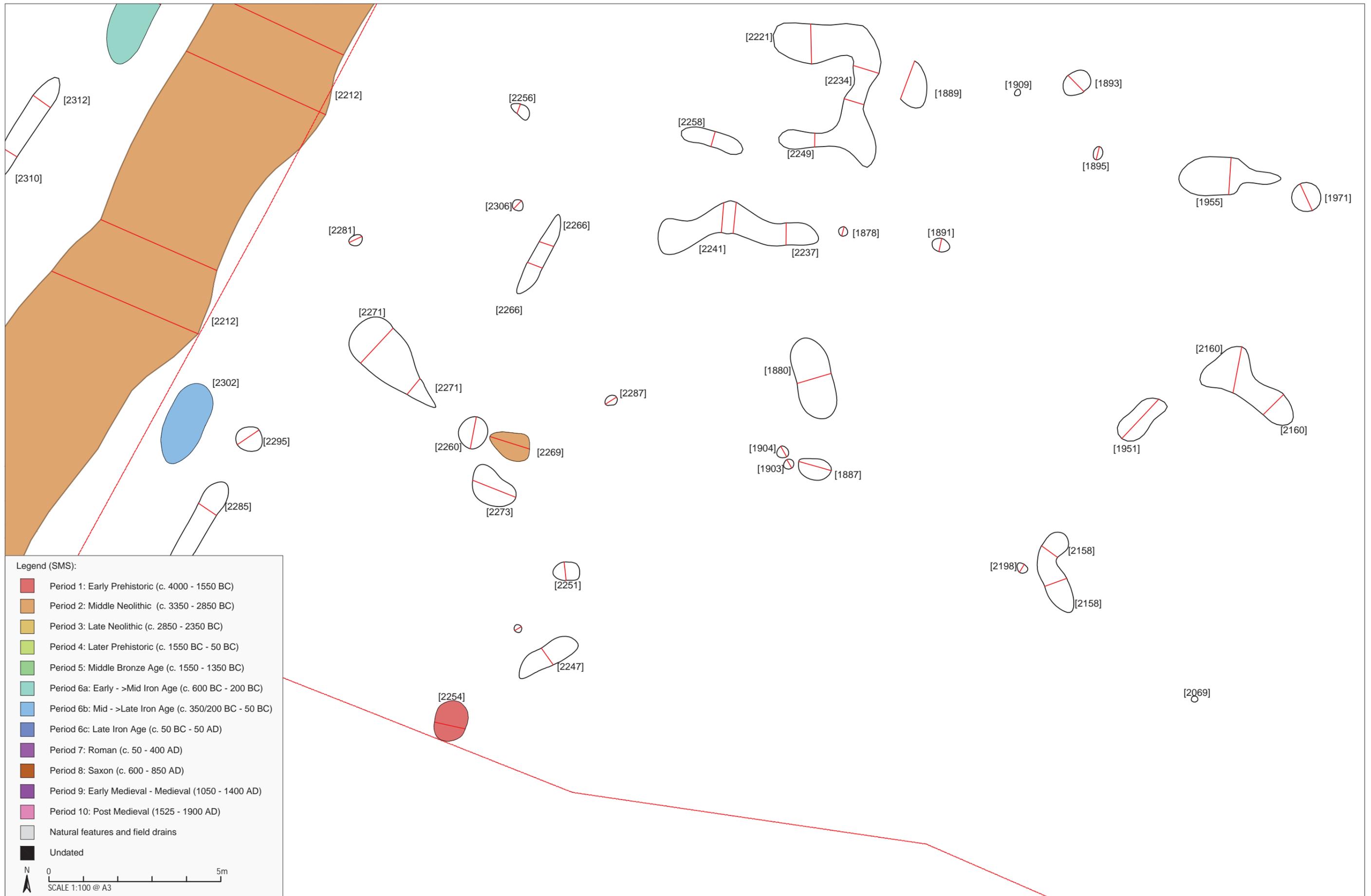


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Figure 11.76: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4a - part 7



Figure 11.77: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4a - part 8



Figure 11.78: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4a - part 9

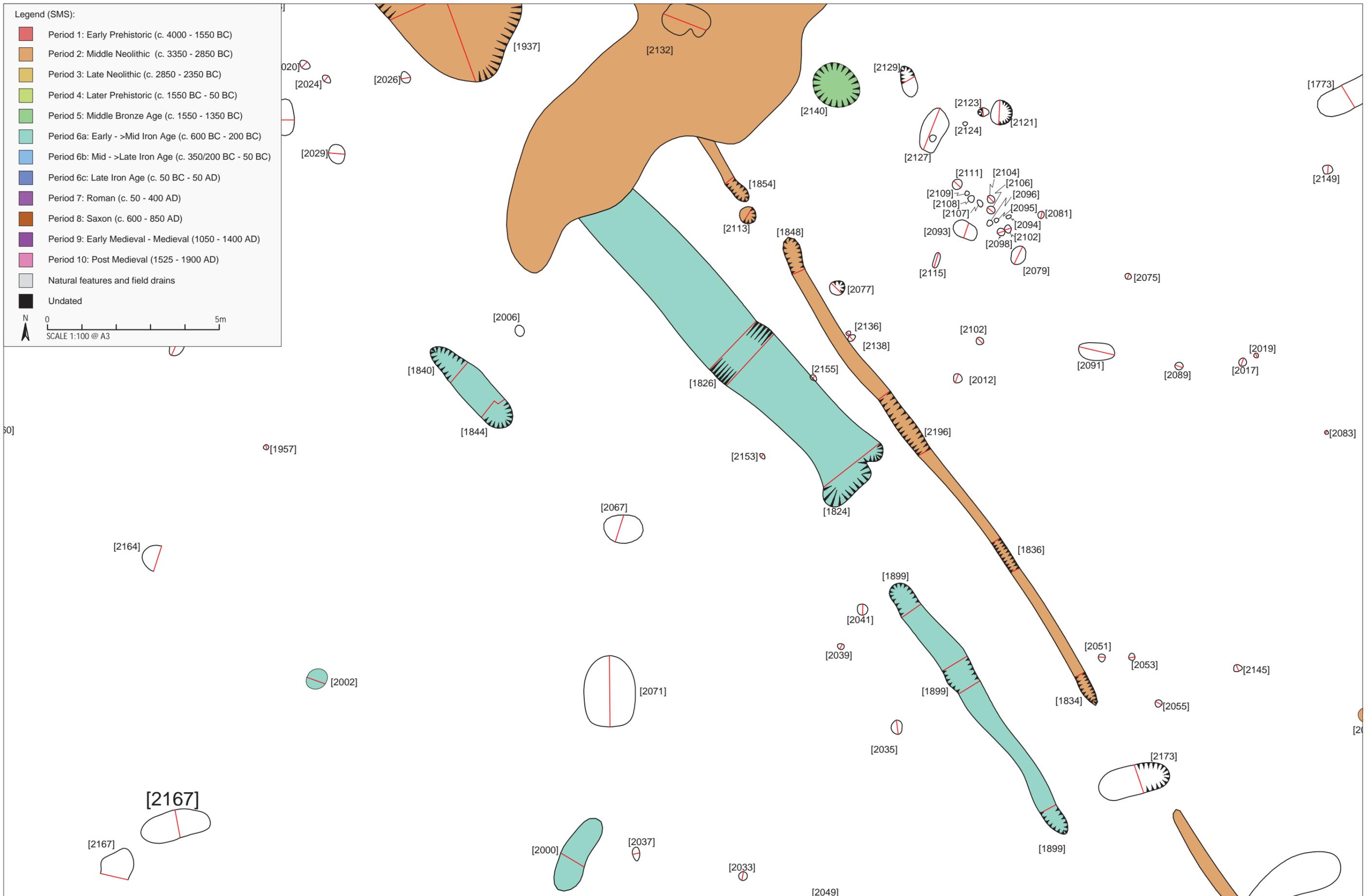


Figure 11.79: Phased plan of archaeological features exposed at Area s 2b, 4a - part 10

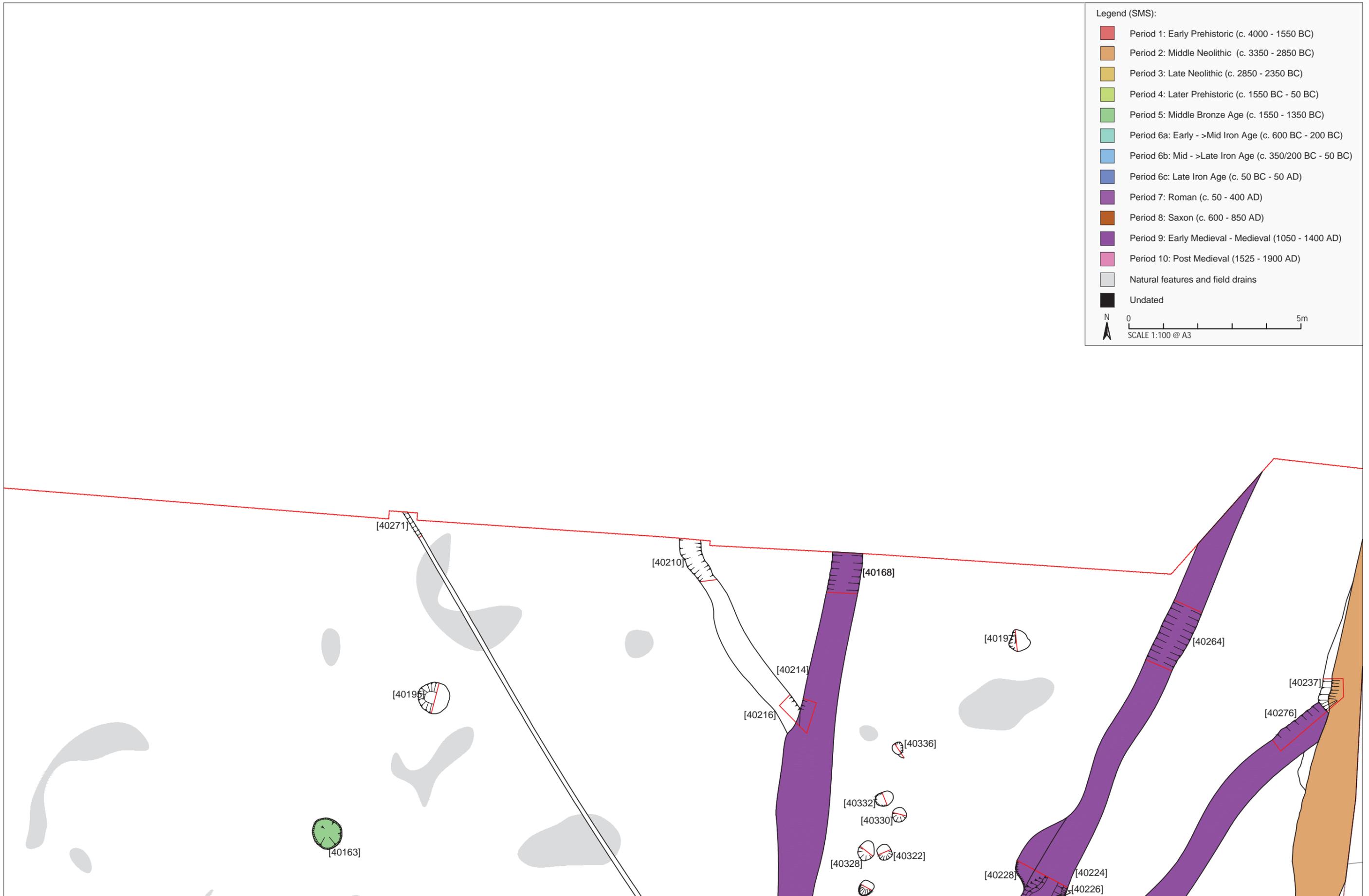


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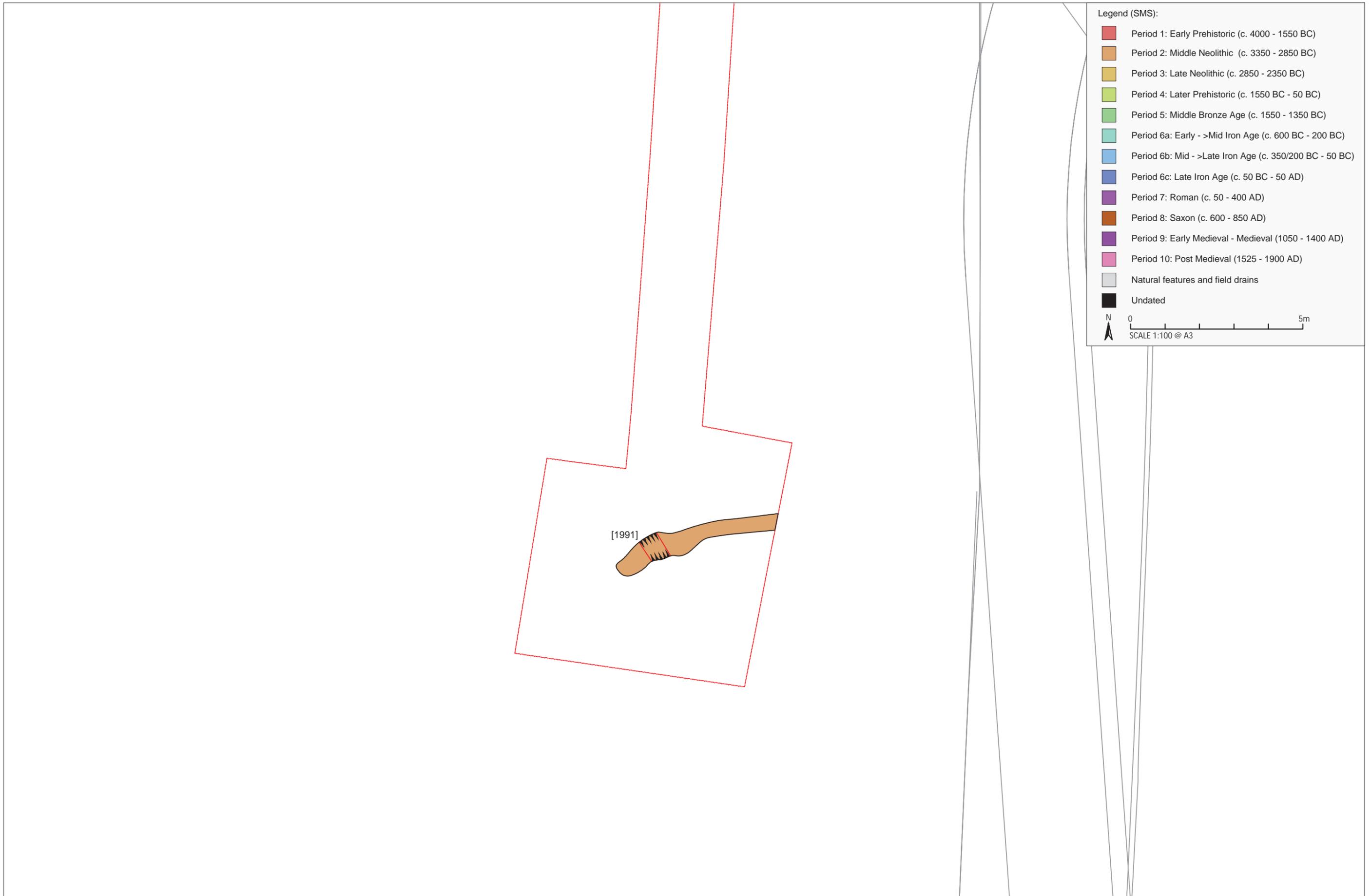


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**Archaeological Excavations on Land Adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade,
Kent (2011-2016)**

**Post-Excavation Assessment
Volume 2 (Specialist Assessments)**

NGR Site Centre: 589789 167310

Planning Application Number: SW/08/1127



Report for;

Hillread Homes Limited

14/11/2019

Document Reference: **31040.02**

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Archaeological Excavations on Land Adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade, Kent
Post-Excavation Assessment
Volume 2 (Specialist Assessments)

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Specialist Services

Specialists contracted to undertake assessment and post-excavation analysis include:

Worked flint

Paul Hart

Pottery

Nigel MacPherson-Grant

Animal bone

Carol White MA

Charred plant remains and pollen analysis

Lisa Grey

Human remains (cremations)

KORA, University of Kent

Small Finds

Simon Holmes

Archaeological Excavations on Land Adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade, Kent

Post-Excavation Assessment

Volume 2 (Specialist Assessments)

NGR Site Centre: 589789 167310

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Archaeological Survey Company (SWAT) were contracted by Hillreed Homes Ltd. to conduct an archaeological excavation of land between Coleshall Farm and School Lane in Iwade, Kent, (NGR) 589789 167310 (Volume 1, Figure 1), following the results of an archaeological evaluation previously carried out by SWAT Archaeology (2011). The excavation was conducted under the direction of Dr Paul Wilkinson (SWAT) in April 2010 in accordance with requirements set out within a generic Archaeological Specification (Kent County Council 2011) and in discussion with the Principal Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council (Heritage & Conservation).

1.2 Scope of Document

1.2.1 This report forms Volume 2 of the post-excavation assessment and is supplemented by two additional Volumes, which include the Narrative (Volume 1) and Specialist Appendices (Volume 3). The three Volumes are;

SWAT Archaeology (2017a) Archaeological Excavations on land adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade, Kent: Volume 1 (Narrative). Reference 31040.01

SWAT Archaeology (2017b) Archaeological Excavations on land adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade, Kent: Volume 1 (Specialist Assessments). Reference 31040.02

SWAT Archaeology (2017c) Archaeological Excavations on land adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade, Kent: Volume 1 (Appendices). Reference 31040.03

1.2.2 This report includes an assessment of each find type, along with specialist recommendations for further analysis and publication as/if necessary. An overall summary of further works is provided in Volume 1.

2 POTTERY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Recent excavations at Iwade have produced an interesting and fairly large pottery assemblage comprising 6332 sherds weighing 79.991kgs. The assemblage is seriously multi-period with practically every period recorded, other than Late Bronze Age, Late Roman and Early Saxon. Other than those more slimly represented (see Table 2 below), the numerically dominant periods are Mid and Mid-Late Bronze Age, Early-Mid and Mid Iron Age and Early Medieval.

2.1.2 Compared with the results from Pre-Construct Archaeology's work in the area (Bishop and Bagwell 2005), the present finds include new elements – most notably more Middle Neolithic material and previously un-recorded Early and Late Neolithic activity. In addition, there is a definite Mid-Late Bronze Age transition component to the mid second millennium BC settlement and a fourth century Iron Age phase of settlement, neither of which was apparent before. Equally useful is the large Early Medieval-Medieval assemblage, considerably adding to the rather scrappy range of material recovered previously.

2.1.3 The full pottery archive has been recorded on a context-, period-, ware-type and condition-basis and is attached to this Assessment as a series of Appendices included with Volume 3 (SWAT Archaeology 2017c). During the analyses pottery fabrics were identified both macroscopically and, where necessary, at x10 magnification. In view of the number of years work being reviewed, throughout the text below, references to individual trenches or contexts are given as e.g., 2011 T5 or 2012 C40045. In accordance with personal processing policy, all drawable elements - including restorable sherds or part-profiles - have been extracted, individually bagged and properly labelled as to year, context and period represented, and boxed separately from the main bodysherd bulk.

2.2 Site-based summary

2.2.1 Table 2 below is self-explanatory and has been included deliberately to highlight the identification problems encountered when dealing with material derived from a site witnessing variably intense long-term activity spanning the Early Prehistoric to Historic Periods. Here, this almost certainly included phases of reductive agricultural activity (particularly during the Late Iron Age, Roman and Post-Medieval periods) together with phases of constructional and habitation disturbance during the Mid Bronze, Mid Iron and Early Medieval to Medieval periods.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Sherds (No.)</i>	<i>Sherds (Weight)</i>	<i>Uncertain (No.)</i>	
2011	826	6934g		
2012	2277+	18587g	249	
2013	23	132g	22	
2014	2571	52059g	288	
2015	934	7221g	137	
TOTAL				

Table 1 Site-based sherd totals and number uncertainly identified

2.2.2 In terms of positively identified material in relation to site zones and years of work – only 2-3 periods were recorded from the small-scale 2013 work, whereas from the 2011, 2012 and 2014 phases of work practically all recorded periods were represented. Compared with these the final, 2015, excavation phase produced predominantly Historic Period material. Overall, in terms of periods recorded per year, the 2014 zone was the most rewarding with 18 (out of a potential of 23) archaeological periods represented. The important early, Neolithic, ceramic periods were recorded from the 2011-2012 and 2014 zones – with the Early Neolithic stemming solely from 2014, the Middle Neolithic across all 3 and the Late Neolithic from 2012 and 2014. The later phase of the Early Prehistoric period, the Early Bronze Age, is slimly represented, mostly by a single Beaker from the 2014 zone. For later dominant occupational site phases – the Mid Bronze Age was principally recorded from the 2012 and 2014 zones, the Early-Mid and Mid Iron Ages from 2011-2012 and 2014 and the Early Medieval from all 5 zones but principally 2012 and 2015.

2.3 Condition-based summary

2.3.1 From the overall total of 6332 sherds recovered, 5414 could be definitely allocated to an individual period with 844 sherds attributable, at best to 1-2 periods (Late Saxon or Early Medieval), more often to between 2-9 periods (Early or Later Prehistoric, mostly the latter). Flint-tempered pottery is, at over 2900 sherds, the largest main fabric type recovered. The great bulk consists of frequently extremely degraded material, and even where it is not and is represented by a numerically-large or little-worn assemblage obviously derived from an undisturbed contemporary deposit, the flint temper grade is often surprisingly coarse. With severely reduced material lacking any diagnostic formal or decorative aspects this meant, superficially, that material frequently might be Early or Middle Neolithic, Mid Bronze or later second millennium BC, Earliest Iron Age or later first millennium. Within this range, whilst a moderate quantity did have characteristics suggesting that they are more likely to be broadly of Earlier to Mid Neolithic date than later, manufacturing trends for the majority would allow

for a broader allocation as Later Prehistoric – and technically anywhere between c.1550-50 BC. Within the latter material some elements had fabric types that could place them only between either c.1550-600 BC or c.600-50 BC.

- 2.3.2 A further identification problem was, initially, represented by the late-phase Early-Mid Iron Age pottery from 2011 T15 and T27 which included rather coarse and sometimes fairly profusely-tempered fabric types that could, on their own and degraded, easily be allocated to a pre-600 BC tradition. With these and similar material from 2012 and 2014 contexts, it has frequently only been possible to allocate broadly, i.e. to between c.600-200 BC for potentially Early-Mid to Mid Iron Age pottery or c.400-50 BC for potential Mid Iron Age to Mid-Late Iron Age material. Although there is no doubt that the post-c.600 BC periods separately itemized below are represented, the range of definitive forms and decoration types is remarkably low considering the amount recovered – less than 50 diagnostic drawable items representing the considerable time-span c.600-50 BC out of a recovered total of 1806 sherds from all phases of work.
- 2.3.3 Similar allocation problems arose with the interesting Late Saxon and Early Medieval pottery recovered – not so much because of serious attrition, more because plain bodysherds of Canterbury sandy ware or eastern Kentish shelly wares from either period, particularly for the post-c.950/975 AD phase of the Late Saxon, look very similar to those of definite Early Medieval date. The problem is further exacerbated, particularly with Canterbury sandy ware products made during the 100-year span between c.975-1075 AD, by a conservative potting tradition frequently producing similar jar and dish forms and a lack of good published sequences.
- 2.3.4 Irrespective of these difficulties, there are positive aspects. One benefit of the 2014 work was confirmation of a slight suspicion acquired during assessment of the 2012 pottery – that there might be a pre-Middle Neolithic component lurking amongst the highly abraded flint-tempered material. An Early Neolithic presence is now a definite reality at Iwade. Although the material for these two periods is often rather reduced and abraded, the modest-sized but good 2012 and 2014 Late Neolithic Grooved Ware elements frequently consists of larger and near-fresh elements.
- 2.3.5 Despite its sadly heavily fragmented condition, the complete form and decoration of the small zone-decorated Beaker from the Early Bronze Age crouched burial 2014 C2139 is reconstructable – at least as an illustration if not as a displayable item. Conversely, most 2012 and 2014 Mid Bronze Age-type context-assemblages consisted of decent-sized, sometimes large sherd elements, frequently near-fresh or only slightly worn, including the restorable full

profile of a well-made thin-walled MBA/LBA transition hooked-rim jar. An exception amongst the generally heavily abraded first millennium BC material was the unexpected recovery of a single and seemingly isolated small near-complete early Late Iron Age jar. In addition, the overall large Late Saxon-Medieval assemblage produced several restorable complete Canterbury sandy ware and shelly ware cooking-jar profiles – the former of probable Late Saxon date (between c.975-1050 AD), the latter of earlier eleventh century date.

2.4 Land-use based summary

2.4.1 Table 3 below chronologically summarises the recovered sherd frequencies and likely implications:

<i>Periods</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Implications</i>
Modern		
LPM	14	As below, mostly between c.1770-1850 AD, a few c.1875 AD-plus
PM	1	Stray C17 AD settlement-fringe discard
LM	2	As below, appears to cease by c.1400/1425 AD
M	473	As below, declining by c.1250 AD, marked decrease from c.1350 AD
EM	1442	As below – moderate from c.1050 AD, marked increase from c.1125/1150 AD
LS	56	Occupation between c.950-1050 AD
MLS	18	As below, between c.750-850 AD
EMS	7	Activity/occupation c.600-750 AD
LR	-	-
MR	29	As below, between c.150-250 AD, if as late
ER	29	As below, between c.50-150 AD
LIA	18	Settlement-fringe discards/ploughsoils between c.50 BC-50 AD
MLIA	132	As below, between c.200-50 BC
MIA	935	As below, possibly into early C3 BC, if not later
EMIA	739	Occupation <i>possibly</i> from c.600 BC, more probably c.450/400 BC onwards
EIA	16	? Limited activity between c.900-600 BC or slightly later
LBA	-	-
MLBA	665	As below, between c.1350-1150 BC, <i>possibly</i> ending c.1250 BC

MBA	526	Degree of occupation between c.1550-1350 BC, <i>possibly</i> from c.1450 BC
EBA Urn	14	Some activity, possibly burial associated, between c.2000-1500 BC
EBA Bkr	110	109 same burial vessel – latter and slim activity <i>possibly</i> between c.1800-1600 BC
LN	95	As below, between c.2600-2100 BC
MN	73	As below, between c.3350-3000 BC

Table 2 Period-based sherd totals and land-use implications table for Iwade 2011-2015

2.4.2 Simplistically, in broad land-use terms, the totals recovered suggest, if not inter-period occupation, at least a semi-continuous interest in the area throughout the Neolithic. This was followed by a degree of marginalisation during most of the Early Bronze Age – the land being partially or totally reserved for burial purposes. During the mid-later second millennium BC, the area witnessed moderate-scale settlement activity possibly – dependent upon contextual associations - spanning the interface between the Mid Bronze Age and Mid-Late Bronze Age transition, c.1450-1250 BC. There is no apparent activity between approximately 1400 and 1000 BC. Either any farmed land associated with the previous Mid Bronze settlement returned to fallow or – if the settlement simply shifted focus during that period – remained available as grazing or arable. Despite Pre-Construct Archaeology’s recovery of evidence indicating settlement during the early first millennium BC (Hamilton 2005, 000-000), the present 2011-2015 work produced only one definite Earliest Iron Age element, so that any activity between c.1000-600 BC is likely to have been slight within the area examined – and there is currently no genuine evidence for inter-period settlement continuity between the Earliest Iron Age and the Early-Mid Iron Age. Despite the fairly high quantities of Early-Mid Iron Age and Mid Iron Age pottery recorded, the low quantity of diagnostic elements recovered hinders settlement start-date estimates. The fairly strong Mid Iron Age character to the overall assemblage suggests a principally fourth century BC phase of activity, perhaps starting as early as 450 BC.

2.4.3 A presence during the latter period is certain – less so is the degree of continuity between it and the definite second century Mid-Late Iron Age phase of activity. Any apparent lapse in occupation may be due to either recovery biases, a reflection of changing activity foci during the intervening period or a combination of both. Irrespective, after c.50/25 BC there is a reduction in localized activity. From thereon, there is only a thin background scatter of material, across most sites, representing the later phases of the Late Iron Age and the Early and Mid Roman periods. Settlement activity in the adjacent area is definite but the paucity and condition of the material recovered confirms that the immediate site zones were maintained

as arable land or managed pasture throughout much of this period. No Late Roman pottery was recovered so that, unless this area was taken in as estate land during the Late Roman period, it is likely to have returned to fallow common land, or at best pasture.

2.4.4 This situation appears to have lasted for the next 300-400 years, with no apparent activity between c.300-600 AD, or slightly later. The organic-tempered earlier Saxon pottery recovered initially indicates a return of occupation at some point during the seventh century or slightly earlier. The zonal contiguity of both this material with that of definite Mid-Late Saxon date, precisely because rather ephemeral, suggests that no great time-lapse occurred between both occurrences. As a result it is felt that this return took place at some point within the second half of the seventh century – and possibly directly/indirectly stimulated by developments on the nearby Isle of Sheppey associated with the establishment of Minster's monastic foundation. This point is possibly under-pinned by the recovery of several sherds from a Canterbury boss-decorated jar. To date from the region, bossed jars (though not all made at Canterbury) appear to be a type that is almost exclusively occurs from locations with either, relatively, wealthy trading associations or blessed by ecclesiastical patronage. If the suggested linkage to Minster is reasonable the presence of at least later tenth century pottery indicates a maintenance of Iwade's topographic importance as a settlement - despite the troubles represented by the earlier ninth century Viking incursions. Despite the very definite evidence for later tenth-earlier eleventh century activity, immediate-area activity seems to have been low between, broadly, c.950-1050 AD. During the third quarter of the eleventh century, the increased quantities of pottery suggests land intake and partitioning – and quite probably a bi-product of the land-allocation trends following the Norman Conquest. From this time, and through into the earlier thirteenth century, the Iwade evidence interestingly reflects more-or-less the same basic ceramic range and trends as that recovered from the recent SWAT excavations at Neats Court, Sheppey. There, pottery quantities from c.1075 AD through until the mid twelfth century increase at a steady even rate – suggesting that the initial later eleventh century foundation was followed by a period of consolidation. This is followed, during the mid-later twelfth century by a major surge in the acquisition of domestic cooking and storage vessels together with modest quantities of non-local tablewares, principally from London but also including a few of continental origin as well. This increase in quantities has to reflect a prosperity-based expansion – but one that only appears to last for approximately 75-100 years. Following the mid thirteenth century there is a decline in pottery quantities – more marked at Neats Court, less immediately so at Iwade - where a modest number of features can still be allocated to the years between c.1250-1350 AD. Even so, the fall-off at both sites is marked. This could reflect different inter-period rubbish disposal habits. Alternatively, and

perhaps more certainly, at Neats Court the fall-off is probably due to a change in economic fortunes, at Iwade it could be due to the impact of the mid-fourteenth century Black Death.

- 2.4.5 On-site activity after the end of the fourteenth century AD is virtually non-existent. Absolutely no pottery datable to between approximately 1400-1700 AD was recovered from any phase of work - even as manure-spread residues. The thin scatter of Post-Medieval and Late Post-Medieval material from most phases, based on their condition, indicates the occasional but deliberate disposal of broken crockery. If an accurate reflection of original discard trends, this implies that the examined area was allowed to either go fallow or was farmed as arable with only a minimum of, if any, domestic waste being included in any manure spreads.

2.5 Period-based summary

- 2.5.1 In this summary, the evidence is reviewed on a year of work basis, for each period recorded.

Early Neolithic (EN) – c.4000-3350 BC

- 2.5.2 The 2014 work produced a total of 74 sherds from 17 contexts, much of it rather abraded due to either original exposure, ground-water attrition or the force of residuality processes. Conventionally definite diagnostic EN formal elements – rims, a lug handle, typical shoulder fragments – all with rather coarse-grade flint tempering, were recovered from 6 contexts, C1668, C1884, C1990, C2003, C2146 and C10029. All the remaining contexts produced plain vari-sized bodysherds. Overall, only the quantity or the condition of the material from C1723, C2003, C2213 and C2353 suggests unequivocally direct derivation from contemporary features. The material from C1668, C1829, C1884, C1990, C2267, C10029, C10089 and C10091 may also be contemporary features but with these there is, mostly for condition-based reasons, rather less certainty. In addition, although the available range of manufacturing characteristics amongst the material from C1723 suggested an EN date, its numeric closeness to the definitely Middle Neolithic dated C1725 may indicate a similar date for C1723. The range of identifiable forms mostly includes rim fragments from fairly thick-walled medium-large diameter simple-rimmed round-based bowls. One everted rim is from a medium-diameter vessel. In addition, there is a fairly large element from a lug-handled bowl from C2003. The lug is quite large, lobe-shaped in plan and cupped on its upper side (cf. P103 at Windmill Hill, Smith 1965, Fig.21). Rather more usefully, there is a shoulder fragment from C10029 which has traces of rather irregular spaced near-vertical tooled decoration. The tooling is done with a fairly broad round-ended implement and typically occurs on many later EN bowls. As a style the decoration belongs to the Southern Decorated tradition current between approximately c.3700-3350 BC.

Middle Neolithic (MN) – c.3350-2800 BC

- 2.5.3 From the 2011 work eight-nine contexts – T5 (C505), T8 (C804), T14 (C1405 and C1410), T39 (Cs 3906, 3908, 3910), T65 (C6503) and less certainly T94 (C9404) produced coarsely flint-tempered sherds - all of Neolithic type. One, C1401, contained a rim from a thin-walled everted rim vessel with neat finger-tipped decoration on the outer face of the rim. The combination of fabric type, rim form and decoration confirm that it and, on the basis of fabric similarity, the rest of the material from these contexts belongs to the MN Peterborough-type bowl tradition (a simplified variant of Gibson 1986 Fig.7, 1) . The sherds from Cs 1410, 3906, 3908 and 3910 are fairly fresh and, from C1410, include 2 examples of fragments from the same vessels, and are therefore from an undisturbed contemporary deposit. The sherds from the other contexts tend to be smaller and much more fragmentary – but should all stem from the same phase of activity.
- 2.5.4 For 2012 a very small quantity of plain bodysherds with characteristic coarse flint tempering could be allocated either to the EN or MN periods. One is from Area 1 C20071 and three are from Area 2B Cs 40045, 40050 and 40085. However, since those from Area 2B appear to be coming from the same zone that produced the decorated MN pottery referred to below and most, if not all, of these sherds are likely to also be of MN date. This likelihood should also be extended to those few sherds from the Evaluation phase that could only be allocated ambiguously. Alternatively one or two, particularly those from non-Area 2B zones (eg. 2A Cs 30310, 30321), may be of Later Prehistoric date – some of the Iron Age material has exceptionally crude grades of flint temper.
- 2.5.5 Definite mostly coarsely flint-tempered decorated MN pottery was recovered from Area 2B Cs 40064 and 40068 – together with an additional element from Area 2A C30122. Allocation for the latter is slightly uncertain – it stems from within the main Iron Age zone and the rather irregularly applied finger-pinched decoration could be of that date. Reverting to Area 2B, a further 3 contexts – Cs 40164, 40187 and 40354 – produced plain bodysherds of probable Middle Neolithic date. All of this material can be broadly allocated to the MN Peterborough tradition. However, within that, two formal and decorated traditions are represented at Iwade. First – a single decorated rim sherd from the Evaluation-phase context 2011 C1410 is in the Ebbsfleet style. Second – all the decorated material from Area 2B appears to be in the Mortlake style. This includes sherds from 3, possibly 4, fairly thick-walled bowls with regular close-set horizontal rows of bold finger-pinched decoration. One of these, from C40064, is from a bowl's shoulder demarcated by horizontal bands of short 'maggot' (whipped cord) impressions above and below the shoulder, with finger-pinching below. Another, from C40068, is accompanied by a broad-topped rim sherd decorated with bold ridges highlighted by herring-bone style

fingernail impressions on either side of each ridge, bold finger-pinched decoration just beneath rim internally, and random 'maggot' impressions on the body wall externally. In addition, again from C40064, are two small bodysherds – one with short regularly-spaced 'maggot' impressions, another with a single thin line of impressed-cord decoration. Overall, the modest Area 2B assemblage of 25 sherds, varying from fairly small-moderate sized, is relatively unworn – a few elements are more fragmentary and one or two larger sherds have clear unifacial wear indicating disposal into a feature or horizon that remained unsealed for a moderate period of time. This aspect coupled with the assemblage's overall fairly good condition indicates its recovery from undisturbed contemporary contexts. Despite the presence here of two different Peterborough-tradition styles – there is no reason at present to suggest that these two styles were not concurrent at Iwade so that both can initially be dated to between c.3350-2800 BC.

2.5.6 The 2014 work produced eight contexts containing 28 sherds of definite or near-definite Middle Neolithic type. The majority are unfortunately obviously residual in Later Prehistoric contexts. In two cases, Cs 1884 and 1990, a few elements may be intrusive into earlier Neolithic features. Only with one context, C1725, is the pottery likely to be from a contemporary feature. As with much of the EN and MN pottery from this site, the cluster of sherds from C1725 are fairly heavily worn – but there is sufficient in terms of number and variability of wear-pattern to suggest little likelihood of disturbance or contamination by later activity.

2.5.7 The range of material from C1725 is the most representative – with a number of fairly thick-walled very coarsely flint-tempered sherds from round-based bowls, two with traces of irregularly applied impressed fingernail decoration and a few thinner-walled more finely tempered vessels. The latter include rim fragments from simple-rimmed quite large diameter bowls, both with rows of impressed herring-bone style decoration. A similarly decorated but residual example is from a thick-walled bowl with an everted roll-topped rim. Another residual element is from the neck and rim of a small thin-walled everted-rim bowl with a continuous row of finger-tip impressions in its neck hollow above impressed cord decoration. The interior of its rim also has a sequence of short diagonal cord impressions. A possibly intrusive element from C1884 is a rim fragment from another thin-walled small-diameter undecorated bowl with thickened and internally cupped rim above a flaring neck. The form and decoration of all these elements is typical of Ebbsfleet-style pottery. This style together with the generally more heavily potted and profusely decorated Mortlake and Fengate styles both belong to the general Peterborough Ware tradition of the southern and eastern English Middle Neolithic. Although all three styles may have been concurrent – the Ebbsfleet style is still considered the earliest (Gibson 1986,19). Since no other styles are represented at Iwade, the present material can initially be dated to between c.3350-3000 BC.

Late Neolithic (LN) – c.2800-2300 BC

- 2.5.8 Definite LN Grooved Ware pottery was recorded from 2012 Area 2B Cs 40003-5, 40110, 40118, 40217 and possibly 40026. A total of 29 sherds were recovered, all grog-tempered, a few with sparse, perhaps accidentally incorporated, flint inclusions. Between 9-10 vessels are represented by small to fairly large-sized sherds, some conjoining. Some are virtually unworn, those from C4004 include both fresh and moderately but not severely bifacially worn elements and those from C4005 have moderate unifacial wear only. Although this fabric type, once broken and exposed to weathering, degrades more quickly than flint-tempered material, the range of conditions recorded indicates in situ material derived from undisturbed contexts containing both 'recently' discarded and slightly older material that has weathered in-place before final seal. Overall, upto 8 decorated vessels are represented – mostly by sherds with thin incised or slightly broader grooved lines in chevron patterns but also by two with neat lines of close-spaced ovoid impressions. There are two closed-form tub rims from C40004 both with, internally, slightly beveled rims. One is decorated with broad regularly-spaced horizontal grooves externally, the other has thin shallowly diagonal lines tooled on its upper body above a broad band containing applied widely-spaced vertical ribs separating panels filled with opposing diagonal lines. The vessel form, the applied ribs and basic decorative scheme is closely similar to a vessel from Durrington Walls, Wiltshire (Gibson 1986). Another vessel, from C40005 is broadly similar – but with this example the partitioning of decoration is provided by a simple vertical incised line separating a panel of diagonal, from another with horizontal, lines. All this material can be placed between c.2800-2300 BC.
- 2.5.9 The 2014 phase of work produced over 55 sherds of definite or near-definite Grooved Ware, recorded from 21 contexts. Of these, many were worn or fragmentary single finds residual in later contexts. Other smaller-quantity elements from Cs 1604, 1839, 10044, 10066, 10128-9, 10175/10177 may also be residual but their condition could suggest otherwise. Conversely – the small but excellent 25 sherd cluster from C1568 is undeniably from an undisturbed contemporary context. There is marginally less certainty for the smaller quantities from Cs 1489, 1585, 1586 and 30191.
- 2.5.10 All this material is typically made in fine silty or slightly sandy fabrics, sometimes with additional grog-tempering and occasional sparse flint inclusions. All are fairly low-fired with dark reduced fabrics and, sometimes, paler buff, orangey or red-brown exterior surfaces. Decoration again typically consists of diagonal or horizontal incised linear grooving, sometimes as panels of herring-bone motifs on either side of an applied raised vertical rib or as simple more random fingernail or finger-pinched impressions. The mostly unworn contemporary group from C1568 contained between 8-10 vessels, most decorated and represented by

moderate or fairly large-sized sherds including conjoining elements. All are, traditionally, from fairly thick large or smaller thinner walled tub forms. Two are obviously represented, with simple upright rims – one from a straight-sided tub with no decoration, another with a slight inner-rim bevel and bold applied whipped-cord ('maggot') decoration underneath the bevel and traces of cord decoration externally. Base sherds from larger tubs are also present – one decorated with a horizontal grooved line just above the base bordering a panel filled with a random scatter of fingernail impressions, another with rows of boldly incised alternately-aligned diagonal lines in herring-bone style. Another vessel, from a tub with an in-turned rim, has a handsome design consisting of blocks of horizontal or diagonal lines arranged in a chequer-board pattern – each adjacent block aligned in contrasting directions.

- 2.5.11 The date bracket given above is that applied to material recovered by Wessex and Oxford Archaeology during the recent CTRL excavations (Barclay and Edwards 2006, Table 2.1). Although this can act as a reliable general period date for the region, it is mostly for material from the centre of the county and not from its northern margins. In addition the material dated was in the Clacton sub-style whereas the present material is decorated in the Durrington Walls style. In the current absence of any radiocarbon dates for either the 2012 or 2014 Iwade Grooved Ware assemblages – the above dating is retained for the time being. However it is worth noting that, based on Garwood's 1999 review of radiocarbon dates from Grooved Ware sites, whilst both sub-styles are broadly concurrent, the Durrington Walls style has a slightly later end-date than that for the Clacton style. In addition the range of Iwade material is best paralleled by the later-dated elements of Garwood's chronological depiction of form and decoration types. If this general schema is validly applied here, the Iwade material may date to between c.2600-2100 cal. BC rather than any earlier (Cleal and MacSween 1999, Illus.15.6).

Early Bronze Age (EBA) Beaker – c.2300-1700 BC

- 2.5.12 One 2011 context from T108, C10805, produced a single definite sherd from a coarseware Beaker. The sherd is fairly fresh, fairly small, and from a fairly large-diameter thin-walled oxidised grog and flint-tempered vessel with traces of finger-pinched 'rusticated' decoration. One other context, C4711, produced a purely grog-tempered bodysherd with a typically EBA-type firing trend - dual-tone, oxidised externally, black internally. This sherd could also be from a Beaker but, since similar firing trends also occur on EBA Collared Urns, and since the fabric of this sherd is slightly coarser than mainstream Beaker fabrics – it is possible that this element is Collared Urn.
- 2.5.13 From the 2012 work material representing this period is very ephemeral and uncertain. Only one element, a sherd from the Evaluation context C10805, is probably of EBA Beaker date. This

is a fairly small bodysherd, grog-tempered with moderate flint temper, oxidized overall and decorated with random finger-pinched rustication. The relative coarseness of the fabric suggests that it is not an early Beaker, ie from c.2300 BC, but more likely datable to between c.2000-1700 BC. One other small scrap from Area 2B C40298 may be similarly decorated but is really too small to be confident – despite its dual-tone firing (oxidized externally, reduced internally) and Beaker-type fabric.

- 2.5.14 For 2014 definite or near-definite Beaker was recorded from 4 contexts. Definite examples include the 107 sherds from Grave C2139 SF21 – 102 from the main burial accessory vessel and 5 other associated sherds – and two sherds, one decorated and from the same vessel, residual in C30013. Less certain but probable rusticated Beaker sherds came, one each, from Cs 1777 and 30037. That from C1777 is uncertainly either contemporary or residual, that from C30037 definitely residual.
- 2.5.15 Those from the crouched burial C2139 are all highly fragmentary, predominantly small sized, occasionally somewhat larger. The five non-burial vessel elements are undecorated, and derive from two separate vessels. They are, interestingly, in the same condition as the associated burial vessel SF21 itself so that no major time elapsed in their loss-history prior to inclusion with the burial. In themselves they carry no obvious aspect that might indicate the need to deliberately deposit so that – presumably – they were accidentally included at time of burial.
- 2.5.16 The fabrics of the above vary somewhat. That for the burial Beaker C2139 SF21 is fairly profusely tempered with fairly fine flint and no obvious grog and is well oxidized a buff-orange apart from a reduced grey zone externally at the base. Of the 5 sherds accompanying it – the 4 same-vessel elements have a moderately profuse mix of fine orange grog and fine flint and are partially oxidized, the fifth has no obvious grog but moderate flint and is dual-fired. For the non-burial decorated elements mentioned above – one is in a fine silty fabric with no obvious grog and sparse flint and is thoroughly oxidised a drab pale buff, the others are mixed-tempered – sparse grog with moderate flint. The latter are all thin-walled and there is little doubt that they are Beaker – although the thoroughly oxidized element from C1777 could also be EBA Urn.
- 2.5.17 The crushed nature of the burial Beaker makes it difficult to fully reconstruct its decoration. However, the vessel is small at approximately 11cms rim diameter, fairly well-made and decorated, has a straight neck and a rather bellied profile with its low-set rounded shoulder. Its decoration comprises 3 horizontal bands of comb-teeth impressions - one zone at the rim, one at the shoulder and one immediately above the base, with two fairly narrow plain zones in-between. In itself the decoration is rather crudely applied but its close-set patterning

actually gives a quite neat effect. It appears to have been done with two main types of comb – one fairly long with fine small close-set teeth for all the horizontal lines, a shorter one with coarser teeth for the short infill work Overall – the upper band consists of a sequence of 2-3 horizontal lines, each group framing a narrow band of shallow chevrons, the middle band has a band of short vertical impressions bordered on either side by a single row of shallow chevrons, the latter in turn framed by 2-3 horizontal lines, the base zone has a ‘calyx’-design of fairly tall chevrons springing upward from the base, plain internally but the spaces between each filled with horizontal combing all below a band of fairly bold short vertical impressions, themselves bordered by horizontal lines.

- 2.5.18 Of the other decorated potential/definite non-burial Beaker elements – the sherd from C1777 has a single line of fingernail tip impressions, that from C30037 has a series of small cusped stick or bone-end impressions and the sherd from C30013 is from a rather angularly shouldered vessel with a fairly haphazard arrangement of horizontal linear and possible chevron decoration applied with a coarse-cut comb and a broad spatulate tool. The straight-necked form of the burial vessel and to some degree its fabric suggests a fairly late style Beaker (Gibson 1986, 32-33) – as does the fairly accentuated shoulder and quality of decoration on the sherd from C30013. In the current absence of any associated radiocarbon dating, an initial placement between c.1800-1600 BC may be appropriate for all this material.

Early Bronze Age (EBA) Urn – c.2000-1500 BC

- 2.5.19 For 2011, and other than the potential Beaker or Urn sherd from C4711 (see above), 3 further contexts produced potential Collared Urn sherds – 1 each from T64 SF 4 and T71 SF 17 and 8 scrappy fragments from T118-C11811. That from T64 is in a mixed-temper fabric, grog and flint, the remainder are purely grog-tempered. None of these are totally convincing. Some could, just, be early Mid-Late Iron Age ‘Belgic’-style products, ie. those of 100-50 BC, or earlier, date – although even with these fabrics tend to be more compact than the present examples and the grog content finer and better mixed. However since, as here, many regional samples of Collared Urn tend to have rather ‘loose’ friable fabrics, with coarse-ground grog that tends to lack internal cohesion with the pot’s clay matrix – and particularly in view of the definite Beaker sherd from C10805 – it is likely that these elements are from Collared Urns.
- 2.5.20 A small quantity of plain small dual-tone fired bodysherds were recorded from 2012 contexts Area 1 Cs 20007, 20071 and Area 2B C40026. The latter’s fine silty fabric might just be LN Grooved Ware, but the others are more probably Beaker or Collared Urn. As with the Evaluation-phase a few other scrappy more buff and under-fired or coarse-grogged may be

Collared Urn – but there are no definite examples of the latter and this phase of the EBA is even less certainly represented.

2.5.21 For 2014, 20 elements were recorded – all with red-buff or buff-coloured wholly oxidized or dual-tone surfaces - were difficult to allocate securely other than that they are, mostly, unlikely to be Later Prehistoric. Of these – a residual thick-walled bodysherd from C1446 may be either Grooved Ware or Collared Urn, a flake in a fine silty fabric from C1990 may be either Beaker or Grooved Ware and may be intrusive into an earlier Neolithic context and a worn oxidised base sherd in a rather coarsely flint-tempered fabric residual in C1936 could be either Beaker or Iron Age. The remainder are either definitely residual in Later Prehistoric contexts or they may derive from undisturbed contemporary contexts.

2.5.22 Overall, these sub-divide into three main fabric categories -

1. Those in fine slightly silty/sandy fabrics with sparse grog and/or flint that could be either Beaker or finer-quality Collared Urn. Of these, all small single elements from Cs 1980, 1990 and 10076 may be from contemporary contexts.

2. Those in moderately flint-tempered fabrics that might be coarser-quality Beaker, all of which are small single sherd definitely residual elements and -

3. Those in fairly thick-walled rather coarsely grog-tempered buff-fired fabrics with sparse flint that are almost certainly from Collared or other tradition Urns. Only 4 sherds represent this group – 2 same vessel elements from C1839 and single sherds each from Cs 10066 and 10224. All are plain bodysherds from quite large diameter vessels and one, from C1839 has worn traces of a single row of either coarsely twisted cord or close-set fingernail impressions.

2.5.23 All of this material, other than those with the serious allocational caveats mentioned above can be broadly placed into, and confirm, a continuing degree of activity during the period c.1800-1550 BC.

Mid Bronze (MBA) and Mid-Late Bronze Age (MLBA) transition – c.1550-1150 BC

2.5.24 Four-five 2011 contexts produced a small quantity of material definitely, or probably, of this date. These include T47 Surface and C4711 – and Ts 71 (SF 16), 85 (C8503) and 102 (C10204). The first two are definite – including a surface find from the base of an unusually thick-walled coarseware storage-jar heavily tempered with fairly coarse-grade flint. The other contexts are marginally less certain with single sherds that could be allocated as late as c.600 BC.

2.5.25 During the 2012 phase of work, MBA Deverel-Rimbury-type coarsely flint-tempered pottery was recovered from a discrete group of Area 2B contexts – Cs 40026, 40028, 40050, 40162-3, 40190 and a few others producing single bodysherds probably of this date. The itemised group of contexts produced a total of 156 sherds – most of them from three moderate-sized discard groups from Cs 40028, 40162 and 40163. Collectively, these produced a fragmentary part-profile from an undecorated globular fineware jar with weak off-set shoulder, several large rim sherds from a large-diameter thick-walled bucket-shaped jar and a rim sherd from a similarly large closed-form coarseware jar with a single row of finger-tip impressions along its high-set and weak ‘shoulder’. C40162 produced fairly large fresh rim sherds from another large-diameter but well-made, thin-walled closed-form storage-jar. This has a single neat horizontal row of spaced circular impressions - or pseudo tie-holes - just below its rim, the top of which is decorated with neat cable-style incisions. In addition, Context 40163 produced a very unusual jar base – a high, vertical almost pedestalled profile beneath a markedly out-curving body wall. One final element is represented by 3 small fragmentary rim sherds from C40190. These are from a simple bucket jar in a mixed-temper grog and flint fabric, its rim decorated with crude diagonal finger-nail impressions.

2.5.26 The globular fineware jar from C40028 is similar to those from the Kimpton MBA cemetery in Hampshire (Dacre 1981, eg.Fig.16 E14). The range of formal types from this cemetery is basically similar to the more fragmentary MBA material from the recent Channel Tunnel Rail Link sites (CTRL; Morris 2006, Figs.3.3a-b). Some of the latter material is associated with radiocarbon dates allowing placement between c.1550-1350 BC. By extension this basic date can, initially, be applied to the material from Iwade. However, the large neatly made jar from C40162 is very similar in rim form and the positioning and spacing of its below-rim impressions to vessel from the CTRL site at Tutt Hill (Morris 2006, Fig.3.4a TUT/1) – except that the latter had through-wall holes and not the appearance of same, as here. The technically MBA-type material from this and other sites has, by association with a further set of radiocarbon dates, been placed to between c.1350-1150 BC – and into the MLBA transition. Other than the associated C-14 dating and subtle formal differences present, one of the defining characteristics that has allowed for this later placement is the presence in the relevant assemblages of mixed, grog and flint-tempered, fabrics compared with the tendency for earlier, MBA, assemblages to produce principally flint-tempered fabrics. This likelihood does need greater confirmation – but here it is worth emphasising the mixed-temper jar or tub rim from C40190. Although it is not entirely certain whether it is broadly contemporary with the other MBA-type pottery noted above it could, technically, be dated as the jar rim from C40162 – and therefore also possibly manufactured between c.1350-1150 BC. Summarising, the

current evidence from Iwade suggests that both MBA and MLBA type pottery is present. Since there is no genuine evidence to suggest that these represent separate phases of occupation – and in the current absence of any associated C-14 dating - it is suggested that both types belong to the same phase of activity and be, initially, dated to between c.1450-1250 BC.

- 2.5.27 During 2013 – small quantities of MBA-type were recovered from 4 contexts, Cs 1401, 1406, 1408 and 1410. Most elements were generally fairly small and rather abraded – only those from C1401, despite being in a similar condition, were in sufficient quantity to possibly suggest derivation from a contemporary context.
- 2.5.28 For 2014, a total of 15 contexts producing approximately 980 sherds were recorded. Of these, three – Cs 1825, 1827 and 1912 Slot 3 – produced small and probably residual quantities. All the other context-assemblages represent undisturbed contemporary discard groups. As with the 2012 work, there were some allocation problems – was the material of MBA or MLBA transition date? The basic coarse grade of flint temper frequently used for the coarsewares recovered made it difficult, without associated formal or key diagnostic fabric types, to be entirely confident. This applies, as spot-dated, to Cs 1432, 1446, 1468, 1474, 1501 and 1827 which were initially allocated to the MBA. However, the suspicion raised by the 2012 assemblage – that the recovered evidence indicated activity spanning both periods, has been confirmed by the 2014 material. Overall, unless the feature evidence from the 2012 and 2014 excavations definitely indicates two separate phases of activity, all the material recovered is likely to stem from a single phase of occupation. As a result, the current set of MBA-dated contexts are here treated, along with the other 9 contexts, as one group.
- 2.5.29 C1733 contained the largest sherd assemblage, with over 500 sherds. Other context-assemblages are smaller – between 50-100 sherds (Cs 1446, 1778), between 10-50 (Cs 1432, 1474, 1934), and smaller clusters for another 6 contexts. For these, a condition-based review shows clearly that the majority contain predominantly fairly fresh or near-fresh discard groups – even for the larger assemblages from C1733 and C1788 – and that most should represent contemporary single-or very short-term events. Three, Cs 1474, 1733 and 2001 contain moderately worn elements that were either included at the same time as the main/final deposit or were in-context for a while before final depositions and feature infill. Only one context, 1934, contained small quantities of sherds with fairly heavy uni- or bifacial wear and possibly suggesting derivation from a feature that had remained open for some time. The degree of contemporariness of the larger deposits is underlined by the recovery of complete or partial vessel profiles or very large sherds. This particularly applies to Cs 1446, 1733 and 1788.

- 2.5.30 Four main fabric types were macroscopically obvious – purely flint-tempered (874 sherds), flint and grog-tempered (80 sherds), flint-tempered sandy (3 sherds) and flint and grog-tempered sandy (one sherd). There is a fifth fabric type – a fine silty ware represented by 22 sherds – which will be discussed further below. The presence of the mixed-temper fabric, flint and grog, together with the associated forms confirms the presence of, as currently determined, MLBA activity (Morris 2006, 59)
- 2.5.31 In terms of vessel classes and key period indicators – most of the relatively few fineware types recovered are from smaller context-assemblages and tend to be solely of MBA type. The predominant coarseware content includes sherds from a range of forms, some of which – eg smaller-diameter tubs or smaller jars – are broadly common to both periods. Conversely, most of the MLBA coarseware forms are from the two large content-assemblages, C1733 and C1788.
- 2.5.32 Obvious finewares types are few – with only 2 examples recovered, both of definite MBA type. One is a fairly large fresh rim and upper body element from C1474. This is from an upright-rimmed, thin-walled finely flint-tempered and finely-potted globular urn with just the trace of an offset shoulder and a smooth evenly burnished possibly slipped exterior surface. Another, smaller residual sherd from C1827 is in a much coarser fabric with clear but worn traces of a continuous horizontal band of combed chevrons.
- 2.5.33 For the coarsewares – the coarse-grade of flint temper employed frequently results in heavily-potted thick-walled vessels with poorly-bonded tempering leading to rather weak wall structures. This often results in a fairly high degree of fragmentation – not just for Iwade, but elsewhere too. As a consequence, large part-profile sherds rarely survive and the commonest formal elements are frequently only fairly small rim sherds or more solidly-made base portions. This particularly applies to the present assemblage which has a high proportion of base elements. Amongst the latter, are further examples from two contexts – C1446 and C2141 – of bases with partial skins of additional flint grits, in each case radically finer than the temper employed in the individual vessel fabrics. This trait has not been personally recorded from MBA-type assemblages before and is not recognized as a regular phenomenon for the period by other specialists. It may occur on LBA products but there is currently no confirmation, is definitely recognized as a fairly frequent trend amongst EIA assemblages – and continues sporadically into the Iron Age proper. In itself it is probably only a bi-product of manufacture – vessels sometimes being made on beds of flint or put aside to dry on same. Irrespective, it is highlighted here as significant because, where the tradition of using fairly profuse coarse-grade fillers is dominant – mostly MBA through to EIA – any small assemblages with few diagnostic

elements present except some bases with profuse grits, they could easily be placed into the EIA whereas, in fact, they might be earlier.

- 2.5.34 Typical MBA-type coarsewares are represented by several rims from large-diameter bucket jars (C1934) and a number of decorated bucket or barrel jar elements from other contexts. These include single horizontal rows of finger-tip/nail decoration on either applied cordons or at vessel shoulders. One example of the latter is from C1474 is from an exceptionally thick-walled vessel – 2.50cms – and from a very large storage-jar of over 40cms diameter. Its thick-walls heavily loaded with temper, and its size, must have made it very heavy, precluding easy lifting, and it was almost certainly meant to be used for longterm in situ storage.
- 2.5.35 Bucket or barrel jars with decorated cordons also occur within the two main MLBA assemblages, C1733 and C1788. These are useful part-profiles and are similarly coarsely tempered but here the bold decoration is applied to smaller-diameter, thinner-walled vessels. One has a plain cordon, another has finger-tip decoration on its rim top. C1733 also produced a series of smaller coarsewares, simple tub forms with variably thick walls and simple upright or slightly incurving rims – one decorated with spaced finger-tipping. One of these is a near-complete profile in a thin-walled mixed-temper fabric mix. All the remaining vessels from both contexts have close or similar vessel-type parallels with the MLBA dated material from the recent CTRL sites (Morris 2006) - another fairly small jar in a mixed-temper sandy fabric (Fig.3.4b SLT/59), several small-diameter thin-walled jars with short everted rims (one with finger-tip decoration on its rim top), well-made despite their exceptionally coarse flint tempering (cf. Fig.3.4a, variants of TUT/6, 10) and 4 hooked-rim jars, two each from both contexts (Fig.3.4a, TUT/1). Three are purely flint-tempered, all with finger-tip decoration on their rim tops, one with a horizontal row of spaced small possible cloth-lid tie-holes a little below its rim. Another in a classic mixed-temper fabric is a completely restorable profile from C1788. All of these are medium-diameter vessels, mostly fairly well-made particularly the complete profile with its evenly thick walls and its vertical and diagonal fluted finger-smoothed surfaces.
- 2.5.36 In addition, there are several unusual elements. One is from C1446 – a large thickly-potted heavy flat slab. A third of it is missing and the edges are broken but enough survives to indicate it was originally disc-shaped. Some of its surviving edges are, just, slightly upturned suggesting, if it was a vessel base, that its body walls had broken away. What makes it unusual are a series of fairly regularly-spaced, neat round bold but fairly shallow similarly-aligned finger-tip impressions (finger-nail boldly within) across the whole of its interior surface. These are definitely not the bi-product of manufacture during any flattening of the ‘base’s’ interior – they

are too deliberate. They are either meant to be decorative or, just possibly, symbolic. If decorative – any vessel walls would have had to be low if the design were to be visible. If symbolic at all, they may have been on the base of a storage-jar – with a function possibly similar to the cross-shaped strips applied to the interior of south-west peninsula MBA Trevisker storage-jars (Gibson 2008, Fig.1/34) - assuming the latter were not intended as base strengtheners.

- 2.5.37 Another 'unusual' is a fragment from C1733 again, presumably, from the base of a vessel. This is a small sherd, variably thick, fairly finely flint-tempered, with traces of two fairly large holes pierced through the body wall prior to firing. One side has an additional thin skin of profuse fine flint grits similar to the basal grit skins on some of the coarsewares mentioned above. As such, it is presumably from a vessel base – as opposed to a thinner version of the later slab-form EIA-type perforated slabs – which its association in the same context as definite crucible fragments could suggest. It may be from a cheese-making whey-strainer – although these are not currently recognized as regularly occurring assemblage components until the second half of the first millennium BC.
- 2.5.38 Finally – C1733 also produced 22 variably small-fairly large fragments in an un-tempered fine silty-sandy fabric – mostly pale grey in colour with orangey-red patches. These are from rounded or ovoid-shaped shallow trough forms with thick lower body walls and variably, thick, moderately thick or thinnish rims. Several elements have been re-fired and are beginning to expand but not bloat. These are definitely not from salt-evaporation vessels – they lack the buffs, pinks or purpley tinges associated with that activity. These are crucibles – and confirmation comes with one fairly neatly formed pulled-spout fragment. Overall 3-4 crucibles appear to be represented.
- 2.5.39 As indicated above the very definite presence of hooked-rim jars and other vessels made in mixed-temper fabrics and, along with other vessels, closely paralleled with CTRL material, confirms the presence of MLBA occupation technically datable to between c.1350-1150 BC. However, as with Iwade 2012, there are definite traditionally-dated MBA types present too so that, as with that site, the present material is similarly dated, in the absence of any radiocarbon determinations, to between c.1450-1250 BC. Refinement of this date may, here, be possible with the extraction of at least 3 sherd samples with burnt material attached – not the ideal of burnt food residues – but on fresh material from the large same-time deposited context-assemblages C1733, C1788.
- 2.5.40 For 2015 approximately 40 sherds of MBA type were recovered, some residual in Early Medieval contexts, the bulk derived from 4 contexts – Cs 3246, 3247, 3286 and 3839. Most

sherd assemblages were small, the largest being that from C3839 – the upper surface of the ring-ditch. Those from the other 3 contexts are all derived from undisturbed contemporary discard deposits. Diagnostic elements collectively include fragments from coarseware jars – one from a bucket-jar with applied thumb-pressed cordon, one with an offset shoulder – and, from C3286 – near-fresh rim elements from a fineware, possibly globular, jar.

Earliest Iron Age (EIA) – c.1000-600 BC

- 2.5.41 Four 2011 trenches, Ts 76, 77, 78 and 80 all produced EIA-type pottery – collectively less than 20 sherds. However, allocation is only experience-based and although these trenches may be topographically close – tending to reinforce reasonable likelihoods – there is absolutely no accompanying typological evidence to confirm the attribution. Most of the sherds are fairly small and variably abraded with only the small assemblage from C7707 containing a single moderate-sized coarseware bodysherd with a thin possibly slipped surface finish more frequently associated with regional EIA potting traditions.
- 2.5.42 This period, or at least late LBA or early EIA-type material, was recovered during Pre-Construct Archaeology's recent work adjacent to the present site (Hamilton 2005, Fig.35). However, despite the very definite presence of furrowed jars or bowls broadly datable to between c.1000-800 BC recorded during that phase of work, very little 2011, or here 2012 material, could be confidently allocated to this period – either because it is not present or for the condition-based reasons given above. Only two rims could belong in this period, both from Area 2A, one Unstratified from the 'Dark Soil' zone, the other from C30221. The first is a convex-profiled jar rim with a good parallel from a Period 2 (c.900-600 BC) enclosure context, B70, at Highstead near Chislet (Couldrey 2007, Fig.58, 26) – although it could be dated later. The other is a very worn sherd from either a large-diameter storage-jar with a near-straight everted neck profile or a straight-sided bowl. The rim's fairly profuse degree of medium-grade temper and presence of impressed cable-style rim-top decoration is very much in keeping with regional trends for EIA-type storage jars – although the lack of neck curve is a little unusual. Alternatively, if from a straight-sided bowl it could be similar to, from the same site, an Early-Mid Iron Age Period 3B bowl, dated c.600-400 BC. Again, the form and rim decoration has a further reasonably close parallel from a CTRL site at White Horse Stone, dated c.600-350 BC (Morris 2006, Fig.3.7d, WHS/35). With the lack of further defining characteristics or associations, this latter example, perhaps both, can only be dated ambiguously – and the general site-trend for probably low EIA quantities and a fairly high c.600 BC-plus component suggests that, initially, these elements are better placed into the Early-Mid Iron Age. A further total of 16 contexts containing only bodysherds are not itemised here since, on the basis of the available evidence, most are more likely to be of post-600 BC date.

2.5.43 For 2014, the only confidently identified EIA element is a moderate-sized fragment from C10070. This is from a medium-diameter fineware bowl with a horizontal band of combed decoration on its shoulder. It is fairly well-made with fairly profuse fine->fairly fine flint temper and is utterly diagnostic of activity during this period. Based on recent radiocarbon results from Cliffsend, Thanet it is unlikely to be much earlier than c.900 BC (pers.comm. Barclay and Leivers; McKinley forthcoming). With the present form, the type of decoration was in use throughout the EIA – c.900-600 BC – and, as estimated for Highstead, Chislet (Period 3A, Couldrey 2007), during the inter-period overlap with the succeeding Early-Mid Iron Age period – perhaps for another 50 years or so.

Early-Mid (EMIA) and Mid Iron Age (MIA) – c.600-200 BC

2.5.44 This site-phase is definitely present and represented by a modest number of 2011 contexts but principally by fairly large sherd-groups from T15 contexts – Cs 1506-1508 and also from C2709 (T27). A particular aspect of this assemblage is that enough pottery has been recovered to indicate that, if the deliberate rustication of coarseware jar surfaces – predominantly current during the EMIA - was a major potting trend within the community represented at Iwade, there ought to be a greater degree present. Instead there is only one sherd with probable traces of below-shoulder rustication and one – from C7104 – which has a different, finger-fluted, form of rustication. It is becoming increasingly clear from other regional assemblages that, although the rustication of coarsewares jars does continue sporadically into the earlier MIA if not later – its floruit appears to be between c.600-400 or 350 BC. Its apparent low count here, therefore, initially suggests a fifth-fourth, possibly early third century, date rather than any earlier. Confirming this likelihood are 4 main aspects :

2.5.45 First – a large biconical jar part-profile decorated with spaced groups of 4-5 finger-tip impressions on its angled shoulder. Without a detailed review of parallels, its form is equivalent to material from a north-eastern French site – Hamblain-le-Pres (Pas-de-Calais area) and dated c.400-350 BC (Hurtrelle et.al. 1990, 158, 162-3 Figs.3, 5-6).

2.5.46 Second – both C1507-8 contained sherds from 2 well-made angle-shouldered fineware bowls, finely but fairly sparsely flint-tempered and using a fine profusely marl-flecked clay. Only the shoulders and part of the lower bodies are present but both are identical in fabric, form and finish – and clearly made at the same time by the same potter using the same batch of well-prepared clay. Although other, in this case coarseware, vessels from this assemblage have also been made using a marly clay, the quantity and obvious degree of careful clay selection and preparation is considerably less. The fineness of these 2 bowls and fine easily mouldable clay mix would have been similar to fabrics tempered with fine grog or crushed pot – and in this

sense, together with their form, would have been similar to several purely grog-tempered fineware bowls from Hamblain-le-Pres (op.cit. 165 Nos.21-2). Although the latter have plain bases, and not foot-ringed, the form of the Iwade bowl is similar to foot-ringed examples from a recent CTRL site at White Horse Stone (Morris 2006, Fig 3.8b, WHS/63-4) and C-14 dated to the MIA, c.400-200 BC.

2.5.47 Third – is a small fineware sherd from C7104 in a fine sparsely flint-tempered silty fabric, decorated with carefully incised close-set horizontal lines and probably from the shoulder-neck panel of a jar or bowl. Although the sherd is rather too small for utterly confident allocation, as a type of decoration it has plentiful North French parallels, most of them dating to between c.450/400-350 BC.

2.5.48 Fourth – there is a single worn sparsely flint-tempered sherd in a greensand fabric from C7104. Whilst, regionally, prehistoric greensand fabrics are normally associated with MIA and later settlements, greensand clays were exploited in the Medway Valley during the EIA. There is no obvious reason why they did not continue to be used during the EMIA period. The only likely difference is that they were – despite occasional finds of ‘travelled’ examples (cf.the Highstead Period 2 EIA cup, Couldrey 2006, Fig.72, 192) – not regularly exchanged or deliberately manufactured to trade until the MIA – and then more in association with its later S-profiled LA Tene-style ‘curvilinear’ ceramic phase and the following MLIA. The present sherd could be a stray from adjacent potential activity of this date – or it is contemporary with the material from T15. At present – even though it is not directly contextually associated - it is felt that the dating applied to the T15 material could still embrace this sherd (but see the next phase below).

2.5.49 Summarising – to include the dating applied to the available forms, the apparently low count of rusticated vessels and the more EMIA than MIA appearance of the assemblage – the material from T15 at least can be initially placed to between c.400-300 BC.

2.5.50 A total of 32 2012 contexts and surface finds have been placed into this broad date bracket

2.5.51 Area 1 – C20039

2.5.52 Area 2A – Cs SF 16, 30016, 30031, 30025, 30052, 30076, 30077, 30085, 30105, 30113, 30115, 30129, 30144, 30150, 30157, 30186, 30192, 30198, 30215, 30228, 30232, 30245, 30255, 30259, 30267, 30271, 30281, 30287, 30312, 30312, 30337, 30348

2.5.53 Area 2B – C40136

2.5.54 In view of the identification difficulties referred to above, these have been allocated according to a rather crude yardstick – the presence of fairly thick-walled material as opposed to the thinner-walled tendency of EIA-type pottery, the presence of an apparently less profuse or ‘harsh’ (coarse-grade) flint temper combined with the absence of Medway-zone greensand fabrics (as here tends to typify MIA or MLIA-type assemblages) coupled with, where present, any more diagnostic elements typical of the EMIA. Of the latter, predominantly east of Medway coarsewares with rusticated finishes were recorded from possibly Cs 30052 and 30076 and definitely from Cs 30085, 30129, 30271 and 30287. To this should be added one example from the Evaluation phase - from T71 C7104. No more than 8-10 sherds are represented but enough to signpost activity between c.600-350, the main phase of rustication, but possibly continuing as late as c.300/250 BC – when the currency of rustication tends to die out. The specifically added-and roughened clay type of rustication is relatively rare after this date. To this should be added, again from the Evaluation-phase, a single red-finished fineware sherd with possible polychrome painting. The main currency for this type of painted fineware is between c.600-300 BC – occurring less frequently after that date, and apparently not at all by c.150/100 BC. The range of potentially diagnostic forms from the Excavation-phase is remarkably low – only 9 rim, shoulder or decorated sherds. The rims are singularly minimal – although two do have traces of rustication, including a sadly Unstratified example from a medium-diameter flint and grog-tempered bowl with a straight out-flaring wall. One small scrappy combed sherd from C30076 may belong here but could equally well be later – and MLIA. A more diagnostic element, again Unstratified, may be represented by a sherd with a markedly curved profile. It could be from a jar or bowl with incurved rim (cf. Hurtrelle 1990, Fontaine-notre-Dame, Neuville-sur-Escaut, Fig.12.66) but the temper-grade and finish suggests it could also be from a fineware bowl with a complex-moulded rounded shoulder – typically a continental-style EMIA form dated to no later than c.450 BC (Hurtrelle 1990) and occurring here between c.600-400 or 350 BC (cf. Couldrey 2007, Fig.88, 347 and Morris 2006, Fig.3.7c WHS/20). Another bowl shoulder, unfortunately possibly residual in 30251, is a small worn fragment from a related but more angularly tripartite and similarly-dated form with a short flat shoulder panel (cf. Hurtrelle 1990, Fig.3.13).

2.5.55 The presence of these 2 bowl sherds has prompted a review of the bowls from the good 2011 Evaluation group T15 Cs 1507-8. It was felt that the latter were similar to angle-shouldered and foot-ringed bowls from White Horse Stone (Morris 2006 Fig.3.8b, WHS/63-4) – and dated to c.400-200 BC. However, the bases and upper bodies of these bowls are missing. In addition, the sherd breaks internally are horizontal and along the axis of the shoulder – and exactly like a number of better-defined examples from the inter-tidal zone at Swalecliffe – which can be

more specifically dated to c.600-450 BC or upto c.400/350 BC - if we were to place them simplistically within the EMIA. The allocation of the 2011 Cs 1507-8 bowls to the early part of the MIA, ie c.400-300 BC was mainly based on the low count for rusticated pottery, but also the dating initially applied to the large coarseware jar profile from the same context group. This low count remains even more noticeable with the larger 2012 assemblage, and even though the dating applied to the C1507-8 bowls perhaps ought to be revised, it is still felt that there is insufficient evidence to claim a c.600 or even 500 BC commencement for the Iwade IA settlement. Even the potential caveat represented by the more EIA-style possible straight-sided bowl from Context 30221 need not apply here - it could still be dated upto c.400 BC or slightly later.

- 2.5.56 The C-14 determined dating for CTRL's MIA embraces significant changes in ceramic forms and finishes, one that is reflected by the visual differences between the published groups – and one that reflects the differing start-/end-dates currently applied to the EMIA and MIA – c.600-350 BC (more Halstatt-style rectilinear type pottery) and 400-200 BC (more La Tene-style curvilinear pottery). Here, both the 2011 and 2012 evidence suggests that Iwade's IA assemblage belongs more within the range of Halstatt-style material – not necessarily early but equally not well into the MIA. If the apparent absence of rusticated pottery is not a reflection of local potting preferences but is a genuine chronological indicator then a date within the fourth century BC, - between c.400-300 BC - and towards the likely end of its main currency, could still apply.
- 2.5.57 For the 2014 work, any potential allocation to the EMIA period is highly suspect. There are a few rusticated coarseware bodysherds that are a specific characteristic of EMIA coarsewares but which definitely continue into the MIA as currently dated, ie after c.400 BC. Since the majority of these are from contexts numbers in the C30000's which produced material more typical of the regional MIA, these may be similarly dated.
- 2.5.58 Two small rim fragments, both from the multi-period context C2461, may be appropriately allocated to this period. One is a small fragment from a thick-walled large-diameter closed-form coarseware jar which lacks any separately-moulded rim but merges straight into the mouth and is provided with a sharply-defined inner-rim bevel. The upper body, upto the rim, has bold horizontal finger-fluted rustication. The majority of EMIA and later rusticated coarsewares have the rustication confined to below the shoulder, but this type does also occur. Here, the solidity and likely large size of this jar and its rather sharply angular mouth, does suggest an EMIA, rather than MIA, date and therefore pre-c.400 BC. However, it is associated with fragments from a neatly-made angle-shouldered fineware bowl decorated with two

spaced incised horizontal lines. The rim form, decoration and profile are very similar to several North French examples from Hamblain-les-Pres (Pas-de-Calais) and there dated to between c.400-350 BC. It could occur earlier but, unless these stem from features that are from a confirmably different phase than the next period's material, then it is likely these belong with that site phase too.

2.5.59 Definite or probable MIA-type pottery was recorded from 9 contexts – Cs 30000, 30002, 30010, 30022, 30057, 30114, 30128, 30136 and 30212. Of these, two, C30010 and C30136 produced large sherd quantities – much of it highly abraded but also including a scatter of near-fresh elements suggesting accumulations of rubbish in open contexts over a considerable period of time. The latter point is particularly likely to apply to C30010 with its area excavated in quadrants. Diagnostic elements include several rusticated coarseware jar sherds, several well-made finely flint-tempered angle-shouldered fineware bowls, fragments from several fineware jars/bowls with pedestalled bases – one in a rather crudely-made flint-tempered greensand fabric (and unlike the generally more neatly made MLIA pedestal bases) – and a small quantity of simple rather uninformative rim types that could, superficially, have multi-period allocations. One sub-fineware medium-diameter jar rim from C30010 is not unlike a CTRL example from Saltwood (Morris 2006, Fig.3.8g, SLT/26). With the latter project in mind, C30010 also produced approximately 60 sherds of sparsely flint-tempered re-fired buff, pink or mauve-toned thin-walled briquetage sherds. Several of these conjoin and are from the rim of a fairly large-diameter vessel with straight but outwardly flared body walls. The rim has a rather haphazard cable-style decoration. Another similar vessel, in a more heavily tempered fabric, has more prominent rim-top decoration of spaced finger-tipping. The latter vessel has a re-fired sherd with sparse tempering fused to its outer wall. The former has a near-exact parallel amongst the CTRL briquetage material recorded from Tollgate and is there dated to the MIA (Morris op.cit., Fig.3.17, TOL/52). All this material can be initially given the same date as the 2012 MIA assemblage, between c.400-300 BC.

2.5.60 For 2015, only one small worn jar rim fragment was recovered that is likely to belong in this period – and was residual in the Medieval context C3928.

Mid (MIA) and Mid-Late Iron Age (MIA-LIA) – c.400-50 BC

2.5.61 Represented by 3 2011 contexts – T71 C7412, T81 C8111 and T84 C8414. The first contained the oxidized base of a fineware jar or bowl with a fairly well-made narrow-diameter pedestalled base and, as a type, well-paralleled from Bigbury, near Canterbury (Thompson 1987, Fig.10, 19) and Worth (Parfitt pers.comm.). The second produced a single large bodysherd from a round-bodied fineware vessel made in glauconitic sandy ('greensand') ware

and, as a traded ware, fairly frequently represented from broadly contemporary regional assemblages. C8414 produced a fairly large assemblage of 56 principally mixed-temper (grog and flint) but also purely grogged sherds from a modest range of vessel forms that are virtually identical to the Bigbury material. Although the recovered range is small, it includes several moderate-sized rim sherds from fineware jars with horizontally-ribbed or 'corrugated' upper bodies and one coarseware saucepan pot and a fragment from a fairly large-diameter rolled-rim jar – the latter an ancestor of the later, more developed form normally associated with the classic Late Iron Age 'Belgic'-style combed storage jar. The Bigbury material was archaeo-magnetic dated to between c.100-70 BC (Clark 1987, 276) and, pending any C-14 samples that may become available from the present site this date can be initially applied here with confidence.

2.5.62 For 2012 a total of 25 surface finds and contexts have been placed into this broad date bracket –

2.5.63 Area 1 – SF 59

2.5.64 Area 2A - SF19 and Cs 30003, 30015, 30021, 30041, 30045, 30059, 30060, 30061, 30062, 30078, 30088, 30089, 30090, 30117, 30119, 30141, 30150, 30154, 30208, 30227, 30251, 30269, 30302, 30310.

2.5.65 Again because of identification difficulties, these have also been allocated according to a rather crude yardstick. This principally includes the presence of Medway-zone greensand (with/without additional flint-tempering) sherds, curving everted rims and neatly-made or pedestalled jar bases, a tendency for rather harsh gritty flint-tempered pottery - and mixed-temper, grog and flint, fabrics associated with primitive 'Belgic'-style forms. There is absolutely no doubt of an MLIA site-presence – but how much of this material can be allocated earlier, and specifically as MIA, that is between c.400 or 350-200 BC, is uncertain. By radiocarbon-association, curving everted and/or thickened rims on more S-profiled jar forms have been placed into the MIA (cf. Morris 2006, Figs.3.8d-e) but, chronologically, these stylistically follow on from more angular-formed EMIA material placed into the same date bracket. – that is possibly from the later fourth century, more probably the third century BC onward. In addition, many of these are in flint-tempered fabrics, whereas all the Iwade examples are in greensand fabrics. As indicated above, the use of greensand clays is known from at least the EIA onwards (c.900 BC-plus), increase in frequency during the fourth-third centuries but as probably workshop-produced traded wares are not a regular feature of regional assemblages until the MLIA and LIA. Simplistically, the more thickly-potted forms are likely to be MIA, and those with more gracile profiles and neatly-made pedestal bases are more likely to be MLIA. Here the

former type is probably represented by a thick everted rim from C30089, another from C30141 and a non-pedestalled base from C30021. Accompanying these are a few small rim sherds from rather crude bowl or jar forms – from C30061 and C30269. In addition, there is a single worn red-finished sherd from a thin-walled well-made jar with a rounded shoulder. Red-finished finewares do occur in the MIA and, to a lesser degree, in the MLIA but not as frequently as during the EMIA. Although placement for this sherd into the latter period is not impossible, its form suggests at least a fourth if not third century date. Overall – 10-11 contexts, Area 1 SF 59 and Cs 30015, 30021, 30041, 3061, 30089, 30090, 30117, 30141, 30251 and 30269 may, stress may, be datable to the MIA. Even so, whilst a few could belong with the preceding EMIA fourth century phase (c.400-350 BC), it is felt that there is insufficient evidence to argue for a major fourth-third century BC MIA phase of activity. If there was any continuity, it was either reduced in scale or there was a topographic shift in settlement-focus. As a result it is felt that the majority of potential MIA-type sherds belong with the following definite MLIA phase – and should be dated no earlier than c.250 or 200 BC.

2.5.66 The MLIA phase of activity is best represented by including pottery from both the Evaluation and Excavation phases. This material sub-divides into indigenous (pre-‘Belgic’) style and ‘Belgic’-style wares. The first group includes purely flint-tempered, flint-tempered sandy, greensand and flint-tempered greensand fabrics, the second flint-tempered, flint and grog-tempered, grog-tempered and grog-tempered sandy fabrics. The first group is represented by a coarseware jar with a good parallel from Highstead Chislet, Period 4C (Couldrey 2007, Fig.103, 28) but here almost certainly dated earlier, a few greensandy rim sherds from gracile S-profiled medium-diameter jars (Cs 30060, 30119, 30227) and a flint-tempered sandy ware pedestalled jar base from 2011 C7412. Although most of these can, initially, be placed between c.200-50 BC.

2.5.67 Nine vessels can be allocated to the second group. One is a single small Unstratified flint-tempered bodysherd from a thick-walled comb-finished jar – it could be EMIA but the regular combing looks more typical of indigenous copies of Late Iron Age ‘Belgic’-style storage-jars. Another is a single mixed-temper rim from a rather crude closed-form thickened-rim jar with equally crude comb-finishing from C30062. In addition, there are 7 mixed-temper and purely grogged vessels from a reasonably good 2011 Evaluation group from T84 C8414. These include another rather crude closed-form jar rim, again with rough combed finishing, a thick-walled tub or saucepan-pot form, a jar with shallow broad horizontal ribs or ‘corrugations’ and a reasonable parallel from the Bigbury ‘Waterhole’ assemblage (Thompson 1983, Fig.10, 41), and another similar with a rather crude thickened everted rim.

- 2.5.68 Some of the above elements, like the thickened-rim combed jars, could go into the following Late Iron Age phase. However, the available set of forms and the fabrics themselves all look 'primitive' and unlike the well-produced, well-moulded and mixed fabrics of traditional 'Belgic'-style products normally associated with c.50 BC-plus Late Iron Age assemblages. The archaeomagnetic dating of the Bigbury 'waterhole' assemblage allows for the introduction of 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered pottery between c.125-100 BC (Couldrey 2006, 178), if not from c.150 BC. This dating can be extended to the assemblage from C8414 and the primitive thickened-rim comb-finished jar from C30062 – although there is personal preference to place them all between c.125-75 BC.
- 2.5.69 Summarising for 2012 - and without the benefit of detailed inter-context analysis – Cs SF 19, 30045, 30060, 30078, 30088, 30150, 30154, 30208, 30227, 30302 and 30310 can be superficially allocated to between c.200-50 BC. Some of these, and including the possibility that a few of those discussed above as potentially belonging to the MIA could also be included here, could date to between c.250-150 BC. The remaining material reviewed above from Cs 30003, 30059, 30062, 30119 and EV 8414, can be placed between c.125-50 BC. The wheel-ribbed greensand jar from C30119 is, on current evidence, unlikely to be quite as early so that it is better placed initially into the first half of the first century BC, or perhaps as late as c.25 BC.
- 2.5.70 For 2014 no obviously later MIA material – curvaceous S-profiled jars with flaring everted rims typical of c.300-200 BC – was recovered. Equally, apart from one possible example, there were no similarly-profiled finewares, nor obvious saucepan pots nor round-bodied thickened rounded rim coarsewares – indigenous mostly flint-tempered wares typical of the succeeding MLIA. In addition, although fragments of a single obviously 'Belgic'-style LIA-type vessel were recovered, its form suggests an early-ish date, ie pre-c.50/25 BC so that, in the recovered absence of any Late Iron Age 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered material (c.50 BC-50 AD), it is felt the few items noted below are better placed into the same phase of activity.
- 2.5.71 Three examples were recorded from 3 contexts – Cs 2301, 2461 and 30186. Since the latter is from the same C30000's context series that are likely to be of earlier MIA date, it is quite possible that it too belongs with that phase. This example comprises 6-7 fragmentary elements from a small pedestal-based fineware jar in a dark reduced greensand fabric – and as such would not be out of place in an MLIA context containing non-'Belgic'-style material. A rather more convincing inclusion is a single worn and residual mixed-temper grog and flint comb-finished coarseware jar sherd from C2461. This is unlikely to be much earlier than c.150 BC and a date between c.150-50 BC is possible. Rather more tangibly Late Iron Age in style, though

not necessarily in date, are a cluster of conjoining same-vessel sherds forming the complete profile of a small Thompson B2-1 everted-rim jar. It is in a dark brown-black reduced rather coarse fine sandy fabric – not Holmesdale/Medway-zone greensand – with some flint and organic inclusions. Although fairly thin-walled with a fairly neat tournette finishing to its upper-shoulder corrugations and rim its body, overall, is rather crudely potted. Its lower shoulder-body zone is decorated with a lightly tooled trellis design. In its rather squat dumpiness it is not unlike the basically ‘Belgic’-style CTRL material from Little Stock Farm (Morris 2006, Fig.3.9 LSF/20-21). This material was allocated to their MLIA and dated as above. However a date as early as c.150 BC is unlikely for the present vessel and, without its trellis decoration, could be dated to between c.100-50 BC. Trellis decoration is not readily recognised much before c.50 BC (pers.comm. Malcolm Lyne) and a later first century BC date is possible. The aspect that makes this analyst hesitate in allocating as late as that is partly the general lack of later-dated ‘Belgic’-style material from the general area (only about 10 sherds from the 2012 work) and partly because of its relative crudeness. Initially, a date between c.75-50 BC or very slightly later is preferred for this element.

Late Iron Age (LIA) and Early-Mid Roman (ER-MR) – c.50 BC-250 AD

Late Iron Age - c.50 BC-50 AD

- 2.5.72 Pottery of this period was recovered from 4 2011 contexts - a minute unworn scrap from T4 C405, another marginally larger from T40 C4008 and several from T62 Cs 6203, 6215. The soft fabric and worn condition of the second and sherds from a ‘Belgic’-style large-diameter rolled-rim storage-jar from C6203 indicate a degree of activity, possibly agricultural, arguably from the mid first century BC onwards, but possibly closer in date to the MLIA material noted above from C8414. The first is almost certainly a Conquest-period product, the last, from C6215 is oxidized, should be Romanising but is very crude, highly worn, has coarse flint-temper and looks earlier - but may again be Conquest-period or possibly later first century AD.
- 2.5.73 Only 5 2012 bodysherds and one residual element from 2015 may belong in this phase. Those from 2012 are all from Area 2A. Two are same-vessel elements – small sherds from the same re-fired thick-walled comb-finished storage-jar from C30021, and two are small worn grog-tempered scraps, one with traces of comb-finishing, from C30037. The fifth is a fairly small fairly worn sherd from a handmade fine sandy ware jar, from C30247. None of these are particularly easy to allocate – those from C30037 could well pre-date c.50 BC. So, perhaps, could the re-fired pieces from C30021, except that the regular combing and likely vessel size represented could equally well occur anywhere between c.50 BC and 50 AD or even later. There is even less certainty for the rather crude sandy ware fragment from C30247 – but its fabric type could suggest an early Conquest-period AD product, and in line with the regional

trend for the local production of fine or coarse sandy wares that arose as a bi-product of the stimulus represented by the increasing importation of Gallo-Belgic wheel-made wares.

- 2.5.74 Irrespective, the main aspect here is that even if a few of the grogged or mixed-temper elements allocated to the previous period belong in this phase, the overall quantity of well-made 'Belgic'-style material that characterizes the period c.50 BC-50 or 75 AD is so low that it has to imply either a cessation of occupation associated with the reasonable quantities of MLIA material from Area 2A, or a topographic shift in activity-focus. The latter likelihood seems more appropriate since the albeit low but definite presence of early-type North Kent fine wares of mid-late first century AD date normally tends to reflect the early processes of Romanisation associated with local native pre-Conquest AD farmsteads – rather than the establishment of a completely new settlement. This shift is likely to have taken place around 50-25 BC if not slightly earlier.

Early-Mid Roman – c.50-250 AD

- 2.5.75 From the 2011 phase of work this period is principally represented by brick and tile fragments from Trenches 44 and 46 (4607). The elements are either fairly, or very large, most fairly worn but not seriously. They obviously stem from, broadly, later first century or second century activity in the neighborhood but whether they are derived from contemporary features or represent the bi-product of later, Mid Saxon or Early Medieval, robbing of decaying Roman buildings is uncertain. Despite the size of these tile fragments, only 5 sherds representing 3 mid-late second century vessels were recovered. One is from a pink-buff ware flagon with a 3-ribbed handle (C7707), one from a North Kent Thameside kitchen vessel (11105) and another from a Romanised native coarse ware (C8414). Most are fairly heavily worn and clearly residual with only that from C11105 suggesting it might possibly derive from an undisturbed Roman context. None of this material should date any later than c.175/200 AD.
- 2.5.76 Representing the same broad period, a total of 29 Roman sherds were recovered during 2012, solely from Areas 1 and 2A. Of these, 23 are ER and 6 are MR. Apart from one example (below), all are severely worn and mostly occurring as single small residual sherds in later twelfth-thirteenth century AD contexts. An exception to the latter trend is a cluster of same-vessel fragments from Area 2A C30301. These are small-fairly large exceptionally worn sherds from a Kentish sandy ware tableware beaker or small jar of late first-mid second century AD date. Although heavily worn, these sherds are in sufficient quantity and size to indicate derivation from a contemporary Early Roman feature. The same probably also applies to a large Dressel 20 amphora sherd from 2A C30037 which, again, although heavily worn overall, is large enough to imply that it is not residual. It is accompanied by several small LIA grog-tempered sherds

that are not as severely worn – so it may be a lateish arrival in a later first century or early second century feature. The range of material recovered is not exceptional, mostly bodysherds, and one heavily abraded rim, from local Romanising native grog-tempered wares, a few scraps from Early Roman North Kent fine tablewares, several flagon sherds, and a scatter of sandy wares including one Thameside element. The fairly small quantities recovered indicates settlement-fringe activity – inclusions in manure or occasional discards into adjacent field ditches. The predominance of ER elements suggests derivation from a nearby Romanising native farmstead, with the fairly marked fall-off of material dating later than c.150/175 AD indicating a reduction in activity, and possible cessation, by around c.200 AD or slightly later.

2.5.77 For 2014, three sherds of ER pottery were recorded, one each from 3 contexts – Cs 2146, 2461 and 30097. The last is residual, those from the first two contexts may stem from contemporary features. All are small and all are fairly worn. The first, from C2146, is from a rather poorly thrown vessel – possibly a fineware class angle-shouldered beaker. It could be an early North Kent fineware but its low-grade fabric type, with sparse flint inclusions, suggests a more local source and a manufacture date between c.25-50 AD, 75-100 at latest, is probable. The remaining two are both from North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware jars made between c.75-150 AD. Pottery of MR date was recorded from only two contexts – 1 small pink-buff fine sandy ware flagon scrap from C30080 and a cluster of mostly same-vessel coarse grey sandy ware sherds from C30199. The first is moderately hard-fired and datable to the second half of the second century AD, the second hard-fired with some elements lightly scorched and datable to between c.175-250 AD. All are highly worn and only the quantity from C30199 suggests derivation from an undisturbed context. Overall, the same trend as seems evident for the previous period continues into this one – all material is small and abraded enough, and in low enough quantities, to indicate either arrival via agricultural manure or deposition into settlement-fringe features. No material later than c.250 AD was recovered.

2.5.78 From 2015 there is a thin scatter of only 9 sherds, all variably abraded and residual in Early Medieval or later contexts, 4 of ER date and 4 MR. Most are from Thameside tableware or kitchenware products. The only exceptions are a non-Canterbury white-slipped flagon rim, internally cupped and externally horizontally-ribbed (from C4079) and a fairly large but heavily abraded rim fragment from C3858 – from a heavy hard-fired rather coarsely sandy grey ware large-diameter rolled-rim storage-jar of third century AD date.

Early-Mid Saxon (EMS) – c.600-750 AD

2.5.79 From the 2011 phase of work, 3 sherds, 2 from the same vessel from T46 (C4603) and one from T97 C9703 belong in this broad period. The first are fresh and small and are purely organic-

tempered and basically of seventh century date. The second is fairly fresh, again small, but in this case also tempered with crushed shell inclusions. On the basis of the Canterbury sequence this element is more likely to date between c.650, more probably c.675-750 AD, than earlier (Macpherson-Grant 1995, 823-4, Figs. 364, 385). The presence of these sherds, but particularly the latter, makes greater demographic sense in relation to the seemingly isolated Mid-Late Saxon Ipswich-type sherd referred to below. Their occurrence here at Iwade, albeit in small quantity, tends to mirror the same post-Roman trend recorded from the recent Neats Court, Queenborough excavations, just across the Swale in Sheppey – both sites are almost certainly at either end of the ferry crossing to Sheppey and in each case may quite probably represent settlements deliberately established or ‘enhanced’ as a bi-product of the mid-seventh century foundation of Minster Abbey.

2.5.80 No obvious Early Saxon pottery, datable to pre-c.550/600 AD, was recovered during the 2012-2015 excavations. However 3 2012 sherds of organic-tempered pottery were recorded, all plain body elements, one each from Area 1 Cs 20136 and 20337 and Area 2B C40366. The sherd from A1 C20337 is small, fairly worn and definitely residual in a twelfth-thirteenth century AD context, that from A 20136 is again small and fairly worn and may be residual, that from A2B C40366 is moderate-sized, only slightly worn and should be from an undisturbed contemporary context. At least one of the Evaluation-phase sherds was from a similar probably undisturbed context. In addition, a single worn and residual organic-tempered sherd was recorded from 2015 C3243.

2.5.81 Based on the above, a slimly, but definitely, represented phase of EMS activity can now be confidently confirmed for Iwade and probably datable to between c.600 perhaps more certainly between 650-700 AD or slightly later (see below).

Mid-Late Saxon (MLS) – c.750-850 AD

2.5.82 For 2011 two conjoining bodysherds of Mid Saxon fine Ipswich ware were recovered, Unstratified, from T19 SF 12 – moderately, but not seriously worn and, even if residual, from nearby occupation. The sherds are from a thick-walled round-bodied medium-diameter jar. Three further Ipswich Ware sherds were recovered during the 2012 excavation. These are again unfortunately Unstratified, from Area A and are from the same Intermediate (moderately sandy) ware jar. From 2014 only one sherd definitely represents this period – again a fine Ipswich Ware bodysherd - a slightly worn intrusive or residual element from the uncertainly dated C2461. No other material obviously datable to this period was recovered. However, two further small highly worn uncertainly allocated bodysherds, one each from Cs 30010 and 30153 may date to this period. Both are in near-black reduced fairly coarse sandy

fabrics, appear to be handmade, are fairly thin-walled and could easily be of later eighth or more probably ninth century date (alternatively they could be either Conquest-period local ER products or, just possibly, Early Medieval). Only one fine Ipswich Ware bodysherd, residual in C4035, was recovered during 2015 – bringing the total recovered from all sites to 7, and representing between 3-4 vessels.

- 2.5.83 The identification of the above is definite and confirms a presence between c.725-850 AD. A further 11 2015 coarseware elements – some definitely, some probably, represent this period. The latter category may be Late Saxon. Most are bodysherds, and the majority residual in Late Saxon or Early Medieval contexts. However two are definitely contemporary. One is a near-fresh rim from the probably undisturbed context C4039. This is from a well-made thin-walled narrow-mouthed everted-rim beaker with a good even burnish externally. The other is a small cluster of fairly fresh bodysherds from C3362. These include two jar bodysherds with repousse bossed decoration – a vessel type known to have been produced in, at least, the mid and eastern part of the region between c.750-850 AD or slightly later (Macpherson-Grant 2001, 208-223, Fig.33, 44; Fig.40). The beaker rim from C4039 is a North Kent fairly fine sandy ware product, the bossed jar was made in a Canterbury workshop. Like the latter, the majority of sherds are in Canterbury sandy ware. These latter sherds are useful confirmation of the distribution range of Canterbury products during this period – whether as generally marketed wares (cooking-pots, bossed jars/pitchers) or as deliberately requested tablewares (bossed jars only). The latter point may be realistic in view of a sherd from a Canterbury bossed jar from further west still, at Hoo St.Werburgh (currently unpublished 2007 SWAT excavation) – and almost certainly arriving ‘on-site’ as a bi-product of ecclesiastical patronage or linkage. In addition, at least 3 further vessels are represented, one made in North Kent fine sandy ware, and one each in a coarse shelly ware and a coarse sandy ware. Of the itemized elements, that from C3362 was dated to between c.775-850 AD and that from C4039 to c.800-850 AD – on the basis of their manufacturing traits.

Late Saxon (LS)-Late Medieval (LM) – c.950-1400 AD

- 2.5.84 Other than, possibly – and by implication – the later phases of the MLIA, through the LIA, Early and Mid Roman periods, this Late Saxon-Late Medieval phase is the first to signpost the likelihood of probably continuous post-Roman inter-period occupation. Although it is quite possible that this began in the seventh century AD, if not from earlier, the recovered EMS evidence is slim, and that for the succeeding MLS period, although definite, only marginally better. The presence of Ipswich Ware for the latter period does imply a degree of settlement substantiality, so that any on-site numerical ‘marginality’ is probably due to unintentional development-determined recovery bias and/or original shifts in settlement activity foci. In

addition, for the reason given below there is, just, a possibility that settlement continuity was interrupted – or continued at a reduced scale - during mid-ninth century AD Viking activity in the area. Irrespective, this is the first broad period where an individual context can be relatively closely placed chronologically (below Table 4). This closer dating, coupled with the high overall all-sites total of over 1950 sherds that included a good range of fabrics and forms, has encouraged the more synthetic Site, Chronology, Fabric and Form review format presented below. A summary of period totals is appended per year (LS = Late Saxon, EM = Early Medieval, etc.) to the following site review.

Site review

- 2.5.85 2011 : Between 25-30 contexts produced material of this phase.- principally from T10 (Cs UN, SF3,SF5-6, 1005, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1019, 1020, 1028, 1031, 1033, 1037), but also T15 C1508, T50 Cs SF 10, 5005, 5007 and T53 Cs 5305, 5309 and 5311 – amongst others. Most contained only small quantities of pottery, in ones and twos but eight – Cs 1009, 1013, 1019, 1020, 5005, 5007, 5309 and 5311 – contained larger assemblages. Practically all contexts – whether containing single or multi-sherd assemblages – produced a mixture of both worn and fresh sherds. These all represent discards of rubbish into features that remained open for some time before being finally infilled. Very few – Cs SF 6, 1011, 1031, 5309 and 5311 - contained small or medium-large-sized solely near-fresh material apparently indicating discard and immediate seal.
- 2.5.86 Summary : LS = ?, EM = 97, M = 125
- 2.5.87 2012 : This is the main archaeological phase recorded with just over 900 sherds recovered – mostly from Area 1 but some also from Area 2B. These were derived from just under 100 contemporary mostly twelfth-thirteenth century deposits. Many context-assemblages were small, containing between 1-10 sherds only, but some represented larger single-event or accumulative discard deposits eg. A1 Cs 20043, 20192 with between 30-50 sherds, and A1 C20337 and 2B C40217 with 80-100 sherds. Only two examples of obvious inter-context same-vessel equations have been recorded – both from A1, C20159 with C20337 (with context-dating between c.1225 or 1250-1275 AD) and C20263 with C20265 (dated c.1200-1250 AD). Other similar same-vessel equations are almost certainly present but no detailed check has been made at this stage.
- 2.5.88 Summary : LS = ? 1, EM = 633, M = 281
- 2.5.89 2013 : Only one context, C1401, produced pottery of this date – and uncertainly intrusive into an MBA-type assemblage.

2.5.90 Summary : EM = 1

2.5.91 2014 : A small total of 109 sherds, derived from only 13 contexts, was recovered during this phase of work. Of these, six – Cs 1474, 1754, 1767, 1818, 2419 and 2461 – produced residual or intrusive low-number elements. In addition, the condition of the small quantities of material from Cs 1748 and 1762 preclude certain allocation – that from C1748 may be residual in a C14 AD or later context, that from C1762 may have a c.1250-1300 AD discard date or, because it contained a fragment of fifteenth century floor-tile, the context itself may date to that period or later. For contexts with larger sherd quantities, much of the earlier later twelfth or earlier thirteenth century material is frequently highly worn – and obviously residual in-context. Only C1756 produced a cluster of same-vessel sherds whose condition was fresh enough to confidently suggest the discard date given and only the latest-dated elements from C1746 are near-fresh and likely to be contemporary with any potential final phase of discard. This particular context contains the largest context assemblage (66 sherds) and clearly represents a feature that was receiving domestic rubbish over a long period of time.

2.5.92 Summary : EM = 49, M = 58, LM = 2

2.5.93 2015 : Produced nearly 700 sherds derived from 42 contexts – many of which appear to represent undisturbed contemporary discard deposits. The majority are small sherd clusters of between 1-10 elements. A further 7 contexts including Cs 3418, 3856, 4032 and 4033 contained larger assemblages of between 20-50 sherds, two (Cs 4005 and 4077) produced between 50-100 sherds and C4026 over 100. Many of these larger assemblages – on the basis of form types present and condition – appear to represent variably longterm accumulations of rubbish discarded into open features, or ‘tidying-up’ of accumulated rubbish into same. Several good whole profiles were recorded – notably from C4009 (Late Saxon) and C4101 (Early Medieval). In addition several obvious inter-context same-vessel equations were noted – Cs 4005 with 4089 and Cs 4005 with 4101.

2.5.94 Summary : LS = 56, EM = 635, M = 5

Chronological review

2.5.95 During initial analysis rim sherds were dated according to recognized formal changes based on published sequences and good groups – from Canterbury (Canterbury Castle, Wilson 1982; Canterbury Cathedral, St.Gabriel’s Chapel, Macpherson-Grant 1990; Marlowe Car Park, Macpherson-Grant 1995), Dover (Townwall Street, Cotter 2006) and Thanet (East Kent Access Phase II, Cotter 2015) - and unpublished material from other Canterbury Cathedral Precinct sequences (‘Aula Nova’ and Mintyard, Macpherson-Grant forthcoming). Plain bodysherds

were allocated where possible on the basis of recognised relatively short-term, more often longer-term, chronological changes in firing trends and bodywall thicknesses. Collectively reviewing these allocations, the following contexts can be placed with confidence into approximate mostly 50 or 75-100 year phases (Table 4 below). In a smaller number of cases the recovered form and condition-evidence is sufficient to suggest possible 25-year span placements. Although not every dated context has been included in the table – there is sufficient to indicate the relative frequency of contexts per time-block recorded. In addition, the number of allocable contexts may well increase once detailed post-excavation examination of the stratigraphic record begins – particularly for the difficult less-diagnostic material that could be either Late Saxon or Early Medieval. In Table 4 below, non-highlighted contexts are confidently allocated to the date bracket given, highlighted contexts could date slightly earlier or later;

c.950-1150 AD	2015 Context 3884, 3888, 3926, 4015
c.975-1025 AD	2015 Context 4003
c.1025-1050 AD	2015 Context 4009
c.1050-1150 AD	2012 Contexts 20172, 40024, 40167, 40171
	2015 Contexts 3182, 4007, 4074
c.1075-1125 AD	2015 Context 4046
c.1100-1150 AD	2011 Context 5209
	2012 Context 40251
	2015 Contexts 3872, 4044, 4048
c.1125-1175 AD	2015 Context 4101
c.1150-1225 AD	2011 Contexts 1031, 1033, 4805
	2012 Contexts SF8, 20045, 20222, 20247, 20267, 20401, 40180, 40227, 40237, 40248, 40250, 40275, 40293, 40303, 40320
	2015 Contexts 3105, 3161, 3243, 3292, 3410, 4062, 4078, 4079, 4096
c.1175-1225 AD	2012 Contexts SF40, 20048, 20050, 20052, 20122, 20124, 20138, 20151, 20179, 20245, 20251, 20281, 20293, 20295, 20305

	20311, 20343, 20360, 20382, 20396, 20408, 40217, 40255, 40308, 40310, 40339, 40341
	2015 Contexts 3852, 3856, 3858, 3880, 4005, 4032, 4089
c.1200-1225 AD	2015 Context 3217
c.1200-1250 AD	2011 Contexts SF 5-6, SF 10, 1005, 1037, 4910, 5005, 5007, 5305, 5308, 5309, 5311, 10204
	2012 Contexts 20054, 20098, 30103, 20108, 20114, 20118, 20145, 20161, 20166, 20184, 20187, 20198, 20200, 20210, 20214, 20236, 20253, 20263, 20265, 20275, 20278, 20289, 20337, 20367, 20403, 20415, 30005, SF24, 40157, 40221, 40223, 40263, 40266, 40291
	2015 Contexts 3111, 3125, 3418, 3524, 4026, 4031, 4033 – with C4026 receiving discards from mid C11 AD
c.1225-1275 AD	2011 Context 1028
	2012 Contexts 20101, 20159, 20192
c.1250-1275 AD	2011 Context 1026
c.1250-1300 AD	2011 Contexts 1009, 1011, 1013, 1020
	2012 Contexts 20234, 20337, 40277, 40337
	2014 Context 1756
c.1275-1350 AD	2011 Context 1019 - possibly receiving discards from c.1175 AD
	2012 Contexts 40231, 40233
c.1375-1425 AD	2014 Context 1746 - possibly receiving discards from c.1150 AD

Table 3 Dated Late Saxon, Early Medieval and Medieval contexts

2.5.96 The above chronological grouping of contexts reflects the main overall span of post-Mid Saxon occupational activity recorded. As defined, this indicates a long phase of apparently continuous occupation between approximately 950-1400 AD – with a peak of activity between c.1175-1250 AD. However, whilst the above sequence clearly signposts the chronological spread of

occupation based on reasonably accurate individual placements, the associated dating is based only on likely latest-element discards. This technically 'hides' several aspects -

- 2.5.97 First that, from the 2011 phase of work, the date emphasise given for sherds from C1019 imply a main primary phase of deposition between c.1175-1225 AD followed by sporadic discards between c.1250-1350 AD. Compared with the earlier material, the few later thirteenth-fourteenth century sherds are only slightly worn or near-fresh – and this all suggests derivation from a feature that remained open for a very long time, at least 150 years, before final disuse and abandonment.
- 2.5.98 Second, for 2012, the earliest definitely identified material was of earlier twelfth century date. Although a few thicker-walled worn and residual shelly or sandy ware bodysherds might be datable to the eleventh century or just possibly earlier, there is no reliable supporting evidence – other than a single possibly LS or EM sherd from C8305. Determining the likely original spread of LS activity across all site year-zones will need detailed pre-publication assessment of context and condition-based relationships,
- 2.5.99 Third, for 2014, although one very battered and residual cooking-pot fragment with a thickened slightly clubbed rim was datable to the earlier-mid twelfth century, the recovered material indicates a surge of activity from c.1150 AD. This trend is mirrored across-site for most years of work. Here, most of the shelly ware rims recovered, and those in other fabrics, coupled with the chronological yardstick represented by the long-term infill of C1746, indicates a fairly major phase of activity from c.1150 and peaking between c.1175-1225 AD, followed by a higher rate of discard between c.1200-1250 AD than later. Slightly lower quantities were discarded between c.1250-1300 AD or slightly later, with diminishing quantities throughout the remainder of the fourteenth century AD.
- 2.5.100 Fourth – again for 2014 - the as-recovered end-date evidence is slightly uncertain. The long sequence from C1746 – which appears to be broadly similar to that from 2011 C1019 – suggests termination around c.1400/1425 AD. However, the single fragment of fifteenth century floor-tile from C1762 introduces a degree of ambiguity. The fragment is hard-fired, but not seriously, so it is unlikely to date as late as the really hard-fired material of the late fifteenth century. Whilst it may be a late intrusion into the c.1250-1300 AD-dated C1762 it could, by extension, be contemporary with the late Canterbury jug rim from C1746. If not, and intrusive and stemming from occupation that continued well into the fifteenth century, then the lack of contemporary material suggests a change in feature distributions and discard patterns.
- 2.5.101 Fifth – the evidence for Late Saxon occupation.

- 2.5.102 Because of its relative importance, the evidence for this phase of activity is reviewed in greater contextual detail than for later periods.
- 2.5.103 Three sherds from the 2011 phase of work - two surface finds from T53 and a single worn residual element from C1019 - may belong in this period. All are non-descript body elements, only slightly-moderately worn, and in a reduced non-Canterbury fabric. Whilst these could be Early Medieval, c.1050 AD-plus, it is clear that Canterbury products were one of the 2 main ware types supplying the Iwade settlement in the later twelfth century – and this was probably the case from the later eleventh century AD onwards, when a number of more localised later Saxon workshops lost some of their trade to better established or (perhaps ecclesiastically) supported potteries. As a result these 3 sherds are felt to be earlier and – since Mid Saxon Ipswich ware has already been recorded from this site - it is felt that they are more likely to be of either this date or Late Saxon. If so, their fairly even finish suggests a c.850-1050 AD date, rather than any earlier.
- 2.5.104 One further sherd, a moderate-sized fairly heavily worn rim fragment from an upright-necked simple-rimmed shelly ware jar, was recorded from T83, C8305. Its shell plate content is markedly coarser than those of definite twelfth-early thirteenth century date, and its simple rim comparatively primitive compared with forms for the same period. In the Canterbury sequence, EM rim forms made in the local sandy ware tradition go through the same sequence – from upright necked simple thickened rims to shorter-necked increasingly clubbed and everted rims – a formal watershed process occurring between approximately 1100-1125 AD. With the present sherd, this should place it prior to that date – and initially somewhere between c.1050-1100 AD. However, in London such simple-rimmed vessels are dated as early as c.1000 AD, and technically LS (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 23), so that here a date towards the latter end of that period is an interesting possibility.
- 2.5.105 A single 2012 element, from Area 1 C20166, may well be of this date. It was a moderate sized but worn sherd from the neck of a small-diameter jar with a curving everted rim. It is tempered with fairly fine shell and its form and diameter would normally place it firmly within the MLS or LS periods. However, in this case the fairly finely-ground shell inclusions are more typical of regional LS types than earlier – and a later ninth-mid tenth century date might just be appropriate.
- 2.5.106 The 2015 work produced firm but sometimes slightly frustrating confirmation of LS activity. As presented above in Table 4 it could be assumed that occupation at Iwade was continuous from at least c.950 AD onwards. However, the dating applied, based on the available contextual evidence, tends to mask the fact that this evidence is quite slim. The problem is further

exacerbated by the lack of good published Canterbury sequences for the period c.975-1050 AD. There are clues within the overall published Canterbury database – and from recent work in the region - but the full range of forms current during that period remains only partially understood. Continuity at Iwade is likely but does require greater confirmation. Irrespective, definite LS material was recovered from Cs 3890, 4003 and 4009. Less certainly allocated but probable LS sherds were recorded from Cs 3182, 3884, 3888, 3890, 3892, 3926, 4005, 4009, 4015, 4074, 4089, 4091 with additional residual elements from Cs 3243, 3872, 3928, 4026, 4062, 4101 and 4044. In addition single plain bodysherds of Canterbury sandy ware that could be either MLS or LS were recorded from Cs 3141, 3182, 3217, 3243, 3362, 3410 and 3890.

2.5.107 The material from Cs 4003 and 4009 was derived from contemporary discard deposits containing fairly large assemblages with reasonable sized near-fresh sherds (over 60 from the latter context). That from C3890 was residual in a context containing Canterbury sandy ware bodysherds that could only be placed very broadly between c.950-1200 AD. Despite this aspect C3890 produced a good rim sherd from an everted-rim jar with heavy internal and external knife-trimming. It has good parallels from within the Canterbury Marlowe sequence where the increased use of severe knife-trimming to finish ‘middle’ period LS vessel surfaces was placed as – ‘more likely datable to c.900-950 AD (Macpherson-Grant 1995, 890). However, although one rim from C4003 together with a few other bodysherds were also knife-trimmed none are as heavily trimmed as the C3890 rim. As a result there is no other convincing evidence for pre-c.950/975 AD activity – it may be there but lacks confirmation.

2.5.108 Whereas, both Cs 4003 and 4009 produced good evidence of activity during the second half of the tenth century. From C4003 are two rims – a large-diameter pan rim and a large part-profile jar element – both with good Marlowe parallels from a group dated to c.950-975, perhaps to c.1000 AD (Macpherson-Grant op.cit., Figs.382-3, Nos.349 (form only) and 371-2). C4009 contained a similar jar rim but, in this case, was marginally more worn and therefore probably slightly residual in a context containing near-fresh large sherds from a restorably complete cooking-jar profile. This is similar to a large vessel from the recent East Kent Access Phase 2 project and dated to possibly between 975-1050 AD (Cotter 2015, 266 No.14 - Zone 17 Pit 143037). The interesting aspect about this Iwade vessel is its long neck – which is more in keeping with mid-later eleventh century EM cooking-pot forms. However, its neck is rather more out-curved than many of the latter and, as such, closer to the out-curved but shorter necks of tenth century cooking vessels. The remaining cooking-pot forms from C4009 (and C4003) – all fresh and contemporary – belong to the latter category. This means it is either broadly contemporary with C4003 (dated to between c.975-1025 AD) or, because of its longer neck, could be as dated to between c.1025-1050 AD. The ‘frustration’ is in not quite knowing

when the watershed transition between shorter to longer necked vessels occurred. The Marlowe paralleled jar has a longer neck than its parallels – but not quite as long as the C4009 jar – so a date for this transition somewhere between c.975-1000 or 1025 AD might be appropriate.

2.5.109 Another plus for this period is the presence of a fresh and contemporary bodysherd from a North French-Flemish profusely shell-tempered jar. Finds of deliberately imported or traveled (with fishermen/tradesmen) vessels of this type occur reasonably frequently from Kentish coastal or riverine locations from the later ninth century all the way through to the late twelfth (Blackmore 2001, 198-205). However, the contextual evidence is frequently rather uncertain – and close dating hindered. Here, the dating is unequivocal – with the sherd derived from an uncontaminated later tenth century AD context.

2.5.110 One final aspect that suggests inter-period site longevity is the evidence from C4026. Its content range spanned c.850-1225 AD, arriving in-context as either slowly acquired discards deposited over a long time into a linear feature or quarry or as scooped-up material deposited as one body, near-as, during the earlier thirteenth century.

Fabric-based review

2.5.111 This section simplistically summarises the results from all 5 years of work. There is definite evidence for seventh century and mid eighth-mid ninth centuries AD activity – and by the latter period any occupation must have been sufficiently substantial to warrant either the deliberate acquisition or en passant receipt of - as recorded - a modest number of Ipswich Ware products. However, for both these phases, the recovered quantities are too low to be certain whether occupation was continuous from c.650 AD or earlier – or whether it was seriously interrupted by the impact of ninth century Viking raids in the area. However, the later ninth and tenth century the evidence is more conclusive and the probability of continuous inter-period occupation more likely. As a result - at this stage of analysis - the Table 5 sequence below includes fabric totals for the Late Saxon as well as later periods.

Definite Late Saxon Fabric Types		
East of Medway Wares	7	Shell-tempered wares (with/without sparse-moderate fine quartzsand)
	4	Shell-tempered moderately sandy ware
	39	Canterbury sandy wares
Other Kentish or un-sourced wares	1	Fine sandy ware
	1	Grey sandy ware with sparse shell inclusions (tournette-rilled and knife-trimmed)

Imported Wares	1	North French/Flemish profuse shelly ware
Uncertain Late Saxon or Early Medieval fabric types		
East of Medway Wares	6	Shell-tempered wares (with/without sparse-moderate fine quartzsand)
	6	Shell-tempered moderately sandy ware
	73	Canterbury sandy ware
North or West Kent wares	2	Shell-tempered moderately sandy ware
Imported continental or non-Kentish English wares	1	North French/Flemish profuse shelly ware (or Late Saxon)
	3	East Sussex-type gritty ware

Table 4 Late Saxon and potential Late Saxon (or Early Medieval) fabric types recorded.

Early Medieval Fabric Types		
East of Medway Wares	240	Canterbury sandy ware
	12	Canterbury-type shell-tempered sandy ware
	1082	Shell-tempered wares (with/without sparse-moderate fine quartzsand)
	160	Shell-tempered moderately sandy ware
North or West Kent Wares	3	Shell-tempered fine sandy ware
	8	Sandy ware
? Wealden-type wares	13	Buff sandy ware
	42	Buff fine sandy ware
Other Kentish or un-sourced wares	2	Coarse quartzsand ware with sparse flint inclusions
	1	Shell-tempered coarse quartzsand ware with sparse flint inclusions
	73	Shell-tempered coarse quartzsand ware
	1	Shell-tempered fine sandy ware
	2	Fine sandy ware
	1	Very fine sandy ware
	20	Sandy ware (probably all same vessel)
	14	Miscellaneous sandy wares (3 sources represented - 9 same vessel)
	1	Red-slipped 'pellet-tempered' fine sandy ware
Imported continental or non-Kentish English wares	1	North French/Flemish grey sandy ware (CAT Fabric EM60D)

	1	North French/Flemish profuse shelly ware (or Late Saxon)
	1	Andenne-type ware
	13	London-type wares

Table 5 Early Medieval fabric types recorded

Medieval Fabric Types		
East of Medway Wares	131	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware
	110	Shell-tempered wares (with/without sparse-moderate fine quartzsand)
	139	Shell-tempered moderately sandy ware
North or West Kent Wares	5	Sandy ware with sparse fossil shell
	1	Fine sandy ware with sparse flint
	11	Fine sandy ware
? Wealden-type wares	4	Buff fine sandy ware
	10	Buff sandy ware
	15	Brown-buff fine sandy ware
	1	Buff-cream fine sandy ware
Other Kentish or un-sourced wares	1	Moderately sandy ware (cf. Randall Manor, Shorne thin-walled slipped jugs)
Non-Kentish English wares	47	London-type wares
Late Medieval Fabric Types		
East of Medway Wares	2	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware

Table 6 Medieval and Late Medieval fabric types recorded

2.5.112 It is clear from the above tables that, overall, shell-tempered and sandy wares are the main general coarseware types recorded - with one main source-area for the first type (the north-eastern Kent coast) and two main source/source areas represented for the second (Canterbury and ?Wealden-zone). Of these, sandy wares, principally Canterbury products, dominate during the Late Saxon and Early Medieval periods – at least upto approximately the earlier-mid twelfth century AD and then again from c.1250 AD onwards. Conversely shelly wares are predominant from the mid twelfth to mid thirteenth century. Even though c.1250 AD-plus contexts still contain a fairly high degree of shelly ware elements, it is clear that these are residual and that contemporary sandy wares are occurring more frequently.

2.5.113 Reviewing the main ware trends and representing the shelly wares – five-six sources are indicated. Of these, those originating east of the Medway, from along the north or north-east

Kent coast, are the principal type recorded. These occur principally as purely shell-tempered and shell-tempered in a sparse-moderately sandy matrix – the first in marginally higher quantities than the second – but also as very low quantities in noticeably sandier fabrics. The close similarity in associated rim forms between the two main types indicates that both, probably all three, fabric variations stem from the same basic source – the differences representing no more than geologically localized variations in clay type. The next in frequency – shell-tempered coarse quartzsand ware – may be a variant of the east Kentish moderately sandy shelly ware but is sufficiently different to warrant isolation at this stage. The remaining shelly wares, represented by only a few sherds each, are all definitely from different sources, a coarse quartzsand shelly ware with sparse flint inclusions, North or West Kent shell-filled fine sandy and a sandy ware with naturally-occurring inclusions of fossil shell, again from the western end of the county. Most of these wares are of Early Medieval-Medieval date – the only exception being the last ware type – which occurs here solely in thirteenth century contexts.

2.5.114 For the sandy wares – although a small quantity of allocations with slightly less compact sand content are rather uncertain, Canterbury sandy ware is the main sourced type recorded. However numerically - though not necessarily in terms of actual vessel quantities – the Early Medieval-Medieval groups tentatively allocated to the Wealden zone is the next main ware type in this category. The frequently pale colouration of some regional Medieval to Post-Medieval Wealden wares - buff, buff-orange, buff-brown – is due to the high calcareous content in the clay. Here the similarly markedly pale buff colour suggests the same or a similar source-zone. The present examples include both fine and marginally coarser sandy fabrics, often with a grey, sometimes almost bluey-grey, core. These appear to be related to a smaller quantity of more poorly-fired less-oxidised brown-buff fine sandy ware sherds with visually similar matrices – again sometimes with subtly darker grey-brown cores. Some sherds included in the first purely buff category have pale grey thinly reduced exteriors and – in terms of firing trends – may be intermediate between brown-buff and pale buff examples. The implication is that these variations reflect a chronological progression in firing-trend differences – a potential that needs greater confirmation with this particular ware type but one that would fit recognized trends within the county. The majority of sherds in this Wealden-type group, irrespective of whether in fine or coarser sandy fabrics, have compact matrices with close-spaced sand grains. However, amongst some superficially similar examples in the grey/buff-fired category, the sand grains are wider-spaced and better sorted. At least one vessel in this group also, as above, has sherds which are pale buff with a grey core. Either a different source is represented or, since some of the purely grey-fired and reduced examples in this, grey/buff,

category have specifically mid or later thirteenth century associations and decoration – it is possible that these are later better-fired vessels using better-mixed and refined clays.

2.5.115 Another visually distinctive but minority fabric type in this sandy ware group is represented by several sherds from different mid-later twelfth century vessels with coarse quartzsandy matrices containing sparse flint inclusions. The similarity in matrix type with the single shell-tempered sherd also containing sparse flint suggests a similar presumably North Kentish source-zone. A further total of 46 sherds are in variably sandy wares stemming from between 6-7 different sources, most in reduced grey or dark grey fabrics. In view of the presence at Iwade of west Kentish-type sherds containing fossil shell from Lower Greensand clay sources, it is likely that the settlement was within, or had contact with, the marketing sphere of other western or North-west Kent potteries. So some of these darker reduced wares may be from that area although any potential equations are not close – and not at all like the well-ordered sandy fabrics from the recent excavations at Randall Manor, Shorne, near Gravesend. The present material serves to underline the amount of work still needed to identify the full range of northern, western and southern post-Roman Kentish wares and sources, and their chronological variations.

2.5.116 For the non-Kentish imported wares, London Ware, both Coarse and Fine categories, dominate – beginning to arrive from the mid-twelfth century and continuing as the main source of quality wares during the thirteenth century. Only four other traded wares are represented – one by several examples of Late Saxon or Early Medieval probable North French-Flemish profusely shell-filled ware, another by a single sherd of Andenne-type Ware from North France or Belgium, and further by a probable example of a well-made hard-fired twelfth century North French-Flemish grey sandy ware with sparse chalk inclusions. The fourth is represented by a peculiar sherd from 2012 A1 C20192– described here rather than in the form section. It is from the sagging base of a medium-diameter vessel made in an off-white fairly fine sandy clay superficially similar to early Surrey or Surrey-Hampshire border wares but lacking the iron-stained quartz component. In addition the fabric contains moderate-fairly profuse vari-sized but often quite large grains of chalk or white clay pellets or grog. These are irregularly rounded and have the appearance of being weathered rather than geologically mechanically graded so that – for the time-being – the term ‘pellet’ or grog is preferred. In addition both body surfaces have been given a thin fleshy-coloured rose-pink iron slip. A white-firing chalk-associated clay source is definitely involved but firmer allocation, Kentish or elsewhere within south-eastern England, requires more detailed comparative research (not recognized by Lyn Blackmore, MOLA).

Vessel-based review

- 2.5.117 2011 : In terms of vessel types – kitchenwares predominate. Amongst the shelly wares these include medium-diameter cooking-pots, several large-diameter stewing-pots and the previously mentioned large storage-jar. The large fragments of stewing-pot rim from C5311 is reasonably well-paralleled amongst the late twelfth-early thirteenth century dated examples from Townwall Street, Dover (Cotter 2006, Fig.117) – as is a fragment of *couvre de feu*, or fire-cover from C1037 with stabbed and applied thumbed-strip decoration (Fig.1 and op.cit.Fig.118, 77-78) – the interior sooted from use. Another interesting find from C5005 is a complete handle from a socket-handled ‘frying-pan’ – its underside soot-stained from use. The type is early and was made as a short hollow tube to receive a wooden handle, the external lip of the handle decorated all round with light finger-tipping. Its condition in-context suggests a second-half twelfth century date – and this agrees with the current Early Medieval dating applied elsewhere to this vessel type (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 58). Much more unexpected were Unstratified fragments from T10. These consist of conjoining sherds forming part of an extremely shallow large shell-tempered dish, its straight edge slightly raised and with one decorative applied strip within beneath a fairly thick but patchy slightly green-tinged dark slate-grey glaze – its lead content oxidising and speckling the glaze white. The underside is uneven but essentially flat, un-glazed and moderately worn (Fig.2). Its flat base and straight side with shallow lipped edge and ‘interior’ glaze suggests that these sherds are from a dripping-dish. In the London area the likely start-date for this form is around c.1210 AD (Blackmore et.al.1985, Fig.8). Here the glaze quality and firing trends indicate a production date between c.1175-1225 AD.
- 2.5.118 The recovered range of later Canterbury sandy ware products is more mundane – fragments from principally everted hammer-head rim cooking-pots, one small-diameter deep earlier thirteenth bowl with traces of glaze internally and a number of jug fragments. Amongst the latter – and chronologically useful – is a fragment from a late twelfth-early thirteenth century jug with a low raised cordon at the base of its neck decorated with fairly neat small ovoid impressions, not particularly remarkable in itself, but related to early Canterbury jugs recorded from Townwall Street, Dover and elsewhere (Cotter 2006, cf.Fig.112, 37). Although a few jug and other vessel fragments from Cs 1009, 1019 indicate a degree of activity up to c.1350 AD – the majority of the Canterbury products are of thirteenth century date – and principally between c.1200-1250 or c.1275 AD.
- 2.5.119 2012: In terms of form types, many of the good range recovered are residual in later, or moderately later, contexts but some are definitely from contemporary discard groups with conjoining sherds forming vessel part-profiles. These include Early Medieval examples from Cs

20152, 40237 and 40293, a transitional Early Medieval-Medieval dated group from EV C5311 and the Medieval groups from EV Cs 1019-1020 and SMS Cs 20192 and 20337. Simplistically, the range of forms recovered reflects the sequence of formal types recognized for at least the eastern part of the county – from upright or slightly curved necked cooking-pots with simple slightly thickened rims of the eleventh-early twelfth century, increasingly shorter curving-necked profiles with more exaggeratedly thickened and clubbed rims of the early-mid twelfth century, more markedly everted and thinly triangular-sectioned but slightly down-drooping rims of the mid-late twelfth century to the markedly everted flat or upwardly angled rims that characterize thirteenth century products. There are too many to warrant detailed context-based itemization without being accompanied by illustration but, again simplistically, there are very few of the earliest type – possibly the already-mentioned rim from EV C8503, and more certainly a c.1075-1125 AD example from EV C10208. The second is represented by a few examples from Cs 20138, 20251 and nearer to mid twelfth century by others from Cs 20052, 20382 and 40275. The remaining two types, dating from the mid-twelfth are well-represented from the majority of excavated contexts, particularly rim types datable to between c.1150-1225 AD.

2.5.120 Not unexpectedly, and irrespective of fabric type, medium-diameter cooking-pots, large-diameter stewing pots and pans dominate the kitchenware range recovered. The majority of these are undecorated – with the rare exception of four shelly ware vessels. Context These include a second-quarter twelfth century cooking-pot from C40227 with very widely-spaced thumb impressions along its inner rim edge, shoulder fragments from a large mid twelfth century storage jar with a bold horizontal thumb-decorated cordon applied high on the shoulder at the base of its neck from Context C40227, and another cooking-pot of later twelfth century date, from C40293, which has its rim-top decorated with a continuous series of neat thumb-tip impressions. The fourth item is an interesting Evaluation-phase element from C5005 – ‘is a complete handle from a socket-handled ‘frying-pan’ – its underside soot-stained from use. The type is early and was made as a short hollow tube to receive a wooden handle, the external lip of the handle decorated all round with light finger-tipping. Its condition in-context suggests a second-half twelfth century date – and this agrees with the current Early Medieval dating applied elsewhere to this vessel type (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 58).’ Three other decorated shelly ware elements – for kitchen use or around the household – are single fragments from two curfews (or *couvre-de-feu*) from EV C1037 and SMS C20043, both decorated with a single row of small round or ovoid impressions around the top edge of their domes, the first with additional decoration consisting of spaced and thumbed strips applied around the domes side and across the top - and both soot-stained internally from use. The

third element is a much more unexpected find, unfortunately Unstratified, from T10 of the Evaluation-phase. This consists of 'conjoining sherds forming part of an extremely shallow large shell-tempered dish, its straight edge slightly raised and with one decorative applied strip within beneath a fairly thick but patchy slightly green-tinged dark slate-grey glaze – its lead content oxidising and speckling the glaze white. The underside is uneven but essentially flat, un-glazed and moderately worn. Its flat base and straight side with shallow lipped edge and 'interior' glaze suggests that these sherds are from a dripping-dish. In the London area the likely start-date for this form is around c.1210 AD (Pearce et.al.1985, Fig.8). Here the glaze quality and firing trends indicate a production date between c.1175-1225 AD'. Finally, five sandy ware elements deserve mention. The first is from a small-diameter thin-walled Canterbury sandy ware vessel with a curving everted rim from C40233 which is probably from a pipkin – though not necessarily footed. In the London sequence, these begin to be produced from c.1175 AD (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, Fig.135); here the firing trend suggests a date around c.1225 AD. Another of broadly similar date, this time from North, less certainly west, Kent and in a very fine almost silty dark grey reduced ware may be represented by a small-medium diameter thin-walled curving everted rim from 20337. From the same context are a number of rim, handle and base fragments from a medium-diameter cauldron in a dark grey reduced fairly coarsely sandy fabric – and possibly from the same source as the pipkin. The rim is neatly everted above a thin-walled curving everted neck and has had two neat rod handles applied on either side. The thicker-walled base is lightly sooted from use. Again from the London sequence, there is tentative evidence for cauldrons (but in shelly ware) as early as the second half of the twelfth century (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 56) with South Hertfordshire sandy ware examples emerging from around c.1200 AD. Again the firing colours of this vessel suggest a first half thirteenth century date. The fourth, from C40277, is a rim and handle fragment from another cauldron, this time from Tyler Hill Canterbury and this time elbow-handled, its lower surface sooted from use - its firing colours again suggesting a first-second quarter thirteenth century date, around c.1225 AD - and definitely no later than c.1250. Another Canterbury cauldron rim sherd, from EV C1019, this time with glaze inside its everted rim is more certainly of mid thirteenth century date.

- 2.5.121 The range of tablewares recovered – pitchers and jugs – include some chronologically useful elements made in eastern Kentish shelly and sandy wares, North Kent sandy ware, London and other wares. Reviewing the Kentish material first - the shelly wares include fragments from a small neatly-made pitcher spout from C20179 of mid-twelfth century date (a late loss in its parent c.1175-1225 AD dated context) and 3 early-type collared-rim pitchers or jugs. One of the latter is a worn rim fragment is residual in an early-mid thirteenth century context (C20142)

– but its weak collar suggests that it is from a pitcher rather than a jug and again of mid twelfth century date. Two others (Cs 20043, 20184) have neatly-moulded deep collars and, as a type, are well-paralleled by early jugs from other regional sites such as Dover (Cotter 2006, Fig.119, 85-86). Although these could date as early as c.1150 AD the carefully-moulded and undercut collars, by comparison with the probable pitcher example from C20142, suggests a c.1175-1200 AD or slightly earlier manufacture date. Other jug elements with a probably slightly later manufacture-date emphasis – between c.1175-1225 AD – include another slightly unexpected shelly ware element. This is a small base sherd from C20054 from a round-bodied jug with a probably continuous sequence of neatly-pulled thumb-pressed feet. This is a base type that that, in London at least, does not usually occur before the first quarter of the thirteenth century (Pearce et.al. 1985, Fig.9). Here the firing colours suggest a marginally earlier date. In addition, there are rim, body and base sherds, probably all from the same vessel, scattered through Cs 20175, 20159, 20337 and possibly 20408. This was made in the difficult-to-allocate but probably north central Kentish buff sandy ware referred to above, but is from a jug with a pulled spout and a base sherd suggesting a round-bodied form. Another bodysherd is from a fairly early Canterbury jug, from EV C1019. Again it is probably from a round-bodied jug, here with a raised and regularly stabbed cordon on the upper shoulder. Its rich milk-chocolate brown firing colour, coupled with regional and London evidence for the dating of its likely form and decoration, indicates a pre-c.1250 AD production date – certainly within the first half of the thirteenth century. Finally are mid-later thirteenth century, presumably both North Kentish sandy ware jug sherds, from C20337. One is from a mid century vessel, in a buff sandy ware, and decorated with combed trellising, the other in a differently-sourced grey sandy ware decorated with combed wavy-lines

2.5.122 However, although the overall fairly high quantity of mid twelfth-early thirteenth century Kentish coarsewares and tablewares – suggests a reasonably well-to-do establishment that could afford items like the glazed dripping-dish and several fire-covers – it is the non-Kentish wares that signposts the relative wealth-level and range of likely contacts its original owners had. One, but not necessarily the earliest, is another unexpected element from C20166. This is a single fresh virtually unworn bodysherd from a North French-Flemish pale grey sandy ware vessel with sparse chalk inclusions, cf. Canterbury Archaeological Trust Fabric EM60D (Cotter 2006, 227-8). It is competently wheelmade, on a kick-wheel, not a turntable, and fairly hard-fired. The lack of sooting suggests it is probably from a spouted pitcher or early jug made between c.1125-1175, at latest, 1200 AD. The associated coarsewares suggest discard no later than between c.1200-1225 AD. This vessel is the only obvious continental import recovered but does highlight either the occasional trip to North France or Flanders or some type of trading

contact. The remainder of non-Kentish imports all stem from the London area. These include 2-3 London Coarseware vessels, all jugs and two sherds from pale buff-orange Early Rounded-style jugs, one with very pale olive-green glaze (the latter from 20151). All of these could date from c.1125 AD but most are probably mid-later twelfth century acquisitions. Datable to the very end of the twelfth century and into the first half of the thirteenth – are sherds from copies of contemporary French imports – 3 from 3-4 different jugs made in the Rouen-style with panels of red-slip bordered with applied white clay strips or filled with white applied round pellets – all under a clear lead glaze. The best example is a fairly small bodysherd from C20159. Two other moderate-sized bodysherds (from Cs 20162, 20337) are from 2 separate jugs made in the North French style – one with a red clay strip laid over a white body slip and under a speckled copper-green glaze, the other with converging applied strips of dark grey, again laid over a white body slip but here the strips are rouletted, the whole design beneath a mottled olive-green glaze. A cluster of small bodysherds is from another white-slipped jug, possibly slightly earlier, decorated with vertically-aligned converging bands of combing under a rather drab olive-green glaze and, superficially, similar to later twelfth century French jugs from the Lyons area. The styles of these 6-7 jugs are all well-paralleled from London (Pearce et al.1985). Less closely paralleled are two thirteenth century jugs, represented by single bodysherds, with diagonally applied linear scales or spaced vertical applied strips, the latter over a white slip and both under mottled olive-green glazes. These are from Cs 20142, 20192 – more broadly datable to between c.1225-1275 AD. Finally, 40231 produced fairly large base and bodysherds from a large less richly ornamented London jug decorated with white clay strips, and of later thirteenth-century date.

- 2.5.123 Summarising – all the above London region jugs could have been acquired in the local market or the occasional trip to London. With the exception of the North French-Flemish pitcher, the as-recovered general absence of genuinely continental imported tablewares from North France or Rouen tends to indicate a middle-of-the-range establishment or settlement at Iwade, not one managed by a wealthy merchant or aristocratic family. Irrespective, the number of highly-decorated London jugs and the high quantity of contemporary local coarsewares datable to between c.1150-1225 AD or slightly later confirm this as being a reasonably prosperous period.
- 2.5.124 2014 : In terms of formal types represented, the majority are kitchenwares – mostly shelly ware cooking-pots and large-diameter pans, one or two with the rather clubbier everted rims of the mid-later twelfth century, but most with the more markedly everted, roll-topped or down-slanted rims of the late twelfth-earlier thirteenth century. From Canterbury there are a few everted ‘hammer-head’ type cooking-pot rims and one internally-glazed ‘non-slip’ frying-

pan. Tablewares are moderately well represented and include two later twelfth-early thirteenth century shelly ware jug fragments – one a slightly collared rim and another, rarely, with a drab green-glaze on its shoulder. In addition there is a rather mundane scatter of mid thirteenth-mid fourteenth century Canterbury jug elements. Non-eastern county north Kentish tablewares are all of later thirteenth-fourteenth century date and include one fresh jug rim intrusive into C1474. This is from a fairly hard-fired white-slipped jug in a fairly coarse sandy fabric similar to, but not the same as, a range of thin-walled white-slipped jugs of probable mid-later fourteenth century date from the recent Randall Manor, Shorne excavations and, collectively, is a manufacturing trait that does not appear amongst similarly-dated Canterbury products. The latest vessel from the long sequence represented by the assemblage from C1746 is a Canterbury jug rim and spout datable to between c.1375-1425 AD with a typically, for that period, simple thickened and internally-cupped rim section.

2.5.125 2015 : All components of the modest but definite Late Saxon assemblage recovered during this year's work are mostly from medium or fairly large-diameter vessels with earlier Saxon type body profiles – short near-straight or slightly curved everted rims above round or sub-round bodies. Two are in shelly ware fabrics, two are Canterbury products. The latter are knife-trimmed, one severely and horizontally, both internally and externally. Three, if not all four, are soot-stained from use as cooking-vessels. As a type, these are basically typical of the period c.850-950 or 975 AD. However one, from C4003, is unworn and obviously broadly contemporary with several Canterbury sandy ware rims and one part-profile that are closer in character to the deeper more squat-bodied profiles and generally longer-necks of Early Medieval vessels that epitomise the period c.1050-1150 AD. These do not have knife-trimmed upper bodies or interiors. In Canterbury several pottery groups from the good Marlowe Car Park Saxon sequence contain this contemporary mix of both knife-trimmed and non-knifed vessels – the shapes of the latter allowing for placements between c.950-975/1000 AD (Macpherson-Grant 1995, 875-881). The part-profile, from the same context, has a sharply defined neck-shoulder junction, a formative trait that is mostly absent on post-c.1050/1075 AD Canterbury vessels. Here, this trait links it to another cooking-pot part-profile from C4009. Although this context did have knife-trimmed material, all are fairly small bodysherds and clearly residual in relation, not only to the part-profile but also to another cooking-pot with a near-complete profile. This condition-based relationship with vessels that, again, have a later-looking character has encouraged the placement for Cs 4003 and 4009 given above. So that, whilst an earlier -mid tenth century presence at Iwade is definite, occupation between c.975-1025 AD, possibly slightly later is distinctly likely. All this later-style material stems mostly from

cooking-pots, some used - but there is also one fragment from a fairly large-diameter shallow serving pan – again with good broadly contemporary general Canterbury parallels.

2.5.126 The overall Canterbury sandy ware formal component of the Early Medieval assemblage is fairly small, only approximately 20 rims sherds, again mostly from the medium-fairly large diameter cooking- and stewing-pots but also several pan or serving-dish elements. Most are typical of the broad period c.1050-1125 AD – with simple thickened and beaded or neatly beveled and slightly everted rims. Amongst these there are a few with simpler rim finishes that may, after context-relationship adjustments, prove to be earlier and of late tenth-mid eleventh century date. Rim types that can be confidently allocated to the early-mid twelfth century AD are relatively absent from the 2015 work. Apart from a very thin scatter – no more than two bodysherds – no post-1250 AD Canterbury or Kentish sandy ware material was recovered during this year's work.

2.5.127 The latter comment also applies to the various predominantly north-eastern Kentish shell-tempered wares. Simplistically, these are all of later eleventh-earlier-mid thirteenth century AD date. Within that time-frame the overall count of approximately 50 rims broadly subdivides into four main groups – a few (no more than 2-3) of probable mid-late eleventh century date, a modest quantity of early-mid twelfth century date, a main bulk that can be confidently placed between c.1150-1200 and a further modest amount that are definitely of c.1200-1225 or 1250 AD date. The overall range of rim and vessel types represented is broadly similar to those from earlier phases of work at Iwade, mostly kitchen ware cooking-pots, a few large diameter storage-jar rims and, as for the Canterbury sandy ware component, only a few pan/bowl rims. Later eleventh century allocated rim elements are simple or slightly thickened, earlier twelfth century forms are more clubbed and thickened merging into more markedly everted later twelfth century types. Those datable to the first half of the thirteenth century date typically are more Medieval in character with strongly everted near-flat or flat rims. A small quantity have additional thumbled rim decoration, not the overlapping 'pie-crust'-type, but slightly spaced or continuous around the rim top or outer edge. Most of this material represents a rather mundane but useful series of rims that broadly parallels the fabric and form types from the recent SWAT excavation of an eleventh-early thirteenth century farmhouse at Neats Court, Sheppey (Macpherson-Grant forthcoming). However, there are a few more unusual elements. These include a very thickly potted earlier-mid twelfth century jar from C3856 with a heavy triangular sectioned rim that has a peaked top and faint thumbled decoration on its inner-rim bevel. The diameter is too large for it to be from a standard spouted pitcher but, although rather worn, the degree of inner-surface leaching of its fabric's shell content does suggest this vessel was a water-container. Another single bodysherd from C4032

is from a large-diameter relatively thin-walled storage-jar of probable mid-later twelfth century date. Its exterior is decorated with fairly neatly thumbled applied diagonal strips and, although the shell content is again rather leached away internally – the degree of leaching is not as severe as the vessel from C3856. In this case the leaching may be due to cleaning rather than from the vessel being used to store water or some other liquid. A further sherd from C4077 is definitely peculiar. It is from another thickly-potted vessel – this time with a thick, angled and broadly everted rim, the lower outer edge of which carries fairly neat thumbled decoration. Its broad rim is slightly cupped and thus possibly deliberately provided with lid-seating. The diameter is relatively small and so may be from a pitcher, but the form is unusual. Again a mid-later twelfth century date is probably applicable without further comparative work.

2.5.128 The range of Imports for this general period is rather limited – but interesting. The confirmed late tenth-possibly early eleventh century context C2003 produced two non-local products. The first is a fairly large bodysherd from a small-diameter vessel with a rounded body profile made in a sandy ware containing sparse shell inclusions. This is definitely not a Canterbury product, and presumably was made elsewhere in a, probably, northern Kentish workshop. It is unusual in that its outer surface has moderately regular close-set fine low horizontal ‘ribbing’ that suggests if handmade it was finished on a tournette. Once made its surface was then lightly knife-smoothed. The second is a bodysherd from a profusely shell-tempered jar that may be a continental coastal product. Irrespective, it is from a non-eastern Kentish workshop. Another travelled/traded is represented by a jar rim and several bodysherds from C4026. The rim is short, straight and everted and very Saxon in character and its fabric is heavily gritted with red (iron-stained) and white water-rolled or sub-angular flint – and is almost certainly an Eastern Sussex product and presumably arriving via a coastal trader or visitor. There is no reason to doubt a later Saxon placement for these elements. Early Medieval imports or non-local Kentish wares include two from the c.1175-1225 AD dated C4005 – one a worn scrap from a profusely shell-filled vessel which, although residual in this context, is almost certainly from a North French-Flemish source. Based on context and condition this element is probably of earlier-mid twelfth century date. With it was a bodysherd from a probable North French/Flanders fine grey ware pitcher with traces of incised wavy-line decoration and datable to the mid-later twelfth century. Another similarly dated North French-Flemish grey ware product is represented by two bodysherds from C4032 from a fairly large diameter competently wheel-thrown pitcher or jar in a reduced dark grey sandy fabric containing sparse fine chalk inclusions. Another continental import, but of basically twelfth century date is jar or

pitcher bodysherd in hard-fired cream sandy Andenne-type ware, and sourced to North France or Belgium – the internal knife-trimming confirms its continental origin.

Post-Medieval and later – c.1600 AD-plus

2.5.129 From the 2012 work, apart from a one or two nineteenth century flower-pot fragments, the only context to produce a meaningful group of material was Area 2A C30063 - 3 fragments from the same transfer-printed Pearl Ware plate dated to between c.1775-1825 AD. The sherds are slightly chipped but otherwise basically fresh and large enough to suggest burial into a discrete context rather than representing accidental loss or as inclusions in agricultural manure. Only one element was recovered in 2014 - a single small fragment from a blue shell-edged Pearl Ware dinner plate, intrusive into the Mid or Mid-Late Bronze Age C1474, indicates a degree of activity between c.1780-1850 AD. Five sherds were recorded from the 2015 phase of work. This includes a fairly large base sherd of seventeenth century Post-Medieval internally-glazed red earthenware from C3860. The sherd had a whiteish residue internally and was probably from a handled pot used as a chamber-pot. Its size and good condition indicates derivation from an undisturbed contemporary context – and is the earliest post-1400 AD element from across the whole 2011-2015 site area. Three other sherds from C3870 are all small but only slightly chipped scraps from Late Post-Medieval Later Creamware and Pearl Ware tablewares, made between c.1770-1825 AD. C4032 produced two moderate-sized post-c.1875 AD flower-pot fragments.

3 LITHICS

3.1 Areas 1 and Area 2

Introduction

3.1.1 Excavations at Coleshall Farm yielded 403 struck flints, 1 hammerstone and 242 fragments (6.233 kg) of burnt unworked flint (Table 1). Excavations in Areas 1, 2a and 2b yielded significant assemblages, and a single flint was also recovered from the surface of Field 2. A Mesolithic microlith was recovered from Area 1 and small quantities of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flintwork were identified on the basis of technological attributes across all excavation areas. The greater part of the assemblage dates from the later Neolithic and early Bronze Age, and a significant proportion of these flints were recovered from contemporary pits in Area 2b. A single middle to late Bronze Age denticulate was also recovered. This assessment will characterise the lithic technology and identify significant in situ assemblages.

Methodology

3.1.2 The flints were catalogued according to broad artefact/debitage type and retouched pieces were classified following standard morphological descriptions (Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-49; Bradley 1999, 211-227; Butler 2005). Additional information was recorded on the condition of the artefacts including, burning, breakage, the degree of edge-damage and the degree of cortication. Unworked burnt stone was quantified by weight and number. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database and data manipulated in Microsoft Excel.

Raw Material and Condition

3.1.3 The raw material exploited was a locally available gravel flint, including a small number of pieces of derived Bullhead Bed flint. The flint was of reasonable flaking quality, although some thermal flaws were present.

3.1.4 The condition of the lithics varied between archaeological contexts. A several contexts on Areas 1 and 2b yielded coherent groups of flint in fresh or minimally edge-damaged condition (most notably: 20069, 20073, 40003, 40004, 40005, 40010, 40016, 40019, 40020 and 40075). These artefacts may be broadly contemporary with the features from which they were recovered. The vast majority of artefacts, however, exhibited more extensive edge-damage indicating that they are probably residual in later archaeological features.

3.1.5 The majority of the assemblage was free surface cortication, but a small number of flints exhibited a light white surface cortication and light orange iron-staining was present on many artefacts.

<i>CATEGORY TYPE</i>	<i>Area 1</i>	<i>Field 2</i>	<i>Area 2a</i>	<i>Area 2b</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
Flake	61		64	172	297
Blade	8		3	9	20
Bladelet	5		2	10	17
Blade-like	6		1	7	14
Irregular waste	3			4	7
Chip				3	3
Rejuvenation flake tablet			1	1	2
Crested blade				2	2
Single platform blade core			1		1
Tested nodule/bashed lump	1			4	5
Single platform flake core				3	3
Multiplatform flake core				3	3
Microlith (edge-blunted point)	1				1
rough-out arrowhead			1		1
End scraper	1	1		3	5
Side scraper			1	1	2
End and side scraper				1	1
Disc scraper	1				1
Double-end scraper			1	1	2
Scraper/piercer multi-tool				1	1
Other scraper	1				1
Denticulate	1				1
Awl	1		1	1	3
Piercer				1	1
Spurred piece				1	1
Notch	1		2		3
Retouched flake	2			2	4
Misc. retouch				1	1
Hammerstone				1	1
Grand Total	93	1	78	232	404

No./wt (g) of burnt unworked flint	72/1202g		116/4064g	54/967g	242/6233g
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No. of burnt flints (%)	3 (3.3)		3 (3.9)	24 (10.3)	30 (7.4)
No. of broken flints (%)	21 (22.6)		9 (11.5)	56 (24.1)	86 (22.3)
No. of retouched flints (%)	9 (9.7)	1	6 (7.7)	13 (5.6)	29 (7.2)

Table 7 The flint assemblage from Area 1 and Area 2

The Assemblage

- 3.1.6 The lithic will be considered by excavation area, highlighting significant technological attributes and potentially in situ assemblages.
- 3.1.7 Ninety-three struck flints were recovered from Area 1. The majority of the assemblage is the product of a blade-orientated industry dating from the Mesolithic or early Neolithic. Due to the limited size of the assemblage it is difficult to refine dating, but the presence of a broken edge-blunted point, measuring 34.8mm long, by 7.2 mm wide and 2.6 mm thick, in tree-throw hole 20075 (fill 20073) indicates that some, possibly most, of this flint is Mesolithic. Significantly, the flintwork from tree-throw holes 20070 (fill 20069; 12 flakes, a blade-like flake, a piece of irregular waste and a burnt unworked flint) and 20075 (fill 20073; a flake, three bladelets, a blade and an edge-blunted point) was in fresh condition, indicating that it was probably contemporary with the features. The presence of a microlith indicates these features are probably Mesolithic.
- 3.1.8 In addition, the assemblage includes a small number of flakes of squat proportions and a few scrapers manufactured on hard hammer flakes. The morphology of these flakes and scrapers is characteristic of the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age. A small number of these flint were exhibited only minimal edge-damage and may derive from contemporary contexts (including 20003 and 20007), but the majority exhibited more extensive edge-damage indicating that they are residual in later archaeological contexts.
- 3.1.9 A denticulate manufactured on a thick flake probably dates from the middle to late Bronze Age.
- 3.1.10 A small assemblage of 78 flints was recovered from Area 2a. A small number of blades and bladelets were recovered, along with a single platform blade core and a core rejuvenation tablet. These artefacts potentially date from the Mesolithic/early Neolithic. However, the flakes are typically of squat proportions and probably date from the later Neolithic/early Bronze Age. A limited range of simple flake tools were present, comprising a side scraper, a double end scraper with a spur, an awl, two notched flakes and an unfinished/rough-out

arrowhead. The latter, from context 30052, measures 57 mm long by 38 mm wide and 4 mm thick and exhibits invasive pressure flaking. The final intended form of the point is unclear, but the base is suitable for notching indicating that this may be a blank for an early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead.

- 3.1.11 The assemblage includes a number of artefacts in fresh or slightly edge-damaged condition that may have been recovered from contemporary archaeological contexts, but a maximum of four flints were recovered per context precluding identification of coherent assemblages.
- 3.1.12 A substantial assemblage of 232 flints was recovered from Area 2b. As with Area 2a, a small number of potentially Mesolithic/early Neolithic blades and bladelets were recovered along with two crested blades. Three of these blades/bladelets, along with a flake and two pieces of burnt unworked flint, were recovered in fresh condition from pit 40011 (fill 40010), potentially indicating that this is an early archaeological context.
- 3.1.13 The greater part of the assemblage was a flake-orientated industry dating from the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age. Moreover, the vast majority of these flints were in fresh or slightly edge-damaged condition and are likely to be contemporary with their contexts of deposition. Ten pits have provisionally been identified as later Neolithic/early Bronze Age on the basis of technology and artefact condition, although some contain few flints (Table 2). These comprise pit 40004 (fills 40003 and 40005; n.b. flint also allocated to cut number 40004), pit 40016 (fills 40016 and 40017), pit 40021 (fills 40019 and 40020), pit 40022 (fill 40015), pit 40025 (fill 40024), pit 40069 (fill 40068), pit 40076 (fill 40075), pit 40080 (fill 40079) and possibly pits 40163 (fill 40162) and 40373 (fill 40372).
- 3.1.14 These pits yielded between 1 and 40 flints, and most contained a limited assemblage of flakes and very occasionally simple flake tools. The assemblage in pit 40004 was particularly notable as it contained three tested nodules, two cores and a good range of flake tools, comprising four scrapers (one in combination with a piercer), and two further piercing tools.
- 3.1.15 An assessment of the potential of the assemblage and recommendation for further analysis and publication are included within Volume I of the report.

CATEGORY TYPE	2b											Grand Total
	Pit 40004	Pit 40011	Pit 40015	Pit 40018	Pit 40021	Pit 40025	Pit 40069	Pit 40076	Pit 40080	Pit 40163	Pit 40373	
Flake	22	2	1	24	37	8	7		2	1	1	105
Blade		1	1			3						5
Bladelet		1	1	5	1							8
Blade-like				4	1			1				6
Irregular waste	2					1						3
Chip				3								3
Rejuvenation flake tablet						1						1
Crested blade						1						1
Tested nodule/bashed lump	3											3
Single platform flake core	1											1
Multiplatform flake core	1					1						2
End scraper	2											2
Side scraper								1				1
End and side scraper	1											1
Scraper/piercer multi-tool	1											1
Awl	1											1
Piercer	1											1
Retouched flake					1			1				2
Grand total	35	4	3	36	40	15	7	3	2	1	1	147
No. of burnt flints (%)	6			3	9				1			19 (12.9)
No. of broken flints (%)	9	1		16	7	3			1			37 (25.2)
No. of retouched flints (%)	6				1			2				9 (6.1)

Table 8 Flint Table (Area 1 and Area 2)

3.2 Areas 3a, 3b, 4a1, 4a2, 4b, 5, 6/1, 6/2 and 6/3

Introduction

- 3.2.1 A total of 2042 worked lithics, all flint, weighing 22,234g, plus 962 burnt flint 'potboilers' (and fragments of), weighing 14,278g, were recovered. Most notably, one piece of flintwork has the potential to be of Late Upper Palaeolithic Creswellian date. Caution is advised however, for evidence of this period is extremely rare in Kent, it is also rare nationally and the piece is not of classic form. The rest of the assemblage offers evidence of specific phases of activity which likely date to the Later Mesolithic, the Earlier Neolithic, possibly the Middle Neolithic, the Later Neolithic, the Beaker period, more specifically perhaps the Early Beaker and Late Beaker period to Early Bronze Age, broadly the Lithic Later Bronze Age (Middle Bronze Age and later) and, within that, perhaps specifically the Middle Bronze Age and Earliest Iron Age or later.
- 3.2.2 The potential Upper Palaeolithic flintwork aside, such a span of material would not be unexpected in a large sized assemblage. It is interesting however that, regarding the main flint using periods within this span, the evidence representing them indicates that Prehistoric activity was broadly continuous, period-wise, in the vicinity from the Later Mesolithic onwards. Some of this occupation was no doubt intermittent, though perhaps it could have been less so within the later stages. Though much is residual (to varying degrees), also of interest and perhaps less common is the fact that at least some of the flintwork within each main period from the Mesolithic onwards has the potential be part of related groups which could be contemporary with their contexts.
- 3.2.3 As a whole, the flintwork was struck from a broad range of raw material; some of good quality, some poor. Overburden aside, the only raw material source in the excavation area was a flint-rich clay deposit northward of the stream which bisects the site. That flint was of average to poor quality. The 'brickearth'-like deposit which existed southward of the stream was virtually flint-free. The evidence from the assemblage suggests that the local clay source flint was generally avoided for tool making until the Middle Bronze Age (and subsequent), though a few earlier instances of its use were noted, starting more significantly perhaps in the Late Neolithic. It is likely this source was accessed from at least the Earlier Neolithic onwards however, as raw material for burnt flint 'potboilers'. Its use may have been limited at first; suggesting an occasional retrieval perhaps from the (plough-disturbed?) overburden. Larger quantities of it were used for 'potboilers' in the Late Neolithic and subsequently. The better quality flint was likely obtained from beyond the site, but much of it could presumably have been available fairly locally, perhaps from the overburden in areas of chalk geology.

- 3.2.4 The potential Creswellian piece is a flake which has been retouched to a form akin to that of a trapezoidal backed blade (a Cheddar point). It is not a classic example, for it is not bi-truncated; the proximal end and part of the distal end of the flake blank remain intact. The mostly inverse nature of the retouch (struck from the outer, dorsal surface of the flake) may also be untypical. If not a related variant, an Earlier Mesolithic date might be possible, perhaps showing some relationship to the form of trapezoidal shaped microliths. Further review by specialists in these periods is advised, for if it is a variant of a Cheddar point, its presence would be of significant interest, despite being residual. Also notable (and residual) from the same context was a high quality truncated blade. This likely dates no later than the Later Mesolithic and it could well be earlier. It contrasts with the typical blade forms perhaps more commonly encountered in local assemblages of Later Mesolithic and subsequent date. The raw material of these two appears very similar, though differences in their river-gravel type patinas suggests they have different depositional histories.
- 3.2.5 With perhaps two specific exceptions, most of the evidence of Mesolithic and Later Mesolithic activity is either probably or definitely residual in later features. One microburin and ten other possible examples were recovered, along with ten tools showing potential microburin notch remnants. There were up to six microliths (Clark's Group A (three), B (two) and C (one) types), two tranchet flaked flint axes and one tranchet-like flake. A fair number of small blades and bladelets were recovered and though the majority are only broadly dateable as Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic, at least a few probably relate to the earlier phase of activity. More may belong to the latter and those that occurred in any number within a context, as opposed to ones and twos which were most common, were perhaps mostly in contexts either containing groups of Earlier Neolithic flintwork, or in contexts more likely to be of that date. Three contexts contained potentially contemporary small groups of broadly Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic date, though the lack of specific evidence for Mesolithic activity therein may make the later date more likely perhaps. The two groups which contained the greater quantities had similar tool profiles to those in some Earlier Neolithic contexts.
- 3.2.6 Two contexts produced reasonable quantities of Earlier Neolithic flintwork and the tool component shared a similar profile, with knives dominant. Formal scrapers were very much in the minority in one group and notably absent in the largest. Another small group also shared a similar tool profile, with no formal scrapers. Some similarity of function for these assemblages could be inferred, potentially driven by the local environment. Perhaps these tool kits were related to tasks concerning the harvesting of water-side resources; work which could have a seasonal implication. Alternatively, they might have been involved with the processing of hides; work to which a water-side location is considered particularly suitable. The largest

and smallest of the certainly Earlier Neolithic groups may date towards the later end of the Earlier Neolithic; the other large group might be earlier. Thus two phases of Early and Early Middle Neolithic activity might be present. Earlier Neolithic pieces were also present as residual finds amongst later material. One complete and one possible fragment from leaf shaped arrowheads were recovered. These might be of this date, though could date more widely; both are likely to be residual. Two, possibly three small, residual flakes struck from polished flint tools of broad Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date were also present.

3.2.7 Little of the Later Neolithic material appears particularly fresh and most occurs alongside later pieces, though it is possible that if any of these were recovered from deep and slowly accruing features they might be relatively contemporary to their horizons. What may be a broken hollow based arrowhead, probably Late Neolithic to Beaker period, was a notable find from such a context. Another context produced a reasonable quantity of flintwork which could be a related group; a minority of these had been struck from the local clay source material and also present was a large quantity of burnt flint 'potboilers' which had generally derived from that source. A slightly smaller group from another context, most with a yellowy sheen patina, contained what may have been a transverse arrowhead of chisel type. Especially associated with Grooved Ware, this had later been re-worked as a hollow scraper. Four flakes from this context showed re-use, indicating the disturbance of a Later Neolithic context or horizon and the redeposition of its material, with some being retrieved for re-use, perhaps in the Middle Bronze Age. Another context containing a small group of Later Neolithic to Beaker period date notably included a smoothed stone which could have been used for polishing flint tools. Some Later Neolithic flintwork occurred amongst others dated as Beaker period and if these are associated it could suggest an Early Beaker period date. A second, poor looking, potential chisel arrowhead was part of a small group recovered from such a context.

3.2.8 Several contexts produced small groups of Beaker period to Early Bronze Age date, with generally little use being made of the clay source material for knapping. This flintwork was often chipped or broken. A couple of good quality small convex end scrapers of likely Beaker period date were recovered. One fresh example derived from a pit containing a Beaker; another similar scraper was recovered from the upper level of the outer ring-ditch of a double ring-ditch monument. Some association between these tools might be possible. A triangular-shaped bifacially flaked knife, perhaps akin to a type associated with domestic Beakers, was also recovered.

3.2.9 Flintwork from the Lithic Later Bronze Age forms a significant component of the assemblage, often providing the latest element in contexts where earlier flintwork was also present. A

couple of contexts might contain largely single period, generally small sized groups of this date, while a number contained single examples either occurring alone or with a couple of residual pieces. Flintwork of potential Middle Bronze Age date was often an element occurring amongst a greater number of more broadly dated Lithic Later Bronze Age pieces. Inverse retouch and occasional occurrences of small areas of ambiguous possible platform preparation abrasion, perhaps a surviving remnant of the technique, could be traits which can be established as characteristic of the Middle Bronze Age industry from this site. These occurred alongside typical Lithic Later Bronze Age traits, such as the re-use of flintwork from earlier periods and the greater use of poor quality raw materials, being that from the local clay source. At this time, the closeness to the settlement and accessibility of the flint resource were likely to have been more important factors than its quality. Some poor looking flintwork potentially of Earliest Iron Age or later date could also be present.

3.2.10 Across all periods, it is noticeable that there were comparatively few fresh looking pieces. Much of the flintwork shows chipping damage or breakages which need not always have been a result of use. It suggests that this material, even when it might have been relatively contemporary with its context (sometimes by virtue of quantity), had not been discarded directly into it, but had potentially seen a period of exposure prior to becoming incorporated within. If intentionally deposited, as might be the case for the larger groups, it could indicate that the material had been stock-piled prior to disposal, particularly so if contemporary artefacts were spread throughout a fill. Multi-period flintwork was often present in the contexts and together this might indicate that such features were open for some time, or in the case of those ultimately found to be single period, that the overburden held a reasonable amount of earlier material within it, perhaps disturbed from earlier horizons by ploughing or other adjacent activity.

3.2.11 Unfortunately, the underlying geology on this site generally inhibits the formation of strongly coloured, easily identifiable, post-discard patinas. This hinders the identification of some residual and contemporary pieces and also those which have been subject to later re-use. Three types of patination were present however; a blue-white staining (common to areas of chalk geology), a glossy dark brownish sheen and a glossy yellowy sheen. Those with a moderate or strong chalk-soil type patina (an advanced patina) were residual in context and had migrated. Some, perhaps all of these, could have arrived on site naturally; topography and nearby chalk geology permitting. Alternatively, a proportion could have been intentionally imported for re-use, having been retrieved from surface exposures of chalk-soils (fields?) nearby. Those showing only the early stages of this patina typically need not be significantly residual. They could potentially have gained their patina on site, possibly through repeated

freezing, or from laying within a marled ploughsoil for a time. The former scenario would suggest exposure, either of potentially contemporary material deposited in a context left open (unburied), or of material laying on the ground surface, subsequently eroding into the context and being residual to some degree. If the patination resulted from a marled ploughsoil, these also will have naturally eroded into the context and be residual to some degree.

- 3.2.12 The circumstances under which the two sheen patina types formed are uncertain at present and thus the implications of it are unclear. A humic-rich waterlogged environment might be one cause, allowing in-situ formation, perhaps on buried material, if so. Interestingly, there may be a dating implication with the more common yellowy type, which in several instances could have formed towards the end of the Late Neolithic (overlapping with the Early Beaker period). If so, its presence could indicate a similarity of contexts and perhaps a condition of the environment that was particularly prevalent in that phase.

Methodology

- 3.2.13 A prime aim of this assessment of the lithics was to provide a useful catalogue that would combine a record of key characteristics (providing a degree of preservation and permitting some re-analysis by record), with individual spot-dating information and an overall comment on the flint content of the context and its implications. Each piece has been dated on its merits. The existence of groups of flintwork which may be contemporary with each other, if not the context, are occasionally present and these groups may be dated with a narrower, more specific range than many of their individual components. Such possibilities are commented upon in the context notes. All dates given are circa.
- 3.2.14 The artefacts were examined using hand lenses of x5 and x10 magnification and were catalogued on a context, type, character, weight (calculated to the nearest gram), condition and period basis. The catalogue is included as an Appendix within the PDF version of this report, for retention within the site archive. Within each context the artefacts have been listed first in order of type (waste, retouched, utilised) and subsequently in order of date (earliest to latest, then undated). For the assemblage from IWA-EX-15, which was processed subsequently (see note below), the bulk weight of the material from each context was taken and recorded below the list. For IWA-EX-14, an addition of the individual artefact weights was calculated. No information about the character or stratigraphic relationships of the contexts was known, save where indicated by the context's titling.
- 3.2.15 Artefacts of interest for illustration, by photography and/or drawing, have been noted in the catalogue, but no artefacts have been drawn at this stage. Further illustration of additional

flintwork may become useful, depending upon any subsequent identification of well-dated contexts which contain a collection of contemporary material. Some of those pieces noted as worthy of illustration have been photographed for inclusion in this report and are presented in Flint Plate 1 (shown proximal end upwards for the flakes, excepting F. 4). If a further stage of wider publication on this site is to be produced, consideration should be given to the inclusion of photographs and drawings of relevant pieces.

- 3.2.16 NB. A report on the assemblage from IWA-EX-14 was completed on 04.03.15 and submitted. A report on the assemblage from IWA-EX-15 was subsequently completed on 01.06.16. This latter information was then combined with the report for IWA-EX-14, the format of which was revised, to bring it into line with the author's current format. Subsequent to this, additional material was received (all but 1 context being from IWA-EX-15) and this was catalogued and the information added to this, now updated and revised, report. The context numbers of this additional material have been noted at the end of the relevant catalogues (6.3.1.2; 6.3.2.2; 7.2.1), so this extra material can be specifically reviewed by those working on the site analysis.

Raw Material

- 3.2.17 The worked flint demonstrates the use of a broad range of raw material, in a wide variety of cortex types, with flint quality varying from good to poor (detailed in the catalogue; particularly see section 6.2). The silty 'brickearth'-like natural deposit present southward of the stream was noted to be largely flint-free. Northward of the stream there was a different geology, comprising a flint-rich clay. A sample of this poor quality raw material was used to inform the cataloguing of the flintwork and burnt flint 'potboilers', with some having the potential to have used this source. No analysis of raw material use by period-phase has been conducted at this stage; however it appears that, as may be expected, poorer quality raw material was used with a much greater frequency during the Bronze Age, particularly the Lithic Later Bronze Age (Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age) and at least some of this was likely derived from the clay deposit. A few, rare, instances of the skilled knapping of similar poor quality raw material (notably producing blade flakes), which pre-dates the Lithic Later Bronze Age, was also present. Much of the flintwork and typically most of the Mesolithic and Neolithic pieces used decent quality raw material, probably obtained from beyond the boundary of the site and perhaps largely from the overburden above a chalk geology. A couple of examples of material that might have been freshly extracted from the chalk were noted, but these occurred rarely, though one instance notably in an Earlier Neolithic context.

Burnt flint 'potboilers'

- 3.2.18 Many of the burnt flint potboilers were likely obtained from nodules derived from the local clay deposit and it would be interesting to see if it had been used as a source for these during a wider range of periods than it was exploited as a source for tool-making. Digging may not have been necessary, as some might have been available within the overburden, which could have been uncovered by ploughing. Of the potential Earlier Neolithic contexts, (1725) produced a small quantity of burnt flint, some of which may have used this source, while (1723) and (10074), which contained much more flintwork, produced only 1 (buff cortexed) piece. Its use in the Earlier Neolithic may have been limited and perhaps there were only small amounts available within the overburden. Later Neolithic context (1568) however contained a large quantity of burnt flints, with many potentially derived from the local source, presumably obtained through a larger exposure of it.

Patination

- 3.2.19 The underlying geology generally inhibits the formation of those strong, obvious, post-discard patinas which often aid the identification of contemporary and residual flintwork and also highlights those pieces which demonstrate the re-use of old flintwork discarded in earlier periods. Not unexpectedly therefore, much of the material from this site does not show a definite post-discard patina, though 3 main types are present.
- 3.2.20 Some flintwork showed a blue and white staining common to areas of chalk-soil geology, though no outcrops of chalk are thought to have been encountered on site. Ongoing experiments by Geoff Halliwell have produced the early stages of this patina type in the absence of the usual geology by the process of repeated freezing (Halliwell pers. comm.). So while a natural form of this process might be responsible for the early-stage patinas seen on some pieces, those with a more advanced form (of moderate and strong patinas) may more likely be considered residual and have either naturally migrated from a chalk-soil geology nearby, or, if no such geology is present in the immediate vicinity, human activity may have been responsible. It is also possible that some of the early-stage patinas could have resulted from prior exposure within a ploughsoil which had been intentionally marled.
- 3.2.21 Two other types of patina were present, being a darkish brown or lighter yellowy glossy sheen. Some occurrences of these which were encountered at an early stage of the analysis may have been missed, being catalogued instead as an inherent colour of the flint type, before it was realised, through substantially chipped or re-used artefacts, that patinas of these types were occurring. How these sheen patinas formed is unknown at present and thus the implications of it are unclear. One possibility is that they could be created within a wet, humic environment,

perhaps in standing water formed as a result of an underlying clayey geology (see Winton 2004). It has also been noted on a site where the geology is thought to have provided a free-draining environment, however (Hart 2015). An interpretation of its presence will have to await further developments.

3.2.22 Interestingly though, there could be a dating implication to the presence of the yellowy sheen type on this site and if so, then also the process which formed it. This will need to be reviewed across the assemblage as a whole, however. The brown type (perhaps a result of peaty soils?) has been noted on an axe of probable Later Mesolithic date and a blade core of likely Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic date. It also occurred on a scraper of Late Neolithic/Early Beaker date. The yellowy type probably occurs more frequently and it may have specifically formed on pieces during or towards the end of the Late Neolithic.

3.2.23 For example, context (10212) contained chalk-soil type, yellowy and unpatinated material, which could suggest a multi-period sequence. Chalk-soil patinated (and unpatinated) Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic pieces, some of which were subsequently patinated with a yellowy sheen, were present along with purely yellowy patinated pieces perhaps of Late Neolithic to Beaker period date, with some unpatinated Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age flintwork and a couple of unpatinated re-used pieces of Middle Bronze Age date. Context (10015) also showed a similar multi-period sequence, with a group of yellowy patinated pieces all likely of Later Neolithic date. In instances where all the flintwork from a context has a similar sheen patina, but is otherwise fresh looking, this could indicate a circumstance where the context had remained open and perhaps flooded for some time, with the flintwork (which need not be single-period) patinating in-situ. This is assuming that such conditions are actually responsible for the formation of this patina type, which is speculation only.

Condition

3.2.24 There are comparatively few fresh looking pieces. Much of the material shows chipping damage likely not a result of use, suggesting the majority is residual to some degree within its context. Some of these are residual to a significant degree, as suggested by the differing dates of flintwork recovered from the same context. Others may be relatively contemporary to the date of the context, but their chipped condition would suggest that they have not been discarded directly into it, having instead seen a period of exposure prior to becoming incorporated within. Their presence might thus be incidental, or perhaps reflect an act of rubbish heap disposal, depending upon the quantity and their distribution within. Much of the potentially context-contemporary flintwork (generally single period collections occurring in reasonable number) from this site is chipped.

Dating

- 3.2.25 Flintwork which might date from the Late Upper Palaeolithic (Creswellian) or perhaps Earlier Mesolithic (12,700 to 12,200/9200 to 7550 BC) and which likely dates from the Later Mesolithic (7550 to 4000 BC), Earlier Neolithic (4000 to 3550/3200 BC), possibly the Middle Neolithic (3550 to 2900 BC), the Later Neolithic (3200/2900 to 2100 BC), perhaps the Early Beaker period (2500 to 2000 BC), the Beaker period (2500 to 1700 BC), possibly the Early Bronze Age (2200 to 1550 BC), the Late Beaker period to Early Bronze Age (2000 to 1550 BC), Late Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age (2000/1700 to 1150 BC), possibly the Middle Bronze Age (1550 to 1150 BC), the Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age (1550 to 1000/900 BC) and perhaps the Earliest Iron Age and later (1000/900 to 600+ BC), is present.
- 3.2.26 Also present are necessarily more broadly dated pieces of Mesolithic (9200 to 4000 BC), Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic (9200 to 3200 BC), Mesolithic to Neolithic (9200 to 2100 BC), Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age (9200 to 1550 BC), Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic (7550 to 3550/3200 BC), Neolithic (4000 to 2100 BC), Neolithic/perhaps Early to Middle Neolithic (4000 to 2900/2100 BC), Neolithic to Beaker period (4000 to 1700 BC), Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (4000 to 1550 BC), Middle Neolithic to Late Neolithic (3550 to 2100 BC), Later Neolithic to Beaker period (3200/2900 to 1700 BC), Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (3200/2900 to 1550 BC), Later Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age (3200/2900 to 1150 BC), Later Neolithic to Bronze Age (3200/2900 to 1000/900 BC), Beaker period to Early Bronze Age (2500 to 1550 BC), Beaker period to Middle Bronze Age (2500 to 1150 BC), Early Bronze Age to perhaps Early Middle Bronze Age (2200 to 1350 BC), Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age (2200 to 1150 BC), Bronze Age (2200 to 1000/900 BC), Bronze Age or later (2200 to 600+ BC), Bronze Age/Lithic Later Bronze Age (2200/1550 to 600+ BC) and the Lithic Later Bronze Age (Middle Bronze Age and later; 1550 to 600+ BC) date.
- 3.2.27 The contexts which show evidence of this activity are listed below, on a period-basis. The text contains further information on some of the more notable/useful individual elements and related groups, if required. Additional detail can be gained from the catalogue (see the Appendix).

?Late Upper Palaeolithic/?Earlier Mesolithic (12,700 to 12,200/9200 to 7550 BC)

Elements residual in: (1934).

- 3.2.28 A knife on a blade-like long flake (Flint Plate 1, F. 1), hard or soft stone hammer-struck and mostly inversely retouched to a form akin to a trapezoidal backed blade (a Cheddar point), was recovered from (1934). It is not a classic bi-truncated trapezoid; the platform remains intact and the retouch does not fully truncate the distal end (see the catalogue). It is also part-broken

along the short retouched lateral, revealing that the dull yellowy and orangey-brown surface colour (mottled with black flint and grey cherty inclusions) runs through the flint and is either inherent in the raw material, or is a deeply penetrating (river-gravel like) patina.

- 3.2.29 True trapezoidal backed blades are Late Upper Palaeolithic Creswellian, evidence of which is rare in Britain, with sparse activity perhaps concentrated around 14,700 BP, or from 14,300 to 14,200 BP (Pettitt and White 2012, 435, 453; Colin Baker pers. comm. re the latter, the information from Paul Pettitt). Most are probably recovered from cave sites, though some open-air sites are also being found. One recent example was at Farndon Fields, Nottinghamshire, where the activity concentrated on a floodplain and channel edge environment (see Harding et al 2014).
- 3.2.30 Upper Palaeolithic flintwork is generally rare in Kent and evidence from the Late Upper Palaeolithic here is extremely rare. Two tools from Oare (less than 12km south-eastward) may comprise the best current (2007) evidence of activity at this time in Kent and perhaps no trapezoidal backed blades have been noted as yet (see Wenban-Smith 2007, 62-63 and Champion 2007, 69-72, for recent summaries). A Magdalenian blade reported at Swalecliffe (Kent County Council 2016) might be in need of review, to make certain. Thus on probability, the tool would seem less likely to be a true trapezoidal backed blade or related variant, noting also the non-classic form and that the inverse retouch may be untypical. The size is comparable to (if not slightly larger than) most illustrated examples however; so perhaps good use was just being made of a shorter flake blank. Alternatively, trapezoidal microliths are a feature of the Earlier Mesolithic, so the trapezoidal-style backing could indicate a relationship to this period. Though it might also have been created later, incidental of any stylistic ancestry, a brief review has as yet revealed no parallels in other industries. This piece should be subject to specialist review, for if it is a variant of a trapezoidal backed blade, it would be an important find-spot for Kent (especially as it has an archaeological provenance, though residual) and as such also for the period in general.
- 3.2.31 Also notably from the same context was a high quality truncated blade (Small Find 14; Flint Plate 1, F. 2), perhaps soft stone hammer-struck, with 5 bladelet sized flake scar removals on the dorsal surface and featuring a glossy, orangey, river-gravel like patina. The distal end shows bifacial marginal very fine retouch which has obliquely truncated the tip, perhaps for slotting longitudinally into a haft for use as a knife. Dated preferably no later than the Later Mesolithic, it could easily be earlier. Though somewhat subjectively, its form (and in this case also its patination) marks it out not only from the general style of blades seen on this site, but it also contrasts with the general, common style of material of Later Mesolithic or subsequent date

which is encountered locally. Should the trapezoidal backed blade-like flake be a significantly early piece, this may make an early date for Small Find 14 more likely and it is probably significant that, despite being residual, both have occurred in the same context. Though the former has a different potential patina, which would suggest the two have different depositional histories, the underlying raw material appears very similar. Perhaps they had been disturbed from the same horizon through activity related to the phase of context (1934).

Mesolithic (9200 to 4000 BC)

Groups potentially contemporary in: (3854).

Elements residual in: 4a 2 (?) E2 Spot finds, (1628), (1723), (1733), (1746), (30151).

3.2.32 Contemporary - (3854) produced 2 fairly fresh looking, good-quality, small, thin, similar looking blades, possibly struck from the same raw material. Also present was a small waste flake, which might either have been struck from the same nodule or potentially have been part of the same reduction process which had created the flaked flint tranchet axe also present (Flint Plate 1, F. 3). Broadly Mesolithic, in South East England such axes are thought to occur more commonly in the Later Mesolithic, which is against the general trend seen elsewhere (Butler 2005a, 99). These could comprise a small related group which might thus be contemporary with its context; an occurrence of note if so. Caution is advised however and the nature of the context should be considered. Several burnt flint 'potboilers' were present.

3.2.33 Residual - (1628) contained a potential group of Later Mesolithic date, with 1 certainly residual blade thus of broadly Mesolithic date. Likewise the Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic group in (1723) also contained 1 significantly residual blade. (1733) produced a tool fragment on rich black flint, unusual in this assemblage and locally/perhaps regionally too. Possibly an import, it featured the potential remnant of a microburin notch. The sole piece recovered from (30151) was a flaked flint axe with a tranchet edge (Small Find 29). Context 4a 2 (?) E2 Spot finds produced a truncated blade (proximal truncation; this type perhaps not as common as other types of truncation).

Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic (9200 to 3200 BC)

Possible groups potentially contemporary in: (1474).

Possible groups residual in: (1429), (1717).

Elements residual in: (1429), (1432), (1435), (1444), [1477], (1585), (1600), (1629), (1631), (1733), (1744), (1934), (1936), (2141), (2146), (2211), (2353), (3839) Slot 'I', (3854), (3910), (3939), [10033] Ring Ditch 3, (10066), (10078), (10129), (30075), (30112), (30144).

Elements re-used in: (1432), (2301).

- 3.2.34 Pieces of this broad date are typically skilled looking products, often blades and bladelets, generally on good quality raw material, though otherwise not specifically diagnostic. Worthy of note is (1474), which contained a small but interesting collection, all appearing relatively fresh and potentially a contemporary group, with some elements hinting at this date-range.

Mesolithic to Neolithic (9200 to 2100 BC)

Elements residual in: Inner Ring Ditch – Machine Strip, (1586), (1990), (2009), (3214), (10012), (10091), (30093), (30110).

- 3.2.35 Pieces of this broad date are again typically skilled, decent looking products, though otherwise not specifically diagnostic. All are residual.

Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age (9200 to 1550 BC)

Elements potentially contemporary in: (2331).

Elements residual in: Outer Ring Ditch – Machine strip, 4a 2 (?) E2 Spot finds, (1426), (1427), (1444), (1585), (1636), (1640), (1666), (1746), (1814), (1820), (1831), (1835), (1912) Slot 2, (1912) Slot 3, (1934), (1936), (2211), (2216), (2321), (2332), (2390), (3225), (3380) 149 post pipe, (3839) Slot 'I', (3939), (10018), (10022), [10033] Ring Ditch 3, (10041), (10043), (10045) Outer Ring Ditch, (10046) Pit, (10055) / [10023] Outer Ring Ditch 0-20cm depth, (10055) / [10023], (10066), (10076), (10079), (10122), (10129), (10135), (10142), (10145), (10166), (10226), (10227), (30010) North quadrant, (30022), (30025), (30069), (30153), (30172), (30186).

Elements re-used in: (1432), (10116), (10127).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (1573), (1642), [3839] Barrow ditch fill gen, (3855), (3921), (10087).

- 3.2.36 Pieces of this very broad date typically have the presence of platform preparation as their major defining characteristic. Notable perhaps is (2331), which contained a utilised flake not heavily damaged and which has the potential to be contemporary with the context, though given that it was 1 of only 2 pieces present, this makes the option less likely. Also a small flake from context 4a 2 (?) E2 Spot finds, utilised as a knife, which is of similar raw material to a truncated blade of Mesolithic date from the same context, though no associations are guaranteed.

Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic/?Later Mesolithic (9200/7550 to 4000/3200 BC)

Groups with relationship to context unclear in: (3839).

- 3.2.37 (3839) produced a notable collection (24 pieces in total), with 1 significantly residual tranchet-like flake of likely Mesolithic date showing an advanced chalk-soil type patina. The remainder

could be a broadly associated group, many of these showing a strong yellowy sheen patina. Overall there is an impression of quality and though there is no unarguable evidence, the traits do suggest a broad Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic date and a Later Mesolithic date is possible. The proximal end from 1 thick utilised blade shows subsequent snapping, possibly using the microburin technique, suggesting Mesolithic re-use, perhaps of previously cached material. Four tools show oblique truncations at one proximal shoulder; possibly a group trait. The lack of more diagnostic Mesolithic elements could be a result of the transient activity that might have created this assemblage, or might alternatively suggest that this dates to the transition from the Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic. As in-situ formation of the yellowy patina seen on the majority of this material is possible, they might be contemporary with the context. However, there are some instances of unpatinated chipping. Whether this is a result of recent accidental damage, or is an indication that this potential group is re-deposited or disturbed by later activity, is unclear at this time. Consider the nature of the context and the presence of any later material.

Later Mesolithic (7550 to 4000 BC)

Groups possibly contemporary in: (1628).

Elements residual in: (1498), (2390), (10015), (10074), (10078), (10145), (30025).

3.2.38 Contemporary - (1628) produced some good quality raw material; all cortexes were of buff type and notably there was no local clay source material present. At least 1 piece, a moderately patinated blade, was residual, but the remainder could have been a broadly associated group, whether residual in its context or not. Two possible microliths were present. One was a microlith of Clark's Group B type (Butler 2005a, 90-94, after Clark 1934), backed both laterals, which could have functioned as a backed point, or perhaps a piercer; the former more common in the Later Mesolithic. The other was a backed flake which could be an atypical Group B microlith, though it might not have had a sharp point. Some of the potentially related group do show early-stage chalk-soil type patinas, which while not suggesting they need be significantly residual, does suggest different depositional histories to the unpatinated pieces. Perhaps this is more of an accumulation of Mesolithic/Later Mesolithic material in an early, not necessarily man-made context? Interestingly, 1 miscellaneous retouch flake showed scars truncating the patina, which might indicate period-contemporary re-use of previously discarded or cached material, though the possibilities of disturbance and re-use at a substantially later date must also be considered. The options should be reviewed in light of the context.

3.2.39 Residual - Notable amongst the residual material was a backed bladelet microlith of Group C type from (10015), retouched down 1 lateral and across the proximal end, potentially making

use of a microburin notch; probably Later Mesolithic. Also a microburin (the sole certain example), recovered from (10074) amongst Earlier Neolithic flintwork. The type would typically be thought of as a strictly Mesolithic indicator and it could have derived from a bladelet and be of Later Mesolithic date. Notably from the same context was a high quality bladelet which was a standard above that of the other bladelet and narrow blades present; it might also be Later Mesolithic. It would not be unexpected for an Early Neolithic assemblage to contain residual Later Mesolithic material and instances of such are known in Kent (on Thanet for example; Hart forthcoming). This could be an indicator that they initially frequented the same locations in the landscape, also not unexpected.

- 3.2.40 (10078) produced a flake fragment with an oblique proximal truncation, potentially a Group A obliquely blunted microlith. (10145) contained a microlith which could either be of Group A obliquely blunted (arc variety), or Group D geometric (crescentic variety) type, though the overall form is inherent and not created by retouch. Relatively fresh and broadly Middle to Late Mesolithic either way, it could be Later Mesolithic, for this piece is 25mm long and Group A forms are thought typically to reduce in length from around 40mm in the Early Mesolithic to 20mm in the Late Mesolithic (Butler 2005a, 90), though it is possible that the larger examples might occasionally occur later too. Another Group A microlith, 19.6mm long, was retrieved from (30025), the tip showing an oblique break and an inverse scar, possibly an impact break.

Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic (7550 to 3550/3200 BC)

Groups possibly contemporary in: (3846), (3911), (4046).

Possible groups residual in: (1884), (30037).

Elements residual in: (1426), (1733), (1835), (1898) Slot 3, (1934), (1990), (2203), (2349),

(3839) Top surface, (3855), (3910), (3939), (10002), (10018),

(10029) 0 to 0.10m down, (10038), (10039), (10043), (10044) c. 25cm below top, (10044),

(10069), (10070), (10077), (10079), (10087), (10124) Top of fill, (10142), (10145), (10151),

(10163), (10175) + (10177), (10212), (10214), (30093), (30144), (30186).

Elements re-used in: (10226).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (1668), (3921).

- 3.2.41 Similarities in the flintworking industries of the Later Mesolithic and Earlier Neolithic, particularly concerning the focus around the frequent (though declining) production of small, narrow blades and bladelets, mean that such forms lacking additional diagnostic traits are best dated only broadly. Three occurrences are potentially contemporary with their contexts. The residual examples generally occur in very small quantities, typically 1 or 2 within each context.

- 3.2.42 Contemporary - All of the 4 pieces of flintwork from (3846) were decent looking flakes; all showed platform preparation and were small, with 2 bladelets and 1 larger long flake present, sharing 2 different imported raw material types. These could be a broadly related small group potentially contemporary with its context or horizon within, though perhaps a larger quantity would more typically be expected if these had been intentionally deposited [note however the equally small quantity of likely Mesolithic finds recovered from (3854)]. Perhaps these flints are residual to some degree, though within an early and not significantly later context. If this is not possible, perhaps they had been freshly disturbed from a sealed context or horizon by later activity related to the construction or formation of this context.
- 3.2.43 (3911) produced a small collection (of 19 pieces), showing similarities in forms and raw materials; the overall consistency and relative quantity suggesting that the majority, if not all, could be a related group, which might well be broadly contemporary with its context. There is a significant blade content, the majority of these being small narrow blades and bladelets. No evidence of specifically Mesolithic traits are present, thus an Earlier Neolithic date may be more likely. If so, pottery will presumably be present to support this. If not, a slightly earlier date is equally likely and worthy of consideration, though recognising that if these derive from a man-made feature – such features of Mesolithic date are generally very rare. If the collection derives from a natural looking feature, other instances of Mesolithic finds being recovered from such contexts are known in Kent and it would be less unexpected perhaps to recover Mesolithic material from such a deposit compared to Earlier Neolithic material (though such an instance is known from East Kent; see Harding 2015). A degree of caution is also advised, for some breakages, burning and minor instances of post-patination chipping are present, as well as one example of re-use. The post-patination damage could conceivably have resulted from the excavation, but there is the potential that the majority could be residual in context, with the re-used piece offering evidence of the later disturbance of a Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic group/deposit. However, potentially contemporary re-use has been noted in an Earlier Neolithic assemblage from Kent (Hart 2008) and thus need not be later in this situation.
- 3.2.44 (4046) also contained a small but notable collection (of 8 pieces), mostly small blades, bladelets and similar. There was nothing certain or diagnostic of either phase, which might again make an Earlier Neolithic date more likely, though the lack of larger blades and other flakes could argue well for an earlier date and the character does make a Later Mesolithic date a notable possibility, though specific evidence is lacking. Some pieces show breakages which could, but need not, be post-discard, while one could have been burnt post-discard and is residual to some degree. Given the consistency and lack of obvious earlier or later material, it is felt that this collection has the potential to be a related group of intentionally deposited material which

thus could be contemporary with its context. Consideration should be given to the nature of the context however; whether it is man-made or a natural looking feature (note the previous comments above), the rate of infill and the distribution of the material within.

3.2.45 Residual - Of note is a small collection of 5 pieces from (1884), which are all thin tertiary blades (2), bladelets (1) or long flakes (2), all possibly soft hammer-struck. They could comprise a related group, though all are chipped and potentially residual to some degree, with 2 showing early stage chalk-soil type patinas (1 more advanced). (3939) contained a bladelet which showed a very finely serrated edge (9 serrations in 5mm); perhaps more finely and densely worked than is typically encountered locally, particularly amongst the Earlier and Later Neolithic examples more commonly seen. This does not mean that it was imported, just that it is a notable occurrence.

3.2.46 (30037) comprised a collection of 13 pieces, the majority broken and residual, though it could well be a largely related group of this date, perhaps disturbed by subsequent activity. Five nice bladelets and small blade flakes and fragments of were present, with 1 double-sided serrated flake on a good narrow blade. Serrated flakes are more common in the Earlier Neolithic than the Later Mesolithic, though this is broken at a microburin-like notch, perhaps to re-work the distal end for further use, which would suggest the earlier date if so. Double sided types are also thought to be rarer in the Earlier Neolithic, though they were a noted component in an assemblage recovered from a Causewayed Enclosure at Pegwell (Hart 2008). Some of the blades might have been intentionally (simply) snapped for use, a common practice in both the Mesolithic and Neolithic.

Earlier Neolithic (4000 to 3550/3200 BC)

Groups potentially contemporary in: (1723), (1725), (3867) Slot C, (4021), (10057), (10074).

Groups residual in: (10147).

Elements residual in: (1568), [3839] Barrow ditch fill gen, (10015), (10018), (10029) 0.10 to 0.30m down, (10044).

Possible groups with relationship to context unclear in: (1489).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (10224).

3.2.47 Contemporary - (1723) comprised a comparatively large sized collection (56 pieces), with a reasonable number of blades, generally of Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic date. Tools were in the majority, some of which had Later Mesolithic or Earlier Neolithic preferences. No microburins or microliths were present however and considered as a whole, the percentage of intact blades (19%) suggests an Earlier Neolithic date is more likely (see Ford 1987, Table 2, 79). Though potentially broadly contemporary with the context given the quantity present,

apparent post-discard damage is present on a good proportion of the material (particularly the waste), perhaps indicating some exposure or stockpiling before incorporation (intentional deposition?) within the fill. It is not uncommon for flintwork of Mesolithic or Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic date to be found in natural features, though if (1723) is man-made, an Earlier Neolithic date is even more likely. In this scenario however, the collection certainly contains some slightly residual and more significantly residual (thus Mesolithic) material, considering the presence of patinas on some.

3.2.48 (1725) produced a small collection (22 pieces), generally fresh looking, with a few moderate and strongly patinated residual pieces. Elements within the likely broadly contemporary unpatinated and early-stage patinated flintwork suggest a broad Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic date for the potential group, with a slight preference for the latter. The waste flakes were mostly small, scrappy and broken, though 1 large primary flake possibly from freshly extracted chalk flint was notable. Some Bullhead flint was also present. There were several instances of platform preparation, but only 2 more likely soft hammer-struck pieces and there was also a notable lack of bladelets. Both these characteristics would be unusual for an Early Neolithic assemblage and it might indicate that this group, should it be one, lays towards the later end of the Earlier Neolithic. A bladelet core was present however (high quality, but only partially worked, so perhaps more likely to be Earlier Neolithic) and it is possible that bladelets had been removed for use elsewhere, presuming this piece is not residual. One interesting occurrence was the presence of a re-used small flake. Re-use is not thought to be a typical feature of Earlier Neolithic assemblages and though the piece could be later, being either intrusive or demonstrating subsequent disturbance of an Earlier Neolithic group, the fine retouch is not typically late and is more akin to the other pieces present. It would not be completely unexpected however and another potential example of this strategy being employed in the Earlier Neolithic is known from Kent (Hart 2008). The retouched and utilised tools were all on decent looking long flakes and narrow blades and comprised knives and no scrapers. A knife-dominated tool kit was also noted in (10074). Some similarity of function for these assemblages may be inferred, perhaps driven by the local environment.

3.2.49 (3867) Slot C also produced a small collection (12 pieces), but with some similarities in form and raw material, suggesting most could well be a related group and potentially contemporary with their context. The size and frequency of the small blades present suggests a broad Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic date, though the lack of true bladelets or certain traits of specific Mesolithic date may make the Earlier Neolithic more likely. A notable presence is a small flake with a river-gravel patina which shows re-use (as a hollow scraper). Such a practice is most common in the Lithic Later Bronze Age and the quality of the retouch could easily equate.

However, as earlier instances of this practice are known, there is a possibility that, given instances of caching or surface discard, re-use might also potentially be found in material of Mesolithic date. Thus the date of the re-used material present in this collection is unclear, as are its implications. The re-used piece could demonstrate that the context is actually Lithic Later Bronze Age or later, though containing a notable, largely related, redeposited group of Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic/perhaps Earlier Neolithic date. It seems less likely that this group was disturbed and redeposited as a result of Lithic Later Bronze Age activity however, given that the flake chosen for re-use shows a patina which is otherwise absent in the collection. Thus it is possible that the re-use could be contemporary with the group.

3.2.50 Context (4021) Probable cremation outside barrow contained a relatively small collection (19 pieces) dominated by elements of likely no later than Earlier Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in date, most if not all of which could comprise a related group of broad Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic date. The group has the potential to be contemporary with its context, thus the later date would seem more likely if so. Nothing is specifically or certainly diagnostic of either phase however and an Earlier Neolithic date for a cremation in the region would seem very unusual and far less likely. Knife functions dominate and retouched scrapers are absent, as in some groups of Earlier Neolithic date from this site. Just over half show the early stages of a chalk-soil type patination and these are potentially residual to a degree, having seen some exposure which the others did not. This exposure need not have been of any significantly long duration however and most of this patinated material could still be broadly phase-contemporary with the rest. One may show the possible use of the microburin technique to truncate the end of a thick blade flake, suggesting it is Mesolithic if so, though this is not a classic or certain example of such. Notably, one high quality bladelet shows re-use which, though post original discard, could be broadly contemporary with the overall Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic date of the flake. Interestingly, might this re-use have been a result of a chance recovery of this flake, or of a return to a known area of previous occupation (and discards), perhaps even a recovery of intentionally cached material?

3.2.51 As this context is a probable cremation and the flintwork potentially early, the distribution of it within this feature should be considered. Presumably they were distributed throughout the fill and thus do not comprise grave goods placed on its base. There is nothing of particular eye-catching quality except the re-used bladelet and, overall, this seems very much to be a working collection. They may instead be a reflection of material generally distributed on the ground surface or within the overburden/topsoil. Consider if the probable cremation (presumably not in a pottery vessel in this case) is actually human remains. Might it be a token deposit of such, or perhaps burnt animal remains, with this collection reflecting more of a

general midden deposit? As always, the problem in identifying residual flintwork on this site as a result of the underlying geology means that consideration must always be given to the possibility that the feature and its flintwork need not be contemporary, even when occurring in greater quantity and consistency such as this. Thus at a base level the dated elements may have to be considered as individual pieces of evidence, should the possible cremation substantially post-date the Earlier Neolithic. Flintwork of Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic date is certainly present and though there are general similarities within the collection, other pieces of broader Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date could be later.

- 3.2.52 (10057) contained a small collection (14 pieces) of generally Neolithic material, all on good quality, mostly black flint, with most of the cortex remnants of buff type (1 perhaps from freshly extracted chalk flint). A similar profile of raw material use occurs in the collection from (10074). This could be an Earlier Neolithic group, albeit a slightly residual one, though a Later Neolithic date was initially preferred for one relatively large convex end and side scraper (Small Find 24). The nature of the context should be considered, for the collection could represent an accumulation of material dating from the Earlier to the Later Neolithic, though the Earlier Neolithic narrow blade and bladelet element appears strongest and perhaps the potentially later scraper is of earlier date. Alternatively, if the context is single phase, a Middle Neolithic date might satisfy all the traits.
- 3.2.53 (10074) produced a relatively large amount of flintwork (107) pieces, which likely comprises an Earlier Neolithic group, though 1 microburin, presumably Later Mesolithic, was also present. Of the intact/largely intact flake fragments, 15% were blades (21% including broken pieces), within the range expected of Earlier Neolithic assemblages (see Ford 1987, Table 2, 79), but towards the lower, later end. The characteristics of the flintwork, which include some larger flakes and broad blades, also gives the impression that the group could date towards the later end of the Earlier Neolithic, though there is a lack of specifically diagnostic formal tools. The raw material was generally similar looking and all good quality, with no poor material and no definite use of the local clay source flint. Buff cortexes dominated, but there were also several flakes of Bullhead flint. Preferential use of the latter in the Earlier Neolithic has been noted in Kent, as elsewhere (eg. Butler 2005b; Harding 2011; Hart forthcoming), though this can also occur in the Late Neolithic (eg. Bradley 1998; Butler 2009, 43).
- 3.2.54 The tool composition is interesting, with a high frequency of utilised and possibly utilised material, virtually all featuring thin flake edges, presumably used as knives. The retouched component is also dominated by knives; several have similar looking direct short shallow semi-abrupt and steeper snapping-like retouch, traits perhaps the work of the same person. This

group could have been used for a very specific function and the location might be significant, with the stream nearby, presuming it ran when this group was in use. The preparation of hides, an activity which has been associated with water-side settlements elsewhere, could result in a tool assemblage having a particular bias towards scrapers, knives and piercers (Bradley 1978). Formal, steeply retouched scrapers are absent here (1 possible side scraper is present, 1 flake might have been utilised as such and 5 might have been utilised as end scrapers), though knives can also be used for scraping of course and there are 2, perhaps 4 awls. Little waste is present and most flake products appear to have been put to use (everything appears very practical, with nothing finished beyond its need), giving the impression of a strategy making the most use of a good quality, imported resource.

3.2.55 Also notably, much of this material shows chips and breakages, sometimes significantly so. Whilst the quantity and consistency would suggest that this is a collection likely to be broadly contemporary with itself and its context, the damage, though recognising that this is largely a working collection, could suggest a degree of exposure or perhaps stockpiling before deposition. Also notable from this context was a thick tablet of iron-rich sandstone, not obviously used, but potentially an intentional discard.

3.2.56 Residual - (10147) contained a decent looking collection (30 pieces), with several small blade and blade-like flakes, the proximal end from 1 thin broader blade, plus many long flakes. Cortex was generally lacking or minimal and there were quite a few instances of platform preparation. Most of the products could be Neolithic and perhaps more Early to Middle rather than Late. Subsequent activity could also be present however, evidenced by 2 re-used flakes; both inversely retouched, which may be a particular trait on material of Lithic Later Bronze Age/Middle Bronze Age date at this site. Much of the former, earlier material shows post-discard damage and is likely to be residual, whilst the latest element has more potential to be contemporary with the context. Barring a small waste flake that may have used the local clay source flint, the potential Lithic Later Bronze Age flint-using activity represented here would largely be centred on opportunistic re-use of earlier material, encountered incidentally. Its presence could demonstrate the disturbance either of a largely related Early to Middle Neolithic group, or perhaps a more mixed collection of variously Neolithic flintwork. The nature of the context and the distribution of the finds within should be considered.

3.2.57 Unclear - (1489) produced a good looking assemblage of 34 pieces in total, which could be a largely associated collection. Long flakes were dominant and the frequency of intact blades was similar to that in (1723), favouring an Earlier Neolithic date (though noting the low quantity has less statistical reliability). Remnants of possible microburins were also present

which, if true, will be residual in this Earlier Neolithic group. Though a relatively small collection, the dominance of knives and lack of scrapers is interesting and such a profile has been noted in other Earlier Neolithic groups from this site. Most of the waste was chipped, as were a couple of the retouched tools and these would appear to be residual to some degree; this might apply to the rest, if a group. Little is really fresh, though this would not be unsurprising in a working collection.

- 3.2.58 As a result of the 2017 update, when a small number of additional pieces were catalogued, it was known that this context had also contained some worn sherds of Late Neolithic pottery. The impression of the flintwork being Earlier Neolithic in style remains and the contention is interesting and makes some additional comment worthwhile. Without reviewing the whole collection, it would appear to have more in common with the traits at the earlier end of the Neolithic compared with those at the later end, given the presence of narrow blades, a combined blade/possible blade percentage of 30% (of the 30 pieces of identifiable shape), a dominance of blade, blade-like and long flakes, with large flakes and short flakes in the minority, generally minimal amounts of cortex and a high incidence of platform preparation (occurring on approximately 67% of identifiable pieces). If the pottery and flint are contemporary, the character of the flint could suggest that the date for the context might lay at the earlier end of the Late Neolithic, rather than the later end. If additional evidence can prove a particularly late or well advanced Late Neolithic date for the context, then much of the flintwork could represent a largely association Earlier Neolithic group disturbed and redeposited, perhaps by this later activity.

Neolithic/?Early to Middle Neolithic (4000 to 2900/2100 BC)

Elements residual in: (3517), (10079).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (3911).

- 3.2.59 Small Find 3 from (3517) was a leaf shaped arrowhead, broadly Neolithic and possibly of Early to Middle Neolithic date; it showed some slight post-discard damage. Not of high quality, this may have been more of an everyday, domestic piece.

Neolithic (4000 to 2100 BC)

Elements residual in: (1781), (2301), (3839) Slot 'I', (10041), (10045) Outer Ring Ditch, (10055) / [10023] Outer Ring Ditch 0-20cm depth, (10210), (10215).

Possible groups with relationship to context unclear in: (1545), (10191).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: SF 2 E1.

- 3.2.60 Unclear - (1545) contained 7 pieces, with the waste appearing to be residual (perhaps exposed and/or trampled before intentional disposal, or alternatively being incidentally incorporated),

while the 2 utilised tools and 1 retouched tool appear fresher. The latter is a scraper of broadly Neolithic date, while 1 of the former might date no later than the Earlier Neolithic. (10191) produced 4 pieces only, which could be residual to some degree, though not necessarily significantly so. These might form a small related group, Neolithic if so, though the very small quantity would be untypical if intentionally deposited. Perhaps they represent elements from a latterly (only slightly) disturbed collection or larger related group. Two are dated with Earlier and Later Neolithic preferences. Small Find 2 (E1) was a scraper of broadly Neolithic date (with a slight preference for an Earlier Neolithic date). Fairly fresh save for a post-patina chip, its slight patination could either have formed in-situ or suggest the piece is residual.

Neolithic to Beaker period (4000 to 1700 BC)

Elements re-used in: (3852).

Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (4000 to 1550 BC)

Potential groups residual in: (3910).

Elements residual in: (1805), (1898), (3839) Top surface, (3839) Slot 'G', (10015), (10022), (10029) 0 to 0.10m down, (10029) 0.10 to 0.30m down, (10090), (10217), (30024).

Elements possibly re-used in: (3843), (3858), (10032).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (3839) Slot 'G', (3855), (3921), (30080).

3.2.61 Most of these broadly dated pieces were decent looking flintwork which, while not more specifically diagnostic, were unlikely to pre-date the Neolithic. Notable however are 2 flakes struck from polished flint tools; these were recovered from (1898) and (10032) (Small Find 28). The former was in a locally uncommon pale grey flint.

3.2.62 Also notable is a small collection from (3910), where all the flakes were of decent quality, generally small and unlikely to post-date the Early Bronze Age. Such a consistency within the collection could either suggest the context is not particularly late, or that material of Early Bronze Age and earlier date was a significant residual presence in the soils adjacent to this context as it formed, much more so than any later material which might have been more contemporary with the deposit. Two elements showed re-use (one a decent blade which might more typically be Earlier Neolithic) and it is possible that three phases of activity, of Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic, Neolithic to Early Bronze Age and perhaps Lithic Later Bronze Age date could be present. The re-use could show the latter's disturbance of a context or horizon containing said earlier material, it arriving during the construction or evolution of this deposit, meaning the context could be of the later date. However, the neatness of the re-retouch which was present on both of the re-used flakes could suggest that the phase of re-use might not typically date too late within the Lithic Later Bronze Age and, as significantly

earlier instances of re-use are known (as have been noted further above), this phase of activity needn't have occurred as late. Thus the date of this re-use and its relationship to the context is unclear at present.

?Middle Neolithic (3550 to 2900 BC)

Possible groups residual in: (2461).

3.2.63 This period saw the evolution of the Neolithic flintworking industries from their diagnostically Early to Late phases; the terms Earlier and Later Neolithic both encompass part of this period of change. As discussed above, the characteristics of some of the Earlier Neolithic groups noted could be late within their range and thus be more of Middle Neolithic date, suggesting some activity at this time, but no flintwork here is specifically identifiable to this period.

3.2.64 (2461) produced a small collection (24 pieces) containing a notable Neolithic element and though some pieces could suggest an Earlier Neolithic date, the lack of small blades is a problem. One small broken fragment which might be from a leaf shaped arrowhead (Small Find 40) is present; a simply made, working, domestic piece. Perhaps more typically considered to be Earlier Neolithic, these may have had a long lifespan through the Neolithic and into the Beaker Period (Green 1980). If the collection is a largely related group then perhaps a Middle Neolithic date is possible, though it also includes a minor Bronze Age/Lithic Later Bronze Age element (3 pieces; all showing some post-discard damage or patination). This would suggest the Neolithic material is latterly disturbed and redeposited; supported by its generally chipped condition. Thus no association between the elements of this collection is guaranteed and several phases of residual Earlier and Later Neolithic material could be present.

Middle Neolithic to Late Neolithic (3550 to 2100 BC)

Elements residual in: (10041).

Later Neolithic (3200/2900 to 2100 BC)

Groups potentially contemporary in: (1568).

Groups residual in: (10015).

Elements residual in: (1427), (10038), (10039), (10044), (10069), (10122), (10212),

(30010) South quadrant.

Elements re-used in: (1934).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: [1629] Bottom fill, (2201),

(10039) – [10023] Outer Ring Ditch 40cm depth, (10125).

3.2.65 Contemporary - (1568) produced 63 pieces, most of which could form a related group of Later Neolithic date, though only 1 piece more likely of this date was recovered. The presence of

1 fresh looking cube-shaped core more typically of Earlier Neolithic date and the very fine, neat retouch present on some tools could suggest that either a Middle Neolithic date is possible, or that a few residual Earlier Neolithic pieces are present. The latter may be the case, for though there is a fairly high incidence of platform preparation, hard hammer-striking is dominant, only 1 flake is more likely to have been soft hammer struck and only 2 blades and 1 bladelet are present. The overall characteristics suggest a Late Neolithic date and 1 good quality convex end and side scraper (possibly with a hafting notch), which is probably of this date, is present. Some local clay source flint has been used as raw material; this is also more likely to occur at a later date (compare with the earlier groups discussed further above), though 1 flake of poor quality flint probably from the local clay shows an advanced patina and is residual. Notably a large quantity of burnt flint 'potboilers' were recovered and many of these potentially derived from the local clay deposit.

3.2.66 Residual - (10015) produced an interesting and varied collection (40 pieces). A residual Later Mesolithic and Earlier Neolithic element is likely and if these pieces are removed then no good quality true blades remain. What does are fairly decent looking, sturdy, mostly medium sized flakes with minimal or no cortex, the majority probably hard hammer-struck, some pieces showing platform preparation, most in a yellowy patinated or hued flint. If the yellowy material largely comprises a related group then a Later Neolithic date seems likely. A notable piece is a small 'L'-shaped flint retouched around all margins (2 corners broken), 1 edge bifacially so, which is of uncertain function but might formerly have been a transverse arrowhead of chisel type; these typically Later Neolithic to Early Beaker period and especially associated with Woodlands style Grooved Ware (Green 1980). It may have been re-worked as a hollow scraper on its leading edge. Four flakes show definite re-use which has truncated patina, suggesting an element of post-patination activity, likely of Lithic Later Bronze Age date. This could mark the disturbance of a Later Neolithic context or horizon and the redeposition of its material, with some being retrieved for expedient, short-lived re-use. Another potential chisel type arrowhead was recovered from (10069) (see further below).

3.2.67 Unclear - All of these were single, fresh looking pieces, which were often recovered in total or near isolation within their context. This might suggest that they would be less likely to be contemporary, unless the context was of a special nature perhaps. A large bifacial core tool (Small Find 3), possibly a chopper, was recovered from [1629] Bottom fill. It was the sole piece recovered from this level of this context and also the only fresh looking piece amongst a small number of additional, residual flintwork recovered more generally. A discoidal scraper (Small Find 37) from (2201), broadly Neolithic, is of a form which occurs more commonly in Late Neolithic Grooved Ware associated assemblages. Only 1 other, residual, piece accompanied it.

(10039) – [10023] Outer Ring Ditch 40cm depth, produced a relatively fresh looking core; though potentially later material was also recovered from (unknown depths within) this context. A nice end scraper (Small Find 34) on a thick, broad long flake, perhaps more likely to be Later Neolithic, was the sole flint find recovered from (10125).

Later Neolithic to Beaker period (3200/2900 to 1700 BC)

Elements residual in: (10029) 0 to 0.10m down, (10029) c. 0.15m below surface, (10066).

Potential groups with relationship to context unclear in: (1638).

3.2.68 Residual - Of particular note is a broken possible hollow based arrowhead (Small Find 17; Flint Plate 1, F. 4), recovered from (10029) c. 0.15m below surface. Though fairly common on the Continent, the form is generally considered to be rare in Britain, except in Wales and Cumbria (and also Ireland; Green 1980), though noting that quite a number were recovered at Durrington Walls (Wiltshire). There, the dating may focus on activity which is just pre Early Beaker period (between 2580 and 2470 BC; English Heritage 2016).

3.2.69 Unclear - (1638) contained a small potential group, possibly contemporary with the context, or as an element within a later, Bronze Age, context. Notably present was a stone polisher or grinder (Small Find 2). This was a large, symmetrical, tabular, smooth stone of oval plan, worked on both convex long ends by light battering (showing a roughened surface, 1 with a couple of flake scars). The 'lower' surface had a slightly concave profile, with gently rising sides and a flat central area. The 'upper' surface had an elongated central area which was dished, extra smooth and showed fine linear scratches, most longitudinal, but also at right-angles in some places. This might have been used for polishing the edges of flint tools. The flat upper and lower surfaces also showed some linear scratch marks, potentially formed by grinding and polishing to achieve the flattened profile. Made from a large, light brownish coloured water-rolled cobble, similar material occurred in the local clay deposit.

Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (3200/2900 to 1550 BC)

Elements residual in: (1733), (1912) Slot 2, (4077), (10018), (10039), (10075), (10144), (10175) + (10177), (30153).

Elements re-used in: (3981).

Possible groups with relationship to context unclear in: (1843).

3.2.70 (1843) contained 3 pieces only, but all were decent looking and potentially struck from the same nodule. The waste was chipped and all might be residual to some degree, though if they are associated then perhaps not significantly so.

Later Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age (3200/2900 to 1150 BC)

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (1426).

Later Neolithic to Bronze Age (3200/2900 to 1000/900 BC)

Elements residual in: (10029) c. 0.30 to 0.40m down, (10034), (10043).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (1742).

?Early Beaker period (2500 to 2000 BC)

Groups potentially contemporary in: Barrow, (1592).

Elements potentially contemporary in: Inner Ring Ditch.

Groups possibly residual/disturbed in: Peter's knapping floor.

Elements residual in: (1898), (2195).

Possible groups with relationship to context unclear in: (1883).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (10056), (10134).

- 3.2.71 While no forms are specifically of this date, such a date can be suggested for some pieces, mostly when comparing the likely dates of potentially related material.
- 3.2.72 Contemporary - The context Barrow produced 3 tools on large, thick flakes of the same flint type, 2 potentially from the same core (more typically Late Neolithic), together with an opposed platform core of Bullhead flint. They could be a related group and show no major damage from certain long term exposure. (1592) contained a small assemblage (9 pieces) which might also be a largely contemporary group of this date. Some elements show a little post-discard damage, while others appear fresher. Though not poor, the retouch and flaking in general did not give the impression of anything particularly skilled. Some platform preparation was present, generally in limited areas, but none on a knife notably formed on a large blade of thick triangular section. Broadly Neolithic (including the Early Beaker period), a similar tool may have been recovered from an Early Beaker context in a mere-side environment at Margate.
- 3.2.73 The context Inner Ring Ditch produced 1 relatively fresh piece, a decent looking denticulate on Bullhead flint, broadly Later Neolithic and perhaps Early Beaker period. It shows bipolar flaking on the dorsal surface, as did a Bullhead core from the Barrow context (producing much smaller flakes). Another, though residual, tool of likely Late Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age date was also present, but appears unrelated. Might the former have been a contemporary discard early in the deposit's formation, while the other, along with additional less diagnostic residual material, incidentally accrued subsequently, perhaps eroding from, or having first

been discarded onto, the ground surface nearby? Their distribution should be considered, if possible.

3.2.74 Residual - Context **Peter's knapping floor** produced a small sized collection, most of which could comprise a related group. Broadly Neolithic, a Late Neolithic, perhaps Early Beaker, date is possible; this group either being residual or perhaps disturbed by Lithic Later Bronze Age activity. Given that better quality flakes and formal tools could have been removed for use elsewhere, the profile of the group could be biased and appear later than it really is, thus a degree of caution is advised. Some of the group are on imported flint which might have been nodules freshly extracted from the chalk; other imported raw material is from more weathered deposits. Overall the quantity recovered is small and though cores and waste flakes are present, there are no pure primary waste flakes from the initial stages of core reduction. These are less likely to have been preferentially selected for use elsewhere (except perhaps during the Bronze Age and later) and this, together with only a minor presence of shatter or small flakes and chips, suggests that this is unlikely to be a deposit of in-situ primary knapping debris. If the group is not biased by removals, an Early Beaker date (2500-2000 BC) is most likely (though consider the nature of the context and any other evidence).

3.2.75 Unclear - (1883) produced an interesting collection of 5 pieces, all retouched tools, with the lack of waste notable. Possibly residual to some degree, a Late Neolithic discoidal scraper and a double side scraper, which might be Beaker period, could suggest an Early Beaker date if related. Some of the material does show certain similarities. The distribution of this material and whether the context is single phase should be considered, along with whether it is of special circumstance, given the solely tool-based flintwork included.

Beaker period (2500 to 1700 BC)

Elements potentially contemporary in: (1738), (2139) Beaker pit, (10040) Top 10cm, (10043).

Groups residual in: (10066), (10128), (10213).

Elements residual in: (1427).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (30132).

3.2.76 Contemporary - (2139) Beaker pit produced a single flint, a neatly worked convex end scraper, not obviously heavily used. A very similar tool provisionally dated as such is remembered to have been recovered prior to this from the upper level of the outer ring-ditch of a double ring-ditch monument; perhaps the work of the same person (see below). From (10040) Top 10cm was a triangular-shaped bifacially flaked knife showing 2 different working edges. Though not unskilled, the tool and the raw material does not appear to be of very high quality. Though dating widely, it could be akin to a type thought to have a particular association with domestic

Beakers. As this is presumably from a gradually accruing ditch fill, consider whether any other contexts from this horizon contain material of a similar date, or does it include later material, meaning the knife is actually residual at this level? If this context is also from the outer ring-ditch of the (sole?) double ring-ditch monument, the two finds noted here, perhaps as well as others whose context origin is unknown at this stage, could suggest that a horizon within the upper level of this ditch was accruing during the Beaker period, assisting with the estimate of the date of its founding. All the data from such contexts needs to be considered of course.

- 3.2.77 A very nice small, steep, convex end scraper on good flint with ripple flaking-like retouch (Small Find 19) was recovered from (10043). This was amongst a generally fairly simple, sometimes crude looking but rather unspecific collection of often broken flakes, which could largely date from the Later Neolithic to the Bronze Age and potentially represent several different phases of activity. If this is a ditch fill and derives from the outer ring-ditch of the double ring-ditch monument noted above, this scraper could be that remembered to have been seen previously. It should be compared with the scraper from (2139) and consideration given as to whether some relationship is possible, or likely.
- 3.2.78 Residual - (10066) could contain a small related group whose character suggests a broad Beaker period date and perhaps later rather than earlier, given that this is on rather poor quality flint, which might have been obtained from the local clay deposit. The group is largely unremarkable and a bit scrappy looking, with some significant breakages. Mostly small flakes, with no quality blades present, 3 of the 6 potentially related pieces exhibit platform preparation and all are on a similar flint with buff cortexes. There is only 1 decent retouched tool, a broken knife, which shows a little ripple-like pressure-flaking; this perhaps less likely to significantly post-date the Beaker period. All of this material was largely collected in 1 bag, while a second, smaller bag (solely unpatinated) contained a couple of pieces (1 re-used) potentially of Bronze Age/Middle Bronze Age date, neither of which showed significant post-discard damage. Might these 2 bags have been collected from different horizons within a gradually accruing context, or has later activity disturbed a horizon containing a slightly earlier group (and residual material)? If all are a broadly contemporary group, the frequency of platform preparation suggests it should pre-date the Middle Bronze Age (and the re-use could be occurring earlier).
- 3.2.79 (10128) produced a fairly fresh end scraper (Small Find 30), perhaps Beaker period and possibly from the local clay source material, alongside many broken flakes which comprised a largely residual and therefore not certainly related group. The flakes and fragments were reasonable looking however, with little remnant cortex, but a very limited instance of platform preparation (though many waste flakes lacked the proximal end). There was no obvious Lithic

Later Bronze Age element and if these flakes were a group they might be of Beaker period to Early Bronze Age date. Thus all could be a largely related Beaker period group, albeit mostly trampled and residual prior to perhaps incidental incorporation within the context, with the end scraper, the best quality tool present, being disposed of directly. The character of the context and the distribution of the material should be considered.

- 3.2.80 (10213) contained an interesting collection (26 pieces in all) in generally similar looking raw material, with cortexes mostly of buff types. There were quite a few instances of platform preparation, but no definite, quality blades and many of the flakes were chipped or broken. Only 2 retouched pieces were present, neither formal types. One flake showed an advanced chalk-soil type patina and breaks and was certainly residual; some others showed a yellowy patina. Most if not all could be residual in this context, though given the similarities in character, at least 1 related group could be present and it might be of broadly Beaker period date. There was no certain evidence of Lithic Later Bronze Age activity, though 1 potentially re-used piece could be of that date.

Beaker period to Early Bronze Age (2500 to 1550 BC)

Possible groups residual in: (1719), (10013), (10040), (10069), (30155).

Elements residual in: (1585), (1746), (1814), (3462), (10029) 0 to 0.10m down, (10029) 0.10 to 0.30m down, (10029) c. 0.30 to 0.40m down, (10044), (10075), (10122), (10223).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (10087), (30099).

- 3.2.81 Several contexts produced small sized potential groups of this broad date, with the material often chipped or broken and thus likely to be residual to some degree; their damaged state suggesting their deposition could have been mostly incidental. Buff cortexed grey and black flint was often the dominant and sometimes the only raw material used and though the retouch present on some might have been of decent, if not good quality, more formal looking pieces, if they occurred at all, often did so as single instances within each group. These characteristics could form typical traits for groups of this broad date from this site, if relationships between the contexts can be proved via additional ceramic and/or stratigraphic evidence.

- 3.2.82 Of particular note, (10069) produced a potential chisel type arrowhead. This somewhat poor looking piece was recovered amongst a small collection of likely Beaker period to Early Bronze Age flintwork. Much was in similar looking flint types and of similar character and most of the material was retouched, but there was a lack of distinctive, well-produced forms, which might be indicative of a late date. The majority were also chipped, which if not solely a result of use,

would suggest they are residual to some degree. The nature of the context and the distribution of the flintwork should be considered, for this might affect the likelihood of whether the Beaker to Early Bronze Age style group could be related to the Later Neolithic to Early Beaker period arrowhead, thus suggesting an Early Beaker date for all.

- 3.2.83 Context (10029) - This was split into 3 depth bands and the sequence is of interest. In reverse order, 0 to 0.10m down produced a decent looking collection on good flint, with 1 core of likely Beaker period to Early Bronze Age date and the retouched material ranging between the Late Neolithic/Beaker period and the Middle Bronze Age. Patinated pieces aside, the remainder could potentially be a related group, though likely residual, which perhaps accumulated during the Beaker period to Early Bronze Age. Some of the material from the layer below, 0.10 to 0.30m deep, could but need not post-date the Early Bronze Age, with the exception perhaps of 1 flake re-used as a side scraper. This is a trait more typical of Lithic Later Bronze Age activity, but the quality of the retouch suggests it is unlikely to date later than the Middle Bronze Age and some instances of potentially earlier re-use have been noted in the site assemblage. All but the latest dated element is likely to be residual. A notable find within this layer, from c.0.15m below, was a possible hollow based arrowhead (Small Find 17), of likely Late Neolithic to Beaker period date and already commented upon (see further above). The layer 0.30 to 0.40m down produced only 3 worked flints. A possibly utilised knife might be Late Neolithic/Beaker period to Early Bronze Age. One poor looking core, dated Late Neolithic to Bronze Age, was perhaps used as a hammerstone. A burnt fragment of a retouched tool may date no later than the Middle Bronze Age. Interestingly, the layer below, 0.40m down to base, produced no flintwork and only 3 burnt flint potboiler fragments, which were otherwise common finds in the layers above.

Beaker period to Middle Bronze Age (2500 to 1150 BC)

Elements residual in: (1793), (10029) 0 to 0.10m down, (10212).

?Early Bronze Age (2200 to 1550 BC)

Groups potentially contemporary in: (10163).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (2005).

- 3.2.84 Contemporary - (10163) produced a collection of 25 pieces, at least 3, perhaps 4 of which were residual, but the remainder could be an associated group of broadly Early to Middle Bronze Age date. The raw material was all of decent quality, with the flakes generally small, sometimes thick-ish, mostly with a little or no cortex. There were 3, perhaps 5 examples of platform preparation, though none on the 2 broken possible blades and 1 non-classic bladelet present. Three small flakes with small areas of retouch, all perhaps combined knife and side or end

scrapers, might be of Beaker period to Early Bronze Age (1 with good quality retouch) and Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age date. An Early Bronze Age date for the group is possible, particularly considering the presence of the prepared platforms, though occasional (sometimes ambiguous) instances of this trait might occur later.

- 3.2.85 Unclear - (2005) contained a small end scraper (with a very small convex working edge), likely Late Beaker to Middle Bronze Age, but with a slight Early Bronze Age preference. Only 2 other pieces, chipped and broken waste flakes, all possibly residual, were present.

Early Bronze Age to ?Early Middle Bronze Age (2200 to 1350 BC)

Elements residual in: (3462) SF 1 (189A).

- 3.2.86 SF 1 from (3462) comprised a flake with an advanced chalk-soil patina which showed re-use as a discoidal scraper (subsequently broken on the edges). The form would more typically suggest a Beaker period to Early Bronze Age date, while the practice of re-use is more common in the Lithic Later Bronze Age. This could demonstrate a desire to create a decent formal tool on decent quality flint where the local raw material was too poor, but better quality flint formerly used was immediately available for re-use. A degree of caution is advised however, for some Lithic Later Bronze Age/Earliest Iron Age scrapers occasionally show extensive retouch around all margins, though these profiles are usually uneven and the execution varied (with mixed direct and inverse retouch), forming what could be separate, though physically linked, working edges.

Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age (2200 to 1150 BC)

Possible groups residual in: (1825), (2009), (10230).

Elements residual in: Inner Ring Ditch – Machine Strip, (1934), (10029) 0.10 to 0.30m down, (10075), (10077), (10078), (10144), (30088).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (30029) Top layer, (30179).

- 3.2.87 The evolution of the flintknapping industries across these two periods naturally created some degree of similarity within their assemblages. The certain presence of platform preparation has often been taken as a dividing line between the two, for it typically occurs rarely if at all in the latter period. At this stage however it does appear that Middle Bronze Age groups on this site are showing an ambiguous form of this characteristic (see further below). If any further work on this assemblage characterises the qualities of reliably dated Early Bronze Age and Middle Bronze Age groups, then it may be possible to apply that data to differentiate between more broadly dated flintwork, some of which is noted below.

- 3.2.88 (1825) contained a small collection (15 pieces), the majority of which could be an associated group of this broad date, though if the 1 flake which shows platform preparation is related to the rest, a more specific Early Bronze Age date may be possible. It, along with most of the material, is chipped however, so no associations are guaranteed. The general lack of platform preparation and the single instance of a possible blade flake suggests a late date, along with a crude core on a relatively small, irregular nodule of the local clay source flint, which is probably Bronze Age. One good quality small end scraper and an awl likely date no later than the Middle Bronze Age, however.
- 3.2.89 (2009) produced 5 pieces, mostly small and medium sized short or squat and thick flakes with cortex, looking slightly crude. One piece of shatter could be on the local clay source material. A simple end scraper of Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age date was present in what might be a related group, though most were chipped and likely residual to some degree.
- 3.2.90 (10230) contained a fairly limited amount of material of this broad date, plus a little residual flintwork. It might comprise 2 Bronze Age groups of Early and perhaps Middle date, as pieces with those particular preferences were present. It is unclear however whether most of the material is actually part of any related group and the later element, if separate, might also be residual to some degree. A consideration of the context and the distribution of the flintwork might allow further clarification.

Bronze Age (2200 to 1000/900 BC)

Elements residual in: (1672), (10055) / [10023] Outer Ring Ditch 0-20cm depth.

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (10145), (10180), (10214).

Bronze Age or later (2200 to 600+ BC)

Elements residual in: (1841), (3981), (30159).

Late Beaker period to Early Bronze Age (2000 to 1550 BC)

Elements potentially contemporary in: (2203).

- 3.2.91 A small discoidal scraper (Small Find 38), most likely Beaker/perhaps Late Beaker to Early Bronze Age, not obviously chipped and potentially contemporary with its context, was recovered from (2203). Three other flakes were present, all presumably residual. This could mean that the scraper is less likely to be contemporary, unless perhaps it was intentionally deposited in a notable feature. Consider the nature of the context and the location of the finds.

Late Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age (2000/1700 to 1150 BC)

Elements possibly residual in: Inner Ring Ditch, (3327) (125A).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (3290) 107A.

- 3.2.92 (3290) and (3327) both produced simple tools showing neat fine retouch which would more typically likely date no later than the Middle Bronze Age (though a later date is possible). The former re-used a decent looking flake; the latter showed inverse retouch, which may be a common trait on Lithic Later Bronze Age material from this site.

Bronze Age/Lithic Later Bronze Age (2200/1550 to 600+ BC)

Elements potentially contemporary in: (30136).

Elements residual in: (1746), (1898), (2112), (2213), (2461), (10187), (30010) North quadrant, (30055), (30106).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (10006).

?Middle Bronze Age (1550 to 1150 BC)

Groups potentially contemporary in: (1733), (1788), (2209), (10002), (10066), (10124), (30082), (30088) (or 30086?).

Elements potentially contemporary in: (10147), (10212), (30197).

Groups residual in: (1401), (1446), (1814), (2218), (10076).

Elements residual in: (1432), (1763), (10022), (10217), (30153).

Groups with relationship to context unclear in: (1938), (10015).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (1468), [1477], (1480), (1484), (2365), (10029) 0.10 to 0.30m down, [10033] Ring Ditch 3, (10045) Outer Ring Ditch, (30114).

- 3.2.93 Pieces of this potential date often comprise the more defining element amongst a greater number necessarily more broadly dated as Lithic Later Bronze Age. Some elements, groups and traits are worthy of note and it is possible that inverse retouch and ambiguous, poor looking small areas of possible platform preparation, which may be a surviving remnant of the technique, are some of the traits which could be established as characteristic of the period's flintwork from this site. These occur alongside typical Lithic Later Bronze Age traits, such as the re-use of earlier flintwork and the greater use of poor quality raw materials, when the closeness and accessibility of the resource were more important factors than its quality. The frequency of platform preparation declines across the periods, to become (generally) minimally represented in Early Bronze Age assemblages. It might be thought unlikely that this trait continued for too many centuries beyond, though it should be noted that instances of it were reported in an assemblage from a Later Bronze Age and Early Iron Age site elsewhere (see Clark and Fell 1953, Young and Humphrey 1999).

- 3.2.94 Contemporary - (1733) produced a comparatively large amount of material, some of it residual, but with the latest specific element of Middle Bronze Age date and much of the otherwise undated material could relate to this. A nosed scraper, significantly retouched tools and instances of platform preparation, if contemporary, are an interesting aspect of this group. The nosed scraper is not a good quality early form, but a slightly poor looking piece retouched on a thick, crude looking flake. Steep nosed scraping edges were a noted feature of the Middle Bronze Age scrapers at Grimes Graves (Herne 1991). An instance of the simple re-use of an earlier flake was also present, along with a natural flint utilised as a scraper and a rather crude looking side scraper with a very ragged, denticulate-like edge; such traits are commonly encountered in Lithic Later Bronze Age assemblages. There are limited instances of platform preparation, which could suggest a date more typically no later than the Early Bronze Age for those pieces, though if they are related to the rest then perhaps a transitional or Early Middle Bronze Age date might account for the group. Occurrences of platform preparation have been noted in Lithic Later Bronze Age assemblages, but rarely and this is not typical. Another notable piece was a pounder on a large nodule with 2 rounded ends and 1 joining lateral margin showing heavily chipped, battered and crushed facets. Below this were a mass of overlapping deep small flake scars on the flattish 'basal' surface. Perhaps resulting from the pounding and grinding of hard materials, it might have been used for crushing burnt flint potboilers for temper.
- 3.2.95 A combined end and side scraper and knife from (1788) appeared relatively fresh and might be contemporary with its context. Broadly Beaker period to Middle Bronze Age, it has more extensive working than would perhaps be typical for the latter date, which is preferred if it is contemporary with 2 cores (on poor quality flint, though fairly well used) and a piece of natural utilised as a scraper, dated with a Lithic Later Bronze Age preference. Two potentially utilised pieces also appear relatively fresh, with only minor chipping. Most of the raw material looks better than the local clay source flint and potentially derives from larger nodules. The collection could comprise a mostly related Middle Bronze Age group and perhaps at the earlier rather than the later end if so. One hollow scraper may show a very small area of possible platform preparation, but no other pieces exhibit such work.
- 3.2.96 (2209) contained a collection of 5 pieces, broadly Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age and perhaps more specifically of the latter date, given the simplicity, expediency and general traits, while noting a single example of platform preparation being present.
- 3.2.97 (10002) produced a relatively fair-sized collection of 36 pieces, 9 of which may be residual, but the remainder contained a strong presence of Lithic Later Bronze Age material, with several

medium and large sized thick flakes and natural shatter making use of the very average to poor quality local clay source flint. Three were somewhat crudely worked as a chopper/scrapper, end scrapper and a combined knife and denticulate, though the retouch was not ambiguously poor. If the group is single phase it might be Middle Bronze Age, as the retouch on the end scrapper and particularly a hollow scrapper on a re-used flake is quite neat. The latter had a river-gravel like patina and 1 other possibly re-used flake had a strong chalk-soil type patina, suggesting the disturbance and/or recovery of material from different sources/geologies. One combined side scrapper and denticulated flake showed re-use retouch which had truncated a yellowy patina. Inverse retouched was noted on 3 of the 8 potentially related tools and several flakes showed possible or poor quality platform preparation. No soft hammer striking was evident on this late material.

- 3.2.98 (10124) could contain a small related group, with unpatinated residual material also present. One very neatly formed sharp, little-used/perhaps unused piercer on a re-used flake shows good quality retouch and is fairly fresh. One other possible piercer in similar form to the first might be related. Another patinated flake shows fresh scars perhaps from re-use as a knife and 1 piece of apparent natural possibly utilised as a knife could be demonstrating a similar intent.
- 3.2.99 (30088) (or 30086?) produced a relatively fresh looking nosed scrapper, which occurred amongst 3 other pieces, all tools. Most of the flintwork was dated as Lithic Later Bronze Age and perhaps no later than the Middle Bronze Age, with inverse retouch a dominant and notable trait.
- 3.2.100 In (10147) a significant amount of the material was of Neolithic date, which had potentially been disturbed by later activity. It is notable that the Lithic Later Bronze Age flint-using activity centred on re-using these earlier, quality flakes, rather than knapping significant amounts of fresh product, particularly that from the local clay source, though a small amount of such flakes were present.
- 3.2.101 (10212) contained a decent amount of material of varying dates, with all but the latest element appearing to be residual. A poor looking simple core (perhaps Bronze Age), a simple end scrapper (possibly Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age) and a re-used knife (Lithic Later Bronze Age/perhaps Middle Bronze Age) were the few, latest pieces present. All were unpatinated and showed no certain significant post-discard damage, thus they could be related and contemporary with the context or their location within it (depending upon its nature).

- 3.2.102 Residual - (1401) contained what could be a small, mostly related group of potentially Middle Bronze Age date, though some elements were chipped and likely residual to some degree. One small multiplatform core was retouched as a nosed scraper, while a simple side scraper, simple knife and a utilised double side scraper perhaps demonstrate Beaker period to Middle Bronze Age trends. (1446) contained a small group of 10 pieces, generally short, simple flakes, with instances of river-gravel and likely the local clay source flint. There were several cases of possible platform preparation (generally small areas) and simple tools with limited though functional retouch (1 scraper retouched inversely). These could be a group of Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age date, but with the latter preferred at present. It is also preferred for a small, possibly related, but substantially broken and probably residual group from (2218).
- 3.2.103 (1814) contained a small collection (9 pieces) of waste and possibly utilised flakes, nearly all of which were short secondary flakes, hard hammer-struck, most on the local clay source flint, with no definite platform preparation, though there were 3 possible examples. These traits, together with the dominance of utilised pieces and a lack of retouched tools, suggests a Bronze Age/Lithic Later Bronze Age date, though the presence of ambiguous platform preparation in particular means that a Middle Bronze Age date is preferred at present for a potential group of 7 pieces (2 others being earlier and residual). All of the later material was chipped however and potentially residual to some degree. One large broken fragment of shaped sandstone was also present (see the catalogue).
- 3.2.104 (10076) produced another small collection (also 9 pieces), with at least 1 residual and the remainder all small to medium sized flakes, with nothing looking particularly high quality or early (2 possibly using the local clay source material). The tools were ambiguous or poor, though a knife and a possible denticulate/piercer likely date no later than the Middle Bronze Age by virtue of their retouch (which on the latter is inverse). Both are on decent-ish flakes and possibly, but not necessarily, associated. There is no certain platform preparation (the knife might show it) and all are hard hammer-struck or not certainly soft hammer-struck. All notably show a slight chalk-soil type patina, untypical for a context collection in this site assemblage, so perhaps all have been exposed and/or are residual to some degree.
- 3.2.105 Unclear - (1938) is notable, with all 3 flints being made from the local clay source material; the form of 1 crude looking small bladelet perhaps being accidental. Two pieces, including a knife with inverse retouch (probably Bronze Age, but perhaps no later than the Middle Bronze Age), have possible platform preparation, but these are not definitive examples and it might have derived from utilisation. Notably there is very little cortex present and more would typically be expected on such late looking products, though the instances of ambiguous or limited areas of

platform preparation and inverse retouching, which could be particular traits of the Lithic Later Bronze Age/Middle Bronze Age industry on this site, would agree with the expected late date for the more common use of this poor quality local raw material. Notable also are the 4 potentially re-used flakes from (10015), all of which showed inverse retouch/scarring.

- 3.2.106 (10045) Outer Ring Ditch produced many chipped and broken pieces, with a latest element of Lithic Later Bronze Age/perhaps Middle Bronze Age date. The presence of generally small but reasonable quality flakes and a small, simple side scraper on a platform prepared squat flake could be hinting at an Early Bronze Age component, though should unambiguous platform preparation be certainly identified in Middle Bronze Age assemblages on this site, an extended date-range must be considered equally preferable when it occurs on flakes and simple tools such as these.

Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age (1550 to 1000/900 BC)

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (3294) 109A.

- 3.2.107 (3294) produced a simple scraper broadly of Bronze Age or later date and which could be of Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age date.

Lithic Later Bronze Age (Middle Bronze Age and later) (1550 to 600+ BC)

Groups potentially contemporary in: (1881), (3225), (3515), (10175) + (10177), (30010) South quadrant.

Elements potentially contemporary in: (10079), (10135), (10193), (30194).

Groups residual in: (1936), (10018) from terminus, (10018).

Elements residual in: (1478), (1934), (3380) 149 post pipe, (3939), (10032), (10055) / [10023] Outer Ring Ditch 0-20cm depth, (30088).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (1586), (2301), (3105), (3214), (3519),

[3839] Barrow ditch fill gen, (3843), (3858), (3981), (4077), (10116), (10122),

(10127), (10174), (10226), (30144), (30155), (30186).

- 3.2.108 Material of this date forms a significant part of the site assemblage and demonstrates that a notable and perhaps widespread phase of activity is present. It seems to occur most often in contexts where flintwork of earlier date is also present, the Lithic Later Bronze Age industry providing the latest element, perhaps in gradually accruing contexts, or ones where earlier material has been disturbed and/or redeposited by later activity. Sometimes this earlier material has been retrieved and re-used for tool-making.

- 3.2.109 The techniques which are characteristic of this industry continue into the Earliest Iron Age, though in a declining form, however it is uncertain when the practice of using flint as an even

vaguely regular raw material for tool-making effectively ends. It could resolve to the point where use became a very casual, one-off expediency, resulting in very small sized assemblages. The lack of certainty around residual flintwork on this site as a result of the underlying geology makes it unlikely this question can be satisfactorily addressed here, though some limited instances of flintwork of Earliest Iron Age or later date could be present. A comparison of the instances of Lithic Later Bronze Age flintwork with the pottery record will be required to more reliably estimate the longevity of flint use on this site and what comprises its final form.

- 3.2.110 Contemporary - (1881) notably contained a small group of this date which lacked any certain significantly earlier material. Chunky flakes and irregular natural flints had been used for poor looking tools with similar short working edges. One small, neatly retouched miscellaneous flake of gravel flint could be residual, or perhaps indicate a Middle Bronze Age date if contemporary. (3515) produced only 4 pieces, all potentially related to each other and it is also possible that they could be late within their range, though this is somewhat speculative.
- 3.2.111 (30010) South quadrant produced 2 small pieces utilised as scrapers, plus 1 flake potentially re-used as a combined side and hollow scraper and notch (all inversely retouched and not good quality). One slightly poor looking core, perhaps Bronze Age but likely no later than the Middle Bronze Age, was also present. The North quadrant produced a minor element of pre Lithic Later Bronze Age material and a small Bronze Age/Lithic Later Bronze Age collection which was also residual to some degree (most show chipping and breakages) and not necessarily a related group. Mostly crude looking, the majority had likely used the local clay source flint.
- 3.2.112 Residual - (1936) produced a collection of 26 pieces and barring 1 Bullhead flake, all of the rest were potentially struck from the local clay source material. Thirteen were waste, with 1 crudely exploited core. Only 1 retouched tool was present and the rest were utilised or possibly utilised pieces (5 knives and 3 scrapers). The tool was a hollow scraper/possible piercer on a small, thin flake with inverse small retouch, perhaps not too late. Hard hammer-striking was dominant; 2 flakes might have been soft hammer-struck and both showed possible platform preparation and they were probably unrelated to the group. Most of the apparently un-used waste and other material could have been chipped post-discard.
- 3.2.113 Notably a solely potentially related group of 10 pieces struck from raw material perhaps largely derived from the local clay source was retrieved from (10018) from terminus. The flakes were simple and fairly crude, with 6 waste flakes, 1 hollow scraper, 1 side scraper fragment and 2 possibly utilised pieces (1 a natural flint with a heavily battered edge, perhaps a strike-a-light). Both retouched tools showed inverse retouch forming denticulate-like edges. Most of the flints showed a very early stage chalk-soil type patination and some were chipped, so perhaps this

group had been exposed or were residual to some degree. Other flintwork of the same date, variously fresher looking or chipped, was recovered from the general context (10018), along with some earlier, residual material. No re-used pieces were present.

- 3.2.114 Unclear - While (3105) produced only 4 pieces, it is possible that 2 phases of activity of this broad date could be present, the former at least being residual, the latter just possibly of late Lithic Later Bronze Age date (ie. perhaps Earliest Iron Age and subsequent), though this is somewhat speculative.

Lithic Later Bronze Age/?Earliest Iron Age and later (1550/1000 to 600+ BC)

Groups potentially contemporary in: (3524) Tree, (30069).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (3852).

- 3.2.115 Contemporary - Context (3524) Tree, BA & debitage produced a fair sized collection (37 pieces), all small, the majority of which could well have used raw material derived from the local clay deposit. Many pieces appear unpatinated, while a few do show a yellow patina and these are potentially residual. Overall, the flaking characteristics are simple, crude or slightly ambiguous, with very few certain flakes present; some of these are likely to be residual, while others show re-use. The assemblage is dominated by simple, often crude tools typically on small natural nodules, some with a couple of scars possibly from previous flake removals. Retouched edges are often inverse, typically short straight and uneven or particularly small concave hollow edges, formed by marginal, often 'chippy' retouch. The 1 or 2 better retouched examples are very much in the minority. The majority likely comprise a group of probably Late Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age or later date, with a little residual material perhaps only slightly earlier. While recognising that the raw material will have an influence on the product, the lack of flakes and general poor quality makes an Earliest Iron Age or subsequent date seem most likely. The group occurs in some number, so may well be contemporary with the context. If this occurred in a tree throw, consider if it was in the area of the clay deposit northward of the stream, where a throw would have revealed and allowed easy access to a mass of (poor quality) flint.

- 3.2.116 (30069) contained a small collection of 8 pieces, of which 7 could comprise a related group and notably most look reasonably fresh (some with chipping, but not certainly post-discard). All were small, short long flakes or small to medium sized squat flakes, in a very similar flint colour, though with some different cortexes. The retouched tools comprised a notched flake, a hollow scraper, a miscellaneous retouched flake (scraper) and an end scraper (on natural), all simple and with small working edges. The latter 2 show inverse retouch and the notched flake had inverse use-wear scarring. The hollow scraper shows 2 small areas of direct, abrupt, crude looking possible retouch on both laterals, while the retouch on the end scraper is similarly

'possible', perhaps being use-wear. This piece of patinated natural looks like a flake and the user might have thought it to be one, showing an intention to re-use a suitably shaped flint. Two waste flakes were also present and only hard hammer striking was identifiable.

3.2.117 The somewhat ambiguous/poor character of the retouch on these pieces may have something in common with traits noted on Earliest Iron Age (formerly the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age transition) flintwork. On one such site in Kent, it was noted as being difficult to be certain whether the retouched pieces had been deliberately worked, or were the result of spontaneous retouch, or other post-production factors (Healey 1995). Such a trait, together with a narrowing range of tool types and ever lower amounts of material present, all displaying ever decreasing amounts of skill and care, might be expected in Iron Age flintwork (see Hart 2016 for a recent review of some Earliest Iron Age material from Kent). A flake fragment possibly utilised as an end scraper was also present, completing a tool kit that was notably comprised entirely of scrapers. This could be indicative that metal knives were to hand, but flint still provided the best material for a robust scraping tool.

3.3 Human bone (Cremations)

Introduction

3.3.1 The osteological analysis aims to provide a detailed description of the cremated bone, quantify and differentiate between animal and human bone, and identify evidence of the pyre technology used during the cremation process. When possible, estimate age, biological sex and pathological changes were recorded.

Methods and Process

3.3.2 The cremated material was analyzed according to the standards laid out in the guidelines recommended by the British Association of Biological Anthropologists and Osteologists in conjunction with IFA (Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, 2004) as well as by English Heritage (Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, 2002).

3.3.3 Material was analyzed macroscopically and where necessary with the aid of a magnifying glass for identification purposes.

3.3.4 Material was weighed using calibrated digital scales to an accuracy of 0.1g.

3.3.5 Material was analyzed without prior knowledge of associated artifacts.

Aims of Analysis

3.3.6 Osteological analysis was carried out to determine:

- Type of deposit
- Total weight of bone
- Identification and quantification of human bone
- Demographic data
- Pathology
- Degree of fragmentation
- Efficiency of the cremation
- Presence and type of pyre goods and debris

Type of Deposit and Disturbance

3.3.7 Recording the type of deposit is necessary to make fair comparisons between different deposits from across a site, and between sites. Knowing the type of deposit allows inferences to be made about the preservation of the material. This information is essential for accurate analysis of the cremation process based upon the weight and size of bone fragments.

Identification and Quantification

3.3.8 Cremated bone deposits have been found on frequent occasions to contain both human and animal bone remains. Often, bone fragments are very small and can be difficult to identify if it is human or animal bone. However, it is clear from the analysis of cremated bone deposits that the position of both types of bone together is intentional. Therefore, important to assess the cremated bone as a whole, as well as to attempt to identify human and animal elements.

3.3.9 Assessment of the quantity of bone recovered may give an indication of preservation of the feature the bone was interred in or if recovered from relatively undisturbed context, may provide valuable information regarding the cremation process. This may relate not only to the actual pyre technology itself but the collection and deposition of bone after the process was complete. McKinley (1993) found that modern cremation process resulted in the production of between 1227.4g and 3001.3g of bone. From this she inferred that the cremation of a whole body and deposition of the remains in an archaeological context would realistically produce between 1001.5g and 2422g of cremated human bone.

3.3.10 Identification of particular elements of the human body serves to confirm the presence of human material and may give insight to particular areas of the body which may have been purposefully collected. The absence of elements, may be due to the lack of their survival as a

result of fragmentation during the cremation, post-depositional preservation conditions or loss during the cremation itself.

- 3.3.11 The total amount of bone present in each context was weighed and analysed for identifiable fragments. These fragments were then weighed and recorded separately according to the area of the body they originated from.

Demographics

- 3.3.12 Demographic data recorded from human cremated bone gives an indication as to the age and biological sex of the individual. This information is derived from the macroscopic examination and metric assessment of sexually dimorphic elements (e.g. Gejvall, 1981; van Vark, 1975; and Whal, 1982) as well as analysis of dental and bone development recommended by Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). A large sample of well preserved cremated bone deposits can provide a valuable insight into the demographic structure of the archaeological population and any ethnocentric funerary practices associated with age and sex of the individual.

Pathology

- 3.3.13 Palaeopathology can be used to infer the health status of groups, and individuals within a population. It can also indicate the overall success of adaptation to surrounding environment. Pathologies are categorized according to their aetiologies; e.g., congenital, metabolic, infectious, traumatic, neoplastic etc. Any pathological modifications to the bone are described. The size and location of any lesion is also noted. Pathology data is usually restricted, however, by intrinsic nature of cremated bone, although if fragment size is large enough, pathological changes may be observed.

Bone Fragmentation

- 3.3.14 The observation and quantification of bone fragmentation is essential in assessing the impact of the overall data retrieved from cremated bone. It may also be an indicator of practices carried out during the cremation process and give insight into pyre technology. Fragmentation of bone is assessed by sorting all bone fragments and comparing the proportion of bone in each fraction (McKinley, 2004). Measurement of the maximum bone fragment length is recorded.
- 3.3.15 The fragmentation of bone can occur for several reasons from the raking of the remains during the cremation process, the collection and the subsequent interment of the remains. All of which make it difficult to assess whether bone was deliberately fragmented as part of the cremation ritual (McKinley, 1994b; 2001). It is generally believed that both the excavation and

post-excavation processes can lead to the largest amount of damage caused to the remains (Lange *et. al.*, 1997; McKinley, 1994b).

3.3.16 Effective cremation of a human body requires basically two elements: burning at high temperatures and at a sufficient length of time. Differences in temperature and time of exposure will result in variation of how the bone is burned. Complete burning will result in complete oxidation of the organic element of bone, leaving the mineral portion remaining (McKinley, 1994a; Lange *et. al.*, 1987). Holden *et. al.*, (1995a; 1995b) reports that generally, the range of colours seen in burnt bone relates to the temperature to which the bone was exposed:

- Brown/Orange = Unburnt.
- Black = Charred (c.300°).
- Blue/Grey = Incompletely Oxidized (c.600°).
- White = Completely Oxidized (>600°).

3.3.17 The colour may vary from bone to bone as different elements of the body may be exposed to different temperatures for different lengths of time. Therefore, essential to record any differences in colouration according to skeletal elements. The extent of the burning or oxidation of the bone represents the relative success of the cremation processed applied and contemporary knowledge of pyre technology.

3.3.18 Observations of dehydration of the bone should also be recorded. Shrinkage of bone due to dehydration can amount to a 25-30% decrease in cross-section width and accordingly approximately a 5% decrease in length (Lange *et. al.*, 1987). Evidence of dehydration presents itself on the bone fragments in the form of fissuring, transverse, concentric and parabolic cracking, especially on auricular surfaces of long bones and cranial vault fragments (Lange *et. al.*, 1987; McKinley, 1994a). These are generally interpreted as occurring due to the result of cremating the bone when soft tissue was still present.

Presence and Type of Pyre Goods

3.3.19 Pyre goods are those items that were placed on the pyre and have been deliberately included for interment along with the cremated human bone. These can consist of objects manufactured from glass, ivory or metal, which may have formed items of personal adornment. Metal items may only leave a trace of their presence in the form of staining on the bone, especially those manufactured from copper alloys.

					nt Length	Fragmen t Length		
30159-61	Cremation in vessel	Unkno wn	Unkno wn	17.8 g	5mm	30mm	White/gr ey	No

Table 9 Summary of Cremated Remains

3.4 Animal bone

3.4.1 An assemblage of 320 bones and 40 teeth/tooth fragments and weighing 3.53kg, recovered from 15 contexts with 44.64% recovered from Context 1733. Cattle, deer, horse, pig and sheep were represented. Where bone was too fragmented to be identified to species, it was assigned to small, medium or large mammal and LBF (long bone fragment) (75), rib fragment (32) or unidentified (112). Due to the fragmented condition of the assemblage, measurement of only 8 bones was possible.

3.4.2 Further information is appended to this report and provided in Volume 3 (SWAT Archaeology 2017c):

Volume 3, Appendix 8, Table 1	Table of weight by context
Volume 3, Appendix 8, Table 2	Table of species and skeletal element by context
Volume 3, Appendix 8, Table 3	Table of measurements

Cattle

3.4.3 40 bones and 32 teeth were identified as cattle, 44 of which were recovered from context 1733. 6 bones were identified as humerus, 4 left and 2 right side. None of the elements were complete and only 4 (2 left and 2 right) were completely fused to the distal end; other than to one bone, no proximal fusion was present as this end of the bone was missing, the majority having been chopped in half. Further butchery was evident as chop marks present to the distal end of the bone which also prohibited measurement. Distal fusion is complete by age 18 months. A single, left side humerus exhibited evidence of fusion to the proximal end of the bone; proximal fusion is complete by age 4 years.

3.4.4 The other main long bone elements were notable by their absence (femur, tibia, ulna) with 1 proximal end of a radius present; no vertebra were present. Fragmented mandibles are probably the result of butchery to extract the tongue for consumption.

3.4.5 Only 2 metatarsals were identified, no metacarpals, and 2 metapodial fragments. Only 1 phalange was present. Numerous skull fragments were identified.

Deer

3.4.6 Deer was represented by a single fragmented antler (context 1733). Only one tine was present and the shaft of the antler exhibited numerous chop marks.

Horse

- 3.4.7 Horse was evidenced by a single phalange 1. Proximal fusion was complete indicative of an age at death in excess of 15 months.

Pig

- 3.4.8 8 bones were identified as pig. 1, right side, humerus was identified. Only the distal end was present. Fusion of the distal end is complete by 12 months of age and this was apparent in the element identified. The ulna identified exhibited no fusion detail due to butchery of this element. Fusion of the MC2 present was complete indicative of an age at death in excess of 2 years.

Sheep

- 3.4.9 17 bones and 9 teeth were identified as sheep. 3 humeri were present, 2 left and 1 right side; only a left element exhibited fusion of the distal end, which is usually complete by age 10 months. A left side, unfused, proximal end of a femur was identified; proximal fusion is not usually complete until age 3.

Other Species

- 3.4.10 5 bone fragments were identified to small mammal; due to the fragmented condition of the bone it was not possible to positively identify to species.

Discussion

- 3.4.11 A small assemblage of animal bone, the majority of which exhibited signs of butchery. It is not thought that the bone was recovered at the site of slaughter of the animals, but rather a butchery site; the main meat bearing element (femur) was missing in all species present, other than a single, unfused sheep femur.
- 3.4.12 It is notable that all the humeri present, regardless of species, were chopped in approximately the same place – between zones 3-4/5-6. Only one proximal end (cattle) was identified. This is likely indicative of marrow extraction but could also be indicative of the same person preparing the carcass for distribution and cooking.
- 3.4.13 The large numbers of long bone fragments and unidentifiable fragments would indicate food preparation/cooking in the vicinity.
- 3.4.14 The deer antler fragment should not be interpreted as evidence for hunting; antlers are shed annually, usually at the end of winter, and could be a chance find.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

4.1 Area 1 and Area 2

Introduction

4.1.1 Fifty-four samples were taken during excavations at Iwade (Summer 2012) by Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey (SWAT Archaeology) and fifty-two were presented for assessment (see Table 11). This report will assess the type and quality of preservation of organic remains in these samples and consider their potential and significance for further analysis.

SAMPLE	FILL	CUT	PROV DATE	FEATURE TYPE	BULK VOLUME (L)	REASON
1	20031	20033	Prehistoric	pit (top fill)	15	c14
2	20032	20033	Prehistoric	pit (basal fill)	14	c14
3	20034	20036	Prehistoric	pit (top fill)	47	c14
4	20035	20036	Prehistoric	pit (basal fill)	27	c14
5	20037	20038	Prehistoric	truncated posthole	45	c14 and charcoal
8	20061	20062	Mid Bronze Age	fire pit/burnt fill	10	charcoal and plant remains
9	20063	20064	not given	pit	16	charcoal
10	20065	20066	not given	pit	15	charcoal
11	20067	20068	not given	pit	10	burnt flint and charcoal
12	20074	20075	Neolithic	primary fill	30	charcoal and other organic
13	20151	20153	Medieval (13thC)	linear	16	carbon rich lens
14	20155	20156	?Prehistoric	pit	50	charred plant remains/ charcoal rich
15	20169	20174	Medieval	pit	38	charcoal/plant remains
16	20172	20174	Medieval	basal fill of rubbish pit	8	random sample
17	20198	20199	not given	cess-like deposit in ditch	5	yellow patch of clay
18	20205	20206	not given	pit	30	abundant charcoal
19	20241	20242	not given	pit	15	abundant charcoal
20	20295	NA	not given	Medieval spread	15	charred plant remains
21	20335	20336	Medieval	posthole	10	charred plant remains
22	20281	20285	Medieval	primary fill of recut	34	charcoal
23	20333	20334	Medieval	curvilinear	2.5	plant remains and bones
24	20392	20393	not given	pit	24	c14
25	20295	20404	not given	Medieval layer	2	not given
26	20337	20338	not given	possible sunken building	32	not given
27	30109	30110	Iron Age	terminus	12	random sample

28	30088	30091	not given	secondary fill of ditch	36	not given
29	30111	30112	not given	posthole	10	burning on surface
30	30200	30201	not given	posthole	24	charred plant remains
31	30186	30217	Iron Age	ditch	38	random sample
32	30267	30268	Prehistoric	pit	24	charred plant remains
33	30227	30229	Prehistoric	pit	18	degraded organic material mixed with waterlain silts
34	40003	40004	Neolithic	top fill of Neolithic pit	22	Neolithic feature
35	40005	40004	Neolithic	basal fill of Neolithic pit	16	Neolithic feature
36	40006	40007	Neolithic	top layer of pit (hearth/kiln)	8	possibly Neolithic, burning material
37	40008	40007	Neolithic	layer of pit (hearth/kiln)	8	possibly Neolithic, burning material
38	40009	40002	not given	basal layer of pit (hearth/kiln)	18	possibly Neolithic, burning material
39	40010	40011	?Neolithic	possibly Neolithic pit	26	part of sampling strategy to sample all early prehistoric features
40	40012	40013	not given	pit	8	not given
41	40016	40018	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	top fill of kiln	40	top fill of kiln, waterlain deposit
42	40017	40018	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	burnt fill of pit	60	Charcoal and burnt clay
43	40025	40024	possibly Neolithic	big fill of oval pit	14	possibly Neolithic
44	40022	40015	not given	middle fill of pit	28	charcoal
45	40019/40020	40021	possibly Neolithic	top fill, charcoal from (40020) pit	72	not given
46	40075	40076	not given	pit	34	not given
47	40080	40080	Prehistoric	pit	40	datable material
48	40152	40153	not given	ditch	40	random sample
49	40162	40163	Bronze Age	pit	30	random sample
50	40201	40202	not given	pit	32	charcoal
51	40201	40202	not given	pit	18	fragile daub, burnt clay, feature function
52	40221	40222	not given	shallow linear feature full of shells	10	oyster shells
53	40248	40248	Medieval	basal fill of possible storage pit	42	plant remains and random sampling strategy
54	40260	40261	not given	pit	10	possible decomposed organic material

Table 10 Sample Descriptions (Area 1 and Area 2)

Methods

- 4.1.2 Sampling was carried out by the client after consultation with the author who recommended taking whole earth samples to recover charred or mineralised plant macrofossils and to take specialist samples for pollen, insects and plant remains if waterlogged sediments were recovered (Gray 2012). The SWAT Archaeology team followed this advice and opted to sample possibly prehistoric features and took random samples of other features after taking advice from the County Archaeologist.
- 4.1.3 Processing was carried out by the author using a recycling flotation tank with a 1 mm mesh sieve for the residue and 300 micron mesh sieve for the flot. Each sample was completely processed and dried prior to scanning. The flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. A magnet was passed across each residue and flot to record the presence or absence of magnetic material.
- 4.1.4 Samples <6> and <7> were block lifted cremation burials and taken straight to the osteoarchaeologists at the University of Kent.

Results - The Plant Remains

- 4.1.5 Uncharred and charred plant remains were present (Table 12). Nothing was preserved by mineralisation. The uncharred remains were dominated by root/rhizome fragments. Uncharred seeds were those of members of the Asteraceae (includes daisies, thistles, knapweed and hawkbit) family, such as hawkbit (*Leontodon* sp.), seeds of fat hen (*Chenopodium album* L.) and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L) seeds. Sample sheet <23> includes an observation of windblown plant material and during the author's May 2012 site visit the site was surrounded by wild plants including many Asteraceae. This will be the origin of many of the uncharred seeds in the samples. Bioturbation from root action, snails and earthworms is probably the reason for seeds of fat hen and elderberry to have entered the sampled deposits. There is no evidence for waterlogging in any the sampled contexts so the uncharred plant remains are probably modern and will not be included in this assessment.
- 4.1.6 The most frequent charred plant remains were fragments of charcoal, many of identifiable size. Some fragments of roundwood and twigs were also present. The most interesting charcoal assemblages (with roundwood and twigs) were found in samples <15> (Medieval pit [20174], <22> (Medieval recut [20285] and <30> (undated posthole [30201]).
- 4.1.7 Cereal grains were the next most frequent plant remains Low numbers were found in fifteen samples, moderate quantities were found in samples <14> (?prehistoric pit [20156]), <20>

(Medieval spread (20295)), <25> (Medieval layer [20404]) and <52> (undated linear feature [40222]) and abundant quantities were found in sample <21> (Medieval posthole [20336]). The grains noted during scanning were those of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), possible bread wheat (*T.aestivum*), oat (*Avena* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.). No cereal chaff was present so it may not be possible to obtain identifications beyond genus for most of these grains. Preservation also varied in quality.

5.3.3.4 Seeds of wild plants, legumes and	Flot Size (ml)	Uncharred Seeds	Uncharred	Charred Seeds	Charred Grains	Charred nutshell	Charcoal flecks (<4mm)	Identifiable Charcoal(>4mm)	Charred roundwood	Charred Twigs	Main and Significant Charred Taxa
1	80	-	A	-	-	-	A	D	-	-	charcoal
2	80	-	A	-	-	-	A	E	-	E	charcoal and twig fragments
3	10 0	-	A	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	charcoal
4	90 0	-	A	-	-	-	A	A	-	-	charcoal
5	80	E	A	-	-	-	A	A	-	-	charcoal
8	15 0	-	A	-	-	-	A	A	-	-	charcoal
9	20 0	D	A	-	E	-	A	D	-	E	Grains –low numbers (wheat) charcoal and twig fragments
10	40	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	-	-	charcoal
11	15	-	A	-	-	-	A	C	-	E	charcoal and twig fragments
12	5	E	A	E	-	-	C	-	-	-	Weed seeds –low numbers
13	20	-	-	E	E	-	A	C	-	E	charcoal and twig fragments, legumes and grains – low numbers (?pea, horse bean, wheat)
14	15 0	-	D	E	C	E	A	A	-	E	Moderate numbers of grains (wheat and oat), low numbers of seeds (legume and weed seeds),charcoal and twigs. Hazelnut shell fragment
15	20 0	-	A	E	-	-	A	A	E	E	charcoal with some roundwood and twigs, low numbers of legumes and grains (wheat and oat)
16	20	-	-	E	E	-	A	E	-	-	charcoal, legume and grains (horse bean and wheat)
17	no flo t	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nothing in residue or flot
18	18 0	-	A	-	-	-	A	A	-	-	charcoal

19	11 00	-	A	-	E	-	A	A	-	E	charcoal and twig fragments, low numbers of grains (bread wheat)
20	25 0	-	A	E	C	E	-	E	-	E	Moderate numbers of grains (wheat, barley), low numbers legumes (?horse bean) and charcoal and twig fragments
21	20 0	-	A	E	B	-	A	E	-	E	Abundant grains (wheat, barley), low numbers of legumes (bean/pea), charcoal and twig fragments
22	15 0	E	A	-	E	-	A	A	E	E	charcoal (with roundwood and twigs) and low numbers of grain (wheat)
23	15 0	-	E	C	E	-	A	A	-	D	Moderate numbers of seeds (legumes –bean and weed seeds), low numbers of grains (barley. ?bread wheat), charcoal and twig fragments
24	10 0	-	A	-	-	-	A	A	-	-	Identifiable charcoal
25	80	-	-	-	D	-	A	A	-	D	Moderate quantities of grains (barley, wheat), charcoal and twig fragments
26	30	-	A	-	E	-	D	E	-	-	Low numbers of grains (wheat) and charcoal
27	25	-	A	-	E	-	D	-	-	-	Low numbers of fragments of grain tissue
28	40	E	A	-	-	-	-	D	-	-	charcoal
29	20	-	-	-	-	-	D	E	-	-	charcoal
30	20	E	-	-	E	-	A	E	E	E	charcoal (with roundwood and twig fragments), low numbers of ?breadwheat grains
31	50	E	A	-	-	-	D	E	-	E	charcoal and twig fragments
32	20	E	-	-	-	-	A	E	-	-	charcoal
33	50	E	A	-	E	-	A	D	-	-	charcoal
34	25	E	A	-	E	E	A	D	-	-	charcoal, low numbers of grains (?bread wheat), hazelnut shell fragments
35	45	E	-	-	-	E	C	E	-	-	charcoal and hazelnut shell fragments
36	35	-	A	-	-	-	D	E	-	-	charcoal
37	25	-	A	-	E	-	A	E	-	-	charcoal, low numbers of grains (?breadwheat and barley)
38	10	-	A	-	-	-	A	E	-	-	charcoal,
39	25	E	D	-	-	-	D	E	-	-	charcoal
40	40	-	C	-	-	-	-	E	-	-	charcoal
41	75	-	A	-	-	D	A	E	-	-	Moderate numbers of hazelnut shell fragments, lower numbers of charcoal

42	55	-	A	-	-	E	A	E	-	-	charcoal and hazelnut shell fragments
43	25	-	A	-	-	-	D	-	-	E	Twig fragments
44	18 0	-	A	E	-	-	A	A	-	-	charcoal, low numbers of legumes (?bean/pea)
45	20	E	D	-	-	-	D	E	-	-	charcoal
46	17 5	E	A	-	-	E	A	D	-	-	charcoal and hazelnut shell fragments
47	50	-	-	-	E	E	A	D	-	-	Moderate numbers of hazelnut shell fragments, low numbers of charcoal and grains (wheat)
48	10	E	C	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	Just charcoal flecks
49	80	D	A	-	-	-	C	A	-	-	charcoal
50	15 0	E	A	-	-	C	A	C	A	-	charcoal, hazel nutshell fragment
51	10 0	D	-	-	-	-	A	A	-	-	charcoal
52	25	-	C	-	C	-	A	C	-	-	Moderate numbers of grains (mostly wheat), charcoal
53	20	E	A	-	E	-	A	E	-	-	charcoal. Low numbers of grains (?bread wheat)
54	25	-	-	-	E	-	A	E	-	E	Low numbers of grains (?bread wheat) and charcoal

Table 11 Sample Contents – Plant Remains (Area 1 and Area2)

Key (Quantity) = A >200, B 100-200, C 50-100, D 10-50, E 1-10

Results – The Faunal Remains

4.1.8 One sample, <52>, was taken from a feature that contained many oyster shells. This was the only faunally dominated sample of all those taken as indicated by the samples. Low numbers of burnt mammal bone were present in Medieval and Prehistoric features and a range of feature types (Table 7).

Sample	Flot Size (ml)	Mammal Bone fragments	Burnt Bone	Marine Mollusca	Terrestrial Mollusca	Terrestrial Mollusca (<i>Ceciliodes acicula</i>)	Freshwater mollusca	Earthworm egg capsules
1	80	-	E	-	-	-	-	F
2	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	900	-	-	-	E	-	-	-
5	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	E

9	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	E
10	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	20	-	E	-	-	-	-	-
14	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	200	-	D	C	E	-	-	-
16	20	-	D	E	E	-	-	-
17	no flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	180	-	-	E	-	E	-	-
19	110 0	-	C	-	E	-	-	E
20	250	E	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	200	E	-	-	E	-	-	-
22	150	E	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	100	-	-	-	-	-	E	-
25	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	30	-	-	-	E	-	-	-
27	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	40	-	E	-	-	-	-	-
29	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	20	-	D	-	-	-	-	-
31	50	E	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	D
35	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	25	-	-	-	E	-	-	-
38	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	55	-	-	-	E	-	-	-
43	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	180	D	D	-	E	-	-	-
45	20	-	-	-	-	E	-	-
46	175	-	E	-	-	-	-	E
47	50	-	D	-	-	-	-	-
48	10	-	-	-	E	-	-	-
49	80	E	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	150	-	D	-	-	-	-	-
51	100	-	E	-	E	-	-	-
52	25	E	-	A	-	-	-	-
53	20	E	-	D	E	-	-	E
54	25	D	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 12 Sample contents – Faunal Remains (Area 1 and Area2)

Key (Quantity) = A >200, B 100-200, C 50-100, D 10-50, E 1-10

Results - The Inorganic Remains

4.1.9 Inorganic remains were frequent and dominated by fragments of burnt flint and magnetic material (**Table 8**). The magnetic material was picked up by a magnet and not clearly metallic. Sample <52> contained a fragment of nail. Spherical hammerscale fragments were found in samples <4> (prehistoric pit [20036]), <18> (undated pit [20206]) and <45> (?Neolithic pit [40021]).

4.1.10 Fragments of possible worked flint were found in <14> (prehistoric pit [20156]), <18> (undated pit [20206]), <24> (undated pit [20393]), <26> <32> (undated possible sunken building [20338]), <41> (LNeo/EBA top fill of kiln [40018]), <42> (LNeo/EBA pit [40018]), <45> (?Neo pit [40021]), <46> (undated pit [40076]) and <47> (prehistoric pit [40080]). These will need to be checked by a flint specialist.

Sample	Flot Size (ml)	Pot-sherds	Magnetic Material	Hammerscale	?Worked Flint	Burnt Flint	Tile/Daub	Burnt Clay	?Slate
1	80	E	E	-	-	E	-	-	-
2	80	E	C	-	-	E	-	-	-
3	100	-	-	-	-	E	-	-	-
4	900	-	C	E	-	-	-	-	-
5	80	-	E	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	150	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	E
9	100	E	D	-	-	D	-	D	-
10	40	-	B	-	-	A	-	-	-
11	15	-	E	-	-	A	-	-	-
12	5	-	E	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	20	-	D	-	-	E	E	-	-
14	150	D	E	-	E	C	-	-	-
15	200	D	C	-	-	D	-	-	-
16	20	-	E	-	-	E	-	-	-
17	no flot	-	E	-	-	E	-	D	-
18	180	-	D	-	E	E	-	-	-
19	1100	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	250	-	C	-	-	C	-	-	-
21	200	E	C	-	-	D	-	E	-
22	150	E	D	-	-	C	-	-	-
23	150	E	D	-	-	E	-	C	-
24	100	-	-	-	E	B	-	-	-
25	80	E	E	-	-	D	D	-	-

26	30	D	C	-	E	D	-	-	-
27	25	-	E	-	-	E	-	-	-
28	40	D	E	-	-	D	-	-	-
29	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	20	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	50	-	D	-	-	C	-	-	-
32	20	-	E	-	E	D	-	-	-
33	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	25	D	D	-	-	C	-	D	-
35	45	E	-	-	-	E	-	C	-
36	35	-	D	-	-	A	-	D	-
37	25	-	-	-	-	A	-	B	-
38	10	-	D	-	-	A	-	A	-
39	25	-	D	-	-	C	-	-	-
40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	75	-	E	-	E	C	-	D	-
42	55	-	E	-	E	C	-	A	-
43	25	-	-	-	-	D	-	-	-
44	180	-	D	-	-	E	-	-	-
45	20	-	C	E	E	C	-	-	-
46	175	E	D	-	E	D	-	E	-
47	50	-	C	-	E	C	-	-	-
48	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	80	B	-	-	-	B	-	-	-
50	150	E	C	-	-	D	-	C	-
51	100	E	-	-	-	C	-	B	-
52	25	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	20	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	25	-	E	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13 Inorganic Remains (Area 1 and Area 2)

Key (Quantity) = A >200, B 100-200, C 50-100, D 10-50, E 1-10

4.2 Areas 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/2

Introduction

4.2.1 This report will describe the contents of whole earth 'bulk' soil samples for flotation taken during the 2014 and 2015 phases of excavations on land adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade, Kent (Wilkinson 2013) that revealed features provisionally dated as prehistoric and Medieval (pers.comm. Tim Allen 2017) and covers area 3A-3B, 4A-1 and 4B for the IWA-EX-14 phase and the area excavated for the IWA-EX-15 phase.

4.2.2 This archaeobotanical assessment follows one of phase one of the excavation on this land that revealed plant remains preserved by charring, consisting of cereal grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), oats (*Avena* sp.), seeds (pulses and weed seeds), hazel (*Corylus*

avellana) nutshell and charcoal. Most of the grains appeared to come from the Medieval features. Hazelnut shells were only found in prehistoric features (Gray 2012a).

4.2.3 At the time of writing the actual number of samples taken is uncertain as the only sample register available came from the IWA-EX-15 phase. Sample numbering did not continue consecutively after phase one. Dating of these samples is currently incomplete.

4.2.4 Ninety-four samples were recorded as being taken during excavations at Iwade in 2014 and 2015 by Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology). Sixty-five were present for processing and assessment (see tables 1-4 in the Appendix). Sample <?> (1545/1567) from the IWA-EX-14 phase area 4B was discarded because the bag had split and it contained two context numbers, neither identified as fill or cut.

4.2.5 This report will assess the type and quality of preservation of organic remains in these samples and consider their potential and significance for further analysis.

Methods

4.2.6 Sampling was carried out by the SWAT Archaeology team and appears to have been a combination of judgement and stratigraphic sampling, as recommended by the author during her one intervention as an environmental archaeologist on site in 2012 (Gray 2012b).

4.2.7 The samples were processed using a recycling flotation tank with a 1mm mesh for the residue and 250-micron mesh sieve for the flot. Most of the processing was carried out by the SWAT Archaeology staff when the author was not present and completed under her supervision. Due to the lack of sample registers for the 2014 phases it is not possible to know how much soil was sampled in total. Any samples processed by the author were fully processed.

4.2.8 The residues and flots were air dried and examined by the author. The flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10x to 40x. A magnet was passed across each residue and flot to record the presence or absence of magnetic material.

Results - The Plant Remains in Phase IWA-EX14 Area 3A-3B (Volume 3, Appendix 9, Table 4).

4.2.9 Only one sample from this area was given a provisional date. This was sample <53> (30197) that was dated as Early Iron Age - Middle Iron Age. Feature descriptions are not available at the time of writing. All samples, apart from sample <48> (30010), produced flot.

4.2.10 Each flot produced uncharred modern root/rhizome fragments and charcoal flecks. Identifiable charcoal was present in low to moderate quantities in samples <42> (30029), <49> (30104), <50> (30155) and <53>.

4.2.11 Low numbers of poorly preserved wheat grains were present in sample <49>. Seven appeared to be spelt (*T.spelta*) grains. One poorly preserved indeterminate cereal grain was found in the residue of sample <53>. No cereal chaff or charred seeds were recovered in any samples.

4.2.12 Sample <49> also contained low numbers of dried waterlogged seeds of the ruderal plants fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and dog violet (*Viola* sp.).

Results - The Plant Remains in Phase IWA-EX14 4 Area A-1 (Volume 3, Appendix 9, Table 5).

4.2.13 Each sample produced flot. None of the sampled contexts were dated at the time of writing.

4.2.14 Each sample contained charcoal flecks. Fragments of identifiable charcoal were found in all samples apart from sample <32> (pit [1874]). Most fragments of identifiable charcoal were found in sample <46> (pit [1874]).

4.2.15 Samples <32> ,<34> (pit [1817]) and <35> (pit [1874]) contained low numbers of cereal grain, mostly poorly preserved. One well-preserved hulled straight barley (*Hordeum distichon/vulgare*) was recovered from the residue of <35>.

4.2.16 Charred seeds were found in samples <30> (pit [1874]) and <34>. These consisted of one seed of the crop weed stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) in sample <30> and one indeterminate legume (*Fabaceae*) fragment in sample <34>.

4.2.17 No cereal chaff was recovered.

4.2.18 Dried waterlogged seeds were found in low numbers in samples <29> (posthole [1753]), <30> and <34>. These consisted of seeds of ruderal plants fat hen, knotgrass type (*Polygonum/Persicaria* sp.) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).

Results - The Plant Remains in Phase IWA-EX14 Area 4B (Volume 3, Appendix 9, Table 6).

4.2.19 Dating was patchy at the time of writing for this area in the 2014 phase. Flot was not produced for samples <5> (undated posthole [1455]), <11> (pit [1508]), <18> (c1550-1150 BC posthole [1576]) and <27> (undated posthole [1681]) and no plant remains were found in the residues of these samples.

4.2.20 Charcoal flecks were found in every sample apart from <23> (undated posthole [1579]) and <24> (undated pit [1639]). Identifiable fragments of charcoal were found in samples <9>

(c2800 - 2300 BC shallow pit [1488]), <14> (undated posthole [1536]), <17> (c2800 - 2300 BC pit [1569]), <19> (undated posthole [1574]), <20> (c2800 - 2300 BC pit[1587], <23> (undated posthole [1597]), <26> (c400 - 3350 BC pit [1669]) and <39> (undated pit [10017]). Uncharred modern root/rhizome fragments were found in all sample apart from samples <3>, <14>, <19>, <20>, <24> and <25>.

4.2.21 Charred grains were found in samples <3> (undated shallow pit [1487]), <19> (undated posthole [1574]) and <?> (undated posthole [1645]). Sample <3> contained the most grains in this phase. These were mostly hulled straight and hulled twisted barley (*H.vulgare*) grains and more poorly preserved wheat grains. Sample <19> contained six spelt grains and sample <?> contained low numbers of oat grains.

4.2.22 No cereal chaff was recovered.

4.2.23 Charred seeds were found in samples <8> (undated shallow pit [1487], <13> (undated posthole [1517]) and <19> (undated posthole [1574]).

4.2.24 Samples <8> and <13> contained low numbers of indeterminate legume fragments, one resembling horse/Celtic bean (*Vicia faba*) in sample <8> and sample <19> contained two cleavers seeds (*Galium aparine*).

4.2.25 Low numbers of fragments of charred hazelnut shell were found in samples <9> (two fragments), <14> (three fragments), <17> (six fragments, c2800 - 2300 BC pit [1587]) , <20> (one fragment, c2800 - 2300 BC pit [1587]) and <24> (two fragments, undated pit [1639]).

4.2.26 Uncharred, dried waterlogged seeds were found in all samples apart from samples <13>, <14> and <?>. These seeds were ruderals and segetals with seeds of fat hen being the most frequent.

Results - The Plant Remains in Phase IWA-EX-15 (Volume 3, Appendix 9, Table 7).

4.2.27 At the time of writing these samples are undated but several samples came from clay extraction pits dug in the Late Anglo-Saxon period, then backfilled with domestic rubbish during the early Anglo-Norman period (pers. comm. Tim Allen 2017).

4.2.28 Each sample in this phase produced flots and each flots produced charcoal flecks and uncharred modern root/rhizome fragments. Identifiable charcoal was found in samples <6> (primary fill of linear under (4028)), to <10> (below (4039)) and <12> (basal fill of [4006] under (4033)) to <18> (fill near basal fill of quarry pit). Most were found in samples <9> (basal fill of pit [3903])

and <13> (central post in SFB = Sunken Featured Building). These charcoal assemblages also contained low numbers of twigs and roundwood fragments.

4.2.29 Charred cereal grains were found in samples <6> (carbon rich primary fill of linear [4029]) <7> (top fill of pit [390]), <8> (middle fill of pit [390]), <11> (layer below (4041) in pit [3903]), <12> (basal fill of [4006]), <13> (central post? Pit in SFB [4006]), <15> (posthole [4064]), <16> (forth fill down of [4006]), <17> (fill of [4006]) and <18> (near basal fill of quarry pit). Abundant quantities of grains were found in samples <6>, <12>, <13>, <15>, <17> and <18> (near basal fill of quarry pit) and moderate quantities in sample <16>. These grain assemblages were mostly dominated by bread / club / rivet wheat (*T.aestivum* / *durum* / *turgidum*), with the exception of sample <15> that also contained hulled straight and twisted barley grains.

4.2.30 No cereal chaff was recovered.

4.2.31 Charred seeds were found in low to moderate quantities samples <6>, <16> and <17>. These seeds were mostly legumes with occasional grasses. Seeds of horse / Celtic bean and pea (*Pisum sativa*) were found in samples <6> and <18>.

4.2.32 Two fragments of hazelnut shell were found in sample <18>.

4.2.33 No uncharred dried waterlogged seeds were recovered.

Results - The Faunal Remains

4.2.34 This is not a zoo-archaeological report. Quantities and apparent diversity will be commented on here. Any identifications should be considered provisional until examined by a zoo-archaeologist. All faunal remains will be made available to relevant specialists.

4.2.35 Faunal remains in the form of unburnt and burnt bone, beetle fragments, terrestrial and marine mollusca and earthworm cocoons were found in samples from phase each phase with most faunal remains found in samples from phase IWA-EX-15. In this phase pits lined with oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell were excavated and sampled (e.g. pit [3903]).

Results - The Inorganic Remains - Geological

4.2.36 These were dominated in all areas by fragments of angular and subangular flint. Rounded flints were present in lower numbers and mostly in area 3A-3B of the IWA-EX-14 phase.

Results - The Inorganic Remains - Artefactual

- 4.2.37 The most significant find was a fragment of bone comb in area 4B sample <4> (ditch terminus [1451] pot-dated c1550 - 1350 BC. A possible bead was found in sample <?> (2139) (area 4 A-1).
- 4.2.38 Fragments of magnetic material were found in low quantities in each area but no fragments of spherical hammerscale or clear flakes of hammerscale were seen.
- 4.2.39 Burnt clay was also found in each area. Burnt flint was the most abundant geological artefact and most frequent in Area 4B.
- 4.2.40 Potsherds were frequent in each area.
- 4.2.41 Possible flint flakes were found in low numbers in areas 4 A1 and 4B.

5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Flint (Area 1 and Area 2)

Potential

- 5.1.1 The flint assemblage recovered from Coleshall Farm provides evidence of Mesolithic, possibly earlier Neolithic and later Neolithic to early Bronze Age activity. Further characterisation of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pit assemblages, once the site has been phased, will potentially enhance our understanding of activities undertaken at this location in the Neolithic and early Bronze Age. The assemblages from individual features are, however, of limited size and they have little potential for further analytical work.

Recommendations

- 5.1.2 No further analysis is recommended, but a report of c.1500 words should be produced for publication. This report should incorporate evidence from the evaluation and include revised tables of flintwork from earlier prehistoric features once the site phasing has been finalised. Approximately 7-10 flints should be illustrated to demonstrate the range of artefacts and lithic technology.

Task	Time (days)
Prepare Report (** words)	1.5
Prepare publication tables	0.25
Brief and check illustrations; prepare illustration catalogue	0.25
Total	2 days

Table 14 *Lithics Task List Area 1 and Area 2*

5.2 Flint (Areas 3a, 3b, 4a1, 4a2, 4b, 5, 6/1, 6/2 and 6/3)

Recommendations

- 5.2.1 Tables [1], [2] and [3] highlight the main points of interest in the assemblage and set out the relevant recommendations, along with the reasons for them.

- 5.2.2 **[1]**. Flintwork which represent only broadly identifiable phases of activity comprises:

List no.	Period	Date	PC	R	U	RU
<i>The number of contexts to which the relationships are Potentially Contemporary, Residual or Unclear</i>						
<i>Some additional contexts in which the material occurs Re-Used at a much later date</i>						
(i)	Mesolithic	9200-4000 BC	1	6	0	
(ii)	Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic	9200-3200 BC	1	30	0	2
(iii)	Mesolithic to Neolithic	9200-2100 BC	0	9	0	
(iv)	Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age	9200-1550 BC	1	54	6	3
(v)	Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic	7550-3550/3200 BC	3	38	2	1

(vi)	Neolithic	4000-2100 BC	0	8	3	
(vii)	Neolithic/?Early to Middle Neolithic	4000-2900/2100 BC	0	2	1	
(viii)	Neolithic to Beaker period	4000-1700 BC	0	0	0	1
(ix)	Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	4000-1550 BC	0	12	4	3
(x)	Middle Neolithic to Late Neolithic	3550-2100 BC	0	1	0	
(xi)	Later Neolithic to Beaker period	3200/2900-1700 BC	0	3	1	
(xii)	Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	3200/2900-1550 BC	0	9	1	1
(xiii)	Later Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age	3200/2900-1150 BC	0	0	1	
(xiv)	Later Neolithic to Bronze Age	3200/2900-900 BC	0	3	1	
(xv)	Beaker period to Early Bronze Age	2500-1550 BC	0	16	2	
(xvi)	Beaker period to Middle Bronze Age	2500-1150 BC	0	3	0	
(xvii)	Early to ?Early Middle Bronze Age	2200-1350 BC	0	3	0	
(xviii)	Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age	2200-1150 BC	0	11	2	
(xix)	Bronze Age	2200-1000/900 BC	0	2	3	
(xx)	Bronze Age or later	2200-600+ BC	0	3	0	
(xxi)	Bronze Age/Lithic Later Bronze Age	2200/1550-600+ BC	1	9	1	
(xxii)	Lithic Later Bronze Age (MBA>EIA+)	1550-600+ BC	9	10	18	

5.2.3 [1.1]. Excepting the material noted in [1.2], it is suggested that no further work needs to be conducted on the majority of the material outlined in [1].

5.2.4 Because:

- (a) All pieces have been catalogued and summarised relatively fully as part of the assessment. Thus, the record as it stands is still able to make a useful contribution to the local and regional record, by highlighting a presence of both broader and more specific phases of activity and allowing researchers to extract pottery and stratigraphy supported data from the existing catalogue.
- (b) Observations and comments on elements and groups of interest have been included in the Period-based review section of this assessment report.
- (c) This particular material is only very broadly dateable on its own merits and as such it offers little data on specific phases of activity which would make a more useful contribution to the local and regional record.
- (d) Excepting (i), (ii), (iv), (v), (xxi) and (xxii), the material is either residual, re-used or of unclear relationship to its context, meaning their dates cannot be refined or reliably supported by other certainly contemporary flintwork or pottery.

- (e) Excepting context (3911) from (v), which produced 19 pieces in total, the quantities recovered are generally low and unless additional reliable groupings based on pottery or stratigraphic associations can be made, the overall quantities may be too low to provide further data of greater significant use or certainly statistical reliability.
- (f) The identification of undiagnostic residual pieces amongst contemporary material is difficult as a result of the underlying geology and this presents a problem of 'contamination' of the data.
- (g) There is generally little material of significant individual additional interest within.

5.2.5 [1.2]. Those contexts noted in (i), (ii), (iv), (v), (xxi) and (xxii) which contain potentially contemporary flintwork should be compared with the pottery spot-dating and stratigraphic records once established, to see if that evidence can reliably refine the dating of said flintwork. While considering point (f) above, if a reliable period-specific date can be established for this material, then they can be considered alongside other period-contemporary contexts as outlined in [2.2] below.

5.2.6 [2]. Flintwork which represents more specifically identifiable phases of activity comprises:

List no.	Period	Date	PC	R	U	RU
<i>The number of contexts to which the relationships are Potentially Contemporary, Residual or Unclear</i>						
<i>Some additional contexts in which the material occurs Re-Used at a much later date</i>						
<i>An estimate of the maximum number of relevant pieces within PC and U contexts</i>						
(xxiii)	?Late Upper Palaeolithic Creswellian	12,700-12,200 BC	0	1	0	
				1		
(xxiv)	Later Mesolithic	7550-4000 BC	1	7	0	
			14			
(xxv)	Earlier Neolithic	4000-3550/3200 BC	6	7	2	
			230		<40	
(xxvi)	?Middle Neolithic	3550-2900 BC	0	1	0	
(xxvii)	Later Neolithic	3200/2900-2100 BC	1	9	4	
			63		4	
(xxviii)	?Early Beaker period	2500-2000 BC	3	3	3	
			14		10	
(xxix)	Beaker period	2500-1700 BC	4	4	1	
			4>37		1	
(xxx)	?Early Bronze Age	2200-1550 BC	1	0	1	

			24		1	
(xxxii)	Late Beaker period to Early Bronze Age	2000-1550 BC	1	0	0	
			1			
(xxxiii)	Late Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age	2000/1700-1150 BC	0	2	1	
					1	
(xxxiv)	?Middle Bronze Age	1550-1150 BC	11	10	11	
			>90		<73	
(xxxv)	Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age	1550 -1000/900 BC	0	0	1	
					1	
(xxxvi)	?Earliest Iron Age and later	1000/900-600+ BC	2	0	1	
			37		1	

5.2.7 [2.1]. With the notable exception of (xxiii) (see [3] below), it is suggested that while useful further work could be conducted on some parts of the above material (see [2.2] below), no further work demands to be conducted on its own merits.

5.2.8 Because:

- (a) (See above).
- (b) (See above).
- (f) (See above).
- (h) Excepting (xxv), (xxvii) and (xxxiii), the quantities of material contained within these period specific groups are relatively low and thus offer only a limited view of assemblages of these periods. This does not mean that the material does not contain useful data, only that the scope may not be particularly wide-ranging/comprehensive.
- (i) The material from (xxv), which occurs in the greatest quantity, is from a period whose characteristics are relatively well understood. Though further analysis of this material would likely result in a useful set of data, which could be used to interpret on-site activities and provide comparative data for other local and regional assemblages, this is not considered to be an absolute necessity at this time, given points (a) and (b).

5.2.9 [2.2]. If a further stage of final site reporting is to be conducted however, then the following points could be considered for inclusion within that resulting report.

5.2.10 [2.2.1]. The contexts belonging to the periods noted in [2] which contain flintwork of potentially contemporary and unclear associations should be compared with the pottery spot-dating and stratigraphic records once established, to see if that evidence can support and

perhaps refine the dating of said flintwork (noting point (f) above). The identification of reliable, period-specific assemblages, offers an opportunity to compile and present data useful not only in regard to site activity, but also as comparative material against which assemblages from other local and regional sites can be assessed. It may well be possible to identify additional contexts that contain contemporary, though less diagnostic flintwork (see [1] above), which could add to the amounts of material estimated in [2].

5.2.11 [2.2.2]. If time and the available budget permits, then all of the period-specific elements which are confirmed by the action of [2.2.1], being reliably dated either by form type in the case of pre-pottery flintwork, or preferably by assured ceramic associations in the case of post 4000 BC material, can be subject to review, additional analysis and selected illustration*, for inclusion in the final site report. The observations, questions and suggestions raised in the Summary and the Period-based review of this flint assessment can also be considered.

- For the small sized assemblages, i.e. all excepting (xxv), (xxvii) and (xxxiii), this reporting could comprise a short summary of the notable characteristics (which can mostly be taken from the existing data in the catalogue) and illustrations of relevant pieces.

- For those larger assemblages, i.e. (xxv), (xxvii) and (xxxiii), a more in-depth review could be conducted, including a degree of metrical analysis if the assemblage was of sufficient size, as well as illustrations of relevant pieces.

5.2.12 [2.2.3]. If time and the available budget does not permit a wholesale review prior to and for inclusion within any final site report, it is suggested that any additional work able to be conducted should focus on the following points:

5.2.13 [2.2.3.1]. Creating illustrations* of relevant, well-dated and preferably pottery-supported flintwork from [2]. The accompanying text could largely be taken from the information presented within the Period-based review here and contained within the catalogue.

5.2.14 [2.2.3.2]. Opportunities for additional review, metrical analysis where possible and more in-depth reporting, could concentrate upon material from these specific periods:

- The pre-Beaker period Late Neolithic: 2900 to 2500 BC.
- The Early Beaker period: 2500 to 2000 BC.
- The Late Beaker to Late Early Bronze Age: 2000 to 1550 BC.
- The Middle Bronze Age: 1550 to 1150 BC.

This comprises an estimated minimum of 196 potentially contemporary pieces on current data.

5.2.15 Because:

(j) Though these periods, particularly those of Beaker period to Early Bronze Age date, have not on the current data produced large numbers of flintwork available for further analysis, it is within these periods that the most useful information is likely to be gained. This concerns not only the opportunity to produce period-specific data and illustrations for phases whose flintwork is often more broadly dated, but also to track the evolution across these periods in the same location and with the same raw material sources.

5.2.16 [2.2.4]. A brief review of activity in the vicinity to which the material in [2] might be related or provide a new local instance of, can be conducted to conclude the additional reporting.

5.2.17 **[3]**. It is strongly suggested that, irrespective of any further stage of site reporting, the following work should be conducted.

5.2.18 [3.1]. The trapezoidal backed flake from context (1934) should be reviewed by a specialist in Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flintwork, in case this piece is a Creswellian artefact. It is suggested that Nick Ashton, curator of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic collections at the British Museum, could be consulted for advice on contacting appropriate specialists with experience of assemblages of these dates. Small Find 14 from the same context (1934) should also be re-considered at this time.

5.2.19 Because:

(k) Instances of this activity are very rare nationally and even more so in Kent, thus any confirmation of activity of this date would provide information useful at both a regional and national level.

5.2.20 [3.1.1]. If specialist review indicates that this piece is Creswellian, then:

- A particular note and illustration* of it should be made in any final site report, irrespective of any additional flint reporting.
- A particular note of it should be made within the summary compiled for the site's Historic Environment Record entry.

5.2.21 - Also, if the site is not to be summarised and published in the Kent Archaeological Society's journal *Archaeologia Cantiana*, the existence of this piece could be published in the 'Research Notes' section of said journal.

To:

(l) Ensure that its presence is highlighted, so that its existence may be more easily discovered by researchers.

5.2.22 * The illustrations could comprise photographs if all relevant detail can be satisfactorily highlighted or indicated (i.e.. as in the case of areas of small sized or fine retouch); otherwise drawings would be required if these details are of particular diagnostic significance. A drawn illustration would provide greater clarity for inclusion within a final report (those with fine retouch would need to be drawn and presented at twice size to illustrate this), though a photograph can give a better presentation of overall visual character, which can often prove generally satisfactory in most instances.

5.3 Ceramics

- 5.3.1 The following is recommended;
- 5.3.2 That the Pottery Report should have an Introductory section including a slimline land-use implications review based on the quantity of ceramics recovered as indicated in the text above.
- 5.3.3 The Early Prehistoric components of the overall assemblage form an important part of the site's land-use history sequence, with over 360 sherds including 36 drawable elements representing the Early Neolithic, Middle Neolithic, Late Neolithic, Early Bronze Age Beaker and Early Bronze Age Urn. All illustratable items year-listed in Appendix V below should be drawn for publication – including the good non-residual Late Neolithic material and the reconstructably whole EBA beaker from ring-ditch burial 2139 (SF21).
- 5.3.4 It is recommended that (and been agreed with) Dr.Barbara McNee of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group should provide a standard publication report for the material itemized Volume 1.
- 5.3.5 The earlier Later Prehistoric component also represents an important element within the overall sequence, with over 1190 sherds including 74 drawable elements representing the Middle Bronze Age and the Mid-Late Bronze Age transition. All (or most) illustratable items listed in Appendix V below should be drawn for publication including several hooked-rim jars (one decorated, one reconstructable complete profile) and several metalworking crucibles, all from non-residual contexts with good associated sherd assemblages.
- 5.3.6 The jar and crucible elements signposted in 3 come from contemporary context-assemblages 1733 and 1788, both with sherds carrying burnt food residues. It is thoroughly recommended that these be submitted to a suitable laboratory for C-14 dating.
- 5.3.7 It is recommended that (and been agreed with) Dr.Barbara McNee should again provide a standard publication report for the material itemized in Volume 1.
- 5.3.8 Material representing the Earliest Iron Age-Mid-Late Iron Age (1690 sherds) is frequently highly fragmentary and abraded. Despite this there are over 60 diagnostic elements representing all periods. All (or most) illustratable items listed in Appendix V below should be drawn for publication including a modest quantity of decorated rims from vessels used for salt evaporation – and with good broadly contemporary regional parallels. A standard publication report for this material will be provided by the present analyst.

- 5.3.9 The Late Iron Age-Mid Roman component is minimal, with only 76 sherds. Most of it is rather abraded – there is only one item worthy of illustration – an unusually decorated LIA part-profile. It is recommended that this potential Pottery Report section be provided with a slimline synthesis of material present, provided by the present analyst.
- 5.3.10 The overall Early Saxon-Late Medieval component is relatively large – nearly 2000 sherds – with a diagnostically useful Mid Saxon to earlier eleventh century Late Saxon component. The illustratable material representing these periods (19 elements including fragments from a LC8-MC9 AD Canterbury boss-decorated jar and 1 complete and several part-profiles LC10-MC11 AD coarsewares) should all be drawn for publication (see Appendix V below). To some extent, the main Early Medieval component mirrors the range of wares and forms from the recent SWAT excavation of an Early Medieval-Medieval farmhouse at Neats Court, Sheppey. However, the present Iwade assemblage contains a wider and more interesting range of wares together with some unusual formal elements – including several fragments from decorated fire-covers, a strange internally-glazed and partitioned flat-based container and several unusual decorated pitcher/storage-jar sherds. In addition, there are few modern publications of central North Kent coastal Early Medieval-Medieval assemblages and it is recommended that the comprehensive and fairly close (in time) publication of both the Neats Court and Iwade later eleventh-mid thirteenth century AD assemblages will provide a useful foundational contribution to regional post-Roman ceramic studies. However, although the full range of illustratable items (and associated costing) has been catered for below (Appendices IV-VI) illustration will, to some degree, be selective and based on contextual relevance and degrees of parallel with the Neats Court assemblage (an aspect that can only be determined during final pre-publication run-up). A standard publication report for this material will be provided by the present analyst.
- 5.3.11 Where possible, and diagnostically relevant, all Pottery Report sections will be accompanied by the use of colour photographs of fabric appearances and unusually decorated or other formal elements. See Appendix VI.

Individual-year Context-based dating catalogues

- 5.3.12 Elements recommended for C-14 Radiocarbon Analysis:
- 4 samples, all from MBA-type sherds – to confirm whether of MBA or MBA/LBA transition date
 - 2 from Iwade 2014 Context 1732-1733 – both internal burnt food residue/sooting

- 2 from Iwade 2014 Context 1788 – both internal burnt food residue/sooting

5.3.13 Elements requiring comparative analysis and specialist consultation:

- Late Saxon - Medieval :
- *Iwade 2012* : Sherds from 10 non-local/imported vessels (including unusual internally/externally slip-painted jug base sherd) requiring consultation with Lyn Blackmore, Museum of London
- *Iwade 2015* : Sherds from 5 non-local English/continental vessels (including 1 ?wheel-thrown Late Saxon cooking-jar) mostly requiring comparison with Fabric Reference Collections held by Canterbury Archaeological Trust and Randall Manor Project, Shorne, Kent

5.3.14 Elements requiring pre-drawing restoration:

Early Neolithic : *Iwade 2014* : 2 coarseware rims, Early Bronze Age Beaker, *Iwade 2014* : Burial Beaker 2139 SF 21

Late Neolithic : *Iwade 2014* : 1 bowl part-profile, Middle Bronze and Mid-Late Bronze Age transition, *Iwade 2012* : 1 globular urn part-profile, 1 hooked-rim jar part-profile, 1 coarseware part-profile, 1 coarseware base, *Iwade 2014* : 1 complete hooked-rim jar profile, 1 coarseware jar part-profile, 2 coarseware rims, 4 decorated coarseware bodysherds, 1 coarseware base, 3 crucible sherds, *Iwade 2015* : 2 part-profiles

Early-Mid>Mid Iron Age-type : *Iwade 2011* : 1 fineware shoulder, 1 coarseware part-profile, *Iwade 2012* : 1 coarseware part-profile, *Iwade 2014* : 1 coarseware rim

Mid>Mid-Late Iron Age-type : *Iwade 2012* : 1 fineware rim, *Iwade 2014* : 2 coarseware jar part-profiles, 1 rim, 1 base

Mid-Late Iron Age : *Iwade 2011* : 1 fineware jar base, *Iwade 2012* : 1 fineware rim

Late Iron Age : *Iwade 2014* : 1 part-profile fineware jar

Late Saxon : *Iwade 2015* : 1 rim

Late Saxon-Early Medieval transition : *Iwade 2015* : 1 complete profile, 1 part-profile

Early Medieval : *Iwade 2011* : 1 dish, 1 part-profile, *Iwade 2012* : 3 part-profiles, 12 rims, 2 bodysherds, *Iwade 2015* : 1 complete profile, 5 rims

Medieval : *Iwade 2011* : 1 part-profile, 2 rims, *Iwade 2015* : 1 part-profile

Number multi-sherd elements : 22 (including 3 complete profiles)

Number 2-sherd conjoins : 44

Time = 6 days

5.3.15 ILLUSTRATABLE ELEMENTS (including restored items)

Early Neolithic : *Iwade 2014* : 1 bowl shoulder (decorated), 5 coarseware rims, 1 shoulder, 1 lug-handled bowl part-profile

Middle Neolithic : *Iwade 2014* : 4 rims (3 complex-decorated), 2 sherds (decorated - 1 complex)

Late Neolithic : *Iwade 2014* : 10 rims (incl.1 part-profile), base or body (all complex-decorated), 6-7 decorated sherds, 1 plain tub part-profile

Early Bronze Age Beaker : *Iwade 2014* : Burial Beaker 2139 SF 21 (conventional section profile and full-body strip showing zoned decoration – to accompany photographs), 3 sherds (decorated)

Early Bronze Age Urn : *Iwade 2014* : 1 sherd (decorated)

Middle Bronze and Mid-Late Bronze Age transition : *Iwade 2012* : 1 globular urn part-profile, 1 hooked-rim jar part-profile (decorated), 2 coarseware part-profiles (1 decorated), 2 coarseware rims, 2-3 coarseware bases *Iwade 2014* : 1 complete hooked-rim jar profile, 1 fineware part-profile, 2 fineware sherds (decorated), 22 coarseware rims (4 decorated), 22 coarseware bases (1 decorated), 3 coarseware part-profiles (2 decorated), 3 coarseware sherds (decorated), 2 coarseware cordons (1 decorated), 1 coarseware shoulder, 1 perforated coarseware oddity, 7 crucible fragments, *Iwade 2015* : 2 coarseware part-profiles, 1 sherd (decorated cordon)

Earliest Iron Age : *Iwade 2012* : 1 coarseware rim, *Iwade 2014* : 1 fineware shoulder (decorated)

Early-Mid>Mid Iron Age-type : *Iwade 2011* : 1 fineware sherd (decorated), 2 fineware shoulders, 1 coarseware part-profile (decorated), 1 coarseware rim (decorated), *Iwade 2012* : 2 fineware shoulders, 1 coarseware part-profile, 7 coarseware rims (1 decorated), *Iwade 2014* : 2 fineware rims, 6 coarseware rims, 1 base

Mid>Mid-Late Iron Age-type : *Iwade 2012* : 3 fineware rims, 1 fineware shoulder, 4 coarseware rims, *Iwade 2014* : 2 fineware shoulders, 3 fineware bases, 1 ? sub-fineware lid, 2 coarseware part-profiles (1 decorated), 10 coarseware rims (2 decorated), 4 coarseware bases

Mid-Late Iron Age : *Iwade 2011* : 1 fineware jar base, *Iwade 2012* : 2 fineware rims, 1 coarseware rim, 2 bases

Mid-Late>Late Iron Age-type : *Iwade 2011* : 1 fineware rim, 1 fineware shoulder, 3 coarseware rims

Late Iron Age : *Iwade 2014* : 1 part-profile fineware jar

Mid-Late Saxon: *Iwade 2015* : 3 plain rims, 1 boss-decorated bodysherd (with reconstruction)

Late Saxon: *Iwade 2015* : 1 part-profile, 4 rims

Late Saxon-Early Medieval transition : *Iwade 2015* : 1 complete profile, 1 part-profile, 8 rims

Early Medieval: *Iwade 2011* : 1 part-profile, 9 rims, 1 pan-handle (decorated), 1 firecover (decorated), 1 internally-glazed dish with ? 'partitioned' floor, *Iwade 2012* : 1 part-profile 2-handled non-local cooking-pot, 2 rims non-local wares, 4 part-profiles shelly wares, 45 rims shelly wares, 1 firecover (decorated), 2 decorated shelly ware sherds, *Iwade 2014* : 7 coarseware rims, *Iwade 2015* : 1 complete profile, 74 rims, 2 non-local/imported sherds (decorated), 7 rims (decorated)

Medieval: *Iwade 2011* : 1 part-profile, 4 rims, 1 decorated jug sherd, *Iwade 2012* : 2 London Region jug rims, 1 non-local jar rim, 2 West Kent decorated jug sherds, 1 decorated jug/fire-cover strap handle, 1 elbow-handled jar rim, *Iwade 2014* : 1 non-local jug rim, 1 coarseware part-profile, 2 coarseware rims, *Iwade 2015* : 1 part-profile

Late Medieval: *Iwade 2014* : 1 rim

Number complete profiles : 4 (including 1 decorated)

Number requiring idealized reconstructions : 3 (1 EBA Beaker, 1 Mid Saxon bossdecorated jar, 1 EM decorated fire-cover)

Number part-profiles : 29 (including 7 decorated – one complex)

Number single-sherd elements : 348 (including 60 decorated – 16 complex)

Time (includes primary pencil drawing, inking-in and figure design) = 47 days

5.3.16 ELEMENTS REQUIRING PHOTOGRAPHY

Late Neolithic: *Iwade 2014* : 5 decorated elements (1 x 2 views), 1 fabric appearance

Early Bronze Age Beaker: *Iwade 2014* : Sherds illustrating design motifs on burial Beaker 2139 SF 21

Middle Bronze and Mid-Late Bronze Age transition: *Iwade 2014* : 1 complete hooked-rim jar profile (fabric and surface finish), 1 fineware and 2 coarseware (fabric comparison), 1 decorated bodysherd, 1 internally decorated base, 1 base (profuse flint skin), 1 perforated sherd (holes, additional profuse flint skin), 2-3 crucible fragments

Early-Mid>Mid Iron Age-type: *Iwade 2011* : 2 fineware shoulders (fabrics and firing)

Mid>Mid-Late Iron Age-type: *Iwade 2011* : 2 fineware shoulders (fabrics and firing), *Iwade 2014* : Salt-boiling bowl with sherd adhering, salt-boiling bowl (colour)

Mid-Late Iron Age: *Iwade 2012* : 1 fineware shoulder (finish)

Early Medieval: *Iwade 2011* : 1 fabric appearance (leached shell), 1 decorated fire-cover fragment, 1 internally-glazed dish fragment, *Iwade 2012* : 1 unusual slip-painted non-local/imported tableware sherd, *Iwade 2014* : 1 glazed pan base, *Iwade 2015* : 1 fabric appearance (shell-tempered ware), 1 applied-strip decorated storage-jar sherd

Medieval: *Iwade 2012* : 3 London Region jug sherds

Total : Approx. 40 photos

Time = 5 days (including taking photos, selection time and cataloguing)

5.4 Environmental (Area 1 and Area 2)

Significance

- 5.4.1 In drafting a sampling strategy for SWAT Archaeology it became clear that previous work in the area have produced small amounts or no archaeobotanical information (see Bishop and Bagwell 2005, Margetts 2007). During the investigation by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Keen et al 2007) grains of wheat, barley and oats were found alongside low numbers of weed seeds, hazel nutshell and rare chaff fragments. These finds appear to be similar to those found in the samples taken during the 2012 excavation by SWAT Archaeology. Full recording of the charred plant remains from this investigation will add to work already carried out in the area and add to knowledge about the environmental archaeology of this part of Kent.

Potential - Archaeobotanical

Activities at the site

- 5.4.2 The lack of chaff in these samples indicates that either preservation conditions did not allow for the survival of such fragile items or that cereals were consumed in their processed state here and that threshing, winnowing and coarse-sieving took place elsewhere. This was suggested in the 2007 PCA report (Bishop and Bagwell, 2007,110).
- 5.4.3 Activities likely to char cereals and any seeds among them are accidental, such as charring during drying prior to storage or spillages during cooking or intentional, such as sieving waste thrown into fires or pit sterilization.
- 5.4.4 The lack of chaff could be due to poor preservation but one would expect to find a few tough glume or spikelet bases, even if very degraded, if cereal processing was taking place in the area.

Feature Function

- 5.4.5 The plant remains do not indicate storage of crops or disposal of cess. What has entered these samples seems to be general background waste incorporated into the soil. Further analysis of the more productive samples may clarify this.

Diet

- 5.4.6 Food plants noted during this assessment were wheat, barley, oat, horse bean, possible pea and hazelnuts. Further analysis may reveal more or allow finer identifications to be made.

Contemporary Environment

- 5.4.7 No suitable deposits for the recovery of contemporary flora were found during these excavations.

Craft/Medicine

- 5.4.8 No evidence for plant based crafts or medicine were evident in the samples.

Potential – Faunal

- 5.4.9 Nothing in these samples has anything to add to what will have been hand collected. The charred bone fragments are available for study by specialists on request.

Potential – Inorganic and Artefacts

- 5.4.10 The pot fragments may be useful to add to potsherds hand collected during excavation. The magnetic material was unclear with only a small number of spherical hammerscale fragments visible. The fragments of possibly worked flint in samples <14> (prehistoric pit [20156]), <18>

(undated pit [20206]), <24> (undated pit [20393]), <26> <32> (undated possible sunken building [20338]), <41> (LNeo/EBA top fill of kiln [40018]), <42> (LNeo/EBA pit [40018]), <45> (?Neo pit [40021]), <46> (undated pit [40076]) and <47> (prehistoric pit [40080]) are the most interesting inorganic items found in the samples.

Potential – Dating

- 5.4.11 Identifiable charcoal is present in many of the samples. If the wood is from short-lived trees it will be suitable for radiocarbon dating. The other plant remains could be used if they came from sealed deposits where no back-filling with later material was suspected. Charred plant remains are very durable and survive movement. Many of the grains are abraded suggesting that they been gradually eroded during years of movement in the soil.

Recommendations – Archaeobotanical

- 5.4.12 Most of these samples have botanical material worth identifying and recording but given the possibility of some being incorporated into soil from different phases of occupation and being dumped in later features it would be wise to concentrate on the bigger assemblages (as they may be the remains of disturbed pitfills or hearth waste) and those from deposits that post-excavation stratigraphic analysis reveals to have been secure and dated or dateable.
- 5.4.13 These recommendations will also allow for the possibility that research priorities may change once all stratigraphic and specialist assessments are gathered together.
- 5.4.14 For grains samples <14> (?prehistoric pit [20156]), <20> (Medieval spread (20295)), <21> (Medieval posthole [20336]) <25> (Medieval layer [20404]), <52> (undated linear feature [40222]) produced moderate to abundant quantities of grain with most in samples <21>. Several other samples contained grains in low (<10) numbers but should only be recorded if the sampled deposits are now considered to be stratigraphically secure.
- 5.4.15 For weed seeds and pulses sample <23> (Medieval curvilinear feature [20334]) was the most productive. Samples <12>, <13>, <14>, <15>, <16>, <20> and <44> contained low (<10) numbers of seeds, most of these were pulses and worth recording if the deposits they came from are considered stratigraphically secure because they could be crop plants.
- 5.4.16 The most nutshell fragments were found in sample <50> (undated pit [40202]) and <41> (Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age top fill of kiln [40018]). Low numbers (<10) of nutshell fragments were found in prehistoric or undated samples <14>, <20>, <34>, <35>, <42>, <46> and <47>. These have already been identified so analysis would only need to comprise of counting the

fragments. If the sampled contexts are secure they may be useful for dating as hazelnut shells were not found in any Medieval samples.

5.4.17 Further work on the charcoal could reveal species suitable for radiocarbon dating and provide information about wood fuel. Samples containing charred wood fragments, roundwood and twigs were <15> (Medieval Pit [20174]), <22> (Medieval primary fill of recut [20285]) and <30> (undated posthole [30201]). Large assemblages (> 100 fragments) containing only charcoal fragments were found in samples <4>, <5>, <8>, <10>, <14>, <18>, <19>, <23>, <24>, <25>, <44>, <49> and <51>. Other samples have lower quantities of charcoal (some may be species suitable for radiocarbon dating) but large assemblages may prove more representative.

5.4.18 These recommendations concluded that further works should focus on the following samples (see Table 16 below) with extra samples selected of research priorities change.

Sample	Fill	Cut	Provisional Date	Provisional Interpretation	Flot Size (ml)	Charred Seeds	Charred Grains	Charred nutshell	Identifiable	Charred	Charred Twigs
4	20035	20036	Prehistoric	pit (basal fill)	900	-	-	-	A	-	-
5	20037	20038	Prehistoric	truncated posthole	80	-	-	-	A	-	-
8	20061	20062	Mid Bronze Age	fire pit/burnt fill	150	-	-	-	A	-	-
10	20065	20066	not given	pit	40	-	-	-	A	-	-
12	20074	20075	Neolithic	primary fill	5	E	-	-	-	-	-
13	20151	20153	Medieval (13thC)	linear	20	E	E	-	C	-	E
14	20155	20156	?Prehistoric	pit	150	E	C	E	A	-	E
15	20169	20174	Medieval	pit	200	E	-	-	A	E	E
16	20172	20174	Medieval	basal fill of rubbish pit	20	E	E	-	E	-	-
18	20205	20206	not given	pit	180	-	-	-	A	-	-
19	20241	20242	not given	pit	1100	-	E	-	A	-	E
20	20295	NA	not given	Medieval spread	250	E	C	E	E	-	E
21	20335	20336	Medieval	posthole	200	E	B	-	E	-	E
22	20281	20285	Medieval	primary fill of recut	150	-	E	-	A	E	E
23	20333	20334	Medieval	curvilinear	150	C	E	-	A	-	D
24	20392	20393	not given	pit	100	-	-	-	A	-	-
25	20295	20404	not given	Medieval layer	80	-	D	-	A	-	D
34	40003	40004	Neolithic	top fill of Neolithic pit	25	-	E	E	D	-	-
35	40005	40004	Neolithic	basal fill of Neolithic pit	45	-	-	E	E	-	-
41	40016	40018	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	top fill of kiln	75	-	-	D	E	-	-
42	40017	40018	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	burnt fill of pit	55	-	-	E	E	-	-
44	40022	40015	not given	middle fill of pit	180	E	-	-	A	-	-
46	40075	40076	not given	pit	175	-	-	E	D	-	-
47	40080	40080	Prehistoric	pit	50	-	E	E	D	-	-

48	40152	40153	not given	ditch	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	40162	40163	Bronze Age	pit	80	-	-	-	A	-	-
50	40201	40202	not given	pit	150	-	-	C	C	A	-
51	40201	40202	not given	pit	100	-	-	-	A	-	-
52	40221	40222	not given	shallow linear feature full of shells	25	-	C	-	C	-	-

Table 15 Samples Recommended for Further Archaeobotanical Analysis

NOTE: Neolithic and possible Neolithic samples <36>, <37>, <39>, <43> and <45> were not included in this table because the number of identifiable plant remains they contained were low but if these small assemblages are considered important they should be included in the analysis.

Summary

5.4.19 Fifty-two whole earth samples were presented for assessment of botanical, faunal and inorganic remains. The plant remains were preserved by charring and consisted of cereal grains (wheat, barley, oats), seeds (pulses and weed seeds), hazel nutshell and charcoal. Most of the grains appeared to come from the Medieval features. Hazelnut shells were only found in prehistoric features. Further analysis has been recommended.

5.5 Areas 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b, 5, 6/1 and 6/2

Abundance, Diversity and Taphonomic Issues

5.5.1 Some of the flots contained modern willow buds and leaves. These came from the trees near the flotation system. Efforts were made to keep these modern items out of the tanks by placing mesh over the main recycling tank and mesh over the inlet pipes. Also present are fragments of red ants and degraded plastic. These samples were stored in plastic sacks and some had split allowing red ants to colonise them. Most of the time the Historic England advice to double bag whole earth samples was taken but occasionally bags arrived that had been single bagged and split. Advice was also given by the author to store bulk samples away from direct sunlight but she is unaware if this was carried out on site. The processing storage area is sheltered from sunlight.

5.5.2 Sampling was carried out of contexts where stratigraphic contamination and bioturbation was not evident. After processing it was clear that bioturbation was likely with modern root/rhizome fragments being present in most samples. Faunal bioturbation was rarer with *Ceciliodes acicula* (Müller) snails only present in area IWA-15-EX. This snail burrows well below the ground surface (Kerney & Cameron 1979, 149) and can be indicative of bioturbation and oxygenation of the soil. Conditions like these tend to provide preservation conditions best suited to robust plant material such as those evident here, charred plant remains and uncharred plant remains with robust testas.

Significance

- 5.5.3 In drafting a sampling strategy for SWAT Archaeology when the IWA-SMS-12 phase commenced it became clear that previous work in the area produced small amounts or no archaeobotanical information (see Bishop and Bagwell 2005, Margetts 2007). During the investigation by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Keen et al 2007) grains of wheat, barley and oats were found alongside low numbers of weed seeds, hazel nutshell and rare chaff fragments. These plant macro-remains assemblages appear to be like those found in the samples taken during the 2012 excavation by SWAT Archaeology.
- 5.5.4 Full recording of the charred plant remains from this investigation will add to work already carried out in the area and add to knowledge about the environmental archaeology of this part of Kent.
- 5.5.5 Further analysis of the samples selected in this assessment and in the 2012 assessment (Gray 2012b) will also fulfil 2008 SERF seminar recommendations for the focus of future archaeobotanical research for South-Eastern England:
- *For the Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (3000 - 1500 cal. BC)*
Increased awareness of problems of intrusive cereal remains, and targeting well-sealed deposits containing cereal remains for radiocarbon dating, in order to provide more secure evidence for this apparent change and investigate it further.
 - *Anglo-Saxon to Medieval 9410-1450AD)*
Radiocarbon dating of secure remains of Spelt and Emmer from Saxon deposits, -increased comparison of archaeobotanical records with historical documentation,
- 5.5.6 As with phase IWA-SMS-12 charred plant remains will be the most useful on the understanding that the date of the charred plant remains should be supported by radiocarbon dating. This is because durable charred plant remains survive being moved between contexts by human action and bioturbation so cannot be properly interpreted unless radiocarbon dates are gained from the plant macro-remains themselves (Pelling et al.2015, 96). It is possible that many of the charred plant remains are from a period of activity, possibly Anglo-Saxon or Medieval and that they entered features dated as prehistoric due to backfilling and bioturbation. This would still be useful information but it would help to have samples of the grain radiocarbon dated.

Potential

Activities at the site

- 5.5.7 The lack of chaff observed in these samples and those in the IWA-SMS-12 (Gray 2012) phase indicates that either preservation conditions did not allow for the survival of such fragile items or that cereals were consumed in their processed state here and that threshing, winnowing and coarse-sieving took place elsewhere. This was suggested in the 2007 PCA report (Bishop and Bagwell, 2007, 110).
- 5.5.8 Activities likely to char cereals and any seeds among them are accidental, such as charring during drying prior to storage or spillages during cooking or intentional, such as sieving waste thrown into fires or pit sterilization.
- 5.5.9 As observed in 2012 the lack of chaff could be due to poor preservation but one would expect to find a few tough glume or spikelet bases, even if very degraded, if cereal processing was taking place in the area (Gray 2012).

Feature Function

- 5.5.10 The plant remains in the areas excavated in 2014 and 2015 do not indicate initial processing of crops because chaff is absent but could be indicative of the final stages of processing before drying, storage and consumption. Evidence for large scale food waste disposal is scarce and most evident in the area excavated in phase IWA-EX-15 where large oyster shell lined pits were present alongside evidence of buildings. What has entered most of these samples seems to be general background waste incorporated into the soil. Further analysis of the more productive samples may clarify this.

Diet

- 5.5.11 As recorded in the samples from phase IWA-SMS-12 food plants noted during the assessment of these areas were also wheat, barley, oat, horse bean, possible pea and hazelnuts. Further analysis may reveal more or allow finer identifications to be made.

Environmental Reconstruction

- 5.5.12 As for phase IWA-SMS-12 no suitable deposits for the recovery of contemporary flora, such as areas of waterlogged preservation, were found during these excavations.

Craft / Medicine / Fuel

- 5.5.13 No evidence for plant based crafts or medicine were evident in the samples. Identifiable charcoal is present in many of the samples and samples with fragments of twig and roundwood may provide information about fuel.

5.5.14 Identifiable charcoal is present in many of the samples. If the wood is from short-lived trees it will be suitable for radiocarbon dating. The other plant remains could be used if they came from sealed deposits where no back-filling with later material was suspected. Charred plant remains are very durable and survive movement. Many of the grains are abraded suggesting that they been gradually eroded during years of movement in the soil.

Recommendations

5.5.15 As observed for phase IWA-SMS-12 most of these samples have botanical material worth identifying and recording but given the possibility of some being incorporated into soil from different phases of occupation and being dumped in later features it would be wise to concentrate on the bigger assemblages (as they may be the remains of disturbed pit fills or hearth waste) and those from deposits that post-excavation stratigraphic analysis reveals to have been secure and dated or dateable (Gray 2012). Samples fulfilling these conditions are listed overleaf:

For grains and seeds – moderate to abundant assemblages

5.5.16 IWA-EX-14 4B – sample <8> (undated shallow pit [1487]) and <53>

5.5.17 IWA-EX-15 – sample <6> (undated primary fill under (4028)), <12> (undated basal fill of [4006]), <13> (undated central post in SFB [4006]), <15> (undated posthole [4064]), <16> (undated forth fill down in [4006]), <17> (undated fill of [4006]) and <18> (undated basal fill of quarry pit).

For charcoal – moderate to abundant assemblages

5.5.18 IWA-EX-14 3A-3B – samples <42> (undated fill 30029), <49> (undated fill 30104), <53> (early Iron Age-mid Iron Age cremation? Fill 30197)

5.5.19 IWA-EX-14 4A-1 – samples <35> (c 1350 - 1150 BC pit [1874]), <38> (c1550 - 1150 BC) pit/posthole [2002]), <46> (c1350 - 1150 BC) pit [1874] C14 sample)

5.5.20 IWA-EX-14 4B – samples <9> (c2800 - 2300 BC shallow pit [1488]), <23> (undated posthole [1597]), <39> (undated pit [10017])

5.5.21 IWA-EX-15 – samples <6> (undated primary fill under (4028)), <9> (undated basal fill of pit [3903]), <10> (undated fill (4041) below (4039), <12> (undated basal fill of [4006]), <13> (undated central post in [4006]), <15> (undated posthole [4064]), < 16> (undated forth fill down in [4006]), <17> (undated fill of [4006]) and <18> (undated basal fill of quarry pit).

5.6 Acknowledgements

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**Archaeological Excavations on Land Adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade,
Kent (2011-2016)**

**Post-Excavation Assessment
Volume 3 (Specialist Appendices)**

NGR Site Centre: 589789 167310

Planning Application Number: SW/08/1127



Report for;

Hillread Homes Limited

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Archaeological Excavations on Land Adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade, Kent
Post-Excavation Assessment
Volume 3 (Specialist Appendices)

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Archaeological Excavations on Land Adjacent to Coleshall Farm, Iwade,

Kent

Post-Excavation Assessment

Volume 3 (Specialist Appendices)

1 APPENDIX 1: CERAMIC IWADE 2012 - AREA 1

THE DATING AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM :
CONTEXT, PERIOD AND CONDITION-BASED FABRIC QUANTIFICATION AND DATING CATALOGUE

1.1 Period Codes Employed

EP	= Early Prehistoric
LP	= Later Prehistoric
EN	= Early Neolithic
MN	= Middle Neolithic
LN	= Late Neolithic
EBA	= Early Bronze Age (possibly present)
MBA	= Middle Bronze Age
MBA-LBA	= Mid-Late Bronze Age
LBA	= Late Bronze Age (possibly present)
EIA	= Earliest Iron Age
EIA-MIA	= Early-Mid Iron Age
MIA	= Mid Iron Age
MIA-LIA	= Mid-Late Iron Age
ER	= Early Roman
MR	= Mid Roman
EMS	= Early Mid Saxon
MLS	= Mid-Late Saxon
LS	= Late Saxon (possibly present)
EM	= Early Medieval
M	= Medieval
PM	= Post-Medieval
LPM	= Late Post-Medieval

1.2 Context Dating

IWADE 2012 – AREA 1

Unstratified contexts

Context: Area 1 UN - 30 sherds (weight : 252gms)

1 MBA-type flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

13 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

2 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered fine sandy ware (c.600-200 BC)

2 MIA-LIA flint-tempered greensand ware (c.200-50 BC)

1 MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.200-50 BC)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100/125-150 AD emphasis; same vessel)

3 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

1 M London-type ware (c.1200-1250/1300 AD emphasis)

1 M London-type ware (small jug/conical drinking jug, c.1250-1300/1350 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Most elements fairly heavily abraded overall, vari-sized sherds, small-fairly large.

Likely date : Residual

Context: Field 1 Topsoil UN - 5 sherds (weight : 29gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (LBA>EIA, MIA>MIA-LIA preference ranges, c.1150-600 or 350-50 BC)

1 LP flint and grog-tempered ware (EIA-MIA>MIA-LIA preference range, c.600-50 BC)

1 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered greensand ware (c.350/200-50 BC emphasis probably)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1250 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small worn bodysherds.

Likely date : Residual – LBA-MIA-LIA and M range

Context: Incomplete context number - ?0037 - 9 sherds (weight : 20gms)

3 EP flint and grog-tempered ware ? EBA Collared Urn or as below (c.2000/1700-1150 BC emphasis possibly)

5 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA-LBA transition preference, c.1550-1150 BC probably)

and :

1 fragment fired clay (weight : 10gms) – slab-like, irregular, low-fired reduced fine silty fabric

5 scraps daub (weight : 7gms) – 1-2 small rounded, rest fairly small and sub-angular

Comment : Uncertain allocation for the first entry represented by 3 small worn bodysherd scraps - the grog content appears to be fairly large and irregular. All bodysherds variably worn.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly c.1550-1150 BC

Context: SF 1 - 1 sherd (weight : 52gms)

1 EM-M London-type Coarse Ware (c.1175-1225 AD)

Comment : Fairly large sherd – decorated handle from a large ‘squat’-type jug, fairly worn overall.

Likely date : Residual – or recovered from the surface of an LC12-EC 13 AD context

Context: SF 2 - 5 sherds (weight : 55gms)

5 M London-type ware (c.1200-1250/1300 AD emphasis probably; same vessel)

Comment : Moderate-sized baluster jug sherds – 1 base and rest body fragments, moderately worn

Likely date : Residual – or recovered from the surface of an E-M C13 AD context.

Context: SF 3 - 1 sherd (weight : 102gms)

1 M London-type ware (probably NFR-style, c.1200-1250/1300 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Large jug handle sherd, fairly worn.

Likely date : Residual – or recovered from the surface of an E-M C13 AD context

Context: SF 4 - 1 sherd (weight : 12gms)

1 EM-M London-type ware (Early Rounded-style, c.1150-1200/1225 AD)

Comment : Worn jug base sherd

Likely date : Residual – or recovered from the surface of a later C12 AD context

Context: SF 5 - 1 sherd (weight : 9gms)

1 EM-M London-type ware (possibly NFR-type, c.1175/1200-1250 AD)

Comment : Fairly small jug bodysherd, moderately worn

Likely date : Residual – or recovered from the surface of an E-M C13 AD context

Context: SF 6 - 2 sherds (weight : 22gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA-LBA transition, c.1550-1150 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherds, modern chipping, moderately worn.

Likely date : If not residual, c.1550-1150 BC

Context: SF 8 - 8 sherds (weight : 57gms)

8 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1200 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Small-fairly large sized bodysherds, variably worn – from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1150-1200 AD – or slightly later

Context: SF 10 - 3 sherds (weight : 10gms)

2 LP (preference range MBA-EIA, c.1550-600 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Fairly small split sherds, fairly heavily worn

Likely date : If not residual, c.1550-600 BC

Context: SF 31 - 2 sherds (weight : 27gms)

3 LP flint and grog-tempered ware (MBA-LBA>MIA preference range; c.1350-200 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Two conjoining base sherds, moderate-sized, fairly worn edges – need not be residual

Likely date : If not residual – c.1350-200 BC

Context: SF 33 – 1 worked flint flake (weight : 8gms) – grey flecked honey-brown mottled flint, fresh, unpatinated, some utilization chipping

Likely date : Uncertain

Context: SF 40 - 1 sherd (weight : 31gms)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

Comment : Large cooking-pot rim sherd, fairly fresh – should be derived from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD

Excavated contexts

Context: 02084 – 1 small fragment daub (weight : 1gm) - rounded

Likely date : Uncertain

Context: 20001 - subsoil - 8 sherds (weight : 57gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (LBA>EIA preference range, c.1150-600 BC)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175-1225 AD probably)

3 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1225 AD range)

2 M London-type ware (c.1200-1250/1300 AD emphasis probably; ? same vessel)

1 LPM red earthenware (iron-streaked glaze, c.1775/1800-1900 AD)

and :

2 fragments PM roof-tile (weight : 26gms) – 1 small Wealden-type C16 AD, 1 moderate-sized C17-EC 18 AD

1 fragment daub (weight : 15gms) – fairly small, sub-rounded – probably derived from EM-M phase of occupation

1 fragment coal (weight : 9gms) – fairly small

Comment : Small-fairly small sherds, most moderately worn.

Likely date : Range – c.1150 BC-1850 AD

Context: 20005 - 2 sherds (weight : 5gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-200 BC; same vessel)

and :

2 fragments burnt flint (weight : 9gms) – small, fairly small

Comment : Fairly small conjoining sherds, chipped and slightly worn – need not be residual

Likely date : If not residual – c.900-200 BC

Context: 20007 - 2 sherds (weight : 6gms)

1 ? MN Peterborough-type or MBA flint-tempered ware (slight MBA preference, c.1550-1350 BC)

1 ? EBA Collared Urn grog and flint-tempered ware (c.2000-1550 BC)

Comment : Small-fairly small bodysherds – both fairly worn. The identifications are highly tentative – the firing colours and fabric type for the potential EBA sherd are fairly typical – and there may be a trace of worn corded decoration. However the fabric is rather more thin-walled and a bit finer than the normal range – so it could, alternatively, be MBA-LBA transition. The flint-tempered sherd is a scrap which may have the remains of Middle Neolithic type finger-pinched decoration. Unless there are any other confirmatory associations – both allocations should be treated with caution.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly second millennium BC material

Context: 20011 - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-200 BC)

Comment : Fairly small, very heavily worn overall

Likely date : If not residual, c.900-200 BC

Context: 20013 – 1 worked flint flake (weight : 2gms) – thin re-utilised flake, old scar patinated white-blue, new – fresh, utilised as a side-flake scraper

Likely date : Uncertain – condition suggests need not be residual

Context: 20015 - 1 sherd (weight : 6gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware, MBA-EIA range (slight preference MBA – c.1550-1350/600 BC emphasis)

Comment : Bodysherd, heavily flint-tempered, fairly heavily worn overall

Likely date : If not residual – probably c.1550-1350 BC, certainly no later than c.600 BC

Context: 20017 - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-200 BC)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, fairly heavy bifacial damage.

Likely date : If not residual – LP between c.900-200 BC

Context: 20023 - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (LBA>EIA preference range (c.1150-600 BC)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, fairly heavy bifacial wear

Likely date : If not residual – LP between c.1150-600 BC

Context: 20025 - 4 sherds (weight : 8gms)

4 LP flint-tempered ware (? MBA>MBA-LBA transition preference range, c.1550/1350-1150 BC probable emphasis, 3 with grog temper, same vessel)

Comment : Small worn bodysherds.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.1350-1150 BC

Context: 20029 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 ER North Kent fine grey ware (c.50-125 AD range)

and :

1 fragment burnt flint (weight : 18gms) – reddened, not heat-crazed

Comment : Sherd is small and highly abraded overall

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 20039 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA-MIA>MIA preference range, c.600-200 BC)

Comment : Small bodysherd, fairly worn

Likely date : If not residual, c.600-200 BC

Context: 20043 - 79 sherds (weight : 263gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM N Kent fine sandy ware (c.1125/1150-1200 AD probable emphasis)

14 EM-M N Kent buff fine sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD probably; same vessel)

27 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably; 2 x same vessels)

22 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175-1200/1225 AD; 12 same vessel)

2 EM-M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1175-1225/1250 AD emphasis probably)

11 M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

1 M NE Kent shell-tempered fine sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Very fragmentary assemblage, small-fairly large sherd sizes, latest larger. Earliest elements tend to be more worn than later – including 14 bodysherds from a buff sandy ware vessel all with heavy unifacial wear. Other same vessel elements include conjoining sherds from an early collared jug and a stab-decorated curfew.

Likely date : c.1225-1250 AD or slightly earlier

Context: 20045 - 2 sherds (weight : 17gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA preference, c.1550-1350 BC)

1 EM N-E Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1200 AD)

and :

2 fragments daub (weight : 5gms) – small-fairly small, sub-rounded

Comment : Prehistoric sherd is moderate-sized but fairly heavily worn overall – and probably residual in-context. EM sherd is fairly small and moderately worn.

Likely date : If not intrusive – c.1150-1200 AD or slightly later

Context: 20048 - 7 sherds (weight : 63gms)

7 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD; 5 same vessel)

Comment : Small-fairly large sherds, two more worn (including one from a ? pan with horizontal applied strip) and earlier than the majority - from the same vessel. These are also fairly worn.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD

Context: 20050 - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 EM-M Canterbury sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, moderately worn.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD – or slightly later

Context: 20052 - 3 sherds (weight : 10gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M London-type Coarse ware (c.1125/1150-1200 AD emphasis possibly)

1 EM-M Canterbury sandy ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 2gms) - sub-angular, twisted structure

1 fragment LPM brick (weight : 2gms) – small, angular, C19-C20 AD

Comment : All small sherds including 1 jar rim, all fairly abraded overall – least worn is the latest entry.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD

Context: 20054 - 8 sherds (weight : 37gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA-EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

1 EM-M London-type Coarse ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD)

5 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD; 3 same vessel)

and :

1 fragment bone (weight : 3gms) – small, fairly fresh, stained

1 scrap daub (weight : >1gm) – small, worn, rounded

1 scrap Modern brick (weight: >1gm) – small, sub-angular

Comment : LP elements are fairly small and heavily abraded overall and residual. The EM London-type jug bodysherd is fairly heavily worn overall and should be residual in-context. The remaining shelly ware sherds are mostly small but include one jug base with small thumb-pressed feet. All are fairly worn.

Likely date : c.1200-1225 AD or slightly later

Context: 20071 - 3 sherds (weight : 3gms)

1 ? MN Peterborough-type or MBA>EIA flint-tempered ware (no real preference)

2 ? EBA Beaker or Collared Urn grog and sparse flint-tempered ware (no real preferences)

Comment : The sherds are small worn scraps, the firing colours of the potential EBA Beaker sherd are fairly typical for the period and the ? MN element may have traces of finger-pinched decoration – but the identifications are highly tentative and should be treated with caution.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly 3rd-2nd millennium BC material

Context: 20084 - 1 sherd (weight : 16gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>EIA-MIA preference range, c.900-300 BC)

and :

1 worked flint flake (weight : 1gm) – small, fresh, un-patinated, waste

2 fragments burnt flint (weight : 9gms) – fairly small

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, heavy unifacial wear

Likely date : If not residual, Later Prehistoric – between c.900-300 BC

Context: 20094 - 3 sherds (weight : 1gm)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-200 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Small bodysherds, fairly fresh – need not be residual

Likely date : Possibly c.900-200 BC

Context: 20096 - 2 sherds (weight : 7gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherds, fairly worn

Likely date : If not residual – c.1550-600 BC

Context: 20098 - 4 sherds (weight : 6gms)

1 EM N Kent sandy ware (c.1050-1125/1150 AD probably)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis probably)

1 LPM red earthenware (flower-pot type, c.1825-1900 AD range probably; ? intrusive)

Comment : All bodysherds, the earliest thick-walled and fairly heavily worn overall, The c.1200 AD elements are both small and moderately worn only. The latest element is fairly small and only lightly worn.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 20101 - 3 sherds (weight : 5gms)

1 EM–M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M London-type ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis possibly)

1 M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1200-1250 AD)

Comment : All small sherds, 2 body and 1 London-type rim, all moderately worn.

Likely date : c.1225-1275 AD

Context: 20103 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Small fairly worn bodysherd

Likely date : If not residual, c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 20108 - 1 sherd (weight : 8gms)

1 M NE Kent moderately sandy shell-tempered ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, some uniface wear internally.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 20111 - 2 sherds (weight : 16gms)

1 MIA-LIA>LIA grog and flint-tempered ware (c.150/50 BC-25 AD probable emphasis)

1 EM-M Canterbury sandy ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD probable emphasis)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 29gms) – moderate-sized, possibly faced, moderately worn

Comment : First entry is a base sherd and very worn overall; the second a plain but highly worn bodysherd.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly residual

Context: 20114 - 3 sherds (weight : 4gms)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1100-1150/1175 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1250 AD probably)

Comment : The first entry is fairly small and fairly heavily abraded. The shelly ware element is a small bodysherd – slightly worn. The latest is a base sherd, thin-walled and fairly worn.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD or slightly later - probably

Context: 20118 - 2 sherds (weight : 12gms)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

1 M NE Kent moderately sandy shell-tempered ware (c.1200-1250 AD)

and :

1 scrap PM roof-tile (weight : 1gm) – angular chip – probably intrusive

Comment : Small bodysherds, the latest more worn than the near-fresh earliest, though this could be due to exposure at context interface..

Likely date : If not residual, c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 20122 - 4 sherds (weight : 13gms)

1 ER North Kent fine sandy grey ware (c.100-150/175 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M Canterbury sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis probably)

and :

1 scrap daub (weight : 1gm) – small, fairly fresh – should be contemporary with associated ceramic

Comment : First entry is highly abraded overall and residual in-context. The latest are small sherds with moderately worn edges.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD probably

Context: 20124 - 16 sherds (weight : 45gms)

12 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD; some same vessel)

4 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175-1200/1225 AD)

Comment : Small-moderate-sized sherds, 1-2with fairly heavy uniface wear, several fragmentary but only moderately worn. Includes 1 pan rim. From an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD

Context: 20136 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EMS organic-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.550/600-700 AD)

and :

1 fragment organic-tempered clay (weight : 4gms) – angular, near-fresh, possibly split

Comment : Sherd is small and worn – but material need not be residual

Likely date : Slightly uncertain – possibly C7 AD broadly

Context: 20138 - 7 sherds (weight : 34gms)

1 ER N.Kent sandy ware (c.75/100-150 AD)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis)

4 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis; 3 same vessel)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with coarse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175/1200-1225 AD)

Comment : The ER sherd is small but only moderately worn – residual in-context. The earliest post-Roman element is a jar rim, fairly small but not heavily worn and ought, on basis of form and condition, to be an earlier arrival in-context. Remaining sherds are mostly small but include a large-diameter pan rim, all moderately worn.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD

Context: 20142 - 11 sherds (weight : 74gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1150-1175/1200 AD probable emphasis)

1 EM London-type Coarse ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD probable emphasis)

6 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M London-type ware (c.1175-1250/1300 AD emphasis)

1 M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1200-1250 AD)

1 M London-type ware (NFR-style, c.1200-1250 AD)

Comment : The first entry is fairly small and only slightly worn (and may be datable towards end of date-range given). The London Coarse ware sherd is a base sherd with heavy unifacial wear. The remaining elements – including a pan rim and a sherd from the collar of a shelly ware jug – are all moderately worn.

Likely date : c.1225-1250 AD or very slightly later

Context: 20145 - 9 sherds (weight : 34gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA-EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1225 AD)

6 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175-1225 AD; 2-3 same vessel)

Comment : Prehistoric sherds – fairly small, fairly worn bodysherds. Later element consists of 3-4 sherds (including 2-3 from a pan base decorated with traces of an applied horizontal thumb-pressed strip) with fairly heavy unifacial damage. Other sherds, all body, are only moderately worn.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 20147 – 1 fragment daub (weight : >1gm) – small, sub-angular

Likely date : Uncertain

Context: 20151 - 8 sherds (weight : 31gms)

4 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis; same vessel)

1 EM-M N.Kent buff fine sandy ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD range probably)

1 EM-M London-type ware (Early Rounded-style, c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M London-type Coarse ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD probably)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD)

Comment : The first entry includes small- fairly large rim-shoulder sherds forming a cooking-pot part-profile – these are slightly chipped but only slightly worn. The latest, local ware, entry is small but fairly fresh. The remainder are all moderately worn – particularly the small N.Kent sandy coarseware element. The

difference in condition between the shelly wares and the non-immediately local elements suggests that the latter are later arrivals in-context.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD – possibly slightly later

Context: 20159 - 34 sherds (weight : 177gms)

5 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis probably)

7 EM-M N Kent buff fine sandy ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD probably; 2 x same vessels)

18 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD; some same vessels)

3 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175-1200/1225 AD)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175/1200-1225 AD probable emphasis)

4 EM-M N Kent buff fine sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1250 AD probably; same vessel)

1 EM-M London-type ware (c.1175/1200-1250 AD emphasis probably)

2 M London-type ware (Rouen-style, c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis probably; 1 – Context 20337)

1 M N Kent grey sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1300 AD probably)

Comment : Earliest, EM, sherds are generally thicker-walled and more worn than the majority EM-M elements – and this comment also really applies to the earliest set of N Kent buff fine sandy ware sherds too (their upper date limit is applied though caution). The majority component consists of rather small and fragmentary shelly ware bodysherds. The latest element, a single grey ware bodysherd, is marginally less worn and harder-fired than the other buff finer sandy ware sherds.

Likely date : c.1225-1275 AD, possibly slightly later

Context: 20161 - 8 sherds (weight : 29gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA-MIA preference range probably, c.1550-200 BC)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis probably)

2 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

3 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M London-type ware (c.1175/1200-1250 AD probably)

and :

2 fragments daub (weight : 2gms) – small, moderately worn and sub-rounded

Comment : Prehistoric element is small and fairly worn and residual in-context. The first post-Roman entry is a thick-walled bodysherd and fairly worn. The remainder are small-fairly small bodysherds, mixed wear-pattern – fairly worn to near-fresh. One sherd has a partly unleached shell content.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 20162, on base - 18 sherds (weight : 121gms)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

3 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

11 M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1200-1225/1250 AD; 9 same vessel)

1 M London-type ware (NFR-style, c.1200/1225-1250 AD)

and :

1 fragment iron nail (weight : 9gms) – head and shank, heavily corroded

5 fragments German Neidermendig lava (weight : 69gms) – small-fairly small, rounded, quernstone probably but not necessarily EM-M

1 fragment R voussoir tile (weight : 68gms) – moderate-sized, worn edges, diagonal combing – broadly C2-C3 AD

2 fragments ? M roof-tile (weight : 33gms) – small-fairly large, same tile, fine sandy fabric, ? C14 AD

1 large fragment ironstone (weight : 509gms) – domed, possibly used as a saddle quern rubber

Comment :The earliest, EM, entry is represented by 2 small worn fairly thick-walled bodysherds. The LC12 AD emphasized EM-M shelly ware sherd is a fairly small worn pan rim element – its wear similar to the first 2 sherds. A second pan rim, slightly less worn, slightly larger, may be slightly later. The bulk of the assemblage comprises small-fairly large sized pan/cooking-pot sherds – sooted – which are fresher, more oxidized and appear harder-fired than the previous entries. The London-ware sherd is from a jug with heavy unifacial wear.

Likely date : c.1225-1250 AD or slightly later.

Context: 20166 - 8 sherds (weight : 55gms)

1 ? LS-EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.850/950-1050 AD probably)

1 EM North French/Flemish pale grey sandy ware (cf. CAT Fabric EM60D, c.1125-1175/1200 AD)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

3 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD)

2 M London-type ware (c.1200-1250/1300 AD; same vessel)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 17gms) – moderate-sized, faced, slightly worn and broadly contemporary with associated ceramic

Comment : The ? Late Saxon-EM identification, a fairly small upper body sherd, is based on a combination of fairly profuse fine shell (unlike the shell in C12-EC 13 AD products), near-black reduced firing, small diameter coupled with a more Saxon-like profile. It is also more worn than the later elements. Remaining

later elements are fairly small-moderate sized and mostly only slightly worn. The harder-fired grey ware import is near-fresh. The London-type jug sherds may be slightly earlier than dated – or – the grey ware import is a late acquisition (within its recognised production range).

Likely date : c.1200-1225 AD probably

Context: 20171 - 1 sherd (weight : 81gms)

1 LP flint and grog-tempered ware (MBA-LBA preference, c.1350-1150 probably)

Comment : Large thick-walled bodysherd, heavily abraded overall (grits proud of surface)

Likely date : Probably residual, probably c.1350-1150 BC

Context: 20172 - 2 sherds (weight : 9gms)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1050-1150 AD, same vessel)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherds, fairly worn – need not be residual

Likely date : If not residual - c.1050-1150 AD

Context: 20175 - 7 sherds (weight : 47gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M N Kent buff fine sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

2 M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD; same vessel)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 4gms) – fairly small, sub-angular

Comment :The earliest entry is a small thick-walled bodysherd and fairly heavily worn. The remainder include 1 buff sandy ware jug rim and 2 shelly ware pan/cooking-pot rims – all moderately worn – but not likely to be severely residual. One pan rim is one of the rare site examples where the shell content has not been fully leached out – suggesting a partially anaerobic context.

Likely date : c.1225-1250 AD or slightly later

Context: 20179 - 40 sherds (weight : 100gms)

6 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis)

6 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis; 5 same vessel)

3 EM-M N Kent fine sandy ware (c.1175-1225/1250 AD; 2 same vessel)

17 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

8 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

and :

1 scrap daub (weight : 1gm) – small, rounded

Comment : Very fragmentary assemblage, mostly small-sized elements, mostly bodysherds – thicker walled and earlier-dated sherds tend to be slightly more worn – but include fresh unworn fragments from a pitcher spout.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD probably

Context: 20184 - 4 sherds (weight : 39gms)

1 EM-M London-type Coarse Ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD)

1 EM-M N Kent coarse quartzsand ware (c.1175/1200-1250 AD probably)

and :

1 scrap daub (weight : 1gm) – small, sub-rounded

Comment : The first entry is a moderate-sized bodysherd from a London-type jug and with some unifacial wear externally – it may be slightly residual in-context. The shell-tempered sherds comprise one small jar bodysherd and a fairly large jug rim sherd – both moderately worn. The quartzsand ware sherd is small, and also moderately worn. All from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 20187 - 15 sherds (weight : 76gms)

1 MIA-LIA>LIA grog-tempered ware (c.150/125-50 BC probable emphasis)

1 EM ? Kentish coarse quartzsand ware with flint inclusions (c.1050/1100-1150 AD probably)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1050/1100-1150 AD emphasis)

1 EM ? Kentish shell-tempered coarse quartzsand ware with flint inclusions (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M London-type Coarse ware (c.1150-1250 AD range)

5 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

4 M London-type ware (3 NFR-style, c.1200-1250 AD; 3 same vessel)

Comment : The pre-Roman element is very thick-walled, crude and worn. Post-Roman sherds are small-fairly large-sized, earliest C11-C12 elements more worn than most post-1150 AD sherds.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD or slightly later

Context: 20191 - 37 sherds (weight : 162gms)

1 EP or LP flint-tempered ware (MN PW or MBA>EIA preferences, c.3350-2800 or 1550-600 BC)

3 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150/1175-1200 AD emphasis; 2-3 same vessel)

17 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis; 2 x same vessels)

5 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis; 2 same vessel)

5 M London-type ware (probably NFR-style, c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis; same vessel)

6 M London-type ware (NFR/Highly Decorated-style, c.1225-1250/1275 AD; same vessel)

Comment : Prehistoric sherd small and highly abraded. Remainder rather fragmentary, small-moderate-sized, the earliest entry includes 2 fragments with heavy unifacial wear. The London-type probable NFR-style jug rim is more worn than the latest London-type. Another rare context where there is only partial – and not complete – leaching of shell content.

Likely date : c.1225-1250 AD or slightly later

Context: 20192 - 48 sherds (weight : 502gms)

1 EM ? North French-type red-slipped white 'pellet-tempered' sandy ware (c.1100-1150/1175 AD possibly)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M N Kent sandy ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

14 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis; 3 same vessel)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175-1200/1225 AD)

9 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175-1200/1225 AD; most same vessel)

20 M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1200-1250 AD emphasis; same vessel)

1 M London-type ware (NFR/Highly Decorated style probably, c.1225-1275/1300 AD probable emphasis)

Comment : Earliest elements, including the unusual ? import more worn than majority. Most EM-M dated elements fairly small, fragmentary and moderately worn. The 20 same-vessel sherds include large conjoining rim and body sherds, most fairly fresh but some sherds have areas of heavy unifacial wear – implying partial medium-term exposure before final burial. Irrespective part of an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.1225-1275 AD probably

Context: 20198 - 3 sherds (weight : 13gms)

3 EM-M NE Kent moderately sandy shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 2gms) – small, sub-angular

Comment : Two small, one moderate-sized, bodysherds, one fairly worn, two less so – probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 20200 SF 39 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

and :

1 scrap copper alloy (SF 39) – small 3mm diameter circular slightly domed, slightly concave disc

Comment : Small only slightly worn bodysherd

Likely date : c.1200-1225 AD

Context: 20210 - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, some partial external surface flaking and wear

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD probably

Context: 20214 - 3 sherds (weight : 19gms)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-125 AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1200 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

Comment : ER rim is moderate-sized but heavily worn overall. The earliest EM entry is small and fragmentary, the latest near-fresh and fairly small.

Likely date : c.1200-1225 AD probably

Context: 20222, near base - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 EM NE.Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1200 AD)

and :

1 fragment bone (weight : 2gms) – small, fairly fresh

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, only slightly worn – probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1150-1225 AD

Context: 20236 - 10 sherds (weight : 39gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA-LBA transition preference, c.1550-1150 BC)

2 LP flint and grog-tempered ware (slight MBA-LBA transition preference, c.1350-1150 BC)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA-LIA preference range, c.900-50 BC)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA-MIA>MIA preference range, c.600-200 BC)

1 ER North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (c.75-125/150 AD emphasis)

2 EM NE.Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD)

1 M NE.Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

and :

2 fragments daub (weight : 7gms) – 1 small rounded scrap, 1 moderate-sized sub-rounded

Comment : Most sherds small-fairly small sized, the prehistoric and Roman elements mostly fairly heavily abraded bifacially, the EM and M fragments marginally less worn.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1200-1250 AD probably

Context: 20245 - 1 sherd (weight : 9gms)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Moderate-sized base sherd, slightly worn.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1175-1225 AD or slightly later probably

Context: 20247 - 1 sherd (weight : 7gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1125/1150-1200 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Fairly small, moderately worn base sherd.

Likely date : c.1150-1200 AD probably

Context: 20251 - 3 sherds (weight : 10gms)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD; same vessel)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD)

Comment : First entry consists of 2 small worn conjoining cooking-pot/bowl rim sherds. The latest sherd is a fairly small and fairly fresh.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD

Context: 20253 - 1 sherd (weight : 6gms)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, moderate unifacial wear.

Likely date : If not residual - c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 20263 - 9 sherds (weight : 36gms)

9 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate coarse quartzsand (c.1175/1200-1225 AD; 8 same vessel = Context 20265)

Comment : Small-fairly large sized sherds including 1 base sherd, moderately worn and from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 20265 - 6 sherds (weight : 20gms)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD)

5 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate coarse quartzsand (c.1175/1200-1225 AD; 4 same vessel = Context 20263)

Comment : Small-moderate sized sherds including 1 base fragment, moderately worn – from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 20267 - 1 sherd (weight : 7gms)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized base sherd, only slightly worn and probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1150-1200 AD

Context: 20273 - 1 sherd (weight : 14gms)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD)

Comment : Moderate-sized rim sherd – large pan form – fairly worn.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1225-1250 AD

Context: 20275 - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1225 AD probably)

Comment : Small fairly worn bodysherd

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 20278 - 2 sherds (weight : 8gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1125/1150-1200 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M N Kent sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Earliest entry small and worn, latest fairly small, moderately worn.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD probably

Context: 20281 - 1 sherd (weight : 11gms)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD)

Comment : Moderate-sized base sherd, slightly worn –probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD

Context: 20284 - 1 sherd (weight : 16gms)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75-125/150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized but highly abraded overall.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 20289 - 7 sherds (weight : 16gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900/600-200 BC emphasis)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175-1200/1225 AD)

1 EM-M N.Kent sandy ware (c.1175-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

and :

1 worked flint flake (weight : >1gm) – waste, burnt but surface not crazed

3 scraps daub (weight : 1gm) – small, rounded

Comment : Prehistoric sherds are fairly small-small, the earliest fairly heavily worn, the latest small fairly fresh scraps. The EM-M sherds are moderately worn.

Likely date : If not intrusive – c.1200-1250 AD probably

Context: 20293 - 6 sherds (weight : 22gms)

4 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis; 2 x same vessels)

2 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD; same vessel)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD)

and

1 fragment daub (weight : 7gms) – fairly small, sub-rounded:

Comment : First entry includes 1 moderate-sized shoulder sherd and several scraps – all near-fresh. Later two include small-fairly small bodysherds, all slightly mre worn than the earliest elements.

Likely date : c.1175-1200 AD or slightly later

Context: 20295 - 10 sherds (weight : 87gms)

1 EM ? Kentish coarse quartzsand ware with flint inclusions (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis probably)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis; 2 same vessel)

1 EM N Kent buff fine sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1200 AD probable emphasis)

2 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

4 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis; 2 same vessel)

and :

7 fragments daub (weight : 85gms) – small-fairly large, sub-rounded, sub-angular, probably broadly contemporary with associated ceramic

Comment : Mostly moderate-fairly large sized sherds, including one base fragment, earliest, purely EM-dated elements tends to be more worn than later-dated material.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD

Context: 20305 - 1 sherd (weight : 8gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150/1175-1200 AD emphasis probably)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 1gm) – small, moderately worn, broadly contemporary with associated ceramic

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, only slightly worn and probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD

Context: 20311 - 8 sherds (weight : 22gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-200 BC)

1 LP flint and organic-tempered coarse silty ware (EIA-MIA>MIA preference, c.600-200 BC)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150/1175-1200 AD; same vessel)

2 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate coarse quartzsand (c.1175-1200/1225 AD)

Comment : Flint-tempered element consists of small worn bodysherds and are residual in-context. For the post-Roman elements, the earliest entry is heavy bifacial wear, the latest comparatively fresh.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD or slightly later

Context: 20333 - 2 sherds (weight : 2gms)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M NE Kent moderately sandy shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small, slightly worn bodysherds – probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.1200-1225 AD or slightly later

Context: 20337 - 118 sherds (weight : 685gms)

2 MR N.Kent fine sandy ware (c.175-250 AD probably; same vessel)

1 ? EMS organic-tempered sandy ware (c.575/650-700 AD possible emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis)

5 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis; 3-4 same vessel)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis)

4 EM N Kent buff sandy ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis possibly; most same vessel)

9 EM-M N Kent buff fine sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD; 6-7 same vessel)

9 EM-M N Kent fine sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD; most same vessel)

23 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

16 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis; 2-3 same vessel)

2 EM-M London-type ware (c.1175-1225/1250 AD)

10 EM-M N Kent buff sandy ware (jug with combed trellis decoration, c.1175/1200-1250 AD probably; same vessel)

6 EM-M N Kent fine sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis probably; most x 2 vessels)

1 M N Kent very fine sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis probably)

2 M London-type ware (Rouen-style, c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis probably; same vessel, = Context 20159)

10 M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis; some same vessel)

2 M London-type ware (NFR-style, c.1200-1250 AD; same vessel)

3 M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1200-1250 AD)

9 M N Kent fine sandy ware (probable cauldron, c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis; same vessel)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (jug with incised wavy-line decoration, c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis probably)

2 M N Kent sandy ware (jug with combed wavy-line decoration, c.1250-1275/1300 AD probably; same vessel)

Comment : Potential Saxon sherd is very small and fairly worn. The 2 MR sherds are small, thin-walled and fairly hard-fired and a fairly fresh condition – which is atypical of the majority of Roman elements from this excavation. It is assumed here that the present EM-M feature cut through an earlier one. Remainder is a large rather fragmentary assemblage but consisting of predominantly small-fairly small shelly ware sherds together with a number of examples of same-vessel sherd groups in other fabric types – including a range of grey and buff fine and coarser sandy wares.

Likely date : c.1250-1275 AD

Context: 20343 - 2 sherds (weight : 5gms)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1200 AD probable emphasis)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150/1175-1200 AD probable emphasis)

Comment : Both fairly small bodysherds, fairly fresh – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD probably

Context: 20360 - 10 sherds (weight : 26gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (LBA>EIA preference range, c.1150/900-600 BC emphasis)

3 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD)

6 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD; same vessel)

Comment : LP sherd is small and moderately worn and residual in-context. The EM component consists of small sherds, the first entry more worn than the latest.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD or slightly later

Context: 20367 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1200-1250 AD)

Comment : Small bodysherd, fairly worn, slightly more so externally.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 20378 - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1200 AD range probably)

Comment : Small, scrap, fairly worn

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 20382 - 5 sherds (weight : 22gms)

1 EM ? N Kent coarse quartzsand ware with flint inclusions (c.1050/1125-1175 AD emphasis probably)

3 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD; 2 same vessel)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1150/1175-1200 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : All sherds small-mostly fairly small sized, including 1 cooking-pot rim – most only slightly worn including the earliest entry.

Likely date : c.1175-1200 AD probably

Context: 20386 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (broadly c.900-200 BC range)

Comment : Small worn scrap

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 20388 - 5 sherds (weight : 2gms)

4 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1225 AD; same vessel)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1250 AD emphasis)

Comment : All small bodysherds, the earliest entry fairly fresh, the latest fairly worn.

Likely date : c.1225-1250 AD probably

Context: 20396 - 3 sherds (weight : 4gms)

2 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD; same vessel)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 1gm) – small, sub-rounded

Comment : Small-sized bodysherds, near-fresh and from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD

Context: 20401 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1100/1150-1200 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Small split fragment, fairly fresh, need not be severely residual

Likely date : Broadly second half C12 AD probably

Context: 20403 - 2 sherds (weight : 12gms)

2 M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1200-1250 AD)

and :

1 fragment ? hearth furniture (weight : 80gms) – fairly large, flattish, slightly curved, sand-free fabric, fairly soft, tile-like

1 fragment daub (weight : 22gms) – moderate-sized, fairly fresh but rounded lump

Comment : Small-moderate sized sherds, fairly but not severely worn – probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 20408 - 37 sherds (weight : 183gms)

8 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis; same vessel)

11 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

4 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

13 EM-M N Kent buff fine sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD; 12 same vessel)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 1gm) – scrap, sub-rounded

Comment : Some small, mostly moderate-sized sherds, base and body only, variable wear-pattern including some uniface - but mixed, from same vessel. The fairly fresh condition of the possible North French-Flemish vessel indicates the date given.

Likely date : c.1175-1200 AD probably

Context: 20415 - 3 sherds (weight : 25gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M N Kent fine sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1250 AD emphasis probably)

1 M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1200-1250 AD)

Comment : Two small bodysherds and one fairly large base sherd (sandy ware), slightly-moderately worn and probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD probably

1.3 Area 2a

Unstratified contexts

UN, machine clearance – range - MBA>MIA – c.1550-200 BC, ER-MR – 75-200 AD, MLS c.750-850, ? LS-EM C10-C11 AD

Context: UN, machine clearance - 94 sherds (weight : 721gms)

88 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MIA-LIA preference range, c.1550-50 BC)

1 EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-350 BC)

1 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

2 MIA>MIA-LIA greensand ware (c.350/200-50 BC; same vessel)

1 MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (150/100-50 BC probably; could be EIA-MIA)

1 ER>MR fine cream-buff ware (flagon, c.75-200 AD)

3 MLS Ipswich Ware (intermediate 'pimply', c.750-850 AD; same vessel)

Likely date : Unstratified – range possibly from MBA, definitely from c.600 BC to 850 AD, bulk Later Prehistoric

Context: UN - 2 sherds (weight : 7gms)

2 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

Comment : Small bodysherds, moderately worn.

Likely date : If not residual/intrusive – c.600-200 BC

Context: UN - 5 sherds (weight : 46gms)

5 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA preference, c.900-600 BC but ? all)

Comment : Small to mostly moderate-sized sherds, most heavily worn bodysherds but includes 1 near-fresh EIA-type jar rim.

Likely date : If all contemporary – c.900-600 BC – or the same but with ? residual MBA>LBA elements

Context: UN - 2 sherds (weight : 27gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

Comment : One small, one moderate-sized bodysherds, both severely abraded

Likely date : Re-deposited probably MBA to EIA material

Context: SF 12 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference, c.1550-600/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small fairly worn bodysherd

Likely date : Possibly c.1550-600 BC

Context: SF 13 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, heavy unifacial wear – may be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : If not residual – broadly Later Prehistoric

Context: SF 15 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 possible EP grog-tempered ware (EBA preference, c.2300/2000-1550 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small, fairly worn bodysherd with oxidized firing colours and manufacturing characteristics more in keeping with EBA than LIA>ER trends.

Likely date : Possibly EBA – c.2000-1550 BC

Context: SF 16 - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 EIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.900/600-200 BC range)

Comment : Small, moderately worn coarseware jar rim sherd..

Likely date : If not residual – c.600-200 BC probably

Context: SF 17 – 1 fragment daub (weight : 18gms) – moderate-sized, near-fresh – should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Uncertain – but not residual

Context: SF 18 - 80 Niedermendig lava fragments (weight : 127gms) – very small-fairly small, severely rotted quernstone fragments

Likely date : Uncertain – Roman or Early Medieval-Medieval

Context: SF 19 - 1 sherd (weight : 10gms)

1 MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.200-50 BC probably)

Comment : Fairly small, moderately worn bodysherd.

Likely date : If not residual - c.200-50 BC probably

Context: SF 20 – 1 fragment R tile (weight : 14gms) – small, fairly fresh

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly residual in an EM-M context

Context: SF 23 - 1 sherd (weight : 11gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-200/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Single coarseware bodysherd, slightly worn – probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Uncertain – broadly Later Prehistoric

Context: SF 30 - 2 sherds (weight : 9gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-200 BC)

Comment : Two fairly small bodysherds, fairly heavily worn.

Likely date : If not residual – c.900-200 BC range

Excavated contexts

Context: 30003 - 41 sherds (weight : 153gms)

32 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.350/200-50 BC)

4 MIA-LIA>LIA fine sandy ware with sparse flint (c.200-50 BC/50 AD emphasis; same vessel)

1 MIA-LIA>LIA 'Belgic'-style flint and grog-tempered ware (c.100-50 BC/50 AD emphasis probably)

4 ER N Kent fine red ware (c.50-75/100 AD; same vessel; probably intrusive)

and :

2 fragments daub (weight : 6gms) – fairly small, moderately worn, sub-rounded

Comment : All bodysherds, small>fairly small, variably worn. The more specifically post-200 BC elements are only moderately worn – except for the ER elements, which are small heavily worn slivers – and almost certainly intrusive. The lack, on-site, of LC1 BC-MC 1 AD 'Belgic'-style grogged material encourages the date preferred.

Likely date : c.100-50 BC or slightly earlier

Context: 30005 - 1 sherd (weight : 10gms)

1 EM-M London-type ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD probably)

Comment : Fairly large-sized jug bodysherd, moderately worn

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD probably

Context: 30015 - 10 sherds (weight : 39gms)

4 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-200/50 BC probable emphasis)

6 MIA>MIA-LIA grog-tempered ware (c.350-200/50 BC probable emphasis; 2 x same vessels)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 1gm) – small, fairly worn, sub-rounded

Comment : All bodysherds, all fairly small or small, most fairly fresh – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.350-200 BC or slightly later

Context: 30016 - 13 sherds (weight : 178gms)

13 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 1gm) – small, worn, rounded

Comment : All bodysherds, one large, rest small, 1-2 fairly fresh, rest with moderate-heavy unifacial wear.

Probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30018 - 3 sherds (weight : 11gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preferences, c.1550-50 BC)

Comment : Three highly worn bodysherds.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 30021 - 25 sherds (weight : 113gms)

5 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.350/200-50 BC probably)

14 MIA-LIA ? chalk and organic-tempered ware (c.200-50 BC; same vessel)

3 MIA-LIA N Kent/Medway-zone greensand ware (c.200-50 BC)

2 MIA-LIA>LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.100 BC-50 AD; same vessel - ? intrusive)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 1gm) – small, fairly worn, sub-rounded

Comment : The earliest elements are all small bodysherds, most fairly heavily worn and some should be residual in-context. The organic-tempered component is fragmentary but includes only moderately worn small-fairly large sherds – all from the same vessel. The sandy ware sherds are moderately worn but ought to be broadly contemporary. The 2 LIA sherds are small highly worn and re-fired elements from a combed storage jar – and may be intrusive)

Likely date : c.200-50 BC probably

Context: 30022 - 4 sherds (weight : 2gms)

4 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC)

Comment : Small worn scraps.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 30025 - 8 sherds (weight : 34gms)

6 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-600 BC; 4 same vessel)

2 LP flint and organic-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-600 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Small-fairly small sized bodysherds, organic-tempered element heavily worn, same-vessel sherds, near-fresh – and should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Uncertain – broadly c.900-200 BC

Context: 30031 - 55 sherds (weight : 251gms)

54 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

1 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered sandy ware (c.600-200 BC)

and :

1 fragment skull - ? human (weight : 2gms) – small, moderately worn.

Comment : Apart from 2 rim fragments, all bodysherds, small-fairly small, very variable wear pattern – heavily worn-near fresh.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30035 - 39 sherds (weight : 290gms)

39 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC; some same vessel)

Comment : All small to fairly small sherds, most body elements, several rims, one rusticated coarseware element, mixed wear-pattern, two re-fired light and bubbly. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30037 - 3 sherds (weight : 156gms)

2 LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50 BC-50 AD emphasis probably)

1 ER>MR Spanish Dressel 20 amphora (c.50-250 AD range)

Comment : Earliest sherds are very small, fairly fragmentary and moderately worn, latest element a large amphora bodysherd, fairly heavy bifacial wear.

Likely date : If not residual – c.50-250 AD

Context: 30038 - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC)

Comment : Single small fairly worn bodysherd

Likely date : If not residual – Later Prehistoric

Context: 30041 - 8 sherds (weight : 35gms)

6 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-200/50 BC emphasis; 1 red-finished)

2 MIA>MIA-LIA flint and grog-tempered ware (c.350-200/50 BC emphasis probably)

and :

3 fragments daub (weight : 68gms) – 1 small, re-fired, worn and sub-angular, 2 fairly large, near-fresh, angular

Comment : Mostly small-fairly small sized bodysherds, variably worn, 2 lightly re-fired, includes 1 fragment from a red-finished round-shouldered bowl or jar.

Likely date : c.350-200 BC or slightly later

Context: 30045 - 5 sherds (weight : 24gms)

3 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.350/200-50 BC)

1 MIA>MIA-LIA N Kent/Medway-zone greensand ware (c.350/200-50 BC)

1 EM-M N Kent sandy ware (c.1175-1225/1250 AD emphasis probably; intrusive)

Comment : Apart from the greensand sherd which is moderate-sized, all other elements small. The overall prehistoric component is only moderately worn – the Medieval sherd is fairly heavily worn and probably intrusive.

Likely date : Probably c.200-50 BC

Context: 30049 - 1 sherd (weight : 10gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-200/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Base sherd, moderately worn – may be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Uncertain – broadly Later Prehistoric

Context: 30052 - 4 sherds (weight : 11gms)

4 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

Comment : Small variably worn bodysherds – one slightly larger with possible rustication.

Likely date : Probably c.600-200 BC

Context: 30058 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Highly worn and rounded bodysherd.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 30059 - 5 sherds (weight : 41gms)

1 MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.200-50 BC)

3 MIA-LIA grog-tempered ware with sparse flint (c.200/150-50 BC emphasis probably; same vessel)

Comment : First entry is small and moderately worn – need not be residual. The grogged elements are small-moderate sized bodysherds, only slightly worn – and should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.150-50 BC

Context: 30060 - 23 sherds (weight : 136gms)

2 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.350/200-50 BC)

21 MIA-LIA N Kent/Medway zone greensand ware (c.350/200-50 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Mostly small, some moderate-sized sherds, sandy ware vessel includes rim and base fragments – all fairly worn but from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.200-50 BC

Context: 30061 - 14 sherds (weight : 128gms)

10 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-200/50 BC emphasis; some may be EIA-MIA)

1 MIA>MIA-LIA silty ware with sparse flint (c.350-200/50 BC)

1 MIA>MIA-LIA N Kent/Medway-zone flint-tempered greensand ware (c.350/200-50 BC probably)

1 MIA>MIA-LIA grog-tempered ware (c.350/200-50 BC probable emphasis)

Comment : Mostly small bodysherds but including 1 rim element and a fairly large base sherd. Variable wear-pattern, base sherd slightly re-fired worn and chipped.

Likely date : Uncertain – initially c.350-150 BC

Context: 30062 - 28 sherds (weight : 71gms)

26 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.350/200-50 BC; some may be specifically MIA)

2 MIA>MIA-LIA N Kent/Medway-zone greensand ware (c.350/200-50 BC; probably same vessel)

and :

3 fragments daub (weight : 16gms) – 2 small, 1 moderate-sized, all slightly worn and sub-angular – 1 with wattle impression

Comment : Most small bodysherds, most fairly heavily worn but a few only moderately. Includes one moderate-sized MIA-LIA-type rim with rough combed finish. Probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.100-50 BC or slightly earlier

Context: 30063 - 3 sherds (weight : 52gms)

3 LPM Pearl Ware (blue transfer printing, c.1775-1825 AD; same vessel)

and :

3 fragments PM roof-tile (weight : 15gms) – split, complete, 1 slightly worn (possibly C16-EC17 AD), 2 fresh – MC17-MC18 AD range

Comment : LPM plate sherds are fairly large, chipped, with moderately worn edges.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.1800-1850 AD

Context: 30066 -2 sherds (weight : 24gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no preferences, c.1550-50 BC)

1 MR Romanising grog-tempered sandy ware (c.125/150-175 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : LP sherd is a small worn sliver, the Roman element is moderate-sized but very heavily worn bifacially.

Likely date : Uncertain – probably residual

Context: 30071 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference, c.1550-600/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small, fairly fresh bodysherd

Likely date : Possibly c.1550-600 BC

Context: 30073 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 M N.Kent sandy ware (c.1200-1250 AD probably)

Comment : Small bodysherd, heavy bifacial wear.

Likely date : Residual/intrusive

Context: 30076 - 17 sherds (weight : 161gms)

17 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC; some same vessel)

Comment : All bodysherds, mixed size range but non large, mixed wear-pattern – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context. One small sherd with combed decoration.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30077 - 26 sherds (weight : 266gms)

26 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC; some same vessel)

and :

2 fragments daub (weight : 18gms) – 1 fairly small, fairly worn, sub-rounded, 1 fairly small, fairly fresh, angular (may be loomweight)

Comment : All bodysherds, some small, mostly medium to fairly large sized, mixed wear-pattern, some near-fresh, some with uniface wear, a few with heavy bifacial damage – almost certainly from a contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30078 - 29 sherds (weight : 158gms)

4 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.350/200-50 BC emphasis probably)

1 MIA>MIA-LIA N Kent/Medway-zone flint-tempered greensand ware (c.350/200-50 BC emphasis)

1 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered sandy ware (c.350/200-50 BC emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD probably)

8 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150/1175-1200 AD emphasis)

6 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate sand (c.1150/1175-1200 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M N Kent fine sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M N Kent sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD probable emphasis)

2 EM-M N Kent buff sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD probable emphasis)

3 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate sand (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis; 2 same vessel)

Comment : The MIA-type sherds are small-fairly large with a mixed wear-pattern – the largest sherd is a rim and fresh as are several other smaller coarseware bodysherds including the greensandy sherd. One coarseware element has heavy uniface damage and the flint-tempered sandy ware, moderate –sized and probably re-fired - has heavy bifacial damage. The basically EM element has much smaller elements, most fairly worn. Their condition, compared with the larger fresher prehistoric elements, suggests that they are probably intrusive – despite their fairly high frequency.

Likely date : Probably c.350-50 BC initially

Context: 30085 - 33 sherds (weight : 345gms)

31 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC; some same vessel)

1 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered sandy ware (c.600-200 BC)

1 EIA-MIA>MIA flint and grog/chalk-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 3gms) – fairly small, slightly worn, angular

Comment : All bodysherds, small-fairly large-sized, mixed wear-pattern, some rusticated coarseware elements. Definitely from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30088 - 18 sherds (weight : 88gms)

17 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.350/200-50 BC)

1 MIA>MIA-LIA N Kent /Medway-zone greensand ware (c.350/200-50 BC)

and :

2 fragments loomweight (weight : 15gms) – same weight, hard-fired, 1 face represented with suspension hole, moderately worn

1 fragment daub (weight : 5gms) – fairly small, fairly worn, sub-rounded

Comment : All bodysherds, small-fairly small sized sherds, some near-fresh, some with unifacial damage – should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.200-50 BC probably – or slightly earlier

Context: 30089 - 6 sherds (weight : 72gms)

4 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.350/200-50 BC probable emphasis; 2 same vessel)

2 MIA>MIA-LIA N Kent/Medway-zone greensand ware (c.350/200-50 BC; same vessel)

Comment : The earliest entry comprises small bodysherds, 2 fairly worn and probably residual in-context, 2 (same vessel) fairly fresh and probably contemporary with the greensand sherds. These consist of a fairly large bodysherd and a rim – from the same vessel – and only very slightly worn. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.200-50 BC

Context: 30090 - 22 sherds (weight : 101gms)

20 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-200/50 BC)

2 MIA>MIA-LIA N Kent/Medway zone flint-tempered greensand ware (c.350-200/50 BC; same vessel)

and :

11 fragments daub (weight 63gms) – small-moderate-sized, fairly worn, sub-rounded

Comment : First entry comprises small bodysherds, most fairly unworn, the second two moderate-sized bodysherds, same vessel, again fairly fresh. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.350-200 BC or slightly later

Context: 30092 - 5 sherds (weight : 135gms)

5 EIA>EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.900-600/500 BC emphasis probably)

Comment : Small-large sized bodysherds, most with heavy unifacial wear – probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.900-500 BC

Context: 30102 - 3 sherds (weight : 22gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

1 MR N Kent fine red ware (c.150-200 AD)

and :

4 fragments daub/fired clay (weight : 11gms) – 3 small, sub-rounded, 1 slightly re-fired, 1 larger fairly heavily re-fired and bubbly

Comment : Prehistoric elements small and highly abraded. MR element small and moderately worn – not necessarily intrusive.

Likely date : Possibly c.150-200 AD – if not residual

Context: 30105 - 12 sherds (weight : 41gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-900 BC probably)

9 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC – for most, probably)

1 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered with marl inclusions (c.600-200 BC)

Comment : All small bodysherds, variably worn, most fairly heavily abraded. Allocation of first entry uncertain but possible.

Likely date : Probably c.600-200 BC

Context: 30113 - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

Comment : Small moderately worn bodysherd – could be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : If not residual – c.600-200 BC

Context: 30115 - 18 sherds (weight : 78gms)

17 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD probable emphasis; intrusive)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 5gms) – fairly small, fairly worn, sub-rounded

Comment : IA elements include one base sherd, rest bodysherds, mixed wear pattern – all fairly small.

Probably an undisturbed contemporary deposit – apart from the Medieval sherd which is a rim, fairly small, highly abraded and intrusive

Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30117 - 6 sherds (weight : 70gms)

4 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-200/50 BC; 2 same vessel)

2 MIA>MIA-LIA grog-tempered ware (c.350-200/50 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Four small, 2 medium-sized bodysherds, variable wear-pattern, some with partial unifacial damage, some moderately worn only. Should from an undisturbed contemporary context..

Likely date : c.350-200 BC or slightly later

Context: 30119 - 2 sherds (weight : 20gms)

2 MIA-LIA N Kent /Medway-zone greensand ware (c.200/100-50 BC probable emphasis)

Comment : Small rim sherd, fairly large bodysherd – both fairly worn. The bodysherd has clear traces of rather crude but regular wheel-throwing – and as such could be dated later – except that there is virtually no evidence for activity of later C1 BC-MC1 AD date.

Likely date : If not residual – c.100-50 BC or slightly later

Context: 30122 - 1 sherd (weight : 13gms)

1 MN Peterborough-type flint-tempered ware (Mortlake-style, c.3350-2800 BC)

Comment : Moderate-sized rather worn bodysherd with slightly random, ? near to base, close-set finger-pinched decoration.

Likely date : Possibly residual

Context: 30125 - 1 sherd (weight : 11gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range c.900-200 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, fairly heavy unifacial wear – need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – probably c.900-200 BC

Context: 30129 - 3 sherds (weight : 16gms)

3 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherds, variable wear-pattern from heavily worn to only moderately – one element with traces of rustication.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC probably

Context: 30131 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC)

Comment : Small worn scrap

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 30132 - 2 sherds (weight : 4gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-200 BC)

and :

2 fragments daub (weight : 11gms) – moderate-sized, sub-angular

Comment : Small bodysherds, fairly worn.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly residual

Context: 30133 - 3 sherds (weight : 4gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-200 BC)

Comment : Small bodysherds, fairly worn.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly residual

Context: 30141 - 3 sherds (weight : 15gms)

1 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.350/200-50 BC emphasis)

2 MIA>MIA-LIA N.Kent/Medway-zone flint-tempered greensand ware (c.350/200-50 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Fairly small rim sherds, slightly chipped and worn – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.200-50 BC

Context: 30144 - 6 sherds (weight : 105gms)

6 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC; 2 same vessel)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 7gms) – fairly small, slightly worn, sub-rounded

Comment : All bodysherds, most moderate-sized, same-vessel elements near-fresh, rest with moderate unifacial wear. From an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30150 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-300/200 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd, not seriously worn – could be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30151 - 3 sherds (weight : 15gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-200 BC probably)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

1 ? MIA-LIA>LIA grog-tempered ware (c.200-50/25 BC range possibly)

Comment : Bodysherds, all small, first entry a thin sliver, second fairly heavily worn overall, latest moderately worn only.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly c.200-50 BC

Context: 30152 - 3 sherds (weight : 10gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA-EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

Comment : Small bodysherds, variably worn.

Likely date : Uncertain – broadly MBA-600 BC

Context: 30154 - 10 sherds (weight : 37gms)

6 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.350/200-50 BC emphasis)

3 MIA>MIA-LIA N Kent/Medway zone greensand ware with sparse flint temper (c.350/200-50 BC; 2 same vessel)

1 MIA>MIA-LIA grog/shell-tempered ware (c.350/200-50 BC emphasis probably)

Comment : All small bodysherd elements, some of the flint-tempered material more worn than the greensand wares. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.200-50 BC probably

Context: 30157 - 3 sherds (weight : 9gms)

3 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

Comment : Two small scraps, one small bodysherd – latter only slightly worn – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30163 - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1225 AD probably)

Comment : Tiny split worn scrap

Likely date : If not residual, c.1200 AD-plus

Context: 30165 - 2 sherds (weight : 5gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 2gms) – fairly small, moderately worn, sub-angular

Comment : Highly worn small bodysherds.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.1550-600 BC

Context: 30169 - 3 sherd (weight : 6gms)

1 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

1 EIA-MIA>MIA silty ware with ? marl inclusions (c.600-200 BC)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Prehistoric sherds small and fairly worn. Fairly small bodysherd, moderately worn

Likely date : Uncertain - possibly c.1175-1225 AD

Context: 30171 - 3 sherds (weight : 7gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-200 BC)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 1gm) – small, moderately worn, sub-angular

Comment : Small bodysherds, fairly worn – need not be residual.

Likely date : Uncertain – broadly c.900-200 BC

Context: 30175 - 1 sherd (weight : 11gms)

1 EP or LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference MBA>EIA, c.1550-600 BC emphasis)

Comment : One fairly small bodysherd, heavy unifacial wear – could be from an undisturbed contemporary context. Fabric habit could place it in Early-Middle Neolithic but there is a lack of conviction and an MBA>EIA date is initially preferred.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly c.1550-600 BC

Context: 30179 - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC)

Comment : Small bifacially abraded fragment.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 30186 - 2 sherds (weight : 15gms)

2 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 3gms) – fairly small, moderately worn, sub-angular

Comment : Small bodysherds, heavily abraded.

Likely date : If not residual – c.600-200 BC

Context: 30188 - 2 sherds (weight : 1gm)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC)

Comment : Two small worn flakes.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 30192 - 19 sherds (weight : 98gms)

17 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

2 EIA-MIA>MIA ware with grog/marl inclusions (c.600-200 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Small-medium sized sherds mostly but including one fairly large, mixed wear-pattern – from heavy bifacial wear to fairly fresh. Probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30193 - 7 sherds (weight : 18gms)

5 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MIA preference range, c.1550-200 BC)

2 MIA-LIA>LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.100-50/25 BC emphasis probably; same vessel)

Comment : Earliest element consists of small worn bodysherds – and may be residual in-context. The grogged sherds are fairly fresh.

Likely date : If not intrusive – possibly C1 BC

Context: 30195 - 2 sherds (weight : 9gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

Comment : Small bodysherds, fairly worn.

Likely date : Uncertain – broadly c.1550-600 BC

Context: 30198 - 2 sherds (weight : 10gms)

2 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

Comment : Small and fairly small bodysherds, slightly worn – probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30200 - 4 sherds (weight : 33gms)

4 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-200 BC probably)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 6gms) – moderate-sized, fairly fresh, wattle impression

Comment : Fairly small bodysherds, fairly worn.

Likely date : If not residual – broadly c.900-200 BC

Context: 30208 - 6 sherds (weight : 14gms)

4 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.350/200-50 BC probable emphasis)

1 MIA>MIA-LIA N Kent/Medway zone flint-tempered greensand ware (c.350/200-50 BC probably)

1 MIA>MIA-LIA grog-tempered ware with sparse flint (c.200-100/50 BC emphasis probably)

Comment : All small bodysherds, fairly worn.

Likely date : If not residual – c.200-50 BC probably

Context: 30212 - 1 sherd (weight : 6gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-200 BC)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd with heavy bifacial wear.

Likely date : If not residual – c.900-200 BC probably

Context: 30215 - 3 sherds (weight : 42gms)

3 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

Comment : Mostly moderate-sized bodysherds, fairly heavily worn.

Likely date : If not residual – probably c.600-200 BC

Context: 30221 - 5 sherds (weight : 117gms)

5 EIA>EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.900/600/500 BC emphasis; 2 x same vessels)

Comment : Small-large-sized sherds, some conjoining, 2 large elements with heavy bifacial damage, 2 with heavy unifacial wear. Need not be residual.

Likely date : c.900-500 BC probably

Context: 30227 - 30 sherds (weight : 209gms)

28 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.350/200-50 BC)

2 MIA>MIA-LIA N Kent/Medway zone flint-tempered greensand ware (c.350/200-50 BC; same vessel)

and :

1 fragment loomweight (weight : 8gms) – fairly small, parts 2 faces, 1 straight edge, fairly fresh

Comment : All small-fairly small sherds, mostly body but including 2 rims (1 flint-tempered, 1 greensand), variably but mostly fairly heavily worn. Despite the latter aspect – from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.200-50 BC

Context: 30228 - 4 sherds (weight : 63gms)

4 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Small-medium-sized bodysherds, moderately wear only – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30232 - 8 sherds (weight : 92gms)

5 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

3 EIA-MIA>MIA flint and organic-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC; 2 same vessel)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 2gms) – small, slightly worn, sub-angular

Comment : Mostly small, but including one large bodysherd. One or two with heavy bifacial wear but most, including the large sherd, fairly fresh – and from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30239 - 2 sherds (weight : 11gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-200 BC)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherds, one heavily worn, one only moderately.

Likely date : Uncertain – broadly c.900-200 BC

Context: 30242 - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-200 BC)

Comment : Small rim sherd only moderately worn – may be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : If not residual, c.900-200 BC

Context: 30245 - 9 sherds (weight : 23gms)

9 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC; most same vessel)

Comment : Small bodysherds, most with fairly heavy bifacial wear, some unifacial – despite being from the same vessel.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30247 - 5 sherds (weight : 19gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (c.1550-50 BC range)

1 ? MIA-LIA>LIA grog-tempered silty ware (c.200/50 BC-50 AD possibly)

1 ? LIA>ER fine silty ware (c.25-75/100 AD possibly)

1 MR sandy ware (c.150-175/200 AD probably)

Comment : All bodysherds, all heavily worn

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly Roman

Context: 30251 - 17 sherds (weight : 107gms)

15 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/350-200 BC emphasis probably)

1 EIA-MIA>MIA sandy ware with marl inclusions (c.600/350-200 BC emphasis)

1 MIA>MIA-LIA N Kent/Medway-zone greensand ware (c.350-200/50 BC probably)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 2gms) – fairly small, sub-rounded

Comment : Mostly small bodysherds but including one fairly large base sherd. Mixed wear-pattern. Sandy ware element with marl inclusions is from an angle-shouldered carinated bowl, moderately worn – a formal type that should not post-date c.300/200 BC if not earlier. The greensand element is small, fairly fresh – could be intrusive – or broadly contemporary if the assemblage is of fourth-earlier third century BC date.

Likely date : c.350-200 BC probably

Context: 30253 - 4 sherds (weight : 30gms)

4 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC possibly)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 2gms) – fairly small, sub-angular, fairly fresh

Comment : Moderate to small sized bodysherds, all fairly worn.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly c.1550-600 BC

Context: 30255 - 2 sherds (weight : 3gms)

2 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

Comment : Small scraps, not seriously worn.

Likely date : If not residual, c.600-200 BC

Context: 30259 - 2 sherds (weight : 4gms)

2 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

Comment : Two small bodysherds, 1 fairly fresh, 1 moderately worn.

Likely date : Probably c.600-200 BC

Context: 30267 - 8 sherds (weight : 25gms)

8 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC; 4 same vessel)

and :

2 fragments daub (weight : 5gms) – 1 small, 1 fairly small, fairly fresh, sub-angular

Comment : Small bodysherds, variable wear-pattern – heavy unifacial damage and moderately worn only – could be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30269 - 9 sherds (weight : 90gms)

7 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.350/200-50 BC; 2 x same vessels)

1 MIA>MIA-LIA flint-tempered sandy ware (c.350/200-50 BC)

1 MIA>MIA-LIA N Kent/Medway-zone greensand ware with sparse flint (c.350/200-50 BC)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 7gms) – moderate-sized, moderately worn, sub-angular

Comment : Small-moderate-sized sherds, mostly body elements but including 1 crude bowl/tub rim. Two from the same vessel have heavy unifacial wear and may be residual in-context. Remainder have moderate or only slight wear and should all be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.200-50 BC or slightly earlier

Context: 30271 - 3 sherds (weight : 71gms)

3 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

Comment : One small, 2 medium-sized bodysherds, 2 with heavy unifacial, 1 with bifacial damage. One has traces of possible light rustication. Probably not residual.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30276 - 3 sherds (weight : 3gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : >1gm) – small, moderately worn, sub-angular

Comment : Small worn bodysherds.

Likely date : Uncertain – Later Prehistoric

Context: 30281 - 3 sherds (weight : 13gms)

3 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Small bodysherds, fairly fresh – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30282 - 2 sherds (weight : 5gms)

2 EIA>EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.900-600/500 BC emphasis;)same vessel)

Comment : Two small re-fired bodysherds, seriously abraded.

Likely date : If not residual – c.900-500 BC

Context: 30287 - 9 sherds (weight : 41gms)

9 EIA-MA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC; 4 same vessel)

Comment : Mostly small sherds, most body elements but including one base fragment (same-vessel elements). Variably worn – some near-fresh and contemporary discards, some fairly heavily worn. One bodysherd with rustication. Context likely to have remained open to receive rubbish ver a period of time.
Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30301 - 8 sherds (weight : 47gms)

8 sherds ER red sandy ware (c.75-150 AD; same vessel)

Comment : Small-fairly large sherds, very highly abraded edges and bifacially – but almost certainly from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.75-150 AD

Context: 30302 - 1 sherd (weight : 9gms)

1 MIA>MIA-LIA N Kent/Medway-zone greensand ware (c.300/200-50 BC probable emphasis)

Comment :Single fairly small bodysherd, marked unifacial wear – may be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : If not residual – c.200-50 BC probably

Context: 30307 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference MBA>EIA, c.1550-600/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small fairly worn bodysherd

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly c.1550-600 BC range

Context: 30310 - 8 sherds (weight : 23gms)

1 EP/LP flint-tempered ware (MN or MBA>MBA-LBA transition preferences, c.3350-2800 or 1550-1150 BC)

4 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MIA preference range, c.1550-200 BC)

2 MIA>MIA-LIA N.Kent/Medway-zone greensand ware (c.350/200-50 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Earliest entry is highly abraded overall and similar in condition and coarse-grade temper to the material from Context 30321. This latter element definitely residual in-context. Rest of flint-tempered type are small, split or fairly small and fairly worn – and may be residual in context. Last entry consists of small bodysherds with light wear.

Likely date : If not intrusive – c.200-50 BC or slightly earlier

Context: 30312 - 5 sherds (weight : 3gms)

4 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

1 EIA-MIA>MIA grog-tempered with sparse flint (c.600-200 BC)

Comment : Small bodysherds, most fairly worn – possibly from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Possibly c.600-200 BC

Context: 30321 - 7 sherds (weight : 36gms)

7 EP/LP flint-tempered ware (MN or MBA>MBA-LBA transition preferences, c.3350-2800 or 1550-1150 BC)

Comment : Small- fairly small bodysherds, variable wear-pattern, sherd to sherd, some unifacial chipping or severe abrasion. Large temper grade suggests range indicated – but could possibly be later. Irrespective, from an undisturbed contemporary context. NB – Similar to a residual sherd from Context 30310

Likely date : Uncertain – EP MN or early LP or crude first millennium BC

Context: 30323 – fragment daub (weight : 4gms) – fairly small, fairly fresh, sub-angular

Likely date : Uncertain

Context: 30330 - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small, worn bodysherd.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 30337 - 2 sherds (weight : 13gms)

2 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherds, moderately worn but probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC

Context: 30343 - 2 sherds (weight : 4gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-900 BC probably)

1 LP flint-tempered fine sandy ware (EIA>MIA preference range,c.900-200 BC probably)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight : 1gm) – small, fairly worn, sub-rounded

Comment : Both bodysherds, first entry small worn scrap, second larger but again fairly worn.

Likely date : Uncertain

Context : 30345 – 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 ? MIA-LIA>LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.150/100-50 BC probable emphasis)

Comment : Allocation rather uncertain but probable. Fairly small bodysherd heavily abraded bifacially.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 30348 - 2 sherds (weight : 3gms)

1 EIA>EIA-MIA flint-tempered ware (c.900-600/500 BC emphasis probably)

1 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-200 BC probably)

Comment : Small bodysherds – first element is severely abraded overall – and should be residual in-context. Latest is only moderately worn.

Likely date : c.600-200 BC probably

1.4 Area 2b

Unexcavated contexts

Context: SF 21 - 2 sherds (weight : 21gms)

2 EIA-MIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-350/200 BC emphasis probably; same vessel)

Comment : Two conjoining fairly small coarseware bodysherds – lightly rusticated, only moderately worn.

Likely date : If not residual – c.600-350 BC probably

Context: SF 22 - 1 sherd (weight : 13gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA-LIA, slight preference MIA-LIA, c.200-50 BC)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, moderately worn.

Likely date : If not residual, possibly c.200-50 BC

Context: SF 24 - 1 sherd (weight : 7gms)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, moderately worn – but probably not seriously residual.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD

Context: SF 26 - 2 sherds (weight : 29gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA preference, c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Bodysherds, one moderate-sized, one small, fairly fresh – should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Probably c.1550-1350 BC

Context: SF 28 - 1 sherd (weight : 13gms)

1 LP flint and grog-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-200 BC)

Comment : Moderate-sized, moderately worn bodysherd.

Likely date : If not residual, c.900 AD-plus

Context: SF 29 - 2 sherds (weight : 14gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA-LIA, slight preference MIA-LIA, c.200-50 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Two fairly small bodysherds, fairly heavy unfacial wear.

Likely date : If not residual, possibly c.200-50 BC

Excavated Contexts

Context: 40003 - 9 sherds (weight : 21gms)

9 sherds LN Grooved Ware (grog-tempered silty ware, c.2800-2300 BC; 7 same vessel, 1 = Context 4005)

Comment : Small>fairly small sherds, most same vessel elements small and rather fragmentary but 2 conjoin. Three vessels represented, 1 = Context 40005 (same pattern type and firing colours), 1 thin-walled with incised diagonal grooves, 1 thicker-walled (same-vessel sherds) with grooves in incised chevron pattern. Fairly fresh elements – and definitely from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.2800-2300 BC

Context: 40004 - 12 sherds (weight : 94gms)

12 LN Grooved Ware (grog-tempered fine silty ware with sparse flint temper, c.2800-2300 BC, 2 x same-vessels)

and :

2 fragments daub (weight : 23gms) – fairly small, worn sub-round, fine silty matrix

Comment : Small>fairly large sherds – all slightly worn but variably – some bifacial, most unifacial – and definitely representing a broadly contemporary deposit but with elements deposited within a fairly short time-space but at differing times. There are 2 rims – 1 from a tub form, 1 from a slightly closed-form jar/tub, both internally slightly beveled – 1 with broad incised horizontal grooves, another (represented by 5 sherds, 2 conjoining) with, on rim panel, thin 'shallow' diagonal grooves and, lower on body, a raised vertical rib dividing two panels of close-set incised diagonal lines, the whole forming a broad chevron pattern. Two other conjoining bodysherds from a different vessel has an incised design of thin chevron grooves, and another bodysherd has spaced parallel lines of possible thick cord impressions.

Likely date : c.2800-2300 BC

Context: 40005 - 4 sherds (weight : 34gms)

4 LN Grooved Ware (grog-tempered fine silty ware with sparse flint, c.2800-2300 BC; same vessel = Context 20003)

Comment : Four fairly moderate-sized bodysherds, 3 conjoining, thin impressed grooves in chevron and panel designs of horizontal and diagonal grooves. Only slightly worn and definitely from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.2800-2300 BC

Context: 40022 - 1 sherd (weight : 22gms)

1 LP flint and grog-tempered ware (EIA-MIA>MIA preference range, c.600-200 BC)

and :

1 fragment R roof-tile (weight : 74gms) – moderate-sized fragment, fairly worn, imbrex

1 fragment daub (weight : 8gms) – fairly small, moderately worn

Comment : Moderate-sized, fairly heavily worn bodysherd.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 40024 - 2 sherds (weight : 6gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MIA preference range, c.1550-200 BC)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050-1100/1150 AD probably)

Comment : The prehistoric sherd is small and worn. The EM element is small, worn, could be Late Saxon but is more probably Early Medieval.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.1050-1150 AD

Context: 40026 - 4 sherds (weight : 62gms)

1 EP grog-tempered ware - LN or EBA CU (no preferences, c.2800-2300 or 2000-1500 BC)

1 EP grog-tempered ware (EBA Beaker preference, c.2300-1700 BC)

2 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : The first entry is small, worn and abraded and an LN attribution possible. The EBA Beaker element is small, fairly fresh and has dual-tone firing – and attribution is probable. The other 2 consist of one small abraded bodysherd and one fairly large and near-fresh decorated barrel jar rim – and should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 40028 - 25 sherds (weight : 350gms)

25 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; 2 x same vessels)

Comment : Small>fairly large fragments from 4 vessels, 1-2 elements moderately worn, most fairly fresh – and definitely from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 40045 - 3 sherds (weight : 19gms)

3 EN>MN flint-tempered ware (slight preference MN, c.3350-2800 BC)

Comment : Three fairly small bodysherds – 1 with temper grit sizes similar to the other definite examples of MN pottery, but other 2 less obviously MN. Look more specifically like some EN fabric types, with marginally finer grit sizes and, also, one has definite traces of burnishing which appears to be slightly ‘channeled’ and more like later EN Southern Decorated tradition material. The MN sherd is thicker walled and slightly more worn, the EN-types are thinner-walled

Likely date : Initially c.3350-2800 BC but could be earlier, arguably c.3360-3000 BC

Context: 40050 - 3 sherds (weight : 19gms)

1 ? MN flint-tempered Peterborough-type ware (c.3350-2280 BC)

2 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : The potential MN element is small and highly worn and has a different tempering habit compared with the MBA material. The latter consists of small-fairly small bodysherds – all basically fresh. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 40064 - 6 sherds (weight : 46gms)

6 MN Peterborough-type flint-tempered ware (2 Mortlake-style, c.3350-2800 BC; 2 x same vessels)

and :

1 fragment burnt flint (weight : 18gms) – cortical flake, reddened

Comment : Small>fairly large sized bodysherds, 2 fairly thin-walled with a design consisting of a thin cord impression above/below/dividing impressions of short thin whipped cord, two others from the shoulder of a thick-walled bowl with, at shoulder horizontal lines of short fat diagonal whipped-cord ‘maggot’ impressions and close-spaced horizontal rows of bold finger-pinched impressions below. Variable wear-pattern, some fairly fresh, the bowl sherds with moderate unifacial chipping and wear. Definitely from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.3350-2800 BC

Context: 40068 - 14 sherds (weight : 91gms)

14 MN flint-tempered Peterborough-type ware (Mortlake-style, c.3350-2800 BC; 2-3 x same vessels)

Comment : Small-moderate sized sherds – including 2 conjoining rim sherds from a bowl with a moulded rim decorated with thin short diagonal impressions, exterior with horizontal rows of bold finger-pinching and interior with spaced short ? cord impressions. Seven other same-vessel sherds are from the body of a bowl decorated with close-set horizontal lines of bold finger-pinched impressions. Variable wear-pattern – some near-fresh, some with fairly heavy unifacial damage. Definitely from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.3350-2800 BC

Context: 40079 - 3 sherds (weight : 10gms)

3 LN grog-tempered Grooved Ware (c.2800-2300 BC)

and :

3 fragments daub (weight : 6gms) – small, sub-angular, twisted lumps, pale buff-fired silty matrix

Comment : Three small bodysherds, fairly fresh, 2 plain, 1 decorated with spaced rows of thumbnail impressions – and definitely from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.2800-2300 BC

Context: 40085 - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 EN>MN flint-tempered ware (slight preference MN, c.3350-2800 BC)

Comment : Fairly small, near-fresh thick-walled bodysherd – almost certainly from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Probably c.3350-2800 BC

Context: 40110 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 LN grog-tempered Grooved Ware (c.2800-2300 BC)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, thin-walled, fresh – and from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.2800-2300 BC

Context: 40116 – 1 fragment daub (weight : 1 gm) – small, worn sub-rounded

Likely date : Uncertain

Context: 40118 - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 LN grog-tempered Grooved Ware (c.2800-2300 BC)

Comment : Small, fresh bodysherd scrap – almost certainly from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.2800-2300 BC

Context: 40128 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA-MIA preference range, c.1550-200 BC)

Comment : Small bodysherd, highly abraded overall.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 40136 - 24 sherds (weight : 105gms)

23 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA-MIA>MIA preference range, c.600/350-200 BC emphasis probably)

1 LP chalk-tempered ware (EIA-MIA>MIA preference range, c.600/350-200 BC emphasis probably; re-fired)

and :

1 fragment daub (weight 2gms) – thin, fairly small, fairly worn sliver

Comment : Very fragmentary elements, mostly small, rotten although not heavily worn individually.

Assuming the larger fairly heavily re-fired chalk-tempered element is broadly contemporary –the fabric type of the latter is similar to material from the Evaluation-phase – hence the current broad dating.

Likely date : Broadly, initially, c.400-300 BC

Context: 40138 - 3 sherds (weight : 26gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MIA preference range, c.1550-200 BC)

Comment : Heavily worn fairly small bodysherds.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1550 BC-plus

Context: 40157 - 1 sherd (weight : 15gms)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Moderate-sized base sherd, fairly worn

Likely date : If not intrusive/residual – c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 40159 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

Comment : Small fineware bodysherd, moderately worn.

Likely date : Uncertain – post-c.1550 BC

Context: 40162 - 50 sherds (weight : 467gms)

50 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; at least 2 x same vessels)

Comment : Rather fragmentary assemblage, mostly small bodysherds, few fairly large rim and body sherds.

Mixed wear-pattern, most fairly fresh, some with partial or complete unifacial wear – but not longterm – 2 re-fired slivers with fairly heavy bifacial wear.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 40163 SF 60 - 72 sherds (weight : 914gms)

72 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; 2 x same vessels)

Comment : Large, fairly fragmentary assemblage, many small sherds, moderate quantity of moderate-fairly large sized elements. Most same-vessel and a few other sherds fairly fresh, remainder with unifacial damage. Definitely from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit – with a number of elements that

were not sealed immediately after deposition. Same-vessel sherds form part of a jar base with a short straight foot and an unusual markedly everted body wall above.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 40164 - 2 sherds (weight : 7gms)

1 MN flint-tempered Peterborough-type ware (c.3350-2800 BC)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

Comment : The MN sherd is a fairly definite identification – fairly small, not as worn as the EM element.

Small moderately worn rim-neck fragment

Likely date : If not intrusive – c.1175-1225 AD probably

Context: 40167 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1050/1100-1150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small worn thick-walled bodysherd

Likely date : If not intrusive – c.1050-1150 AD probably

Context: 40171 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 ? EM shell-tempered fine sandy ware (c.1050-1150 AD range)

Comment : Small, split rim sherd, fairly worn – the fairly large diameter suggesting the likely date.

Likely date : Possibly c.1050-1150 AD

Context: 40180 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1200 AD)

Comment : Small, slightly worn bodysherd.

Likely date : c.1150-1200 AD probably

Context: 40187 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 EP flint-tempered ware (MN preference, c.3350-2800 BC)

Comment : Small, worn bodysherd – gritting tendency suggesting date.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 40190 - 3 sherds (weight : 10gms)

3 MBA>MBA-LBA transition flint and grog-tempered ware (slight preference MBA-LBA, c.1550/1350-1150 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Three small rather worn jar rim sherds – possibly from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1350-1150 BC or slightly earlier

Context: 40203 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Small bodysherd, unworn – probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 40217 - 81 sherds (weight : 287gms)

1 EP grog-tempered ware (LN, EBA Collared Urn alternatives – LN Grooved Ware preference, c.2800-2300 BC)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC possibly)

5 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-200 BC)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1050/1100-1150 AD)

4 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1100/1125-1150 AD emphasis probably)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis)

2 EM-M N.Kent fine sandy (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis probably)

54 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably; some same vessels)

7 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M N.Kent fine sandy (c.1175/1200-1250 AD probable emphasis)

1 EM-M N Kent sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1250 AD emphasis probably)

and :

18 fragments daub (weight : 95gms) – small crumbs > fairly large elements with wattle impressions, some worn, some fairly fresh

Comment : The potential LN element is small but only moderately worn – and residual in-context – as are the LP elements.. The remainder generally consists of small, variably worn elements – and appears very fragmentary with the majority probably representing a single discard event. Generally, the earlier pieces are more worn than those of LC12 AD date. The latter also includes 1-2 large base sherds, only slightly worn and still retaining all/some of their original shell content.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD probably

Context: 40221 - 4 sherds (weight : 12gms)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M Canterbury sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : All small bodysherds, none very worn.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD probably

Context: 40223 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small, moderately worn bodysherd

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 40227 - 19 sherds (weight : 176gms)

1 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1100/1125-1150AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1100/1125-1150 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis probably)

3 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (storage-jar, c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis; same vessel)

11 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis; 2-3 same vessel)

Comment : Prehistoric element is small and definitely residual. Of the remainder, the seven earliest sherds, including 2 simple jar rims and fairly large conjoining elements from a storage-jar shoulder with bold applied thumb-impressed cordon, all moderately worn – and residual in-context. Latest elements mostly small bodysherds but including 2 large base and rim sherds – fresher.

Likely date : c.1150-1200 AD

NB : This context number written as '402247' – the second '4' is an odd squiggle (original context bag kept)

Context: 40231 - 12 sherds (weight : 114gms)

2 ? EM Canterbury sandy ware (initially, c.1050/1100-1150 AD but might be MC12-EC 13 AD; same vessel)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150/1175-1200 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M Canterbury sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis probably)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD; same vessel)

6 M London-type ware (NFR/Highly Decorated style, c.1250-1275/1300 AD emphasis probably; same vessel)

Comment : All pre-M-L C13 AD sherds fairly small and moderately worn. Same vessel elements are mostly larger, including one large jug base sherd – but still rather worn.

Likely date : c.1275-1300 AD, possibly slightly later

Context: 40233 - 8 sherds (weight : 45gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis)

2 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

2 EM-M Canterbury sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD probably)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis)

and :

1 fragment probable crucible/re-fired clay (weight : 7gms) – fairly small, irregular lumpy body in fine sandy body matrix, outer margin bubbly with sub-glossy iron-mottled matt olive surface.

Comment : All small-fairly small sherds, earliest (including 1 probable jug handle fragment) moderately worn, c.1200-1250 AD elements variably worn, latest elements (including a jug handle fragment) fairly fresh.

Likely date : c.1275-1300 AD, possibly slightly later

Context: 40237 - 15 sherds (weight : 118gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MIA preference range, c.1550-200 BC)

13 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis; same vessel)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis)

Comment : Prehistoric element is small and fairly worn. EM component consists of mostly small-fairly large sherds, majority rim-shoulder elements from the same vessel – fairly fresh and definitely from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit. Latest element is slightly more worn and could be intrusive.

Likely date : c.1150-1200 AD

Context: 40248 - 7 sherds (weight : 69gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis probably, 2 x same vessels)

Comment : All bodysherds, 1-2 small, most moderate-sized and fairly fresh – one of the few contexts recorded with unleached shell content

Likely date : c.1150-1200 AD

Context: 40250 - 3 sherds (weight : 10gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1200 AD emphasis)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1125/1150-1200 AD emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Bodysherds, earliest more worn, latest with slight unifacial wear internally

Likely date : c.1150-1200 AD probably

Context: 40251 - 2 sherds (weight : 15gms)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1050/1100-1150 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : One small, one moderate-sized fairly fresh bodysherds – from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Possibly c.1100-1150 AD or slightly later

Context: 40255 - 5 sherds (weight : 17gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-200 BC)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1050/1100-1175 AD emphasis probably)

2 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

Comment : Prehistoric sherd is fairly small and fairly highly abraded. Rest all small bodysherds, earliest EM component heavily abraded overall, LC12 AD-plus elements only moderately or slightly worn

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD

Context: 40263 - 4 sherds (weight : 6gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1200 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

2 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : All small bodysherds, earliest fairly worn, latest slightly.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 40266 - 6 sherds (weight : 12gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150/1175-1200 AD emphasis probably)

4 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis; 2 same vessel)

and :

2 fragments daub (weight : 5gms) – small, sub-rounded

Comment : All small bodysherds, latest only slightly worn – only partial shell-leaching.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD probably

Context: 40275 - 2 sherds (weight : 17gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range (c.900-200 BC)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1100/1125-1150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small LP fineware bodysherd, fairly worn. Fairly small EM rim sherd with fairly heavy unifacial wear.

Likely date : If not intrusive – possibly c.1150-1200 AD

Context: 40277 - 8 sherds (weight : 122gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis probably)

3 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (cauldron, c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis)

Comment : The first entry is small and worn, the shelly ware sherds fairly small and variably worn but less than the first element. The sandy ware pieces are fairly large – a base sherd which is marginally more worn than the accompanying cauldron handle fragment. There is no evidence for cauldrons from London sequences prior to c.1234-plus AD. The firing colours of both the cauldron handle and the base sherd suggest a mid or, at latest, third quarter C13 AD date.

Likely date : c.1250-1275 AD

Context: 40282 - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-200 BC)

Comment : Small bodysherd, split and fairly worn.

Likely date : If not residual – c.900 BC-plus

Context: 40291 - 9 sherds (weight : 82gms)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1150/1175-1200 AD emphasis probably)

4 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150/1175-1200 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M N Kent fine sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Earliest entry includes 2 small more worn elements and should be residual in-context.

Remainder are mostly small bodysherds but include 1 fairly large body fragment – all only slightly worn.

Latest element is marginally more worn – a fairly large pan rim which is possibly intrusive, more probably the latest arrival in-context.

Likely date : c.1200-1225 AD probably

Context: 40293 - 5 sherds (weight : 73gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M N Kent fine sandy ware (c.1175-1225/1250 AD probable emphasis; ? intrusive)

and :

2 fragments daub (weight : 15gms) – small-fairly small, sub-rounded, fine silty matrix with chalk inclusions, lightly re-fired

Comment : The first 2 sherds are moderate and fairly large sized, including a rim-shoulder jar part-profile with thumb-press decorated rim top. Both of these sherds are fairly fresh – and should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit. The latest entry is an odd not-seen-before element but with some moderate bifacial damage – and may be intrusive.

Likely date : c.1150-1175 AD

Context: 40298 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EP flint and grog-tempered ware (Beaker preference, c.2300/200-1700 BC emphasis probably)

Comment : Small, moderately worn bodysherd.

Likely date : If not residual, c.2000-1700 BC probably

Context: 40303 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1150/1175-1200 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Small bodysherd, slightly worn

Likely date : c.1150-1200 AD

Context: 40308 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

Comment : Bodysherd, fairly small, slightly worn.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD

Context: 40310 - 5 sherds (weight : 13gms)

1 EM-M ? London-type ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis probably)

3 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

1 M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1200-1250 AD emphasis)

and :

1 fragment crucible skin/highly re-fired clay (weight : 2gms) – small, fine grainy clay body with glossy bubbly coppery-green surface.

Comment : All small-moderate-sized bodysherds, variably worn.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD

Context: 40314 - 5 sherds (weight : 13gms)

1 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

1 EM-M N Kent fine sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD probably)

1 EM-M N Kent buff fine sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

1 M London-type ware (Rouen-style, c.1200-1250 AD)

Comment : The prehistoric element is fairly fresh – attribution likely. All bodysherds, all except the shelly ware element only moderately or slightly worn, the London ware jug sherd largest element.

Likely date : c.1225-1250 AD – or only very slightly later probably

Context: 40320 - 17 sherds (weight : 85gms)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1050/1100-1150 AD probable emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis probably)

13 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1175/1200 emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis probably)

and :

1 fragment marly fired clay (weight : 6gms) – fairly small, flattish, marl streaked - ? tile/daub

Comment : Two earliest sherds are small fairly thick-walled and fairly worn bodysherds. Second entry is a fairly large only slightly worn jar rim sherd. The remainder, slightly later elements. are mostly small bodysherds but include 1 moderate-sized jar rim – the latter has fairly heavy partial unifacial wear internally from only partial seal at time of discard.

Likely date : Possibly c.1150-1175 AD

Context: 40337 - 7 sherds (weight : 38gms)

2 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.c.1050/1100-1150 AD emphasis probably; same vessel)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1150/1175-1200 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM-M Canterbury sandy ware (c.1175-1225/1250 AD emphasis probably)

3 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1275/1300 AD emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : The earliest 2 sherds are small body elements both with knife-trimming – a finishing characteristic of Late Saxon and Early Medieval products. However, in the absence of any genuinely Late

Saxon site elements these are placed into the C11-C12 AD. They are marginally more worn than the later material –which are fairly small or moderate-sized sherds.

Likely date : c.1250-1300 AD probably

Context: 40339 - 8 sherds (weight : 82gms)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis)

4 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150/1175-1200 AD emphasis; 2 x same vessels)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis probably)

1 M NE Kent shell-tempered ware with sparse-moderate quartzsand (c.1200-1250 AD emphasis; intrusive possibly)

Comment : Most earlier elements, bar one small base sherd, are fairly small-fairly large and little worn(including a large decorated jar rim) – and should all represent a contemporary discard deposit.

However the latest rim element is fairly worn and abraded and may be intrusive.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD

Context: 40341 - 4 sherds (weight : 26gms)

4 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150/1175-1200 AD emphasis)

Comment : Two small, 2 moderate sized sherds including one pan rim, fairly worn – but probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD probably

Context: 40354 - 2 sherds (weight : 10gms)

1 MN Peterborough-type flint-tempered ware (Mortlake style, c.3350-2800 BC)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (probably MBA>EIA range, c.1550-600 BC)

Comment : First element is a fairly small thick-walled bodysherd decorated with close-spaced finger-tip pinching and only moderately worn. The second is also fairly small but highly worn – and almost certainly intrusive.

Likely date : Probably c.3350-2800 BC

Context: 40366 - 2 sherds (weight : 9gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MIA preference range, c.1550-200 BC)

1 EMS organic-tempered ware (c.550/600-700 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Prehistoric shed is a small highly worn scrap, Saxon element is fairly small, only slightly worn – and likely to be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.600-700 AD - or slightly earlier

Context: 40368 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

Comment : Small, worn bodysherd.

Likely date : Probably residual

AND :

20234 – Marked as ‘Area 2B’ and as ‘Topsoil in section of 20234’

Context: 20234 - 4 sherds (weight : 12gms)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD probably)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis probably; same vessel)

Comment : Four small bodysherds, 2 from the same jug, earliest entries slightly more worn than latest elements.

Likely date : c.1250-1300 AD probably

2 APPENDIX 2: CERAMIC IWADE 2013 (IWA-EX-13)

Primary quantification 23 sherds (weight : 132gms)

2.1 Period codes employed

LN	= Late Neolithic
MBA	= Mid Bronze Age
MBA/LBA	= Mid-Late Bronze Age transition
ER-MR	= Early-Mid Roman
EM	= Early Medieval

2.2 Context dating

Trench 1 :

Context: 1401 - 18 sherds (weight : 100gms)

1 possibly LN grog-tempered ware (c.2800-2300 BC)

16 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered slightly sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

Comment : Possible LN element is small and moderately worn – and should be residual in-context. The LP sherds are all small-moderate sized, mostly bodysherds but including 1 coarseware jar rim fragment. Most with heavy unifacial damage suggesting fairly long-term exposure in a static open ditch fill or frequently-trodden ground. Despite this and presence of later EM element, likely to stem from a broadly contemporary mid second millennium BC feature. EM sherd is a jar rim with seriously heavy unifacial and moderate internal damage – probably intrusive.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-1150 ZBC

Context: 1406 - 1 sherd (weight : 8gms)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : 1 worn small coarseware bodysherd

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1408 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : 1 small worn flake.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 1410 - 3 sherds (weight : 23gms)

3 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC; 2 same vessel)

Comment : One moderate-sized bodysherd, 2 small conjoining – all moderately worn.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-1150 BC

Trench 2 :

Context: 1401 –

1 fragment Roman tile (weight : 118gms) – moderate-sized, fairly worn overall, fairly sandy fabric, part one edge remnant, LC1-C2 AD broadly.

Likely date : Residual

3 APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC IWADE 2014

Primary quantification : 2551 sherds (weight : 52kgs.059gms)

3.1 Period codes employed

EIA-MIA>MIA = Early-Mid>Mid Iron Age

MIA>MIA-LIA = Mid>Mid-Late Iron Age

LIA = Late Iron Age

B/ER = 'Belgic'-Early Roman transition

ER = Early Roman

MR = Mid Roman

EMS = Early-Mid Saxon

M = Medieval

PM = Post-Medieval

3.2 Context dating

Unstratified contexts

Context: 'Pot pit' - ? = 1733 or 10002- 10 sherds (weight : 84gms)

10 sherds MBA-LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1350-1150 BC)

Comment : Small-fairly large mostly coarseware bodysherds but including one sub-fineware. Variable wear-pattern, smaller elements fairly heavily worn and residual in-context, larger elements near-fresh – and from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Probably c.1350-1150 BC

Context: Outer ring ditch – machine strip - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EP flint-tempered silty ware (EN>LN preference range, c.4000-2300 BC)

Comment : Small fairly worn bodysherd, silty fabric with large flint inclusion – could be later and LP, eg. MBA, but indicated range preferred.

Likely date : Probably residual

Excavated contexts

Context: 1426 - 8 sherds (weight : 110gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered slightly sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis probably)

5 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

1 M NE Kent shell-tempered slightly sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

Comment : Earliest element, fairly small bodysherd, fairly heavily worn – and residual in-context. The C12 AD elements include mostly fairly small but also one fairly large rim sherd. Although the later are fairly worn, the degree is much less than the latest-dated rim which has heavy overall wear and rounding edges. If the latter is not intrusive – its condition may be due to being at the subsoil/ploughsoil interface.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 1432 - 23 sherds (weight : 747gms)

23 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; 2-3 x same-vessels)

Comment : Some small, mostly moderate-sized but also one large base sherd – all fairly fresh and from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 1446 - 74 sherds (weight : 2778gms)

1 EBA or MBA grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1550/1350 BC probable emphasis)

73 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; 4 x same-vessels)

Comment :

EBA material – 1 fairly fresh small thick-walled bodysherd with coarse buff grog inclusions – probably EBA Collared Urn but relationship with rest of assemblage uncertain.

MBA material - Some small scraps, mostly moderate-large-sized body and base sherds from 3-4 large coarsely flint-tempered mostly thick-walled coarseware jars (base and lower body wall sherds conjoining) but also 2 conjoining fineware bodysherds with fine flint temper. The two vessel bases have partial basal skins of profuse grits adhering. Although rather fragmentary, most sherds near-fresh and from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 1468 - 6 sherds (weight : 127gms)

6 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; 2-3 same vessel)

Comment : Moderate-sized slightly worn coarseware bodysherds, 2 with thumb decoration, from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 1474 - 36 sherds (weight : 519gms)

33 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1530-1350 BC)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight post-1000 BC preference, c.1550/1000-50 BC emphasis; 3 x same vessels)
1 M West Kent partially sandy ware (c.1275-1350/1375 AD probably intrusive, CHECK cf. Shorne slipped jug fabrics)

1 LPM Pearl Ware (blue shell-edged, c.1780-1825 AD; probably intrusive)

Comment : MBA sherds are small-fairly large-sized, mixed wear-pattern - a few fairly fresh but most moderately worn and fragmentary (includes one fairly fresh globular urn rim). Later elements probably intrusive (includes one differently gritted coarseware lightly re-fired bodysherd with fairly heavy bifacial wear).

Likely date : MBA – c.1550-1350 BC - with intrusive later LP, M and LPM elements

Context: 1480 - 2 sherds (weight : 1gm)

2 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Two small scraps from same decorated fineware vessel – probably Globular Urn with incised chevron decoration – probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Probably c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 1489 - 16 sherds (weight : 48gms)

10 LN grog-tempered Grooved Ware (c.2800-2300 BC; 2 x same vessels)

Comment : One thick-walled storage-jar rim element, rest fairly small-small bodysherds, some decorated with grooves or fingernail impressions, 5-6 vessels represented. All sherds fairly worn but no reason to suspect not recovered from a contemporary context.

Likely date : c.2800-2300 BC

Context: 1501 - 3 sherds (weight : 124gms)

3 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Two moderate-sized and 1 large fresh unworn bodysherds from a cordon-decorated coarseware storage jar – cordon is finger-tip decorated. From an undisturbed contemporary context..

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 1507 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MBA preference, c.1550-1350/50 BC)

Comment : Single sherd is small and scrappy and worn.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly MBA

Context: 1545 - 3 sherds (weight : 14gms)

2 MN Peterborough-type flint-tempered ware (Ebbsfleet style, c.3350-2800 BC)

1 LP flint-tempered (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

Comment : All small sherds – first 2 residual and fairly worn but including one decorated with twisted cord and finger-tip impressions. Latest element differently tempered and only slightly worn. Latter sherd should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Uncertain – LP, c.1500-600 BC with residual MN – c.3350-2800 BC

Context: 1567 - 2 sherds (weight : 5gms)

2 MBA>MA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : Two small fairly fresh coarseware bodysherds – need not be severely residual

Likely date : c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1568 - 28 sherds (weight : 276gms)

2 EN>MN flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.4000-2800 BC)

26 LN grog-tempered Grooved Ware (c.2800-2300 BC; 4 x same vessels)

Comment : Two flint-tempered bodysherds are fairly small, chipped and fairly worn and residual in-context.

LN element includes 5-6 fairly small bodysherds (including 1-2 from same vessels), rest are moderate or fairly large-sized and fresh, some conjoining (including 1 tub part-profile) and from a contemporary undisturbed context.

Likely date : c.2800-2300 BC

Context: 1575 - 1 sherd (weight : 8gms)

1 MBA>MBA-LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : Moderate-sized coarseware bodysherd with fairly heavy unifacial wear – need not be severely residual

Likely date : Probably c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1580 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range c.1550-600 BC)

Comment : Small fresh scrap – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Uncertain – probably c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1584 - 1 sherd (weight : 13gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

Comment : Moderate-sized fineware bodysherd, some facial damage otherwise fresh and probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit..

Likely date : Uncertain – but LP between c.1550-600 BC

Context : 1585 – 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 LN silty Grooved Ware (c.2800-2300 BC)

Comment : Small rather worn bodysherd, trace of linear grooved decoration. Condition suggests not necessarily residual.

Likely date : If not residual – c.2800-2300 BC or a little later

Context: 1586 - 2 sherds (weight : 8gms)

2 LN Grooved Ware, grog-tempered coarse sandy (c.2800-2300 BC)

Comment : One small bodysherd, one moderate-sized rim sherd, latter decorated. First fairly worn, second element slightly worn. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.2800-2300 BC

Context: 1604 - 1 sherd + scraps (weight : 1gm)

1 LN Grooved Ware, grog-tempered (c.2800-2300 BC)

Comment : Small, fairly worn. This soft fabric is unlikely to survive into a radically disturbed later environment – so if residual, not necessarily severely.

Likely date : Uncertain – if residual LN or EBA>MBA

Context: 1664 - 2 sherds (weight : 3gms)

2 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Two small sherds from rim of a globular jar, some unifacial wear – need not be seriously residual

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC or slightly later

Context: 1668 - 2 sherds (weight : 4gms)

2 EP flint-tempered ware (slight EN preference, c.4000-3350/2800 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Two small conjoining sherds from rim of round-lipped closed-mouth bowl. Form and temper habit suggests EN dating. Slight unifacial wear but need not be seriously residual.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly 4000-3350 BC or later in Neolithic

Context: 1672 - 6 sherds (weight : 28gms)

6 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC; 4 same vessel)

Comment : Four small and two fairly small sherds, most coarseware but also one fineware. Includes one closed-form (but not a hooked-rim jar) coarseware rjar rim. All sherds fresh and from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1717 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : One small moderately worn coarseware bodysherd with traces finger-tip decoration. Probably residual

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 1723 - 16 sherds (weight : 76gms)

16 EN-MN flint-tempered ware (slight EN preference, c.4000-3350/2800 BC)

Comment : All bodysherds except possibly one thicker rounded base sherd, mostly small-fairly small, 1-2 moderate-sized, one split, most fairly heavily worn but 2-3 elements with marked unifacial wear. Probably derived from a reduced but still – technically – undisturbed contemporary context. Despite the slight fabric-based preference for EN, the number proximity to the definite MN context 1725 suggests this context may be similarly dated.

Likely date : Between c.4000-2280 BC

Context: 1725 - 18 sherds (weight : 136gms)

18 MN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC) 2 x same vessel

Comment : Two-three rims, rest bodysherds, some small, mostly fairly small-moderate sized, heavy unifacial wear on most sherds – as with Context 1723 a reduced context but containing an ‘undisturbed’ contemporary discard deposit. One thick-walled bodysherd with random fingernail decoration and two thin simple bowl rims with horizontal bands of neat chevron style impressed fingernail decoration.

Likely date : c.3350-2800 BC

Context: 1732 - 1 sherd (weight : 18gms)

1 MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1350-1150 BC)

Comment : Moderate-sized coarseware jar bodysherd, fairly fresh – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context. NB : Has burnt food residue internally – potential candidate for C-14 analysis.

Likely date : c.1350-1150 BC

Context: 1733 - 520 sherds (weight : 6394gms)

1 EP/LP grog and sparse flint-tempered ware (LN or MBA/LBA transition preferences, c.2800-2300 or 1350-1150 BC)

431 MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1350-1150 BC; at least 5 x same-vessels)

3 MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered sandy ware (c.1350-1150 BC; 2 same vessel)

1 MBA/LBA transition flint and grog-tempered sandy ware (c/1350-1150 BC)

62 MBA/LBA transition flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1350-1150 BC; 2-3 same vessel)

21 MBA/LBA transition crucible fragments in a fine silty fabric (c.1350-1150 BC; SF 10)

1 MBA/LBA transition organic-tempered silty ?briquetage ware (c.1350-1150 BC)

1 LP finely grog-tempered ware (c.200 BC-plus preference, c.200-50 BC probably)

Comment : Large, rather fragmentary but interesting assemblage, variable sherd sizes, many small-fairly small but also moderate-large-sized. A few (upto 10) with fairly heavy uni- or bifacial wear – and possibly derived from earlier MBA or same-period activity – rest either split and only slightly worn or fairly fresh and from a contemporary discard deposit. Formal elements include one decorated rim from a hooked-rim jar with pre-firing pierced holes below the rim, another plain, several rims from thin-walled simple tub or jar rims, one everted-rim jar with decorated rim and rounded body and there is one small sherd with two spaced fairly large pre-fired holes. The crucible fragments (SF 10) include 7 rim pieces (4 conjoining), 1 pulled-lip spout and 1 fragment with a rim-type edge (but no diameter), flat one side with an asymmetrical section above (? a lid/slab); the rest are split and highly worn but should be contemporary with the main component. Of the obvious thick-walled vessel-form crucible sherds – at least 1 possibly 2 vessels are represented. The grog-tempered sherd is small and slightly worn. It could be contemporary but the remnant formal data suggests later.

Likely date : c.1350-1150 BC

Context: 1738 - 6 sherds (weight : 19gms)

6 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MBA>EIA preference range, c.1150-600 BC)

Comment :Most worn, small scraps but als one moderate-sized near-fresh element – and presumably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit..

Likely date : Uncertain – but LP probably within range as indicated

Context: 1746 - 67 sherds (weight : 779gms)

1 probable EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1050/1125-1175 AD emphasis probably)

3 EM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis; same vessel)

1 EM N Kent sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis)

7 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis; 2 same vessel)

4 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered fine sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

5 EM-M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD; same vessel)

1 EM-M N Kent fairly fine sandy ware with sparse flint inclusions (c.1175/1200-1250 AD probable emphasis)

- 9 M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis; 2-3 same vessel)
- 1 M NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis)
- 9 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200-1225/1250 AD emphasis; 4-5 same vessel)
- 9 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD; 2 same vessel)
- 1 M N Kent fine sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis probably)
- 2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis)
- 5 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis; 4 same vessel)
- 4 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1300-1350/1375 AD; 2-3 same vessel)
- 2 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1375-1400/1425 AD emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Earliest element – small fairly heavily worn bodysherd, residual in-context. Remainder consists of variably-sized sherds, frequently small or moderate-sized but also including same-vessel elements of fairly large size. The latter occur irrespective of date – eg 2 part-profile sherds from an early C13 AD shelly ware pan, same-vessel elements f mid-C13 AD date and C14 AD date. Despite this aspect, the consistent chronologically sequential gradation in wear-trends, heavily worn for the earliest element, all the way through to near-fresh for the LM sherds, indicates a feature open for a long period and receiving discards at various times throughout its life – particularly during the late C12-earlier C13 AD..

Likely date : Span – c.1150-1425 AD, latest element – c.1375-1425 AD

Context: 1748 - 4 sherds (weight : 19gms)

- 1 EM NE. Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1100/1125-1175 AD emphasis)
- 2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)
- 1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

Comment : Earliest sherd moderate-sized but with heavy unifacial wear and almost certainly residual in-context. Other EM shelly ware elements are later but still fairly worn – as is the latest Medieval jug base sherd. All probably residual.

Likely date : Probably residual in a C14 AD or later context

Context: 1752 - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

- 1 EN or MBA-plus flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.4000-3350 or 1550-plus BC)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, partial unifacial wear.

Likely date : Uncertain – EP or LP

Context: 1754 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

- 1 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1225 AD range)

Comment : Small highly abraded flake from a thin-walled vessel.

Likely date : Uncertain – residual or intrusive EM element

Context: 1756 - 11 sherds (weight : 73gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1200 AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1225 AD probably)

8 M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1250 AD emphasis; 7 same vessel)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Earliest 2 elements small and fairly worn, latest shelly ware sherds are thin-walled, oxidised, with some unifacial damage – otherwise fairly fresh. The latest M sherd, a fairly small cooking-pot rim sherd is only slightly worn. Probably from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.1250-1300 AD

Context: 1762 - 5 sherds (weight : 37gms)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered slightly sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis)

3 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD; 2 same vessel)

Also :

1 fragment LM floor-tile (weight : 113gms) – moderate-sized, slightly worn only, part 2 sides extant, hard-fired partially fused sandy fabric, partial dark olive-green glaze, possibly Canterbury Tyler Hill, c.1425/1450-1475 AD emphasis probably

Comment : The EM elements are small and worn, the M sandy ware sherds, fairly small-moderate-sized and also moderately worn – and probably residual.

Likely date : Uncertain – if tile intrusive, c.1250-1300 AD or slightly later. Otherwise, possibly LC15-MC16 AD

Context: 1767 - 3 sherds (weight : 11gms)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC range)

1 EM NE.Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1100/1125-1175 AD emphasis)

1 M North or Western Kentish fine sandy ware (c.1275-1350 AD range)

Comment : Earliest element - a small bodysherd, heavily abraded, residual in-context. The EM element is moderate-sized and fairly fresh, the M element small and fairly worn with sub-rounded edges – and may well be intrusive.

Likely date : Uncertain – but if not residual, c.1150-1200 AD

Context: 1777 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 probable EBA grog-tempered Beaker (rusticated, c.2300/2000-1700 BC)

Comment : Moderate-sized coarseware bodysherd, compact finely grogged fabric, fairly worn, traces of finger-nail rusticated decoration.

Likely date : If not residual – c.2000-1700 BC

Context: 1781 - 1 scrap (weight : >01gm)

1 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (EN-MN or MBA-MBA-LBA, no preference, c.4000-3350 or 1550-1150 BC alternatives)

Comment : Too small to allocate confidently, could be either of the EP or LP period blocks indicated.

Likely date : Uncertain EP or LP

Context: 1783 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EP flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.4000-1550 BC range)

Comment : Small worn scrap.

Likely date : Residual

Context: 1788 - 101 sherds (weight : 30158gms)

89 MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1350-1150 BC emphasis; 4 x same vessels)

14 MBA/LBA transition flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1350-1150 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Small-large bodysherds, most conjoining, near-fresh, some with carbon residues internally – latter mostly tends to stain original breaks so acquired post-breakage. The mixed-temper sherds are from a hooked-rim jar with frequently large and conjoining sherds. Other vessel elements include sherds from a jar with bold thumb-decorated cordon, and fragments from several other coarseware jar bases including large conjoining elements. From an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1350-1150 BC

Context: 1793 – 2 sherds (weight : 33gms)

2 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : One small, one moderate-sized coarseware bodysherds – one with partial bifacial wear, one with slight unifacial wear – need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1550-1150 BC range

Context: 1814 - 2 sherds (weight : 3gms)

2 EN or MBA-MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (slight MBA/LBA transition preference, c.1350-1150 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Small bodysherds, near-fresh and probably from an undisturbed contemporary context. Most confirmed EN identifications are slightly or moderately worn – even if from contemporary contexts – these are fresh and more likely to be LP in date.

Likely date : Probably c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1818 - 3 sherds (weight : 3gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight LBA-EIA preference, c.1550/1150-600 BC)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD)

Comment : Earliest element fairly small, fairly worn – and should be residual in-context. EM elements small but only slightly worn – may be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : If not residual in a C13 AD or later context, c.1150-1200 AD

Context: 1820 - 9 sherds (weight : 28gms)

8 probable EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC)

1 flake possible MN or LN silty ware (slight LN preference, c.3350/2800-2300 BC emphasis)

Comment : All small bodysherds, several split, most moderately worn but noticeably fresher than the worn MN or LN scrap – latter probably intrusive

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly EN, c.4000-3350 BC

Context: 1825 - 3 sherds (weight : 7gms)

3 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : One flake scrap and 2 small sherds, one coarseware, one fineware jar rim, all moderately worn.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1827 - 2 sherds (weight : 6gms)

2 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Two small bodysherds, one thick-walled coarseware, one thin-walled sub-fineware with combed chevron decoration. Both slightly worn but need not be seriously residual.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 1839 - 7 sherds (weight : 21gms)

3 LN grog-tempered Grooved Ware (c.2800-2300 BC)

2 LN-EBA grog-tempered ware (slight preference Collared Urn, c.2000-1600 BC)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BZC)

Comment : The LN identifications are definite – 1 scrap and 2 small – 2 are decorated and only moderately worn. The potential EBA Collared Urn elements are fairly small and more worn than the LN sherds – the identification is based on their thick walls, pale buff firing colours and the coarse pale grog inclusions. One carries traces of linear fingernail decoration. The LP flint-tempered sherds are small and fresher than the EBA sherds – and are either intrusive or from a contemporary context.

Likely date : Uncertain – if not intrusive, LP between c.1550-600 BC

Context: 1847 - 3 sherds (weight : 7gms)

3 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC)

Comment : Small bodysherds, fairly heavily worn.

Likely date : If not residual – EN c.4000-3350 BC

Context: 1883 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 probable LN grog and flint-tempered ware (c.2800-2300 BC)

Comment : Small worn bodysherd scrap from a thin-walled vessel

Likely date : Residual

Context: 1884 - 5 sherds (weight : 13gms)

3 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC)

1 MN Peterborough-type flint-tempered ware (Ebbsfleet-style, c.3350-2800 BC)

1 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.900-600 BC; possibly)

Comment : The EN element consists of 3 small bodysherds, 2 from 'soft' shoulder carinations – one utterly typical of shouldered round-based bowls and decorated above-shoulder with broad diagonal parallel tooled lines. These are, despite size, all fairly fresh. The MN Ebbsfleet element is fairly small and from a thin-walled flaring and everted rimmed bowl with simple triangular sectioned rim with slight internal cupping. This sherd is very slightly more worn and may be intrusive. The fourth LP element is also fairly small, from a fairly large-diameter fineware type jar or bowl with angular shoulder and decorated with 2 thin wide-spaced incised horizontal lines above. It is more worn than the other elements and is probably intrusive.

Likely date : Slightly uncertain – possibly c.4000-3350 BC with later MN and EIA intrusive elements

Context: 1898 –Slot 2 - 4 sherds (weight : 35gms)

2 ? EBA flint and grog-tempered ware (no preference, c.2000-1550 BC; same vessel)

2 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : First elements small and worn – and should be residual in-context. One small flake, one very thick-walled coarseware jar bodysherd, both near-fresh and probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Probably between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1912 Slot 2 - 3 sherds (weight : 6gms)

1 EP flint-tempered ware (slight EN>EBA Beaker preference, c.4000-1700 BC range)

1 probable MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : Earliest element a small worn scrap, latest-dated sherd, larger and fresher, but still small.

Likely date : Uncertain – if not residual between c.1550-1150 BC probably

Context: 1912 Slot 3 - 2 sherds (weight : 3gms)

1 ? EBA flint and grog-tempered ware (no preference, c.2000-1550 BC)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : First element is worn and small and should be residual in-context. Second is also small but only slightly worn. Latter carries incised line decoration.

Likely date : If not residual – probably between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1924 Slot 1 - 8 sherds (weight : 16gms)

1 scrap EP or LP flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.4000-3350 or 1550 BC-plus)

3 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD emphasis)

2 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1225/1250 AD emphasis)

2 M North Kent sandy ware (c.1275/1300-1350 AD emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Prehistoric element is small and worn and residual in-context. So too should be the small worn EM shelly ware elements. The M jug sherds, one moderate-sized, are also slightly worn but some of this may be soil type damage.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly c.1350-1400 AD or slightly earlier

Context: 1924 Slot 2 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 EM NE. Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small cooking-pot jar rim, slightly worn – need not be seriously residual.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1150-1200 AD

Context: 1934 - 14 sherds (weight : 358gms)

1 LN-EBA grog-tempered ware with sparse flint (c.2800-1550 BC range; residual)

10 MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1350-1150 BC)

3 MBA/LBA transition grog and flint-tempered ware (c.1350-1150 BC)

Comment : The EP element is fairly small and severely worn and should be residual in-context. The remainder are fairly small-large sized – particularly 2 coarseware jar rims. Mixed wear-pattern – a few fairly fresh, some with partial bifacial wear and some with heavy unifacial wear. Probably from a context that has been open for some time.

Likely date : c.1350-1150 BC

Context: 1936 - 12 sherds (weight : 25gms)

1 probable LN grog-tempered Grooved Ware (c.2800-2300 BC)

1 ? EBA flint and grog-tempered ware (n preference, c.2000-1550 BC)

10 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

Comment : Probable LN element, small and fairly worn and definitely residual in-context. So also the second – a small sherd from a flat-based vessel. Latest-dated elements, bodysherds, a few scraps fairly worn but most small-moderate sized and fairly fresh. Available manufacturing traits insufficient to allocate more precisely – but should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit..

Likely date : LP between c.1550-600 BC

Context: 1938 - 2 sherds (weight : 21gms)

2 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : Two bodysherds, one small, one moderate-sized and from a thick-walled coarseware jar. Both fairly fresh and probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1550-1150 BC range

Context: 1980 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 LN>EBA grog-tempered ware (slight EBA preference, c.2800/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small fairly worn bodysherd, compact fairly fine fabric

Likely date : If not residual – probably c.2000-1700 BC

Context: 1990 - 6 sherds (weight : 28gms)

4 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC)

1 MN Peterborough-type flint-tempered ware with organic inclusions (c.3350-2800 BC)

1 EBA Beaker grog-tempered fine sandy ware with sparse flint (2300/2000-1600 BC emphasis initially)

Comment : The EN element consists of fairly small body and one simple closed-mouth bowl rim sherd, all moderately worn but not as severely as the latest dated element. The probable MN sherd is a small, only slightly worn bodysherd sliver with a typically, for some MN pottery, 'squidged' fabric. The last element is again small and more worn than the earlier sherds – and should be intrusive. Has traces of finger-nail or impressed decoration.

Likely date : Probably EN with later intrusive LN and EBA elements

Context: 1999 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 probable EBA grog-tempered Beaker ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small plain bodysherd from a thin-walled vessel made in a fairly fine compact grogged fabric. Fairly worn.

Likely date : If not residual – c.2000-1700 BC

Context: 2001 - 5 sherds (weight : 98gms)

5 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : 4 small, one large, coarseware bodysherds, mixed wear-pattern, some near-fresh, some with slight unifacial wear. Need not be residual. Largest element from the base of a very large diameter storage-jar

Likely date : c.1550-1150 BC range probably

Context: 2003 - 12 sherds (weight : 64gms)

12 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC; 2 same vessel)

Comment : One rim, one lug handle (2 conjoining fairly large sherds), rest bodysherds. All fairly heavily worn overall – but still probably from a technically undisturbed contemporary context. Rim is typical EN, simple and slightly thickened. Uncertain initially whether handle is hooked (downward curving) or cupped (upward curving).

Likely date : c.4000-3350 BC

Context: 2005 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EN or MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.4000-3350 or 1550-1150 BC)

Comment : Small, fairly worn coarsely flint-tempered coarseware scrap.

Likely date : Uncertain – EN or c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 2007 - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 probable LN grog-tempered Grooved Ware (c.2800-2300 BC)

Comment : Small fairly worn bodysherd scrap – from a thin-walled vessel.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 2009 - 1 sherd (weight : 11gms)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : Moderate-sized coarseware jar bodysherd, fairly worn but need not be seriously residual

Likely date : If not residual – c.1550-1150 BC range

Context: 2011 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (c.1550-600/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, heavy bifacial wear - residual

Likely date : LP, residual

Context: 2112 - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 EP/LP flint-tempered ware (no preference)

Comment : Minute scrap, highly worn.

Likely date : EP or LP, residual

Context: 2133 - 3 sherds (weight : 3gms)

3 EP or LP flint-tempered ware (no preferences)

Comment : Highly worn and battered scraps.

Likely date : Indeterminate EP or LP

Context: 2135 - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

EP/LP flint-tempered ware (no preference)

Comment : Minute worn scrap.

Likely date : Residual EP or LP

Context: 2139 SF 21 - 105 sherds (weight : 371gms)

102 EBA grog-and flint-tempered Beaker (c.00; same vessel, burial accessory)

3 EBA grog-and flint-tempered Beaker (c.00; same vessel)

Comment : Beaker was crushed in situ into mostly small, sometimes moderate-sized sherds – presumably complete but not checked fully at time of this up-date. Small with zoned decoration with 3 fairly broad horizontal panels of comb-impressed decoration – at rim, shoulder and base - around 2 fairly broad plain bands. The decoration on the upper two bands is close-set and although rather roughly applied is quite neat in appearance. In the temporary absence of radiocarbon results and final pattern restoration – the style of decoration suggests the Beaker belongs in Gibson's 1986 'middle period'. The three small associated sherds are from a separate vessel, are undecorated but in a similar fabric to other definite Beaker sherds residual in later MIA contexts.

Likely date : Initially, c.2100-1900 BC

Context: 2141 - 8 sherds (weight : 66gms)

7 MBA-LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1350-1150 BC)

1 MBA-LBA transition flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1350-1150 BC)

Comment : One moderate-sized, rest small, all fairly fresh and from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.1350-1150 BC

Context: 2146 - 4 sherds (weight : 28gms)

3 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC)

1 ER fine silty ware with sparse flint inclusions (c.50-75/100 AD probable emphasis)

Comment : The Neolithic elements are all rim sherds, coarsely flint-tempered, fairly small and very highly worn – they should be residual in-context. The ER bodysherd is also fairly small but less worn than the EN sherds.

Likely date : If not intrusive or residual – possibly later C1-C2 AD broadly

Context: 2201 - 1 sherd (weight : 99gms)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : Fairly large coarseware jar base sherd, only slightly worn – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Within c.1550-1150 BC range

Context: 2213 - 4 sherds (weight : 8gms)

4 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC; 3-4 same vessel)

Comment : All small bodysherds but the same-vessel elements probably from an everted-rim bowl.

Moderately worn but not severely enough to suggest residual.

Likely date : Probably c.4000-3350 BC

Context: 2218 - 3 sherds (weight : 63gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EMIA preference range, c.1550-400/350 BC)

Comment : One fairly large, two small, coarseware bodysherds, fairly worn overall – but not necessarily seriously residual.

Likely date : Uncertain – LP between c.1550-350 BC

Context: 2263 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC)

Comment : Small heavily abraded bodysherd.

Likely date : LP, residual

Context: 2267 - 5 sherds (weight : 14gms)

5 EN-MN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350/2800 BC emphasis; 2 same vessel)

Comment : Small bodysherds, fairly fresh, 3 fairly thin-walled and, as such, rather more typical of some Ebbsfleet-type bowls. Need not be residual.

Likely date : Rather uncertain – probably between c.4000-2800 BC

Context: 2272 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC)

Comment : Small moderately abraded bodysherd.

Likely date : LP, probably residual

Context: 2282 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (no real preferences)

Comment : Worn small flint-tempered scrap.

Likely date : Uncertain EP or LP but probably residual

Context: 2299 - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 EP/LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.4000-50 BC)

Comment : Small heavily abraded bodysherd scrap.

Likely date : EP/LP, residual

Context: 2301 - 21 sherds (weight : 277gms)

10 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.600/400-300 BC emphasis probably; 2 same vessel)

11 LIA grog-tempered fine sandy ware (Thompson 1980, Type B2-1 jar, c.75/50-0 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : The flint-tempered material consists entirely of small body and rim sherds (the latter conjoining), some split and fairly worn and clearly residual in-context. The LIA material consists of medium-fairly large-sized rim, body and base sherds, some conjoining to form a complete profile, all internal surfaces only slightly worn, some chipping externally sherd and slightly more worn than interiors. Traces of tooled trellis decoration on lower body. Definitely from an undisturbed discard deposit.

Likely date : Between c.50-0 BC

Context: 2305 - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 probable MN flint-tempered ware (c.3350-2800 BC)

Comment : Small worn bodysherd with sparse flint temper and rather compact laminated structure fairly typical of many regional MN fabrics

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 2311 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC)

Comment : Small coarseware bodysherd, fairly worn

Likely date : Broadly LP probably

Context: 2353 - 4 sherds (weight : 20gms)

4 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC; 2 same vessel)

Comment : All bodysherds, one moderate-sized, the rest scraps, larger elements with some unifacial wear but fresh enough to suggest derivation from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.4000-3350 BC

Context: 2419 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 EM North Kent sandy ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd, only slightly worn – need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1150-1225 AD probably

Context: 2459 – ceramic dust (weight : 1gm)

Comment : Prehistoric flint-tempered material only.

Likely date : Uncertain, EP or LP

Context: 2461 - 25 sherds (weight : 92gms)

1 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (EN or MBA>MBA/LBA transition preferences, c.4000-3350 or 1550-1150 BC alternatives possibly)

19 EMIA flint-tempered ware (c.600-400/350 BC)

1 ? MIA-LIA>LIA flint and grog-tempered ware (c.150-50 BC range)

1 ER North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

1 ?? MLS Ipswich-type ware (c.750-850 AD)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1050/1075-1150 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : The potential earliest entry is a small worn rim scrap from a simple-rimmed bowl in a coarsely flint-tempered fabric that could equally well occur within either of the periods indicated. The bulk from this context consists of small or fairly small body and a few rim sherds. Most are heavily worn and virtually undiagnostic. However, one coarseware rim with a simple flattened top has horizontal finger-smoothed 'rustication' immediately below the rim. In addition, two conjoining fragments are from a probably angle-shouldered fineware bowl with incised/combed above-shoulder horizontal-line decoration. Both vessels indicate an EIA-MIA date. A probably later element is a small grog and flint-tempered comb-finished coarseware bodysherd – and fairly heavily worn. The three later, Roman, possible Mid Saxon and definite Early Medieval elements are all small – the ER sherd heavily worn overall, the MLS sherd less so, the EM piece near-fresh.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly C12 AD or later

Context: 10002 - upper fill - 19 sherds (weight : 238gms)

NB : These accidentally included in with main 10002 fill content below

Context: 10002 - 172 sherds plus scraps (weight : 852gms)

4 ? MN flint-tempered ware (c.3350-2800 BC; possibly)

145 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-1150 BC range; 2 x same vessels)

4 MBA>MBA/LBA transition grog and flint-tempered ware (slight preference MBA/LBA transition, c.1550/1350-1150 BC emphasis, possibly)

19 MBA>MBA/LBA transition or MIA-type flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC or c.350-250/200 BC alternatives)

Comment : Highly fragmented assemblage but from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit. The potential MN element – 4 small worn thin-walled split and worn scraps - is a reasonable site-based identification but uncertain. The bulk of the remainder consists predominantly small-moderate sized sherds but also a few small and some fairly large. At least half of the overall assemblage content stems from 2 different vessels – but apart from a few base fragments, no other formal elements recovered. Mixed wear-pattern, latest, fresher, elements represented by the same-vessel sherds. In addition, there are 19 small and variably worn sherds from a fineware jar with profuse fine-grade flint tempering. The temper grade is very similar to definite MIA-type fineware sherds from other contexts – eg.30000, 30002 – but there is a very slight subtle visual difference. Although the latter could be intrusive, on balance an MBA date is preferred initially

Likely date : c.1350-1150 BC

Context: 10003 - 9 sherds (weight : 46gms)

9 MBA>MBA/LBA transition or MIA-type flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC or c.350-250/200 BC alternatives; some same vessel)

Comment : Small-fairly small coarseware bodysherds, all only slightly worn and almost certainly from a contemporary discard deposit. Same caveat as applied to the uncertainly-dated elements from Context 10002 apply here.

Likely date : Possibly c.1350-1150 BC

Context: 10005 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : Single small fairly worn bodysherd.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 10012 - 4 sherds (weight : 6gms)

3 probable EBA Beaker silty ware with sparse flint (c.2000-1700 BC)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA-EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

Comment : First 3 elements are small and fairly heavily worn, but two are thin-walled, have oxidised exteriors and 1 has traces of incised linear decoration. The LP sherd is small and fairly worn. All probably residual

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 10015 - 2 sherds (weight : 1gm)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-50 BC range)

Comment : Small fairly worn body flakes.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 10016 - 17 sherds (weight : 38gms)

14 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC range)

1 ?M North Kent sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Prehistoric elements all small and variably worn – and presumably residual in-context. Medieval bodysherd larger, fairly small, only slightly worn.

Likely date : If not intrusive – broadly mid-later C13 AD

Context: 10018 - 34 sherds (weight : 156gms)

1 MN Peterborough-type flint-tempered ware (c.3350-2800 BC)

3 LN Grooved Ware (c.2800-2300 BC)

34 probable MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware; most same vessel)

Comment : The MN bodysherds are definite identifications - 1 with its incised herring-bone patterning (on probable rim), another with traces of grooved or finger-nail decoration, one a small plain. These are markedly more worn than the LN element or the remainder of the flint-tempered material. The LN element is a small bodysherd in a typically fine silty fabric with grooved decoration. The remainder of the assemblage consists of small-moderate sized bodysherds – and 1 flat base sherd. A few, including the base sherd, are fairly profusely flint-tempered and look conventionally fine for an MBA-type, or later, assemblage. These elements are in a similarly fairly fresh condition as the majority component. The latter consists of bodysherds, mostly from the same vessel, with relatively sparse flint temper in a markedly laminated fabric matrix – and appear to come from a small-diameter vessel with a possibly rather rounded base – cf earlier Neolithic round-based bowl forms. Similarly the fabric is not unlike to earlier Neolithic types. However, the degree of wear is similar to the more securely identified LP sherds so that maybe a rather crudely-made MBA or MBA/LBA transition tub-form is represented. Definitely from an contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 10022 - 3 sherds (weight : 6gms)

2 probable EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (c.1550-600 BC preference range)

Comment : Potential earliest elements are more coarsely tempered and more worn than the latest.

Likely date : If not residual – LP between c.1550-600 BC

Context: 10029 – 0.10 m down - 2 sherds (weight : 6gms)

2 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC)

Comment : One sherd is small and highly worn and the identification definite. The second is fairly small, less worn and finer tempered. It has a coil-join peel-break at a potential shoulder and carries traces of 2 broad probably vertical tooled-line decoration. It could be from a decorated EN carinated bowl but it has virtually no diameter and the identification remains uncertain.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly Early Neolithic

Context: 10029 – 0.16m down - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 ? EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC)

Comment : Small rim sherd, rather worn but not as heavily as many site examples. It has a simple curling-everted rim like many EN bowls but the temper is a little fine – again compared with other site examples. However, the grade of temper is compatible with some, other regional, contemporary material.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly Early Neolithic

Context: 10044 - 2 sherds (weight : 5gms)

2 LN grog-tempered silty ware (c.2800-2300 BC)

Comment : Small plain bodysherds, one fairly thick, fairly worn but not necessarily seriously residual

Likely date : Residual – but if not from an IA context, may be one of EBA date

Context: 10048 - 11 sherds (weight : 34gms)

11 MBA>EIA flint-tempered ware (slight EIA preference, c.1550/900-600 BC; 3-4 same vessel)

Comment : All small sherds, 1 thin-walled base fragment, rest body, fragmentary but fairly fresh – and should be from a contemporary context.

Likely date : Uncertain – LP, possibly c.900-600 BC

Context: 10059 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 ? EIA flint-tempered ware (c.900-600 BC; probably = Context 10061)

Comment : Fairly small, near-fresh bodysherd from a thin-walled finely flint-tempered fineware bowl – from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.900-600 BC probably

Context: 10061 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 ? EIA flint-tempered ware (c.900-600 BC; probably = Context 10059)

Comment : Fairly small, near-fresh bodysherd from a thin-walled finely flint-tempered fineware bowl – from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.900-600 BC probably

Context: 10066 - 4 sherds (weight : 16gms)

3 LN grog-tempered Grooved Ware (c.2800-2300 BC)

1 LN>EBA grog-tempered ware (EBA Collared Urn preference, c.2000-1550 BC)

Comment : LN elements are two small and one moderate-sized heavily worn bodysherds, two with incised linear decoration. The second entry is also small but marginally fresher and from a thick-walled vessel, with buff exterior surface and coarse buff grog inclusions – and similar to many regional examples of Collared Urn

Likely date : If not residual/intrusive – possibly c.2000-1550 BC

Context: 10070 - 1 sherd (weight : 10gms)

1 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.900-600 BC)

Comment : Moderate-sized fineware bodysherd with horizontal band combed decoration, partial uniface wear on exterior only, otherwise near-fresh – should be from a contemporary context.

Likely date : c.900-600 BC

Context: 10072 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 LP flint and grog-tempered ware (slight MBA/LBA preference, c.1350-1150 BC)

Comment : Fairly small fairly worn bodysherd

Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.1350-1150 BC

Context: 10076 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 EBA Beaker or Collared Urn grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1500 BC)

Comment : Fairly small undecorated bodysherd, not severely worn and not necessarily residual

Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.2000-1500 BC

Context: 10078 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 MBA>EIA flint-tempered ware (slight EIA preference, c.1550/900-600 BC)

Comment : Small slightly worn thin-walled coarseware bodysherd – need not be residual.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly c.900-600 BC

Context: 10089 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (slight EN-MN preference, c.4000-3350/2800 BC)

Comment : One small, fresh, bodysherd – attribution tentative but possible

Likely date : Possibly c.4000-3350 BC

Context: 10091 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (slight EN-MN preference, c.4000-3350/2800 BC)

Comment : Small rather worn bodysherd – temper tending to cluster in the earlier Neolithic habit.

Attribution possible.

Likely date : Possibly c.4000-3350 BC

Context: 10125 - 3 sherds (weight : 8gms)

3 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (slight MN preference, c.3350-2800 BC)

Comment : Two scraps, one small – all bodysherds, not heavily worn and need not be residual. Neolithic attribution highly tentative.

Likely date : Uncertain EP or LP

Context: 10128 - 2 sherds (weight : 1gm)

2 LN grog-tempered Grooved Ware (c.2800-2300 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Small fairly worn scraps, one with incised linear decoration.

Likely date : If not residual – c.2800-2300 BC

Context: 10129 - 1 sherd (weight : 6gms)

1 LN grog-tempered Grooved Ware (c.2800-2300 BC)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd with traces of ? raised rib and definite incised linear decoration – very worn.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 10155 - 3 sherds (weight : 3gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (slight EIA-MIA preference range, c.1550/900-200 BC)

Comment : Three small sherds, one worn, one slightly worn and one larger with a fresh flake scar – need not be residual.

Likely date : Uncertain – LP, possibly first millennium BC

Context: 10164 - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 scrap EP/LP flint-tempered ware (no preference)

Comment : Minute worn scrap

Likely date : Uncertain – EP or LP, possibly residual

Context: 10175 + 10177 - 7 sherds (weight : 19gms)

2 ? MN flint-tempered Peterborough-type Ware (c.3350-2800 BC; suspect)

2 ? LN grog-tempered Grooved Ware (c.2800-2300 BC probably)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

Comment : Earliest elements mostly small but including one moderate-sized element and all fairly heavily worn – should be residual in-context. Latest elements als small but including ne near-fresh sherd.

Likely date : Uncertain – if not residual probably LP between c.1550-600 BC

Context: 10191 - 3 sherds (weight : 1gm)

3 EP or LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference)

Comment : Small flint-tempered bodysherd scraps, all fairly worn

Likely date : Uncertain – EP or LP, probably residual

Context: 10193 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 probable grog-tempered LN Grooved Ware (c.2800-2300 BC)

Comment : Fairly small thick-walled bodysherd, very heavily worn but in a rather greasy fabric frequently typical of reduced Grooved Ware material.

Likely date : Residual

Context: 10213 - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 ? LN grog-tempered silty Grooved Ware (c.2800-2300 BC)

Comment : The sherd is minute and fairly worn but the identification fairly definite.

Likely date : Uncertain – but probably residual

Context: 10223 - 2 sherds (weight : 9gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EMIA preference range, c.1550-400/350 BC)

Comment : Coarseware bodysherds, one small, one fairly small, fairly heavily worn.

Likely date : Probably LP between c.1550-300 BC

Context: 10224 - 3 sherds (weight : 5gms)

2 scraps EP>LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.4000-50 BC)

1 EBA grog-tempered ware (Beaker or Urn, c.2300/2000-1550 BC emphasis probably)

Comment : Flint-tempered material is seriously reduced and basically unidentifiable. The purely grog-tempered sherd is a plain body element, has Beaker/Urn type dual-firing colours and is a near-certain allocation. Sherd is small, fairly fresh internally with fairly heavy unifacial wear externally.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly between c.2000-1500 BC

Context: 10226 - 6 sherds (weight : 19gms)

3 ? MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC)

3 ? MIA flint-tempered glauconitic sandy ware (c.350-250/200 BC)

Comment : All coarseware bodysherds, most small and fairly worn – but not necessarily residual.

Likely date : Possibly c.350-250 BC

Context: 30000 - 7 sherds (weight : 40gms)

7 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC emphasis probably; same vessel)

Comment : Mostly small bodysherds, except for one moderate-sized base sherd. All fineware, from the same pedestalled beaker/bowl. Most fairly fresh and should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.350-250 BC probably

Context: 30002 - 5 sherds (weight : 49gms)

5 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC emphasis probably)

Comment : Small-fairly large, mostly fineware sherds – including one shoulder element, a few rather worn, the largest only slightly and all from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.350-250 BC probably

Context: 30007 - 23 sherds (weight : 144gms)

2 ? LN Grooved Ware – silty fabric with high organic component (c.2800-2300 BC; same vessel, suspect)

19 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC probably)

3 MIA flint-and grog-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC probably)

Comment : The LN attribution is possible based on their silty matrices but highly suspect – an organic component in LN fabrics from this site is not a regular feature – and these may well be MIA too. Mostly small-fairly small sherds, a few moderate-sized. One fineware base element, rest bodysherds. Variable wear-pattern – both heavily abraded bifacially and unifacially damaged elements together with a few only slightly worn. Should be from a contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.350-250 BC probably

Context: 30008 - 11 sherds (weight : 119gms)

11 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC probably; 4 same vessel, 1 rusticated)

Comment : All bodysherds, 4 small, rest moderate-fairly large-sized. Same-vessel elements are probably from a thin-walled fineware jar but sherds are heavily abraded – as are most others except for one near-fresh fineware element. From a contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.350-250 BC

Context: 30010 North quadrant - 255 sherds (weight : 1619gms)

185 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC probable emphasis; 5-6 same vessels, 53 re-fired)

5 MIA flint and grog-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC probable emphasis; 3 same vessel)

5 MIA flint-tempered greensand ware (c.350-250/200 BC probable emphasis; 3 same vessel - rusticated)

50 MIA sparsely flint-tempered light briquetage ware (c.350-250/200 BC probable emphasis)

Comment : Highly fragmentary assemblage consisting of predominantly small-fairly small highly abraded bodysherds, together with a small quantity of larger, either highly worn or near-fresh elements. The rusticated sherds are from the same flint-tempered greensand vessel and may equal similar elements from both the South and West quadrants. A fairly high proportion of this degraded material is re-fired and oxidised. In a similar condition are the 50 or so sparsely flint-tempered sherds. These are all from thin-walled vessels – including 1 from a close-mouthed jar. Together with these, was one clay fragment with typical colouration derived from association with salt-evaporation processes. One fresh rim with conjoining bodysherds is from an open bowl form with one of the sparse-tempered thin-walled sherds pressed against it – not fused (hard mud) but obviously in close association. The bowl has a form and rim decoration very similar to EMIA examples from the CTRL site at Tollgate and associated with salt-production. The full conditional range of the present material suggests derivation from a context that has been used over a fairly considerable period of time for the evaporation of salt.

Likely date : c.350-250 BC

Context: 30010 South quadrant - 13 sherds (weight : 147gms)

7 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC probable emphasis; 2-3 same vessels)

2 MIA flint-tempered greensand ware (c.350-250/200 BC probable emphasis)

4 MIA sparsely flint-tempered light briquetage ware (c.350-250/200 BC probable emphasis; 2 same vessel)

Comment : Small-moderate sized sherds, some conjoining (including highly worn briquetage elements). Non-briquetage elements include both fairly heavily worn elements, including one fineware pedestal base (greensand ware) and near-fresh latest-discard elements. Same potential explanation for sherd wear differences apply as for 30010 North quadrant.

Likely date : c.350-250 BC

Context: 30010 West quadrant - 44 sherds (weight : 249gms)

1 ? EP-LP flint-tempered ware (no preference)

29 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC probable emphasis; 2-3 same vessel; 5 re-fired)

5 MIA flint and grog-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC probable emphasis)

1 MIA ?grog/organic-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC probable emphasis)

3 MIA flint-tempered greensand ware (c.350-250/200 BC probable emphasis; 2 same vessel)

4 MIA sparsely flint-tempered light briquetage ware (c.350-250/200 BC probable emphasis)

1 MIA flint and organic-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC probable emphasis; re-fired, ? briquetage)

1 ER, MLS or EM sandy ware (c.50-75/100, c.750-850 AD or c.1050-1150 AD; intrusive)

Comment : Majority small>fairly small bodysherds, some re-fired, some fairly heavily worn, some fairly fresh. Same potential explanation for sherd wear differences apply as for 30010 North quadrant.

Likely date : c.350-250 BC with intrusive post-Prehistoric element

Context: 30013 - 8 sherds (weight : 46gms)

2 EBA flint-and grog-tempered Beaker (c.2000-1700 BC)

6 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC emphasis probably)

Comment : Small partially oxidised bodysherds – both highly worn but one with remnant coarse comb-tip decoration. Definitely residual in-context. MIA assemblage component includes fairly small bodysherds, variably worn – highly> moderately. Elements visually similar to material from Context 30010.

Likely date : c.350-250 BC probably

Context: 30017 - 8 sherds (weight : 72gms)

6 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 emphasis probably; 1 re-fired)

1 MIA flint-tempered glauconitic sandy ware (c.350-250/200 BC emphasis probably)

1 possible LIA-ER fine silty ware with sparse flint and organic inclusions (c.0/25-50 AD emphasis possibly)

Comment : The MIA consists of fairly small and one fairly large, sherds, all coarsewares and near-fresh - and should be from an undisturbed contemporary context. The possible LIA-ER component is fairly small and fairly worn and is probably intrusive.

Likely date : c.350-250 BC probably

Context: 30022 - 11 sherds (weight : 91gms)

9 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (c.400-300/200 BC emphasis probably; 1 rusticated)

1 EMIA>MIA flint and grog-tempered ware (c.400-300/200 BC)

1 MIA-type flint-tempered greensand ware (c.350-250/200 BC emphasis)

Comment : Three fairly small coarseware formal elements – 2 rims and 1 base, rest small-moderate-sized bodysherds. Variable wear-pattern, irrespective of size, heavy bifacial, unifacial and some near-fresh. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary context. The presence of the rusticated coarseware bodysherd necessitates a slightly earlier dating emphasis.

Likely date : Probably c.400-250 BC

Context: 30024 - 23 sherds (weight : 113gms)

21 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 emphasis probably; 6 re-fired, 1 bloated)

1 MIA grog and flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 emphasis probably; 1 re-fired)

Comment : All coarseware bodysherds, mostly small, one moderate-sized, 1-2 more worn, most only slightly and from a contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.350-250 BC probably

Context: 30029 below Samples 41 + 42 - 8 sherds (weight : 39gms)

5 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MBA>MBA/LBA transition preference (c.1550-1150/200 BC)

3 LP flint and grog-tempered ware (slight MBA-LBA transition preference (c.1350-1150 BC; 2 same vessel)

Comment : All sherds likely to be contemporary, two small worn flint-tempered (probably residual in-context), one fairly small and fresh. The same-vessel elements are both slightly worn. Dating is difficult – the larger fresh sherd could easily be MBA or MBA/LBA transition – and the mixed-temper component contemporary. Alternatively the latter is intrusive IA material into a later second millennium BC context.

Likely date : Uncertain LP

Context: 30029 below Sample 42 - 1 sherd (weight : 6gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-200 BC range)

Comment : Small worn coarseware bodysherd. Wear is unifacial and sherd need not be residual..

Likely date : LP, within c.1550-200 BC range

Context: 30031 – North quadrant - 1 sherd (weight :3gms)

1 possible MBA-LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1350-1150 BC)

Comment : Fairly small excessively worn rim sherd, possibly from a hooked-rim jar.

Likely date : Residual

Context: 30031 South quadrant - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 possible MBA-LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1350-1150 BC)

Comment : Small worn coarsely flint-tempered bodysherd

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 30033 - 6 sherds (weight : 70gms)

6 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC emphasis probably)

Comment : Two fairly large, one medium-sized, 3 small bodysherds – one from a large-diameter thick-walled storage jar, one from an S-profiled fineware jar. Latter sherd fairly fresh, rest sherds fairly worn, one near-fresh – almost certainly from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.350-250 BC

Context: 30035 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC emphasis probably)

Comment : Small coarseware jar sherd, slightly worn – could be from an undisturbed contemporary context

Likely date : If not intrusive/residual – c.350-250 BC

Context: 30037 - 7 sherds (weight : 48gms)

2 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC)

1 EBA flint and grog-tempered Beaker (c.2000-1700 BC)

4 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC; 1 re-fired)

Comment : The EN elements are small and highly worn. The Beaker sherd is also small, less worn but still fairly and has traces of impressed decoration. Both periods are definitely residual in-context. The MIA component consists of mostly fairly small bodysherds, all coarseware, one near-fresh, one with unifacial wear, one highly worn overall – and re-fired and similar to the very fragmentary component of the assemblage from Context 30010.

Likely date : c.350-250 BC

Context: 30048 - 28 sherds (weight : 94gms)

28 LP flint-tempered ware (slight EIA>MIA preference, c.1550/900-200 BC)

Comment : All bodysherds, mostly small, 1-2 moderate-sized, variable wear-pattern – some heavily worn bifacially, some unifacially and a few only slightly worn. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : LP, probably within c.900-200 BC range

Context: 30051 - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 EP/LP flint-tempered ware (Early Neolithic or MBA preferences, c.4000-3350 or 1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Highly worn small fairly thick-walled bodysherd.

Likely date : Residual EP or LP

Context: 30053 - 14 sherds (weight : 71gms)

5 ? EBA flint and grog-tempered Beaker (c.2000-1700 BC)

3 ? MBA-type flint-tempered ware (broadly c.1550-1150 BC)

1 ? MBA-LBA transition flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1350-1150 BC)

5 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC emphasis probably)

Comment : Potential Beaker elements are highly abraded compared with the rest of the assemblage – and are in a partially oxidised fabric broadly similar to the definite Beaker element from Context 30013.

Definitely residual in-context. The next 4 MBA-type sherds are all small, one split, and also very worn – but less so than the EBA component. The 5 MIA sherds are variably worn but include one moderate-sized near-fresh element. This group also includes 1 worn pedestal base from a fineware bowl/beaker

Likely date : c.350-250 BC probably

Context: 30055 - 6 sherds (weight : 22gms)

6 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (MIA preference, c.600/350-200 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small highly abraded body and base sherds – the latter from a small-diameter pedestalled and foot-ringed jar. Condition and sherd sizes very similar to other broadly MIA dated contexts. May not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – c.350-250 BC

Context: 30057 - 2 sherds (weight : 9gms)

2 ? EIA flint-tempered ware (c.900-600 BC probably)

Comment : Worn fairly small decorated rim sherd (residual in-context) and one smaller near-fresh split bodysherd.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.900-600 BC

Context: 30059 - 1 sherd (weight : 6gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MIA preference range, c.900-200 BC)

Comment : Moderately worn fairly small bodysherd – possibly residual.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.900-200 BC

Context: 30061 - 2 sherds (weight : 19gms)

2 EP>LP grog-tempered ware (slight MIA preference, c.350-250/200 BC probably; same vessel)

Comment : Highly worn bodysherds

Likely date : Uncertain – ? LP, possibly residual MIA material

Context: 30067 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 LP flint and grog-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-200 BC)

Comment : Fairly small, highly abraded bodysherd

Likely date : Probably residual LP

Context: 30069 - 10 sherds (weight : 36gms)

10 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC emphasis)

Comment : All small coarseware sherds, mostly body but including one jar rim scrap, all fairly heavily worn but quantity suggests need not residual

Likely date : If not residual – probably c.350-250 BC

Context: 30080 - 4 sherds (weight : 4gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MIA preference, c.900/350-200 BC emphasis)

1 MR fine red sandy ware (c.125/150-200 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : All small bodysherds, prehistoric element mostly highly worn and abraded but one only moderately worn – and not necessarily residual in-context. Roman element small and fairly worn – may be intrusive.

Likely date : Uncertain

Context: 30082 - 15 sherds (weight : 32gms)

14 LP flint-tempered ware (slight EIA>MIA preference, c.1550/900-200 BC)

1 probable ER North Kent fine red ware (c.125-150/175 AD)

Comment : Mostly small worn body and one base sherd, rather fragmentary, some split – but not necessarily residual. One highly worn probable ER flake should be intrusive.

Likely date : LP, within c.900-200 BC range probably – with an intrusive ER element

Context: 30086 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (slight MIA preference, c.900/350-200 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small, worn coarseware bodysherd chip.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.350-250 BC

Context: 30088 - 3 sherds (weight : 12gms)

3 EIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (slight MIA preference, c.900/350-200 BC)

Comment : Two small worn coarseware sherds, one small near-fresh fineware element – need not be residual

Likely date : Possibly c.350-250 BC - with probably intrusive fresh flakes PM tile

Context: 30093 - 4 sherds (weight : 13gms)

4 LP flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-200 BC)

Comment : Small heavily worn coarseware bodysherds.

Likely date : Uncertain – LP, probably residual

Context: 30097 - 3 sherds (weight : 8gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MIA preference, c.900/350-200 BC emphasis)

1 ER North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis)

Comment : All small worn bodysherds – Roman element slightly larger and fresher – and need not be intrusive.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly C2 AD broadly

Context: 30099 - 5 sherds (weight : 28gms)

2 EP/LP grog-tempered ware (slight MLIA>LIA preference, c.350/200-50 BC range)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MIA preference, c.350-250/200 BC)

2 LP flint and grog-tempered ware (slight MIA preference, c.350-250/-200 BC)

Comment : The purely grog-tempered elements are rather thick-walled and heavily worn and could, just, be Earlier Prehistoric but the grog content is mostly rather dense and with rounded grains and much closer in character to poorer quality LIA 'Belgic'-style grogged wares. Rather uncertainly, these two could be intrusive into an MIA, or earlier LP, context or the latter material residual..

Likely date : : If not intrusive – possibly c.200-50 BC

Context: 30104 - 24 sherds (weight : 145gms)

23 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC emphasis)

1 MIA Medway greensand ware (c.350-250/20 BC emphasis)

Comment : Mostly small bodysherds, variable wear-pattern, some larger and small elements with heavy bifacial wear, others similar with only slightly worn or near-fresh surfaces. Includes 1 fairly small coarseware base element and 1 moderate-sized coarseware rim sherd. The small greensand ware fineware bodysherd clinches dating. Probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Within c.350-200 BC range

Context: 30106 - 3 sherds (weight : 34gms)

1 EP>LP grog-tempered ware (slight MIA preference, c.350-250/200 BC)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (MIA preference, c.350-250/200 BC)

Comment : The supposedly earliest element is highly worn and visually very similar to material from Context 30061 and several other contexts. An MIA date is probable. Other elements are fairly small and worn.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.350-250 BC

Context: 30107 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight EIA>MIA preference, c.1550/900-200 BC)

Comment : Small thin-walled coarseware bodysherd scrap – near-fresh and may be from an undisturbed contemporary context

Likely date : If not residual – LP, possibly within c.900-200 BC range

Context: 30109 - 4 sherds (weight : 8gms)

4 LP flint-tempered ware (slight EIA>MIA preference, c.1550/900-200 BC)

Comment : Four small fairly heavily worn bodysherds.

Likely date : If not residual – LP, possibly within c.900-200 BC range

Context: 30110 - 4 sherds (weight : 4gms)

4 LP flint-tempered ware (slight EIA>MIA preference, c.1550/900-200 BC)

Comment : 3 small bodysherds, one fairly small rim fragment –all severely abraded overall.

Likely date : If not residual – LP, possibly within c.900-200 BC range

Context: 30112 - 3 sherds (weight : 8gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (slight EIA>MIA preference, c.1550/900-200 BC)

Comment : One tiny scrap, one small and one moderate-sized bodysherds – all heavily worn.

Likely date : If not residual – LP, possibly within c.900-200 BC range

Context: 30114 - 34 sherds (weight : 187gms)

17 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.400-300/200 BC emphasis probably; 2 x same vessels)

8 MIA flint-tempered sandy ware (c.400-300/200 BC; 2 x same vessels)

4 MIA flint-tempered fine sandy ware (c.400-300/200 BC; same vessel)

5 MIA flint-tempered greensand ware (c.400-300/200 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Despite obviously coming from a contemporary deposit – all elements heavily abraded bifacially or unifacially. Three thin-walled probably round-bodied fineware jars are represented – including one with a flaring everted rim.

Likely date : c.400-200 BC probably

Context: 30117 - 7 sherds (weight : 18gms)

7 LP flint-tempered ware (slight EIA>MIA preference, c.1550/900-200 BC)

Comment : Small heavily worn bodysherd scraps

Likely date : If not residual – LP, possibly within c.900-200 BC range

Context: 30121 - 6 sherds (weight : 17gms)

6 LP flint-tempered ware (slight EIA>MIA preference, c.1550/900-200 BC)

Comment : 6 small bodysherds, 3-4 fairly heavily worn, 2 near-fresh – and not necessarily residual

Likely date : LP, possibly within c.900-200 BC range

Context: 30122 - 2 sherds (weight : 27gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EIA, c.1550/900-600 BC)

Comment : One fairly small fairly worn coarseware bodysherd, one moderate-sized sherd – possibly from a perforated slab, one face worn, one near-fresh – and may be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : If not residual – LP, possibly c.900-600 BC

Context: 30126 - 2 sherds (weight : 45gms)

2 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-200 BC)

Comment : Two moderate-sized heavily worn coarseware bodysherds - but probably from a contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.350-250 BC probably

Context: 30128 - 10 sherds (weight : 59gms)

10 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.400-300/200 BC emphasis probably; 1 x same vessel

Comment : Rim, base and bodysherds, mostly fairly small, variable wear-pattern, heavy bifacial, heavy unifacial, near-fresh. Includes 1 coarseware jar rim, 1 fineware rim and 2 same-vessel pedestal-base sherds.

Also :

3 fragments loomweight (weight : 42gms) – small-moderate-sized, fairly worn

Likely date : c.400-300 BC

Context: 30132 - 21 sherds (weight : 130gms)

16 MIA flint-tempered ware (350-200 BC)

2 MIA flint and grog-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 emphasis probably)

3 MIA flint-tempered greensand ware (c.350-250/200 emphasis probably; same vessel)

Comment : Mostly small coarseware bodysherds, fairly fresh but including one moderate-sized with fairly heavy unifacial wear. Should be from a contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.350-250 BC probably

Context: 30134 - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

2 ? MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC probably)

Comment : Worn fairly small bodysherds..

Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.350-250 BC

Context: 30136 - 125 sherds (weight : 1362gms)

1 ? LN>MIA grog-tempered ware (slight MIA preference, c.2800/350-200 emphasis probably – very worn)

122 EIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (MIA preference; c.900/350-200 BC; some same vessel)

1 MIA flint and grog-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 emphasis probably)

1 MIA greensand ware (c.350-250/200 emphasis probably)

1 MIA fine silty ware with grog inclusions (c.350-200 BC probably)

1 MIA briquetage ware (c.350-250/200 emphasis probably)

Comment : Frequent small, many moderate or large-sized heavily gritted coarseware sherds, some from fairly thin-walled large-diameter jars. Mixed wear-pattern. Many larger elements are very highly abraded bifacially and, post-fracture, have been seriously, possibly frequently, disturbed and exposed. Smaller elements are less worn or near-fresh and include one jar with partial unifacial wear. Dating is difficult. Superficially, the larger coarsely tempered sherds could easily be EIA with possibly intrusive less worn later IA elements. However, this context assemblage's radical differences in condition are similar to the material from the large feature Context 30010 – and a similar usage history/function may be represented. In addition, one coarseware bodysherd with traces of spaced combing and another with a rusticated surface confirms a later date.

Likely date : c.350-250 BC probably

Context: 30140 - 3 sherds (weight : 2gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC)

Comment : Small worn bodysherds

Likely date : Uncertain – if not residual LP probably between c.1550-300 BC

Context: 30143 - 1 sherd (weight : 45gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC)

Comment : Fairly large very highly abraded coarseware jar base sherd – probably residual.

Likely date : Uncertain – if not residual, LP

Context: 30148 - 6 sherds (weight : 14gms)

1 ? LN or MIA grog-tempered ware (MIA preference, c.2800/350-200 BC emphasis)

5 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC)

Comment : All small sherds – the potential LN element only attributed on basis of fabric type but it is fairly fresh and, technically, more likely to be contemporary with the fresher MIA-type elements.

Likely date : Probably c.350-250 BC

Context: 30153 - 35 sherds (weight : 146gms)

31 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (MIA preference, c.600/350-200 BC emphasis; 1 re-fired, 1-2 lightly rusticated)

3 probable MIA sparsely flint-tempered briquetage-type ware (c.350-250/200 BC)

1 ER or MLS fine sandy ware (c.25/50-100 AD or c.750-850 AD; intrusive)

Comment : Mostly small bodysherds, a few larger moderate-sized elements. Mixed wear-pattern – some highly worn, some moderately, a few near-fresh. Content range and condition similar to material from Context 30010. Highly worn Roman or later element definitely intrusive

Likely date : Probably c.350-250 BC – with post-Prehistoric intrusion

Context: 30155 - 4 sherds (weight : 11gms)

4 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (MIA preference, c.600/350-200 BC emphasis; 2 same vessel)

Comment : One flake, two small and one fairly small coarseware bodysherds, only slightly worn despite being split – need not be residual

Likely date : Probably c.350-250 BC

Context: 30158 - 4 sherds (weight : 20gms)

4 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (MIA preference, c.600/350-200 BC emphasis; 2 re-fired)

Comment : All coarseware bodysherds, 2 small, 2 fairly small, all worn, but two not severely – need not be residual

Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.350-250 BC

Context: 30170 - 3 sherds (weight : 6gms)

3 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (MIA preference, c.600/350-200 BC emphasis)

Comment : All small bodysherds, coarsewares, 2 worn and residual in-context, one near-fresh.

Likely date : If not residual – probably c.350-250 BC

Context: 30174 - 3 sherds (weight : 8gms)

3 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (MIA preference, c.600/350-200 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small fairly worn bodysherds.

Likely date : If not residual – probably c.350-250 BC

Context: 30179 - 4 sherds (weight : 9gms)

4 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (MIA preference, c.600/350-200 BC emphasis; 3 re-fired)

Comment : Re-fired elements small and worn, one larger coarseware bodysherd fresher – may be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Probably c.350-250 BC

Context: 30181 - 2 sherds (weight : 4gms)

2 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (MIA preference, c.600/350-200 BC emphasis)

Comment : Two small coarseware bodysherds, one fairly worn, one slightly.

Likely date : If not residual – probably c.350-250 BC

Context: 30186 - 56 sherds (weight : 349gms)

45 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 BC; 10-11 re-fired)

4 MIA flint and grog-tempered ware (c.350-250/200 emphasis probably)

7 MIA flint-tempered greensand ware (c.350-250/200 emphasis probably; most same vessel)

Comment :All small-moderate-sized sherds, re-fired elements fairly heavily worn and abraded, mixed wear-pattern amongst rest. Greensandy sherds from the same fineware beaker/jar with a pedestalled base are fairly worn and settlement-life residual in-context (together with several elements with bifacial or unifacial wear), other elements near-fresh.

Likely date : c.350-250 BC probably

Context: 30191 - 5 sherds (weight : 14gms)

2 LN grog-tempered Grooved Ware (c.2800-2300 BC)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC; same vessel; ? intrusive)

1 ? LS>EM N Kent shell-tempered ware (c.850-1150 AD probably; ? intrusive)

Comment : LN identifications are definite - and for sherds that are small but not heavily worn. The later elements are small and highly worn – and may well be intrusive.

Likely date : If not residual – c.2800-2300 BC

Context: 30192 – 3 scraps (weight : >1gm)

3 undatable scraps

Likely date : Uncertain EP or LP

Context: 30194 - 5 sherds (weight : 28gms)

5 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (slight MIA preference, c.350-250/200 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small-moderate sized bodysherds, most fairly heavily worn.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.350-250 BC

Context: 30197 - 4 sherds (weight : 19gms)

3 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (slight preference MIA, c.600/350-200 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small coarseware bodysherds, fairly worn, one only moderately – but need not be residual

Likely date : If not residual – probably c.350-250 BC

Context: 30197 - lower - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 EP>LP grog-tempered ware with organic inclusions (slight preference MIA, c.2800/350-200 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small coarseware bodysherd, only slightly worn – and unlikely to be severely residual

Likely date : If not residual – probably c.350-250 BC

Context: 30199 - 16 sherds (weight : 33gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-200/50 BC)

1 MR coarse sandy ware (lightly scorched, c.175-225/250 AD emphasis)

13 MR sandy ware with sparse flint (hard-fired c.175/200-250 AD probable emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Prehistoric element small and highly abraded. Mid Roman sherds larger and moderately worn – but should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : If not residual - C3 AD broadly

Context: 30201 - 7 sherds (weight : 45gms)

7 probable MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range; most same vessel)

Comment : Very fragmentary small under-fired coarsely flint-tempered thick-walled bodysherds – not apparently worn and probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Probably broadly c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 30203 - 3 sherds (weight : 9gms)

3 EMIA>MIA flint-tempered ware (slight MIA preference, c.600/350-200 BC)

Comment : Small bodysherds, one worn overall, one with moderate unifacial damage, one near-fresh – need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.350-250 BC

Context: 30207 - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MBA-EIA preference c.1550-600/200 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small heavily worn coarseware bodysherd

Likely date : If not residual – LP, possibly within c.1550-600 BC range

Context: 30212 - 2 sherds (weight : 6gms)

2 ? EIA flint-tempered ware (c.900-600 BC)

Comment : One small worn bodysherd, one fairly small near-fresh rim sherd from a coarseware jar with inner-rim bevel – fairly profuse degree of tempering suggests date. Prbably frm a contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Probably c.900-600 BC

Context: 30216 - 4 sherds (weight : 12gms)

4 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MIA preference, c.600/350-200 BC emphasis)

Comment : All coarseware bodysherds, 3 small, one fairly small, latter with moderate unifacial wear. May be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly c.350-250 BC

4 APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC IWADE 2015

Primary quantification : 930 sherds (weight : 7kgs.221gms)

4.1 Period codes employed

EP	= Early Prehistoric
LP	= Late Prehistoric
EN	= Early Neolithic
LN	= Late Neolithic
MBA	= Middle Bronze Age
LIA	= Late Iron Age
ER	= Early Roman
MR	= Mid Roman
EMS	= Early-Mid Saxon
MLS	= Mid-Late Saxon
LS	= Late Saxon
EM	= Early Medieval
M	= Medieval
PM	= Post-Medieval
LPM	= Late Post-Medieval
MOD	= Modern

4.2 Context dating

Unstratified contexts

Context: US - 6 sherds plus scraps (weight : 20gms)

6 MBA-type flint-tempered ware (probably c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Small battered worn scraps and crumbs of thick-walled coarseware..

Likely date : Residual

Context: US - 24 sherds (weight : 443gms)

7 EM NE Kent shell-tempered slightly sandy ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD; 2 x same vessels)

13 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis; 12 same vessel)

4 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis; 2 same vessel)

Comment : Mostly fairly small to frequently fairly large-sized elements, variably worn – but noticeably larger elements from large diameter thick-walled storage jars – both with applied thumb-pressed strips – are more heavily worn, some sherds with severe unifaical damage.

Likely date : Unstratified – but definitely from a later C12 AD context

Context: Marked '94B - ?' - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 MLS Canterbury sandy ware (c.750/800-850 AD emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small rim sherd – only slightly worn.

Likely date : If not residual – c.900-950 AD or slightly later

Excavated contexts

Context: 3105 - 14 sherds (weight : 86gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MBA preference, c.1550-1350/50 BC)

1 MLS Canterbury sandy ware (c.775/800-850 AD emphasis; residual)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050-1150 AD range probably)

2-3 EM NE Kent shell-tempered slightly sandy ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis)

7-8 EM NE Kent shell-tempered slightly sandy ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis; 3-4 same vessel)

Comment : Small worn prehistoric element is residual in-context. The MLS identification is definite – a fairly small rim sherd from a small diameter bag-shaped vessel with everted rim and traces of knife-trimming. It is moderately worn. The C12 AD components comprise second-quarter C12 AD material (including a moderate-sized rim fragment) which is more worn than the slightly later dated third quarter C12 AD sherds. The latter include moderate-sized rim elements – fairly worn.

Likely date : Between c.1150-1200 AD

Context: 3107 - 1 sherd (weight : 8gms)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1150 AD probable emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, moderately worn.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1100-1200 AD

Context: 3111 - 11 sherds (weight : 68gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered slightly sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

10 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis; 5 same vessel)

Comment : The first entry is a moderate-sized rim sherd but slightly worn, the later components are small-moderate-sized and near-fresh – and definitely from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 3125 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 M Eastern Kent shell-tempered slightly sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1250 AD emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small oxidized thin-walled bodysherd, slightly worn.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 3141 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 MLS>LS Canterbury sandy ware (c.750/800-950 AD emphasis possibly)

Comment : Small ? base bodysherd, moderately worn.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.750-950 AD

Context: 3151 - 4 sherds (weight : 5gms)

1 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference)

3 LP flint-tempered fine sandy ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC; same vessel)

Comment : First entry is small and highly worn and should be residual in-context. Last entry includes 3 small near-fresh scraps from the same fineware vessel – and may be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Uncertain

Context: 3161 - 5 sherds (weight : 7gms)

5 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1100/1125-1175 AD emphasis; 3-4 same vessel)

Comment : Small scrappy bodysherds, fairly worn but not necessarily seriously residual – possibly from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Between c.1125-1200 AD

Context: 3175 - 2 sherds (weight : 2gms)

2 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1150 AD emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Small bodysherd elements, slight unifacial wear otherwise fairly fresh. May come from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1100-1200 AD

Context: 3182 - 3 sherds (weight : 8gms)

1 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (EN>MBA-type preference range, c.4000-1350/1150 BC emphasis)

1 MLS>LS North Kent fine sandy ware (c.800-850/950 AD emphasis probably)

1 LS>EM NE Kent shell-tempered sandy ware (c.950/1050-1150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Prehistoric element small and worn rounded – residual in-context. Mid Saxon element fairly small but rather worn, exterior with traces of knife-smoothing. LS>EM element, although small, is only slightly worn.

Likely date : Between c.1050-1150 AD or slightly later

Context: 3217 - 3 sherds (weight : 11gms)

1 MLS>LS coarse sandy ware (c.750-850/950 AD emphasis; residual)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

Comment : The MLS or, less certainly, LS element is a small scrap but not severely worn. The E< component comprises one small fairly unworn bodysherd and a rather worn moderate-sized rim element.

Likely date : c.1200-1225 AD or slightly later

Context: 3228 - 2 sherds (weight : >1gm)

2 EM Eastern Kent slightly sandy shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1200 AD)

Comment : Small bodysherd scraps.

Likely date : Residual

Context: 3230 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600/50 BC)

Comment : Small only moderately worn bodysherd – need not be seriously residual.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly between c.1500-600 BC

Context: 3243 - 6 sherds (weight : 23gms)

1 EMS organic-tempered ware (c.550/600-700 AD emphasis; residual)

1 MLS>LS Canterbury sandy ware (c.775-850/950 AD emphasis; residual)

1 LS>EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.875-1075 AD range; residual)

3 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD probably; same vessel)

Comment : The EMS identification is definite – a small worn bodysherd. The MLS>LS element is fairly small, only slightly worn, is thin-walled and has external knife-trimming scars. The LS>EM sherd is a small worn scrap – its allocation based on inter-period wall thickness trends. The EM sherds are small-moderate-sized, fairly fresh bodysherds and should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1150-1200 AD

Context: 3245 - 7 sherds (weight : 15gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA preference, c.1550-1350/50 BC)

6 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600/50 BC emphasis; 2-3 same vessel)

Comment : First entry is fairly small and heavily worn and probably residual in-context. Second entry includes both fineware and coarseware elements, all thin-walled including well-burnished sherds from a fineware bowl or small jar. Probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly between c.1150-600 BC

Context: 3246 - 9 sherds (weight : 80gms)

9 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; 2 x same vessels)

Comment :Small-moderate sized sherds – one from a coarseware jar with applied finger-tip decorated horizontal strip rather worn and probably residual in-context. Rest, representing a fineware globular jar and a thin-walled coarseware vessel, have conjoining fresh sherds. From an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3247 - 8 sherds (weight : 114gms)

8 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; 3 same vessel)

Comment : Mostly small sherds but including 2 fairly large elements. Latter from heavy thick-walled coarseware storage-jars. Three sherds have fairly heavy unifacial or bifacial wear and should be residual in-context. Remainder only moderately worn. Should all be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3286 - 7 sherds (weight : 120gms)

7 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; 6 same vessel)

Comment :Small-moderate sized sherds, one with partial unifacial wear and rather more worn than the same-vessel elements. Latter near-fresh and from a shouldered coarseware jar. Frm an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3292 - 9 sherds (weight : 28gms)

8 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis probably; 2 x same vessels)

1 EM NW/N Kent fine sandy ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD probably)

Comment : Scraps top moderate-sized elements – all body or base sherds – none particularly worn. The dating of the sandy ware is slightly uncertain but likely.

Likely date : Between c.1150-1200 AD or slightly later probably

Context: 3323 - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MBA preference, c.1550-1350/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small only slightly worn fineware type bodysherd – need not be residual.

Likely date : Uncertain – might be MBA

Context: 3362 - 3 sherds (weight : 7gms)

2 MLS ? central N.Kent fine sandy ware (c.750/775-850 AD emphasis; same vessel)

1 ? MLS>LS Canterbury sandy ware (c.800-950 AD emphasis possibly)

Comment : The definite MLS elements are fairly small bodysherds, only slightly worn, from the same boss-decorated fineware-type jar. The latest entry is also a small plain bodysherd from a thin-walled jar. This element is noticeably more worn than the bossed sherds and could be intrusive. Dating of the latter dependant upon the thin-walled xidised nature of this element – a trend that can occur among small thin-walled Late Saxon bowls in Centerbury.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.775-850 AD

Context: 3410 - 7 sherds (weight : 26gms)

1 MLS>LS Canterbury sandy ware (c.800-850/950 AD possibly)

5 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD; 2 same vessel)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered slightly sandy ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis)

Comment : The MLS>LS identification is small, fairly worn and rather uncertain – it just could be C11 AD Early Medieval (from c.1050 AD). The shelly ware elements are all fairly small and slightly worn but probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Between c.1150-1200 AD or slightly earlier

Context: 3412 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1200 AD emphasis)

Comment : Single small rather worn base sherd – need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly between c.1150-1225 AD

Context: 3418 - 29 sherds (weight : 176gms)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1100/1125-1150 AD emphasis probably)

3 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1125-1175/1200 AD range – 1 rim c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis)

13 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125-1200 AD range; 1 rim c.1175-1200 AD emphasis)

11 EM NE Kent shell-tempered slightly sandy ware (c.1125-1225 AD range with –

1 rim c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis

1 rim c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis

1 rim c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware c.1150-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

1 EM buff-cream fine sandy ware (unsourced, ? North Kentish, glazed, pitcher/early jug, broadly second half C12 AD – CHECK)

Comment : Mostly small-moderate-sized sherds, mostly body but also 5 rims – variable wear patter suggesting deposition into an open context over a moderate time-span.

Likely date : Between c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 3517 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC)

Comment : Small heavily worn bodysherd.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 3521 - 3 sherds (weight : 2gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC)

1 EM Canterbury-type sandy ware (c.1050/1100-1150 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Prehistoric scraps are heavily worn and residual in-context. The Early Medieval element is a small near-fresh bodysherd scrap but probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Uncertain – probably broadly C12 AD

Context: 3524 - 2 sherds (weight : 22gms)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

Comment : One fairly small bodysherd, ne moderate-sized rim sherd, both fairly worn – may be residual in-context.

Likely date : Between c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 3837 - 4 sherds (weight : 47gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-50 BC)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware with chalk inclusions (c.1050/1075-1150 AD range)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1150 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury sandy ware (c.1250/1275-1350 AD emphasis)

Comment : LP element is small and highly abraded. EM sherds are fairly small and moderately worn, latest element near-fresh.

Likely date : Broadly – LC13-C14 AD

Context: 3839 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 LN-EBA grog-tempered ware (Grooved Ware preference initially, c.2800-2300 BC)

Comment : Small plain bodysherd, only slightly worn – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Probably c.2800-2300 BC

Context: 3839 – upper surface - 16 sherds (weight : 43gms)

16 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range; same vessel)

Comment : Mostly small, 1-2 moderate-sized, base and lower-body sherds, fragmentary, all with heavy either unifacial or bifacial wear.

Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 3839 – barrow ditch fill - 1 sherd (weight : 18gms)

1 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (fairly positive EN preference c.4000-3350/1350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Moderate sized possible rim sherd from a large-diameter bowl, flaked surfaces and bifacially worn. Almost certainly residual in-context.

Likely date : Residual EN

Context: 3852 - 6 sherds (weight : 54gms)

4 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD; same vessel)

2 EM NE Kent moderately sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : First entry comprises fairly small bodysherds, second moderate-sized rim sherds. First are near-fresh, latter are noticeably more worn – and are either intrusive or at context interface. Irrespective, a broadly contemporary undisturbed context.

Likely date : Slightly uncertain, probably between 1175-1225 AD or slightly later

Context: 3856 - 33 sherds (weight : 635gms)

2 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1150 AD emphasis probably)

4 EM NE Kent shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1150 AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1150 AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis)

8 EM NE Kent shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis; 3 same vessel)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis)

9 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis; 3-4 same vessel)

6 EM NE Kent shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis; 2 same vessel)

Comment : Sherds dated to between c.1075-1150 AD are mostly small but include 1 large storage-jar rim sherd. These elements are all markedly more worn than mid C12 or later material.

Mid-C12 AD material includes small-fairly large elements and are mostly moderately worn. Latest are near-fresh. Each date group has diagnostic formal elements. From an undisturbed broadly contemporary context containing elements arriving over a moderate period of time.

Likely date : Probably between c.1175-1225 AD

Context: 3858 - 6 sherds (weight : 156gms)

1 MR grey fine sandy ware with sparse flint inclusions (c.175/200-250 AD emphasis; CHECK)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1150 AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1150 AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Roman element is a fairly large rll-rim sherd from a large dollia-type storage jar, hard-fired compact fabric, heavily abraded and definitely residual in-context. Post-Roman elements are all fairly small, earliest more worn than late C12 AD material..

Likely date : Between c.1175-1225 AD or slightly later

Context: 3860 - 1 sherd (weight : 135gms)

1 PM Kentish red earthenware (c.1600/1625-1675 AD emphasis)

Comment : Large jar base sherd, glazed internally, white residue on base – possibly used as a chamber-pot.

Moderately chipped but almost certainly from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : If not intrusive/residual – first half C17 AD

Context: 3862 - 6 sherds (weight : 37gms)

2 EM NE.Kent moderately sandy shell-tempered ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis)

4 EM NE.Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis)

Comment : Earliest entry includes a moderate-sized but heavily worn rim, remaining bodysherds are slightly chipped but near-fresh – and probably from an undisturbed contemporary context. The rim is so radically different in condition compared with its date and that of the bodysherds that it may be intrusive.

Likely date : Uncertain – but possibly later C12 or earlier C13 AD

Context: 3870 - 4 sherds (weight : 8gms)

1 PM-LPM claypipe stem

1 LPM Later Creamware (c.1775-1825 AD)

2 LPM Pearl Ware (grey, blue transfer printing, c.1780-1825 AD)

Comment : Small elements, most slightly chipped.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 3872 - 7 sherds (weight : 90gms)

1 LS>EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1000-1050/1100 AD emphasis probably)

4 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050/1075-1100 AD emphasis)

2 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Mostly moderate-sized body and rim sherds – earliest different in character, chipped and rather worn. Remainder only slightly chipped, slightly worn. From an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.1100-1150 AD or slightly earlier

Context: 3880 - 23 sherds (weight : 168gms)

2 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050-1150 AD range)

3 EM NE.Kent moderately sandy shell-tempered ware (c.1100-1150/1175 AD emphasis; 2 same vessel)

11 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150//1175-1200 AD emphasis; 2 x same vessels)

6 EM NE.Kent moderately sandy shell-tempered ware (c.1150/1175-1200 AD emphasis; 2 same vessel)

1 EM North-central Kent fine sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1225 AD probably)

Comment : First entry consists of fairly small thick-walled bodysherds, remainder of mostly fairly small-moderate sized but also one large elements. First two are worn and residual in-context, rest near-fresh – and all from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1175-1225 AD

Context: 3884 - 2 sherds (weight : 16gms)

2 LS>EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.900/950-1150 AD emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Fairly small sherds, only slightly worn or chipped – need not be residual.

Likely date : Uncertain – between c.950-1150 AD

Context: 3888 - 3 sherds (weight : 5gms)

2 MR North Kent fine red ware (c.125/150-20 AD emphasis probably; same vessel, ? = Context 4046)

1 LS-EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.950-1150 AD range)

Comment : All small elements, first entry worn and residual in-context, latest near-fresh.

Likely date : Broadly C9-C12 AD

Context: 3890 - 5 sherds (weight : 63gms)

1 MLS>LS shell-tempered ware (c.750/800-900 AD emphasis probably)

1 LS Canterbury sandy ware (c.875/900-850 AD emphasis)

3 LS>EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1000/1050-1200 AD emphasis; 2 same vessel)

Comment : Shell-tempered element small and fairly heavily worn overall. LS element definite and from an angle-necked jar with heavy internal and external knife-trimming – moderate-sized element, some chipping and slightly worn. Latter two should be residual in-context. The uncertainly allocated LS>EM material consists of small-fairly large sized elements, near-fresh and should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Between c.1000-1200 AD

Context: 3892 - 4 sherds (weight : 88gms)

4 LS>EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1000/1050-1200 AD emphasis)

Comment : Body and base sherds, most small but including one large base element. Slightly chipped otherwise near-fresh and should be from an undisturbed contemporary context..

Likely date : Between c.1000-1200 AD

Context: 3926 - 4 sherds (weight : 22gms)

3 LS>EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.950/1050-1150 AD emphasis)

1 LS>EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.950/1050-1150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherds, 2 sandy elements rather more worn and probably residual in-context, remainder slightly worn. May be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Between c.950-1150 AD or slightly later

Context: 3928 - 10 sherds (weight : 80gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (c.600-50 BC range)

1 LS>EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.950/1050-1100 AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1100/1150-1200 AD emphasis)

5 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1175/1225 AD emphasis; 3 same vessel)

1 M North Kent sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1300 AD probably; CHECK

Comment : LP elements small and heavily worn overall. Earliest shelly ware also small and heavily worn. These are all residual in-context. Latest shelly ware elements moderate or fairly large-sized and near-fresh. Medieval element also moderate sized but slightly worn and may be intrusive. The dating of this element needs to be checked.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly between c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 3932 - 3 sherds (weight : 3gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MBA-EIA preference range, c.1550-600/50 BC)

2 ER North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : All small worn elements, Roman fragments split and weathered.

Likely date : Residual

Context: 3939 – 1 sherd (weight : 23gms)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050/1075-1125 AD emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized rim sherd, slightly worn – could be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1075-1125 AD or slightly later

Context: 3995 - 1 sherd (weight : 7gms)

1 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (slight EN preference, c.4000-3350/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd with post-firing hole pierced through asymmetrically – surface flaking on one side, fairly worn overall.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 4003 - 40 sherds (weight : 390gms)

27 LS Canterbury sandy ware (c.950-975/1000 AD emphasis; 2 same vessel)

2 LS ? N Kent sandy ware (c.950-975/1000 AD emphasis)

1 LS NFR/Flemish profusely shell-tempered ware (c.950-975/1000 AD)

4 LS NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.950-975/1000 AD emphasis)

4 LS NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.950-975/1000 AD emphasis)

Comment : Although a few smaller slightly more worn elements may be slightly earlier dated and residual in context, most small-large-sized elements are only slightly worn or chipped and definitely from an undisturbed contemporary deposit. Of the sandy ware material 16 sherds (and the ? N.Kent eggs) are knife-trimmed on the upper body, some with slight associated burnish.

Likely date : Between c.975-1025 AD or slightly earlier

Context: 4005 - 79 sherds (weight : 753gms)

1 LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50 BC-50 AD range)

1 LS Canterbury sandy ware (c.850-900/975 AD emphasis probably)

1 ? LS>EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.975-1050/1075 AD emphasis probably)

1 LS>EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.975-1075/1100 AD emphasis probably)

1 LS>EM North French/Flemish profuse shell-tempered ware (c.900-1050/1150 AD emphasis probably)

4 EM Canterbury-type shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1050-1150/1175 AD emphasis)

13 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050/1075-1175 AD emphasis)

22 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1075-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

24 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1075-1200/1225 AD; 1-2 x same vessels)

1 EM ? North Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1075-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

- 2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis)
- 1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis; 1 = Context 4101)
- 1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis; = Context 4089)
- 2 EM N Kent fine sandy ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis probably)
- 1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

Comment : All pre-1050 dated elements small or fairly small and severely or fairly worn – and residual in-context. Post-c.1050 AD elements, particularly mid-late C12 AD material tend to be larger, moderate-sized or fairly large and only chipped or slightly worn. From a deposit that contains – probably – material that accumulated over a fairly long period of time with the late C12 AD material representing the final phase of discards.

Likely date : Between c.1175-1225 AD

Context: 4007 - 11 sherds (weight : 49gms)

- 2 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050-1150/1200 AD emphasis)
- 7 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1050/1100-1200 AD emphasis; 2 same vessel)
- 2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1050/1100-1200 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small-fairly small bodysherds, one moderate-sized, most slightly worn or chipped, larger element with severe unifacial damage. From an undisturbed contemporary context..

Likely date : Between c.1050-1150 AD or slightly later

Context: 4009 - 66 sherds (weight : 1322gms)

- 1 LS Canterbury sandy ware (c.875/900-950 AD emphasis)
- 1 LS Canterbury sandy ware (c.950-975/1000 AD emphasis probably; or C11-C12 AD intrusion)
- 3 LS NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.950-975/1000 AD emphasis probably)
- 2 LS Canterbury sandy ware 975/1000-1050 AD emphasis probably)
- 5 LS Canterbury sandy ware (c.975/1000-1050 AD emphasis probably; same vessel)
- 4 LS>EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.975-1075 AD range probably)
- 3 LS>EM NE Kent shell-tempered sandy and moderately sandy wares (c.975-1075 AD probably)
- 46 LS>EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1025-1050/1075 AD emphasis probably; 2 x same vessels)

Comment : Interesting but slightly difficult assemblage – partly because the full ceramic formal range for the period c.1000-1050 AD is not securely understood in either Canterbury or the region. The earlier C10 AD element is secure – fairly small, typically knife-trimmed and more worn compared with rest of assemblage. The LC10-mid C11 AD Canterbury same vessel elements are likely on basis of known material dated to around c.1000 AD. However these elements are near-fresh and must be close in date to the main assemblage elements represented by 2-3 vessels with moderate-large sized sherds conjoining and near-fresh. The single complete profile could be dated to between c.1050-1100 AD. However, it is in the same

condition as the c.975-1050 AD same vessel elements and only marginally fresher, if at all, from two other similarly dated rims. This means that all the LC10 AD-plus elements should be broadly contemporary. From an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : Probably between c.1025-1050 AD or slightly later

Context: 4015 - 5 sherds (weight : 36gms)

5 LS>EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.950/1050-1150 AD emphasis; 4 same vessel)

Comment : Small-moderate-sized bodysherds, all only slightly worn – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Between c.950-1150 AD

Context: 4026 - 128 sherds (weight : 1341gms)

1 ER North Kent fine grey ware (c.75-125/150 AD emphasis; residual)

1 MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (BB2-type, c.125/150-200 AD; residual)

1 ? LS N.Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.850-1050 AD range possibly)

3 LS>EM ? East Sussex-type gritty ware (broadly c.950-1050 AD probably; CHECK)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050-1075/1100 AD emphasis probably)

2 EM Canterbury-type shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1050-1075/1150 AD emphasis probably)

11 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050--1150 AD range)

6 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1075-1100/1125 AD emphasis; 2 x same vessels)

65 EM>M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1075-1225 AD range; some same vessels)

17 EM>M NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1075-1225 AD range; some same vessels)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1100/1125-1150 AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis)

3 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis; 1 = Context 4035)

4 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150/1175-1200 AD emphasis)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1150/1175-1200 AD emphasis; same vessel)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis; same vessel)

3 EM-M NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis)

1 ?EM-M North Kent sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis probably, CHECK)

Comment : Large context assemblage representing either accumulations that have arrived in situ or have accumulated elsewhere and been deposited at same time. Mostly small-moderate sized elements, a few fairly large, at least one large. Latest shell-tempered same-vessel elements, conjoining, include one large rim sherd, only slightly chipped and worn – and not seriously residual at time of discard. Condition varies

considerably – oldest post-Roman and some of latest elements more worn than those of LC11>MC12 AD date.

Likely date : Range – MC11 to EC 13 AD, latest discards between c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 4031 - 21 sherds (weight : 205gms)

2 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050-1125/1150 AD emphasis)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1075-1150 AD range)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis)

2 EM N Kent fine sandy ware (c.1100-1150/1175 AD emphasis; same vessel)

4 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis)

10 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis; 2 x same vessels)

Comment : Earlier c.1050-1150 AD emphasized elements fairly small and more worn than later dated material. Latter includes small-fairly large sherds with only a minor degree wear or chipping. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Between c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 4032 - 34 sherds (weight : 417gms)

4 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050/1075-1100 AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1050/1075-1125 AD emphasis probably)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1100/1125-1150 AD emphasis)

8 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1100/1125-1175 AD emphasis; 2 x same vessels incl. 2 SUSPECT NFR)

12 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1200 AD emphasis; 4 same vessel)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1125/1150-1200 AD emphasis)

4 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175-1200/1225 AD emphasis)

2 LPM>MOD red earthenware (flower-pot type; c.1875 AD-plus probably; same vessel – intrusive)

Comment : C11 AD dated elements fairly small and fairly heavily worn and residual in-context. So is a rather less worn large earlier C12 AD sherd from a large storage-jar/pitcher decorated with thumb-pressed applied strips. Mid-later C12 AD elements small-moderate-sized and mostly only slightly worn or chipped.

LPM, elements moderate-sized, near-fresh and intrusive.

Likely date : Between c.1175-1225 AD

Context: 4033 - 34 sherds (weight : 390gms)

3 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1075-1100/1125 AD emphasis)

2 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1125/1150-1200 AD emphasis)

8 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1200 AD emphasis)

7 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1125/1150-1200 AD emphasis)

4 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis; same vessel)

7 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD emphasis; 2 x same vessels)

Comment : Earlier dated elements, upto c.1200 AD are small-moderate-sized and variably worn. Last two entries include small-large sized same-vessel elements, near-fresh and, probably, represent the latest discards into an open context that has received material over a moderate period of time.

Likely date : Between c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 4035 - 6 sherds (weight : 103gms)

1 MLS Ipswich-type fine ware (c.750-850 AD; residual)

3 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis; 1 = Context 4026)

Comment : Earliest MLS entry is a moderate-sized bodysherd, slightly chipped but only slightly worn – and clearly not severely re-distributed/disturbed post-loss – and residual in-context. Remainder mostly moderate-sized but including one fairly large, all slightly chipped otherwise near-fresh and from an undisturbed contemporary context. Dating is difficult. Equating with Context 4026 could either mean deposited at same time or – if Context 4026 did accumulate over a period of time – then it received material at same time as present context

Likely date : Uncertain – either between c.1125-1175 AD or c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 4039 - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 MLS fine sandy ware (c.775/800-850 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Fairly small jar rim sherd, lightly burnished externally, near-fresh and almost certainly from an undisturbed contemporary context

Likely date : c.800-850 AD or slightly later

Context: 4044 - 6 sherds (weight : 55gms)

1 LS>EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.950-1100/1150 AD emphasis probably)

5 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050/1100-1150 AD emphasis; 2 x same vessels)

Comment : Small-moderate-sized sherds. Earliest is rather thick-walled and worn compared with remainder – and should be residual in-context. Rest are near-fresh and should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Probably between c.1100-1150 AD or slightly later

Context: 4046 - 14 sherds (weight : 198gms)

1 MR North Kent fine red ware (c.125/150-20 AD emphasis probably; ? = Context 3888)

4 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050-1075/1100 AD emphasis)

9 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050/1075-1100 AD emphasis; 2 same vessel)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1050/1075-1100 AD emphasis)

Comment : Some small, mostly moderate-sized but including one large rim element. Earlier-dated elements slightly more worn, latest slightly chipped or near-fresh and from an undisturbed contemporary deposit..

Likely date : Between c.1075-1125 AD or slightly earlier

Context: 4048 - 2 sherds (weight : 21gms)

2 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050-1100/1125 AD emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized elements including one near-fresh rim – from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Probably between c.1100-1150 AD

Context: 4062 - 16 sherds (weight : 143gms)

1 LS>EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.950-1050/1100 AD emphasis)

4 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050/1100-1150 AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1050/1100-1150 AD emphasis)

6 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1100/1150-1200 AD emphasis; 2 x same vessels)

4 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1100/1150-1200 AD emphasis; 3 same vessel)

Comment : First entry is fairly thick-walled and much more worn than remainder of assemblage – and is definitely residual in-context. Second entry consists of fairly small bodysherds, again rather worn and again residual. Remainder all shelly wares, the latest thin-walled and most near-fresh – and should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Probably between c.1150-1200 AD

Context : 4063 – 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 ? EP flint-tempered ware (slight EN preference, c.4000-3350/2800 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small, fairly fresh bodysherd

Likely date : Uncertain – if not residual possibly between c.4000-3350 BC

Context: 4072 - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 LS>EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.950-1050/1150 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, rather worn.

Likely date : If not residual – probably between c.1050-1150 AD

Context: 4074 - 3 sherds (weight : 16gms)

1 probable LS N Kent shell-tempered fine sandy ware (c.850/950-1050 AD emphasis probably)

1 LS>EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.950-1050/1150 AD emphasis)

1 LS>EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.950/1050-1150 AD emphasis)

Comment : All fairly small bodysherds, none particularly heavily worn but first two entries more so than latest – which has unworn break edges. Dating instinctual.

Likely date : Probably between c.1050-1150 AD

Context: 4077 - 61 sherds (weight : 620gms)

1 MBA-type flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350/1150 BC emphasis; residual)

15 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050-1150/1175 AD emphasis)

4 EM Canterbury-type shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1050-1150/1175 AD emphasis)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050/1075-1100 AD emphasis)

21 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1050/1075-1175 AD emphasis; some same vessels)

15 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1050/1075-1175 AD emphasis; some same vessels)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1150 AD emphasis)

1 EM ? N Kent shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1150 AD emphasis probably)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis; same vessel)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis)

Comment : MBA element small, fairly worn and residual in-context. Remainder mostly small-moderate sized elements, mostly rather battered but some moderate-sized near-fresh and contemporary with final discards. Includes fairly large split fragments from a thick-potted ? flanged ? pitcher rim with neat thumb-pressed decoration.

Likely date : Between c.1150-1200 AD probably

Context: 4078 - 6 sherds (weight : 31gms)

2 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050/1100-1150 AD emphasis)

1 EM Canterbury-type shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1050/1100-1200 AD probable emphasis)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1050/1100-1200 AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1050/1100-1200 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small-moderate-sized bodysherds, all only slightly chipped with little wear – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Between c.1100-1200 AD or slightly later

Context: 4079 - 6 sherds (weight : 65gms)

1 ER pink-buff sandy ware (colour-coated flagon, cf. Monaghan 1987 Type 1E1.2 type c.75-125/150 AD emphasis)

2 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1150 AD emphasis)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1100/1125-1150 AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1100/1125-1175 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Roman element small, highly abraded overall and residual in-context. Remainder moderate-sized and only slightly worn – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Between c.1150-1200 AD or slightly earlier

Context: 4080 - 5 sherds (weight : 30gms)

3 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050/1100-1150 AD emphasis)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1050/1100-1150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Mostly small elements but including one moderate-sized. All slightly chipped, slightly worn and may be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Between c.1100-1200 AD

Context: 4083 - 1 sherd (weight : 60gms)

1 LS>EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1000/1100-1200 AD emphasis)

Comment : Large fresh bodysherd – from an undisturbed contemporary context. Dating is instinctual.

Likely date : Probably between c.1100-1200 AD but could be earlier

Context: 4089 - 16 sherds (weight : 201gms)

1 ? LS>EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (broadly c.950-1050 AD probably; CHECK)

1 LS Canterbury sandy ware (c.950-1000/1050 AD emphasis possibly)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050-1150 AD range)

1 EM Canterbury-type shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1050-1150/1200 AD emphasis)

8 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1075/1100-1200 AD emphasis; 2-3 same vessel)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1075/1100-1200 AD emphasis)

1 EM Andenne-type (c.1075-1200 AD range probably)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis)

2 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1175/1200 AD emphasis; = Context 4005)

Comment : Small-moderate-sized elements, very little wear difference despite difference in likely chronological position. Latest elements near-fresh and should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Between c.1175-1225 AD or slightly earlier

Context: 4091 - 1 sherd (weight : 15gms)

1 LS>EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1000/1100-1200 AD emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized slightly worn bodysherd – could be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Dating is instinctual.

Likely date : Between c.1100-1200 AD but could be earlier

Context: 4093 - 13 sherds (weight : 77gms)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050-1150/1175 AD emphasis)

12 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis; 2 same vessel)

Comment : Mostly moderate-sized bodysherd elements, all fairly fresh and from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Between c.1150-1200 AD

Context: 4096 - 8 sherds (weight : 52gms)

2 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050/1100-1150 AD emphasis)

4 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1050/1100-1200 AD emphasis)

3 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1050/1100-1200 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small-moderate sized bodysherds, most only slightly worn – should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Between c.1050-1150 AD probably

Context: 4101 - 31 sherds (weight : 626gms)

1 LS>EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.950-1050/1075 AD emphasis probably)

2 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1100-1125/1150 AD emphasis)

28 EM NE Kent shell-tempered moderately sandy ware (c.1125-1150/1175 AD emphasis; same vessel, equals Context 4005)

Comment : First entry is small, highly abraded overall and residual in-context. Remaining sherds, including same-vessel elements are small-large-sized, conjoin to form a complete vessel profile, are near-fresh and definitely represent an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : Between c.1125-1175 AD or slightly later

5 APPENDIX 5: LITHIC ARCHIVE DATA - QUANTIFICATION AND SPOT-DATING OF THE WORKED LITHICS ASSEMBLAGE

5.1 Period Codes employed

<i>Period</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date (circa)</i>
Lower Palaeolithic	LP	968,000 – 250,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic I (<i>Mode 1 flake tool industry</i>)	LP I	968,000 – 320,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic I (<i>M1 – Happisburgh-Pakefield</i>)	LP I hp	968,000 – 700,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic II BC	(<i>M2 - Fordwich</i>)	LP II fw 550,000 – 450,000
Lower Palaeolithic II 500,000 – 250,000 BC	(<i>Mode 2 Acheulian handaxe industry</i>)	LP II
Lower Palaeolithic I (<i>M1 – High Lodge</i>)	LP I hl	500,000 – 472,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic II (<i>M2 – Cromerian Interglacial plus</i>)	LP II ci	500,000 – 450,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic I (<i>M1 Clactonian - Hoxnian Interglacial</i>)	LP I ch	425,000 – 412,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic II (<i>M2 – Hoxnian Interglacial</i>)	LP II h	412,000 – 362,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic I (<i>M1 Clactonian - Purfleet Interglacial</i>)	LP I cp	332,000 – 320,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic II (<i>M2 – Purfleet + subsequent cold stage</i>)	LP II p+	320,000 – 250,000 BC
Middle Palaeolithic	MP	250,000 – 42/38,500 BC
Earlier Middle Palaeolithic (<i>Levallois</i>)	EMP	250,000 – 184,000 BC
Later Middle Palaeolithic (<i>Mousterian</i>)	LMP	57,000 – 42/38,500 BC
Upper Palaeolithic	UP	43,000 – 9200 BC
Earlier Upper Palaeolithic	EUP	43,000 – 30,500 BC
Earlier Upper Palaeolithic I (<i>leaf points; LRJ</i>)	EUP I	43,000 – 38,500 BC
Earlier Upper Palaeolithic II (<i>Aurignacian II</i>)	EUP II	33,500 – 31,700 BC
Earlier Upper Palaeolithic III (<i>Font-Robert/Gravettian</i>)	EUP III	31,700 – 30,500 BC
Late Upper Palaeolithic (<i>Late Magdalenian/Creswellian</i>)	LUP	13,200 – 12,000 BC
Late to Final Upper Palaeolithic (<i>Hamburgian/Hengistbury</i>)	LFUP	12,500 – 11,500/10,800 BC
Final Upper Palaeolithic	FUP	12,000 – 9200 BC
Final Upper Palaeolithic I (<i>Federmesser/Azilian</i>)	FUP I	12,000/11,500 – 10,800 BC
Final Upper Palaeolithic II (<i>Ahrensburgian/Long Blade</i>)	FUP II	10,000 – 9200 BC
Mesolithic	M	9200 – 4000 BC
Earlier Mesolithic	EM	9200 – 7550 BC
Middle Mesolithic	MM	8300 – 6450 BC
Later Mesolithic	LM	7550 – 4000 BC
Neolithic	N	4000 – 2100 BC

Early/Earlier Neolithic	EN	4000 – 3550/3200 BC
Middle Neolithic	MN	3550 – 2900 BC
Later/Late Neolithic (<i>Grooved ware perhaps to 2100 BC</i>)	LN	3200/2900 – 2100 BC
Chalcolithic	C	2500 – 2150 BC
Beaker period (<i>ceramic more common from 2200 BC</i>)	BK	2500 – 1700 BC
Early Beaker period	EBK	2500 – 2100/2000 BC
Bronze Age	BA	2200 – 1000/900 BC
Early Bronze Age	EBA	2200 – 1550 BC
Late Beaker period	LBK	2100/2000 – 1700 BC
Middle Bronze Age (<i>full range; ceramic MBA to 1350 BC</i>)	MBA	1550 – 1150 BC
Lithic Later Bronze Age	LLBA	1550 – 600+ BC
Mid-Late Bronze Age transition	MBA-LBA	1350 – 1150 BC
Late Bronze Age	LBA	1150 – 1000/900 BC
Earliest Iron Age	EIA	1000/900 – 600 BC
Early-Mid Iron Age	EMIA	600 – 350 BC
Middle Iron Age	MIA	400 – 200 BC
Mid-Late Iron Age transition	MIA-LIA	200 – 50 BC
Late Iron Age	LIA	50 BC – 43/50 AD

5.2 Key to lithics catalogue

- Type** - Class of artefact, listed individually under its context. Ordered as Waste, Retouched and Utilised, then by date, then by the strength of patina if appropriate to the site: strongest (residual?) to lightest/unpatinated (possibly contemporary when occurring in a patinating environment).
- Chip : Small struck flake with a maximum diameter less than 10mm.
- Italics* : Additional notes of interest in italics; including:
- (RU) : Denotes tools which have re-used old, patinated struck flakes.
- (PP) : Denotes the presence of platform preparation.
- FS** - Flake shape or core type.
- Flake shape*
- S : Short or squat: width same as or greater than length.
- L : Long: length greater than width.
- N : Narrow: blade proportions but not a true blade.
- B : Blade: length twice or more width, with parallel sides and dorsal ridge/s.
- BL : Bladelet: blade less than 12mm wide.
- : Indeterminate, typically because of breaks.
- Core type*
- 1/2/ : The number of platforms, or
- M : Multiplatform.
- D : Discoidal.
- K : Keeled.
- F : Fragment.
- FT** - Flake type.
- P : Primary: complete/nearly complete cover of cortex on the dorsal surface.
- S : Secondary: lesser amount of cortex.
- T : Tertiary: no cortex.
- / : Near... ie. '/T' : a near tertiary flake (effectively/functionally a tertiary flake).
- N : Natural: not a struck flake.
- RM** - Raw material type.
- * - *Akin to the local clay source material from northward of the stream.*
- N : Naturally shattered, unpatinated surface.
- Patina* O : Old, patinated (often strongly), naturally broken surface of flint.
- OW : As above, showing a thick white patina.

- Beach* S : Sea-rolled/water-rolled beach pebble/cobble flint.
- Buff* B : Buff cortex, rough, weathered, can be thick; from redeposited field flint.
- SB : Smoothed buff cortex, sometimes thinning and patchy.
- TB : Very thin, smooth, weathered buff or grey-buff cortex.
- RB : Very thin, rough, (sometimes dirty-looking) buff cortex, sometimes thinning; potentially from freshly extracted chalk flint.
- BG : Mixed buff and a buff-washed grey-black cortex, thin, slightly rough.
- BR : As BG but smoothed and water-rolled.
- Brown* PB : Pinky-brown smooth cortex, likely water-rolled, probably from river-gravel.
- BW* : Pale brown washed and creamy white-ish smoothed, water rolled cortex; sometimes thick over reasonable quality flint; sometimes thin over an orangey-brown flint surface (rind) with coarse (grey) flint within.
(Parallels with local clay source material from northward of the stream, from larger nodules which also show a WW cortex).
- BB : Thick cortex with a mid, tan brown colour above and a pale buff below, slightly dirty-looking and pitted, but smooth and likely water-rolled.
- MB* : Mid, tan brown cortex, smooth, from a water rolled cobble.
- DB* : Dark reddish brown cortex with white patches, smoothed, water rolled.
- DO : Dark black-brown cortex with slight dark orangey hue, smooth, water-rolled.
- TM* : Thin, smooth, water-rolled dark black-brown cortex mottled with buff spots.
- DP : Patches of dark brown and smoothed black (pebble) cortex.
- Dark* G : Glauconitic Bullhead Bed flint.
- GW : Greenish cortex akin to Bullhead but over coarse white sub-cortex.
- TD : Very thin, smooth, weathered, dark grey cortex.
- DG* : Coarse, pitted, dark grey (beach flint-like) cortex, slightly smoothed.
- TG : Very thin, smooth, weathered, dark greeny-grey/black cortex.
- BP* : Thin, dark black cortex, smooth or slightly rough, from water-rolled cobble.
- GP : Very thin mixed pale grey and dark black cortex, very smooth, water-rolled.
- DR : Dark reddish coloured thick coarse but slightly smoothed cortex.
- Grey* RG : Very thin, rough, grey cortex; potentially from freshly extracted chalk flint.
- PG* : Pale, washed-looking greyish skin over thin orange over thicker white, smoothed, water rolled.
- Orange* R* : Smooth orangey or orangey-brown cortex of river-gravel flint.
- RO : Rough, orangey-brown cortex.
- White* C : Chalky cortex from unweathered, freshly extracted chalk flint.
- WW* : Bright, clean-looking, washed, white cortex, smoothed and water-rolled, or

a duller, creamy coloured, slightly pitted but smoothed cortex.

W : White to off-white/creamy coloured cortex, often thick, sometimes rough, sometimes slightly smoothed, sometimes both..

(Sometimes akin to * but not certainly from this source).

RW : White to off-white/creamy coloured cortex, rough/slightly rough, often thick.

(Considered not certainly or certainly not to be the same as the raw material from the clay deposit northward of the stream).

SW : White to off-white/creamy coloured cortex, smooth/slightly smooth; often thick.

(Considered not certainly or certainly not to be the same as the raw material from the clay deposit northward of the stream).

TW : Very thin, white to off-white cortex/creamy-coloured cortex, typically smooth.

Varied VR : Smoothed, water rolled surface cortex but of varying colours; in this case orangey, grey-black and white.

VW : Smoothed, water-rolled, patchy creamy-white over brown and dark brown.

VO : Smoothed, water-rolled thin skin of patchy spots of orangey and creamy white amongst the underlying flint.

Black+ 1 : Black flint.

2 : Mixed patchy black and grey flint.

3 : Mixed patchy black and brown to yellowy-brown flint.

4 : Mixed patchy black, grey and brown to yellowy-brown flint.

5 : Graduating black to grey flint.

6 : Graduating black to brown/yellowy-brown flint.

7 : Graduating black, grey and brown to yellowy-brown flint.

Grey 8 : Grey flint.

Brown 9 : Brown flint.

10 : Yellowy-brown flint.

11 : Pale greyish yellow-brown flint.

Orange 12 : Orangey-brown flint, sometimes with bands of black, some appearing slightly coarse-grained, often with up to a moderate degree of small cherty inclusions. From river-gravel derived flint, or subsequent patination?

Mixed 13* : A mixed coloured flint of patchy orangey and yellow-brown, grey and grey-black flint, often with large coarse grey cherty inclusions.

14* : Patches of pale greyish yellow-brown flint and bands and patches of white flint; coarse textured.

15 : Opaque orangey-brown flint with occasional patches of see-through pale flint.

- 16 : Dark reddish-orangey flint.
- Addits** 17 : Graduating grey and brown to yellowy-brown flint.
- 18 : Mixed patchy grey and brown to yellowy-brown flint.
- 19 : Orangey-brown flint.
- 20 : Thin, translucent 'black' flint.
- 21 : Black flint with thin streaks and patches of dark red.
- a : Generally free of significant inclusions; high quality raw material.
- b : Generally small cherty inclusions, whether occasional or frequent, which likely do not significantly affect the knapping; good quality raw material.
- c : A moderate content of small to medium-sized cherty inclusions which likely will affect the knapping quality to some degree; average quality raw material.
- d : Moderate to frequent small and/or medium and large-sized cherty inclusions which significantly affect the knapping quality; poor quality raw material.
- e : A grainy, coarse-looking or flawed-looking flint matrix suggesting poor raw material, but need not be particularly cherty.
- H** - Hammer type (if possible).
- H : Hard stone (eg. a cobble of rolled flint or quartzite).
- SS : Soft stone (combined hard and soft characteristics; a cortexed flint nodule?).
- S : Soft organic (eg. antler, bone, wood).
- W** - Weight in grams (minimum 1g).
- Patina** - Patina present? If significantly differential: described by ventral/dorsal surface; on cores described by platform/flake scars. NB. Note () code below.
- N : None.
- VE : Very Early (the first signs of a speckled discolouration; almost unpatinated).
- E : Early (light dusting, but a more obvious speckled discolouration than VE).
- M : Moderate (well established colours but coverage is patchy).
- S : Strong (near or complete coverage of advanced patinas).
- A : Advanced (at the later end of an Early or Moderate stage).
- B : Blue.
- G : Grey.
- W : White (SW patinas are the most advanced form of chalk-soil patina).
- Y : A translucent yellowy sheen.
- D : A darkish, glossy, brownish or yellowy-brownish sheen.
- SD : A strong yellowy-brown to tan (mid) brown coloured patina.
- R : Orangey to orangey-brown river-gravel like patina.
- C : Uniform coverage of a thin surface sheen related to R.

DR : Thin streaks and very small patches of dark red apparently surface staining.
NB. Occurs on a black flint type 21, which on one example appears to be on the surface only, while on the other might be part of the matrix of the flint.

() : Patina codes in brackets describe an earlier patina type truncated by re-use.

D - Potential/certain post-discard chipping/breakage damage present?

NB. In a geology which inhibits or lacks patination processes this could help to suggest a piece is residual to some degree (exposed and perhaps trampled post-discard prior to natural/incidental redeposition within the context).

F : Some slight chipping, but overall fairly fresh.

Y : Yes, chipped or broken.

R : Residual.

? : Denotes damage present but not certainly post-discard (might be from use).

I - Worthy of future illustration? Initial estimate of pieces of prime interest.

Y : Yes.

? : Possibly, dependent upon context and associations.

1 etc. : Number assigned to an illustration or photograph provided with this report.

Period - Potential date range, defined by Period Codes.

> : To.

< : No later than.

/ : Or.

- : No firm or usefully compact date range.

Preference - Date preferred at this time. Sometimes a tighter but more intuitive opinion.

5.3 Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the lithics, with notes (2013-2014)

Named contexts and unstratified

Context										
Notes										
Lithic type	FS	FT	RM	H	W	Patina	D	I	Period	Preference
Total										
(Barrow)										
<p>3 tools on large thick flakes of the same flint type; the side scraper and the knife potentially from same core. More typically LN (2900-2100 BC), perhaps Early BK period overlap (2500-2100 BC). Less likely Late BK and EBA. 1 opposed platform Bullhead core could be EN, but appears fairly fresh and might be contemporary with the rest, but later than typically expected? Preference for Bullhead in LN Grooved ware contexts known. A related group? Context? From surface? A couple of chips on 2 which may be post-discard, but no major damage from certain long term exposure. Illustrate depending upon context and conclusion. Review.</p> <p>All could be broadly BK period and related and thus of a similar period to the context, which if so would suggest it (the Barrow) might date 2500-2000 BC rather than significantly later. Consider their distribution, however. If these are from the surface of a deep ditch or similar slowly accruing context then no certain associations with the Barrow can be guaranteed; they could then derive from later disturbance of LN (and perhaps EN) contexts/horizons nearby, with the poor looking tool on the very large flake potentially BA.</p>										
Waste										
Core – 2 platform flake	2	S	G1b	H	79	N	?	Y	M>N	EN/BK?
	Short cylindrical-like core with 2 opposing flaked platforms (both on flake scars, 1 at the natural end of the flint, other truncating), some incipient cones on 1, platform preparation, spurs, worked part-way round; remnant flake scars generally small, narrow and short. Opposed cores not typically late and form more likely EN; small removals perhaps EN or BK/EBA. Initially prefer EN but it appears fairly fresh and could be contemporary with rest; BK period overlap if so?									
Retouched										
X2 side scraper +/- piercer?	S	S	TB2b	H	48	N	Y	Y	N	LN/EBK?
	Large, thick flake with cortexed platform, small areas of retouch; inverse abrupt straight 1 lateral by platform and continuing as direct shallow abrupt along part of platform; an inverse abrupt straight length on opposite lateral at distal end which bites into the edge and isolates a point which itself shows bifacial shallow semi-abrupt retouch for a short length. Some of the abrupt retouch actually a blunting for handling? Double side scrapers more a BK trait,									

	but these are very small working edges (also trending towards BK and EBA traits?). Flake more typically LN, less so Late BK. Full range LN.									
Backed knife	L	S	TB2c	H?	47	N	Y	Y	N?	LN?
	Large, thick flake, platform removed by retouch. Much cortex. 1 lateral direct invasive semi-abrupt retouch giving a broad uneven convex edge; opposite lateral direct marginal steep semi-abrupt and abrupt retouch, blunting backing? Review.									
Backed coarse knife/scrapper	S?	S	B2c	H?	136	N	?	Y	N>BA	LN?/BA?
	Large, thick flake, platform removed by flaking - proximal end showing direct flake scars but not typical retouch, the proximal end sweeping in a broad convex arc to meet the abrupt cortexed distal end, with small areas of semi-abrupt retouch as both laterals meet the flatter distal end (1 direct, 1 inverse). The distal end shows direct abrupt retouch swapping to inverse shallow invasive beyond the mid-point. Edge of proximal end 'S'-shaped in part. A coarse knife/chopper/scrapper with blunted distal end for handling? Retouch a bit crude except where shallow inverse. Flake size more typically LN perhaps and could relate to the rest. Flint character and flaking looks poor however, more BA.									
4					310					
Inner Ring Ditch – Machine Strip										
Presumably from the surface of the context. Deep and slowly accruing? 2 small and somewhat scrappy-looking tools could be EBA>MBA; both broken however and likely residual to some degree. Most flakes chipped or broken. The other flakes could be contemporary with these tools excepting the fragment of blade, which is probably earlier and residual.										
1 M>N, residual. Remainder might all be broadly EBA>MBA and potentially have some relationship to the context, though most, perhaps all, could be residual to some degree, unless the damage (given they are surface finds) is purely a result of the machine strip. Consider the depth of this deposit, re the horizon's phasing with the construction of the monument.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake fragment (<i>medial</i>)	B?	T	12c	-	2	N	Y		M>EBA	M>N
Flake	S	S	RB1c	?	9	N	?		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>medial</i>)	L?	S	B1b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Side and utilised end scraper	L?	S	B6b	-	3	N	Y		N>BA?	BK>MBA?
	Small rectangular flake, naturally backed, opposite lateral shows a straight area of direct semi-abrupt retouch, a bit crude, leading to platform area break (platform likely cortex), this right-angled break surface showing continuous scarring from dorsal surface, the opposite distal end also shows an abrupt									

	break surface, with a small area of continuous inverse edge scarring on the ventral surface.									
Misc. re. flake fragment (<i>prox.</i>)	S	P	OW1b	H	11	EBW	Y	-	EBA>MBA?	
	Thick flake with distal end break; 1 surviving thin distal corner shows 2 small straight areas of direct marginal abrupt small retouch scars meeting obtusely at the distal corner, forming a broad-ish 'point'.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake (<i>45° sides, prox. break</i>)	B	S	B1b	-	4	EBW	?	-	M>EBA	
6					30					
Inner Ring Ditch										
<p>From the surface? Depth of context; slowly accruing? Mostly small, broken pieces, including 1 small simple side scraper probably Late EBA>MBA. Probably residual. 1 nice tool in Bullhead flint N/LN>BK period, relatively fresh-looking (possibly with some recent damage), presumably also residual in this context given the presence of the side scraper, with perhaps a broad LN date most likely and perhaps Early BK period; review. This tool shows bipolar flaking on the dorsal surface, as did the Bullhead core from the (Barrow) context (producing much smaller flakes; see above). The retouched tools seem unlikely to be related.</p> <p>EBK (1) and LEBA>MBA (1) tools appearing unrelated, the former fresher, the latter plus other less diagnostic flakes potentially residual. Consider the depth of the context and their distribution within. Might the former be a contemporary discard early in the deposit's formation, while the others incidentally accrued subsequently, eroding from/having first being discarded onto the ground surface nearby?</p>										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake	S	/T	10c	H	2	N	Y	-	-	
Flake fragment	L?	T	7b	-	2	N	Y	-	<MBA??	
<i>Retouched</i>										
Denticulate (<i>backed, PP</i>)	N	S	G1b	H?	23	N	?	N/LN>BK	EBK?	
	<p>Nice flake in good quality glossy black flint, small area of cortex remains on 1 lateral, this near vertical thick edge shows direct abrupt small neat retouch scars along the lower length and continuing across part of the distal end, stopping at/the remainder perhaps truncated by a burin like transverse (tranchet-like) fine scar, the break face showing abrasion scars from the dorsal side of the flake. The abrupt retouch a backing? The other long, uncortexed, moderately angled lateral shows short lengths of alternating inverse and direct retouch, mostly shallow or semi-abrupt at the proximal end, but abrupt at the final length to the distal end, creating an uneven denticulate-like profile with broadly spaced peaks (3 most prominent, each 10mm apart). Dorsal flake scars very rippled and show bi-polar flaking (more likely an EN than LN trait?). Platform preparation. Possibly some recent chipping damage but otherwise</p>									

	fairly fresh looking. LN>BK preference for now, but no so much Late BK. Review.									
Side scraper (<i>small, simple</i>)	L	P	3b	-	2	N	Y		LBK>MBA	LEBA>MBA?
	Small primary. 1 thick vertical laterals shows small area of direct abrupt small retouch scars (some shallow, use-wear?) and marginal abrasion of this edge. Opposite thin cortexed lateral chipped; platform chipped. Simple; more likely Late BK/EBA>MBA and probably ever more likely from the Late EBA into the MBA.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>frag; nat. back.</i>)	N	S	B1b	-	1	N	Y	-	-	
Flake (<i>frag; dist break</i>)	N	T	5b	?	2	N	Y	-	-	
6					32					
Outer Ring Ditch – Machine strip										
Presumably from the surface. Mixed looking collection. Majority chipped and likely residual to some degree. 2 nice thick chunky bits of waste; 1/both could be LN. 2 retouched tools on much thinner flakes, likely no later than MBA and EBA. 1 possibly utilised blade likely no later than EBA and with a notable moderate chalk-soil patina is residual and possibly migrated. A couple of other flakes with early-stage chalk-soil patination. Little specific reliable data. ?LN, <EBA and <MBA elements, most if not all residual, unless all of the damage has resulted from the machine strip. The collection is mixed-looking however and no associations into a related group/groups can be reliably inferred.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>PP, large, thick</i>)	S	S	B2c	H	42	N	Y	M>EBA	N/LN?	
Core shatter	-	T	5c	H?	42	N	?	-	LN??	
Flake (<i>PP? thin, breaks</i>)	L?	T	1b	SS?	2	N	Y	-	-	
Flake fragment	-	/T	B1b	-	2	N	Y	-	-	
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake frag. (<i>prox. B?</i>)	-	T	2b	?	2	N	Y	-	M>EBA?	
Misc. ret. flake – knife? (<i>thin</i>)	L	S	B4b	H	8	EBW	Y	-	<MBA	
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>dir. dist. scars</i>)	B	T	1b	?	2	EBW	Y	M>EBA	M>EN??	
Flake – knife (<i>distal abrasion</i>)	S	/T	RB2b	H?	4	N	?	-	-	
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>distal fragment</i>)	B	S	B11b	-	2	MBW	Y	M>EBA	<i>Residual</i>	
Flake – knife	S	S	TW1b	H	20	N	Y	-	-	
10					126					
Total: 26 flints					498					

1000 numbers

Context										
Notes										
Lithic type	FS	FT	RM	H	W	Patina	D	I	Period	Preference
Total										
(1401)										
<p>Tricky. Nothing need be particularly early; most products could be relatively Late and perhaps related. Caution; always the residual problem. Some elements chipped and likely residual to some degree (exposed/trampled prior to incorporation within the context). Context character? This could be a small, mostly related group, perhaps MBA if so. Small multiplatform core retouched as a nosed scraper (other instances of nosed scrapers of possible MBA date subsequently seen in the site assemblage), with simple side scraper, simple knife and a utilised double side scraper demonstrating BK>MBA trends. Review. Knife on a platform prepared blade-like long flake (M>EBA) possibly residual.</p> <p>Possibly a small, mostly related group, perhaps MBA if so (caution), potentially residual to some degree, with other earlier residual material.</p>										
Waste										
Core shatter	-	S	B1b	-	34	N	?		-	-
Flake (<i>large, thick</i>)	S	FS	TW	H	35	N	?		-	-
Flake (<i>chipped lat. opp cortex</i>)	L	S	W7b	?	3	N	?		-	-
Flake (<i>pt. spur, lat. breaks, PP?</i>)	S	S	W1c	H	18	N	Y		-	-
Retouched										
Knife (<i>PP</i>)	L	/T	W11b	H?	5	N	Y		M>EBA	-
	Blade-like long flake (cortexed dorsal protrusion prevents), small platform; 1 lateral showing inverse marginal chipping grading from small to large towards the distal end; larger ones natural? Not really blunting. Opposite lateral shows fine marginal abrasion; natural?									
Side scraper (<i>broken</i>)	S	S	W3b	H	7	N	?		<MBA	BK>MBA?
	Small flake; simple. 1 lateral vertical break; other a shallow angle with cortex, lower part of which truncated by short length of direct steep semi-abrupt retouch, the same ventral face showing inverse bolder but shallow retouch scars.									
Nosed scraper (<i>on core</i>)	M	S	SB1b	H	44	N	?		N>MBA	MBA??
	Relatively small, well used (simply rotated) multiplatform flake core (PP?), final removals must have been relatively small, several hinge fractures, many incipient cones of percussion from miss-hits, one pointed projection apparently retouched abruptly (but slightly crudely; battered-looking) into a nosed scraper. Core well used but lacking finesse? Many edges with abraded edges, possibly									

	platform preparation. Perhaps broadly BK>MBA and possibly at the late end of that. True nosed scrapers not really a feature of LN, more typically EN and earlier, also MBA. Amount of working on core might suggest EN, but character less so. No other diagnostic EN in this context, but could be residual and unrelated. NB. Other nosed scrapers of likely MBA date noted subsequently in the site assemblage, so is possible and MBA preferred for now. Re-use of core as scraper also more likely at that time than earlier. Too worked for being significantly far into the LLBA. Review.									
Knife	S	T	6b	SS?	7	N	Y	-	BA?/<MBA?	
	Thinn-ish flake with 2 small areas of shallow retouch (1 direct, 1 inverse, with worn edges) on either lateral. 1 other small area of inverse abrupt retouch 1 lateral continuing on from the direct edge. Other marginal chipping. looks poor, simple.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – double side scraper	S	/T	W2b	H	30	N	?	-	-	
	1 moderate and 1 steep angled laterals showing predominantly inverse heavy use-wear scarring of the former, straight edge and direct, less heavy scarring of a slightly uneven latter concave edge. May reflect an ancestry in the BK double side scrapers (when most common), or be entirely expedient.									
9					183					
(1401)										
-										
1 only, little reliable data.										
<i>Utilised</i>										
Core - scraper	-	/T	TB6c	H?	29	N	?	-	LN>BA?	
	Fragment of core (some discoidal-like flaking; trait more common in LN) with 1 moderately angled edge showing unimarginal shallow scarring, variable and a little crude perhaps, heavy use-wear rather than retouch? Uncertain. Less likely platform preparation.									
1					29					
(1404)										
Chipped, likely residual.										
1 only, residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake fragment (<i>proximal</i>)	-	S	TW2b	H	5	N	Y	-	-	
1					5					
(1406)										
Chipped, likely residual.										

2 only, residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake fragment	-	S	G1b	-	1	N		Y	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake fragment	-	T	11c	-	1	N		Y	-	-
2					2					
(1410)										
Both local clay source material. 1/both residual? More frequent use of such (poor) material expected in BA/LLBA, as a general trait, but caution (and note likely residual).										
2 only, little reliable data, 1/both potentially residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Core shatter	-	S	WW3d	H?	30	N		?	-	-
Flake (<i>broken</i>)	L	S	ww11b	H?	4	N		Y	-	-
2					34					
(1418)										
-										
1 only, potentially residual.										
<i>Waste?</i>										
Flake (<i>burnt</i>)	-	S	B1c	H?	25	(<i>burnt</i>)		-	-	-
1					25					
(1426) Surface finds										
2 decent looking blade-like flakes, 1 on poor quality flint. Might be related, but need not be. Miscellaneous retouched piece (poor flint) not significantly damaged, but the other potentially more so. Context?										
2 only, broadly M>EBA, 1 at least potentially residual and no relationship to each other or context guaranteed. Little reliable/useful data. See below.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>PP? Blade-like</i>)	L	T	3c	H	7	N? D?		?	M>EBA	-
Misc. ret. flake (<i>blade-like</i>)	L	T	10e	H	6	N?		?	M>EBA	-
	Decent blade-like flake on poor quality flint possibly from the local clay source. Thick triangular section. Steep distal end shows direct abrupt marginal retouch along its length. No obviously worn so likely not used as an end scraper; blunting for handling/insertion into composite tool? Some chipping around the platform (aiding same?). The 1 shallow angled lateral shows chipping. Other edge a bit thick for lateral hafting? If hafted more likely M>EN? Not significantly damaged.									
2					13					
(1426)										
Chipped, likely residual.										

1 only, possibly N>EBA, potentially residual. See below.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>PP</i> ; review cortex).	S	S	S?2b	H	9	N		Y	M>EBA	N>EBA??
1					9					
(1426)										
Neat, very small, well-worked core, not much damaged, looks reasonably fresh. Related to the other good-looking material from other bags from this context, eg. the blade-like flakes from the surface? Different flint type though. Core likely LM>EN. Possibly EN but caution; so small and reduced that little further use could be made of this, despite the remnant cortex.										
1 only, LM>EN, presumably residual. See above and below.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Core – 3 plat. (bipolar) flake	2	S	B1b	?	23	N		?	?	M>EN LM>EN
	Cylindrical-like piece with 1 side mostly cortexed. 1 platform at 1 end (curiously crude, formed on cortex, unless this was an internal inclusion revealed by rejuvenation and prompting abandonment) shows small narrow flake, blade and bladelet proportioned flake scar removals. Small flakes have also been struck from the opposite end onto the same flake (bipolar flaking), as well as onto the opposing face, there producing small flakes and possible small blade and bladelet flakes. The platforms on this end would have been formed on flake scar removals. Probably LM>EN; cortex remnants might suggest EN, but caution.									
1					23					
(1426)										
-										
1 only, broadly LN>MBA (possibly later end?), relationship to context unclear. NB. This context overall (see above) is producing a limited spread of material of varying possible Early and Late dates, some might but need not be associated. Consider context; material found together or dispersed within a large, slowly accruing deposit?										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Hollow scraper	S	S	B2b	H?	18	N?		?	M>MBA	LN>MBA
	Decent flake; 1 lateral shows an inversely abruptly retouched small hollow, slightly uneven. The broad thin distal end shows small areas of direct marginal scarring. The thin flake edges not heavily chipped though. Type thought not particularly common in M and EN, more so later. Flake shape also more common in those times. Possible emerging trend for an inverse retouching trait in the MBA on this site, but caution in applying too liberally without additional evidence.									
1					18					

(1427)										
The proximal end from perhaps a broad but good quality blade flake, N/LN? A broken fragment from a knife (possibly on a broad-ish blade flake), with a small green stain spot on the cortex, perhaps from contact with copper/bronze; if stain contemporary then perhaps BK? Caution. Overall only a small number of flints and all broken and/or chipped and potentially residual and un-associated. Context?										
M>EBA, ?LN and ?BK elements, most/all potentially residual, with no associations to each other guaranteed.										
Waste										
Flake frag. (<i>prox; broad blade?</i>)	-	T	11c	H	9	Y		Y	M>N	N/LN?
	The snapped proximal end from what may be a broad blade; no platform prep and probably hard hammer struck. Could be earlier than M of course, but unlikely (and no other supporting evidence from the site assemblage as yet). Some edge chipping.									
Flake (<i>small, PP? Plat. chips</i>)	S	T	8	S?	1	N		Y	-	-
Flake (<i>scars 1 lat not retouch?</i>)	S	S	B6b	SS?	2	N		?	-	-
Flake fragment (<i>distal, small</i>)	-	S	B1b	-	1	AMBW		Y	-	-
Retouched										
Knife fragment (<i>distal</i>)	-	T	10b	-	3	VEBW		Y	M>EBA	-
	Thin, broad, distal flake fragment, breaks distal end 1 lateral, other lateral shows direct fine steep semi-abrupt retouch along the edge.									
Knife fragment (<i>distal; blade?</i>)	L?	S	B6b	-	7	VEBW		Y	M>EBA	*BK??
	Triangular sectioned broad flake with single dorsal ridge, possibly a broken blade. *Central area of cortex with a small green stain (copper?). Contemporary? 1 lateral showing direct neat semi-abrupt retouch and more abrupt retouch in places along its length; distal end most of other lateral shattered, but with a small area of direct semi-abrupt retouch remaining.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>dir. fine marg.</i>)	S	T	2c	H	10	N		?	-	-
7					33					
(1429)										
All quality-looking pieces, including some narrow long flakes, blades and blade-like flakes and fragments of (some burnt). Variable patinas however, so at least 1 earlier, residual blade(?) fragment (M>EN?) within the remaining, potentially associated, group. The quality of the virtually microscopic retouch on the thin, lightly patinated (potentially group-contemporary) knife could indicate an earlier (M>EN?) rather than a later date within its broad range. This, together with the residual M>EN piece, could suggest a more likely date for the group as N/EN? Caution however. Review other incidences of such retouch in other, better dated examples; any late occurrences in the site assemblage? Again, none of these lightly patinated or unpatinated pieces can be guaranteed to be associated. Many likely chipped post-discard and so probably residual to some degree. A broadly associated group subsequently redeposited by later activity/disturbance of their original context? Context and distribution within?										

Small collection but all of quality. 1 M>EN residual. The remainder, with many potential blade fragments, broadly M>EBA, the sole retouched tool perhaps M>EN, thus they could form a broadly associated group, M>EN if so, but all show either an early stage chalk-soil type patina or are burnt, with many chipped; this potentially related group residual to some degree, or perhaps disturbed by later activity. Consider nature of context.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>lat. break</i>)	L	T	8	?	6	EGW	Y	-	M>EBA?	
Flake fragment (<i>dist; lat. chips</i>)	B?	/T	B11b	-	1	ESGW	Y	M>EBA	M>EN	
Flake fragment (<i>prox; burnt</i>)	B?	T	-	S?	4	<i>Burnt white</i>	?	M>EBA	M>N	
Flake fragment (<i>medial, burnt</i>)	B?	S	TG1b	-	2	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y	-	M>EBA?	
Flake	L	S	WW2b	SS?	7	EBW	?	-	-	
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife fragment (<i>prox. break</i>)	L	S	B3b	-	2	EBW	Y	M>EBA	M>EN?/M?	
	Very thin flake with proximal end broken, 1 lateral cortexed, opposite uncortexed lateral shows a short length of inverse fine abrupt retouch to the break and a short length of similar but direct retouch to the middle of the lateral, followed by a couple of breaks. The retouch is virtually microscopic (use-wear?) and perhaps unlikely to be too late if retouch.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife frag. (<i>prox.</i>)	B	T	2c	S?	4	EBW	Y	M>EBA	-	
Flake – knife frag. (<i>med, burnt</i>)	B?	T	2b	-	1	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y	-	M>EBA?	
Flake – knife (<i>nat. backed</i>)	N	S	B3b	?	3	EBW	?	-	M>EBA?	
9					30					
(1432)										
Instance of re-use of a very small flake fragment, with original flake potentially early (M>EN?), the re-use not far removed from original use date (appears akin to platform preparation), or actually LLBA (being in reality use-wear abrasion?)? Any other instances of re-use occurring at a potentially early date in this site assemblage? Review. Re-use is more typically LLBA and an expedient piercer on a piece of shatter could well date as such. 1 unpatinated small utilised blade likely M>EN. An association between the early pieces? Unknown. Could all be residual. Review in light of context. NB. See other instance of re-use, perhaps LLBA/MBA below.										
4 only. 1 M>EN presumably residual, 1 other M>EN re-used, perhaps in LLBA, but might be earlier. 1 other ?LLBA. See below.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Core shatter (<i>PP?</i>)	-	T	4c	-	39	N	?	-	M>EBA?	
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>PP, RU</i>)	-	S	B3b	-	3	N (AEBW)	?	(<i>fl. M>EN?</i>)	RU LLBA?	
	A very unusual piece. A small fragment of flake or core face showing a couple of small thin flake scars (1 potentially a bladelet, truncated by break) struck									

	from a prepared (flake scar) platform with an advance EBW patina. This piece has then been broken and re-used on 1 edge, showing apparent further platform preparation and a tiny flake and bladelet scar removal (unusable) truncating the patina; use-wear rather than preparation? 2 small unpatinated hollows formed by direct abrupt chipping and scarring through the cortex; utilisation? Re-use more typically LLBA, might this be earlier, or its character incidental/misleading? Review apparent later preparation; if use-wear, more likely LLBA, which would fit with the unpatinated utilisation scarring.									
Piercer (<i>on shatter</i>)	-	T	4c	-	5	N		?	-	LLBA??
	A piece of shatter with an inherent triangular-sectioned thin projecting point which shows 'direct' chipping along 1 lateral to the point, with abrasion scarring on the dorsal ridge of said point and a broken tip.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP?</i>)	B	S	10c	H?	5	N		?	M>EBA	M>EN
	Slightly skewed and technically not of blade proportions, but effectively is one. Multiple dorsal running blade/let scar ridges. Direct abrasion scarring on both moderately angled laterals and distal end.									
4					52					
(1432)										
Residual. A M>EBA flake, re-used, perhaps in the LLBA and probably no later than the MBA (neat retouch), discarded without much use, chipped post-discard and hence potentially residual (not obviously fresh damage). Considering all from this context, possible LLBA (MBA?) activity disturbing or redepositing some Early (M>EBA, M>EN?) flints, re-using some, the whole perhaps being incorporated incidentally within the context after some exposure (and trampling).										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>RU; PP</i>)	L	T	11?	H?	9	EBW (ESBW)	Y		FI M>EBA	RU LLBA/MBA?
	Nice quality thin tertiary with a strong patina. 1 small area of direct neat shallow semi-abrupt retouch (<MBA?) with an EBW patina truncates the stronger patina on 1 lateral near platform; edge appears unused. Other lateral shows strongly patinated original and later unpatinated chips (not obviously fresh excavation damage).									
1					9					
(1435)										
Probably residual. 1 only, M>EN?, residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake fragment (<i>dist</i>)	B?	T	8b	-	2	N?		Y	M>EBA?	M>EN??
	A blade segment for a composite tool? Residual? Probably, also as alone.									

1					2				
(1444)									
At least 1, perhaps both waste flakes likely residual, leaving a sole piece which if contemporary with its context probably wouldn't be in isolation. All residual?									
3 only, M>EN and M>EBA elements, all probably residual.									
Waste									
Flake	S	P	B7b	SS?	2	N	Y	-	-
Flake (<i>PP?</i> ; <i>nat back, lat chips</i>)	L	S	2c	?	4	N	?	-	M>EBA?
Utilised									
Flake – knife fragment (<i>prox.</i>)	B?	T	11b	S?	1	N	?	-	M>EN?
3					7				
(1446)									
Several instances of the use of raw material derived from river-gravel and likely the local clay deposit. Some instances of possible platform preparation (generally small areas), which might typically suggest a date no later than the EBA, though occasional later use in the LLBA is noted elsewhere and this preparation is limited and not distinct (NB. this trait has now been noted subsequently in other groups of possible MBA date in this site assemblage). Simple tools with limited though functional retouch and generally short, simple flakes. Overall impression is that if these are a group they could be Late, ie. BA/LLBA? The significant use of the poor local flint is also more likely at a Late date. The retouch quality suggests no later than MBA and the inverse retouch on the scraper may be a trait of the MBA material beginning to be recognised in this site assemblage (to be reviewed once all data in). Potentially a group and EBA>MBA if so, with MBA preferred (no diagnostic EBA material; all could easily be LLBA). Caution however; though there are similarities no associations are guaranteed. All of the waste flakes have likely been chipped post-discard to some degree and are residual or have been exposed prior to re-deposition within their final context. Found together or dispersed vertically within a gradually accruing context? Notably there is the proximal end from a very large and thick tertiary flake hard hammer-struck from the local clay or river-gravel deposits. Review.									
Possible small group, EBA>MBA/?MBA if so, though caution is required, as many appear damaged, suggesting exposure prior to incorporation within context, so no associations guaranteed. Consider nature of context and vertical distribution of finds.									
Waste									
Flake (<i>PP?</i>)	S	S	WW12b	H	10	N	Y	-	M>MBA?
Flake (<i>PP?</i>)	S	T	11b	?	1	N	Y	-	M>MBA?
Flake (<i>PP??</i>)	S	S	B11b	?	1	N	Y	-	-
Flake fragment (<i>prox; v large</i>)	-	T	12c	SS?	49	N	Y	-	*?
	NB. The broken proximal end of a very large, thick, hard hammer struck flake; comparatively small platform. *Review.								
Flake fragment (<i>dist. break</i>)	S?	P	B1b	H?	2	N	Y	-	-
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	-	S	TW11b	-	7	N	Y	-	-

<i>Retouched</i>										
End + side scraper (<i>prox; PP?</i>)	-	T	11c	H	7	N	?		<MBA?	EBA>MBA?
	Proximal fragment of a thick flake with 2 oblique distal breaks, 1 vertical break shows marginal semi-abrupt retouch on the ventral face which continues along the adjacent vertical lateral face as shallow generally marginal retouch and edge abrasion scars, with a small abruptly retouched notch on same margin by the platform (surely not for hafting?). Some direct shallow marginal scarring on the opposite thin lateral by the platform, becoming abrupt towards the break. A small abraded hollow on the platform. Simple; BA/EBA>MBA? Caution.									
Knife	L	S	B2b	H	5	N	?		-	EBA>MBA??
	Small flake with distal cortex; both thin though irregular laterals show direct shallow semi-abrupt marginal retouch in places, with a little similar but inverse retouch on 1 lateral in another place. Possibly BA/EBA>MBA given character and flake size?									
Knife (<i>nat. + blunted back</i>)	S	/T	R8e	H	14	N	?		-	-
	Short flake on coarse grey flint with a little river-gravel cortex on 1 lateral, direct abrupt retouch towards the distal end of same lateral and across the thin distal end, for use as an end scraper or as blunting for handling? The other thin, convex shaped lateral shows some areas of marginal edge scarring, possibly utilisation. 'End scraper' edge not obviously heavily scarred from use, though flint is coarse.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>nat. backed</i>)	*B	S	WW10b	H	23	N	?		-	BK>BA?
	Slightly skewed but effectively a blade (incidental?), thick triangular section, 1 half cortexed, possibly from the local clay source, 1 uncortexed lateral showing marginal scars, 1 single blow direct semi-abrupt notch at mid place on cortexed lateral (accidental?) with a little direct scarring on this edge. Late date?									
10					119					
(1456)										
-										
All potentially residual; little reliable data.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake	S	T	11b	H?	2	N	Y		-	<MBA
	Small triangular shaped thin flake, converging distal end truncated by some snapped facets and direct abrupt small scars (retouch/use-wear?).									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>1 lateral</i>)	L	S	B5c	H?	11	N	?		-	-
Flake – knife (<i>x2 lats; dist frag</i>)	-	T	1b	-	2	VEBW	Y		-	-

3					15					
(1468)										
-										
2 only, 1 ?LLBA/?MBA. Relationship to context unclear.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Hollow scraper (<i>on shatter?</i>)	-	S	B6b	-	5	N	?		BA/LLBA?	<MBA?/MBA?
	Irregular small flake. Direct abrupt bold retouch forms a small narrow hollow on 1 thick lateral, well scarred and used; 1 short area of inverse abrupt retouch on opposite thin lateral, with a small shallow concave area of direct semi-abrupt retouch nearby; 1 shallow concave area of inverse abrupt marginal retouch on same lateral as the hollow but other, thin end. A tool retouched onto shatter and the short working edges might suggest BA/LLBA traits; retouch likely <MBA, but multiple edges not typical for MBA. Caution.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – end scraper? (<i>nat hole</i>)	S	T	10b	H	5	VEBW	?		-	-
	With a small natural hole, which might have made it an object of curiosity. Direct marginal scarring across distal end, initially a thin sharp edge but becomes hinged towards 1 lateral. 1 lateral an abrupt break surface, with some direct marginal scarring on opposite lateral.									
2					10					
(1474)										
Small but interesting. A couple of very small flakes possibly used in composite tools (if so then unlikely to post-date EN), but they are not classics and this is speculative based on their size. 1 knife on the distal end of a blade broken at the place of a bold direct single blow notch on 1 lateral; possibly the microburin technique and thus M, but not a classically retouched notch. 1 retouched knife on a core made on a thick flake, M>EN? All appearing relatively fresh; a contemporary group? Found together? Context? Review.										
Small collection possibly a group contemporary with each other and its context. Broadly M>EBA, with some elements hinting at M>EN. Also see below.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Shatter	-	/T	2c	-	4	N	-		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>on core flake</i>)	S	S	W4b	H	27	N	?	?	M>EN?	-
	A thick-ish, medium-sized flake used as a core, with the steep distal end showing 2 small long flake scars of bladelet width but not length (terminating in cortex), other flake scars adjacent, edge showing platform preparation and spurs above the dorsal ridges, no incipient cones. Core on flakes more a EM trait than LM. 1 shallow to moderately angled convex lateral shows direct									

	shallow semi-invasive semi-abrupt retouch along its length, potentially used as a knife (or a scraper; knives can be used to scrape of course).									
Knife (<i>microburin notch??</i>)	B	S	B7b	-	9	N	?		M>EBA	M>EN?
	Distal end of a good blade, with proximal break at the place of a bold direct abrupt single blow notch on 1 lateral (accidental, or in the style of the M microburin technique?). Some direct marginal abrasion on same lateral, with direct shallow retouch along much of the moderately angled opposite lateral.									
Knife segment? (<i>composite??</i>)	-	T	6b	-	1	N	?		-	M>EN??
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife? (<i>sm, composite?</i>)	L	T	11b	S?	1	N	?		M>EBA	M>EN??
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake (<i>PP?</i>)	S	S	B2b	H	10	N	?		-	M>EBA?
	Small roundish flake; small area of direct marginal scarring on cortexed thin distal end. Platform preparation and scars across proximal end, possibly utilisation?									
Flake – knife? frag. (<i>lat. break</i>)	-	S	B2b	H	4	N	?		-	-
7					56					
(1474)										
1 waste flake perhaps from the local clay deposit. 1 Bullhead. Utilised(?) flake and burin(?) potentially from same raw material/core. Little definitive. Collection could be related but need not be. All waste flakes and 1 hollow scraper chipped and perhaps residual. All residual? See other (1474) flintwork above. Review as a whole.										
2 M>EBA elements but remainder less diagnostic and appearing more chipped/residual than other material from this context (see above). Consider context and distribution within.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>PP? Chips</i>)	S	S	DB14e	H	10	EGW?	Y		-	-
Flake?	S	S	WW7b	H	7	N	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	-	S	G1b	-	3	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Hollow scraper (<i>PP; nat. back.</i>)	B	S	B1b	?	4	N	?		M>EBA	-
	Small, slightly scrappy, overshot blade, 1 lateral and distal end steep with cortex, other thin lateral showing a hollow formed by inverse fairly abrupt retouch in middle of edge, with direct scarring on the remainder of the edge both sides of the hollow to the ends.									
Hollow scraper (<i>lat backed?</i>)	L	S	TW7b	-	11	EGW	Y		-	M>EBA
	Nice flake. Broken proximal end and 1 lateral, this abrupt lateral showing areas of inverse abrupt retouch and marginal chips. Other, thin lateral shows direct fairly abrupt fine marginal retouch on a slightly uneven edge (continuing from proximal to distal end but with a break towards distal), blunting the edge									

	either for use as a side scraper (not much used) or for handling. The thin cortexed distal end shows a small hollow of direct abrupt retouch, with edge abrasion scarring.									
Burin?	L	S	B2c	H	14	N	?	-	-	
	Slightly irregular flake with a small burin-like scar truncating cortex at the distal end, with some marginal mostly direct abrasion scarring on this edge and its proximal end chipped and battered. Accidental?									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – end scraper? (<i>sm area</i>)	S	S	B2b	H	5	N	?	-	-	
7					54					
(1476)										
The 1 dated piece likely residual to some degree. Some pieces burnt.										
Most potentially residual; little reliable data.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake	L	S	SB2b	H?	2	VEGW	?	-	-	
Shatter? (<i>burnt</i>)	-	T	-	-	13	<i>Burnt L grey</i>	?	-	-	
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife frag (<i>dist; nat bck</i>)	B?	S	B1b	-	2	<i>Burnt</i>	Y	-	M>EBA??	
Flake – side scraper? (<i>small</i>)	L	T	1b	?	1	EBW	?	-	-	
4					18					
[1477]										
Mostly small and broken flakes, with 1 larger piece. Most with a similarly light patination except the quality small blade (*technically not of blade dimensions as flake is skewed to platform, but in all other appearances is a blade), which is likely M>EN and residual; another thin flake fragment with miscellaneous fine retouch might also be related. Most of the remainder could be broadly associated, by virtue of their similar patina, but caution, as patination processes are a problem on this site. Majority considered chipped post-discard and likely residual to some degree. Perhaps disturbed and redeposited together as a result of later activity. 1 patinated flake shows later, unpatinated re-use as a simple concave side scraper. Re-use more typically LLBA and the quality of the retouch likely <MBA, so indicating MBA activity here, disturbing earlier material and re-using some? Or is the re-use actually earlier than typical? Context?										
1 strongly patinated M>EN residual; most others show an early stage patina and also likely residual, given 1 unpatinated re-use of such a flake, the re-use probably LLBA/perhaps MBA given quality. LLBA/?MBA activity perhaps disturbing (?mostly only slightly) earlier material and re-using some. Consider context.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>PP</i>)	B*	T	1b	S	2	SW	Y	M>EBA	M>EN	
Flake frag. (<i>med.; lat chipped</i>)	L	T	11b	-	1	EBW	Y	-	M>EBA?	
Flake (<i>some chipping</i>)	S	T	1b	?	4	MBW	Y	-	<MBA?	
Flake (<i>scrappy; faceted plat.</i>)	L	P	B1b	?	1	EBW	?	-	-	

Flake fragment (<i>dist; of blade?</i>)	L	T	2b	-	1	EGW	Y	-	-
Flake fragment (<i>medial</i>)	-	T	11b	-	1	VEGW	Y	-	-
Shatter? (<i>burnt</i>)	-	T	-	-	2	Burnt grey	-	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>									
Misc. ret. flake fragment	-	T	8b	-	1	EGW	Y	-	M>EN??
	Small thin medial(?) fragment; 1 lateral by break showing a small area of very fine neat direct shallow semi-abrupt marginal retouch scars.								
Side scraper (<i>RU</i>)	L?	T	8b	H	5	N (EGW)	?	<i>fl M>EBA</i>	<i>RU MBA?</i>
	The proximal end of a thick flake, with a distal break adjacent to a pre-existing in-cutting flake scar, this scar surface showing neat direct abrupt shallow retouch (likely not late LLBA re-use, if LLBA at all) over a shallow concave profiled edge which truncates the light patina, the adjacent break surface also showing some direct marginal scarring which may have derived from the snapping.								
Misc. ret. flake (<i>PP?</i>)	S	S	B2b	SS?	36	EBW	?	-	<MBA?
	A comparatively large, thick flake, most margins cortex, 1 flake edge by platform shows a small area of direct neat abrupt retouch cutting into the flake edge.								
<i>Utilised</i>									
Flake – knife fragment (<i>med.</i>)	N	S	B2b	-	7	EBW	Y	-	-
Flake – knife frag (<i>dist, nat bck</i>)	L	S	B2b	-	1	EBW	Y	-	-
12					62				
(1478)									
2 larger flakes from the local clay source material; poor looking material and product, so could be BA/LLBA, but caution as the site assemblage may include instances of this raw material being exploited earlier. Chipped and potentially residual to some degree.									
3 only, most/all perhaps BA/LLBA, but residual to some degree.									
<i>Waste</i>									
Flake	S	S	WW8c	H?	8	EGW	Y	-	BA/LLBA?
Flake	L	P	WW8d	H?	6	EGW	Y	-	BA/LLBA?
Flake fragment (<i>medial, small</i>)	L?	S	TG10b	-	1	N	Y	-	-
3					15				
(1480)									
A neatly executed small piercer re-using a small flake. Re-use more typically a LLBA trait but might this be earlier? Retouch quality suggests no later than MBA, if as late. If Early, might the re-use be showing the caching and later retrieval of flintwork? How long would this patina take to form? Unknown. Single piece in this context however, so more likely to be residual here if Early, or perhaps indicating a Late casual discard. In absence of									

any certain Early provenance, LLBA/MBA for now. Context? Review in light of any other well-dated instances of such tools in this assemblage.

1 only, possible LLBA/?MBA re-use of earlier flake (re-use earlier too?). Relationship to context unclear.

<i>Retouched</i>											
Piercer (RU)	L	T	11c	S?	2	N (D)	?	?	-		RU MBA??
	A very neat piercer retouched on a very small, narrow, triangular-sectioned flake, notably this is re-use of that flake, it's brownish surface gloss being truncated by direct abrupt fine retouch at the distal end, both laterals featuring oblique truncation, 1 which has a concave notch cutting more deeply into the flake which helps to isolate the small, sharp, short point focussed on the single dorsal ridge. Skilled. 1 lateral shows direct marginal and subsequent similarly direct abrupt fine retouch on 1 lateral from the proximal end, which shares the glossy brownish patina of the flake, but is truncated by a small, unpatinated later notch scar towards the distal end. Review.										
1					2						
(1482)											
-											
1 only, little reliable data.											
<i>Utilised?</i>											
Flake (PP?)	S	S	N11b	S?	2	VEGW	?		-		-
	Continuous series of direct small snapping break scars across the distal end and partially up 1 lateral.										
1					2						
(1484)											
2 EBA>MBA trait cores; related? Platform preparation on 1 suggests typically no later than EBA, though some later instances are known and may occur in this site assemblage (seen subsequently; review). Other preferred as MBA end of EBA>MBA range. 1 flake fragment likely residual at least. Context?											
4 only, with EBA>MBA/?MBA elements possibly related to each other, though relationship to context unclear, though has the potential to be contemporary. Consider nature of context and vertical distribution.											
<i>Waste</i>											
Core – multiplatform flake	M	S	WW2b	H?	36	N	?		BA/<EBA?		EBA>MBA?
	Thick triangular section. Most of final removals small, hinge and step fractures common (suggesting LLBA/MBA), some platform preparation and platform spurs (suggesting <EBA?), a couple of incipient cones.										
Core – 2 platform flake	2	S	TB1c	H	69	N	?		BA/<MBA?		EBA>/MBA?
	2 adjacent platforms: 1 a flake surface with many incipient cones (from hard hammer miss-hits; the flaking edge also very heavily chipped and fractured; the final products relatively short but feather terminated, EBA>MBA?), 1 a thin										

	cortexed surface (part of the flaking face from this platform has shattered on a flaw). Looks poor. More MBA end of EBA>MBA?									
Flake (<i>chips, nat backed</i>)	L	S	B6b	?	2	N	?	-	-	
Flake fragment (<i>dist; nat lats</i>)	L	S	B6b	-	6	N	Y	-	-	
4					113					
[1485]										
Residual.										
1 only, residual.										
Waste										
Flake (<i>PP?</i>)	S	/T	-5b	?	1	N	Y	-	-	
1					1					
(1489)										
<p>Good looking assemblage. Notably 4 blade flakes (all narrow, tertiary), none with the platform intact (intentionally removed, re-worked? 1 perhaps with the remains of a microburin notch), plus a likely broken blade (naturally backed) and a couple of blade-like flakes, other small and medium-sized flakes, most tertiary or with little cortex, 1 large primary, 1 thick burnt tertiary (retouched after burning?), much platform preparation, 1 intriguing rectangular-sectioned tertiary piece (if a heavily reduced core then typically EN but its nature is obscure; review). 1 Bullhead flake. Notably little unused waste. A backed knife(?) on a small flake with a remnant of microburin notch? The fine retouch present on some pieces could suggest an Early date (M>EN), though does this occur on identifiably later pieces in the site assemblage? Review. Could be a largely associated collection and broadly LM>EN; if the microburin remnants are true then these could be contemporary (thus LM) or residual in an EN collection. If EN then it is likely pottery should be present. The dominance of knives and lack of scrapers is interesting; a group reflecting a particular function/activity? Most of the waste is chipped, as well as a couple of the retouched tools and these would appear to be residual to some degree. This might apply to the rest, if a group. Little is really fresh, though unsurprising if a working collection. Character of context? Dispersed throughout? Bunched within a single period zone within a large, slowly accruing context?</p> <p>Intact flakes: 3 B; 11 L; 3 S.</p> <p>Intact B % = 17.65 (NB. too low quantities).</p> <p>Possibly a related group, LM>EN if so, though much is chipped and potentially residual to some degree, though given the quantity the group might be broadly contemporary with its context. Consider context (single phase or slowly accruing?) and distribution. Intact blade % same as larger collection from (1723) and more typically EN (ref Ford 1987); preference EN for now, possibly with M residuals.</p>										
Waste										
Flake fragment (<i>medial, chips</i>)	B?	S	RB11b	-	1	N	Y	M>EBA	LM>EN?	
Flake (<i>PP</i>)	S	T	4c	H?	5	N	Y	M>EBA	-	
Flake (<i>nat back; lat chipped</i>)	L	S	G1b	SS?	7	N	?	-	-	

Flake (<i>lrg fl, v small platform</i>)	L	/P	VR7b	?	37	N	Y	-	-
Flake fragment (<i>distal, chips</i>)	-	T	6b	-	2	N	Y	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>									
Knife (<i>ret. backed? PP, mb?</i>)	S	/T	B3b	SS?	2	VEGW	?	M>EBA	M??
	Small flake with distal break, small length of direct abrupt retouch leading obliquely to the break, the remnant of a microburin notch? However – a small area of direct abrupt neat fine retouch 1 lateral to the platform, blunting edge? Some abrasion scars on opposite thin lateral.								
Misc. ret. flake (<i>PP</i>)	L	T	2b	?	3	N	?	M>EBA	M>EN?
	Thin flake with inverse abrupt very fine marginal retouch on the lower part of 1 lateral to the distal corner, a short length of direct abrasion scarring continuing on the distal end. Retouch M>EN?								
Misc. ret. flake – knife (<i>haft?</i>)	B	T	11b	-	2	N	?	LM>EN	LM??
	Narrow blade, single dorsal ridge, triangular section, a direct abrupt retouched small hollow on 1 lateral (2 scars with a centre spur between) close to distal end, some direct semi-abrupt scars on distal end, with direct shallow marginal retouch scars and abrasion both moderately angled laterals. Platform area bifacially chipped, perhaps with the remains of a microburin notch.								
Knife (<i>distal fragment</i>)	L	S	RB2b	-	2	N	Y	-	M>EN?
	Thin, single dorsal ridge, shallow angled sides, naturally backed. 1 uncortixed shows inverse marginal fine semi-abrupt retouch, plus a central hollow area also featuring direct semi-abrupt retouch and abrasion scarring of edge. The lower lateral towards the distal end shows direct semi-abrupt retouch which obliquely truncates the flake towards the distal end and continues around the 'nosed' distal end, the tip of which also shows inverse semi-abrupt retouch.								
Knife (<i>proximal frag, PP</i>)	B?	T	7b	S?	4	N	Y	M>EBA	M>EN?
	Several running dorsal scars, fairly thin. 1 lateral showing direct fine semi-abrupt marginal retouch by the platform, for hafting? Opposite thin lateral shows some direct abrasion scars.								
Knife (<i>ret backed; PP</i>)	L	S	TW2b	?	9	N	?	M>EBA	M>EN??
	1 convex lateral part cortixed and showing direct fine abrupt retouch continuous from the platform to the distal end, where it changes to direct semi-abrupt retouch around the distal corner to the uncortixed straight lateral. This lateral shows direct fine semi-abrupt marginal retouch along its lower length. Some very fine tiny retouching, might suggest an early date??								
Piercer (<i>PP</i>)	S	T	B	S?	2	N	?	M>EBA	M>EN?
	A small squat tertiary but with an inherent sharp small triangular-sectioned point at 1 distal corner which shows direct fine abrupt marginal retouch for a								

	short length before and up to the tip. Some fine abrasion on opposite lateral perhaps. Could have functioned as a projectile point but the retouch has actually blunted one 1 side and the flake is a little irregular. Fine retouch suggesting an early date?									
Misc. ret. piece?	-	T	8b	-	10	N	?	?	-	M>EN??
	Unusual small rectangular piece with elements of flake scars on all surfaces, some edges showing chipping and abrasion before abandonment, but very few complete flake scars if this actually was a thoroughly reduced core. If it is, its nature would typically suggest EN. Review.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>PP, RU</i>)	L	T	1	SS?	30	<i>Burnt m grey</i>	?		M>EBA	-
	A thick round-ish flake with platform preparation and platform spurs, burnt mid grey, but showing fresher direct marginal abrupt and semi-abrupt retouch scars on the moderately angled distal end forming a sharp and slightly nibbled/denticulate-like edge. Original striking, burning and re-use could potentially be relatively contemporary.									
Knife + end scraper?	L	T	2b	H?	11	N	?		-	M>EBA
	Triangular plan, platform shows inverse retouch scarring, removing much of original platform surface. 1 lateral shows direct fine abrupt marginal retouch along its length, blunted backing for handling? Opposite lateral showing area of direct semi-abrupt marginal scars/retouch, becomes abrupt towards the distal tip.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>distal frag.</i>)	-	T	2b	-	1	N	?		-	M>EBA?
	Thin flake with inverse abrupt retouch truncating obliquely onto the vertical break surface, not certainly part of a microburin notch but rather appears to have been done post-break, perhaps to create a simple point?									
Misc. ret. flake	L	T	8b	SS?	2	N	?		-	-
	Small flake, tapering to distal end on a single dorsal ridge, what would have been a sharp distal tip truncated (blunted) by direct fine abrupt retouch (microscopic; abrasion scarring?). Purpose?									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>fragment</i>)	B	T	3b	-	4	VEGW	?		M>EN	LM>EN
	Very long, virtually a bladelet, triangular section, abrasion scarring (and a few shallow flake scars) along 1 side of the remaining length of the single dorsal ridge and across the proximal end (appearing there as platform preparation, but the platform area is chipped and not necessarily intact; this could be later activity). The distal end is broken. Some abrasion scarring on both steeply angled laterals.									
Flake – knife	B	T	3b	-	2	N	?		M>EN	LM>EN

	Platform absent, possibly broken during striking, or subsequently, accidental or intentional? 1 steep lateral, 1 thin shallow angled lateral showing some marginal abrasion scarring (consistent at the proximal end to the platform, use or hafting?) and breaks, distal tip broken.									
Flake – knife	B	T	11b	?	2	N		?	M>EN	LM>EN
	Single dorsal ridge, shallow angled sides, linear platform showing much chipping on dorsal edge (preparation or removal of platform?), abrasion scars on the thin laterals.									
Flake – knife (<i>frag; PP, nat bak</i>)	B?	S	TW4b	S?	2	N		?	M>EBA	-
	Proximal end of small, thin flake, single dorsal ridge, 1 side cortexed, abrasion scars 1 lateral near break, break thus accidental?									
Flake – knife (<i>PP, nat. backed</i>)	L	S	RW2b	?	4	N		?	M>EBA	-
Flake – knife (<i>PP, thin, small</i>)	L	T	2b	S?	3	N		?	M>EBA	-
Flake	L	/P	W6b	H?	6	N		?	-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>prox. frag; PP</i>)	-	T	1b	H	12	VEBW		Y	M>EBA	-
Flake – knife (<i>fragment</i>)	L?	T	11b	-	2	N		Y	-	M>EBA?
Flake – knife (<i>nat. backed</i>)	L	S	W2c	H	19	N		?	-	-
27					186					
(1490)										
Likely residual.										
2 only, residual, little reliable data.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake? fragment (<i>burnt</i>)	-	S	-	H?	8	<i>Burnt dk grey</i>		Y	-	-
Shatter?	-	S	B2b	-	20	N		Y	-	-
2					28					
(1497)										
Fragment from a river cobble utilised as a hammerstone/pounder.										
1 only, probably from local clay source, relationship to context unclear.										
<i>Utilised</i>										
Hammer/pounder	-	P	R6c	H	50	N		?	-	-
	A large crescentic piece of thick triangular section shattered from a large gravel flint cobble, perhaps obtained from local clay deposit? Dorsal ridge shows crushing/hammering facets across its length, with adjacent small flake scar damage. Could potentially have been used for crushing burnt flint for temper in Prehistoric pottery production, (perhaps Late), but it could have been employed for a multitude of tasks.									
1					50					

(1498)										
Likely residual.										
1 only, LM?, residual. See below.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Truncated? blade (PP)	B	T	2b	S	1	N		Y	LM>EN	LM?
	Neat small blade, 1 small inverse semi-abruptly retouched notch on 1 lateral margin just above the mid-point (an un-broken microburin notch?), thinning distal end showing an oblique truncation by direct marginal scarring becoming abrupt retouch as flake thickens towards the central dorsal ridge, but tip subsequently affected by a break. Minor abrasion of edges but no other significant damage. Probably residual given it is the only find. Context?									
1					1					
(1498)										
This context solely producing good quality blades, but only 2 (see above). Could be residual. Context?										
1 only, broadly M>EBA but a good quality blade possibly related to LM>EN/?LM also from this context (see above), potentially residual.										
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – Knife (PP?)	B	T	11c	S?	4	N		?	M>EBA	-
	Nice thin blade, 1 lateral cherty, both substantially chipped. Narrow distal end shows direct very fine semi-abrupt marginal scars (retouch?).									
1					4					
[1510]										
-										
1 only, little reliable data, residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Notched flake (di abrpt ret adj)	S	/T	OW11b	H?	2	N		Y	-	-
1					2					
(1545)										
Appears relatively fresh.										
1 tool, N (less likely BK overlap), potentially contemporary to context. See below.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
End + side scraper	-	S	B2b	H	69	N		?	Y	M>N
	Thick flake of round plan (47mm x 51mm) with large amount of rough whitish-buff cortex remaining; direction of striking of the flake hard to discern. Direct abrupt bold retouch along 1 end and a lateral, with further direct marginal scarring of edge; 1 other lateral showing a large bold direct semi-abrupt flake scar plus 1 other bold retouch flake. Likely N but less likely BK overlap (ie. <2500 BC).									

1					69					
(1545)										
Most flakes show chipping or breakages, the waste thus more likely residual to some degree, the utilised and utilised? flakes, which have the thinnest edges, shows abrasion but no heavy damage and thus potentially more contemporary with context. If all are related then all are likely residual, to some degree, though it might be expected that those with the thinnest edges would be more significantly chipped. Some/all likely related to the N scraper (see above). A small N group, with the chipped waste showing exposure and trampling prior to (incidental) incorporation within context, or actually residual and earlier?										
Small possible group, with the waste appearing to be residual (exposed/trampled/incidentally incorporated?) while the 2 (utilised) tools appear fresher; all potentially related to the N scraper also from this context (see above). Group possibly broadly contemporary with the context? Unclear.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (PP; dist chips)	S	S	TB5b	H	6	N		Y	M>EBA	-
Flake frag. (prox; PP? Thick B?)	L?	S	R7c	SS?	13	N		Y	M>EBA	-
Flake frag. (dist; lat break)	L?	S	B6b	-	2	EGW		Y	-	-
Flake (sm, chips, hammered?)	L	S	S?1b	?	1	N		Y	-	-
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (PP, spur, B scars)	L	T	2b	SS?	2	N		?	M>EBA	M>EN?
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (1 lateral)	S	/T	B2d	H	20	N		?	-	-
6					44					
(1568)										
High incidence of platform preparation, no blades save for a possibly utilised long thick flake of bladelet width showing 2 ventral surfaces. Some good looking flake products but need not be particularly early; only 1 more likely soft hammer struck. 1 burnt flake a combined end scraper and knife, perhaps N. Some pieces showing very fine neat retouch, more likely M>EN? Lack of blades and soft hammer striking a problem for EN date; preparation and hard hammer-striking common, along with some good looking flakes, so more likely LN. No specifically LN flints however. Perhaps the finely retouched pieces residual, or maybe a MN group? All a broadly related group? If so N/LN for now. Review. Some chipping on most flints but none heavily damaged. Some local clay source flint likely used; more likely at a Later than Earlier N date perhaps. NB. A large quantity of burnt flint from this context, many potentially using material from the local clay deposit.										
Most/all potentially a broadly related group, overall traits suggest LN if so (high incidence of platform preparation suggesting earlier rather than later end, though lack of blades may argue against this, unless removed for use elsewhere), probably contemporary with context given quantity, though many show some damage, so perhaps residual to some degree, with previous exposure before (incidental?) incorporation? See below.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (PP)	S	S	OW2b	H?	4	EW		Y	M>EBA	-

Flake (<i>PP, some chipping</i>)	S	S	VR11c	H	18	N		Y		M>EBA	-
Flake	L	S	G11c	H	16	N		Y		-	-
Flake (<i>some chipping</i>)	S	S	B8c	H	5	N		Y		-	-
Flake (<i>burnt</i>)	S	T	-	H?	5	<i>Burnt m. grey</i>		Y		-	-
Flake (<i>burnt</i>)	-	/T	B	-	4	<i>Burnt white</i>		?		-	-
Flake frag? (<i>natural?</i>)	-	T	8d	-	8	N		Y		-	-
Flake frag? (<i>nat? Local clay</i>)	-	P	R10e	-	4	N		Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>											
Misc. ret. flake (<i>PP,</i>	N	T	8	S?	1	N		Y		M>EBA	M>EN?
	Small blade-like flake, 1 steep lateral former platform edge? 1 thin lateral shows an inverse abrupt neat small finely retouched (M>EN? pref) small hollow and a short area of similarly retouched straight edge following (for hafting?). Break at thin narrow distal end.										
Knife + piercer? (<i>PP</i>)	L	T	7b	H?	2	N		?		M>EBA	M>EN?
	Small flake, 1 curving thin lateral with fine marginal scarring, but towards the distal tip (as the flake begins to thicken slightly) direct abrupt very fine retouch appears and continues to sharp distal tip. M>EN on quality of retouch (and flake size and purpose?).										
Side+hollow scraper (<i>PP, nat B</i>)	S	S	W8c	H?	5	N		Y		M>EBA	M>N?
	Small flake, prepared platform spurs; 1 thin lateral with abrupt cortexed edge, opposite thin lateral direct abrupt retouch from platform to a small direct abrupt retouched hollow at mid-point.										
Knife (<i>PP; nat. backed, local?</i>)	S	S	VR4d	H	24	N		Y		M>EBA	-
Knife (<i>PP, dist end, 1 lat. nat.</i>)	S	S	RW1c	H	11	N		Y		M>EBA	-
Knife frag. (<i>PP, prox., vent I.C.</i>)	-	S	B2b	H	9	N		Y		M>EBA	-
Misc. ret. flake frag. (<i>lat.</i>)	-	/T	SB2	H	16	N		?		-	M>EBA
End scraper + knife (<i>burnt</i>)	L	S	B-	H?	26	<i>burnt white</i>		?	?	-	N?
	Nice long flake, thick triangular section, burnt white with much spalling damage; distal end with direct fairly abrupt retouch, 1 lateral with direct shallow retouch along much of length from proximal.										
End scraper? (<i>broken tip</i>)	L	S	SW	H	26	N		Y		-	-
Piercer? (<i>thin frag; small tip</i>)	-	P	OW11b	-	1	VEBW		Y		-	-
<i>Utilised</i>											
Flake – knife (<i>broken</i>)	L?	S	TW1b	-	17	N		?		-	-
Flake – knife + side scraper?	L	S	B5c	H	11	N		?		-	-
Shatter – scraper + knife	-	S	BP1c	H?	17	N		?		-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>											
Flake – scraper? (<i>PP</i>)	B	/T	TB5b	H?	6	VEBW		?		M>EBA	M>EN?

	Bladelet width but with a lateral curvature. Steep triangular section, with 2 bulbs of percussion on different faces, both with platform preparation, (flake struck from a flake, or struck on anvil?), some fine abrasion scarring of edges.									
Flake – knife (<i>PP, lat. break</i>)	S	S	SB2c	H	11	N	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake – hollow scraper? (<i>PP?</i>)	N	S	B5c	H	36	N	?		-	N??
	A large, thick, triangular sectioned flake, akin to a crested blade, but central dorsal ridge only shows 1 scar struck from that ridge, save for a small area of chipping and abrasion. 1 lateral also showing a small area of similar coarse damage on a concave area. Distal end shows crushed facets; from hammering?									
24					293					
(1568)										
Some use of the local clay source likely. Crude core apparently ‘smashed apart’ (natural? Review), though the raw material is poor and some shattering along flaws likely. *Might typically consider a late date for this (knapper just looking for a few expedient, usable flakes; LLBA?), but be mindful of comments on additional (1568) material above. 2 of the waste flakes could have derived from this core or similar. The retouched knife shows some good retouching skill. Small to medium-sized flakes; 1 broken utilised tertiary flake possibly from a blade, otherwise collection rather unremarkable. Most show likely post-discard chipping. Dispersed within context, or more closely associated? Recovered from a horizon above (later than) the possible LN material (noted above) in a large, slowly accruing context? If related then general ‘unremarkableness’ supporting a LN date.										
Could relate to the material from the same context noted above, but this collection is much more ambiguous. Good stuff bagged separately, or recovered from a different (later?) horizon within a deep and slowly accruing context? Consider context and distribution. Most show post-discard damage. See also below.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Core? – multiplatform (<i>crude</i>)	M	S	WW13d	H	298	N	?		-	*
	LLBA?? Caution.									
Flake (<i>PP? Burnt</i>)	L	T	1d	SS?	4	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	?		-	-
Flake	L	S	WW8d	?	2	N	Y		-	-
Flake frag. (<i>dist + lat breaks</i>)	L?	P	WW11b	H	12	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>nat. backed</i>)	S	S	W2b	H	18	N	Y		-	<MBA
	1 thin uncortixed lateral showing direct fine marginal semi-abrupt retouch along much of length, plus a short area of inverse semi-abrupt and shallow retouch on central portion.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – end scraper + knife?	S	S	B1b	H	5	N	Y		-	-
Flake – knife	L	S	W4b	?	7	N	Y		-	-
Flake – knife fragment (<i>dist.</i>)	L	T	11b	-	2	N	Y		-	-

8					348					
(1568)										
Burnt waste flake demonstrating post-discard disturbance.										
Little reliable data save for post-discard disturbance; see above and below.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>burnt</i>)	S	S	?1b	H?	7	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	?		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Denticulate (<i>PP, dir, nat back</i>)	L	S	R7c	H	23	N	?		M>EBA	*
	Cortex on distal and part of 1 lateral; other thickest, moderately angled lateral showing some semi-invasive direct semi-abrupt flake scars along edge and some simple direct abrupt retouch and scarring of working edge giving a denticulate profile (*2-stage retouch? LN?).									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife + side scraper?	S	T	11b	H	11	EGW	?		-	-
3					41					
(1568)										
<p>1 nice cube-shaped core (with very few incipient cones from miss-hits; medium-sized and similar to many of the flakes here, 40mm x 40mm x 26mm) likely EN, edges looking generally fresh. An end scraper with a neat convex edge extending partly up 1 lateral, broadly N (likely pre BK overlap), likewise fairly fresh. End + side scraper with convex edges, possibly hafted, broadly N, with type and trait perhaps more common in LN rather than EN. Flakes mostly medium size squat or short long flakes, fairly thick and hard hammer-struck with minimal platform preparation (also more a later than earlier trend), if any, most with very little remnant cortex if any (more an earlier trend), nice quality, but with few blade-like flakes and only 1 likely broken blade (a utilised? flake); no high quality blades here (a later trend). The MN provides a transition between EN and LN traits seen here and could fit the profile of the material if they are a group and not mixed, though the lack of blades would typically suggest a later date and that any EN presence is minimal. The chipping on much of the waste suggests it is residual to some degree and has suffered some disturbance post-discard prior to inclusion within its context. If all are a group then this might apply to all (some potential post-discard damage to a couple of the retouched and utilised pieces has been noted). Some use of the local clay source raw material (rather poor quality); lots of burnt flint, many also potentially making use of same. See other (1568) material noted further above. Review as a whole. Given the quantities present, potentially a largely contemporary group and likely should be accompanied by pottery. Context character? NB. 1 retouch-backed knife on poor quality local flint significantly patinated in comparison and likely residual. The potential pre MN use of such material is notable.</p> <p>1 EN appearing fresh. Other M>EBA, N and LN elements. Considering the other material from this context, if the fresh EN core is contemporary with the majority of the other material which is trended more towards the LN, then it might indicate more of a MN date for the potential group, though the scarcity of blades would typically argue against this (unless removed for use elsewhere, though given the quantities and variety of waste and tools here, that may be less likely). Various advanced and early-stage chalk-soil type and unpatinated material is present, suggesting the former at least (a retouch-backed knife on poor quality flint,</p>										

who's pre MN/LN use of the local poor quality raw material is notable) is a residual element, the latter need not be significantly unrelated to the majority, though has seen some exposure which the unpatinated material has not experienced, while much of the latter has been chipped post-discard and has also seen a degree of surface exposure or disturbance before incorporation within the context.

<i>Waste</i>										
Core – multiplat. flake (<i>cube</i>)	M	S	TB2b	H?	55	N	?	Y	EN	-
Flake (<i>PP? Nat back, lat chips</i>)	L	S	R8e	H	14	N	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake (<i>PP; lat chips; lat break.</i>)	S	S	WW4c	H	7	N	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake (<i>dorsal B scars</i>)	L	S	DB11e	H	10	N	Y		-	M>EBA?
Flake (<i>PP?</i>)	S	S	W5c	H?	9	N	Y		-	-
Flake	S	T	2c	H	9	N	Y		-	-
Flake (<i>some lat. chips</i>)	S	S	TW7b	H	4	N	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>dist.</i>)	-	S	B2c	-	14	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
End scraper (<i>convex; PP?</i>)	L	/T	WW7c	H	32	EBW	?	Y	LM>N	N
	<p>Good quality scraper, partially naturally backed (49mm L, 40mm W). Near tertiary flake with a little remnant cortex on the very thin lateral edges, likely from the local clay deposit. Single central dorsal ridge, with thick overshooting distal end truncated by direct neat controlled fairly abrupt retouch across distal end and partly up 1 lateral margin, the working edge trimmed/showing direct abrupt marginal retouch/use-wear scarring. Some limited abrasion on platform possibly preparation? Platform area break potentially contemporary shatter. Can occur widely from LM>BK but most typically N and likely pre BK overlap.</p>									
End+side scraper (<i>convex; PP?</i>)	S	S	TB2c	H	31	EBW	?	Y	N	LN?
	<p>Good scraper, naturally backed (45mm L, 46mm W), small area of cortex 1 vertical lateral. Thick, slightly curving distal end truncated by direct generally fairly abrupt retouch, which continues part-way up lateral (opposite cortex) but 2 edges separated by a small pre-existing deeper notch. The distal end shows direct marginal scarring of the working edge (retouch/use-wear?), more so than the side. Both laterals by the platform show retouch, 1 direct generally abrupt marginal above the end of the cortex, with a small concave area of inverse semi-abrupt opposite; for hafting? (perhaps more a LN than EN trait?). Some scarring of a dorsal ridge at the platform; preparation? End+side scrapers more common in LN compared to EN.</p>									
Knife (<i>prox. flake fragment</i>)	-	T	2c	H	30	N	Y		-	<EBA

	Thick flake, thin laterals and abrupt distal break; 1 lateral shows inverse shallow and subsequent marginal semi-abrupt retouch of a short (17mm) length.									
Knife (<i>crude flake, fine ret.</i>)	S	T	OW2c	H	49	VEBW	?	-	<MBA	
	Crude thick overshot flake or possibly the distal shatter of a larger piece, 1 thin lateral showing some very neat direct shallow semi-abrupt retouch from the distal end up most of lateral; the convex distal end showing direct abrupt marginal scars forming a denticulate-like edge.									
Backed knife (<i>PP; ret backed</i>)	L	/T	WW-	H	14	AMW	Y	M>EBA	<i>Residual</i>	
	Flake of poor quality flint likely from local clay, advanced moderate patina (not chipped), likely residual. 1 thin lateral showing marginal abrasion (use-wear?). Narrow distal end shows direct abrupt retouch through cortex, irregular other lateral showing inverse chipping and abrasion scarring making edge vertical; blunting for handling?									
End scraper (<i>dist frag, burnt</i>)	L?	S	R8c	-	9	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y	-	-	
	Cortex 1 lateral; convex distal end showing direct semi-abrupt retouch with the edge showing direct abrupt scars, looking 'chippy' but subsequently burnt.									
Hollow scraper (<i>dist. frag.</i>)	-	S	TB6b	-	2	VEBW	?	-	-	
	Small flake fragment, a very small hollow on distal end formed by a single direct fairly abrupt blow and same edge showing direct abrupt retouch scars along its length; some marginal direct chipping but not much obvious use-wear.									
Piercer + utilised knife (<i>PP?</i>)	S	S	W2b	H	13	N	?	-	-	
	Expedient use of natural triangular sectioned projection on broad distal end, dorsal ride and tip showing abrasion, tip shallows scars (retouch?). 1 thin convex lateral showing marginal abrasion scarring along length.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>sm area ret?</i>)	L	/P	VR2d	H	19	N	?	-	-	
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP; x2 lats</i>)	L	S	W7b	H	24	VEBW	Y	M>EBA	-	
Flake – knife (<i>PP? Nat. back</i>)	L	S	R7b	?	9	N	Y	-	M>EBA	
Flake – knife (<i>x2 lat; prox frag</i>)	L?	T	5c	SS?	14	N	?	-	<MBA	
Flake – knife (<i>small; dist.</i>)	S	/T	B2c	SS?	5	N	?	-	-	
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>dist; PP, nat lat</i>)	L	S	W7c	H	27	EBW	?	M>EBA	-	
Flake – piercer? (<i>PP</i>)	S	S	RB2b	H?	14	N	?	M>EBA	-	
Flake – knife (<i>md frag; nat bck</i>)	B	S	B2b	-	5	EBW	Y	-	M>EBA?	
Flake – ? (<i>PP? Not classic BL</i>)	BL	T	2b	?	1	VEBW	?	-	-	
Flake – knife (<i>lateral chips</i>)	S	S	OW2c	H	21	N	?	-	-	

Flake – knife (<i>dist + 1 lat chips</i>)	S	T	11c	H	5	N	?	-	-
Natural – hammer/pounder?	-	P	VR1c	-	42	N	?	-	-
	Naturally fractured piece from a nodule possibly derived from the local clay. 1 area shows battering scars and adjacent edge a few small flake scars. Possibly all natural, but given context... Review.								
28					488				
(1573)									
-									
1 only, broadly M>EBA, relationship to context unclear; little reliable/useful data.									
<i>Retouched</i>									
Knife (<i>inv fine semi-abr dist</i>)	S	S	VR11b	H?	7	N	?	-	M>EBA?
1					7				
(1585)									
Small number; group? Context? Possibly a BK>EBA element, but caution. 1 broken blade and 1 proximal end of a possible blade could be earlier. If whole group was significantly early then might expect more material. BK>EBA with a residual element? Some of the very fine retouch present might be more indicative of an early date for those pieces. Nearly every piece potentially chipped post discard. Review, with any associations.									
Majority if not all likely residual, with M>EBA, M>EN? and BK>EBA? elements.									
<i>Waste</i>									
Core – multiplatform flake	M	S	RB2b	-	59	N	?	?	M>BA BK>EBA??
	Fairly small, some remnant cortex, 1 prominent hinge, a couple of incipient cones from miss-hits. Could date widely, but more typical perhaps BK>EBA								
Flake fragment (<i>burnt</i>)	-	T	8	-	1	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>									
Knife (<i>frag; dist. end, burnt</i>)	B	/T	W1b	-	3	N	Y	M>EBA	-
	Small thin blade, 1 lateral with intermittent cortex, other showing abrasion and lengths of very fine neat direct abrupt marginal retouch.								
Misc ret flake frag (<i>v fine dir abr</i>)	-	T	11b	-	1	N	Y	-	<EBA?
End scraper? (<i>sm; dist. break</i>)	S	/T	B2b	H	2	N	Y	<EBA?	BK>EBA??
	Small flake; direct neat fine abrupt retouch on distal corner truncated by break. Opposite distal corner intact, showing this is not a microburin. Small scrapers more common in BK>EBA, but also occur earlier.								
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Flake frag. – end scraper? (<i>PP</i>)	B?	T	2b	?	1	N	Y	M>EBA	M>EN??
Flake – knife (<i>prox. break</i>)	L	S	R2c	-	18	N	Y	-	-
7					85				
(1586)									

Small collection with potentially disparate dates. Related (Early EBA overlap)? Unrelated (BA with residual element)? Residual? The edges of the three struck flakes, notably the knife, are relatively fresh and not significantly chipped and broken however, so potentially relatively contemporary with context. Numbers minimal however (might expect more material and more identifiable material if flint contemporary in an 'Early', ie. N, context). Review, if necessary.

All the struck flakes appear relatively fresh and potentially contemporary with the context, 1 of these broadly M>N. However the other dated element is a poor-looking product more likely later and BA/LLBA, the relationship of this (and thus also of the other material) to the context is unclear, with the former potentially residual despite its condition.

<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>PP, hafting notch?</i>)	L	T	11b	?	1	N		?	M>EBA	M>N?
	A small flake, near blade proportions, 1 lateral showing a very small notch formed of a couple of inverse semi-abrupt retouch scars, intentional and for hafting? An inverse shallow marginal scar is present at the same place on the opposite lateral. 1 long straight lateral with some fine abrasion scarring; the curving moderately angled distal end shows a small area of direct abrupt retouch.									
Hollow scraper? (<i>natural?</i>)	-	N	BN1c	-	2	-		?	-	BA/LLBA?
	Small piece of potentially natural angular shatter. 1 vertical lateral shows abrupt retouch forming a small hollow with an uneven edge. Opposite vertical edge shows scarring on 2 faces. Simple expedient and poor. Late? BA/LLBA? Caution, given the presence of the knife.									
Misc. ret? flake? (<i>small</i>)	L	S	WW1d	?	2	N		?	-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake (<i>sm area inv dist + lat</i>)	S	/T	TB2c	H?	7	N		?	-	-
4					12					
(1590)										
-										
1 only, little reliable data.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Shatter (<i>PP?</i>)	-	T	11b	-	2	N		?	-	-
1					2					
(1592)										
None of the larger flakes show significant damage; a contemporary group? Context? Not poor, but retouch and flaking mostly not giving the impression of anything particularly skilled or early. Knife on large blade notable (N/EBK?). Some platform preparation, generally in limited areas, none on the large blade (knife). A late Late Neolithic/perhaps Early BK period date possible if a group, but significant caution. Review.										

Possibly a small group, LN/EBK if so, potentially contemporary with context, but caution, as some elements show some post-discard damage, though others (including BK?/EBK?) fresher.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake fragment (<i>prox., PP</i>)	-	T	11b	?	1	N		Y	M>EBA	-
Flake (<i>PP?</i>)	S	T	2d	H	4	N		Y	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife + end scraper? (<i>backed</i>)	B	S	B5c	H?	67	N		?	Y	N
	Very large blade of thick triangular section, very small platform; 1 lateral cortexed, other thin lateral showing marginal abrasion scarring along edge. Distal end and lower part of the cortexed lateral truncated by direct abrupt retouch, with the subsequently oblique edge showing heavy direct edge abrasion. Use as an end scraper, or is this just blunting for handling (forms a good grip point for a resting forefinger, with the thumb holding down the dorsal ridge, leaving the working edge fully exposed). Similar tool form from an EBK mere-side environment at Margate? Review.									
Denticulate + X2 side scraper?	-	T	2c	-	10	N		?	M>EBA	BK??
	Distal fragment of overshot narrow (blade?) flake in coarse flint (same as waste flake?). Direct semi-abrupt retouch at distal end forms 2 hollows which isolate a small central point; 1 lateral shows inverse shallow semi-abrupt retouch along its length, the other lateral shows bifacial shallow semi-abrupt marginal retouch along its length; for use? 2 dorsal ridges join near distal end and form a convenient grip scar. If a double side scraper – not common prior to BK.									
Piercer? (<i>PP</i>)	S	/T	B2b	SS?	7	N		Y	M>EBA	BK>EBA??
	Small flake with a broken hole; bit scrappy. A couple of direct abrupt retouch scars on distal end forming small denticulate-like edge leading to a broad flat-tipped point showing inverse shallow semi-invasive scars.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>sm area sm dir</i>)	L	S	TB2c	SS?	7	N		?	-	-
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>dist. use, PP?</i>)	S	T	8b	H	10	N		?	M>EBA?	-
Flake – knife (<i>dist frag, small</i>)	-	T	11b	-	1			Y	-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Shatter? – scraper? (<i>all nat?</i>)	-	S	B5d	-	40	N		?	-	-
9					147					
(1600)										
Burnt and broken and residual to some degree.										
1 only, M>EN, residual.										
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake frag. (<i>PP, burnt, prox.</i>)	B	T	-	H?	3	Burnt m grey		Y	M>N	M>EN

1					3					
(1628)										
<p>A bladelet, small blade and blade-like flakes, with notably a potential Type B microlith (a backed point; or alternatively a piercer?) and a backed flake perhaps an untypical Type B microlith, both likely M either way, with the former perhaps more common in LM assemblages. 1 bladelet likely LM>EN (LM?), 1 small flake with a perhaps microburin-style notch (potentially M). 1 moderately patinated utilised blade, broadly M>EN and likely residual; the remainder lightly or more generally unpatinated. 1 worked-out core, appearing a little crude, but not unprecedented if LM, though could be later. The more strongly patinated blade aside, a largely contemporary group? If so LM? Or perhaps an amalgamation of residual and more broadly spread M material? Context? Some nice raw material; all cortexes buff type. Notably no local clay source raw material used. Review.</p> <p>Most potentially a broadly associated group, LM if so (all cortexes buff type with no local clay source material). 1 certainly residual flake pre-dating and thus M. Consider nature of context. Some of the potentially related group do show early-stage chalk-soil type patinas, which while not needing to be significantly residual, does suggest different depositional histories to the unpatinated pieces. More of an accumulation of M/LM material in an early, not necessarily man-made context? Consider the nature of the context and the vertical distribution. Notable if this material is contemporary within a man-made feature. Some at least show post-discard damage.</p>										
<i>Waste</i>										
Core – multiplatform flake	M	T	11c	H?	64	N		?	Y	LM>EBA LM>EN?/LM?
	Small, worked-out multi-platform core; several incipient cones, raw material moderately poor with flaws and a couple of large cherty inclusions, appears a little crude but as much use made of this material as largely possible. LM date possible.									
Flake (<i>sm, hammered facets?</i>)	S	P?	N?1b	?	2	N?		Y		- -
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	-	P	B1b	-	1	N		Y		- -
<i>Retouched</i>										
Truncated flake frag. – oblique	N?	S	B1b	-	2	AEBW		Y		M>EN?? M?
	Small flake with both ends broken and missing, naturally backed thin lateral, opposite lateral a steep flake edge; distal end shows a small length of direct very fine neat abrupt retouch truncating the flake obliquely to an unpatinated (subsequent) break. The un-cortexed lateral shows some minor marginal abrasion.									
Backed flake/microlith?	N	P	1b	-	2	N		?	Y	M>EN? M?
	Narrow, thin primary flake with 1 lateral showing direct abrupt very neat fine regularly-executed retouch along its length from converging proximal end to near the broad hinging distal end, the retouch changing to semi-abrupt and slightly more in-cutting, possibly a hafting notch (a small inverse semi-abrupt single blow notch is present at same point on opposite lateral). The opposite lateral is formed in part of a narrow flake scar emanating from proximal end									

	(very tip snapped and missing), initially at a shallow angle (subsequently becoming abrupt and burin-like), with a small area of direct very fine marginal retouch just before a break at the proximal end which has removed the platform (accidental?). Perhaps an atypical backed blade microlith – Type B (Butler 2005a, 90-94, after Clark 1934) or a transverse edged point if tip was never ‘the point’?										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>small hollow</i>)	S	T	11b	S?	1	N		?	M>EBA	M??	
	Small thin flake with a small notch on 1 lateral at the distal end created by direct abrupt retouch, akin to a microburin notch, but not functioning as. Some edge scarring present but is not certainly use-wear however. Opposite lateral broken.										
Microlith (piercer?) – Type B	-	T	6b	-	1	N		?	Y	M>EBA	M/LM?
	Small flake fragment (small blade?), 3 dorsal flake scars from same platform (not a running central ridge), proximal end break, direct abrupt retouch for most of both remaining laterals, 1 relatively straight, 1 slightly convex, which converge at a pointed distal end. A Type B: backed blade microlith – backed both laterals (Butler 2005a, 90-94, after Clark 1934). Alternatively, could have functioned as a piercer and there are parallels. Type B more common in LM?										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>PP; RU?</i>)	S	T	1b	H	7	AEBW		?		M>EBA	-
	Short flake with hinging distal end; 1 distal corner shows a small, narrow convex area formed of small inverse abrupt scars which truncate the light patina. The thin very distal margin shows bifacial marginal scarring which also truncates the patina. Re-discovery and re-use after a short(?) period of abandonment?										
Misc. ret. flake frag. (<i>prox.</i>)	BL	T	8	S	1	EGW?		?		LM>EN	LM??
	Direct abrupt marginal retouch on 1 lateral towards the distal break, including a small notch just ahead of the break. Other fine abrasion scars on laterals.										
Misc. ret. flake – knife? frag.	-	T	1b	-	3	VEBW		Y		<EBA?	-
	Good quality thin flake, breaks proximal end and 1 lateral; other lateral 1 small area of direct abrupt fine marginal retouch at centre and inverse fine semi-abrupt retouch at the tip of 1 lateral, with edge showing marginal abrasion scarring. A couple of direct fine abrupt retouch scars at broken distal tip.										
Denticulate? (<i>nat. + ret. back.</i>)	L	S	B1c	H	35	N		?		-	-
	Thick flake of good flint; 1 v steep lateral showing short area of direct abrupt retouch, firstly bold and subsequently less so, with some marginal chipping creating a denticulate-like edge. Opposite lateral is part cortexed, with a										

	prominence showing somewhat crude battering and inverse shallow invasive scar damage perhaps an attempt at blunting for handling.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>distal cortex</i>)	B	S	B11b	S	4	MBW	?		M>EBA	M>EN?
Flake – knife (<i>PP; dist. cortex</i>)	S	S	B2b	SS?	16	VEBW	Y		M>EBA	-
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake frag. (<i>PP? Dist break</i>)	B	T	8b	SS?	5	N	?		M>EBA	-
14					144					
[1629] SF 3 Bottom fill										
-										
N/LN, potentially contemporary with context, though is the only fresh-looking piece, so caution. See below.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Chopper? (<i>lrg bifac. core tool</i>)	-	T	6c	-	159	N	?	Y	M>EBA	N/LN?
	Large, thick, bifacially flaked, rectangular plan; near lenticular section with 1 side some vertical facets and an area of 1 edge chipped/battered (blunted for handling?), part of the opposite lateral also showing a small area flattened by chipping and battering (use? For chopping?), this edge showing some nice shallow invasive flaking particularly along 1 side; both ends showing a sharp zig-zag profiled edge not obviously chipped or used. Relatively fresh; contemporary with context? Probably N, possibly LN; review.									
1					159					
(1629)										
Chipped, likely residual to some degree, the moderately patinated piece certainly so.										
3 only, 1 M>EBA element, all likely residual. See above and below.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>PP</i>)	S	S	B1c	?	4	MBW	Y		M>EBA	<i>Residual</i>
Flake fragment (<i>prox; chips</i>)	-	S	VR10c	H?	5	N	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	-	S	TB6b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
3					10					
(1629)										
Chipped, likely residual to some degree.										
2 only, 1 M>EN? element, all likely residual. See above.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife fragment (<i>prox.</i>)	B?	T	2b	S?	1	VEBW	Y		-	M>EN??
	Small, thin, proximal flake fragment, possible from a narrow blade. Short length of microscopic fine direct marginal retouch(?) on 1 lateral, other lateral showing abrasion scarring.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										

Flake (<i>fragment</i>)	L	T	6b	?	2	EGW	Y	-	-
	Blade-like flake with an abrupt lateral break showing its edge bifacially but crudely chipped and slightly crushed/battered. These scars pre-patination, but there are later, unpatinated lateral breaks.								
2					3				
(1631)									
-									
1 only, perhaps M>EN, probably residual.									
<i>Retouched</i>									
Misc ret. flake frag. (<i>prox.</i>)	L?	/T	B?11b	S?	1	N	?	M>EBA?	M>EN??
	Small, thin proximal fragment snapped break (intentional?), possibly from a narrow blade? Butt shows small abrupt retouch scars struck from the dorsal surface.								
1					1				
(1636)									
Potentially associated, but only 2 pieces. Both could be residual. Utilised flake using clay source raw material.									
2 only, 1/perhaps both residual, broadly ?M>EBA but little useful/reliable data.									
<i>Utilised</i>									
Flake – knife frag (<i>prx; nat bck</i>)	B	S	ww11b	SS?	8	N	Y	-	M>EBA?
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Flake - knife (<i>PP? Faceted plat</i>)	S	S	B1b	?	1	VEBW	?	-	M>EBA?
2					9				
(1638)									
2 waste (excepting 1 burnt piece) and at least 1 (small) utilised flake likely in the coarse local clay source flint. 2/3 flakes with platform preparation. Flake edges generally fairly fresh, though with some minor post-discard chipping. All the retouched material on better quality flint. Only 1 quality looking flake, a broad-ish blade (combined end scraper and knife). If a contemporary group perhaps broadly LN>BK, or at least such an element is present within a later, BA context. Nature of context? Gradually accruing relatively fresh discards from multiple periods, or single phase? Notably 1 moderately patinated flake knife (decent thin tertiary flake but with poor termination), with no post-patination damage but is likely residual. Also several burnt flints. Review with context data.									
M>EBA, N, LN>BA and EBA>MBA elements; 1 ?N residual, rest possibly a related group, LN>BK if so, but need not be, as the majority show minor chipping and might be residual to some degree, with slight variations in patina. Perhaps a LN>BK element is present within a later, BA context. Consider context: single phase or gradually accruing discards from multiple periods?									
NB. Contains SF 2 – a large stone perhaps a polisher or grinder; see Stone catalogue.									
<i>Waste</i>									
Flake (<i>PP, thick</i>)	S	S	WW8	H	45	N?	Y	M>EBA	-

Flake (<i>PP?</i> , <i>burnt</i>)	S	T	-	H	5	<i>Burnt G + W</i>	-		M>EBA?	-
Flake (<i>PP</i>)	S	/P	R12b	?	2	EW	Y		M>EBA	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife? (<i>PP- P</i> , <i>inv marg ret lats</i>)	L	T	2b	SS?	10	MBW	N		M>EBA	N? <i>Residual</i>
End scraper + knife (<i>PP</i>)	B?	/T	5	H	10	VEBW	?		M>EBA	N/MN>BK
	Broad-ish (28mm W) likely blade flake with distal termination showing direct abrupt retouch, plus a direct semi-abrupt scar continuing onto 1 lateral (part of a former M microburin notch? * No way certain). Little used. Fine often direct marginal scars most of 1 lateral, plus a little inverse marginal fine abrupt retouch on opposite lateral towards distal end (inc. a small shallow hollow). 2 dorsal blade scar ridges.									
Notched?	L	S	B1c	H?	33	N	Y	-		LN>BA?
	Medium-sized thickish flake with much cortex. 2 inverse semi-abrupt bold invasive flake scars (shallow notches?) on 1 moderately angled uncortexted lateral. A little direct and inverse marginal scarring on 1 of these concave notch edges; a small area of inverse on the outer edge only of the other. Notched pieces common in LN>EBA. Could be later. Not well-defined deep notches.									
Nosed scraper?	S	S	B11b	H?	3	EBW	Y	<MBA		EBA>MBA??
	Small flake with direct small abrupt retouch around 1 small narrow 'nosed' distal corner, ending in an abrupt stop-ridge. Not a protruding 'nose', but a convex turning corner. Specialised use? Small, simple, indicating Late? Nosed scraping edges noted in other MBA contexts in this site assemblage are not the same.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>large fragment</i>)	S	T?	8d	H	41	N?	Y	-		-
Flake – side scraper	S	S	SW8c	H?	3	N	Y	-		-
9					152					
(1640)	Very small number. Core and flake of same raw material type and could be related. Some post-patination chipping, so all likely residual in context, but redeposited from same source? 3 only, all likely residual, but possibly disturbed/redeposited from the same source. Little reliable data.									
<i>Waste</i>										
Core - 2 platform flake	2	S	TB2c	-	64	EBW	Y		M>EBA	M>EN??
	2 adjacent platforms, with spurs above ridges; narrow long and/or short flakes struck from 1 and small long flakes and a broad short flake struck from other, scars often hinging, some platform preparation, both platforms on flake surfaces. 2 platform cores less common LN>EBA, but caution.									
Flake (<i>thick</i>)	S	T	2c	H	19	EBW	Y	-		-

Flake fragment? (<i>burnt</i>)	-	S	B-	-	2	<i>Burnt white</i>	Y	-	-
3					85				
(1642)									
-									
1 only, broadly M>EBA, relationship to context unclear, but little useful data.									
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Flake (<i>PP, lat break + scars</i>)	L	S	W11b	S?	2	N	?	M>EBA	-
1					2				
(1646)									
Chipped and likely residual to some degree.									
2 only, residual.									
<i>Waste</i>									
Flake fragment	S	S	OW8c	?	2	N	Y	-	-
<i>Utilised</i>									
Flake – knife (<i>PP?</i>)	N	S	OW7b	H	12	EBW	Y	-	-
2					14				
(1666)									
3 flakes in coarse flint (type 6e and 11e; possibly from the local clay source) possibly from same raw material/core; likewise 2 others in better quality, yellowy-brown flint (types 11 and 3) possibly associated. 2 sets of potentially associated material suggesting this group, though small, could be largely associated as a whole? Caution. Chipping suggests residual to some degree. Context and distribution within? Nothing of specific date however and the dated knife need not be associated with the rest.									
Most residual to some degree, but possibly an associated group, though with little reliable/useful data.									
<i>Waste</i>									
Flake (<i>lateral breaks</i>)	L	T	11b	H?	1	N	Y	-	-
Flake (<i>lateral break</i>)	-	S	VR6e	H	6	N	Y	-	-
Flake fragment (<i>distal; chips</i>)	-	S	WW11e	-	5	N	Y	-	-
Flake fragment? (<i>distal</i>)	-	T	6e	-	12	N	Y	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>									
Knife (<i>PP?</i>)	L	S	2b	H	26	N	?	M>EBA	-
	Long flake with buff cortex (clean and rough and fresh-looking, some chipping however) on the lower 3 rd of the flake, 2 running dorsal ridges; the longer of the laterals (moderately angled) shows marginal abrasion scarring, the opposite lateral shows areas of direct abrupt retouch, but denticulate-like semi-abrupt near the platform; inverse scarring on small platform preparation?								
<i>Utilised</i>									
Flake (<i>bifacial scars thin butt</i>)	S	S	DB3b	H	4	N	?	-	-
6					54				

(1668)

Interesting small collection; a related group? Context? Could be a spread of residual material of varying dates, though if the end-and-side scraper is earlier than the BK period initially preferred then these could be a related LM>EN group, but caution. Not occurring in any great number. Pottery present?

M>EN, LM>EN and ?BK>EBA elements. All might comprise a small related group of M>/LM>EN date, though given the geology and slight variations in patina, no associations with each other or the context guaranteed. Consider context and vertical distribution; single phase, or might it contain a spread of material of varying dates?

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake frag. – microburin? (PP)	B	T	6b	S?	1	EBW	?		M>EBA	LM>EN
	Small near bladelet flake, 1 very thin lateral by distal break shows inverse and direct chipping scars cutting obliquely into flake; could indicate a microburin, but not classic retouch and could be post-break.									
Flake	S	S	SB2b	H	5	N	Y	-	-	
Flake	S	S	WW10b	?	2	EGW	?	-	-	
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife fragment	B	T	6b	-	2	VEBW	?		M>EBA	M>EN
	Medial long narrow blade segment, single dorsal ridge, proximal end break shows a direct semi-abrupt in-cutting scar by the break but is not certainly the remains of a microburin notch (doesn't seem quite right as an intentional retouch scar; maybe later). 1 lateral shows a small inverse semi-abrupt notch with inverse abrupt retouch scars adjacent, remainder of this edge showing marginal scars and occasional deeper shallow chips. The opposite lateral shows small areas of direct abrupt and inverse abrupt very fine marginal retouch scars; blunting? Segment from a composite tool or a (broken) blade in its own right? Unknown.									
Misc. ret. shatter	-	T	11b	-	1	N	?		<EBA	M>EN??
	A bladelet-like piece of shatter of rectangular section, with 1 lateral showing a neat semi-abruptly retouched very small hollow and 1 end showing an edge of abrupt fine marginal scars.									
End + side scraper	S	S	B10b	H	18	N	?	?	M>EBA	BK>EBA??
	1 distal corner showing direct semi-abrupt retouch creating a neat, broad convex edge, the rest of the adjacent lateral has been retouched with inverse abrupt scars to the platform, the edge showing abrasion (use-wear rather than a blunted backing for handling?). 2 quite different edges, for different functions/tasks? Not common in EN, more common BK>EBA though edges typically separate? M scrapers varied and a problem and this type not as common in M.									

Piercer (<i>on core shatter?</i>)	-	S	B2b	-	25	N		?	-	<MBA
	An irregular piece, perhaps core shatter, with an inherent long triangular-sectioned point which shows abrupt marginal neat retouch (denticulate-like) on 1 edge leading to the broken tip.									
7					54					
(1672)										
-										
1 only, BA, relationship to context unclear, though possibly exposed/residual to some degree.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Core – multiplatform flake	M	S	VR5e	H	261	EBW		?	-	BA
	Large rounded nodule of coarse flint, likely from the local clay deposit. Many incipient cones from hard hammer miss-hits, flakes struck from various places around the nodule, not heavily reduced, small and medium-sized flake products, various terminations, platform edges often chipped and battered. Poor-looking.									
1					261					
(1717)										
Interesting. Small number of flints only, but 1 with platform preparation, 2 broken potential blades and a bladelet (accidental?); associated or coincidence? If a group broadly M>EN rather than LN. All could be residual however. Context?										
Small collection of M>EBA elements, if related a broad M>EN date more likely, but most, if not all, residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>PP, distal break?</i>)	S	/T	W8c	H?	2	N		?	M>EBA	-
Flake fragment (<i>med; burnt</i>)	B?	T	1?	-	2	<i>Burnt white</i>	Y		-	M>EBA?
Flake frag. (<i>prox, nat. laterals</i>)	B?	S	B1b	?	2	EBW	Y		-	M>EBA?
Flake fragment (<i>medial</i>)	-	T	1a	-	2	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake	BL	T	1a	S?	1	N		?	-	M>EBA
	Small bladelet of thick-ish triangular section, linear platform appears to be a hammered surface, inverse shallow semi-abrupt retouch the lower part of 1 lateral and continuing across part of the distal end, opposite distal tip broken. An accidental bladelet?									
5					9					
(1719) SF 5										
A good quality piece; broken. Some chipping, residual? Intentionally broken? Unknown. Context?										
BK>EBA, broken and potentially residual. See below.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
End scraper (<i>distal fragment</i>)	-	P	B1b	-	4	N		?	?	M>EBA BK>EBA?

	Distal end from a broken flake, fairly thin, good quality flint, with direct semi-abrupt retouch truncating cortex and forming a well-executed, very neat convex edge which terminates before the break. The working edge shows further direct marginal abrupt retouch. The break surface shows abrasion scarring on the break surface from the ventral side; use-wear? Perhaps most likely M (could be EM or LM) or BK>EBA and probably the latter considering likelihood.									
1					4					
(1719)										
If these are a group with SF 5 above, then small numbers, flake character and lack of blades would support the BK>EBA date preferred. The core's character is ambiguous and while the best of this type of core strategy would more typically be M>EN, a later date cannot be discounted for this example. Many showing chipping and are potentially residual to some degree, but all could be broadly contemporary with SF 5, thus either exposed and trampled prior to incidental deposition within the context, or a redeposited potential group. Pottery?										
Potentially a related group together with SF 5 (see above), BK>EBA if so, but many are residual to some degree.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Core – 3 platform flake (PP?)	3	S	RB?3b	H?	55	N		?	M>EBA	-
	Primarily 2 opposing platforms, with a little shallow flaking from a 3 rd platform (at a right angle) using one of those flake scar removals. Long flake scar removals from the 2 platforms, with a couple of remnant hinges, the 2 nd of the 2 platforms no longer surviving. A couple of now thin bladelet-sized remnant scars. Core appears a little irregular and crude, but fairly exhausted. An area of apparent platform preparation. Thin dirty buff cortex, slightly rough, possibly but not certainly from relatively fresh chalk flint.									
Core shatter (PP)	-	T	2b	H?	8	N		Y	M>EBA	-
Flake (<i>lat break, unused notch</i>)	L	S	S4b	SS?	9	N		Y	-	-
Flake (<i>chips</i>)	S	S	B7b	H	19	N		?	-	-
Shatter	-	T	2b	-	3	EGW		Y	-	-
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (PP, <i>not backed</i>)	L	S	B1b	H	3	N		?	M>EBA	-
6					97					
(1723)										
Interesting, comparatively large collection, with several small narrow blades and other generally small to medium-sized flakes. Potentially a largely related group? If so, initial impression LM>EN; nothing particularly late or crude looking dominates. No microburins, but some proximal fragments of possible broken blade flakes. If intentionally snapped to produce blade segments for use, this could suggest an EN date is the more likely of the two, though the simple snapping of the proximal ends of blades rather than the use of the microburin										

technique does occur in M too. Quite a high incidence of platform preparation and soft hammer striking (Early indicator). Nothing certainly diagnostic of distinct M/LM or EN however. A truncated blade more likely LM? A serrated flake more commonly EN than LM. A transitional date possible rather than distinctly EN? Pottery? Little material discarded apparently un-used. Some poor-looking scrapers including 1 on a natural water-rolled flint (perhaps obtained from the local clay deposits northward of the stream?) would not actually be out of place in a Mesolithic assemblage, but would be considered more unusual in an EN one. Notably some Bullhead flint (an EN preference for the use of this material is noted widely in Kent, as elsewhere), though there is not a high incidence of it (not much available locally?). Most pieces showing fine abrasion damage but little significant chipping breakages on most; generally relatively fresh-looking. NB. Curiously contains a strongly patinated narrow blade with later unpatinated chips at distal end; blade could otherwise be dated same as rest of blades from this group, but patina suggests residual and moved from original place of deposition (chalk soils); if so likely M. Retrieved and brought with the people who deposited this assemblage? Context? Is occasional poor-looking piece actually late and this a mixed assemblage? Review.

Intact/near intact flakes (32): 5 B; 1 BL; 1 N; 15 L; 10 S.

Blades: 6 = 18.75%

Comparatively large-sized collection with high blade %, majority potentially a related group, broadly LM>EN if so. Tools in the majority; 1 truncated blade more typically M/LM, also 1 crude-looking scraper less likely EN, more likely LM or significantly later; 1 serrated blade more common in EN than LM, though does occur earlier; also 1 significantly residual blade presumably M. Group possibly LM>EN transition; however the % of intact blades is more in line with values for the EN (ref Ford 1987, Table 2, 79), so preferencing EN for now, also given lack of certain M flintwork and low quantity of bladelets (1). Likely broadly contemporary with context, given quantity, though apparent post-discard damage present on a good proportion (particularly the waste); some exposure/stockpiling before discard? Consider nature of context; man-made? Not uncommon for M finds (also a LM>EN instance known), to be found in natural features/tree throws. If man-made perhaps even more likely/commonly EN, though in this case perhaps with some slightly residual (?late LM) and significantly residual (broadly M) material accompanying, considering the patinas and lack of on most.

Waste										
Flake (PP)	B	T	11-	SS?	4	ESBW	Y		M>EBA	M>EN
Flake fragment (PP, prox.)	B?	S	G11b	S?	2	N	?		M>EBA	LM>EN?
	Intentionally snapped to remove proximal end? Possible blade; naturally backed moderate angled lateral, thin shallow other, linear platform.									
Flake (PP, small, lat. break)	L	P	RO12-	S?	1	N	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake frag. (prox; lat. chips)	-	S	B2c	H?	3	N	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake	L	S	B11b	H?	1	N	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake fragment (dist., thin)	-	S	G1b	-	1	N	?		-	M>EBA
Flake fragment (dist.)	B	P	B11	-	4	N	?		-	M>EBA
Flake fragment (med., chips)	B?	S	R?11b	-	1	N	Y		-	M>EBA

Core shatter	-	S	OW2d	H	14	N	Y	-	-
Core shatter	-	T	2c	-	27	N	?	-	-
Flake fragment (<i>PP, prox.</i>)	-	S	B1b	SS?	2	N	Y	-	-
	Thin, cortexed laterals, long flake or broader blade? Intentionally snapped to remove proximal end?								
Flake (<i>PP? use-wear?</i>)	S	P	RW11c	H?	1	N	Y	-	-
Flake	S	P	RW2b	H	11	N	Y	-	-
Flake (<i>faceted platform</i>)	S	T	11b	H	4	N	Y	-	-
Flake (<i>prox. breaks</i>)	N	S	OW2b	-	1	N	Y	-	-
Flake	S	S	RW1b	H?	2	N	Y	-	-
Flake fragment (<i>dist.</i>)	S	/T	N11b	-	1	N	Y	-	-
Shatter	-	S	OW11c	-	4	N	Y	-	-
Shatter (<i>small, burnt</i>)	-	S	OW-b	-	2	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	-	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>									
Truncated blade (<i>segment</i>)	B?	T	5	-	1	N	?	M>EN	M/LM??
	Small, thin medial fragment of possible former small narrow blade, 1dorsal ridge, thin laterals, abrupt proximal snapped break, distal end truncated obliquely by direct fine neat abrupt retouch. Tool segment? 1 lateral heavily chipped.								
Serrated flake (<i>PP?, nat back</i>)	L	S	G1b	S?	2	N	?	M>EBA	M>EN
	Small thin flake, 1 lateral cortexed, opposite lateral showing direct fine marginal serrated retouch, worn. Serrated more common in EN compared to LM.								
Misc. ret. flake frag. (<i>PP, prox</i>)	B?	T	7b	S?	2	N	?	M>EBA	M>EN
	Possible blade; intentionally (obliquely) snapped to remove proximal end? 1 steep lateral, other thin and showing direct fine semi-abrupt retouch at the proximal end, some bolder scars within this retouched edge cutting into flake creating a 'flat notch'; linear platform. Some marginal scarring of opposite steep lateral on dorsal side.								
Flake fragment (<i>PP, prox.</i>)	B?	T	7b	S?	2	N	?	M>EBA	M>EN
	Intentionally snapped to remove proximal end? Possible blade; 1 steep lateral, other thin, linear platform.								
Burin? (<i>prox. flake frag.</i>)	B	S	B11c	?	7	N	Y	M>EBA	M>EN??
	1 lateral steep cortex, other thinner and with a large burin-like scar truncating the edge from the proximal end, where bi-marginal shallow scars are present; accidental or is this use-wear? Later chipping damage.								
Backed? knife (<i>PP</i>)	B	T	11c	?	2	N	Y	M>EN	LM>EN

	2 dorsal blade scars and faceted platform, distal break, 1 steeper lateral shows direct marginal scars (abrasion/retouch? For blunting?).									
Blade segment?	B?	T	11b	-	2	N		?	M>EN	LM>EN
	Thin narrow flake, from blade? 2 dorsal blade scars, proximal end break and other chips; direct fine abrupt retouch 1 lateral (10mm L) from the proximal end, for hafting? Similar character noted on a flake from (1733)? Overshot distal end showing direct marginal retouch along this steep face. Segment for a composite tool? Potential working lateral showing abrasion and larger chipping.									
Flake – knife (<i>PP</i>)	L	S	B6b	S?	2	N		?	M>EBA	LM>EN
	Small flake. 2 former dorsal blade scars? 1 subsequently flaked. Distal cortex, 1 steep lateral, other thin with some abrasion scarring. Small area of direct semi-abrupt retouch at the proximal end cutting into flake, creating a flat notch and tapering the end, for hafting? Only a small working edge (19mm L) available.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>nat. backed</i>)	L	S	RW11b	-	1	N		Y	<EBA	LM>EN?
	Thin narrow flake, 1 abrupt cortexed lateral, proximal and distal breaks, plus break on the 1 thin lateral which now isolates 2 areas of direct (1) and inverse (other) very fine abrupt marginal retouch.									
Knife (<i>nat. backed</i>)	S	S	B11c	S?	2	N		?	M>EBA	-
	Thin, rectangular flake, with small area of direct semi-abrupt retouch on distal end adjacent the 1 cortexed lateral; direct marginal scarring across other lateral.									
Hollow scraper? (<i>PP?</i>)	L	T	1b	S?	2	N		?	M>EBA	-
	Small, thin, hinged flake, inverse scarring of platform as preparation? 1 lower lateral showing small inverse semi-abrupt retouched shallow hollow, edge abraded.									
Misc. ret? flake (<i>PP</i>)	L	S	B2b	S?	8	N		?	M>EBA	-
	Thinning distal tip showing several direct abrupt marginal scars and edge abrasion scarring forming an irregular sharp projection (intentional?).									
Hollow scraper?	S	/T	W11c	-	2	N		?	-	<EBA
	Thin flake, platform breaks and chipped margins; small area of direct fine semi-abrupt retouch 1 lateral shallowly cutting into flake and leaving a denticulate-like flat angled recessed edge (6mm W).									
Knife? fragment	S	T	1b	H?	2	N		?	-	<EBA
	Broken lateral, which truncates an edge of inverse neat shallow semi-abrupt retouch on the remnant of this obliquely angled lateral, which continues to distal end.									

Knife (<i>nat. back.</i>)	L	S	B11c	?	4	N	?	-	<EBA
	Chipped and shattered proximal; 1 thin lateral, 1 lateral abrupt cortex; thin distal end shows very fine and neat direct marginal abrupt to semi-abrupt scars along the thicker part (thinning/sharpening?) of the edge, looks too tiny for retouch but very regular and does not feature on the thinnest part.								
Misc. ret. flake (<i>fragment</i>)	-	S	B1b	-	1	N	?	-	<EBA
	Fragment with an edge of abrupt cortex and pointed broken edge opposite, 1 lateral linking the two shows a short length of very fine and neat inverse(?) abrupt retouch.								
Knife (<i>naturally backed</i>)	L	S	G1b	H	13	N	?	-	<MBA
	1 thin lateral (opposite steep part cortexed lateral) is uneven but shows neat direct semi-abrupt marginal retouch along most of edge, plus some direct abrasion scars on steeper part.								
End scraper (<i>PP or end use?</i>)	L	S	VR11c	N	18	N	?	-	-
	Narrow, steep cortexed end of flake shows direct abrupt retouch (13mm W), edge uneven (central prominence). Platform face shows coarse chipping and edge abrasion from the dorsal edge, forming uneven edge profile, used as coarse scraping edge? Water rolled flint.								
End + side scraper?	L	S	W1c	H	20	N	?	-	*
	Crude-looking piece, with inverse abrupt marginal intermittent retouch 1 lateral and distal end, including a small shallow hollow, forming an uneven broadly convex edge, with a small area of direct abrupt marginal retouch truncating cortex on the other lateral. Contemporary with the rest? *M scrapers can be undiagnostic and sometimes poor looking; EN scrapers not typically this poor. Review.								
Hollow + side scraper (<i>on nat.</i>)	-	N	VR6c	-	42	N	?	-	-
	Thick triangular sectioned long flint, 1 lateral showing a hollow formed of a large 'inverse' invasive semi-abrupt retouch scar with the slightly uneven working edge formed by 'inverse' abrupt retouch. Same margin shows 'direct' shallow semi-abrupt retouch over the remaining convex length. Opposite steep 'lateral' shows a small area of 'direct' invasive shallow scars.								
Backed knife? (<i>fragment</i>)	L?	S	TB2b	-	2	N	?	-	-
	Small fragment of flake, 1 thin lateral, opposite lateral a moderately angled cortexed edge with direct abrupt retouch continuing a very short distance beyond the cortexed part, appearing to blunt this edge beyond the (naturally backed) cortex.								
Misc. ret. flake (<i>lat. break</i>)	S	/T	TB5b	S?	2	N	?	-	-

	Thin flake, narrow cortexed platform, direct shallow semi-abrupt and subsequent abrupt retouch to 1 distal corner, tip broken, lots of chipping.									
Misc. ret. flake	L	S	B2b	H	28	N	?	-	-	
	Much dorsal cortex, 1 uncortexed lateral showing several large inverse shallow invasive flake scars at proximal end, plus some edge chipping, with a small uneven convex area of direct abrupt retouch towards the distal end.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>fragment</i>)	-	T	3b	-	1	N	Y	-	-	
	Small, thin, much broken fragment with a small edge of abrupt scarring.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP? Nat. back</i>)	B	S	B1b	S?	3	N	?	M>EBA	-	
Flake – knife (<i>PP, broken, prox</i>)	B?	S	OW1b	S	9	N	?	M>EBA	-	
	Thick triangular section, possible blade flake, thin proximal end with very small platform, 1 steep lateral, opposite thin and shallow, with areas of direct marginal abrasion scars. 2 possible running dorsal blade scars.									
Flake – knife (<i>PP, nat. back.</i>)	S	S	R?3b	SS?	5	N	?	M>EBA	-	
Flake – knife (<i>nat. back used?</i>)	L	S	S?3b	-	2	N	?	-	-	
Flake – knife (<i>PP, lat+dist scars</i>)	S	S	OW2b	?	4	N	?	-	-	
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake frag. – knife (<i>med; seg?</i>)	B?	S	B11b	-	4	N	?	-	M>N	
Flake – knife (<i>broken lateral</i>)	B?	T	3b	-	2	N	Y	-	M>EBA	
Flake – knife (<i>PP, narrow</i>)	B	T	8b	S?	2	RC?	Y	M>EN	LM>EN	
Flake – knife (<i>PP, nat. back.</i>)	B	S	6b	S?	2	N	Y	M>EN	LM>EN	
Flake frag. (<i>prox + dist breaks</i>)	BL	T	1b	-	1	N	Y	-	M>EBA	
	Triangular sectioned flake, bladelet proportions, 1 dorsal face with remnant shallow scars akin to core face, 1 break at proximal end giving a pointed profile (but no obvious use-wear abrasion). Flat distal break shows direct marginal abrasion scars across the edge, also fine direct abrasion scars on other lateral.									
Flake – knife	L	S	G?11c	H	9	N	?	-	-	
Flake – knife (<i>nat. back.</i>)	L	S	B5b	H	7	N	?	-	-	
Flake (<i>from hammerstone?</i>)	S	S	SB5d	H	11	N	Y	-	-	
	Hard hammer struck flake of poor flint with a large cherty element, the cortexed curving proximal end shows some crushed/battered facets – from purposeful hammering? 1 thin lateral shows a small area of direct very fine semi-abrupt retouch of the only available area of decent quality flint.									
56					315					
(1725)										
Large primary flake possibly from freshly extracted chalk flint; fairly fresh and contemporary with context?										
1 only, possibly broadly contemporary with context, though some minor exposure suggested. See below.										

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>large, fairly fresh</i>)	S	/P	RB3b	H	53	EBW	Y	-	-	
1					53					
<p>(1725)</p> <p>Flints generally fresh; a largely context-contemporary group (with some residuals)? Mostly small to medium-sized flakes; the retouched and utilised are on good looking long and narrow blade flakes, the waste rather small, scrappy and broken. Notably however includes a high quality bladelet core (M>EN, perhaps EN given partially worked form). There are several instances of platform preparation but only 2 more likely soft hammer-struck pieces (though many pieces broken). If contemporary then a broadly LM>EN group but with an EN preference due to the core, the presence of some narrow blades but a lack of bladelets (though there should be some even in EN; removed for use elsewhere?) and lack of greater numbers of high quality small blades/bladelets (also the likelihood of a LM group must be considered and there are no specific M/LM elements). Unusually this context contains some variously patinated material; the moderate and stronger elements at least residual. What is the geology of this feature? A miscellaneous retouched flake with a small flat notch; similar character seen in (1723) and (1746), also (1898) Slot 2? A phenomenon with dating implications here? Review. Notably knives and no scrapers; a trait noted in another LM>EN group in this site assemblage (see further above). Some Bullhead (noted preference for its use in EN in Kent and elsewhere, but no reason it wouldn't have been used earlier if available). NB. A re-used small blade-like long flake, an important occurrence; is the re-use contemporary with the EN material, with the flake a little earlier (re-use not a typical feature of such assemblages), or later; the fine retouch not itself typically late, more akin to other pieces present here. NB. Also present is a white patinated likely flake fragment; if the flintwork is contemporary with the context as indicated by its condition, this piece is residual and likely much earlier (ie. M), perhaps migrated from chalk-soil area. Also present 10 small frags of burnt flints (most fired white, 3 cortexes potentially from raw material obtained from the local clay deposit), plus a small broken fragment of sandstone (a rounded corner piece, not certainly worked, perhaps burnt).</p> <p>A generally fresh-looking collection, though variations in patinas (with unpatinated and early, moderate and late-stage chalk-coil types) suggest varying degrees of exposure and that a residual element is present (the more advanced moderate and late-stage patinas). Consider context and distribution of finds within. M>EBA, M>EN, LM>EN and M>EN/?EN (high quality bladelet core) elements within the likely broadly contemporary (unpatinated and early-stage patinated) material suggest a broad LM>EN date for the potential group, with a slight EN preference (re the core, Bullhead, some narrow blades but lack of bladelets (though note the bladelet core), platform preparation though few certain soft hammer-struck pieces, plus no specific M elements). Tool component on the better flakes and notably knives and no scrapers; task specific? NB. 1 re-used flake, notable at this time.</p>										
<i>Waste</i>										
Core – 1 platform bladelet (<i>PP</i>)	1	S	RB2c	?	52	VEBW	?	Y	M>EN	EN??
	High quality. Large platform (flake scar) with half the flint showing a convex edge of bladelet removals converging distally at a point. The base of the core is cortex, while the lateral opposite the bladelet edge shows flake scar remnants									

	struck before this platform was created. This 'back edge' is more cherty than the bladelet face (which is an area of better quality flint, type 'b') and generally only 15mm deep so probably why no bladelets struck from it in its final phase (noting that M blade cores are more typically worked all the way round the core). Notably no incipient cones on the platform, with spurs prominent above every dorsal ridge scar. Raw material potentially from freshly extracted chalk flint. Very little/if any damage; fresh and contemporary.									
Core rejuvenation flake	L	T	1b?	?	1	MBW	N		M>N	M>EN?
	Small flake showing a relict platform-prepared core edge; no incipient cones. Utilised edges? No obvious chipping of the patina.									
Fake fragment (<i>PP, prox.</i>)	L?	S	B1b	S?	1	EBW	?		M>EBA	-
Flake fragment (<i>prox.</i>)	S?	T	-b	H?	2	AMBW	Y		-	-
Flake	L	S	SW2c	?	4	N	Y		-	-
Flake (<i>thick; some scars</i>)	L	/T	B2b	?	6	EBW	Y		-	-
Flake frag. (<i>prox., lat. breaks</i>)	-	T	1c	-	2	AEBW	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>dist.</i>)	-	S	G1b	-	2	N	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>medial, poor</i>)	-	T	11e	-	4	MG?	?		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>burnt</i>)	-	T	-	-	2	<i>Burnt white</i>	-		-	-
	Small; 2 flake faces, possibly from a core edge, scars possibly platform preparation?									
Flake frag? (<i>prox lat dist break</i>)	-	T	11b	-	1	SW	Y		-	<i>Residual</i>
Shatter (<i>burnt</i>)	-	S	B-	-	7	<i>Burnt grey</i>	-		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>PP, backed?; dist break</i>)	B	T	6b	?	4	N	?		M>EN	-
	2 dorsal blade scars, distal break. Thin. 1 lateral shows direct fine abrupt retouch towards the distal end break giving a denticulate-like profile; shallow marginal scarring first direct and then inverse on the remainder of the lateral towards the proximal end. Opposite lateral shows an area of inverse fine semi-abrupt retouch.									
Misc. ret. flake	B	T	11b	S?	1	EBW	?		M>EN	LM>EN?
	Small, narrow, thin, 2 dorsal blade scars; oblique thinning distal end shows small area of inverse fine semi-abrupt retouch creating a small flat-based notch (6mm W). Similar retouched notch seen on other flints from (1723) and (1746), also (1898) Slot 2? Review this phenomena; dating implications here?									
Mic. ret. flake (<i>RU</i>)	L	T	2b?	SS?	2	N (MBW)	?		-	*
	Small narrow platform prepared near blade-like long flake of leaf-like shape; MBW pat truncated by a small area of unpatinated direct fine semi-abruptly retouch shallow hollow 1 lateral by the platform. 1 other small area of direct									

	shallow abrasion scars on same lateral. Purpose? *An important instance of re-use; contemporary with other dated unpatinated material here? Quality of retouch suggests it's not late.									
Knife (<i>PP, nat. backed</i>)	L	S	G1b	H	18	VEBW	?		M>EBA	-
Knife (<i>unusual</i>)	B	S	B1b	?	5	EBW	?		-	M>EBA
	Almost a primary flake, thin, 1 dorsal flake scar (with abrasion scars) forming a flake edge to part of 1 lateral; the opposite lateral entirely cortexed and shows direct generally shallow semi-abrupt retouch through cortex along most of its length, appearing to sharpen the edge more than blunt it. A robust-edge knife?									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>broken; dist.</i>)	B	T	5b	-	5	N	Y		M>N	M>EN
Flake – knife (<i>PP, nat. backed</i>)	L	S	G6b	SS?	2	N	Y		M>EBA	-
	Small, thin, some edge-glossing of 1 lateral; broken distal tip.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake (<i>thick; steep edges</i>)	L	S	B2c	H?	38	N	?		-	-
Flake frag. – end scraper? (<i>dist</i>)	L	S	ww11c	-	14	N	?		-	-
21					173					
(1733)										
Reasonable sized assemblage but largely lacking definitive (single period) elements. Several show similar white cortexes which might have derived from the same core/core group, the raw material perhaps obtained from the same source; these do not appear to be the same as the water-rolled white cortexes found in the local clay deposit northward of the stream. 1 notable waste flake fragment of river-gravel flint. Some thin flakes possibly utilised, many with thin edges presumably used as knives, but typically showing only light, limited abrasion scarring (thus the uncertainty) or small areas of slightly glossed-looking margins. A few small blade/blade-like flakes and small to medium-sized flakes; a couple of flakes thick but no great incidence of large or crude-looking material, so, if a group, probably not too late. Primary to tertiary flakes (all knapping stages represented). Several with prepared linear platforms (typically no later than EBA). Characteristically doesn't look a late collection. Some pieces dated with a M/LM>EN preference but caution is advised (note the '??' on these date entries) and only 1 piece (a bladelet) is more likely to be of this date. If the whole was a related group of that date then a greater frequency of small blades and associated characteristics would be expected, so this is not thought likely. The early-looking material could be residual. Most of the waste flakes and some of the tools show chipping, suggesting they are residual to some degree. This could be a mixed assemblage. If this is a group are they all redeposited from a related episode of disturbance? Context?										
M>EBA and ?LM>EN elements. See other entries for (1733) below. This context has produced a comparatively large assemblage. Consider the context character; deep and slowly accruing multi-phase material over a long time (bags from different levels?), or single phase, in which case the disturbance of earlier horizons may have produced this spread of material if such pieces appear otherwise fresh.										
<i>Waste</i>										

Core – 3 platform flake	3	S	TW1b	-	26	N	?		M>EBA	LM>EN??
	Fairly fresh looking, well used and well organised small core of square-ish plan, most scars derive from a single broad platform with flakes removed from all four edges; only a small area of cortex remains. The opposite face comprises a couple of flake scars struck from opposing ends. Final removals fairly small; several projecting spurs on platform edges. 1 deep heavily chipped concave area; platform preparation seems unlikely, utilised as hollow scraper? Similar flakes in this flint type and cortex from this context; no search for conjoins at this time.									
Flake (PP)	L	S	DB6b	?	2	N		Y	M>EBA	-
Flake (PP)	L	/P	W4b	S?	9	N		Y	M>EBA	-
Flake (PP, breaks)	L	S	RW	H	17	N		Y	M>EBA	-
Flake (thinning flake?)	L	S	SW7c	S	5	N		Y	<EBA	-
Core shatter?	-	S	W5b	-	18	N		Y	-	-
Flake	S	/P	RW1c	H?	9	N		Y	-	-
Flake	S	S	SW1b	H	14	N		Y	-	-
Flake	L	S	TW11b	?	1	N		Y	-	-
Flake (PP?, some edge chips)	S	S	RW2b	H	27	N		Y	-	-
Flake (some chipping; burnt)	L	S	RW1b	H?	5	Lightly burnt		-	-	-
Flake fragment (prox.)	L	P	TW6b	H?	2	N		Y	-	-
Flake fragment (dist, few scars)	-	P	R2b	-	6	N		?	-	-
Flake fragment (distal)	-	S	SW11b	-	1	N		Y	-	-
Flake fragment (distal)	-	T	6	-	2	EBW		Y	-	-
Shatter	-	T	5b	-	1	N		Y	-	-
Retouched										
Knife (PP?, part broken)	L	/T	W2b	?	2	N		?	M>EBA?	M??
	Linear cortexed platform with much chipping, platform preparation? 1lateral shows an abrupt edge and abrupt oblique break towards the distal end (this latter surface showing small area of direct marginal abrasion and very small retouch? scars). Other, thin lateral shows direct shallow semi-abrupt retouch from the platform to a mid-point change in angle, the remainder of the edge is angled obliquely (and showing abrupt chipping along its length) to meet the oblique break opposite, creating a symmetrical pointed distal end (also showing direct shallow marginal scars). Was said thin lower oblique lateral truncated purposely by the fine chipping seen? What purpose?									
Misc. ret. flake (PP, small)	S	T	2b	?	1	N		?	M>EBA	-

	Small flake, possibly tool-edge forming flake? Broad, chipped platform. Several very small direct abrupt scars on distal end by 1 lateral corner, cutting in and slightly isolating a very small point, who's tip shows a direct semi-abrupt scar.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>nat. back, PP?</i>)	BL	S	TW3b	-	1	N	?		LM>EN	-
	Fine, thin bladelet, naturally backed, platform possibly thinned-down with direct shallow retouch (presuming not platform preparation), platform linear and chipped; slightly concave distal end shows direct very fine marginal neat retouch-like scars (too small to see un-aided). The 1 uncortixed lateral does not show certain continuous macroscopic scarring suggesting use (just occasional very fine scars). No major damage; fairly fresh-looking and sharp.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>crested?</i>)	B	S	RB1b	S?	2	N	Y		-	LM>EN??
	Curious small, narrow blade (just slightly larger than bladelet proportions); single dorsal ridge in lower half of flake faced with cortex on 1 side; on the upper half of the ridge 1 side shows small but coarse chipping scars and a small 'platform spur'-like protrusion, the other side showing several incipient cones from (typically hard hammer) miss-hits. Was this an effort to create a continuous ridge along the flake for it to act as a crested blade for creating a bladelet core? Distal end shows a small area of very fine direct abrupt scarring (retouch?) as above and below. Small break at proximal end but no major damage; edges look fairly fresh.									
Knife? (<i>nat. backed, PP?</i>)	L	S	TW7b	S?	4	N	?		-	LM>EN??
	Both laterals thin, 1 mostly cortixed. 1 shallow angle-edged lateral with very fine abrasion possibly use-wear. Platform shows shallow thin scars and chipped linear edge as on bladelet; preparation? Tiny distal tip shows truncated by 3 very tiny neat direct abrupt scars, retouch? Similar characteristics to bladelet. No major damage; fairly fresh-looking and sharp.									
Awl + utilised hollow scraper	S	S	SW7b	H	7	N	Y		-	-
	Thick-ish flake with broad, cortixed platform; pointed distal end (formed on dorsal ridge) shows direct fine neat shallow marginal retouch along a steep distal face to pointed corner, with inverse shallow marginal retouch on the converging, moderately angled lateral edge, likely forming the concave arc which isolates the tip. Point has a very small break on the very tip but otherwise intact. Opposite lateral has an inherent concave profile at the proximal end and shows inverse shallow marginal scarring suggesting use as a hollow scraper perhaps.									
Misc. ret. flake frag. (<i>prox.</i>)	L	P	RW1b	H	21	N	Y		-	-
	Small area of crude direct chipping around sharply convex proximal corner.									
Misc. ret. flake frag. (<i>dist.</i>)	-	S	TW1b	-	21	N	Y		-	-

	Large, thick flake with proximal, lateral and distal tip breaks. Dorsal ridge shows an area of crude abrupt chipping scars to and across the distal break, forming a convex profile.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP</i>)	S	T	8	S?	2	N		?	M>EBA	-
	Small, thin flake with a linear, likely prepared platform. Part of the surface of the flake appears to have a dull gloss as if it was a polished surface, but no grinding score lines seen. The edge appears finely chipped across the convex distal end and 1lateral and potentially slightly polished through use, suggesting possible utilisation for cutting, though the sheen is akin to the smoothed/polished look seen on the surface of the flake and could be related and a naturally produced sheen. Review.									
Flake – hollow scraper? (<i>PP</i>)	S	T	2b	?	4	N		?	M>EBA	-
	Flake with a concave, moderately angled distal end showing largely direct but light scarring possibly use-wear. No significant chipping damage; fairly fresh.									
Flake – knife (<i>dist. break</i>)	B	T	8	H?	2	N		Y	-	-
Flake – knife (<i>edge part gloss?</i>)	L	T	1b	H?	7	N		?	-	-
Flake – knife (<i>edge part gloss?</i>)	S	S	TW6b	S?	4	VEBW		?	-	-
Flake – knife (<i>nat. back; gloss?</i>)	S	S	W6c	H	6	N		?	-	-
Flake shatter? (<i>large</i>)	-	S	SW1c	-	21	N		?	-	-
31					250					
(1733)										
<p>A couple of platform-prepared flakes, little waste (generally small, bit poor-looking), tools mostly simple save for a nosed scraper, 1 large thick blade-like flake (but not a good quality product, perhaps incidental) utilised as a side scraper. Flakes don't generally appear to be a high quality collection save for a small possibly utilised flake (M>EBA) and a re-used piece with a river-gravel patina (<EBA; could be early); remainder could be Late. Some potential use of local clay source material, with other imported buff and white cortexed material. Only the nosed scraper offers a more specific date: EN?/MBA? This is a slightly poor-looking product however in comparison to true nosed scrapers (UP>EN), retouched on a thick, crude-looking flake, so it may be late and the form incidental, though steep nosed scraping edges were a noted feature of the MBA scrapers at Grimes Graves (ref). 1 instance of the (simple) re-use of an earlier flake (the river-gravel piece) is a trait more typical of the LLBA, which could back up a late (MBA) date for the nosed scraper if these are associated. The presence of a natural flint which appears to have been expediently utilised (as a scraper), as well as a rather crude-looking side scraper with a very ragged, denticulate-like edge, is something likely to be encountered more commonly in LLBA assemblages. Other, limited instances of platform preparation suggest a date likely no later than EBA for those pieces, so if these are related to the rest then perhaps a transitional Late EBA>Early MBA date might account for the group, if a group (occurrences of platform preparation has been noted in LLBA assemblages, but</p>										

rarely and is not typical). Caution here, as a residual element is likely to be present (the possibly utilised flake noted above). Consider with rest from same context and review as a whole.										
M>EBA, LN>EBA, LLBA and ?MBA elements. See above and below.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>PP</i>)	L	S	R7e	H?	8	EBW	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake (<i>small, breaks</i>)	S	S	R11b	H?	1	N	Y		-	-
Flake (<i>platform break</i>)	S	P	N5b	?	1	N	Y		-	-
Flake (<i>thin, platform break</i>)	L	T	8b	?	1	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Spurred edge flake	S	S	WW2b	?	3	N	?		<MBA	LN>EBA??
	Small flake with distal cortex; 1 proximal shoulder shows direct very fine neat steep semi-abrupt retouch which truncates the edge obliquely and leaves behind an isolated small spur. Not a large spur as typical of the LN>EBA spurred flakes. Retouch unlikely post MBA. Unusual; function (piercer?)? Opposite lateral marginal scars (also some on same lateral); utilised as knife? Retouch for hafting? Review for parallels.									
Side scraper (<i>simple</i>)	L	S	G2c	H	36	N	?		-	BA/LLBA?
	Looks crude and expedient. Thick flake. The spurs on the platform may be an incidental by-product of previous flake removals. 1 steep (steepest) lateral shows direct shallow flake removals varying from marginal to invasive along the edge, which is very uneven, coarse and denticulate-like (though a result of use?).									
Nosed scraper	S	S	RW2b	H	70	N	Y		EN?/MBA?	MBA?
	Large, thick flake, much cortex, 1 lateral vertical, other lateral shows direct abrupt retouch around proximal corner forming a 'nosed' like working edge but not very protruding, edge much chipped and step-fractured. Looks a bit crude but is this a result of heavy use? True nosed scrapers a notable UP, M and EN form but this looks cruder and not UP or likely M. Steep nosed scraper edges a noted feature of the MBA scraper assemblage at Grimes Graves.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>RU, PP</i>)	L	/T	RB4d	H	19	N	?		(fl <EBA)	RU LLBA?
	Thick flake with an interesting red and brown banded river-gravel patina, truncated by small areas of inverse semi-abrupt marginal retouch 1 straight shallow angled lateral and inverse shallow semi-invasive retouch at the steep distal end. Small areas of platform preparation suggest flake blank <EBA; could be significantly early with this patina? 2 main running dorsal ridges giving blade-like removal scars. Re-use more typically a LLBA trait.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Natural – scraper	-	S	SW	-	23	N	?		-	BA/LLBA??

Flake – side scraper (<i>thick B</i>)	B	S	TB5b	H	33	N		?		-	-
Flake – knife (<i>inv fine chips</i>)	S	S	W5b	SS?	4	N		?		-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>											
Flake – side scraper (<i>PP</i>)	S	S	TM1b	H	9	N		Y		-	-
Flake – knife (<i>sm, prox break</i>)	L	T	10b	-	2	N		?		-	M>EBA
	This small, thin flake displays good knapping skills. Not certainly a biface thinning flake (most of the flake scar removals derive from the same general direction as the platform), but could be.										
Flake – knife (<i>sm area; PP? lcs</i>)	L	S	G1b	H	25	N		Y		-	M>EBA??
	Slightly poor-looking thick flake with many incipient cones on 1 of its dorsal faces (natural face?). Struck from one corner adjacent to a cortexed platform(?) which shows scarring of the platform surface enacted from the dorsal edge, akin to preparation.										
14					235						
(1733)											
-											
See above and below.											
<i>Utilised</i>											
Hammerstone/pounder	-	S	TB1c	H	520	N		?	?	-	-
	Very large nodule with 2 rounded ends and 1 joining lateral margin showing heavily chipped, battered and crushed facets. 'Below' this lateral are a mass of overlapping deep small flake scars on the flattish 'basal' surface; a couple of large flake scars on the 'upper' domed surface. For/from pounding and/or grinding hard materials. Quartering large raw flint nodules? Problem with it being used as a flintknapping hammerstone is that this piece is equally likely to break. Could have been used for crushing burnt flint for temper perhaps.										
1					520						
(1733)											
Mostly small and some medium-sized flakes, often with little or sometimes no cortex. 3 blades but no classically high quality pieces. Platform preparation fairly common. Most flakes generally intact, not heavily battered and appear relatively fresh. A broadly contemporary group? If so, impression is that they are not particularly early or very late; small size perhaps suggesting BK>EBA/MBA, with platform preparation unlikely post EBA. Several in the same flint type (mixed black and grey, type TW2b/c) perhaps from same raw material/core and potentially associated (ie. double side scraper and denticulate, platform prepared miscellaneous retouched flake, PP point/piercer (a small projectile?), PP utilised knife, PP utilised(?) side scraper, PP utilised(?) knife, waste flake and flake fragment; with some other flakes also of similar looking material which could be related). NB. 1 broken fragment, perhaps a knife + burin tool, made of rich black flint quite different to the black flint generally seen in this assemblage, (and elsewhere too; not local/import?); perhaps with a microburin notch,											

from a large broad tertiary flake; M? Likely residual if so. 1 utilised knife possibly from the local clay deposit. Review all from this context as a whole.

?M, M>EBA, M>EN and LN>EBA elements. Most of this collection could comprise a related group, BK>EBA if so. NB. 1 broken tool on high quality black flint untypical in the site assemblage, import, M? See above and below.

<i>Waste</i>											
Core fragment? (<i>PP; rejuv. fl?</i>)	-	T	2b	-	1	N		?		M>EBA	-
Flake (<i>PP</i>)	S	T	2b	H?	3	N		?		M>EBA	-
Flake (<i>PP?</i>)	L	T	8b	H?	1	N		Y		-	M>EBA?
Flake (<i>PP? Lat chips</i>)	L	S	TW2b	?	11	VEBW		?		-	-
Flake	S	P	W4c	?	7	N		Y		-	-
Flake	S	S	WW4b	H?	1	N		Y		-	-
Flake	S	P	SW1b	H	7	N		Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>prox; nat lats</i>)	-	S	TW11b	?	1	N		Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	L?	S	TW6b	-	1	N		Y		-	-
Flake fragment	-	T	2c	-	7	N		?		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>											
Knife + burin? (<i>frag; import?</i>)	-	T	1a	-	5	N		?	?	M>EBA	M?
	Rich black flint, unusual, non-local/import? A medial fragment with abrupt breaks all margins but 1 short moderately angled lateral, which shows a couple of direct bold abrupt retouch scars by the medial break (the remains of a microburin notch?), followed by inverse marginal fine abrupt retouch (forming a very fine, nibbled, denticulate-like edge) and subsequent semi-abrupt retouch which continues to a shallow invasive burin-like bladelet scar at the opposite medial break, the leading edge of this showing some slight direct fine scarring towards the tip. A broad tertiary flake.										
Knife (<i>PP, crested blade?</i>)	B	/T	OW11b	?	3	N		?	?	M>EBA	M>EN?
	Narrow, triangular sectioned blade with single dorsal ridge showing flake scars, 1 lateral showing 2 small areas of direct and inverse shallow semi-abrupt retouch, plus marginal abrasion scars and a break. Possibly a crested blade (then M>EN?) but not a classic.										
X2 side scraper + denticulate	L	T	2b	H	14	N		?		M>MBA	LN>EBA?
	Inverse semi-abrupt retouch and heavy edge scarring 1 lateral giving a broad, gently convex edge. Opposite straight lateral shows direct semi-invasive semi-abrupt retouch and some steeper edge retouch scars, with direct abrupt retouch continuing from this and following (or cutting obliquely) around the convex distal corner forming a denticulated edge, the final retouch of this edge										

	at the distal tip being inverse semi-abrupt. Double side scrapers thought rare in M; style of retouch perhaps less likely EN and unlikely later than MBA.									
Misc. ret. flake (PP)	B	S	TW6b	?	4	N	?		M>EBA	-
	Thin narrow blade, much cortex, 1 uncortexed area of 1 lateral shows a small area of inverse semi-abrupt retouch near to the proximal end, plus a little inverse marginal small semi-abrupt retouch adjacent to the platform. A few small chips but largely fresh.									
Misc. ret. flake (PP)	L	/T	TW2b	H?	2	N	?		M>EBA	-
	Small flake with very small area of 3 direct fine abrupt scars forming a small hollow on moderately angled distal end.									
Point/piercer? (PP)	L	T	2b	?	1	N	?		-	-
	A very small flake in the form of a slightly curving acutely triangular point, 1 lateral at the distal tip shows a short length of direct microscopically fine abrupt marginal retouch(?) scars, with the very tip broken. The scars seem too small to have be produced by retouching and make little significant re-modelling of the edge. Piercer or projectile point? Use of a fortuitously shaped flake, or intentionally produced? 2 dorsal ridges which converge and become 1 just before the tip, the flake following these ridges.									
Piercer (small)	S	T	2b	SS?	1	N	?		-	-
	Small, thin flake with distal end showing inverse fine (microscopic) marginal semi-abrupt retouch-like scars (too fine to be retouch? But regular) and break converging on the pointed very thin distal end, tip broken. Using this on any vaguely hard material would have shattered it. Microscopic-like retouch(?) perhaps M but really appears too small to be retouch. Use-wear? Specialised use perhaps.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (nat. backed)	S	S	WW10b	H	14	N	?		-	-
Flake – knife (PP, spurs)	L*	S	TW2b	H?	3	N	?		M>EBA	-
	Small *blade like long flake (technically just short), with platform preparation and platform spurs, 1 steep lateral, opposite thin lateral showing direct marginal scarring towards cortexed distal end.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – side scraper (PP)	L	S	TW2b	H	38	N	?		M>EBA	-
	2 areas of platform preparation adjacent, 1 a deep hollow perhaps a hollow scraper edge?? Probably not. Thick, little cortex. 1 steep convex (slightly uneven) lateral showing direct scarring possibly utilisation.									
Flake – knife (PP, convex dist)	S	T	2b	H?	1	N	?		M>EBA	-
Flake – end scraper (PP; brk us)	L	S	B3b	H?	3	N	?		M>EBA	-

Flake - frag. from hammer?	-	P	OW3b	H?	1	N		?	-	-
	Small flake split laterally, with the proximal end showing a battered surface, perhaps a fragment from a hamerstone/pounder.									
23					130					
<p>(1733)</p> <p>Waste flakes all short/squat and most/likely all hard hammer-struck, some in the local clay source material, potentially Late but 1 of these with apparent platform preparation and another with poorly executed same or platform crushing (perhaps a simple, late survival of preparation into the LLBA); most show breaks and likely residual (trampled) to some degree, though could well be a related group given similarities; if so EBA>MBA/MBA? on its traits. The possibly utilised flake end scraper would also stand with these, perhaps displaying an MBA trait for noted tool-use of the proximal end. Small multiplatform core with apparent platform preparation, broadly BK>MBA (BK>EBA and residual, or MBA and contemporary, with apparent preparation abrasion late or actually a result of use as scraper?). 1 other very thin possibly utilised flake knife is more likely to be M>EBA and residual, though its good condition regarding its thinness suggests it was protected in another context before being disturbed from it (perhaps activity related to this context) and redeposited. 1 very neatly retouched knife likely M>EBA and residual. The notable presence of another nosed scraper as also seen in other (1733) above; the retouch is minimal but all that is needed; on a decent looking flake; MBA indicator? Interesting; review.</p> <p>M>EBA, BK>MBA and LLBA/?MBA elements. Most could comprise a related group, EBA>MBA/?MBA if so, with a few residual pieces at least.</p> <p>Considering all from this context, it has produced a comparatively large collection, with the latest element perhaps a group of MBA date potentially contemporary with the context and much of the otherwise undated material could relate to this. The nosed scrapers, significantly retouched tools and instances of platform preparation, if contemporary, are an interesting aspect of this MBA group which might prove useful to review and characterise further. Other likely residual material is present however, with elements of possible M, M>EN, LM>EN and LN>EBA date. Some of the separately bagged material shares traits within its collections. Consider context character; is this a large and slowly accruing deposit which has gathered material at different horizons (phases) of its infilling (bagged separately)? Review all in light of context.</p>										
<i>Waste</i>										
Core – multiplatform flake	M	S	N8c	?	40	N		?	BK>MBA?	-
	Relatively small core with a couple of natural flint surface facets. Areas of apparent preparation and chipping on 2 platform edges (1 a flake facet, 1 natural), also some incipient cones on a third and fourth faces (flake scars?) which has perhaps produced a couple of flakes. Residual BK>EBA, or contemporary? Review.									
Flake (<i>PP? Small</i>)	S	S	BB11c	?	4	N		Y	M>MBA?	EBA>MBA??
Flake (<i>much chipped plat edge</i>)	N	T	2c	S?	3	N		?	-	<i>Residual?</i>
Flake (<i>PP? Small</i>)	S	S	R8b	H	3	N		Y	-	-

Flake (PP?)	S	T	10b	H	4	N	Y	-	-
Flake (poor PP or crushing?)	S	S	WW7b	H	5	N	?	-	-
Flake (small)	S	S	TW12e	H	4	N	Y	-	-
Flake (small)	S	S	WW2b	H?	6	N	Y	-	-
Flake (small)	S	S	TW11b	H	4	N	Y	-	-
Flake (small)	L	S	W	H?	1	N	?	-	-
Flake (small)	L	/T	BW8e	?	2	N	?	-	-
Flake (small)	S	T	3b	H	2	N	Y	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>									
Knife (nat + ret. backed; PP)	L	S	W4c	?	20	N?	Y	M>EBA	-
	Nice long flake, small prepared platform, cortex down 1 lateral and across distal end. 1 thin uncortexed lateral shows very neat direct fine semi-abrupt marginal retouch along almost entire length, presumably sharpening/re-sharpening for use as knife. Opposite cortexed lateral shows similar but shallower retouch along much of concave edge, thinning the cortex but not removing it. 2 major breaks on thinning distal end. Likely M>EBA and residual.								
Nosed scraper (PP?)	S	T	2b	H?	19	N	?	EN/MBA?	MBA?
	Decent flake, good flint, fairly thick, platform showing a small area of subtle marginal abrasion (preparation?). 1 lateral a vertical side. Other lateral and distal end shows steep flake scar surfaces. 1 lateral and 1 distal flake scar appear to truncate the distal end of the flake post-striking, leaving between them a thick protrusion, the very tip of which shows direct abrupt retouch and direct marginal chipping scars. 1 steeply angled lateral shows inverse marginal scarring, either use or perhaps blunting for handling. The small and minimally worked edge might suggest a MBA date but the flake is decent and the bold flaking/breaking of the distal end to create the protrusion is not particularly expedient or opportunistic. MBA preferred for now, also given other instance; review.								
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Flake – knife (v thin)	N	T	3b	S?	1	N	Y	-	M>EBA
	Small blade proportioned flake, very thin, laterals showing some abrasion but not certain use. Linear platform and possibly soft hammer-struck, so presumably residual in this likely context date though its condition is remarkably un-chipped given its thinness; formerly protected in a context before later disturbance?								
Flake – end scraper? (prox)	S	/T	TW2b	H?	3	N	Y	-	LLBA/MBA??

	Small, squat flake, broad platform with the ventral edge showing areas of marginal abrasion and 2 small flake scars spalled from the platform onto the ventral surface. Use?									
16					121					
(1738)										
Intensively used piece potentially contemporary with context. Broadly LN>MBA; slightly odd for LN, but too intensive for typical MBA. Review, if necessary.										
1 only, possibly contemporary with context, broadly LN>MBA and perhaps BK (caution; little reliable unconflicted data).										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Denticulate + knife	L?	T	7?b	-	26	EG?	?		LN>MBA	BK??
	Curious thick-ish medium-sized flake with much retouch around edges. 1 lateral by proximal end shows a broad shallow hollow formed by a large inverse semi-abrupt flake scar subsequently retouched with inverse abrupt retouch forming a denticulated broad hollow with 2 well-defined central peaks. The remainder of the proximal end and part of the adjacent lateral truncated by direct abrupt retouch followed by 2 steep breaks to the distal end. The distal end is truncated by direct semi-abrupt bold retouch scars forming an uneven edge. From this, up the lower part of the opposite lateral (denticulate side), is a short straight length of bifacially, semi-abruptly retouched edge, slightly jagged but potentially used for cutting. The retouch opposite the denticulate and knife edges a backing for handling? A LN>EBA combination tool? Large flake blank and extensive re-working seems more likely broadly LN, but denticulates not common in LN and the concave intentionally denticulated edge is odd, resulting in a scored effect on its subject. Specialised use? Denticulate-like scraper edges more a BA trait but that is typically an unintentional effect of knapping quality. The bifacial retching of 1 edge seems less likely to be late (MBA). BK period preference, but significant caution). Review. Not obviously heavily damage post-discard; feels fairly fresh; contemporary?									
1					26					
(1742)										
-										
1 only, LN>BA?, relationship to context unclear.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Core – multiplat. flake (<i>poor</i>)	M	S	B2b	H	63	N	?	-		LN>BA?
1					63					
(1744)										
Burnt, so residual to some degree.										

1 only, M>EN, residual.										
Waste?										
Flake (<i>narrow B, burnt, PP??</i>)	B	T	-	S?	2	Burnt white	-		M>EN	-
1					2					
(1746)										
<p>NB. Contains a small rounded piece of apparent Niedermendig lava quernstone, plus several burnt flints. 3 possible M microburins, but only 1 potentially from a blade (large, thick, hard hammer-struck). 2 possible awls with broken tips, formed in the same manner by double adjacent retouched direct and inverse hollows. A platform prepared flake with a broken tip possibly a piercer. A few other flakes with possible platform preparation. End + side scraper in similar (but not the same) gravel-like flint as SF 14 (1934). Is the material from this context a related group, though likely a redeposited one if the lava quernstone is present? Seems unlikely. An interesting composition to the assemblage: microburin/microburin-like flakes and piercers/awls prominent, but no blades and the flakes generally small and somewhat scrappy-looking, which would typically suggest a Late (BA/LLBA) date, but with much use being made of them. Chipping damage and breakages suggests the material could be residual and none need be associated (and must be left to be dated on its individual merits). Looking at the flakes together, nothing need be Early and some could well be Late. Perhaps a collection of mostly Late (BA) material, with one or two possible Early pieces (the broken microburin fragment from a large blade, perhaps M, with the end and side scraper perhaps BK>EBA), with the latest element LLBA? A gradually accrued collection? Context? Review.</p> <p>?M, M>EBA, ?BK>EBA and BA/?LLBA elements, most being residual including the latest element, thus no relationships to each other or context guaranteed. Consider context; gradually accruing material, or single phase?</p>										
Waste										
Microburin? (<i>PP?</i>)	-	T	5c	H	9	N		?	?	M>EBA?
	30mm W and 11mm T flake with 2 longitudinal dorsal scars, possibly formerly a large blade flake, some bold chipping of platform edge, possible platform preparation. The platform is large and shows several incipient cones and 2 separate bulbs, thus struck with a large stone hammer. 1 lateral showing 2 inverse abrupt retouch scars just beginning to cut into the flake before being truncated by a break. The break edge shows some scarring and abrasion damage, suggesting residual, if not utilised.									
Microburin?	-	T	11b	H	2	N		?	?	M??
	Small, thick flake with lateral break; opposite lateral shows direct abrupt retouch cutting into the flake edge and truncated by a medial break. No dorsal blade scars; 2 dorsal scars both transverse to flake axis.									
Microburin?	-	T	11b	?	2	N		Y	?	M??
	Not certainly on a blade flake. 1 lateral showing direct abrupt retouch cutting severely into flake, in a stepped profile, 1 deeper and akin to the 'flat notched' edge seen on the end + side scraper. Flat edged break at distal end, with small									

	area of inverse semi-abrupt retouch on opposite lateral towards platform, truncated by later (acute angled) break. Possible small area of platform preparation abrasion.									
Flake	L	S	ww11b	H?	2	N	Y		-	-
Shatter	-	S	B6b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Piercer? (PP, broken)	L	S	W2c	H?	2	N	?	?	M>EBA	-
	Naturally backed small long flake, small area of direct abrupt shallow retouch through the cortex on this 1 abrupt lateral, the opposite lateral is moderately angled and formed across a cherty inclusion, the edge shows direct marginal scarring and the tip is broken, perhaps the result of use – for piercing? A narrow directly chipped/abraded notch is present on this lateral at the proximal end, for hafting?									
Awl? (broken; X2 adj. hollows)	S	S	W10b	H	4	N	?	?	M>EBA?	-
	Small, unprepossessing short flake. Possible small area of platform preparation? Cortex 1 lateral 2 small shallow hollows at distal end, 1 direct abrupt, 1 inverse steep semi-abrupt, the flake edge between them being broken flat, which might have occurred if the 2 hollows were isolating a point, which was the real working edge.									
End+side scraper + 'flat notch'	L	T	12c	H	6	N	Y	?	M>EBA?	BK>EBA??
	Single dorsal ridge. Inverse mostly abrupt retouch from the proximal end of 1 lateral to ½ way, then changing to direct fine abrupt retouch down the remainder of the lateral and round the distal end, the directly retouched edge having a convex working profile. On the opposite lateral the direct retouch then immediately swaps to inverse semi-abrupt, which begins to cut inwards to the flake for a short, straight length and leaves an abruptly angled stop when it terminates. A similar but scrappy 'flat notched' edge noted on a piece from (1898) Slot 2. The platform also shows a small area of abrupt marginal retouch, struck from the dorsal face, forming a small, shallow hollow. Full use made of a nicely struck flake. Raw material possibly from local clay deposit; similar but not same as SF 14 (1746). Likely no later than EBA; seems less likely as LN.									
Misc. ret. flake	L	T	12d	H	24	CR	Y	?	-	BA/LLBA?
	Comparatively large flake in flawed flint with large cherty element, likely from the local clay. 1 small area of inverse shallow semi-invasive retouch on 1 lateral. BA? Emerging trend for invasive retouch on MBA in this site assemblage? Very simple and limited however. Review.									
Misc. ret. flake (PP?)	S	S	W7b	?	1	N	Y	?	-	-

	Small flake with a small area of direct abrupt retouch truncating cortex on 1 distal corner. 1 small area of possible platform preparation.									
Awl? (<i>broken; X2 adj. hollows</i>)	S	P	B1b	H?	2	N	Y	?	-	*
	* Similar form of execution and on similarly small flake to example above. Small, shallow, abrupt direct and inverse hollows adjacent, with a broken spur/point between them.									
Awl?	S	S	B6b	H?	4	N	?	?	-	-
	Small squat flake, direct abrupt retouch along the distal end, cutting in towards 1 corner and creating a projecting point along a dorsal ridge (triangular section) The tip (6mm W) and opposite edge of the point shows very fine and neat inverse abrupt retouch, which continues up the lateral margin to a small, direct, abruptly retouched notch.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>prox. break</i>)	S	S	TW1b	?	1	N	Y	?	-	-
	Small thin flake with 1 uncortixed lateral showing direct marginal scarring.									
13					60					
(1763)										
2 small flakes of gravel flint; related? Few flints found; potentially all residual and unrelated. 3 only, 2 on the local raw material. Latest elements likely <MBA, 1 of these BK>MBA/?MBA is residual. All might be residual. Minimal reliable data.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake fragment	-	T	12b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Double hollow scraper (<i>frag.</i>)	B?	T	12b	-	2	N	?		M>EBA?	<MBA
	Small medial segment of a narrow blade-like flake of gravel flint, single dorsal ridge, a small shallow hollow on each lateral formed by direct abrupt retouch. NB. Consider the dates of more identifiable forms using this raw material featured elsewhere in this assemblage.									
Side scraper	L	S	W1b	H	9	N	Y		BK>MBA?	MBA??
	Naturally backed 1 lateral, other uncortixed lateral shows small area (14mm) of inverse fairly neat semi-abrupt retouch from proximal end (1/2 of lateral available), plus other chipping. Inverse retouch a possible MBA trait in this site assemblage and this material could be from the local clay, so MBA a possibility.									
3					12					
(1781)										
Chipped; likely residual to some degree. 1 only, M>EBA/?N, residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										

Misc. ret. flake (hollow scrpr?)	L	S	B2b	H	13	N	Y	M>EBA	N?
	2 running dorsal blade-like scars. 1 lateral (the thinnest part of the whole flake) shows a small shallow hollow of direct abrupt fine scars (retouch?).								
1					13				
(1788)									
1 decent medium-sized flake inversely retouched as a (small) hollow scraper and a small piece of natural utilised as a scraper, plus other small flakes and smashed-up pieces, most potentially from the local clay source. Possibly a group and Late? BA/LLBA? A trend emerging for inverse retouch in LLBA/MBA groups on this site? Review this observation; may have dating implications for the assemblage as a whole. The hollow scraper may also show a very small area of possible platform preparation; a late (MBA and likely not much later, though it has been recorded, rarely) remnant of this technique? Caution; review any other instances (any from secure, uncontaminated, well-dated contexts?). 1 irregular tertiary flake possibly unrelated and residual.									
Potentially a small related group, LLBA if so, which could be contemporary with context. See below.									
<i>Waste</i>									
Flake (<i>small; lateral break</i>)	L	S	BW7c	H?	1	N	?	-	-
Flake (<i>broken, irregular</i>)	L	T	4b	-	2	N? Y?	Y	-	-
Shatter?	-	/P	SW4c	-	6	N	?	-	-
Shatter?	-	P	BP8d	-	7	N	?	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>									
Hollow scraper (<i>nat back; *PP?</i>)	S	S	BW7c	H	18	N	?	BA/LLBA?	LLBA?
	Reasonable flake, not very thick, 1 uncortexed thin lateral shows a small area of inverse semi-abrupt retouch forming a small shallow hollow towards the distal end. Thin edge appears hardly used macroscopically. Other direct and inverse chips along this lateral. * 1 very small area of possible platform preparation; not distinct and not certain. If so, is this a cursory but intentional effort at preparation, a remnant of earlier traditions? Not certain enough to suggest a <EBA cut-off. Is this LLBA/MBA platform preparation??								
<i>Utilised</i>									
Natural shatter – scraper	-	N	SB5c	-	5	N	?	-	LLBA?
6					39				
(1788)									
2 cores on somewhat poor quality flint with large cherty areas and flaws, but fairly well used, the large multiplatform core on an apparently random/expedient 'rotate and flake' reduction strategy; likely BA/LLBA, probably LLBA. The 2 small waste flakes and the utilised? long flake could be from the local clay source flint, but most of the material looks better than that and potentially from larger nodules. The combined end and side scraper and knife is on a decent looking flake and worked around all its edges (probably BK>MBA); it appears relatively fresh and could be contemporary with its context, though has more extensive working than would be typical for MBA (likely no later than MBA) if it is contemporary with the cores. The potentially utilised pieces									

likewise appear relatively fresh with only minor chipping. The waste shows some damage which could indicate they are residual to some degree (suffering exposure and perhaps trampling prior to incorporation within the context). All could be a broad group however, with no certainly conflicting earlier elements definitely present (and no platform preparation) to demand a pre EBA date. In consideration of the notes on additional (1788) material above, perhaps a contemporary MBA group.

Probably a related group, LLBA, perhaps MBA if so; likely contemporary with context. The character of the retouched tool is of interest (NB. Extensive retouch perhaps not uncommon in MBA here. Trait? Review certified BK/EBA/MBA phases (if possible) to track this).

Waste										
Core – multiplatform flake	M	S	OW5d	H	155	N		?		BA/LLBA LLBA
	Large, rather poor quality flint, crude looking flaking faces with flaws and some hinge and step fractures. Appears a random 'rotate and flake' reduction. Medium-sized flake scar remnants, overlapping.									
Core – 2 (opposed) flake	2	S	TW1d	H	81	N		?		BA LLBA
	Medium-sized angular (sub-rectangular) piece with 2 opposed (broad) platforms (1 a natural surface, 1 flake scars), large cherty inclusion, flaws, some edge crushing, medium-sized overlapping flake scars, many incipient cones on the platforms.									
Flake	S	T	12c	H	4	N?		Y		- -
	1 lateral is a former core platform edge; not certainly intentional rejuvenation.									
Flake fragment (<i>prox. break</i>)	L	S	DB10c	-	6	N?		Y		- -
<i>Retouched</i>										
End + side scraper + knife	S	S	SW4c	H	17	N? D?		?		BK>MBA MBA??
	Decent looking overshoot flake, no PP, 1 lower lateral shows direct steep semi-abrupt retouch truncating cortex over a short straight length, with the edge uneven and featuring small spurs (which would have scored material), the retouch continues as direct abrupt across the convex but slightly uneven distal end. The other, thin lateral shows a small area of direct shallow neat marginal semi-abrupt retouch forming a convex edge perhaps used for cutting (seems rounded and smoothed). No major/certain post-discard chipping. Contemporary?									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>nat. backed</i>)	L	S	WW4c	H	16	N		?		- -
Flake – knife	S	S	B2c	H?	5	N		?		- -
7					284					

(1793)
 Chipped and broken; likely residual to some degree.
1 only, BK>MBA, residual.

<i>Retouched</i>										
Side + hollow? scraper	L	S	RB3b	-	6	N	Y	-		BK>MBA?
	Small flake with proximal and distal breaks. 1 thin lateral shows inverse retouch along its length, from the proximal end an oblique, slightly uneven length of abrupt and steep semi-abrupt, from the distal end an oblique edge formed of 2 shallow hollows with a central peak, these 2 oblique angles joined by a short stretch of vertical edge which shows inverse chipping breaks (later damage?). Opposite moderately angled lateral shows direct marginal scarring along its length and 2 small areas of semi-abrupt and fine abrupt retouch. Unlikely <MBA (retouch) and possibly BK>EBA. A possible emerging trend for inverse retouch in this site's LLBA/MBA material, so could be MBA, though more extensively retouched than typical. Review.									
1					6					
(1797)										
Chipped and potentially residual to some degree.										
1 only, residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake	L	P	B6b	H?	2	N	Y	-		-
1					2					
(1805)										
Notably unusual occurrence of MBW patinated material; residual and migrated? 1 small bifacially retouched flake (arrowhead attempt?; review) also potentially residual.										
2 only, 1/probably both residual, the latter N>EBA? (arrowhead attempt?).										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake	S	P	DB1b	H	12	MBW	Y	-		<i>Residual</i>
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake fragment	L?	T	2b	-	2	VEGW	Y	?	?	N>EBA?
	Distal fragment of a thin flake with both faces showing some areas of retouch; good quality shallow invasive, plus some marginal semi-abrupt. An arrowhead attempt? Broken during manufacture? Caution; original profile hard to determine. Distal tip showing very fine uni-marginal scarring; rounded profile, not pointed. Review.									
2					14					
(1814)										
Nearly all are short secondary flakes, hard hammer-struck, with no definite platform preparation; the dominance of these traits suggests a Late collection; BA/LLBA. Some limited instances of platform preparation can occur in LLBA industries and ambiguous/uncertain examples are thought to occur in LLBA/?MBA groups in this site assemblage, so the possible examples here would not discount them from the potential group. ?MBA										

preference for the group; review. 1 of these a poor looking flint possibly utilised as a side scraper. All chipped, 1 waste flake burnt; all residual to some degree or perhaps a redeposited group? 1 convex end scraper possibly earlier, LN>EBA and residual, also burnt. A possibly utilised flake with a river-gravel patina also perhaps residual. NB. 1 large-ish broken fragment of shaped sandstone.

Generally a late-looking collection, all residual to some degree, 1 <EBA, 1 BK>EBA, while most of the rest on local clay source flint could comprise a related small group of BA/LLBA, perhaps MBA date.

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>PP? Poor flint</i>)	S	S	W6d	H	12	EBW	Y		M>EBA??	-
Flake (<i>sm., part distal broken</i>)	S?	S	TG1b	?	2	N	Y		-	-
Flake (<i>burnt</i>)	S	S	W-b	H	14	<i>Burnt dark grey</i>	-		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>proximal</i>)	S?	S	R6c	H?	4	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
End scraper (<i>broken, burnt</i>)	S?	S	PB8b	H?	18	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	-		M>EBA?	BK>EBA?
	Thick, near primary possibly short flake, burnt, with proximal and 1 lateral broken. Neat direct semi-abrupt retouch forming a convex edge around distal end (plus a little overlapping direct abrupt retouch flattening and straightening very distal end). Raw material possibly from the local clay. Favouring a LN/BK to EBA date for now, but could potentially be earlier.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>distal fragment</i>)	N?	T	8b	-	5	SR/MR	Y		<EBA	<i>Residual</i>
	Thin river-gravel type patina on ventral and some dorsal scars; blade-like flake with some marginal scarring of laterals, plus later chipping. Review in light of rest of assemblage.									
Flake – knife (<i>PP?</i>)	S	S	W6b	H?	4	N	?		-	-
Flake – knife (<i>nat. backed, PP?</i>)	L	S	W10c	?	5	N	Y		-	-
Flake – side scraper?	S	S	W5d	H	16	N	?		-	BA?/LLBA?
	Poor-looking flint, broad cortexed platform with some abrasion and chipping of edge, naturally backed, with 1 uncortexed lateral showing irregular coarse chipping, plus likely later chips; crude; natural chipping or from working a hard material? Expedient. Late? BA?/LLBA? Caution.									
9					80					
(1820) SF 11										
Likely residual to some degree.										
Broadly M>EBA, probably residual, little specific data.										
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP?</i>)	L	T	3d	SS?	7	N	Y		M>EBA	-

	Thin, good quality flake, with a large inclusion. Heavily chipped platform area. Fine marginal scarring both laterals, 1 inverse, other direct; lower lateral broken.									
1					7					
(1820)										
All chipped and likely residual to some degree.										
3 only, all residual, little reliable data.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>sm B, plat. chips, PP?</i>)	B	S	B2b	?	1	N	Y	-		M>EBA?
Flake	S	S	W2b	?	2	N	Y	-		-
Flake frag. (<i>prox; cortex. plat.</i>)	L?	P	B1c	SS?	17	N	Y	-		-
3					20					
(1825)										
Good quality small end scraper, with awl and crude core. If largely contemporary perhaps an EBA group, assuming platform prepared flake contemporary. Uncertain, as all chipped and potentially residual to some degree, so no associations guaranteed. Only 1 possible (broken) blade and only 1 flake with platform preparation, supporting a late date if a group. Context character and distribution within? Review.										
M>EBA, LN>MBA, BA and BK>MBA elements. All could comprise a related group, EBA if so (1 shows platform preparation), but all are damaged and potentially residual, so no associations guaranteed.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Core – 2 (+) platform flake	2	S	DB6d	H?	46	EBW	?		LN>BA?	BA?
	Relatively small, irregular nodule of likely local clay-derived flint; poor-looking flint and knapping character overall; some incipient cones; most flakes from 2 adjacent platforms (1 set of small, short flakes from a natural surface, 1 adjacent struck from this surface), with other random isolated small flake scars present. Perhaps more likely BA, given the traits.									
Core? – flake (<i>smashed? Poor</i>)	M	S	R6e	H?	62	N	?	-		BA?
Flake (<i>PP, chipped edges</i>)	L	S	SB7b	H	6	N	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake (<i>small, core edge, rejuv?</i>)	L	T	1b	?	2	N	Y	-		-
Flake	S	/T	SB7b	S?	1	N	Y	-		-
Flake (<i>broken lateral</i>)	S	S	SB1	H?	1	N	Y	-		-
Flake (<i>broken</i>)	S	S	W6b	H?	2	N	Y	-		-
Flake fragment (<i>medial</i>)	L	S	W3e	-	13	N	Y	-		-
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	L?	S	W10b	-	2	N	Y	-		-
Flake fragment	-	T	6c	-	1	N	Y	-		-
Shatter	-	S	W6b	-	4	N	Y	-		-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Awl	L	S	B2b	H	41	N	Y	?	N>MBA	LN>MBA

	On thick, chunky flake; 1 lateral worked into a projecting point by direct semi-abrupt retouch 1 side, continuing across tip, with shallow retouching of the tip to half-way, with 1 bold direct scar on the other side of the tip and shallow inverse semi-abrupt on the flatter ventral side, with shallow retouch up to and across the tip to half-way. Broadly LN>MBA (unlikely later), but not one of the classic diagnostic long point LN>BK/EBA types.									
End scraper	S	S	W4b	H?	7	N	Y	?	M>MBA	BK>MBA
	Small, thick-ish flake with 2 small areas of cortex; neat direct generally abrupt retouch across distal end forming convex edge.									
Misc. ret. flake fragment	L?	/T	W10e	H	3	N	Y		-	-
	Same local clay flint as large broken (medial) waste flake. Small area of inverse abrupt and semi-abrupt retouch 1 lateral (not in-cutting) truncated by break. Running longitudinal dorsal scars; broken proximal end from a long flake or possibly a blade; intentionally snapped? Unknown.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>distal frag.</i>)	B?	S	W6b	-	6	N	Y		-	-
15					197					
(1827)										
Contemporary with context? Only minor post-patination damage.										
1 only, but possibly contemporary with context.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake fragment (<i>med., fresh</i>)	-	P	B5b	H?	31	VEBW	Y		-	-
	Thick primary from irregular shaped nodule; most edges fresh, unchipped.									
1					31					
(1829)										
Chipped, likely residual to some degree.										
1 only, residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake fragment (<i>chipping</i>)	-	T	7b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
1					1					
(1831)										
Chipped, likely residual to some degree.										
1 only, residual, little reliable/useful data.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake fragment	-	T	5b	-	3	N	Y		-	M>EBA?
1					3					
(1835)										
Broken, likely residual to some degree.										

1 only, LM>EN? Residual.										
Waste										
Flake frag. (<i>prox+dist tip break</i>)	BL	T	11b	-	1	N	Y	-	LM>EN?	
1					1					
(1839)										
Chipped, likely residual to some degree.										
1 only, M>EBA, residual; little specific data.										
Waste										
Flake (<i>PP; sm, central ridge</i>)	L	T	1b	SS?	2	N	Y	M>EBA	-	
1					2					
(1841)										
-										
1 only, probably BA or later, relationship to context unclear.										
Waste										
Core – 2 (opposing) flake	2	S	B1c	H	36	VEGW	?	-	BA>??	
	Small; primarily a single platform. A few mostly small short hinging flakes removed from a single naturally fractured platform, platform edge heavily battered and crushed in several places. A couple of small (useless) flakes removed from an opposite platform. Some incipient cones of percussion. Late?									
1					36					
(1843)										
Decent looking pieces. All potentially from same nodule (same cortex; differences in colour due to thinness and inherent variations). Waste chipped so perhaps all residual to some degree, though if an associated group with the LN>EBA? knife, perhaps not significantly so.										
Potentially related small group, perhaps N/LN>EBA if so, residual to some degree but perhaps not significantly so if related.										
Waste										
Flake (<i>PP, dist. corner break</i>)	S?	S	W3b	S?	1	N	Y	M>EBA		
Flake frag. (<i>prox., intentional?</i>)	L?	S	W2b	?	1	N	Y	-	<EBA	
Retouched										
Knife + hollow scraper?	L	S	W5b	H	30	N	?	N>EBA?	LN>EBA?	
	Relatively large long flake with much cortex, 2 neat long dorsal scars; naturally backed, with opposite lateral part cortexed (mid flake to distal end), remainder showing marginal scarring (mostly direct), with a small direct shallow abruptly retouched small hollow by platform (hafting seems unlikely).									
3					32					
(1845)										
All broken.										

3 only, residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	-	T	11b	-	2	N	Y	-	-	
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	-	S	OW3b	-	2	N	Y	-	-	
Shatter (<i>core shatter? l. cones</i>)	-	S	B2d	-	18	N	?	-	-	
3					22					
(1881)										
<p>Chunky flakes and irregular natural flints used as expedient/poor-looking tools with similar working edge lengths. A small LLBA group? Small miscellaneous neatly retouched flake of gravel flint residual, or indicating MBA, if contemporary?</p> <p>Most, if not all, could comprise a small related group, LLBA if so, possibly no later than MBA/LBA if a group.</p> <p>Some damaged and relationship to context unclear, though might be contemporary.</p>										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Side scraper + piercer?	L	S	G1c	H	27	N	Y	-	LLBA??	
	<p>Chunky triangular sectioned flake with much cortex, 1 lateral (most facets steep) showing irregular direct abrupt retouch and edge scarring, plus some chips, on a broadly convex edge, the simple abrupt flaking cuts deeply into the edge towards the distal end, perhaps to isolate a broad cortexed point (edge chipped, through use?). Some bi-marginal scars on the un-cortexed upper portion of the opposite lateral, also chips across the platform from the dorsal edge. All looking a bit crude.</p>									
Scraper on natural	-	N	SB6e	-	17	N	?	LLBA?	<MBA/LBA	
	<p>Crude piece of natural, with 1 right-angled edge showing a 20mm length of unimarginal abrupt retouch, slightly uneven, edge abraded. 1 other near vertical edge showing largely unimarginal scarring across at least 20mm (large chip truncating). Both edges straight. Retouch likely <MBA/LBA</p>									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>broken</i>)	S	T	12c	H?	5	N	Y	<MBA	-	
	<p>Small squat flake of gravel flint, with a small area of inverse neat fine fairly abrupt retouch on distal end truncated by break. Residual compared to the others?</p>									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – end + side scraper	L	S	TB2c	H	38	N	?	-	LLBA??	
	<p>Proximal end of broken thick, chunky flake, cortex 1 lateral, abrupt distal break shows a small area (15mm) of unimarginal strong scarring on dorsal face. Inverse semi-abrupt chipping scars along 19mm of 1 moderately angled lateral to break, with some shallow direct scars on same edge. Platform face showing chipping, also elsewhere.</p>									
Hammerstone?	-	S	11d	H	50	N	?	-	-	

	Medium-sized fragment of cobble likely from local clay; some naturally broken facets; battered ridges could suggest some limited use as a hammerstone or have been inherent in the natural cobble. The few flake scars present could have been created accidentally if used as hammer. Review.										
5					137						
(1883) SF 13											
Chipped, possibly residual to some degree.											
LN, residual. See below.											
<i>Retouched</i>											
Discoidal scraper (<i>PP?</i>)	S	S	W2b	H	27	N		Y	Y	N>EBA	LN
	Very thick short flake with central area of cortex, direct semi-abrupt bold invasive retouch around laterals and distal end giving a broad 'U'-shaped plan. Broad, faceted (2) platform, unretouched but showing small areas of abrasion either side of dorsal surface (preparation?). Likely N>EBA but more common in LN GW associated assemblages; flake character and platform also suggests LN might be more typical; less likely Late BK and subsequent EBA period.										
1					27						
(1883)											
Interesting collection, solely tools; a related group? Found together? Context? Chipping suggests residual to some degree, but there are certain similarities about the material, piercer apart perhaps. If black flint contemporary perhaps BK period? Caution however. Review. NB. SF 13 processed subsequently; Late LN/Early BK c.2500-2100 BC for the group. Context? Review all (1883) together.											
Unusual; solely tools, including SF 13 above. Possibly an EBK group? Some damaged post-discard, suggesting residual to some degree, though as a group of tools, perhaps intentionally deposited following accumulation/stockpiling/short period of exposure? Consider nature of context and distribution.											
<i>Retouched</i>											
Piercer	S	T	10d	-	4	N		?		M>MBA	M>N?
	The proximal end of a (25mm W) flake with 2 dorsal (blade scar?) ridges, distal end and 1 lateral truncated by neat direct abrupt retouch forming a short, broadening point. Chipping at platform end perhaps blunting for handling? Good quality looking knapping on slightly poor-looking gravel (?) flint flake. NB. Same flint as high quality SF 14 (1934)? Review.										
Scraper	-	S	SB2c	-	20	VEBW		Y		<LBA	LN>BK??
	Thick fragment possibly core shatter, with 3 edges showing inverse shallow (semi-invasive on 1 edge) retouch over 2 identical (18mm W) lengths and 1 longer edge broken; only 1 appears more significantly used. NB. 1 long bladelet shaped shallow retouch scar present; akin to ripple flaking and great skill to produce if not accidental.										

Double side scraper (<i>PP</i>)	L	S	S1b	?	6	N	Y	M>EBA	BK?
	Fairly thin, curving flake retouched both laterals of lower half, 1 direct semi-abrupt becoming more abrupt towards distal end, other inverse semi-abrupt. Neat. Edge showing abrasion (use-wear). Water rolled cortex; beach cobble? Good shallow dorsal flake scars and platform preparation. Double side scrapers rare in M, more common in BK. Any other instances of beach pebble use in LN/BK in this assemblage?								
Side scraper (<i>small</i>)	S	S	W1b	H	6	N	Y	BA?	-
	Small, thick flake, cortex 1 lateral and around distal end, 1 uncortixed lateral direct semi-abrupt retouch along length, quite neat, but apparently not heavily used. Distal corner break. Simple but usable; BA?								
4					36				
(1884)									
2 snapped proximal ends from small, narrow possible blade flakes. All flakes thin tertiaries; 1 with platform preparation, most potentially soft hammer. Connection or coincidence? A LM>EN group? 1 more patinated and all chipped, so likely residual to some degree? Context?									
All decent, the majority likely LM>EN, but all potentially damaged post-discard and residual. A re-deposited related small group? An early horizon disturbed by later activity? Consider context.									
<i>Waste</i>									
Flake (<i>PP; v thin</i>)	L	T	11b	S?	1	N	Y	M>EBA	LM>EN??
Flake frag. (<i>prox.; narrow</i>)	B?	?T	TW10c	S?	1	N	Y	-	LM>EN??
Flake frag. (<i>prox.; narrow</i>)	B	T	5b	S?	2	AEBW	Y	-	LM>EN?
Flake frag. (<i>dist; edge chips</i>)	L	T	5b	-	3	N	Y	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>									
Misc. ret. flake	BL	T	8c	-	1	EGW	Y	-	LM>EN??
	Long, narrow, triangular sectioned bladelet, distal tip broken and proximal end shattered, with an area of direct marginal retouch on 1 lateral.								
5					8				
(1894)									
Chipped, likely residual to some degree.									
1 only, residual.									
<i>Waste</i>									
Flake	S	S	W11c	H	1	N	Y	-	-
1					1				
(1898) Slot 2									
1 small waste flake, in an uncommon pale grey flint, from a N>EBA polished tool. Also instances of the use of the local clay-derived flint, plus a couple of flakes in better looking material. The waste is generally small and looks a rather poor, scrappy, broken collection; nothing obviously Early and could primarily be Late (BA/LLBA?).									

If true, the polished flake is potentially residual and unrelated unless late (ie. EBA). 1 side scraper on a reasonable sized tertiary flake, not typically N, perhaps Early BK (caution). This scraper also has a large break on 1 lateral and is probably residual to some degree. There might be an Early BK/Early EBA element to the assemblage. Might all be related? 1 small scrappy flake with a retouched(?) 'flat notched' edge akin to a much better example from (1746), that thought likely no later than EBA. All generally chipped; all residual, perhaps a redeposited group? Review. 1 very large burnt flint present.

1 flake from a polished tool, N>EBA, residual unless late and EBA. There might be an EBK/Early EBA element to the collection, but the waste looks generally BA/LLBA and the flintwork is mostly chipped and likely residual to some degree. See below.

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>some polished facets</i>)	S	T	8c	?	2	N	Y		N>EBA	-
	An uncommon pale grey flint with large cherty inclusion. Showing some facets which appear to have been polished; some scored lines visible. From a polished flint tool; a result of later re-working? Original polished tool broadly N>EBA. The re-working (re-flaking) of polished axes is a comment trait on the tool, the date of this is often unknown however (contemporary, or post original discard?).									
Flake	L	/T	W11b	S?	1	N	Y		-	-
Flake (<i>PP?</i>)	L	S	B6b	S?	1	N	Y		-	-
Flake	L	T	4c	H?	5	N	Y		-	-
Flake (<i>v small; prox. break</i>)	L	T	2b	?	1	N	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	S	-	W13b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
Shatter	-	T	11d	-	1	N	Y		-	-
Shatter	-	S	W11b	-	4	N	?		-	-
Shatter	-	S	TW6	-	1	N	Y		-	-
Shatter	-	S	TB5b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
Core shatter? (<i>utilised?</i>)	-	S	3d	-	33	N	Y		-	-
Shatter?	-	S	PG1c	-	11	VEGW	?		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Side scraper (<i>broken lateral</i>)	S	T	6c	H	21	VEGW	?		M>EBA?	EBK??
	1 surviving lateral showing direct fairly abrupt retouch along 1 straight edge and around the convex distal corner, with some inverse bold chipping and scarring of distal end (also used?). The edge form overall appears as a series of regular very shallow hollows with slight rounded peaks between. N not initially preferred, though perhaps very Late, ie. Early BK. Denticulate-like edge and simplicity perhaps EBA, but flake of reasonable size with no cortex, not typical Late BK or EBA scraper traits. Review.									
Denticulate? (<i>broken prox.</i>)	S	S	N11b	H?	5	VEGW	Y		<MBA	-

	1 lateral showing direct semi-abrupt and marginal retouch forming an irregular convex edge with 2 major but short protruding points. Crude.									
'Flat notched' flake (<i>broken</i>)	-	P	W10c	-	1	N	?	-	*	
	Small, thin, distal fragment of local clay flint, the distal end showing a short working edge of direct semi-abrupt and abrupt retouch(?) scars, with fine direct marginal use-wear/retouch? scarring of the same edge, cutting into the flake and forming a small 'flat notch' (if intentional). *A very similar but more definitely retouched 'flat-notched' piece, currently thought likely to date no later than the EBA, noted on a scraper in orangey gravel flint from (1746).									
15					89					
(1898) Slot 3										
<p>Interesting collection, many small thin tertiary flakes possibly related? Many damaged however, suggesting residual, so no associations guaranteed. Most flakes in general look decent quality and needn't be late. Several broken small blades and a bladelet; notably an apparent microburin. Perhaps a redeposited group or assemblage contains a redeposited element of Early (LM>EN/LM?) date.</p> <p>LM>EN, ?LM and M>EBA elements, largely residual. Possibly a redeposited/incidentally accrued collection containing a residual element of LM>EN/?LM date. However, the raw material used is generally the same as that seen in (1898) Slot 2 above and some relationship might be considered likely, though the Slot 3 pieces seem of better form (with small blades/bladelet fragments, though similarly generally small tertiary pieces). The contrast in the dates based on the general traits of these 2 collections, treated separately, is a problem (see above), given the similarities in the raw material. What is context (1898)? Large and slowly accruing? Broadly single phase? Consider distribution; all retrieved from the same horizon? Review all in light of this data.</p>										
<i>Waste</i>										
Microburin?	B?	T	11b	?	1	N	?	M?	LM?	
	Small, narrow, possible blade fragment, central dorsal ridge; inverse fine abrupt retouch beginning to cut into flake by subsequent break. Raw material slightly coarse; from the local clay deposit N of the stream?									
Flake frag. (<i>prox., PP, burnt</i>)	BL	T	-	S?	1	<i>Burnt</i>	Y	LM>EN	-	
	2 dorsal blade ridges. Burnt red and white.									
Flake fragment (<i>small, prox.</i>)	-	T	3b	?	1	N	Y	-	-	
Flake fragment (<i>spall?</i>)	-	T	2b	-	1	N	Y	-	-	
Flake fragment (<i>broken distal</i>)	-	T	3b	-	1	N	Y	-	-	
Shatter?	-	S	SW5b	H	13	VEBW	Y	-	-	
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake	L	T	11b	S?	1	N	?	-	-	
	Thin flake. Broken platform edge shows bifacial shallow scars. Edges abraded.									
Misc. ret. flake frag.	-	S	TW1b	-	1	N	Y	-	-	

<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>distal fragment</i>)	B?	T	W1b	-	2	N	?		M>EBA?	-
Flake – knife (<i>burnt</i>)	L	T	10b	S?	2	VEGW	Y		-	<EBA?
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife	S	T	2c	H	5	N	?		-	-
11					29					
(1912) Slot 1										
Use of local clay source flint.										
1 only, residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	-	S	WW8e	-	3	N	Y		-	-
1					3					
(1912) Slot 2										
2, possibly 3 flakes with platform preparation likely no later than EBA, plus a broken side scraper which could be LN/BK>EBA, but caution. Generally small flakes and fragments, many tertiary. A largely contemporary collection? Potentially but no way certain. BK>EBA if so? Context? Review.										
Majority broken and likely residual, with M>EBA and possible LN>EBA elements. See above and below.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake fragment (<i>proximal, PP</i>)	-	S	TW10b	S?	1	N	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake (<i>some lateral chipping</i>)	L	T	6c	H	2	N	Y		-	-
Flake	S	T	7c	H	2	N	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>proximal</i>)	-	P	SB1b	H	8	N	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	L?	S	B6b	-	2	N	Y		-	-
Shatter	-	S	SB10b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Side scraper? (<i>distal frag.</i>)	-	S	B2b	-	9	VEGW	Y		-	LN>EBA??
	1 lateral showing direct semi-abrupt retouch (neat in places) truncating cortex, some edge abrasion damage plus limited ridge glossing. Intentionally broken? Unknown. Suspect not too late, but...									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>small, thin, PP?</i>)	S	T	11b	S?	1	N	?		-	M>EBA??
Flake (<i>PP</i>)	L	T	7b	S?	1	N	?		M>EBA	-
	Very small and thin short long flake, with s few direct semi-abrupt and marginal use-wear/retouch? scars on very narrow distal end.									
9					27					
(1912) Slot 3										
Local clay flint source? Related and residual?										

2 only, M>EBA, residual. Consider context; Slots producing broadly M>EBA and LN>EBA elements, all likely residual; this context related to a disturbance of an earlier horizon containing Early flintwork?										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (small; PP?)	L	T	12b	?	1	VEGW	Y		M>EBA	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. frag. (<i>Side scrp/blunted?</i>)	-	T	12c	S??	5	N	Y		<EBA	-
2					6					
(1922)										
1, perhaps both chipped and residual to some degree.										
2 only, all potentially residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake fragment (<i>prox., burnt</i>)	-	P?	B -	H	11	N	?		-	-
Shatter?	-	S	W6b	-	8	VEGW	Y		-	-
2					19					
(1924) Slot 2										
Very glossy surfaces; a result of silica redeposited within a silt, clay or humic-rich pond environment? Lengthy process; character of context? Redeposited? Similar phenomena noted on particularly ancient flintwork (ref), though no indication that this is one.										
Very glossy surfaces notable, but little reliable data.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
End + double side scraper	S	S	W10b	H	6	N	?		-	<MBA?
	Very glossy surfaces (inc. most of the retouch scars, so probably contemporary, or those not glossy might have been protected from the process rather than being definitely post process). Distal end truncated by inverse fairly abrupt retouch, with a smaller area of direct semi-abrupt retouch. Edge slightly ragged, but includes possible later chipping. 1 vertical shallow concave lateral showing direct marginal scarring, vertical cortexed lateral opposite shows similar but inverse marginal scarring; utilised as double side scraper? Review.									
1					6					
(1934) SF 14										
High quality truncated blade, perhaps hafted longitudinally as a knife, either on local river-gravel flint, or more likely a river-gravel patina, potentially on a significantly Early piece? Note the presence of a TBB-like flake equally notably from this context and though the flint raw material appears very similar, this truncated blade is much more orangey-hued, suggesting different depositional histories. Probably LM at latest given dorsal bladelet scars, but could easily be earlier. Chipped, likely residual to some degree. Review.										
High quality truncated blade, broadly UP>M. Possibly from a bladelet core, thus more likely M and more commonly LM perhaps. Residual. Related to the TBB? (see below).										
<i>Retouched</i>										

Truncated blade (<i>PP</i>)	B	T	12c	SS?	10	CR?	Y	2	UP>EN	<LM?
	High quality blade (21mm W, 61 L); abrasion of platform edge on ventral surface as well as prior dorsal platform preparation; relatively broad platform and slight curvature, hammer type uncertain (might be soft stone). 5 running dorsal bladelet scars (LM>EN?). Distal end shows bifacial marginal very fine semi-abrupt retouch obliquely truncating tip; for slotting into longitudinal haft? If so, the lower working edge shows significant chipping, with more minor abrasion damage on the opposite (hafted?) lateral. Some chipping suggests the surface colour may be an orangey coloured patinating sheen, though the core of the flint also appears to be an orangey-brown with black stripe (deeply penetrating patina?).									
1					10					
(1934) SF 15										
Simple double side scraper re-use of disc scraper. Disc scraper more likely N? and thus re-use LLBA as might typically be expected? Or both phases earlier? Chipped, so likely residual to some degree. See (1934) SF 15 above.										
LLBA re-use of N/?LN scraper; residual. See above and below.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Double side scraper (<i>RU disc</i>)	S	S	TW6b	H	27	N (D)	Y	Y	<i>Fl. N/LN?</i>	<i>RU LLBA?</i>
	An apparently re-used disc scraper. A short, thick flake with central area of cortex, retouched all around with bold, direct, semi-abrupt; whether the broad platform edge was flaked prior to the striking of the flake is uncertain (platform preparation is likely present if the former). Broad dates, most likely N>EBA, but more common in LN Grooved Ware assemblages. 2 small areas of inverse semi-abrupt retouch on the laterals, which appear to truncate the glossy brownish surface of the flint (a result of exposure in peaty soils?), appear to indicate later re-use. If so, not too late (ie. not EIA?, but compare with any trends identified on any likely EIA material to be identified on this site subsequently). Review.									
1					27					
(1934)										
Relatively large collection, of primarily 2 different flint types, one black with a buff cortex, 1 yellowy-brownish and perhaps derived from the local clay deposit. Several flake cores, broadly M>N, including: 1 (largely) single platform flake core (more common in M perhaps); 1 on a thick, small-ish and irregular-looking flake (cores on thick flakes more typically EM than LM or later), (both of these cores showing platform preparation and platform spurs); also a discoidal core. A few nice blades and likely fragments of; none broad or long. Decent-looking flaking character overall, the majority tertiary or secondary pieces with only small amounts of remnant cortex, particularly so the brownish flint pieces, the blacker flint examples show a little more cortex. Many flakes show platform preparation, with a notably high incidence in this collection. Thin edges of flakes often showing abrupt chipping damage which, if not use-wear or blunting, would suggest some degree of residuality,										

though the collection might still be a broadly associated group, given the similarities. Nature of the context and the flintwork's distribution within? 2 broken fragments of retouched-backed knives on blades (not large; 20 and 25mm wide). 1 knife on a blade-like long flake with a trapezoidal-like retouched backing (the form with a heritage in the LUP and, as microliths, the EM; could have been retouched for practicalities and in ignorance of the ancestry of course); a LUP/EM piece? LUP rare and especially so in Kent (no such TBB's recorded here as yet?) Likely no later than EN. The proximal end from a broken small blade (possibly utilised) could feature the remains of a M microburin notch. 1 possible core rejuvenation flake, M>EN? Overall, the tools are mostly knives, either retouched or thin flakes simply utilised as such. Notably there are very few scrapers and all are side scrapers, with only 1 a well-made form (a convex side scraper, which while broadly M>EBA, is perhaps less likely to be specifically N). 2 others are interestingly simple, with short retouched lengths on thick flakes. One of these is a platform-prepared thick flake showing re-use as a side scraper, with the retouch truncating a glossy yellowy-brownish patina; re-use more typically LLBA. The character of the other also more typically EBA>MBA. It is possible that the many brownish coloured flints in this collection could have their colour influenced by such a patina (hence N? D?). A similar occurrence in (1934) SF 15 noted above. How far removed in time is the re-use of the scraper from the original discard of the original flake? Review.

Relatively large collection, predominantly residual, with elements of potentially LUP/EM, ?M, M>EN, LM>EN, LN, EBA>MBA, plus a couple of re-used pieces more likely LLBA providing the latest dated element, together with many more of broadly M>EBA date. The collection could contain a significant element which is a broadly contemporary group and pre EBA. Given the date ranges, the generally limited use of different flint types and the similar general character might suggest that, excluding the earliest pieces, this is more of a related group than a long term amalgamation, though perhaps this is misleading and the context gradually accrued material incidentally over a long time. Alternatively, perhaps EBA>MBA/LLBA activity disturbed a horizon containing an earlier related group or groups (plus residual material), some of which were re-used and the bulk re-deposited. Consider the nature of the context and the vertical distribution and review in light of this information.

NB. Contains a retouch-backed knife who's flake type stands out as unusual in the site assemblage and who's form is akin to a trapezoidal backed blade. Said form is LUP Creswellian, but caution, these are very rare regionally and nationally. Some EM microliths, though smaller, are backed in a similar manner, so an EM inspiration/date might also be possible, given the rarity of the former. Review by a FUP specialist is recommended, for if it is Creswellian, its occurrence as a find-spot of activity of this period, even if an isolated, residual artefact, is of regional/national relevance. NB. Also see SF 14 from this context, which appears equally out of place in the general site assemblage. Odd that 2 such unusual/untypical pieces should be present in the same context. Some relationship? Same original source deposit? Any dates for the geology here?

Waste										
Core rejuvenation flake?	S	T	4c	H	11	N? D?	Y		M>N	M>EN?
	Possible <i>flanc de nucleus</i> ; platform edge shows preparation and a spur over a dorsal ridge, with dorsal flake scars (1 bladelet scar), but flaking face has									

	become irregular as a result of flaws; break 1 lateral. Platform dull and perhaps a naturally broken surface with a brownish sheen patina.										
Core – single* platform flake	1*	S	B2d	?	54	N		?	Y	M>N	-
	Primarily a single platform core of general triangular profile (*1 flake scar shows it was struck from the 1 adjacent side of the core; a product, or to rejuvenate perhaps), flakes scars converging on small horizontal area of distal cortex, broad platform without obvious incipient cones and appears to be stained with a brownish colour unlike the flaking faces (a dull, natural break surface?). Flakes produced no more than around 26mm long and at least 1 notably squat scar (late?). Some large cherty inclusions and flaws (what remains is becoming poor material). Platform edges show preparation and spurs (unlikely too late).										
Core – discoidal flake	D	S	SW2d	?	73	N		?	Y	M>N	-
	Some platform preparation and an occasional incipient cone. Small amount of remnant cortex. 1 large coarse cherty inclusion perhaps forcing abandonment.										
Core – 2 platform flake	2	S	SW2c	?	66	EBW		?	?	M>EBA	-
	Perhaps primarily a single platform flake core, with a flake scar and shattered surface truncating the former platform from which most of the flakes were struck. 1 decent flaking face of this nodule remains, showing now short, small flake scars, with some preparation abrasion of this edge (likely <EBA). Much cortex remains (so not early?).										
Core? (<i>PP, on thick flake</i>)	L	S	BB2d	H	18	N		?	?	M>EBA	-
	Irregular thick flake, with ventral surface used as a platform, showing a couple of incipient cones and a prepared lateral edge with spurs, the few flake removals being small, often hinging and struck from the ventral face and the flakes platform at right-angles; the opposite lateral is broken along a large coarse inclusion, the flake's platform is faceted with pre-existing flake scar removals. Purpose? Maximising use of (poor) raw material?? Cores on thick flakes more typical of EM than LM. Review.										
Core shatter (<i>PP</i>)	-	S	BG1c	H	15	N?		?		M>EBA	-
	2 flaking faces, 1 with preparation; platform with a brownish patina and perhaps a natural break surface, some incipient cones; 1 small face remnant with very fine small flake scars.										
Core rejuvenation flake?	S	T	11c	H	4	N		Y		M>EBA	-
	1 lateral side shows part of a platform, prepared edge and flake scars from a core. Possibly to rejuvenate this edge, or just a product from an adjacent platform.										
Flake (<i>v small, PP, lat. chips</i>)	S	S	OW11b	?	1	N? D?		Y		M>EBA	-

Flake fragment (<i>prox; PP</i>)	-	T	12b	H	9	N? D?	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake fragment (<i>PP, prox.</i>)	B?	T	12c	H?	6	N? D?	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake (<i>PP?</i>)	S	/T	VR11c	H?	5	N? D?	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake (<i>PP?</i>)	S	S	B2b	H?	1	N	?		M>EBA	-
Flake (<i>PP?, lat + dist breaks</i>)	S	S	11b	H?	2	D	Y		-	M>EBA
Flake (<i>dorsal B scars; chips</i>)	L	T	10b	?	1	N? D?	?		-	M>EBA
Flake frag. (<i>prox + dist breaks</i>)	B?	T	3b	-	1	N? D?	Y		-	M>EBA
Flake	S	S	ww11b	H	5	N?	Y		-	-
Flake (<i>lat. break</i>)	L	S	BB4b	SS?	5	N	Y		-	-
Flake frag (<i>prx, chips, end use?</i>)	L	S	DB2c	H	5	D	Y		-	-
Flake frag. (<i>dist; + lat breaks</i>)	-	T	3b	-	3	N? D?	Y		-	-
Core shatter	-	S	W6b	-	21	N	Y		-	-
Shatter	-	T	5b	-	4	N? D?	Y		-	-
Shatter	-	T	2b	-	6	N? D?	?		-	-
Shatter (<i>small, burnt</i>)	-	S	B2b	-	1	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	?		-	-
Shatter? (<i>burnt; utilised?</i>)	-	T	8b	-	2	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Trapezoidal backed flake	L	T	3c	H?	7	D?	Y	1	?LUP/EM?	*LUP??
	<p>Similar in form to a trapezoidal backed blade (TBB), but with platform and hinged distal end largely intact; likely for hafting longitudinally as a knife blade/segment and not used as a point (as most TBBs traditionally thought to do, though many/all are probably now typically thought to be knives). A single dorsal ridge and appearing like a blade though technically a long flake (58mm L x 35 mm W x 8mm T at bulb). No platform preparation; medium-sized platform with striking point (and slight lip?), no great curvature. 1 lateral shows inverse steep semi-abrupt to abrupt fine retouch (slightly uneven and 'nibbly') obliquely truncating both ends (though leaving most of the platform and a fair amount of the distal end intact), with the lateral between these truncations made (presumably) horizontal by the same inverse retouch from the proximal end, but direct similar retouch from the distal end, this edge significantly affected by a broad central break (presumably not intentional, though must it post-date the retouch? Probably does). This break shows that the mottled surface colour penetrates through the flint and is either inherent in the raw material, or a deeply penetrating (river-gravel like) patina. The opposite straight lateral shows some marginal edge abrasion (some slight glossing of the edge, though this effect also seen on the platform and is likely post-discard), with some inverse semi-abrupt and abrupt snapping break scars at the central area. *True TBBs (Cheddar points) are LUP and very rare generally and</p>									

	<p>particularly so in Kent and this seems unlikely to be one or a related variant on that basis, though it has the potential. Also, this is not a true trapezoid with fully truncated proximal and distal ends (though is it just making good use of a shorter flake blank?) and the inverse retouch may be untypical, certainly so compared to illustrated examples (none noted with inverse retouch as yet). Trapezoidal microliths are a feature of EM, so the trapezoidal style backing might indicate a relationship to this period, though it could have been done in ignorance of the style's ancestry; no direct parallels as yet in M and EN. Review.</p>									
Knife (<i>ret. backed med. frag</i>)	B	T	3b	-	3	N? D?	Y	Y	UP>EBA	M>EN
	<p>Fairly narrow blade (20mm), 2 main running dorsal ridges, proximal and distal breaks, a segment for a composite tool? Direct retouch along both laterals, 1 side abrupt, 1 more semi-abrupt, both neat and well-executed.</p>									
Knife segment? (<i>ret. back; PP</i>)	B	T	12b	SS?	7	N? D?	?	Y	UP>EBA	M>EN
	<p>Proximal end of blade (25mm W), 1 dorsal ridge, 1 lateral showing direct abrupt retouch and subsequent steep semi-abrupt (uneven edge profile, with a small hollow) to the medial break and direct abrupt retouch continues for a short distance on the break surface, thus perhaps a segment for a composite knife. The opposite lateral shows direct shallow semi-abrupt retouch at the centre, with steeper retouch to the break and truncated by an inverse break towards the proximal end.</p>									
Knife/point? (<i>med. frag.</i>)	B	T	11c	-	1	D	?	?	M>EN	LM>EN?
	<p>A very narrow near bladelet flake with proximal and distal breaks, 1 lateral shows a small hollow formed by direct semi-abrupt retouch at middle of edge, with a small area of direct semi-abrupt fine retouch on the edge by the distal break, with a similar-sized single direct notch opposite the hollow and chipping on that lateral to the distal end. Hollow and notch not worn; for hafting?</p>									
Side scraper (<i>PP</i>)	S	S	TG4b	H	8	N? D?	?		M>EBA	-
	<p>Thick-ish flake with a little distal cortex (dark greeny-black skin over buff), 1 lateral showing direct neat fine semi-abrupt retouch from platform forming a protruding convex edge which becomes straight and oblique to the distal end, latterly marginally truncating cortex abruptly. Perhaps less likely specifically N. Review.</p>									
Knife? (<i>ret. backed, PP</i>)	S	T	1b	?	5	D?	?	?	M>EBA	-
	<p>Small thin flake with direct fine retouch all margins except butt. 1 lateral semi-abrupt retouch truncating side obliquely towards the pointed distal end, from distal end abrupt retouch unevenly slightly obliquely truncating edge towards lateral, other lateral with semi-abrupt retouch becoming abrupt towards distal.</p>									
Knife (<i>abraded backed, PP</i>)	S	T	3b	SS?	3	D?	?		M>EBA	-

	Small flake, with 1 steep lateral showing direct abrasion scarring along edge, the opposite thin short lateral showing some abrasion scars and breaks.									
Knife (<i>PP, vertical back</i>)	S	S	B4c	H	5	N	?	M>EBA	-	
	Small flake, small area of platform preparation, 1 lateral abrupt, 1 shallow angled lateral with direct shallow marginal scarring.									
Knife (<i>frag, dist; nat back.</i>)	L?	S	B3b	-	4	N?	Y	M>EBA	-	
	Thin flake with part of 1 lateral with cortex, opposite thin lateral showing direct shallow semi-abrupt retouch and abrupt chips over its concave length to break.									
Knife (<i>PP?</i>)	L	T	2b	H?	2	D	Y	M>EBA	-	
	Small thin flake, with small areas of direct semi-abrupt retouch and abrupt chipping scars on laterals and distal edges. Platform strongly showing the glossy brownish patina, likely also present more subtly all over.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>PP, nat back.</i>)	S	S	MB7	H	28	N?	?	M>EBA	-	
	Roundish thick secondary with 1 steep lateral cortexed, opposite thin lateral showing a small area of direct fine semi-abrupt marginal retouch truncated by a small break.									
Misc. ret. flake	L	S	TW-d	?	3	MBW	Y	-	M>EBA?	
	Small flake with distal break, 1 lateral showing a couple of inverse fine semi-abrupt retouch to the break; inverse shallow scars on distal break; lateral chips and post-patina damage.									
Knife (<i>frag, dist; ret. backed</i>)	-	S	B2	-	17	D?	Y	-	M>EBA	
	Broken distal fragment of large flake, 1 lateral showing a small area of inverse abrupt neat fine retouch (<EBA?) which blunts the 1 thin part of the lateral edge which leads to a more abrupt angled surface; backing? The opposite lateral is thin uneven, with a projecting point; fine chipping damage and some abrasion scarring along the edge.									
Knife (<i>frag, prox; hafted?</i>)	L	T	3b	S?	1	N? D?	?	-	M>EBA?	
	Small, thin flake, distal break; 1 lateral shows a small inverse abruptly retouched shallow hollow, with a direct notch/snapped break hollow opposite, for hafting? 1 straight but moderately angled lateral shows abrasion scarring.									
Piercer?	L	S	B3b	H	2	N? D?	?	-	M>MBA	
	Small flake with laterals converging to a comparatively broad distal point, abrasion scars both laterals, direct abrupt retouch truncating cortex 1 lower lateral to tip, with direct semi-abrupt retouch at the flat tip.									
Side scraper	S	P	DG6c	H	29	N? D?	Y	<MBA?	EBA>MBA??	
	Round thick primary with 2 very small adjacent areas of inverse and direct abrupt retouch. Traits perhaps more typical EBA>MBA, but caution.									

X2 piercer + hollow scrapers?	S	S	SB2b	H	35	N	?	-	<MBA
	A thick flake with much cortex, 1 lateral to the distal end flaked and thinned obliquely by bold direct semi-abrupt flake scars, with direct retouch along the entire edge (mostly semi-abrupt, but more abrupt marginal in the hollows), which features 2 projecting points with a broad hollow between and another smaller hollow following. Distal tip with an end break. Hollows created just to isolate the piercers? All flaking done to intentionally produce this form? If so likely no later than MBA. Akin to utilised hollow scraper (see below).								
Side scraper (RU; PP)	S	/P	WW12b	H	43	N (D)	Y	?	(fl M>EBA) RU LLBA?
	Large-ish, thick flake with a small area of direct abrupt shallow retouch scars on 1 near vertical lateral which truncate the patina sheen, edge slightly uneven.								
Side scraper? (prox. frag.)	-	/P	BB10b	?	2	N? D?	Y	-	-
	Small fragment with a distal break and 1 lateral showing direct abrupt retouch scars to the break (parallel, not in-cutting).								
Piercer? (nat. backed)	S	S	W11b	H	3	VEBW	?	-	-
	Small, inherent point on 1 lateral with direct abrupt marginal retouch to tip and continuing a little on tip.								
Piercer? (on flake fragment)	-	S	TB5b	H	17	N? D?	?	-	-
	Thick flake with abrupt breaks 1 lateral and distal end converging to a robust but sharp point which shows a short length of direct fine shallow abrupt retouch on the distal break surface leading to the point, with a length of inverse abrasion scarring on the ventral face from the lateral break leading towards the tip, the tip showing 2 shallow scars (1 direct, 1 transverse from the lateral break).								
Misc. ret. flake fragment	L?	S	VR11b	?	1	N/ D?	?	-	-
	Small, with small area of very shallow scars on dorsal side from lateral break; chips on other thin lateral.								
Misc. ret? fragment	-	T	3b	-	1	D	?	-	-
<i>Utilised</i>									
Flake – knife (dist. fragment)	B	T	G1a	-	2	D?	?	M>EBA	LM>EN
Flake – side scraper? (PP)	L	S	B2c	H	43	N	?	M>EBA	-
Flake – knife (1 lat, + chips, PP)	L	/T	2c	SS?	6	D?	?	M>EBA	-
Flake – knife (PP, nat. backed)	S	S	BG1b	H	5	N	Y	M>EBA	-
Flake – knife? (PP, nat. back.)	S	S	B4b	S?	1	D	?	M>EBA	-
	Small thin flake, distal end shows abrupt fine scars truncating cortex and squaring-off end (use, or blunting?), 1 steep lateral shows abrasion scars, other lateral thin but steep with cortex.								

Flake (<i>PP, sm, steep, nat back</i>)	L	S	TB10b	H?	1	N? D?	?	M>EBA	-
	Small triangular sectioned bladelet-like (but curving) flake with a short area of inverse shallow scars towards the distal end of 1 moderately angled lateral, opposite lateral thin cortex.								
Flake – side scraper? (<i>PP?</i>)	L	S	BR2b	H	11	N	?	M>EBA	-
	Distal end broken. Small area of platform preparation? Uneven sides, 1 steep straighter lateral with direct scarring along length.								
Flake – knife (<i>thin broad dist</i>)	S	S	N4b	H?	1	N?	?	-	-
Flake – knife (<i>dist. fragment</i>)	-	T	13c	-	5	N? D?	Y	-	-
Flake – hollow scraper	L	S	BG4b	H	70	D	Y ?	-	-
	Akin in form to the double piercer and double hollow scraper tool, a large, thick flake with bold dorsal semi-abrupt flake scars on both laterals and the distal end forming hollows with projecting points between, 1 showing a little direct marginal abrasion and a break, 1 small notch showing direct abrupt marginal scars (retouch, or use-wear?) forming a small hollow. Incipient cones on ventral. Ventral particularly showing a brownish sheen, dorsal side less so.								
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Flake – knife (<i>frag; mb notch?</i>)	B	/T	B3b	S?	1	N? D?	?	M>EN?	M??
	Proximal end of small narrow likely blade flake, 2 dorsal ridges, 1 lateral shows a couple of direct abrupt scars cutting obliquely into flake edge (at point of a cortex spot) adjacent to distal break; the remains of a microburin notch? Opposite slightly curved lateral shows marginal abrasion scarring.								
Flake – knife (<i>PP, chips, ret?</i>)	L	T	10c	H	2	N?	?	M>EBA	-
Flake – knife? (<i>PP, sm, dist</i>)	S	/T	3b	?	1	N	?	M>EBA	-
Flake – knife (<i>nat. back; ham?</i>)	S	S	B5c	H	12	N? D?	?	-	-
	Roundish flake with part of dorsal surface covering 1 lateral showing crushed/battered scarring damage, from use as hammer, or part of a natural water-rolled surface? Fairly smooth, but former preferred at present; review. 1 thin straight edge on opposite lateral showing abrasion scars and chipping and possibly a small area of inverse semi-abrupt retouch by the distal end.								
Flake – knife (<i>lat; dist break</i>)	S	S	B1b	?	4	N	?	-	-
Flake – knife (<i>fine scars, chips</i>)	L	T	11c	H?	2	D?	?	-	-
Flake – knife (<i>dist, chips</i>)	L	S	R8c	?	2	D?	?	-	-
Flake (<i>PP? Sm, tip truncated?</i>)	L	T	3b	S?	1	D	Y	-	-
	Small flake with laterals converging on narrow distal tip, tip showing direct fairly abrupt break scars (retouch??). Some fine chipping/abrasion of the thin laterals, not certainly use-wear. Small area of possible platform preparation adjacent a scar which truncates the yellowy-brownish patina.								

65					716				
(1936)									
Barring 1 Bullhead flake, rest all potentially struck from the raw material obtainable from the clay deposit N of the stream; related? Found together or dispersed? Consider context. If a group then late-ish? Few tools, only 1 retouched, rest utilised pieces; all simple/expedient; though potentially usable flakes not used. 1 crudely exploited core. LLBA group? Hard hammer-striking dominant; 2 flakes might be soft hammer-struck, both also show possible platform preparation and are probably un-related to the group (residual). Most of the apparently un-used waste and also notably other used material potentially chipped post-discard, suggesting residual to some degree; exposed/trampled prior to (incidental?) inclusion within the context?									
Most on the local raw material and potentially a related group, LLBA if so and perhaps residual to a degree (stockpiled/exposed/trampled prior to inclusion?), perhaps with a very minor residual element of M>EBA date.									
<i>Waste</i>									
Core – multiplat. flake (<i>smash</i>)	M	S	W2c	H	136	N	?	-	LLBA?
Flake	S	S	W6b	H	16	VEBW	Y	-	-
Flake	S	S	DB7	SS?	7	N	Y	-	-
Flake	S	P	W3b	H?	5	N	Y	-	-
Flake	S	S	W9e	H	5	N	Y	-	-
Flake	S	S	W4b	H?	2	N	Y	-	-
Flake	L	S	W10d	H	21	N	Y	-	-
Flake	L	S	W8c	H	5	N	Y	-	-
Flake	L	P	SB6d	H	16	VEGW	Y	-	-
Flake fragment (<i>prox.</i>)	L	P	W10a	H	9	EBW	Y	-	-
Flake fragment (<i>dist.</i>)	-	S	G1d	-	2	N	Y	-	(<i>pre rest?</i>)
Flake fragment	-	T	4c	-	1	N	Y	-	-
Shatter?	-	S	TB1d	-	2	VEGW	Y	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>									
Hollow scraper/piercer?	S	T	9d	-	2	VEGW	Y	-	LLBA??
	Small, thin flake, with inverse abrupt small retouch on 1 lateral forming a deep hollow, slightly ragged edge, leads towards and isolates a point at the distal corner (breaks on tip). Small retouch scars, not crude, not too late LLBA?								
<i>Utilised</i>									
Flake – end scraper (<i>prox.</i>)	S	P	TW10b	H	2	N	?	-	LLBA??
	Small, short flake, direct bold abrasion scarring along broad platform edge.								
Flake – end scraper?	S	S	TW2b	H	2	VEGW	Y	-	-
Flake frag. – scraper (<i>steep ed</i>)	-	/T	DB8e	-	1	N	Y	-	LLBA?
Flake – knife	L	S	W1b	H	7	VEGW	Y	-	-
Flake – knife (<i>lat+dist brk, PP?</i>)	L	T	3b	S?	1	D?	Y	-	-

Flake	L	T	6c	-	6	VEGW	Y	-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Flake – knife (<i>PP? Chips, burnt</i>)	L	T	8c	S?	1	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	?	-	M>EBA
Flake – knife	S	T	6b	H?	2	N	Y	-	-
Flake – knife	L	S	W7b	H	4	VEGW	Y	-	-
Flake	S	/T	W6c	H	15	EBW	Y	-	-
Flake (<i>medial fragment</i>)	L	/T	W11c	-	3	VEGW	Y	-	-
Flake (<i>fragment</i>)	-	T	8b	-	2	N	Y	-	-
26					275				
(1936)									
Residual, given what is present in other bag of (1936), but all quality flintwork here. Found together at a single location within context? Bagged separately by excavator?									
3 only, but all quality M>EBA and M>EN elements, presumably residual. Consider if found or just bagged separately.									
<i>Waste</i>									
Flake frag. (<i>prox.; snapped?</i>)	B?	T	10c	?	3	N	Y	M>EBA	M>EN?
<i>Retouched</i>									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>lightly burnt?</i>)	L	T	6c	SS?	8	N	?	M>EBA	-
	Small flake showing inverse shallow invasive and semi-abrupt and abrupt marginal retouch around the distal end, flattening it, showing incipient cones. Crude smashing of tip.								
<i>Utilised</i>									
Flake – knife (<i>med. fragment</i>)	B	S	B3b	-	2	N	?	M>EN	-
	Narrow medial fragment with double parallel dorsal blade ridges (common on EM?); broken ends or an intentional snapped segment? Small area of smooth creamy-buff cortex.								
3					13				
(1938)									
All made from the local clay-derived coarse flint; a related small group? 2 pieces with possible platform preparation, if so likely no later than EBA, but not definitive examples. 1 a small bladelet, best examples typically LM>EN but this is crude-looking and either accidental and Late, or the result of skill to produce an intentional bladelet from this material. It would seem unlikely that M>EN knappers would be using this material by choice with better quality material presumably available not too far from this site (is it, or was it unavailable for environmental reasons?). More likely that this material would have been used by choice in the BA/LLBA, when flintknapping becomes ever more casual/expedient. The preparation actually from later abrading/use, or a late survival of the technique? LLBA preparation is known, but rare. There is very little cortex present however; more would be expected on later products.									

3 only, all on local clay source raw material, more likely to be in regular use from BA>. 2 show possible platform preparation, definite examples of which are not typical of this period. Relationship to context unclear.										
NB. Instances of ambiguous/possible/limited platform preparation and inverse retouching now recognised as potential traits in the LLBA/MBA assemblages on this site, which would agree with the expected date for the more common use of this poor local material. Review these traits subsequently.										
Waste										
Flake (PP?)	BL	T	12d	S?	1	EGW	?	-		?*
	*This is a crude-looking piece. Bladelet proportions and apparent platform preparation suggesting LM>EN, with the crudeness a result of using poor quality local material. Is the form accidental and misleading? Poor and Late?									
Retouched										
Knife (PP?)	S	T	12d	S?	4	N	Y	-		BA/<MBA?
	Small flake of coarse local flint; 1 thin lateral showing inverse shallow retouch, other lateral direct marginal fine scarring (blunting or utilised as side scraper?). Possible small area of platform preparation on linear platform; if so then no later than EBA, but this is not classic or certain (the poor quality flint effecting knapping process). Instances of possible/limited platform preparation and inverse retouching now recognised as potential traits in the LLBA/MBA assemblages on this site. Date preference on this basis. Review.									
Utilised										
Flake – knife (distal fragment)	-	S	12d	-	9	EGW	?	-		-
3					14					
(1980)										
-										
1 only, residual.										
Waste										
Shatter (lightly burnt)	-	S	W2b	-	1	N	-	-		-
1					1					
(1990)										
Some potentially early material but all chipped or broken. 2 lightly burnt. Burnt flint also present.										
All likely residual, with M>N and LM>EN elements.										
Waste										
Flake (PP; lightly burnt)	BL	T	1b	S?	1	N	Y		M>N	LM>EN
Flake fragment (prox, PP?)	L?	S	W6b	?	4	N	?		M>EBA?	M>N?
	Purposely snapped proximal long flake/blade(?) butt, or later damage?									
Flake fragment	-	T	11b	-	1	N	Y	-		-

<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (burnt frag.)	L	S	DB1b	-	2	VEBW	Y	-	-	
	Direct fine marginal retouch truncating cortex around pointed distal end of broken flake, lightly burnt; area of direct use-wear? Scars on 1 uncortixed lateral suggest utilisation (as knife?).									
4					8					
Total: 692 flints					8011					

2000 numbers

Context										
Notes										
Lithic type	FS	FT	RM	H	W	Patina	D	I	Period	Preference
Total										
(2001)										
Residual to some degree?										
2 only, both potentially residual.										
Waste										
Flake	S	S	B	H?	7	N	Y		-	-
Shatter?	-	S	W2c	H?	17	N	?		-	-
2					24					
(2005)										
Small flakes; both waste flakes chipped or broken and likely residual to some degree. Potentially same for the small end scraper (though no heavy damage), likely Late BK>MBA, perhaps EBA within that range; review.										
3 only, 2 residual, 1 other LBK>MBA/?EBA with relationship to context unclear.										
Waste										
Flake	L	S	DB9b	-	3	N	Y		-	-
Flake fragment	-	T	5b	H	1	VEGW	Y		-	-
Retouched										
End scraper	S	T	6b	H	3	VEGW	?	?	LBK>MBA	EBA?
	Small squat flake with broad platform, very small area of direct semi-abrupt retouch and edge scarring around 1 convex distal corner. Late Beaker to MBA most likely for the traits; slight EBA preference within range (2000-1550 BC).									
3					7					
(2007)										
Chipped, likely residual to some degree.										
1 only, M>N, residual.										
Utilised?										
Flake – knife (2 dorsal B scars)	L	T	2b	S?	3	N	Y		M>EBA	M>N
1					3					
(2009)										
Small and medium-sized short or squat and thick flakes with cortex, looking slightly crude and not particularly early, 1 piece of shatter perhaps on the local clay source material, with a simple end scraper likely EBA>MBA. Could be a related group. Context? Most chipped and likely residual to some degree.										
Possibly a small broadly related group, EBA>MBA if so, but majority chipped, so all might be residual, with no relationships guaranteed.										

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>chipped lat. opp. cortex.</i>)	L	S	SB1b	H	10	N	Y	-	-	
Flake	S	S	W5e	H	16	N	Y	-	-	
Core shatter (<i>incipient cone</i>)	-	S	DG4c	H	30	VEGW	Y	-	-	
<i>Retouched</i>										
End scraper (<i>small</i>)	L	S	B2b	H?	7	VEGW	?	-		EBA>MBA
	Small, thick, short long flake with significant cortex. Direct steep semi-abrupt retouch truncating cortex on the (slightly overshoot) distal end, continuing with direct abrupt retouch around a convex corner, with some direct chipping on adjacent uncortexed lateral. Scraper edge slightly uneven, but fairly neat. Late BK/EBA>MBA likely.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife? (<i>distal</i>)	S	S	W5b	H	10	VEGW	Y	-	-	
	1 lateral opposite a cortexed edge showing chips (as in the waste flake noted above) not certainly use-wear. The broad distal end shows direct marginal scarring more likely from use-wear.									
5					73					
(2112)										
Broken and probably residual to some degree.										
1 only, BA/?LLBA, residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>fragment</i>)	-	P	BR6b	H	2	N	Y	-		BA/LLBA??
	Small (short) flake with distal break, small area of direct abrupt marginal small retouch scars 1 lateral leading to the break, giving an uneven shallow concave profiled edge.									
1					2					
(2139) SF 22 Beaker pit										
Neat convex end scraper; edges not obviously heavily used. Contemporary with context. Within fill, or placed on base?										
BK scraper contemporary with context.										
NB. A similar tool provisionally dated as BK on site remembered to have been recovered from the upper level of the outer ditch of the double ring ditch monument. Compare.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
End + double side? scraper (<i>PP</i>)	L	S	B2c	H	20	N	?	Y	BK	-
	A very nicely made scraper. 28mm W x 46mm L long flake with a patch of cortex on distal half truncated by direct retouch (starting fairly abrupt on right-hand lateral and across distal end, becoming steep semi-abrupt with narrow									

	ripple-like bladelet-sized pressure-flaked retouch scar removals along the left side lower lateral), forming a neat symmetrical convex end. Direct semi-abrupt retouch continues from this towards the proximal end on both straight lateral margins (virtually to the platform on the right-hand margin, less so and less neatly executed on the left side, more shallow and of varying depth); for use or handling? Abrasion on the edges could be from the retouching? Not heavily used at least.										
1					20						
(2141)											
Notably a long crested blade retouched both laterals and perhaps used as a double side scraper; Likely M>EN, perhaps M? Double side scrapers rare in both. Much of proximal end broken and missing. Probably residual. 1 only, M>EN, residual.											
<i>Retouched</i>											
X2 side scraper? (<i>crested B</i>)	B	T	6c	-	14	N?	Y	Y	M>N	M>EN/M?	
	Long (64mm but with much of proximal end broken and missing), narrow (18mm W), crested blade of steep triangular section, thick overshoot distal end. Both laterals show direct shallow small retouch scars and abrasion (1 more so than the other); used as a double side scraper? Hard to hold for such though. Break aside, little obvious post-discard damage; small break at tip.										
1					14						
(2146)											
2 pieces, both nice thin flakes, but chipped and broken and likely residual to some degree. The quality of the retouch on the small scraper/knife and its potential for being soft hammer-struck could suggest an Early date (M>EN??), but caution. The other flake could be associated, but need not be. Limited evidence. 2 only, 1 ?M>EN, residual.											
<i>Retouched</i>											
Side scraper?/knife?	L	T	6b	S?	2	N	Y		<MBA	M>EN??	
	Neat small thin flake with 1 lateral showing a short straight area of inverse neat steep semi-abrupt retouch truncated by small breaks both ends. Faceted platform and later scars. Edge not obviously heavily used, likewise the lateral opposite (showing breaks). Retouch quality could suggest an Early date.										
<i>Utilised?</i>											
Flake – knife? (<i>small, thin</i>)	L	/T	TW10b	-	1	N	Y		-	-	
2					3						
(2195) SF 33											
Notably shows a brownish patina; patina obtained in context, or piece residual? Some patinated chips, other unpatinated scars; presumably residual but not very battered. Disturbed from a protected deposit/horizon and redeposited? Context? Likely N and broadly LN, with Early BK period preferred.											

LN/EBK, likely residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
End scraper (<i>PP</i>)	S	T	12	H	23	D		Y	Y	M>EBA LN>BK/EBK?
	A round-ish shaped flake, slightly overshoot and with that convex distal end showing direct semi-abrupt retouch; a classic flake blank profile for this kind of scraper perhaps particularly common during the BK period (but less common/less likely late BK?). Direct marginal abrasion scars on both laterals towards the proximal end; a blunting abrasion for handling? Curious that some of the small flakes scars which fringe platform appear to truncate the brownish patina while appearing otherwise in keeping with the rest of the flake.									
1					23					
(2201) SF 37										
Looks fairly fresh. Broadly N, more likely LN. Nice quality.										
N/?LN, potentially contemporary with context, but see below (all but isolated).										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Discoidal scraper (<i>PP</i>)	S	/T	SB7c	H	31	N		?	Y	N LN?
	Thick, round flake with direct retouch around the edge but not the large plain platform. Initially semi-abrupt, becomes v steep semi-abrupt at the thick distal end; direct edge abrasion. Very neat edge with very little chipping (1 small instance could be fresh). Appears fresh. Likely N but more common in LN GW associated assemblages; character less likely Late BK and subsequent EBA.									
1					31					
(2201)										
Broken, likely residual to some degree.										
1 only, residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>distal break</i>)	L	T	3b	?	1	N		Y	-	-
1					1					
(2203) SF 38										
Small discoidal scraper, likely BK/Late BK>EBA (see (2203) below). Not obviously chipped.										
BK/LBK>EBA, potentially contemporary with context. See below.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Discoidal scraper (<i>PP?</i>)	S	S	11c	SS?	5	N		N	Y	M>EBA BK/LBK>EBA
	A small (25mm wide), round-ish flake with broad platform and some possible preparation scars on the platform. Cortex across half of the flake, save where truncated by retouch. Direct marginal and then semi-abrupt retouch on 1 lateral starting a short distance from the butt, continuing as direct abrupt across the distal end (all truncating cortex), continuing with shallow invasive									

	retouch up the other lateral, with the working edge trimmed further by steep semi-abrupt retouch, stopping short of the butt. Preference for a BK/Late BK>EBA date, though form can occur much earlier.									
1					5					
(2203)										
2 decent small, thin, utilised bladelets (edge abrasion), most typically LM>EN, 1 of Bullhead. Some chipping/breakages. Presumably residual, given SF 38 also from this context (see above), unless the bladelets much later than typical, or perhaps SF 38 earlier (type can occur earlier). Date preferences remain as given for now. Context? Review.										
3 only, 2 LM>EN elements, all presumably residual. See above.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake fragment (<i>med; burnt</i>)	L?	S	B1b	-	2	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y		-	-
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake (<i>thin, plat chipped.</i>)	BL	/T	G10b	-	1	N	?		LM>EN?	-
Flake (<i>prox. fragment; PP?</i>)	BL	S	B10b	S?	1	N	?		LM>EN?	-
Small, very small cortexed platform, triangular section, abrasion scars 1 thinnest lateral; distal break.										
3					4					
(2209)										
Small crude core, BA/EBA>MBA? 1 notched flake probably BK>MBA (platform preparation suggesting <EBA, though can occur later). Could be a small EBA>MBA group possibly contemporary with context? Context? 1 small bladelet-like flake with neat retouch <MBA and might be residual, though flake shape could be accidental and inverse retouch is seeming to be a trait of MBA groups in this site assemblage (review). Given the simplicity/expediency and general traits of the pieces, all could be indicating MBA, if associated. Review.										
Potentially a small group, broadly EBA>MBA, perhaps MBA?, possibly contemporary with context.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Core – 1 platform flake	1	S	SB2c	H	31	N	?		BA?	EBA>MBA?
Small simple core on poor flint, worked part-way round, 1 broad poor flawed platform (some natural facets or all flaked?) with a few incipient cones, flake removals short and fairly small. Smoothed, water-rolled cortex? Local clay source?										
Shatter	-	S	B10b	-	8	N	?		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Notched (<i>PP</i>)	S	S	SW	H	12	N	?		BK>MBA	BK>EBA?
Thick, hinging, platform prepared short flake with a large direct abrupt deep concave notch almost the entirety of 1 lateral showing inverse marginal scarring; used as hollow scraper? Tool likely LN/BK>LLBA but preparation suggesting <EBA, though can occur later; flake more likely BA.										

Side scraper? (<i>fragment</i>)	BL?	T	2b	?	1	N	Y	<MBA	?
	Small bladelet proportioned flake with a distal break, heavy chipping/flaking of platform area. 1 steep lateral, opposite thin lateral shows a length of inverse neat fine steep semi-abrupt and then abrupt retouch truncated by distal break.								
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Flake – hollow scraper?	S	S	SW2d	?	1	N	?	-	-
	Very small flake, cortexed platform, small shallow concave distal break shows direct marginal abrasion scarring along edge; used as hollow scraper?								
5					53				
<p>(2211)</p> <p>1 river-gravel stained blade-like flake, broadly M>N, but possibly a failed microburin attempt (M if so); more typically no later than EN; subsequently broken. 1 possible piece of shatter from a multiplatform core, with a couple of apparent bladelet-like facets removed from a prepared platform, more likely M>EN if intentional bladelets, but other characters could suggest a much later date; not sufficiently diagnostic to date with any reliability. Patination demonstrates 2 very different post-discard histories for these 2 pieces. All chipped and likely residual. Context?</p> <p>3 only, M>EN and M>EBA elements, all residual.</p>									
<i>Waste</i>									
Core shatter? (<i>multiplat; PP</i>)	-	S	B7b	H?	29	N	Y	M>EBA?	-
	Thick-sectioned angular piece showing multi-direction flake scars, some flawed, 1 small area with now bladelet-looking removal scars from a prepared flake scar platform, relatively small area of cortex. Could be Early but other characters looking Late.								
Flake	L	/T	B4b	H	4	N? Y?	Y	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>									
Misc. ret. flake – microb? (<i>PP</i>)	L	T	8b	?	2	R	Y	M>N	M/M>EN??
	Decent looking blade-like flake, 2 running dorsal ridges, 1 small area of slightly in-cutting direct abrupt fine marginal retouch on 1 steeper lateral (a little way from proximal end) truncated by a large snapping break which only penetrates half-way into the flake and then runs laterally down a dorsal ridge; break patinated same as rest; a failed microburin break attempt? M if so. Fresher distal break revealing patina contrasting with pale greyish coloured flint matrix. Many patinated small snapping breaks on opposite thin lateral.								
3					35				
<p>(2213)</p> <p>1 medium Bullhead waste flake. 2 small flakes potentially from the local clay deposit, with small areas of ambiguous-looking retouch, more typically BA/LLBA? The tools and perhaps all could be related, but 2 at least</p>									

show post-patination breaks and are likely residual. Caution; very limited evidence (which might support a Late date, in some respects) and no associations guaranteed.

3 only, ?BA/LLBA element, all residual.

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>small area PP?</i>)	S	S	G6c	H	14	D	Y	-	-	
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake	S	/T	W4b	H?	4	Y	Y	-	BA?/LLBA?	

Small flake with a small area of direct semi-abrupt to abrupt retouch the distal end of 1 lateral to the narrow cortexed distal tip creating a short uneven denticulate-like edge.

Misc. ret. flake (<i>distal frag.</i>)	-	S	MB7c	-	4	EW	?	-	-	
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Small flake with a very small shallow concave hollow 1 thin lateral formed by inverse fairly abrupt very small (too small?) retouch. Local clay source flint.

3					22					
---	--	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	--	--

(2216)

From the surface. Residual.

1 only, M>EBA, residual.

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>PP? Several breaks</i>)	L	S	B5c	H	22	N	Y	-	M>EBA	
1					22					

(2218)

1 small multiplatform flake core perhaps BK>MBA, 3 other relatively small but thick flakes could be of similar date, though all substantially broken and potentially residual. 1 perhaps a simple/expedient end scraper of BA/LLBA date. A small, related but residual group? If related an EBA>MBA date is possible, with an MBA date preferred. Flakes and core seem reasonably decent and less likely to be later. They could be residual in their context however. Context?

Possibly a small group, EBA>MBA/?MBA if so, but all probably residual.

<i>Waste</i>										
Core – multiplatform flake	M	S	B5c	H	45	N	?	-	BK>MBA?	

Small, multiple overlapping flake scars, some cortex, scars used as platforms (rotated), 1 flake scar platform with multiple incipient cones, a couple of hinged and stepped terminations, some edges chipped with small flake removals.

<i>Retouched?</i>										
End scraper (<i>distal frag</i>)	-	S	BW2b	-	5	N	Y	-	BA/LLBA??	

Small flake distal fragment, much cortex. Very steep slightly overshoot cortexed distal end shows a few direct shallow steep semi-abrupt scars; simple retouch, or use-wear from end scraper?

<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – convex scraper? (<i>frag</i>)	S	T	4b	H	7	N		Y	-	-
	Small thick flake with broad platform and rounded plan (convex lateral and distal), most of 1 lateral broken and missing. Inverse marginal abrasion of the remaining convex moderately angled edge; chipped.									
Flake – knife (<i>dist. frag</i>)	N	S	B6b	-	9	N		Y	-	-
4					66					
(2252)										
Both likely residual. No firm dates can be inferred for pieces or context; very speculative.										
2 only, residual, little reliable data.										
<i>Waste?</i>										
Flake (<i>PP or util. as scraper?</i>)	S	T	11b	H?	2	N		Y	-	M>EBA??
	Small flake with unusual apparent preparation on the platform face (M>EBA if so), unless this is extensive abrasion from utilisation (later expediency)? Latter seems less likely, but caution.									
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>sm inv semi-a</i>)	L	S	B3b	H	6	AEBW		Y	-	BA/LLBA??
2					8					
(2301)										
A small flake fragment potentially from a polished tool, broadly N; chipped and likely residual to some degree. 1 small naturally backed blade flake, possibly utilised, looks decent and more likely intentional and could be M>EBA; proximal break and probably residual. 1 patinated (chalk-soil; notable) medium-sized flake with later breaks and likely post-patination retouch (simple, expedient), suggesting LLBA re-use; (review site assemblage in case poor/ambiguous retouch trait is a potential dating indicator here, akin to EIA+ traits elsewhere). The remaining flakes are mostly small (1 more medium-sized), with significant snapping breaks and likely residual. A mixed bunch, with latest element LLBA and incorporating some earlier residual material; some of the small waste flakes could relate to the LLBA activity, but need not (there might be a focus on expedient re-use rather than knapping fresh flakes, of which there is little evidence here, but this is a very small collection; more material from other contexts required). Review.										
Majority residual, with little reliable data. 1 flake possibly from a polished flint tool, N if so, residual. 1 M>EBA flake re-used, potentially in the LLBA, this providing the latest element, its relationship to the context is unclear.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake frag. (<i>med; polished?</i>)	B?	T	10d	-	1	N		Y	-	N?
	Small flake looking like a medial segment from a narrow blade, orangy-brown flint matrix with much of the body composed of grey cherty inclusion; the dorsal surface appears very smooth (with a single ridge) and ground/polished									

	but few linear striations can be seen, hence the uncertainty (the cherty ventral surface is a little rougher).									
Flake (<i>prox breaks</i>)	N	S	B2b	SS?	2	N	Y	-	-	
Flake	S	S	B2c	?	1	N	Y	-	-	
Flake	S	S	TW5b	SS?	1	N	Y	-	-	
Flake (<i>many breaks</i>)	S?	S	W5b	H	4	D	Y	-	-	
Flake frag. (<i>nice med; breaks</i>)	L?	S	B2b	-	8	N	Y	-	-	
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	L?	S	B11b	-	1	N	Y	-	-	
Shatter	-	S	B1b	-	1	N	Y	-	-	
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife? (<i>RU; dist. break; PP</i>)	-	S	B1b	H	9	N (MBW)	?	<i>fl M>EBA</i>	<i>RU LLBA?</i>	
	Proximal end of a naturally backed decent-looking flake with platform preparation, moderate patina, unpatinated distal break. Small area of unpatinated direct semi-abrupt retouch (looking slightly 'snappy' rather than neatly retouched and in an area of sparse dorsal patina, so not certainly RU) 1 thin uncortixed lateral, continues with 1 larger direct semi-abrupt scar immediately adjacent which does truncate patina and shows some direct marginal scarring of its narrow shallow concave edge, then an inverse bold semi-abrupt crude scar continues again and partially truncates the unpatinated distal break, its shallow narrow concave edge shows some abrasion. Overall the edge has a zig-zag profile. Re-use broadly LLBA? No decent retouch; post MBA crudeness or just very expedient? Review site assemblage trends. Context?									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>nat bck; prox brk</i>)	B	S	B4c	-	2	N?	Y	-	M>EBA??	
Flake – knife (<i>nat bck dist frag</i>)	-	S	RO2b	-	4	N	?	-	-	
<i>11</i>					<i>34</i>					
(2311)										
-										
1 only, residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>small, thin; chips+scars</i>)	S	/T	N4b	H?	2	N	Y	-	-	
<i>1</i>					<i>2</i>					
(2321) [2323]										
Both likely residual, but could be related.										
2 only, both M>EBA but residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>frag; PP?</i>)	-	S	TB2b	-	1	N?	Y	M>EBA?	M>EN??	

	Small proximal end of a flake, 3 running dorsal bladelet scar ridges. 1 lateral shows direct shallow semi-abrupt retouch scars with direct abrupt marginal retouch on the very edge, leading to the break (2 facets), not in-cutting and not a certain microburin notch. Proximal end break removing platform.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife/point? (<i>PP</i>)	L	T	4b	H?	3	N	Y		M>EBA	-
	Leaf-shaped flake, central dorsal ridge, slightly thick triangular section; abrasion scars on both laterals; laterals converge to sharp tip. Shows only slight break at very tip and no definite hafting notches, so probably not used as a point.									
2					4					
(2325)										
2 small near chips (much cortex), possibly the result of knapping. Chipped and likely residual. 2 only, residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Chip	S	S	R6b	?	1	N	Y		-	-
Chip	L	S	ww11b	?	1	N	Y		-	-
2					2					
(2331)										
A nice utilised blade-like long flake (M>EBA), not heavily damaged (sole abrasion and chipping could all be use-wear); might be contemporary with context, but very limited evidence. Other flake might be associated, or not. 2 only, 1 M>EBA perhaps potentially contemporary with context but sole example, so less likely.										
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP</i>)	L	S	TD3b	H?	5	N	?		M>EBA	-
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – side scraper?	S	S	SB2b	H	12	N? Y??	Y			
	Squat flake, broad platform and broad platform spurs; direct scars part of 1 steep lateral.									
2					17					
(2332)										
2 small fragments likely residual. Miscellaneous retouched flake might be Early. 2 only, residual, little useful data.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake frag. (<i>prox + dist breaks</i>)	L	S	B1b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>dist. frag.</i>)	-	T	2b	-	1	N	Y		-	M>EBA?
	Small thin tertiary fragment with steep breaks 1 lateral and proximal. Distal end shows inverse neat shallow semi-abrupt retouch truncated by the break									

	and continuing a short distance up 1 remaining thin lateral side as steep semi-abrupt marginal retouch forming a small shallow 'notch'. Likely <EBA and could be much earlier, but only a small fragment.									
2					2					
(2337)										
Broken and likely residual to some degree.										
1 only, residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (prox. frag)	L?	T	5b	H	3	N	Y	-		<MBA
1					3					
(2349)										
Single instance but a nice LM>EN bladelet; possibly LM? Broken distal tip (which could have been through use), but otherwise only minor abrasion chipping of the thin edges (use?/natural abrasion and residual?). If contemporary with context it would likely not be alone; probably residual.										
1 only, LM>EN, probably residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Backed bladelet (PP)	BL	T	4b	S?	1	N	?	M>EN		LM>EN/LM?
	Nice bladelet, thin edges but a small area of direct abrupt retouch on the 1 thicker portion of 1 lateral. Distal tip broken.									
1					1					
(2353)										
Small fragment, possibly Early, but likely residual.										
1 only, residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Backed? flake fragment	-	T	2b	-	1	N	Y	<MBA		M>EN??
	Small bladelet-like fragment with 1 lateral showing a length of inverse steep semi-abrupt to abrupt neat retouch; many breaks. Early? M>EN?? Caution.									
1					1					
(2355)										
Edges fairly fresh; some small chips/breaks.										
1 only, potentially residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife	L	S	G2b	?	4	N	Y	-		<MBA?
	Small flake, triangular section, 1 steep lateral cortexed, other lateral with possible use-wear abrasion and 2 small areas of small retouch scars (prox end inverse abrupt, dist end direct semi-abrupt).									
1					4					
(2361)										

From the surface. Chipped and broken and potentially residual to some degree.										
1 only, residual.										
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>nat. backed</i>)	L	S	W2b	?	2	N	Y	-	<MBA??	
	Neat flake. Slight abrasion scars 1 thin uncortexed lateral, possibly use-wear.									
1					2					
(2365)										
2 small flakes with small areas of retouch; no significant damage clearly post-discard. Could be related and contemporary with context. 1/both possibly BA/MBA, but caution, the latter recorded tool could easily be earlier. NB. Very limited evidence; best not to infer a date for context.										
2 only, BA/?MBA if related, but little reliable data and relationship to context (and each other) unclear.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake	L	S	B2b	H?	2	N	?	<MBA	BA/MBA??	
	Bladelet-like flake with thick triangular section, much cortex, 4 small areas of shallow small retouch scars on the 3 steep edges, direct and inverse.									
Misc. ret. flake	S	S	SB11b	?	2	N	?	<MBA	-	
	Small flake, broad narrow faceted platform, fairly fresh looking. Small area of direct steep semi-abrupt retouch by the platform on 1 lateral; inverse shallow semi-abrupt retouch along most of same short thin lateral. Direct shallow semi-abrupt marginal retouch along the proximal end of other (obliquely angled) thicker lateral and continuing onto platform for a short length, with a little inverse abrupt retouch on the flat small corner linking the two edges.									
2					4					
(2390)										
1 medium and 1 small-sized flake and 4 tiny flakes and fragments, 1 of which may be a M/LM microburin. Related? Unknown. Could all be residual and unconnected. Minimal evidence with no reliable dating inference for the context. Context?										
?M/LM and M>EBA elements, other undated pieces likely residual; little reliable data.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Microburin (<i>possible</i>)	-	T	2b	?	1	N	?	-	M/LM?	
	Proximal end of a very small flake; slanting bladelet? Distal break at the place of some small direct abrupt and bolder semi-abrupt retouch scars on 1 lateral, perhaps a microburin notch. Lateral chip.									
Flake	S	T	10b	-	1	N	Y	-	-	
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	-	S	B1b	-	1	N	Y	-	-	
Flake fragment (<i>distal?</i>)	-	S	OW10b	-	1	N	Y	-	-	
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>PP</i>)	L	S	OW7b	SS?	5	N	?	M>EBA	-	

	Decent thin-ish flake with area of platform preparation, small area of inverse shallow semi-abrupt retouch 1 lateral; both laterals thin and much chipped.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – side scraper + knife	S	/T	TB10b	?	1	N	?	-	-	
6					10					
(2461) SF 40										
Small broken fragment showing partial bifacial flaking, possibly from a leaf shaped arrowhead (a simply made one if so) or perhaps less likely a small knife or sickle. Tip slightly flat; perhaps retouched after use and breakage if an arrowhead. The broad medial break is thought less likely a result of use if an arrowhead (more likely if used as a knife perhaps, under pressure), though it could have broken at a hafting notch perhaps. The breakage could suggest the piece is residual. Broadly N; the LSA form may have a long lifespan through the N and into the BK period, though the smaller forms may be more specifically N. Not high quality; more a domestic, working piece.										
N, potentially residual. See below.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Arrowhead? (<i>fragment</i>)	-	T	4b	-	1	N?	?	Y	N	-
	Small flake fragment with a medial break. Dorsal face shows direct shallow semi-invasive semi-abrupt retouch around most of the edge, including a slightly flat narrow distal tip. 1 lateral by the break shows a small area of direct abrupt retouch slightly cutting into the flake obliquely to the break (flake broken at a hafting notch?). Ventral face shows inverse shallow semi-invasive semi-abrupt retouch along 1 lateral and across the distal tip.									
1					1					
(2461) SF 41										
From surface. Nice side scraper, no significant damage, though some abrasion scarring of the apparently unused edge suggests it could be residual to some degree. Broadly M>N but more likely N.										
N, possibly residual to some degree. See below.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Side scraper	L	/T	OW4b	H?	19	N? D?	?	M>N	N	
	Good quality banded-coloured flint, decent broad long flake, 2 running dorsal blade-like ridges, platform on strongly patinated natural facet, hinging distal end, some edge abrasion scars 1 steep lateral but appears fairly fresh, other lateral shows direct neat steep semi-abrupt retouch along entire length (some 2-stage retouch, with more marginal abrupt retouch of edge) forming a broad convex working edge, slightly uneven. M>N, unlikely Late BK; more likely N.									
1					19					
(2461)										

Interesting but tricky. 4 well-worked flake cores; 2 medium-sized (platform prepared but simply rotated; no cortex on 1, virtually none on the other and notably no incipient cones from hard hammer miss-hits, the same weight; N/EN? Not typical traits for LN?); 2 small (both discoidal; small, well-worked examples more likely M>EN than LN, though the discoidal core type is most common in the LN; these possibly BK, but not preferred; more likely all the cores are related?). Some decent-looking medium-sized flakes and a few smaller, scrappy looking ones. Most flakes hard hammer-struck, with only 1 more certainly soft hammer-struck, but a reasonable incidence of platform preparation. 1 decent broad tertiary blade flake in rather poor quality (large cherty inclusion) flint, perhaps from the local clay deposit, the raw material generally different to the rest of the context, though 2 other short thick flakes (*) in yellow-ish flint which is similar in patches might be from the same source and perhaps suggest a relationship; the blade M>N/N, but much chipped and potentially residual. Most of the raw material is of decent enough quality, mostly weathered buff cortexes and black flint; 1 core on Bullhead (EN and also LN preference for the use of this material, but not much evidence of it here; limited availability locally?); 1 utilised flake from a beach or similar water-rolled cobble. 2 long flakes, both platform prepared, naturally backed and utilised as knives. The remaining medium and small-sized flakes more square-ish (1 squat). No quality narrow blades. Several flakes are thick, but no very large pieces present (those more typical of LN, if the raw material size is present, which is presumed to be so, given the large flakes of possible LN date from other contexts, particularly the 'Barrow').

If most or all of these flints are associated and a group they could be of broadly N date and perhaps MN, the characteristics falling between the traits more typical of the EN and LN and noting the lack of blades in general and small blades in particular. This lack is a problem if this were an EN group (as the cores might suggest) with an unbiased profile; ie. a certain flake element could have been removed for use elsewhere (eg. the blades), or this is a deposit of selected material which omits certain pieces. Note that this is a small collection however and it could easily be a chance accumulation of pieces (context character?), which thus should be dated on their own merits only. There are a few retouched tools in this group, but all are rather simple with small or short working edges, though some are very neatly retouched, but note the presence of a possible leaf shaped arrowhead SF 40 and side scraper SF 41 from the same context, both broadly N (see above). These presumably extracted from amongst this material, or were they found in specific locations within the context?

Many pieces show chipping or breakages, some of which truncate the brownish sheen patina notably present on some, while on others this patina has formed after breakage. Some of the scrappier smaller flakes and particularly perhaps the larger crude-looking scraper/denticulate tool could be Late (BA?/LLBA?) and suggest a later disturbance of an Early group, the whole being redeposited together. Caution however; no later contamination is certain. Context? Assumption that this is not from a slowly accruing context with horizons of earlier and later material, as 2 of the cores were present on the surface (spray-mark paint).

The collection contains a notable N element, but it is only the cores which are suggesting a more EN date; other elements more broadly N, with the lack of small blades a problem for an EN date. So if a group and not a gradual accumulation then perhaps a more Late Earlier Neolithic date, ie. MN. Noting also that the

collection could include a minor BA/LLBA element suggesting the N material is a latterly disturbed and redeposited group, this supported by its generally chipped condition. The latest element is also chipped and residual to some degree, though not significantly damaged/exposed, as are some other possible late, BA pieces.

Waste										
Core – discoidal flake (<i>sm; PP?</i>)	D	S	B2c	?	27	N?	?	?	M>N/BK?	EN?
	Small core with 1 flatter face completely flaked from around the margins (all feather terminations). The domed upper face approximately 40% cortex, flaked from the margins around all of one half and a few small scars from the other half. Possible small area of platform preparation. No incipient cones. Recovered from surface (spray-mark paint).									
Core – discoidal flake(<i>sm; PP</i>)	D	S	W5b	?	39	N? D?	Y	?	M>N/BK?	EN?
	Similar to discoidal core above. 1 flattish face has central area of cortex. Upper, domed face has minimal cortex and shows many small flake scar removals, most feather terminated. Small areas of platform preparation. Some edges looking a bit battered. Flint matrix looks poor and grainy superficially but is not actually that bad; could derive from the local clay source. A couple of incipient cones.									
Core – multiplatform flake (<i>PP</i>)	M	T	G3c	?	66	D	Y	?	N?	EN?
	Medium-sized core, well worked and with no cortex (untypical if LN?). Several areas of platform preparation; various flake size products. 1 large long flake scar. Notably no incipient cones. Flake scars provide the platforms; simply rotated. Recovered from surface (spray-mark paint).									
Core – multiplatform flake (<i>PP</i>)	M	/T	TB2c	?	66	N?	?	?	N?	EN?
	Very similar to above and the same weight. A couple of small hinge fractured flakes, notably no incipient cones and a very small area of remnant cortex. Some platform prepared edges. Platforms again are the flake scars. Simply rotated.									
Core shatter (<i>flake core</i>)	-	S	B4b	-	20	N?	?	-	-	-
	Small. 1 edge chipped and battered.									
Flake (<i>PP?</i>)	S	S	TB4b	H	22	N?	Y	-	-	-
Flake (<i>sm; much chipped</i>)	S	S	B6b	-	2	N? D?	Y	-	-	-
Flake (<i>small</i>)	S	S	B4b	H	3	N?	Y	-	-	-
Flake (<i>sm area utilised?</i>) *	S	T	10c	H	8	N?	Y	-	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>PP</i>)	B	T	10c	H?	11	N?	Y	M>N	N?/Residual?	
	30mm W thin-ish blade on slightly poor quality flint (large cherty inclusion), raw material generally different to the rest from this context, though 2 other									

	yellowy-ish flints (*) show some similarities in places and could be from related raw material. 1 small area of direct neat shallow semi-abrupt retouch at distal end; likely used as a knife. Much chipping and small snapping breaks of the edges. Residual and unrelated to rest?									
Awl (<i>on shatter</i>)	-	S	B2c	-	9	N		?	M>MBA	N/EN??
	Flattish piece with shattered ventral and neat flake scars on dorsal (of narrow blade and bladelet-like dimensions). 1 short side shows 2 different adjacent edges of direct semi-abrupt and inverse semi-abrupt retouch which form shallow small hollows that isolate a small short central tip based on a dorsal flake scar ridge.									
Knife + side scraper? (<i>PP</i>) *	S	S	VR10b	N	13	N?		?	M>EBA	-
	Thickish, possibly from the local clay source, short areas of direct retouch adjacent to the platform, 1 lateral abrupt (side scraper or blunting?), other thin lateral semi-abrupt marginal. Utilisation of another thin part of this lateral; other areas steep or cortex.									
Knife	S	S	B2c	H	4	N		Y	M>EBA?	-
	Small thickish squat flake with large breaks 1 lateral and much of distal end, remaining shallow angled cortexed lateral shows direct shallow semi-abrupt semi-invasive retouch and similar but marginal retouch of the working edge, all very neat.									
Scraper/denticulate? (<i>shatter</i>)	-	S	B4b	H	38	D/N		Y	?	BA?/LLBA?
	Thick piece, edges generally fresh and not heavily damaged. Several large inverse semi-abrupt deep flake scar removals on the ventral side, most showing a brownish sheen patina, 1 possibly later. Dorsal side shows a reasonable length of direct bold semi-abrupt retouch and some irregular more marginal scarring giving a denticulate-like edge, unpatinated and looks crude.									
Side scraper? (<i>nat. backed</i>)	L	S	B4b	H	5	D		Y	-	<MBA
	Small short long flake, 1 uncortexed lateral shows a short area of inverse steep semi-abrupt retouch leading from the platform, the remainder of the lateral thin with some marginal scars.									
Misc. ret. shatter	-	S	B2b	-	2	N? D?		?	-	?/BA??
	Small piece with 1 thin convex lateral showing a short length of direct abrupt and steep semi-abrupt small marginal retouch creating a mostly straight but slightly uneven working edge.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP; nat. backed</i>)	L	S	TB10b	S	5	N		Y	M>EBA	-
Flake – knife (<i>PP; nat. backed</i>)	L	S	S2b	H	23	N		?	M>EBA	-

	Thick triangular section with 1 uncortexed lateral as above. Fine marginal platform preparation along uncortexed edge. Fairly fresh, no major certain post-discard damage.									
Flake – end + side scraper	-	T	4b	H	5	D?	?	-	M>EBA??	
	Small thick proximal end from a flake with abrupt distal and lateral break, distal end showing scars from the dorsal surface. 1 moderately angled lateral also with some mostly direct marginal scars.									
Flake – knife (<i>PP; nat. backed</i>)	S	S	B5b	H	22	D/N	Y	M>EBA	N?	
	Broad but relatively thinnish flake, cortex 1 lateral and distal.									
Flake – knife	S	/T	B2b	H?	7	N	?	-	<EBA??	
Flake – knife (<i>sm, nat backed</i>)	L	S	B3b	?	1	N? D?	Y	-	-	
22					398					
Total: 98 flints					920					

10,000 numbers

Context										
Notes										
Lithic type	FS	FT	RM	H	W	Patina	D	I	Period	Preference
Total										
(10002)										
2 nice pieces on decent flint hinting at M/LM>EN dates, including a knife showing some very fine retouch and perhaps made on freshly extracted chalk flint (caution). Remainder (most small, 1 medium-sized) looking a bit poor in comparison; some likely making use of the local clay source flint, more a BA trait? A couple of pieces perhaps no later than MBA. Most chipped; all residual and unrelated? Potentially so. Knife edges dominating. Context?										
M/LM>EN elements residual, with some poorer-looking elements mostly also residual. See below.										
Waste										
Flake fragment (<i>medial</i>)	L?	S	W11d	-	1	N		Y	-	-
Flake fragment (<i>dist., spall?</i>)	L	T	11c	-	2	N		Y	-	-
Retouched										
Knife (<i>PP; nat. backed</i>)	B	S	RB1b	H?	5	EBW		Y	M>EBA	LM>EN?
	Triangular sectioned narrow blade, 1 uncortixed lateral with direct very fine marginal retouch at first 1/3 rd of proximal end, remainder of lateral showing abrasion scarring; other lateral shows shows small direct notch (later damage?) and a small area of strong abrasion damage at a break opposite the retouched lateral; hafting? The remainder of the same lateral edge being cortex and showing an area of direct fine semi-abrupt retouch towards the distal end, which obliquely truncates the flake and makes the distal end symmetrical with the opposing inherent oblique edge opposite, both converging towards a broken tip.									
Misc. ret. flake	B	T	5c	?	12	EBW		Y	?	M>EN?
	Intriguing flake, of thick triangular section but pared down at the proximal end (dorsal ridge does not continue to platform), platform area chipped. Akin to a crested blade or perhaps a tranchet flake, but problems with both re characters shown. The flake scars which form the ridge mostly do not originate from it. The prominent dorsal ridge shows unimarginal very fine abrupt marginal retouch and some scarring. Perhaps a working edge, but not heavy-duty, such as an axe. Broken distal end. Review.									
Knife (<i>PP</i>)	S	S	MB1b	H	11	N		?	?	M>EBA

	Flake of pebble flint perhaps from the local clay deposit, with 1 lateral truncated obliquely to the distal end with direct semi-abrupt retouch (becoming invasive), edge abraded.									
Knife	S	S	R10b	-	2	N	Y	-	<MBA	
	Un-prepossessing small roundish near primary flake, with 1 uncortexed lateral showing direct fine semi-abrupt retouch of a thin edge.									
Misc. ret. flake. frag.	-	S	W2c	-	2	N	Y	-	<MBA?	
	Small, thin, rectangular flake fragment, with a small area of shallow semi-abrupt retouch 1 lateral.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>small, 1 lateral</i>)	L	T	5b	?	1	N	Y	-	-	
Flake – end scraper	S	S	B1c	H	5	VEBW	Y	-	-	
	Small flake with a small area of direct abrupt marginal chipping on cortexed moderately angled distal end, plus other chipping. Could be natural.									
9					41					
(10002)										
<p>1 denticulated edge tool on a virtual bladelet flake, LM>EN and notably with a river-gravel patina; residual. 1 proximal end of a good quality narrow blade also LM>EN and perhaps LM, partially burnt and with an apparent early stage chalk-soil patina (not a discolouration related to the burning). 1 very small flake fragment showing a very fine and neat miscellaneous retouched shallow hollow, the retouch perhaps indicative of an Early date and possibly similar to these 2 pieces. A couple of flakes show platform preparation, broadly M>EBA. Several medium and large-sized thick flakes and natural shatter likely on the local clay source material; the use of this material might comprise a Late period group. 3 somewhat crudely worked as chopper/scraper, end scraper and knife-and-denticulate tools, likely LLBA, but perhaps no later than MBA>LBA if all are a broadly contemporary group (the retouch is identifiable and not ambiguously poor). This LLBA element may specifically be MBA if the group is broadly single phase, as the retouch on the end scraper and particularly a hollow scraper on a re-used flake is quite neat. This latter flake has a river-gravel like patina and 1 other possibly re-used flake has a strong chalk-soil patina, suggesting the disturbance and recovery of material from different sources/geologies. 1 side scraper and denticulated flake shows re-use retouch which has truncated a yellowy patina (TY type). Though the origin of this patina is currently uncertain, it could indicate that it formed on material prior to the LLBA and a similar potential circumstance may have been noted in another context (10212); if this patina was formed in a very specific and not widely occurring and widely dating set of circumstances, might this be a potential dating trait that could be broadly applicable across the site assemblage? Does it occur on any LLBA material in other contexts? Review. 1 large thick flake possibly of local clay source material utilised as a knife (and perhaps scraper too) could be related to this Late group. 1 possibly utilised thick flake on a similar type of flint could also relate, but shows a little potential platform preparation; might this be a remnant of the technique and thus again little later than MBA? Some later instances of platform preparation is said to occur however (ref), but rarely.</p>										

It seems likely that this context contains a strong presence of BA/LLBA material using the local (very average to poor quality) clay source flint, these pieces perhaps broadly MBA>LBA and possibly MBA if all are a related single-phase group, which they need not be. A small residual element LM>EN, perhaps LM (caution), is also present. A couple of pieces may fill the gap between these periods (such as a strongly chalk-soil patinated flake perhaps re-used in the LLBA), but there is nothing certainly diagnostic of LN>BK activity, though some pieces could be of this date of course. Is this a single phase LLBA/MBA feature which shows the disturbance of an earlier LM>EN group? Feature presumably unlikely to be open and accruing material over that whole period, unless a natural one, but if so there is a lack of definite material dating from between the identified groups and these two groups should then have occurred in separate horizons. Consider character of context and distribution of material within.

Waste										
Flake frag. (PP, dist break, brnt)	B	T	3b	?	2	EBW + burnt	Y		M/LM>EN	LM??
	Narrow blade with 5 dorsal blade/let scar ridges, good quality, distal break, proximal end is burnt but the fracturing stops before the distal break. More likely LM than EN? Speculative.									
Flake (PP, small, chipped)	L	T	2b	H	2	EBW	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake fragment (dist, chipped)	B	T	4e	-	2	N? Y?	Y		-	M>EBA?
Flake frag. (lat. break, thin)	L?	/T	TW10c	S?	1	N?	Y		-	<EBA??
Flake frag. (prox.)	L	T	4b	?	1	Y	Y		-	-
	Microburin-like flake with a direct notch scar next to the distal break, 1 steep lateral preserves a core platform edge.									
Flake (thick)	S	P	6b	-	18	EBW	Y		-	-
Spall	S	T	5b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
Retouched										
Denticulate? (prox tip break)	B	T	2c	-	1	SR	Y	Y	LM>EN	LM??
	Very neat near bladelet (thinning distal end splaying), triangular section, proximal tip broken but patinated (intentional removal of tip?), 1 later chip truncating patina, distal tip broken. 1 lateral shows direct steep semi-abrupt retouch forming a denticulate-like edge ('teeth' approximately 2-3mm apart) on the long straight part of the lateral from the platform to where the lower lateral begins to splay and a little across this splayed area.									
Misc. ret. – hollow scraper?	S	T	10b	-	1	N?	?		<EBA?	Early?
	Very small flake fragment, proximal break, moderately angled distal end shows a very fine and neatly retouched small shallow hollow formed of direct very fine neat abrupt retouch. Retouch more likely Early, perhaps significantly so? Related to the denticulated blade??									
Knife + side scraper? (small)	L	/T	N4b	SS?	2	Y + EGW	Y		<EBA?	Residual

	Short long flake, thin, 1 steep lateral, other lateral shows a small area of inverse abrupt retouch, the distal end shows direct marginal fine semi-abrupt retouch truncated by breaks; yellowy patina on the retouch and the many snapping breaks so residual and thus <EBA as MBA present?									
End scraper (<i>simple, small</i>)	S	P	WW4b	H	4	N? Y?	?		BA?	<MBA?
	A squat flake with a short length of direct abrupt retouch on the thin-ish distal end. Local clay source.									
Hollow scraper (<i>RU, PP?</i>)	S	T	2?b	H	6	N (R)	?		FI M>EBA	LLBA/MBA?
	Small squat flake with area of heavy abrasion and chipping on platform. Strong complete orangey river-gravel patina, fresh chip on platform, distal end shows an unpatinated neat narrow hollow formed by inverse semi-abrupt retouch with marginal edge abrasion, decent retouch, <MBA?									
Knife + denticulate?	S	P	BW3b	H	32	EBW	?		BA/LLBA?	MBA>LBA?
	Thick squat poor-looking flake potentially from a local clay source water-rolled cobble, 1 steep lateral shows 2 direct semi-abrupt crude scars forming a short 'denticulated' edge with a bold central spur, retouch continues part-way along adjacent thinner distal end with similar direct semi-abrupt retouch (part straight, part shallow concave), looking slightly irregular, simple and crude. LLBA? Edge appears little used.									
Chopper?/scraper?	L?	/P	BW3c	H?	41	N?	Y		BA?/LLBA?	MBA>LBA?
	Large thick piece of natural shatter with irregular 'ventral' break surface, 'dorsal' surface with partial river-gravel patinated natural facets and smoothed creamy buff cortex, 1 lateral formed of 2 bold breaks. 'Proximal' end shows a broad thick heavily worn and battered working edge formed by bifacial flaking (small multiple overlapping scars, on dorsal side fairly neat terminations, on ventral mostly hinge and step-fractured), this edge potentially truncated by 1 of the lateral breaks. If an intentionally retouched scraper then no later than LBA?									
Side scraper+denticulate? (<i>RU</i>)	S	S	RB2b	H	7	N (Y)	?		LLBA?	MBA>LBA?
	Squat thick-ish flake with a yellow patina truncated by inverse retouch, reasonable semi-abrupt on short straight moderately angled lateral, semi-abrupt around distal corner and then marginal abrupt along distal end forming an uneven denticulate-like edge.									
Knife	S	S	B2b	H?	23	N	?		-	-
	Thick triangular flake with 1 lateral showing inverse marginal semi-abrupt retouch(?) and other sometimes direct abrasion scars. Thick cortexed distal end.									
<i>Utilised</i>										

Flake – knife (<i>PP? Small, thin</i>)	L	T	11b	S?	1	N? Y?	?	-	M>EBA
Flake – knife + side scraper?	L	S	BW13e	H	40	Y?	?	-	BA?/LLBA??
	Large thick triangular sectioned flake, 1 broad shallow concave shallow angled lateral with abrasion scars, 1 dorsal ridge showing some uni-marginal abrasion scars.								
Flake – knife (<i>crude PP?</i>)	L	/T	SB2b	H	5	EBW	?	-	<MBA?
Flake – awl (<i>PP?</i>)	L	/T	B2b	H?	2	Y	Y	-	-
	Small flake with an oblique abrupt distal break converging with 1 lateral to form a point, the dorsal face of the edge leading to it shows shallow scarring (retouch?) and abrasion with inverse break scars on the tip.								
Flake – knife (<i>nat. backed</i>)	S	S	W4b	H?	11	N?	?	-	-
Flake – knife (<i>small, thin</i>)	L	S	B3c	?	1	N	?	-	-
Flake – knife (<i>prox. frag; PP?</i>)	L	P	B2b	SS?	5	AEBW	Y	-	-
Flake – knife (<i>dist. frag.</i>)	L?	S	BW10b	-	5	N? Y?	?	-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Flake – knife? (<i>PP?</i>)	L	S?	13?c	H	16	EGW	?	BA?/LLBA?	MBA??
	Thick flake, 2 yellowy patinated facets possibly natural, some possible platform preparation scars. 1 steep but thin lateral with some inverse marginal abrasion. Looks to be same flint type as the other large utilised and utilised? flakes, so perhaps BA?/LLBA?, but the presence of the possibly platform preparation making it more likely to be MBA? as a remnant of the technique, though later (IA) use is said to occur.								
Flake – knife (<i>PP, RU?</i>)	B?	T	1b	?	2	N (SBW)	?	FI M>EBA	RU? LLBA?
	Thin flake, single dorsal ridge, distal break, either a long or blade flake, prepared platform, fresh direct semi-abrupt and abrupt snapping scars truncate the patina on 1 lateral, with direct marginal semi-abrupt and abrupt fresh scars on the other lateral plus a short original edge remnant showing direct fine neat marginal semi-abrupt retouch towards the proximal end. Original flake M>EBA, fresh scars perhaps re-use and thus typically LLBA?								
Flake – knife	S	S	VR13d	H	38	EBW	?	-	BA?/LLBA?
	Fairly large thick flake, with 1 thin lateral showing a small area of inverse shallow scars. Poor local clay source flint.								
27					270				
(10006) [10007]									
Waste chipped and possibly residual to some degree.									
2 only, 1 residual, other BA/?LLBA with relationship to context unclear.									
<i>Waste</i>									
Flake (<i>small, thick, broken</i>)	S	T	3b	H	4	VEGW	Y	-	-

<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>piercer?</i>)	S	S	W6e	H	9	N		?	-	BA/LLBA??
	Coarse local flint, showing inverse shallow semi-abrupt retouch on 1 lower lateral towards inherent pointed distal tip. Simple.									
2					13					
(10012)										
Broken distally plus chips and probably residual.										
1 only, M>N, residual.										
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP</i>)	L	T	G1b	H	3	VEGW		Y	M>EBA	M>N
1					3					
(10013)										
5 small thin tertiary flakes, some with indications of platform preparation, possibly struck as a result of forming tool edges prior to final retouching; 1 perhaps a re-sharpening flake. These related? All related? All flakes of decent quality skills, with a reasonable core (LN>MBA?) perhaps suggesting the later end of their dated range (BK>EBA?) if contemporary. 1 small waste flake on poor quality local clay source flint is the only example of such; this piece could be Late and unrelated to the rest, but caution. The majority show chipping or significant breakages and all are likely residual to some degree. Context character? Horizons of Early and Late material, or mixed and incidentally redeposited from the overburden?										
Several M>EBA elements, all likely residual; 1 other broadly LN>MBA. If a group then possibly BK>EBA, but no associations guaranteed. Consider the nature of the context and the distribution.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>PP? Small, thin</i>)	L	T	5b	S?	1	EGW		Y	-	M>EBA?
Flake (<i>PP? Small, thin</i>)	L	T	1b	S?	1	N		Y	-	M>EBA?
Flake (<i>small, thin, fine scars</i>)	L	T	11b	S?	1	N		Y	-	M>EBA?
Flake (<i>small, thin, plat. Scars</i>)	S	T	11b	?	1	N		Y	-	M>EBA?
	Platform comprised of multiple small flake scars and abrasion along 1 edge enacted from the dorsal face. An edge of retouch and use-wear scars from a tool? This flake an intentional re-sharpening flake, or a result of damage through heavy use perhaps?									
Flake frag. (<i>sm thin prox break</i>)	L	T	11b	-	1	N		Y	-	(as similar?)
Core – multiplatform flake	M	S	W1c	H	73	N		?	-	LN>MBA?
	Medium-sized core, with generally medium-sized flake scar remnants, fairly well used; simply rotated? Perhaps less commonly M>EN, but caution.									
Flake (<i>nat. backed, lat break</i>)	L	S	B5b	S?	13	N?		Y	-	-
	Good quality long flake, naturally backed, with a partial break on the 1 uncortexed lateral, the break possibly resulting in the scarring present (as									

	opposed to being use-wear). Also distal breaks. Small platform, possibly soft hammer.									
Flake	L	P	ww11b	H?	2	N	Y	-	-	
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake frag. (<i>distal</i>)	L	T	1b	-	19	N	?	-	-	
	Thick flake, triangular section (single dorsal ridge), distal end showing direct abrupt and semi-abrupt bold scarring, with similar irregular chipping on both laterals; 1 inverse shallow invasive ripple-like flake scar (intentional?).									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – end scraper?	S	T	5b	H?	4	VEGW	Y	-	-	
	Blade-like proportioned flake with a dorsal blade-like scar; ventral surface shows an abrupt proximal edge with an area of shallow scars on the ventral surface. Thin distal end chipped but not certainly use-wear. Heavily chipped platform area.									
10					116					
(10015)										
<p>Interesting. The majority of the flint is of decent quality and many pieces have a yellowy patina or appear to have a yellowy-brown flint element, which could well be a patchy patinated discolouration of what would then have originally been a mixed black and grey coloured raw material. 7 pieces show a chalk-soil patina and are likely migrated and residual. 2 of these are bladelet shaped flakes and though not high quality products they are still likely LM>EN, 1 is strongly patinated and the other is more moderately patinated but is a backed bladelet retouched down 1 lateral and across the proximal end (potentially making use of an existing microburin notch), a LM microlith (Clark's Group C; ref); 1 is a narrow broken blade broadly M>EBA, perhaps EN; 1 blade-like long flake could be broadly M>EBA but is more likely N>EBA; 1 multiplatform core is probably N and could be EN>MN, less likely LN perhaps. These suggest that a residual Late Mesolithic and Earlier Neolithic element is present in the collection and if these pieces are removed then it is noticeable that no good quality true blades blade remain, though 1 small, narrow, blade-like long flake is present (a knife with a possible hafting notch; EN?). What does remain are fairly decent-looking, sturdy, mostly medium-sized flakes showing minimal or no cortex, the majority probably hard hammer-struck, some pieces showing platform preparation, most in either a certainly yellowy patinated or yellowy hued (potentially a result of patination) flint. The notable exception in this colour-co-ordinated group is on a mixed black and grey coloured flint and comprises a convex end scraper, likely N and perhaps more typically EN>MN, though it could occur later. 3 other blackish flint pieces also stand out from the rest, but are on a thinner, more translucent black-brownish flint; 1 is a simple piercer, 1 a knife with a possible hafting notch (on the small blade-like long flake previously noted above), the third a flake utilised as a knife. Might these blackish flint pieces be residual, related and perhaps EN>MN? If so they may represent a later Earlier Neolithic phase than the core and other patinated flakes, or demonstrate a different depositional history for 2 separate, residual, Earlier Neolithic groups. If the yellowy-brownish coloured flint largely comprises a related group then a Later Neolithic date seems likely and the blackish flint pieces could still be part of this group, though their lack of patination, particularly on the scraper, could show that material from</p>										

different sources, 1 a patinating environment, 1 not, have arrived in the context. The yellowy group contains an unusual and rather crude-looking large, thick flake which shows bifacial retouching around almost its entire circumference, including 1 hollow scraper edge created with 2-stage retouch; a LN date is preferred at present. Another notable piece is a small 'L'-shaped flint retouched around all margins (2 corners broken), 1 edge bifacially so, which is of uncertain function but could be a chisel arrowhead (typically LN) perhaps re-worked as a hollow scraper on its leading edge (contemporary or later re-use?). A couple of the flints show cortexes which could have derived from the local clay deposit north of the stream, but only 3 pieces in all are on poor quality coarse flint (2 waste and 1 possibly utilised flake), which might more typically be expected to make up the bulk of the material exploited in a casual BA/LLBA knapping industry. 1 of these (the broken utilised flake) shows platform preparation and likely dates no later than the EBA.

4 flakes show scars which truncate the patina and suggest the re-use of these pieces, a trait more typical of the LLBA. On 1 possibly utilised piece the evidence is poor, but retouch is more certain on the strongly chalk-soil patinated LM>EN bladelet (and appears decent, inverse, though of very limited extent) and a couple of small adjacent scars (inverse) are present on the LM backed bladelet, while a yellowy patinated flake shows a concave (inversely) chipped edge (poor retouch or just utilisation?), suggesting re-use as a hollow scraper. The differently retouched hollow edge present on the 'L' shaped piece noted above might thus also be re-use as a hollow scraper, creating confusion but making it more likely that that tool was formerly a LN chisel arrowhead. Thus there could be a limited presence of LLBA activity represented in the collection, perhaps MBA in date if all the re-use is contemporary, noting that all the re-used pieces show inverse retouch/scars and that inverse retouch may be a trait of the LLBA/MBA material seen at this site (review).

Fair-sized collection, with residual LM (backed bladelet microlith, possibly re-used) and EN elements likely to be present, along with broadly N>EBA, LN, <EBA and LLBA/?MBA material. Much appears chipped, but not all, with the latest element showing both potentially residual and less certainly so pieces. Only a few are on poor quality or possibly local source flint, suggesting that a late BA/LLBA knapping presence may be minimal, though there are 4 instances of re-use (including 1 possibly on a LN chisel arrowhead), the re-use potentially of LLBA date and perhaps MBA if all are part of a related late group. Consider the character of the context and the distribution. Is this a single phase pit, or a feature left open to slowly accrue material over an extended period which might have been relatively contemporary with its horizons? If the context is contemporary with the latest element (LLBA/?MBA), then it could demonstrate the disturbance of a LN context or horizon and the redeposition of its material, with some being retrieved for expedient, short-lived re-use. Perhaps the LM and EN material could have been residual in that deposit, or derived from a different horizon, given the differences in their patination (or lack of it) with the potential LN material (see the comments on the different flint and patinas above, if required; note also the possible dating implications of the yellowy patina at this site, being a possible LN occurrence, but one whose formation is uncertain at this time, so caution and review all instances subsequently).

Waste										
Flake frag. (prox, n b, breaks)	B	S	B1b	S?	2	MBW	Y		M>EBA	Resid M>/EN?

Core – multiplatform	M	T	2c	?	60	MBW	Y		LM>N/N	Resid EN>MN?
	Medium-sized rotated core, no cortex, platform preparation and a couple of platform spurs, no incipient cones, platforms on flake removals and a natural facet, removals often long, with some small short flake scars, many scars showing hinge and step fractures though; patchy patination.									
Flake (<i>nat back, PP?</i>)	L	S	B4b	?	9	MBW	Y		-	Resid N>EBA
Flake (<i>large, thick, facet. Plat.</i>)	L	S	B4?b	H	54	Y	Y		-	N?/LN??
Flake (<i>sm, local clay source</i>)	S	P	VR10b	H	2	N?	?		-	-
Flake (<i>small, thin</i>)	L	S	W18b	S?	1	N?	Y		-	-
Flake (<i>thick triangular</i>)	L	S	N8e	H	12	N	Y		-	-
Flake frag. (<i>prox, heat shatter?</i>)	L?	T	10b	H?	1	N?	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	-	S	BW3b	-	3	N	Y		-	-
Flake frag. (<i>dist, small</i>)	-	S	B3b	-	1	N?	Y		-	-
Flake frag. (<i>heat shatter?</i>)	-	T	1b	-	1	EBW	Y		-	-
Shatter (<i>natural?</i>)	-	T	10e	-	9	N? Y?	?		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. core? shatter (<i>PP?</i>)	-	S	B18c	-	7	N	?		-	M>EBA
Knife (<i>sm, n b, PP, haft notch?</i>)	L	S	B3b	H?	2	N		?	M>EBA	N/EN?
	Narrow blade-like flake, 1 lateral cortex, dorsal bladelet-sized scars, a small inverse semi-abrupt retouched notch (hafting?) 1 lateral a little below the platform, below this the edge shows continuous direct marginal abrasion scars.									
End scraper (<i>convex end, PP?</i>)	L	/T	B2b	H	17	N	?	Y	N	EN>MN?
	Neat long relatively thin flake (could formerly have been a broad blade; unknown) truncated at distal end with direct steep semi-abrupt retouch and marginal more abrupt finer retouch of the convex edge. 1 lateral particularly showing bifacial marginal abrasion scars.									
Knife (<i>medial fragment</i>)	L?	/P	G-	-	7	N	?		N	EN>MN?
	Relatively thin primary (only the rind is present below the cortex on the ventral face), possibly formerly a broad blade or at least a long flake, 1 lateral shows a flake scar remnant removing cortex from the edge, with direct marginal semi-abrupt retouch along part of this edge to a break.									
Scraper? (<i>on core shatter?</i>)	-	T	4b	-	52	N	?		<MBA	N/LN??
	Large thick angular fragment of flake scar remnants, 1 perhaps natural fracture, edges fairly fresh, 1 edge showing a short length of semi-invasive semi-abrupt retouch forming a steep edge, with abrasion, for scraping? Unlikely to be platform preparation.									
Hollow scraper? (<i>lrg biface</i>)	L/	/T	RB4b	H?	49	Y?	Y	?	N?	LN?

	Large, broad, relatively thick flake with bifacial sometimes invasive retouch around virtually all margins and the edges often with much marginal scarring and or abrasion, but the function of these often thick and crude-looking zig-zag profiled edges is not clear. 1 edge a shallow broad hollow formed by inverse (flake face identification as ventral uncertain) semi-invasive semi-abrupt and marginal abrupt retouch (potentially an example of LN 2-stage retouch trait).									
Knife? (<i>ret back? PP, breaks</i>)	S	S	B2c	H	12	Y?	Y	M>EBA	N>EBA	
	Medium-sized flake with 1 moderately angled lateral showing abrasion scars, other variously thin or sometimes thicker lateral much broken but with remnants of direct abrupt and shallow semi-abrupt retouch (backing?).									
Misc. ret? flake (<i>lrg, thick</i>)	S	S	TW4b	H	34	Y	Y	-	N/LN>BA?	
	A couple of very small areas of direct abrupt marginal apparent retouch.									
End scraper? (<i>small</i>)	S	T	10b	H	1	N?	Y	<EBA	-	
	Small thick squat flake, thin distal end shows direct very fine abrupt retouch along most of length (end scraper? Backing?). The thick steeply angled platform shows inverse shallow steep semi-abrupt scars forming 2 small hollows with a small central dividing peak, edge apparently unabraded.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>prox. frag</i>)	S?	S	RW4b	H	2	N	Y	-	<EBA	
	Oblique break from 1 lateral and across distal end, 1 cortexed thinning lateral shows a small remnant of direct neat fine abrupt retouch truncated by the break.									
Scraper? (<i>small, PP?</i>)	S	/P	S3b	H	5	N? D?	?	M>EBA?	EBA??	
	Small roundish relatively thick flake, all margins steep and faceted by various direct, inverse or lateral scars, with areas of rounded abrasion scarring of this edge (natural?); 1 distal corner a short straight length of direct abrupt possible retouch scars but looks slightly rounded and worn and could be natural; 1 long edge of platform preparation-like abrasion and scarring along the dorsal edge of 1 lateral (it is hard to hold the flake to make this edge function as a working edge thus this scarring likely it isn't use-wear, or natural).									
Piercer (<i>dist. frag, thin, sm</i>)	L?	T	4c	-	1	N?	?	?	N>MBA?	
	Small, thin distal flake fragment with 1 distal corner used as a piercer, with distal end showing direct abrupt retouch and snaps to the tip and adjacent lateral showing a direct steep semi-abrupt retouched nick near the tip to help to isolate it, with direct abrasion scars along the edge from the nick to the tip.									
Awl? (<i>dist. frag</i>)	-	/T	10b	-	1	N?	Y	-	<MBA??	
	Small thin distal fragment with a very short length of inverse shallow marginal semi-abrupt retouch(?) to 1 distal corner showing abrupt breaks to tip.									

	Opposite thin distal corner tip shows a very short length of direct marginal very fine semi-abrupt retouch(?).										
Hollow scraper? (<i>RU chisel arr?</i>)	-	T	10b	-	3	N		?	Y	<i>fl LN?</i>	<i>RU LLBA/MBA?</i>
	Triangular sectioned flake retouched all margins into an 'L' shape, orientation uncertain and appears to be the opposite to the striking of the dorsal facets, inverse semi-abrupt retouch 1 lateral and continuing bifacially at a right-angle across the body of the flake truncating the proximal end, a short straight length of the opposite lateral appears to be a break with the rest of the lateral being truncated obliquely to the lower opposite distal corner by direct much smaller (less extensive) marginal steep semi-abrupt retouch forming a slightly uneven concave profiled truncation, leaving a short straight length joining the truncation to the opposite retouched lateral which might again be a break. Function? A LN transverse arrowhead (chisel type) with the formerly unretouched broad edge broken and re-worked as a hollow scraper, perhaps a later re-use (LLBA? Inverse retouch trait) of this piece undiscernible due to lack of patination (the flint matrix may be naturally yellow)? Or a small version of something akin to a N 'Y' shaped piece or tribrach? Review.										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>RU</i>)	BL	T	3b?	?	1	N (SBW)		?		<i>fl LM>EN</i>	<i>RU LLBA/MBA?</i>
	Triangular sectioned bladelet, probably originally utilised (some patinated abrasion scars), 1 small area of unpatinated inverse shallow fine retouch 1 lateral near centre.										
Misc. ret? (<i>RU? backed BL</i>)	BL	T	11b?	-	1	N (MBW)		Y	Y	<i>fl M/LM?</i>	<i>RU? LLBA?</i>
	Medial bladelet-sized flake, triangular section, 1 lateral shows direct semi-abrupt becoming abrupt retouch along much of the length and around 1 (proximal?) end, the corner being at an angle and perhaps was part of a microburin notch. The other end is simply snapped, with some direct abrasion scars on the edge, plus 3 small inverse marginal semi-abrupt retouch scars which truncate patina are also present on 1 lateral at this end. The other lateral shows direct abrasion scars, a couple of which truncate the patina and are later. A backed bladelet, probably LM, Clark's Group C. Intentional RU?										
<i>Utilised</i>											
Flake – knife (<i>sm, thin, PP?</i>)	B	T	3b	?	1	EBW		?		-	M>EBA
Flake – piercer? (<i>sm, PP?</i>)	L	T	4b	H	2	Y?		?		-	M>EBA
Flake – knife (<i>prox. frag, PP?</i>)	B?	T	12e	H	2	N? Y?		Y		M>N	N
Flake – side scraper (<i>prx fr, PP</i>)	L?	T	2c?	H	11	Y		Y		M>EBA	N>EBA
Flake – side + end scraper	S	/T	B18b	H	14	Y		?		-	<EBA??
Flake – knife (<i>dist break</i>)	S?	S	N4b	?	8	N?		Y		-	<MBA?
Flake – hollow scraper (<i>RU, PP</i>)	L	T	11b?	H?	5	N (Y)				<i>fl <EBA?</i>	LLBA??

	Inverse shallow marginal crude chipping truncating yellowy patina across much of 1 short oblique distal corner edge, in 1 part wearing a small hollow; utilisation rather than crude retouch?									
Flake – knife (PP?)	S	S	B3b	?	3	N	?	-	-	
Flake – side scraper?	L	P	TD3b	SS?	3	N? D?	?	-	-	
Flake – knife	L	T	4?c	H	9	Y?	?	-	-	
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>dist. break</i>)	S?	/T	W2b	H	2	Y	Y	-	<MBA??	
Flake – side scraper? (RU, PP)	B?	T	8c	H	4	N (Y)	?	FIN>EBA?	LLBA??	
	Proximal fragment possibly from a thick blade broken at a large cherty inclusion. 1 lateral shows direct shallow marginal scars truncating patina on 1 thin and adjacent steep portion of the edge.									
40					414					
(10018) from terminus										
A potentially related group struck from raw material perhaps/largely derived from the local clay source; simple, fairly crude waste flakes and including hollow scraper and possible strike-a-light(?); LLBA? Both tools retouched inversely (a possible trait amongst the LLBA material from this site; review). Contemporary with context? Some chipped. Found together or dispersed? Consider context.										
Potentially a related group, LLBA if so, though some chipped and most with a very early stage patination, so perhaps exposed or residual to some degree.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake	S	S	DB2c	H	14	VEBW	?	-	LLBA?	
Flake	S	S	W5c	H?	2	VEBW	Y	-	LLBA?	
Flake	N	/T	TB10b	H?	2	EBW	-	-	LLBA?	
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	L?	S	WW5c	H?	8	VEBW	?	-	LLBA?	
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	L	P	SB1b	H	20	EBW	Y	-	LLBA?	
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	L?	S	G1a	H	34	EBW	Y	-	-	
<i>Retouched</i>										
Hollow scraper	L	S	W10c	H?	2	N	?	-	LLBA?	
	Small area of distal end with inverse abrupt retouch, simple, denticulate-like edge.									
Side scraper? (<i>fragment</i>)	L?	S	G1a	-	1	EGW	Y	-	-	
	Thin; 1 lateral inverse abrupt, denticulate-like edge opposite cortex.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Natural? – hammer/striker?	-	S	S?2b	-	62	N	?	-	LLBA?	

	Heavily battered single edge of a natural(?) flint, potentially used as a hammer or a strike-a-light?									
Flake fragment?	-	T	2b	-	2	EBW	Y	-	-	
10					147					
(10018)										
-										
1 only; see below.										
Retouched										
Notch + piercer?	-	T	9b	-	1	VEGW	?	<MBA	-	
	Small narrow notch with use-wear scars; 1 edge with inverse marginal trimming towards a point, some very neat (likely <MBA).									
1					1					
(10018)										
1 neat, well-worked 2 platform core producing narrow blades and bladelets, likely LM>EN; appears fresh. 1 nice tertiary (platform prepared) waste flake, likely M>EBA and presumably residual. These 2, on decent quality flint, stand out from the rest of the collection and could be related to each other; possibly residual in this context given the contrast to the remainder and also the observations on the material from context '(10018) from terminus' (LLBA). Much of the undated and the LLBA material could be using the local clay-derived flint. Presume this is a ditch context; slowly accruing. All flints dispersed? Or are there any clusters (horizons) noted in the context?										
1 M>EBA and 1 LM>EN appear fresh (related?) but must be residual, perhaps freshly disturbed from a formerly sealed context nearby? The rest poorer, potentially a related group and LLBA if so, though likely residual to some degree. Consider the distribution of these different elements. See above and below.										
Waste										
Core – 2 platform bladelet (PP)	2	T	2c	-	21	N	N	Y	M>EN	LM>EN
	Small, well-worked core on good quality flint. 2 adjacent platform (flake scars); no incipient cones (no hard hammer miss hits). 1 primary platform producing narrow blade and bladelet scar remnants; some platform spurs above dorsal ridges. Appears fairly fresh; freshly disturbed by ditch cutting or adjacent subsequent (agricultural?) activities.									
Flake (PP; some abrasion)	L	T	2c	?	4	N	?		M>EBA	-
Flake (crude PP chipping?)	S	/P	DG4c	H	9	EBW	Y		-	-
Flake	S	S	6c	H	12	EBW	Y		-	-
	From a core showing translucent yellowy sheen patinated naturally broken surfaces.									
Flake fragment (prox.)	-	S	WW8e	H?	5	EGW	Y		-	-
Retouched										
Natural – scraper	-	S	RW7	-	38	-	?		-	LLBA??

	An angular lump with 1 split face. 1 steeply angled edge shows a small area of abrupt marginal chipping retouch(?) forming a shallow concave edge, slightly rounded and battered.									
6					89					
(10018)										
1 fragment of a serrated (single sided) small blade, broadly LM>EN and perhaps more likely EN, though probably residual as broken (also see 10018 <i>from terminus</i> above). A couple of flakes with early to moderate stages of chalk-soil patina, all chipped or broken and likely residual (1 perhaps a bladelet). 2 cores broadly LN>MBA but perhaps no later than EBA, 1 of these heavily battered. A couple of flakes, all small, potentially making use of the local clay source flint; all could be Late (BA/LLBA), some chipped and or broken; 1 a poor piece of raw material simply retouched as a knife or end scraper, perhaps LLBA. A context gradually accruing residual EN, LN>EBA and BA/LLBA pieces within separate horizons? Or all deposited roughly together and the breakages demonstrating the disturbance and redeposition of Early (<EBA) material as a result of subsequent Late (LLBA?) activity, the late material also potentially residual to some degree?										
?EN, LN>EBA? and likely LLBA elements, the latter using the local clay source; most chipped and likely residual with the possible exception of some of the latest element. See above and also (10018) Terminus.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake	L	S	BR6c	H	7	EBW	Y	-		<i>Residual</i>
Core – multiplatform flake	M	S	TB6c	H	111	N	Y		LN>MBA	LN>EBA?
Decent looking flake scars but many incipient cones and areas of battering/smashing. Lightly burnt? Subsequent damage to core?										
Core – multiplat. flake (PP?)	M	S	TB2d	H	52	N? D?	?		LN>MBA	LN>EBA?
Core shatter? Some incipient cones; small area of likely platform preparation. Small area of cortex.										
Flake (<i>sm, breaks</i>)	L	T	4b	-	2	N	Y	-		<EBA?
Core shatter	-	T	5c	-	14	N	Y	-		-
Flake	S	S	SW11b	H?	1	Y	Y	-		-
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	-	T	3b	-	2	EBW	Y	-		-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>small</i>)	S	/T	TB11b	SS?	2	EMBW	Y	-		<i>Residual</i>
Serrated blade (<i>dist. frag.</i>)	B	T	6b	-	2	N	Y		LM>EN?	EN?
Small narrow good quality blade, 2 dorsal ridges, proximal end break and break part of 1 lateral continuing to an oblique distal break. 1 surviving lateral shows worn direct fine serrations; other lateral shows direct fine (nibbly) shallow marginal semi-abrupt retouch to the break. More common in EN compared to LM.										
Knife	L	T	4b	H?	9	N? D?	Y		<MBA?	<EBA?

	Decent flake with 1 abrupt lateral, other lateral thin and with direct fine marginal semi-abrupt retouch along its length to a 2 inverse concave breaks and also across part of the moderately angled distal end to direct snapping breaks. Residual?									
Knife/end scraper?	L	P	3c	H	9	N	?	BA?	LLBA?	
	Poor looking flake and raw material. Broad straight thin distal end shows short length of direct semi-abrupt and inverse abrupt retouch on the shallow angled edge. 1 lateral shows a very small area of direct semi-abrupt marginal scars.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>prox. frag; sm.</i>)	BL?	T	3b	-	1	MBW	Y	-	<EBA?	
Flake – knife (<i>dist; nat. back.</i>)	S	S	BW2c	?	3	N	?	-	-	
13					215					
(10022)										
Miscellaneous retouched flake with black cortex an uncommon raw material type for this assemblage; N>EBA? 2 other flakes in similar form and yellowy-brown flint to each other (1 M>EBA), possibly related to each other? All these 3 decent looking flakes related? None too Late. 1 end-and-side scraper on a similar small flake, rather simply (and inversely) retouched, possibly BA/LLBA and perhaps MBA (given possible inverse retouching traits in the site assemblage; review)? Chipping suggests all residual to some degree.										
M>EBA, N>EBA? and LLBA?/?MBA elements, all residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>PP, hafted?</i>)	L	T	10b	S	2	N	Y	M>EBA	-	
	Small, thin flake with distal breaks (how much is missing? Might not be much). 1 lateral shows a very small, very neat direct abrupt retouched hollow (hafting notch?). Opposite lateral shows fine marginal abrasion and chipping.									
Misc. ret. flake	L	S	BP1c	?	10	VEGW	Y	<MBA?	N>EBA?	
	Black cortex, not common in this assemblage; import? Area of inverse neat fairly abrupt retouch truncating cortex on 1 thin lateral near distal end. Some fine chipping on thin laterals.									
End+side scraper	S	/T	W8c	?	3	N	Y	<MBA?/BA?	LLBA?/MBA?	
	Small, thin flake; inverse abrupt irregular retouch across distal end, with small area of inverse abrupt retouch 1 lateral, slightly uneven.									
Misc. ret. flake	S	/T	W11c	H	5	N	Y	-	-	
4					20					
(10024)										
Chalk-soil patinated and all potentially residual. Underlying geology?										
All residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>hammered facets?</i>)	S	/T	B2b	H	3	MBW	?	-	Residual	

Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	L	S	6b	-	4	MBW	Y	-	<i>Residual</i>
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Flake (<i>distal frag; nat backed</i>)	N	S	B2b	-	3	MBW	?	-	<i>Residual</i>
3					10				

(10029) 0 to 0.10m down

Decent-looking collection on decent flint, nothing obviously Early (M>EN) save perhaps for a small medial fragment perhaps from a bladelet (potentially LM>EN though could be later), but no really poor quality raw material or products, so nothing need be very Late either (LLBA). Most could likely have derived from phases of activity dating between the LN and the MBA. 1 knife on a large blade perhaps LN>BK, relatively fresh-looking. 1 simple-looking though platform prepared core perhaps BK>EBA. A couple of the waste flakes likely date no later than the MBA (though this is somewhat speculative). The retouched material likely ranges between the LN/BK and the MBA. Some shows chips and breaks that are more certainly post-discard and thus likely residual to some degree; all could be so. 1 of these (a knife on a small Bullhead flake) shows a strong chalk-soil patina and is migrated and residual; a small utilised flake is also likewise patinated and residual. Patinated pieces aside, the remainder could potentially be a broadly related group, perhaps accumulating during the BK>EBA period, though residual in this context. Note that LLBA/MBA material was recovered below these finds, within the 0.10 to 0.30m deep part of this same deposit (see below). NB. Many burnt flints recovered from this level.

?LM>EN, N>EBA, LN>BK, BK>EBA and <MBA elements, majority potentially deriving from activities dating between the LN and MBA, the retouched component likely broadly LN/BK>MBA. Discounting the patinated pieces, the rest could be a broadly related group accumulating during BK>EBA, though residual, noting also that LLBA material was recovered below these finds. Has an earlier context/horizon been disturbed by subsequent activities related to/occurring at the same time as the formation of this particular upper part of (10029)? Many burnt flints present.

<i>Waste</i>									
Flake fragment (<i>medial, sm</i>)	BL	T	10b	-	1	N?	Y	-	LM>EN??
Flake frag. (<i>prox, lat chips, PP</i>)	L?	S	TM7b	SS?	9	N	Y	M>EBA	N>EBA
Core – 2 platform flake	2	S	VR11b	H?	75	N	?	LN>MBA?	BK>EBA?
	Medium-sized, perhaps from the local clay, much cortex and some natural facets (used as platforms), primarily 2 adjacent areas producing a few short poor flakes (I face particularly frequent hinge and step fractures). Platform edges do appear to show preparation abrasion however.								
Flake (<i>chips, thin, PP?</i>)	S	/T	W?4b	H	4	N	Y	-	<MBA?
Flake fragment (<i>prox.</i>)	L?	T	4b	H?	5	N	Y	-	<MBA?
Flake	L	P	TG1b	H	10	N	?	-	-
Flake	L	S	BW11b	H	12	N	?	-	-
Shatter	L?	S	RW6b	H?	20	N	?	-	-
Shatter?	-	S	SW6d	-	22	N?	?	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>									

Knife – serrated-like (PP)	B	S	B2c	H	18	N	?	N>BK	LN>BK
	Sizeable thick triangular sectioned blade, 1 lateral steep, other thin with direct and inverse very marginal retouch and abrasion along the edge, in places creating a serrated-like edge but intermittent and not finely serrated. No heavy damage or chipping; other edges relatively fresh.								
Knife (sm, nat back)	L	S	G3?b	H	5	ESBW	Y	<MBA?	BK>EBA?
	Neat small flake, 1 uncortixed lateral showing inverse marginal semi-abrupt retouch at towards the distal end; abrasion throughout. Some very minor post-patination abrasion; fairly fresh. BK>EBA preference on character but speculation only.								
Misc. ret. flake (lat. breaks)	S	S	N3c	SS?	3	N	Y	<MBA	BK>MBA?
	Small thickish flake, both laterals broken, 1 lateral with a remnant of a short straight oblique edge of direct neat fine marginal semi-abrupt retouch.								
Misc. ret? flake – knife	L	/T	B18c	H?	5	N	?	<MBA?	<EBA??
	Decent looking flake, 1 long straight thin edge showing abrasion and chips and a small area of inverse marginal abrupt apparent retouch forming a small shallow hollow and adjacent a short straight length of retouched edge, together in the middle of the lateral.								
Misc. ret. flake (sm dist frag)	L?	T	10b	-	1	N	Y	<MBA	-
	Very small distal fragment with 1 vertical lateral showing some inverse shallow scars (retouch? Backing?) and edge abrasion, opposite thin lateral showing breaks and a remnant of direct abrupt retouch, distal end showing a direct steep semi-abruptly retouch small hollow.								
<i>Utilised</i>									
Flake (PP)	L	S	OW2b	H	21	N	?	N>EBA	LN>EBA
	Medium-sized triangular-plan flake with thick triangular section and steep angled edges. Limited potential use on all margins.								
Flake – knife (hinge scars)	L	S	B2b	H?	14	N	?	-	LN>MBA?
Flake – knife (nat back, sm)	S	S	SW11b	?	1	MBW	Y	-	<i>Residual</i>
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Flake – knife (sm, chips, nat bk)	L	S	B3b	-	1	N	Y	-	-
18					227				
(10029) 0.10 to 0.30m down									
1 decent core probably N and perhaps EN. 1 snapped proximal end from a possible narrow blade flake, possibly utilised but the abrasion could be natural, broadly M>EBA and could be EN. 2 utilised naturally backed blades broadly N>EBA, 1 broken flake on Bullhead with a slight preference for EN or BK>EBA. 1 small rather poor discoidal core potentially on the local clay source material, likely BK>EBA>MBA. 1 small side scraper neatly retouched on a re-used broken possible blade flake, the re-use more typically LLBA and the decent retouch									

unlikely later than MBA, the flake blank earlier. Several flakes, all waste and often broken, potentially on the local clay source material, could easily be Late and broadly BA and they could be related to the LLBA/MBA material, though this is speculative. 1 un-used waste flake with a moderate chalk-soil patina migrated and residual. Appears to be a mix of N and BA material, with all but the latest identified element (MBA?) probably residual and the latter not certainly contemporary with its horizon within the context, as other less diagnostic material which could be associated with it is broken. NB. Many burnt flint potboiler fragments from this layer. **?EN, N>EBA, BK>EBA, EBA>MBA, BA?, LLBA/?MBA and <MBA elements. A mix of N and BA, with all but the latest element (MBA?) residual and the latest element not certainly contemporary, given that some potentially related pieces are broken and residual to a degree. Many burnt flints present.**

Waste										
Core – multiplat. flake + blade	M	S	RB3b	?	84	EBW	Y		M>EBA	N/EN?
	Medium-sized, 1 side of rough cortex remaining. Decent-looking flake scar remnants with a couple of final removals being narrow near-bladelet-sized blades and bladelets, an edge of platform preparation with spurs about the ridges of bladelet-scar remnant removals. Some slight incipient cones.									
Flake frag. (<i>prox? Thick, burnt</i>)	B?	S	B-	H?	2	Burnt white	Y		-	N>EBA??
Core – discoidal	D	S	VR6c	H	28	N	?		LN>MBA?	BK/EBA>MBA?
	A simple-looking dome-shaped piece likely on the local clay source material, the flattish 'upper' surface showing small short crude flake removals from approximately half-way around the margin, the 'lower' domed face showing similar short small flake removals most-way around the circumference leaving cortex at the base of the core; some platform edge abrasion and incipient cones.									
Flake (<i>poor local, late?</i>)	S	S	BW3c	H	16	N	?		-	BA??
Flake	N	S	SW11b	H	8	MBW	Y		-	Residual
Flake	S	S	B17c	H?	4	N	Y		-	-
Flake (<i>small</i>)	L	/T	B10b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
Flake frag. (<i>dist, abrasion?</i>)	L?	S	BW4c	-	2	N	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>sm, distal?</i>)	-	S	SW10b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	-	S	RW17c	-	2	N	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	L?	P	RW6b	-	5	EBW	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>burnt</i>)	-	T	2b?	-	2	L. burnt +EBW	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>burnt</i>)	-	S	TB-	-	4	Burnt white	Y		-	-
Flake fragment? (<i>burnt</i>)	-	S	W-	-	2	Burnt m grey	Y		-	-
Core shatter	-	S	N2c	-	11	N	?		-	-
Retouched										
Misc. ret. flake (tiny)	L	T	4b	H?	1	N	?		-	<MBA

	Tiny flake, triangular section, 1 lateral showing small area of direct marginal steep semi-abrupt retouch forming a small hollow.									
Side scraper (<i>RU, small</i>)	L?	T	10b	-	1	N (AMBW)	?		<i>fl</i> <EBA?	LLBA/MBA?
	Small thin blade-like medial fragment, unapinated breaks either end, 1 thicker lateral showing unapinated direct neat semi-abrupt retouch along most of length (but not 2 the breaks) truncating patina.									
Misc. ret. flake- knife?	L	/P	B1b	?	5	N	?		-	-
	Small area of direct marginal semi-abrupt retouch and abrasion on small uncortexed thin area of the flake at distal corner.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>nat. back.</i>)	B	S	B2b	?	8	N	?		M>EBA	N>EBA
Flake – knife (<i>prox frag, nat bk</i>)	B	S	G10b	S?	2	N	Y		M>EBA	EN?/BK>EBA?
Flake frag. – end scraper (<i>PP</i>)	-	T	4b	H?	1	N	?		M>EBA	-
	Snapped proximal end of thin, broadening flake with the abrupt break showing direct abrasion.									
Flake – knife (<i>PP??</i>)	L	S	B2b	?	4	EBW	?		-	<MBA
Flake – knife (<i>sm, thin, breaks</i>)	L	T	3b	-	2	N	Y		-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake - knife (<i>prox, PP</i>)	B?	T	6b	S?	1	N	Y		M>EBA	M>EN??
	Some abrasion of thin laterals, which might be use or natural, so not certainly an intentionally snapped proximal end.									
24					197					
(10029) SF 17 (c. 0.15m below surface)										
Possible hollow based arrowhead, broadly LN>EBA. Caution; form thought rare in Britain except in Wales and Cumbria (and also in Ireland), though note occurrences at Durrington Walls. Review and refer to Green 1980.										
LN>BK/perhaps LN>EBK (a just pre BK focus at Durrington Walls), broken and potentially residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Hollow based arrowhead	-	T	1b	-	3	VEGW	?	4	LN>EBA	LN>EBK?
	Bifacially flaked arrowhead likely on a relatively large long flake of shallow triangular section; good quality flint. Inverse shallow semi-invasive retouch on the flat ventral side completely along both laterals is neat; the direct retouch on the dorsal surface begins only above the straight base section, being initially shallow semi-invasive, but becoming steep on 1 lateral as the flake thickens. The long, fairly straight sides converging from an initially vertical sided base section; the base showing shallow bifacial retouch forming a hollow, leaving a protrusion on 1 side and arching towards what appears to be a break, which may have removed the rest of the hollow and a second protrusion, if the base was originally symmetrical and formed as an oblique truncation. Tip is pointed									

	but features a big scar on the dorsal surface, perhaps damage from a previous impact. The overall appearance of the dorsal surface is slightly crude as a result of this and an adjacent deep scar. Potentially a broken hollow based arrowhead.									
1					3					
<p>(10029) c. 0.30 to 0.40m down</p> <p>Poor looking core, not fully exploited, though the variable raw material quality could have prompted abandonment; only broadly LN>BA. Possibly utilised as a hammerstone/pounder. 1 small, roundish, thin, naturally backed, platform-prepared flake with chipped edges but possibly utilised, broadly M>EBA and possibly LN/BK>EBA given the form and presence of the core, but could be earlier. All likely residual to some degree. Several burnt flint potboiler fragments from this layer.</p> <p>3 only, with LN>BA, LN/BK>EBA? and <MBA? elements, most/perhaps all residual. NB. No flintwork and only 3 burnt flint potboiler fragments are in the layer below this – ‘0.40m down to base’. Thus the basal part of deposit (10029) is much cleaner, little used for intentional contemporary rubbish disposal and with little incidentally accrued material compared to the layers above. Thus the basal layers do not appear to have seen the same activity in the vicinity which later led to the contemporary deposition (burnt flints?) or disturbance of earlier material from earlier horizons nearby (by ploughing?) of many of the equally (and variously) N>EBA dated elements seen in the upper reaches of this deposit (see above).</p>										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>dist frag burnt</i>)	L?	T	-	-	4	Burnt m grey	Y	-		<MBA??
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>nat backed, PP</i>)	S	S	TG6b	?	2	VEBW	Y		M>EBA	LN/BK>EBA??
Core (1 plat. flake) – hammer?	1	S	VR2c	H	148	N	?		-	LN>BA
	Large rounded nodule with 1 river-gravel patinated face used as a platform for some perhaps short flake removals, large cherty area at surface leading to some poor looking chipping and abandonment. Small prominence on opposite side is battered and possibly used for hammering, though a linear area of similar looking battering around the platform end could be natural.									
3					154					
<p>(10032) SF 28</p> <p>Flake from a polished tool, most likely an axe. The re-working of polished axes is a common trait of the type, but the date of such re-working is often uncertain (contemporary or later re-use?), for so many occur as residual pieces. This flake shows a lightly patinated surface truncated by a flake scar which likely relates to the episode which produced this flake. So flake likely relates to the later discovery and re-use of a N>EBA axe, but when? BA/LLBA re-use?</p> <p>Flake from a N>EBA polished tool, struck after a period of abandonment (LLBA re-use? Caution). Relationship to context unclear, but potentially residual.</p>										
<i>Waste</i>										

Flake (<i>from polished tool; PP?</i>)	S	T	8b	SS?	6	AEGW	Y		Axe N>EBA	FI BA/LLBA?
1					6					
[10033] Ring Ditch 3										
<p>A decent-looking group of medium and small-sized flakes; overall the material does not seem too late (ie. post MBA), though is mixed period. 1 strongly patinated piece pre-dating its point of deposition within the context; residual and moved/derived from chalk-soil geology, it is broken, which could be contemporary with its re-deposition. 1 other strongly patinated blade (M>EBA) shows unpatinated retouch demonstrating subsequent (BA/LLBA?) re-use. This flake blank potentially recovered from the same source as the other strongly patinated flake and perhaps a contemporary discard into the ditch. Depth found? Context nature (shallow or deep)? Unpatinated material need not be contemporary with its point of deposition however, given the general lack of patinating processes which appears to be prevalent at this site. All pieces show chipping and ¾ of the un-used waste are likely to have been broken post-discard, suggesting they are residual, though the time gap between discard, breakage (trampling?) and deposition is unknown, so they might be related to activity broadly contemporary with their final point of deposition. 2 possible M>EN pieces, if so residual.</p> <p>M>EN?, M>EBA and BA/LLBA? elements, perhaps generally no later than the MBA. All chipped and some at least residual; the relationship of the latest element to the context is unclear.</p>										
Waste										
Flake (<i>PP, chipped lat.</i>)	S	S	TB2b	H	7	N	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake (<i>PP? Lat break</i>)	S	S	B11b	H?	1	EGW	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake fragment (<i>prox.</i>)	L	T	1-	?	3	ESBW	Y		-	<context
Flake	S	S	B2b	H	12	N	?		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>backed, PP</i>)	B	S	DO15b	S?	5	N	?		M>EBA	M>EN?
	<p>Good blade from blade core, thin, distal cortex and distal break, 1 lateral shows a length of direct fine marginal abrupt retouch, possibly backing, the lower part of this edge also has cortex. Opposite lateral shows direct marginal scarring along its length, plus a little inverse. Retouch too fine to be too late in the range?</p>									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>RU; PP?</i>)	B	T	-	SS?	15	N (ESBW)	?		(f) M>EBA	BA/LLBA?
	<p>Blade of thick triangular section with a small area of inverse semi-abrupt retouch close to the platform truncating patina on 1 moderately angled lateral. Also a small inverse area of unpatinated marginal scarring on thin part of opposite lateral. 1 unpatinated chip, but no other significant damage. Contemporary with its point of discard? Re-use a common feature of LLBA, but earlier use is possible and has been noted as such in the IWA assemblage.</p>									
Knife	L	/T	B2b	H	25	N	?		-	-

	Decent, medium-sized flake, 1 lateral steep, opposite lateral thin with marginal scarring, plus a small area of inverse semi-abrupt possible retouch where edge gets a bit thicker.									
Knife?	L	T	2b	H	9	N	?	-	-	
	Medium-sized flake with heavily chipped thin laterals and distal end, which also shows 2 small areas of direct (semi-abrupt and fine marginal abrupt) retouch(?) scars.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>frag; dist.</i>)	S	S	B2c	-	5	N	?	-	-	
	Small; naturally backed by cortex 1 lateral and distal. 1 thin uncortixed lateral heavily chipped but showing a small area of direct abrupt and semi-abrupt retouch at the very proximal and distal ends. Platform missing.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP, distal break</i>)	B	T	2c	SS?	2	N	?	M>EBA	M>EN??	
Flake – knife (<i>dist. break</i>)	L	T	2b	H?	7	N	?	-	-	
	1 steep lateral, other a moderate angle showing abrasion along length.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>prox break?</i>)	L	T	11b	S?	2	EGW	?	-	-	
Flake (<i>lat scars, dist chips</i>)	S	/T	B11b	?	1	EGW	?	-	-	
13					94					
(10034)										
Large flake with 1 vertical lateral possibly used as a scraper; little cortex but perhaps from local clay source, large flake scars; more likely LN?? Caution. Some chipping so likely residual to some degree. Context? Several burnt flint potboiler fragments also from this context.										
2 only, little reliable data, residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Core shatter (<i>burnt</i>)	-	T	5c	-	8	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y	-	-	
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – side scraper (<i>large</i>)	S	/T	WW8e	H	59	N	Y	LN>BA?	LN??	
2					67					
(10038)										
This collection could contain a limited spread of material which demonstrates phases of LM>EN, N/LN? and BA activity in the vicinity, but beware drawing any firm conclusions as there are only 2 more specifically diagnostic pieces; 1 segment from a composite knife, LM>EN and 1 multiplatform flake core, N/LN? Core aside, the remainder are flakes, all but 2 small. 1 medium-sized yellowy patinated flake potentially on the local clay source flint; 2 other small waste flakes are of similar looking material and 1 medium-sized utilised flake of greyish flint which might likewise be from the local clay source. LLBA groups on this site appear to have made much use of the local (poor quality) material, as would be expected, but its earlier use is not precluded and the fresh scarring on the yellowy patinated waste flake shows it is residual and this damage is not certainly an example of										

LLBA re-use. 1 other waste flake has a strong chalk-soil patina suggesting it has migrated from a different geology and is residual. 1 small flake with short length of fine but miscellaneous retouch, perhaps a side scraper, might be EBA>MBA, but caution as this is highly speculative and it could easily be earlier. As such there is no certain evidence of BA activity in this collection. All of the other retouched and utilised flakes (including a possible natural piece) are small, short, thin, often narrow blades or blade-like shaped flakes made on decent quality flint, all but 1 Bullhead flake are on a similar flint type to the core. By form and raw material they might be related and typically LM>EN, perhaps EN given the presence of the Bullhead flake (should all be a group), the core if it is related to the flakes and the lack of very high quality looking small blades and other diagnostic pieces more likely to be LM. 1 of these tools is a rectangular segment from a composite knife with very fine and neat retouch, broadly LM>EN, but the dating of the other tools is more speculative however and they need not be associated. What is the nature of this context? Might it be open and accruing material over a long time, suggesting a broad spread of residual material is likely. The core could be Earlier Neolithic and thus potentially we could have 2 small EN and BA groups present, so if the context is single phase and potentially Late, it could show BA disturbance of EN material. Review with more data, if necessary.

LM>EN, N/LN? and <MBA elements, with no certain BA material, but little reliable data re potential groupings and contemporaneity to context (some at least likely residual). Consider the context (slowly accruing or single phase?) and distribution of finds within (all incidentally accumulated?).

<i>Waste</i>											
Core – multiplatform flake	M	S	SB2c	H	85	N		?	?	N>EBA	N/LN?
	Medium-sized, small area of cortex, all platforms flake scars, some incipient cones, some small areas of preparation? Some edges crushed/battered; residual damage?										
Flake (<i>old prox. break</i>)	N	S	W11b	-	5	SBW		Y		-	<i>Residual</i>
Flake (<i>RU scars?</i>)	S	S	BW6?c	H	18	Y		Y		-	-
Flake (<i>small</i>)	S	S	BW2b	S?	1	N		?		-	-
Flake (<i>small</i>)	S	S	BW7b	?	2	N?		Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>medial</i>)	-	T	6b	-	1	EBW		Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>											
Composite knife segment	N?	T	3b	-	2	EBW		?		M>EN	LM>EN
	Medial segment of a small narrow blade-shaped flake with very fine neat inverse steep semi-abrupt and subsequently abrupt retouch blunting half of 1 lateral and continuing across a small part of the proximal break, immediately followed by 2 slightly larger (but still small) inverse semi-abrupt scars creating 2 denticulate-like peaks stopping half-way on the proximal break. Opposite lateral shows abrasion scars along its length plus a large chip.										
Knife (<i>ret. backed</i>)	L	T	2b	H	2	N? Y?		Y		M>EBA	LM>EN??

	Narrow thin blade-like long flake, triangular section, 1 lateral showing direct fine semi-abrupt retouch and breaks, other lateral showing various abrasion scars and breaks, distal break.									
Misc. ret. natural? (<i>small</i>)	N	-	2b	-	1	EBW	?	-	<MBA	
	Small thin piece with 2 short lengths of fine semi-abrupt retouch, 1 straight, 1 denticulate-like.									
Misc. ret. - side scraper?	L	S	B2b	H?	6	N	?	-	<MBA?	
	Small thick flake, 1 lateral shows a short length of direct fine marginal semi-abrupt retouch. Retouch decent but flake poor-looking. EBA>MBA?? Earlier??									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>small, PP?</i>)	B	T	4d	S??	2	N?	?	M>EBA?	LM>EN??	
Flake – knife (<i>prox. frag; sm</i>)	L?	S	G10b	H	2	N? Y?	Y	-	*	
	*Only a small piece, but decent looking narrow Bullhead flake; might this be Early? EN??									
Flake – knife	S	T	8b	H	6	N? Y?	?	-	-	
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>sm, direct scars</i>)	L	T	2c	H	1	EBW	?	-	-	
14					134					
(10039) – [10023] Outer Ring Ditch 40cm depth										
Large core on good quality flint, not fully used, several large flake removals with the final perhaps being a broad blade; likely LN. Edges fairly fresh and could be contemporary with its horizon within the ditch. Is this likely?										
LN, fairly fresh and potentially contemporary, but consider all results from the different horizons. See below.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Core – multiplatform flake	M	S	B2b	?	223	N	?	?	-	LN?
	Large, partially used, good flint; platforms on previous flake scars; final removal a broad long blade flake scar, several other large short and squat previous removals, no obvious incipient cones interestingly, only neat feather (most) or shallow hinge terminations present. A couple of possible small spurs with preparation present.									
1					223					
(10039)										
1 relatively fresh looking (2 opposed platform) core likely LM>EN and perhaps more typically the former; 1 small good quality bladelet likewise LM>EN, but with slight breaks and possibly residual, if not from use. Given the possible LN core from (10039) – [10023] Outer Ring Ditch 40cm depth (see above), is this context from the base of said ditch and could the LM>EN material be residual from the early infilling phase of the ditch, perhaps disturbed from a feature or sealed horizon during the ditch's construction? If not, perhaps later disturbance is responsible. NB. (10040) also has a core and blade which might be EN (see below); consider how this context relates, if it does. 1 proximal fragment perhaps from a broad blade likely N/LN?; this piece showing end and										

hollow scraper and utilised knife edges (a combined tool, or some perhaps re-use?). 2 broken proximal flakes (at least 1 perhaps a blade) with chalk-soil patinas likely residual and potentially migrated. 2 pieces with miscellaneous retouch(?), perhaps showing re-use and thus likely LLBA, would constitute the latest element in the collection, but the origin of the 'retouch' scars is uncertain. This might on one hand support a LLBA date (and perhaps Late LLBA, ie. LBA>EIA) for these, though human intent behind the scars is by no means certain and should not be relied upon at this time. Overall, the flakes in this collection are on decent enough quality flint and some good quality products are present, with no really poor local clay source material here which might more typically signal a significant Late (BA/LLBA) flint-using presence. The unpatinated and differently patinated (chalk-soil and yellowy sheen) material shows this collection is a mix, with the chipping and breakages suggesting most of those pieces are residual. If the uncertain LLBA evidence is discounted, the latest dated element need not post-date the EBA, perhaps MBA at latest, with the core and bladelet more typically EN at latest and residual. The spread of dates, including pieces dated as more typically LM>EN, LN and LN>EBA, might have a relationship to the artefact's vertical distribution in a gradually accruing deep context, though this is unknown and remembering that the earliest is likely residual, as potentially is much of the collection, as previously stated. Perhaps review with context data.

LM>EN, N/LN, LN>EBA and possible LLBA (?LBA>EIA+; caution) elements, the majority residual. If the uncertain LLBA evidence is discounted, the latest dated element need not post-date the MBA. Consider context and distribution and the potential for a long-term gradual accumulation of perhaps incidentally accrued though broadly context-contemporary material (1 LM>EN appears fairly fresh, another probably residual to some degree). See below.

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (PP, many chips + breaks)	L	S	B4c	H	15	Y	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake frag. (PP plat surface)	L?	T	1b	H	2	N? D?	Y		-	M>EBA?
Core – 2 opp. plat. flake + BL	2	S	B2c	?	73	N	F	?	M>N	LM>EN/LM??
	Medium-sized, 2 opposed flaked platforms, a couple of incipient cones on 1, core worked virtually all way round edge, small amount of cortex on 1 lateral, medium or small-sized final flake removals, often long, some hinged, 2 perhaps 3 bladelet scars, some platform preparation and platform spurs; core edges look fairly fresh, but too Early to be contemporary with context?									
Flake frag. (PP prox; intent.?)	B??	T	-	SS?	3	ESBW	Y		M>N	<i>Residual</i>
Flake frag. (dist; lat. breaks)	L	S	BW4c	-	8	N?	Y		-	-
Flake frag. (prox,	S?	P	GP6b	H	7	N?	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (prox, small)	L?	S	OW10b	H?	1	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
End + hollow scraper + knife	L?	T	10b	H	8	N?	?		N/LN?	-
	The proximal end of a possible broad blade, thin, snapped distal end shows a broad area of direct shallow abrupt small scars and marginal abrasion scars (end scraper), 1 lateral shows direct marginal scars along edge, other shows a									

	small hollow formed by direct semi-abrupt and marginal fine abrupt retouch. The end scraper edge and also potentially other work a re-use? Uncertain. Flake likely N/LN.									
Knife (<i>prox. frag; PP? Nat back</i>)	L?	P	SB1b	H	13	N		Y	<MBA	LN>EBA?
	Broad thin primary, 1 lateral shows direct shallow marginal semi-abrupt retouch and breaks; abrupt distal break. A few possible preparation scars at platform.									
Misc. ret? flake (<i>RU; dist frag</i>)	-	T	11b	-	1	N (AEGW)		?	-	LLBA??
	Small patinated distal flake fragment with a small area of unpatinated direct shallow marginal abrupt retouch(?) 1 steep lateral. Caution re re-use.									
Misc. ret? flake (<i>md frag; RU?</i>)	L	T	2c	-	27	N (Y)		?	-	LLBA??
	Medium-sized piece of thick triangular section, small area of inverse marginal semi-abrupt scars (poor retouch?) 1 lateral, edge not obviously abraded.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>prox. frag; PP?</i>)	L	T	2b	SS?	1	N		Y	-	M>EBA?
	Very small flake with 1 lateral and proximal breaks, fine marginal abrasion along other lateral and some direct abrupt snapped scars at the distal point.									
Flake – knife (<i>PP, dist. snaps</i>)	BL	T	4b	S?	1	N		?	LM>EN	-
Flake – knife (<i>prox frag, PP?</i>)	L	S	B17	H	9	N		?	<MBA?	N>EBA?
	Part of 1 lateral cortexed.									
Knife (<i>prox. frag; small</i>)	N?	/T	B6b	?	1	MBW		Y	-	<i>Residual</i>
	Small, patinated distal breaks, 1 steep lateral shows a small area of direct shallow abrupt retouch (backing?), opposite thin lateral shows abrasion scars.									
Flake – knife (<i>small, short, thin</i>)	L	/T	N10	H?	1	N?		?	-	-
Flake – knife (<i>dist. frag.</i>)	-	S	B4c	-	2	N?		Y	-	-
Flake – knife (<i>dist. frag; sm</i>)	-	T	2c	-	1	N		Y	-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – end scraper? (<i>PP, RU?</i>)	L	T	4b	H	1	N (Y)		?	-	-
	Very small thick flake with an unpatinated distal break scar and a few smaller direct abrupt scars, some with the glossy patina look, so not all contemporary; some re-use? Uncertain.									
19					175					
(10040) Top 10cm Interesting triangular shaped bifacially retouched knife, with 2 different working edges. Though not unskilled, the tool and the raw material does not appear very high quality. Broadly LN>EBA and perhaps akin to a particular type thought to be a domestic Beaker associated product. Review. Appears fairly fresh and could be contemporary with the context, though is a solitary piece at present. Context? If this is a gradually accruing ditch fill ('Top 10cm') does this horizon contain material of potentially similar date, which might therefore										

comprise contemporary discards, or if it includes identifiably later (ie. LLBA) material then the knife is residual at this level.

1 ?BK, potentially contemporary with context. Consider if later material has been recovered from this level, in which case perhaps this tool had been disturbed from an earlier context/horizon?

<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>bifacial ret</i>)	-	T	10c	-	16	N?	F	Y	LN>EBA?	BK?
	Thick flake, almost all margins retouched, orientation of original flake unclear. Sub-triangular profile with the thick 'proximal' end truncated and flattened by abrupt bold retouch, the laterals gradually converge at the pointed 'distal' tip. 1 shorter lateral shows bifacial shallow semi-abrupt semi-invasive retouch along its length to the tip, forming a zig-zag profiled edge, with unimarginal semi-abrupt marginal retouch from the tip to half way down the other lateral, forming a straight edge which cuts into and recesses the flake edge slightly, followed by a little marginal scarring of a short unworked portion of the edge, then followed by bifacial invasive shallow semi-abrupt retouch to the 'proximal' end.									
1					16					
<p>(10040)</p> <p>A couple of pieces on water-rolled flint generally of average to poor quality, potentially from the local clay source; 1 of these, on decent quality flint, is a neat single platform flake core which could be EN or LN>BK perhaps. A utilised narrow blade on average quality buff cortexed flint could also be of similar dates. Both are damaged and likely residual, the flake having post-patination chipping. Given the presence of the LN>EBA?/BK? Knife also on rather average quality flint from (10040) <i>Top 10cm</i> (see above), this may help to suggest the later date as a preference for the core, blade and also the other pieces from this particular context, should they be a broadly related (though likely residual) group, which is possible, given similarities in their size and character; (review all). All the flakes from this context are rather small, sometimes thick-ish, though generally well struck and not poor-looking, with several instances of reasonable quality buff cortexed flint, generally (perhaps all) hard hammer-struck, with only a couple of instances of platform preparation on the better quality core and blade (which could be EN). All could be a BK>EBA period group or a broadly period-related collection, while noting that the core and the blade could equally be EN. No pieces need be Late (LLBA), though some of course have the potential to be. Nature of context? Single period feature or slowly accruing deep context? Was this material distributed throughout, or all below the top 10cms, or was it recovered from close to this boundary?</p> <p>Most/all have the potential to be a related group, BK>EBA if so, but perhaps residual to some degree. No pieces need be LLBA, though the possibility exists. Consider context and distribution, particularly in relation to (10040) <i>Top 10cm</i>. See above.</p>										
<i>Waste</i>										
Core – 1 platform flake (<i>PP</i>)	1	S	BW3	H?	63	Y?	Y	?	M/N>EBA	EN?/LN>BK?
	Medium-sized water rolled nodule perhaps from local clay source, 1 flaking face producing long flake, a couple of slight hinges, platform preparation,									

	platform on a natural break facet, subsequent large break removing 1 lower corner of core. Could be EN or LN>BK?									
Flake (<i>sm, rough</i>)	B	T	11e	H	4	Y	Y	-	N>EBA?	
Flake (<i>burnt</i>)	S	T	-	H?	2	<i>Burnt white</i>	Y	-	<i>Residual</i>	
Flake (<i>chips</i>)	L	P	BW4c	SS?	8	N?	?	-	-	
Flake (<i>chips</i>)	L	S	B2c	?	13	Y	?	-	-	
Shatter (<i>small</i>)	-	S	TB3b	-	2	N	?	-	-	
Shatter (<i>small</i>)	-	S	W1b	-	1	N	?	-	-	
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>small</i>)	S	T	17b	?	1	N	Y	<MBA	<EBA?	
	Small thin flake with small area of direct shallow semi-abrupt retouch 1 lateral by platform. Snapping breaks.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Knife (<i>PP, narrow, thick triang.</i>)	B	S	B4c	H	7	AEBW	Y	M/LM>EBA	EN?/BK?	
Flake – x2 hollow scraper (<i>n.b.</i>)	S	S	TG3c	H	10	EBW	?	N>LLBA	LN>LLBA?	
	Small flake, steep naturally backed lateral and part of distal end, other half of distal end shows two shallow concave breaks (notches?) with the dorsal edge of 1 showing shallow abrasion scars, 1 steep concave flake scar (not a notch) on uncortexed lateral shows inverse marginal abrasion scarring; used as double hollow scraper. Notches more common from LN>, if an attempt at such.									
Flake – knife (<i>concave lat edge</i>)	L	S	TB4b	H?	5	N	?	N>MBA?	BK>MBA??	
	Small flake, steep cortexed distal, 1 lateral with a deep concave break scar, other thin concave lateral with direct marginal semi-abrupt scars (some slight retouch?) and snaps and abrasion along its length. Small, more BK>MBA??									
Flake – knife	S	S	B4b	SS?	5	Y?	?	-	-	
Flake – knife (<i>small</i>)	L	S	B2c	H?	3	N?	?	-	-	
13					124					
(10041)										
The snapped proximal ends from 2 flakes which could have been broad blades (1 soft hammer-struck, from the surface), both showing a yellowy sheen patina (formation process uncertain), latterly chipped and likely residual; these could be N, though perhaps more typically MN>LN rather than distinctly Early N, but not too Late either; potentially related. 2 somewhat similar decent quality unpatinated flakes with minimal cortex; 1 small platform prepared and possibly soft hammer-struck flake, M>EBA; 1 larger utilised flake perhaps N; both chipped and likely residual to some degree, though neither is heavily damaged and they could be broadly contemporary with their context or horizon. 1 squat flake in a grey-white flint uncommon in the site assemblage, with micro-denticulate like resulting retouch. 1 small waste flake with a moderate chalk-soil patina is likely residual. Context a gradually accruing feature accumulating residual material as it was disturbed from										

other features or horizons by activity nearby? If from a single period feature then no pieces can be certain to be contemporary with it due to their chipped and broken and sometimes patinated nature.

M>EBA, N and perhaps MN>LN elements, nothing certainly Late (LLBA), but all likely residual to some degree.

Consider context; gradually accruing or swift single phase?

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>PP; ex. damage</i>)	S	T	3b	SS?	2	MBW	Y		M>EBA	<i>Residual</i>
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>PP, small</i>)	L	S	W2b	S?	3	N	Y		M>EBA	-
	Decent looking small long flake with distal cortex, platform prepared spur over single dorsal ridge, thin laterals with marginal abrasion and chips, 1 lateral shows a short length of direct steep semi-abrupt retouch to the distal end of the flakes steepest edge.									
Knife (<i>prox. frag</i>)	?	T	2b	S	6	Y	Y		M>EBA	N?
	Proximal end probably from a long flake if not a broad blade, 1 thin lateral shows inverse fine semi-abrupt retouch at the proximal shoulder, continuing as inverse fine shallow semi-abrupt down the lateral almost to the break. Small platform and lip. Post-patination breakages. Painted and from surface.									
Knife	S	T	8b	H	5	?	Y		-	-
	Squat flake in notably untypical grey-white flint, lateral break, 1 thin convex part of the distal end shows direct marginal fine fairly abrupt retouch and fine snapping/chipping forming a micro-denticulate like edge.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – side scraper?	S	/T	B2b	SS?	15	N	Y		N>EBA	N?
	Good quality flake and flint. 1 moderately angled lateral with direct abrasion scars, opposite thin lateral part cortexed but with direct abrasion scars and a small area of possible direct semi-abrupt fine retouch on uncortexed edge.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>prox. frag</i>)	B?	T	5b	-	4	Y?	Y		M>EBA	N?
	The broken proximal end, perhaps from a broad-ish blade (28mm W), platform area broken, distal snapping break. Both thin laterals shows abrasion and chipping damage, some use-wear?									
Flake – side scraper? (<i>dist frag</i>)	L	T	4b	-	2	N	Y		-	-
Flake – side scraper? (<i>dist frag</i>)	-	T	11b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
8					38					

(10043) SF 19

Very nice small steep convex end scraper on good flint with ripple flaking-like retouch; BK? Relatively fresh and could be contemporary with context.

?BK, potentially contemporary with context. See below.

<i>Retouched</i>											
End scraper (PP)	L	T	2b	H	14	N		?	Y	LN>BK	BK?
	Steep edged thick flake with distal end truncated and finally shape by direct semi-abrupt retouch (narrow bladelet sized ripple flake-like invasive pressure flaked scars) forming a very steep convex end. 1 inverse scar by platform might but need not be later damage; all other edges fairly fresh. NB. dorsal surface shows very small bladelet-sized flake scar removal from the platform.										
1					14						
(10043)											
A generally fairly simple, sometimes crude-looking but rather unspecific collection of often broken flakes which could largely date from the LN>BA and potentially represent several different phases of activity. A couple of pieces could represent an earlier presence. 1 a microburin-like flake (LM?) with a variable strong chalk-soil patina that fades towards the break, with some scars of the retouched notch and the break unpatinated and potentially later but not certainly so; LM re-use of retrieved LM flake, or later re-use, or incidental damage of a true LM microburin? Review, if necessary. 1 small broken bladelet perhaps with a yellowy patina could also be LM>EN and the snapped proximal ends from 2 possibly utilised thin flakes, broadly M>EBA, may more likely be N, perhaps EN. A couple of pieces show the use of the local clay source material and these might be representative of a Late, BA/LLBA presence within the collection.											
M>EBA, LM>EN and LN>BA elements, the latter potentially with several phases present, but little reliable data. The majority appear residual to some degree. See above.											
<i>Waste</i>											
Flake frag. (PP, microbrn? RU?)	B?	T	3b?	S?	1	SBW		Y		LM>EN/EBA	LM??
	Proximal end of a small thin narrow flake, possibly a blade, small prepared platform, Strong banded BW patina at proximal end lessening to distal break where 1 lateral at the distal break shows a small direct semi-abruptly retouched notch akin to a microburin notch, though the outermost scar appears to truncate the patina on the dorsal surface; the main major distal break scar is also unpatinated and next to a small patinated break scar on the opposite lateral. This lateral also shows a small area of direct abrupt scars. Could this be a microburin affected by later breaks, or show the LM re-use of earlier LM material?										
Blade (prox. break, chips)	BL	T	4b	-	1	N? Y?		Y		M>EBA	LM>EN
Flake frag. (prox, thick, burnt)	S?	T	4b?	H	12	EBW + L burnt		Y		-	LN>EBA??
Core shatter? (multiplat flake)	M	S	SB2c	H?	72	N		?		-	LN>BA?
Flake fragment (prox, PP?)	L?	S	SB4b	H	4	N		Y		-	<EBA?
Flake frag. (dist + lat breaks)	L?	T	4c	H	11	N		Y		-	<EBA?
Flake (local, Late?)	S	/P	R2c	SS?	9	N		Y		-	BA??
Flake (PP?)	S	P	OW7b	SS?	6	Y?		Y		-	-

Flake (<i>inv. scar/s 1 lat.</i>)	S	S	VR10e	H	9	N?	Y	-	-
Flake (<i>sm, chips</i>)	L	S	B4b	?	1	N?	?	-	-
Flake fragment (<i>prox + breaks</i>)	L?	T	3b	-	2	N?	Y	-	-
Flake frag. (<i>prox, small</i>)	-	T	4b	H?	1	N?	Y	-	-
Flake frag. (<i>med, thick, burnt</i>)	L	S	B4c	-	28	Y?	Y	-	-
Flake frag. (<i>medial</i>)	N?	T	4b	-	1	N	Y	-	-
Flake frag. (<i>prox. break</i>)	L	/P	B2c	-	23	N? Y?	Y	-	-
Flake frag. (<i>distal, chips</i>)	B	/T	B3b	-	2	Y?	Y	-	-
Flake frag. (<i>dist.</i>)	-	S	B2c	-	3	N	Y	-	-
Flake frag. (<i>dist, natural?</i>)	-	P	DB10e	-	12	N	Y	-	-
Shatter	-	/T	B11b	-	1	N	Y	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>									
Denticulate? (<i>prox flake, PP?</i>)	S?	S	B4b	H	20	Y	?	-	LN>BA?
	Broad thick flake with a steep break just below platform, this face showing at least 3 direct small flake removals, with the ventral side edge showing direct marginal scars (retouch) forming small triangular teeth-like edge between larger spurs based on scar ridges, the whole effect being a very uneven denticulate-like edge. Intentional? A yellowy sheen across all.								
Scraper? (<i>nat. back, on core?</i>)	-	S	B3e	-	39	N?	?	-	LN>MBA
	Thick piece of natural shatter with 'upper' surface showing 3 medium-sized flake scars and the platform edge (of 2 of the flakes) showing 'direct' marginal mostly semi-abrupt retouch along its long, wandering, moderately angled edge.								
Knife (<i>ret on shatter, natural?</i>)	-	S	TD4b	-	6	N? Y?	?	-	<MBA?
	Shatter, perhaps natural, with 1 thin edge showing semi-abrupt marginal retouch forming a slightly uneven edge.								
Ret? flake frag. – scraper?	S?	S	DB18c	-	1	N	?	-	BA?/LLBA??
	Small, local clay source, 1 oblique lateral breaks shows perhaps direct marginal edge scarring, possibly retouch, along its abrupt edge.								
Misc. ret? flake frag (<i>shatter</i>)	-	S	B3b	-	1	N	Y	-	-
<i>Utilised</i>									
Flake – knife (<i>sm area util, PP</i>)	L	T	4b	H?	1	N	Y	M>EBA	-
Flake – knife (<i>PP?</i>)	B	T	18c	H?	3	N	?	-	M>EBA
Flake – knife (<i>PP, nat. backed</i>)	S	S	B2?b	H	5	Y?	?	M>EBA	BK>EBA??
	Neat small naturally backed flake with preparation on single central dorsal ridge spur. Akin to products common in BK>EBA, but speculative.								
Flake – side scraper (<i>thick</i>)	L	S	TB4b	H	19	EBW + Y?	?	-	-
Flake – side scraper? (<i>thick</i>)	L	S	B4c	H	11	N?	Y	-	-

Flake fragment – side scraper?	-	T	3b	-	2	N	?	-	-
Medial fragment, steep breaks all around, 1 lateral shows inverse abrupt scars.									
Flake frag – end + side scraper	-	S	SB10b	-	8	N?	?	-	-
Flake – knife (<i>small</i>)	L	S	B4b	H	2	N	?	-	-
Flake – knife? (<i>sm, pointed, PP</i>)	L	T	11b	S?	1	N? Y?	?	-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Flake – knife (<i>prox. frag, PP</i>)	B?	T	2b	S?	2	N? Y?	Y	M>EBA	M>N
Flake – knife (<i>prox. frag</i>)	L?	T	11b	S?	1	EBW	Y	-	M>EBA
35					321				
(10044) c. 25cm below top									
Virtually a bladelet, LM>EN, some edge abrasion (use?) but otherwise fairly fresh, no major damage; single example only however, so residual? Context?									
LM>EN, fairly fresh but presumably residual at this level. Disturbed from an early horizon? See below.									
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Flake (<i>PP</i>)	B	T	2c	S?	2	N	?	LM>EN	-
1					2				
(10044)									
Most pieces appear chipped or broken and are likely residual to some degree. 2 neat small narrow blades and a bladelet (1 serrated, 2 utilised), all with breaks (which could be post-discard but might have occurred during use), broadly LM>EN, with the serrated type typically more common in the EN compared to the LM. 1 small thin long waste flake could be of similar LM>EN date but shows a strong chalk-soil patina with unpatinated (ie. subsequent) chips; migrated and residual. 2 other waste flakes with a moderate and light chalk-soil patina also residual. Most of the retouched pieces are relatively small flakes. 1 invasively retouched fragment likely dates LN>EBA; a small flake neatly retouched perhaps as a side and hollow scraper likely dates no later than the EBA and could be BK>EBA; likewise a somewhat scrappy flake neatly retouched perhaps as a side scraper could be of similar date. Caution however; the dating of the retouched pieces, serrated blade aside, is somewhat speculative and there is little definitive material. Considering the collection overall, most of the flake products are fairly decent, with only a couple on poorer quality raw material. It seems likely that a little EN and some LN>EBA material is present, with nothing certainly of LLBA date (though an element could be so of course). Nature of context?									
LM>EN, ?EN, ?LN and ?BK>EBA elements, with little of the dateable material needing to post-date the MBA and no certain/likely LLBA elements identified. Majority, if not all, are residual to some degree however Consider context and distribution; a long-term accumulation with separate horizons of activity, or a mix of material within an overburden naturally eroding into and forming this deposit? Such material liberated by activity (disturbance/ploughing?) contemporary with context's formation?									
<i>Waste</i>									
Flake (<i>prox. break, blade-like</i>)	L	T	3b	-	1	ESBW	Y	LM>EN??	<i>Residual</i>
Flake (<i>lrg, thick, coarse, PP</i>)	L	T	2e	H	30	Y	Y	N>EBA?	LN??

Flake (<i>thick, lrg crystal patch</i>)	S	S	B2c	H	71	N		Y		N>BA?	LN>BA?
Flake (<i>fresh abrasion scars</i>)	L	S	G?3b	-	2	MBW		Y		-	<i>Residual</i>
Flake fragment (<i>prox.</i>)	-	/T	B2c	?	1	AEBW		Y		-	<i>Residual</i>
Flake (<i>lat. break?</i>)	S	T	10e	H?	2	N?		?		-	-
Flake	L	/P	TG2b	H	10	N? Y?		Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	-	T	4c	-	1	N		Y		-	-
Flake	L	S	B10b	?	2	N?		?		-	-
Flake (<i>small</i>)	S	T	10b	?	1	N		?		-	-
Flake (<i>small</i>)	S	T	2b	?	1	N		Y		-	-
Flake (<i>small</i>)	S	S	BP2b	?	1	N		Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	L	S	BW10c	-	11	N?		Y		-	-
Flake frag. (<i>medial, burnt</i>)	-	T	2b	-	1	<i>Lightly burnt</i>		Y		-	-
Shatter	-	T	10b	-	5	N?		Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>											
Serrated blade (<i>PP, dist break</i>)	B	T	4b	S?	1	N		?		LM>EBA	EN?
	Narrow, thin, 1 lateral shows direct fine serrations from near proximal end for a short length, switching to a short length of direct very neat fine semi-abrupt retouch to the distal break, with a little retouch at the break corner suggesting this is post break. A short segment from a composite tool, or re-working after breakage? Opposite thin lateral shows snapping breaks along entire edge.										
Side+hollow scraper? (<i>nat bck</i>)	L	S	B10b	?	2	N		?		LM>EBA	EN?/BK>EBA?
	Small flake with 2 bladelet-sized dorsal scars, 1 lateral cortex, 1 uncortixed lateral shows direct fine marginal abrupt and semi-abrupt retouch along its length with a small direct abrupt retouched hollow to the distal end of this lateral. Multiple overlapping scars on the platform.										
Knife? (<i>medial fragment</i>)	-	T	6b	-	2	N? D?		Y		<MBA?	N>EBA?
	1 lateral and prox and dist broken, 1 thin lateral shows direct marginal fine steep semi-abrupt retouch, other broken lateral shows a small remnant of inverse neat fine marginal semi-abrupt retouch.										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>PP? Prox frag</i>)	L?	T	2b	?	4	MBW		Y		-	N>EBA?
	Small area of inverse invasive shallow semi-abrupt retouch 1 lateral from the platform.										
Misc. ret. fragment (<i>dist, thin</i>)	-	T	2b	-	2	N? Y?		Y		-	LN>EBA?
	Small thin rectangular piece, largely grey flint, 1 thin lateral abraded, other thicker irregular lateral shows direct shallow invasive retouch scars.										
Scraper (<i>on natural/core?</i>)	-	S?	N4e	-	109	N		?		-	LN>BA
	Large angular lump of poor quality flint, no cortex but most facets large, dull and natural? Some possible shallow flake scars? 1 convex edge heavily										

	crushed/abraded. 1 long straight right-angled edge showing unimarginal shallow marginal scars – a retouched(?) edge for scraping.									
Side scraper (<i>small</i>)	S	S	B11b	SS?	2	Y?	?	<MBA?	BK>EBA??	
	Small, irregular, thin flake, short uncortixed area of 1 lateral shows direct very neat fine near-abrupt retouch.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>sm prox frag</i>)	-	T	1b	S??	1	N	?	<EBA	-	
	Small thin fragment with 2 oblique distal breaks, 1 truncating an area of direct fine near abrupt retouch on 1 lateral as it appears to begin to cut into the flake (but not certainly a microburin notch).									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>PP? Sm inv</i>)	S	P	N6b	H	12	N	?	-	-	
	Very small area of inverse semi-abrupt retouch 1 thin lateral.									
Piercer?	S	/T	OW4b	H?	2	N? Y?	Y	-	-	
	Inherent point with a small area of direct fine marginal semi-abrupt retouch to the sharp tip.									
Misc. ret. flake – piercer?	L	T	11b	H?	1	N?	?	-	-	
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP, lat break</i>)	L	T	7c	H	7	N	Y	M>EBA	-	
Flake – knife (<i>PP, small</i>)	BL	T	6b	SS?	1	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y	LM>EN	-	
	Purple discolouration and EBW patina-like streaks and fracturing at proximal end, burnt?									
Flake – knife (<i>small, PP?</i>)	B	T	4b	S?	1	N	Y	LM>EN	-	
Flake – knife (<i>thin, nat bk, PP?</i>)	L	S	B11b	S?	3	EBW	Y	-	N>EBA?	
Flake – knife (<i>prx frag, nb, PP?</i>)	L?	S	SB6c	H	11	N	Y	-	N>MBA?	
Flake (<i>likely but burnt, breaks</i>)	L?	S	B1b	H?	2	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y	-	-	
Flake – knife? (<i>dist. break</i>)	L	/T	B4c	H?	2	N	Y	-	-	
Flake – knife? (<i>small</i>)	S	/T	TB4b	H?	2	Y?	?	-	-	
Flake – X2? End scraper	S	S	B2c	H	4	Y	Y	-	-	
Flake – knife (<i>dist frag, burnt</i>)	-	T	2b	-	1	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y	-	-	
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>lrg. prox. frag.</i>)	-	T	3c	H	21	Y	Y	-	LN??	
Flake (<i>mod. Angled lat, PP?</i>)	L	/P	R3c	?	4	N? D?	Y	-	-	
Flake frag. – side scraper	S	S	B2c	SS?	12	N	?	-	-	
	Large thick flake split laterally with a small area of direct abrasion scars on the vertical break surface.									
Flake – knife (<i>small</i>)	S	/T	B3b	?	2	N	?	-	-	
40					350					
(10045) Outer Ring Ditch										

Many chipped and broken pieces, likely residual, some with platform preparation suggesting an element no later than EBA; several small short long flakes. 1 broken proximal end of a large utilised flake perhaps broadly N; this may show a yellowy sheen patina, which is also certainly present on a small flake re-used as a side scraper, this latter tool-use trait most typically of LLBA date and perhaps no later than MBA by the neat retouching. Another possibly re-used piece (of shatter) might also be LLBA. This feature though to be deep and potentially gradually accrued material over time as it naturally infilled. Consider depth and location of this context, which likely contains a range of material, the latest element representing LLBA/MBA? activity perhaps re-using earlier material actually recovered from the evolving ditch context itself. The generally small but reasonable quality flakes and perhaps the small, simple side scraper on a platform prepared squat flake could be hinting at an EBA element in the collection, but this is highly speculative.

M>EBA and possible N and MBA elements. The relationship of the re-used ?MBA scraper to the context is unclear, with much of the earlier material potentially residual. Consider the distribution of the likely earlier (<EBA) and later (LLBA/MBA) elements, if possible, in case these may have appeared in subsequent horizons within, though given their condition most could have been residual within the topsoil before being incidentally incorporated at any time.

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>PP, lateral break</i>)	L	/T	B2b	?	5	VEGW	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake	L	T	2b	?	2	EGW	Y		-	-
Flake	S	P	B4b	H	2	N	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>prox.</i>)	-	T	4e	?	2	Y	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Side scraper? (<i>PP</i>)	S	T	2b	?	2	N? Y?	Y		M>EBA	EBA??
	Small squat flake, single longitudinal ridge, 1 short side shows direct fine abrupt retouch. Simple, small, could be Late? Caution.									
Side scraper (<i>RU, small</i>)	L	S	WW1b	?	2	Y	?		RU LLBA?	MBA?
	Small short long flake, proximal break, yellowy patina but unpatinated small area of direct abrupt retouch and edge abrasion truncating cortex on 1 thick lower lateral. Small, simple but neat edge, not crude, <MBA?									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP, lrg prox frag</i>)	-	T	4c	H	12	N? Y?	Y		M>EBA	N?
Flake – knife (<i>dist break</i>)	B?	T	6c	S?	1	N? Y?	?		M>EBA	-
Flake – knife (<i>dist frag</i>)	L?	/T	RO10	-	4	N	Y		-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake	L	S	B2c	H?	4	N	?		-	<EBA??
	Small neat long flake, possible small area of slight platform preparation, 1 thin distal corner showing a small area of direct abrasion.									
Shatter – knife (<i>RU?</i>)	-	S	B1c	-	11	N? (EBW)	Y		-	RU? LLBA??

	Some unpatinated chips and breaks on lightly patinated irregular shatter, likely residual. 1 thin edge showing consistent edge abrasion scars unclear whether this is re-use?									
11					47					
(10046) Pit										
Very small collection of similar looking material, small blade-like flakes or broken narrow blades and fragments of. 2 show chalk-soil patina and breaks suggesting they are residual and unrelated to the other 2. Underlying geology? All probably residual but perhaps a collection of early material? EN?? Caution.										
All M>EBA (2 separate phases at least), all residual and no relationships guaranteed.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake fragment (<i>medial, small</i>)	B?	T	2c	-	2	N		Y	-	M>EBA?
Flake (<i>prox. break? PP?</i>)	L	T	2b	-	1	N		Y	-	M>EBA?
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP, many breaks</i>)	L?	T	2b	?	2	MBW		Y	M>EBA	-
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP? plat break</i>)	L	/T	B4b	S?	2	MBW		Y	M>EBA	-
4					7					
(10055) / [10023] Outer Ring Ditch 0-20cm depth										
A variety of material of differing dates, as would be expected from a slowly accruing ditch fill. Much is broken and residual and there is little definitive material. The latest element could be of LLBA date; 1 a potentially re-used earlier flake with a yellowy patina (N?) truncated by marginal abrasion scarring along 1 thin edge; 1 a large thick flake with a crude and inversely retouched denticulate-like edge. This latter piece could have been made on the local clay source flint and 2 utilised flakes and a multiplatform core (likely BA) is also on such material and could be related. All this potential BA/LLBA element shows chipping or abrasion damage but none that is certainly post-discard. They could be residual (to some degree at least), but might be relatively contemporary with the formation phase of the context at this level (the initial 0.0 to 0.20m deep horizon of the surviving ditch fill). Is that possible? Consider the time frame estimate of ditch infilling and compare the material which is contained within the different horizons from around the various sections cut through the ditch. Residual pre BA activity of broadly M>EBA date is also represented. 1 retouch-backed knife on a moderately chalk-soil patinated blade and an unpatinated waste flake with platform preparation could date as such. 1 possible broken thick blade with a strong chalk-soil patina may be N, but migrated and residual. 1 notable small unpatinated flake retouched around all its margins (creating various edges) is an unusual piece, perhaps LM>EN; review.										
M>EBA, N, BA and LLBA elements, little definitive and the majority residual, with the latest element perhaps having the potential to be broadly contemporary with the context at this level given its nature as a ring-ditch. At least some of this Late element do appear to show some post-discard damage and are potentially residual to some degree (instead perhaps having first been discarded onto the surrounding ground surface and subsequently eroding from there). Consider the timing of the different horizons of this ring-ditch's infilling and the distribution of the finds within.										

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>PP</i>)	L	T	3c	H	2	Y?	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake (<i>dist. break</i>)	B?	S	O18e?	H	5	SGW	Y		N?	<i>Residual</i>
Core – multiplatform flake	M	S	MB5c	N	80	N	?		BA	-
	Medium-sized, irregular, some faces with repeated chipping, flaws and hinge and step-fractured facets, some incipient cones; from local clay source.									
Flake (<i>small</i>)	S	T	4b	H	1	N	Y		-	-
Flake frag (<i>md, heat-shattered?</i>)	B?	T	2b	-	2	N	Y		-	-
Flake frag. (<i>medial</i>)	S	T	11e	-	2	N	Y		-	-
Flake frag. (<i>distal</i>)	L?	P	TG3b	-	9	EGW	Y		-	-
Flake frag. (<i>distal</i>)	L	S	B18c	-	6	N	Y		-	-
Flake frag. (<i>dist, n b, lat chips</i>)	L?	S	B4b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
Flake frag. (<i>dist.</i>)	-	T	8b	-	2	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>ret backed, PP?</i>)	B	T	3c	?	2	MBW	Y		M>EBA	<i>Residual</i>
	Small area of direct shallow marginal semi-abrupt and abrupt retouch along the lower part of 1 steeper lateral and part-way around distal end, opposite lateral patinated and unpatinated marginal scars.									
Knife? (<i>dist. frag.</i>)	B?	T	6b	-	1	N	Y		<EBA?	M>N
	Small thin flake fragment, 1 lateral showing 2 areas of direct shallow abrupt retouch (1 fine), backing? Other thinner lateral showing breaks and a small area of direct steep semi-abrupt fine retouch.									
Combination tool?	L?	T	18b	-	2	N	?	?	<EBA	LM>EN??
	Small thin rectangular flake (narrow blade? No dorsal blade ridges) with generally good fine retouch all edges. Proximal end shows 1 direct and 1 inverse scar either side of and isolating a protrusion. 1 lateral shows a short length of direct semi-abrupt retouch which switches to inverse semi-abrupt (first shallow irregular, then fine) retouch for the rest of the length. Distal end shows a (direct) break with a remnant of directly abrupt and then semi-abrupt retouch around the opposite distal corner. The other lateral shows a small direct abrupt notch followed by direct irregular semi-abrupt retouch which stops at a concave hollow formed by direct steep semi-abrupt retouch by the proximal end. Multi-tool? Combined hollow and side scraper and awl?									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>sm shatter</i>)	-	S	W3b	-	1	N	Y		<MBA	<EBA?
	Small shattered fragment with a remnant edge of direct neat shallow semi-invasive retouch.									
Denticulate? (<i>crude, large</i>)	S	S	BW2c	H	66	N	?		LN>BA	BA?/LLBA?

	Large, thick square-ish flake, cortex 1 lateral and distal, opposite irregular variously steep lateral shows inverse shallow invasive but crude and slightly chippy retouch scars creating a denticulate-like convex edge (2 of the small concave hollows show edge abrasion scarring).									
Side scraper	L	T	4c	H	19	N? Y??	Y		BA?	LLBA?
	Thick triangular flake, probable later distal break, 1 lateral by platform showing a short length of direct marginal scars and abrasion of an edge set within a short broad step-fractured retouch scar. All looks a bit expedient and utilised.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>RU? + ret, PP</i>)	S	T	8b?	H	16	N (Y)	?		<i>fl N?</i>	LLBA?
	Decent square-ish thick flake with a yellowy patina, 1 thin lateral shows inverse marginal scars truncating the patina. Opposite steeper lateral shows 2 small shallow hollows showing a yellowy patina, 1 formed by inverse abrupt retouch, other by a steep semi-abrupt notch with shallow edge retouch scars.									
Flake – knife (<i>dist frag, nat bk</i>)	L?	S	SB3b	-	2	MBW	Y		-	-
Flake – knife (<i>md frag; nat bck</i>)	L?	S	B3b	-	3	VEBW	Y		-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>local source?</i>)	L	S	SW7b	H	24	N	?		-	-
	Large flake with part of 1 thin lateral uncortexed and possibly used.									
Flake – knife (<i>short dist edge</i>)	S	S	BW4d	H	4	N	?		-	-
Flake (<i>sm burnt frag.</i>)	-	T	2b?	-	1	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y		-	-
22					251					
(10055) / [10023]										
Single item; chipped, so possibly residual.										
1 only, broadly M>EBA, residual.										
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP</i>)	L	T	3c	H	7	N	?		M>EBA	-
1					7					
(10056) SF 23										
2-stage retouch on half of the convex distal end of a broken flake of good quality flint, forming a convex end scraper, likely LN>BK, perhaps Early BK? Perhaps little used. Appears fairly fresh.										
EBK?, broken, but otherwise fairly fresh; relationship to context unclear.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
End scraper (<i>prox. break</i>)	L?	P	TB1b	-	8	N? D?	?		N/LN>EBA?	LN>/EBK?
	Abruptly broken distal end of flake, slightly curving, cortex truncated by several large direct shallow invasive scars on convex distal end, the edge finished by direct semi-abrupt retouch on 1 thicker lateral half of the convex edge (also									

	showing marginal abrasion scars or perhaps edge trimming; not heavily used), the other half a thin edge and untouched further. A small area of direct semi-abrupt and abrupt retouch 1 corner by the proximal break post-break. Good quality flint. LN>/EBK? Preference but could be earlier.										
1					8						
(10057) SF 24											
Relatively large convex end-and-side scraper, N, possibly LN. Slightly chipped so residual to some degree. NB. See below re date! EN>MN??											
N, residual to some degree. See below.											
<i>Retouched</i>											
End + side scraper (<i>PP</i>)	S	S	B2b	H	28	N		Y	Y	N	LN?
	Large-ish flake with direct abrupt retouch at the distal end continuing as semi-abrupt along 1 lateral, forming a convex end-and-side scraper.										
1					28						
(10057) SF 25											
Distal end from an end-and-side scraper; intentionally broken? Unknown. Intentionally broken scrapers a feature of some LN Grooved ware assemblages (ref). The edges appear relatively fresh (1 chip might be recent) and if the proximal break was contemporary to the discard it could be contemporary with its context. Character similar to description of SF 24; review both.											
N, broken; relationship to context unclear. See below.											
<i>Retouched</i>											
End + side scraper (<i>dist. frag.</i>)	-	S	TD1b	-	12	N		Y	Y	N	-
	Steep distal end shows direct abrupt retouch truncating cortex forming a neat but slightly uneven convex edge, the retouching becoming more semi-abrupt and shallower as the edge continues onto 1 adjacent convex lateral to proximal break. Other steep lateral shows abrasion and remnant flake scars from core.										
1					12						
(10057)											
All on good quality, mostly black, flint, buff cortex remnants only; 1 possibly utilised and latterly burnt flake perhaps from freshly extracted chalk flint. Many of the flakes show chips and more significant breakages, suggesting they are residual to some degree, but is most/all of the material a broadly associated group? 2 broken proximal ends from a small narrow blade and bladelet more typically LM>EN, noting the (direct) chipping on the bladelet could have functioned as a crude microburin notch, or be later damage. 1 proximal end of another, thicker possible blade flake, N?, also shows a snapping break (inverse) adjacent to the distal end break; again incidental, or a late (crude) surviving remnant of the microburin technique within the EN for these pieces? The intentional simply snapped proximal ends of blades (the remainder taken for tool use) are known to occur in both M and N industries, but note that as these 2 flakes (both with prepared platforms) may be utilised then it is more likely the lateral breaks are later and incidental. The dorsal face on a retouched knife											

exhibits narrow blade and bladelet shaped flake scars, more likely no later than the MN if the narrow blade core form is not misleading. 1 small, well worked multiplatform flake core, broadly N but more likely EN perhaps; it is of the same flint type as the narrow possibly utilised broken blade and it could have been struck from this core, though the blade shows a slight yellowy sheen patina (origin of this patina?). 1 large thick flake segment with a denticulate-like edge, perhaps broadly N. 1 other small thin flake, the distal end perhaps from a blade, with abrupt retouch backing along 1 lateral, LM>EN (and more likely LM??). Minimal unused waste flakes.

Presume that SF 24 was found with these pieces but extracted. SF 25 seen subsequently.

Consider the context; gradually accruing or swift single phase? If this context was gradually accruing and the material was dispersed within it could represent several different horizons of activity from the EN>LN. If these pieces are a group, albeit a slightly residual (trampled? Stockpiled?) one considering the condition, then leaving aside SF24 an EN date is favoured (the backed flake might be residual LM, but caution). A LN date is preferred for SF 24, though this could be earlier and if all are a group then a MN date might satisfy all the traits, though the Earlier Neolithic (narrow blade and bladelet) element appears strongest and perhaps the scraper is actually EN. If a single phase context with a single period related group then Earlier Neolithic (EN>MN) and within that perhaps late and at the overlap with the MN to satisfy all traits. If site phasing suggests this context is LN then the collection likely has a significant residual EN and perhaps LM>EN elements. Compare with any other secure EN and LN groups from this site once phasing complete, to refine.

<i>Waste</i>										
Core – multi platform	M	T	2/8c	H	32	N	?		N	EN??
	Small core, well-worked, 1 large platform (the 'upper' surface) suggesting this may be the ventral surface from a large thick flake, some platform preparation and platform spurs, several small flakes struck from this platform but other flake scars on the 'lower' surface are larger and partial and originate from different platforms. Several incipient cones are present on these flake scars, some too far back. EN preference but it could be later. The mottled grey colour of this raw material is thoroughly dominant and very similar to that of the small broken possibly utilised narrow blade; it could have been struck from this core, though it shows some yellowy sheen patination which the core does not.									
Flake (<i>breaks, thinning flake?</i>)	S	T	3b	?	2	EBW	Y		-	<EBA??
Flake fragment (<i>distal, burnt</i>)	-	T	-	-	1	<i>Burnt dark grey</i>	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Backed flake/blade segment?	B?	T	11b	-	1	N?	Y		M>EN?	LM>EN?
	Distal end of a small, thin flake, perhaps formerly from a narrow blade, proximal chipping and breaks, slight break to flat distal end. 1 lateral shows inverse abrupt and steep semi-abrupt retouch, slightly uneven. Opposite thin lateral shows some abrasion and 1 larger chip.									
Knife (<i>PP, dorsal B scars</i>)	L	S	BR1b	SS?	10	N	Y		M>N	EN>MN?

	Curving flake, thick, curving, cortexed distal. 1 thin lateral shows abrasion scarring and a short length of direct fine neat semi-abrupt retouch at the proximal end. 3 running dorsal ridges forming narrow blade and bladelet scar removals.									
Denticulate (<i>medial frag</i>)	L	S	B4c	-	24	N	?	-	N?	
	Large thick triangular sectioned medial flake, distal end snapping break, proximal end more a flake scar break with the central hollow 'notch' of the flake scar showing direct marginal scars over a very uneven edge appearing as 3 denticulate-like spurs. Small area of direct semi-abrupt marginal retouch(?) and subsequent more shallow semi-abrupt retouch(?) with abrupt marginal scars 1 lateral by the distal break. Remainder of laterals irregular.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP</i>)	B?	T	2c	H	4	N	?	M>N	N	
Flake – knife (<i>nat back</i>)	L	S	B6b	H?	9	N? D?	Y	-	-	
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife? (<i>prox. frag, PP?</i>)	B	T	8b	S?	3	Y?	?	LM>EN	-	
Flake (<i>prox. frag, PP, lat break</i>)	BL	T	6b	S	1	N	?	LM>EN	-	
	Several abrupt breaks 1 lateral leading to the distal break. Intentional? Later damage?									
Flake – knife (<i>prox+dist breaks</i>)	L?	S	RB6b	-	5	<i>Lightly burnt?</i>	Y	-	-	
Flake – piercer? (<i>facet plat.</i>)	L	S	TB4c	SS?	8	N	Y	-	-	
12					100					
(10066)										
<p>Quality core of likely M>EN date in rather poor quality flint which might have been obtained from the local clay deposit, notably suggesting the use of such material at this early phase. Fairly un-abraded but appears to show a brownish sheen patina, which then either formed in this context (character of context and geology?) or suggests the piece is residual despite its generally fresh edges (if so then not heavily disturbed post-discard). Another flake fragment also shows this patina. A utilised blade(?) fragment shares a similar moderate grey-white patina with the LM microlith from (30025) (possibly irrelevant) and is residual. A bladelet-like fragment which could be LM>EN (caution) shows a stronger patina and is residual. The rest of the assemblage is largely unremarkable and a bit scrappy looking, with some significant breakages, mostly small flakes (1 larger, thick, but broken flake). All are on a similar mixed black and grey flint with buff cortexes and importantly 3 of the 5 show platform preparation (1 of the remaining 2 is a distal fragment only), suggesting a date no later than the EBA. No quality blades are present in this potential small group and only 1 decent retouched tool, a broken knife, which shows a little ripple-like pressure-flaking and could be LN>BK. Notably a small flake utilised as a knife shows fine linear scratches parallel to the edge; unusual.</p> <p>M>EN, M>EBA and LN>BK elements, most likely to be residual to some degree (broken or patinated), with several different phases likely to be represented. The latest identified element is a small group of likely BK</p>										

date, the others earlier and probably unrelated to each other, being from 2 different sources (the brownish and the chalk-soil patinated elements). See below.

<i>Waste</i>										
Core – 3 platform blade	3	S	R4c	?	88	D?	F	Y	M>N	M>EN?
	Medium-sized river-gravel cobble, not best quality, potentially derived from the local clay deposit. 3 flaked faces comprising 2 working faces and 1 platform on a flake scar. Generally blade removals (narrow blade-scars) and a couple of flakes. The 2 flaking faces meet at an acute angle, with flakes having been struck off each working face using the other as a platform. 1 of these faces shows bi-polar flaking and at the opposite end of this face is another platform created by a squat hinging flake scar. The edges show preparation but no spurs. No incipient cones. Likely M>EN and more likely M than EN?? Edges appear fairly fresh.									
Flake fragment (<i>medial</i>)	BL	T	-	-	1	ESGW	Y		M>EBA	LM>EN??
	Triangular sectioned narrow piece but not a classic bladelet; could have been produced by chance by striking above the ridge. Importantly both ends missing. Residual.									
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	-	S	B4b	-	2	N?	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	L?	T	4b	-	1	D?	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>prox. frag; PP</i>)	L	S	B1b	?	9	N	Y	?	M/MN>EBA	LN>BK?
	Thick-ish triangular section, good quality flint, cortex on part of 1 steep lateral, the opposite shallow angled lateral shows direct invasive shallow semi-abrupt retouch at the proximal end, forming several adjacent bladelet-sized ripple flaking scars, becoming marginal shallow semi-abrupt towards the distal break, with a little inverse shallow scars on the same lateral; an oblique break 1 lateral towards and truncating the distal end.									
Knife (<i>PP, lat. break</i>)	L	/T	B2c	SS?	23	N	?		M>EBA	-
	Thick flake with an oblique abrupt break to 1 lateral, somewhat similar to the knife above, though not truncating the working edge. Opposite intact moderately angled lateral shows bifacial shallow marginal scarring and abrasion along its length.									
Misc. ret? flake (<i>RU?</i>)	L	S	B5b	?	5	EBW	Y		-	-
	Small flake of thick triangular section with a couple of small inverse marginal semi-abrupt scars possibly truncating the very slight patina on the distal end. Retouch? Purpose if so? Natural abrasion? Re-use often LLBA, but is this true re-use? Review.									
<i>Utilised</i>										

Flake – knife (<i>PP, scratch lines</i>)	L	S	B4b	?	2	N		?	M>EBA	-
	Small triangular sectioned flake with steep distal cortex, 1 lateral with deep abrupt breaks along entire edge, opposite lateral shows irregular direct scarring and possibly a small area of direct abrupt fine retouch, plus notable linear scratches running parallel to flake edge on the dorsal surface.									
Flake (fragment) – knife? (<i>dist</i>)	B?	S	TB11-	-	1	MGW		Y	-	M>EBA??
	Distal fragment possible from a narrow blade, 1 thin lateral cortexed, both laterals with post-patination breaks, narrow shallow angled distal end shows marginal direct scarring; residual.									
9					132					
(10066)										
1 possibly soft hammer-struck flake (likely no later than EBA) re-used as a small knife or hollow scraper, the re-use more typically LLBA, with the inverse retouch a potential trait of such pieces in this site assemblage (mostly MBA? Review). 1 other inversely retouched possible hollow scraper on a thin flake; associated? 1 broken retouched flake with very neat fine retouch likely residual and pre-dating these potential LLBA pieces. <EBA and LLBA/?MBA elements, the latter potentially comprising a small related group which might be contemporary with the context (none show certain, significantly post-discard damage, though caution given the geology). See above.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>distal break</i>)	S?	T	2b	H	6	N		Y	<EBA	<i>Residual</i>
	Upper part of 1 lateral showing direct very neat very fine semi-abrupt retouch truncated by break. Other post discard chips, including 1 possibly fresh.									
Hollow scraper?	L	T	3b	?	4	N		?	-	BA?/MBA??
	Small flake, 1 thin lateral showing a shallow hollow formed by inverse abrupt snapped-like retouch forming a nibbly, denticulate-like edge.									
Knife/hollow scraper? (<i>RU</i>)	L	T	1b	S?	2	N (AMBW)		?	FI <EBA?	LLBA?/MBA?
	Small thin patinated flake with 1 lateral showing a small area of inverse semi-abrupt retouch truncating patina over a shallow concave hollow edge.									
Misc. bifacially flaked fragment	S	T	1b	-	1	N		?	-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>bladelet-like</i>)	N	T	3b	-	1	N?		?	-	<EBA??
Flake – knife (<i>nat. backed</i>)	S	S	DB11b	H	5	N		?	-	-
6					19					
(10069)										
1 residual LM>EN bladelet fragment migrated from a chalk-soil geology. Many of the remainder in a similar mixed brownish-looking flint type, 2 others (small) in a better quality brownish flint, 2 more in a water rolled grey cortex (1 a blade with an oblique distal truncation, the other a primary with a little miscellaneous retouch);										

the similar types could be related to each other; all these pieces unpatinated and somewhat similar in character, they might be a broadly contemporary group. All are chipped however, which if not a result of use would suggest they are residual to some degree. The flake character would not argue against them being a group and if so need not be later than EBA. A lot of the material is retouched but the lack of distinctive well-produced forms could be indicative of a late (broadly BK>EBA?) date, though a general association of the pieces is not guaranteed. 1 tertiary flake with a small area of decent looking retouch plus a hollow formed by inverse chipping retouch could be indicating 2 separate phases of use and later re-use, though the lack of patination makes this a speculative possibility only. Notably the collection includes a somewhat poor-looking (domestic?) but potential transverse arrowhead of chisel type, which is broadly LN, sometimes found with Early BK (but perhaps need not be later than EBK) and often with associations to Grooved Ware, for this type particularly the Woodlands style (ref. Green). The proximal end of a miscellaneous retouched flake is in the same type of banded flint as the arrowhead and could be related. This could be a LN>EBK (perhaps Late LN>EBK?) group with a residual LM>EN bladelet. Is it from a single period context/feature? If not and from a gradually accruing one, then were all found together, or dispersed at various horizons?

1 LM>EN residual, the remainder potentially a broadly related group (caution), perhaps BK>EBA, but with the presence of 1 poor-looking possible chisel arrowhead (broadly LN) suggesting a Late LN>EBK date if all related. Much is chipped, which if not solely a result of use would suggest they are residual to some degree. Consider context and distribution; this could affect the likelihood of whether the BK>EBA style group (albeit perhaps a slightly residual one) is related to the potential LN arrowhead (thus EBK, if not residual).

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake fragment (<i>prox.</i>)	BL	T	-	?	1	SBW	Y		LM>EN	<i>Residual</i>
	2 dorsal blade ridges, breaks all margins and lateral abrasion scars all patinated.									
Flake (<i>PP?</i>)	S	S	B4c	H	11	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Truncated blade	B	/T	DG2b	S?	4	N	Y	?	M>EBA	-
	Small blade. 1 convex lateral showing direct abrupt retouch obliquely truncating the distal end, this edge uneven and denticulate-like. The other thin straight lateral shows direct abrasion scars and a small area of direct marginal semi-abrupt scars. Not too late?? Flake blank could be contemporary with the potential arrowhead below.									
Transverse arrowhead? – chisel	S?	T	4b	-	7	N? D?	?	Y	LN	-
	Slightly poor looking piece but potentially a chisel arrowhead in banded flint. Possibly a squat flake with only part of platform remaining, most removed by bifacial retouch (inconsistent direct semi-invasive semi-abrupt scars and marginal abrupt chipping; inverse semi-invasive semi-abrupt retouch), creating a convex profile which joins to one retouched distal corner. The other proximal lateral corner is a rounded shoulder formed by inverse fine abrupt retouch, the rest of this edge an uneven concave profile with a little direct semi-abrupt									

	retouch, the broad fairly thin distal end showing inverse semi-abrupt retouch along its length varying from shallow semi-invasive to marginal. Type LN>Early BK, especially associated with Woodlands style Grooved ware (ref. Green).									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>prox. frag.</i>)	L?	T	4b	?	6	N? D?	Y	?	<MBA	LN??*
	*Similar banded looking flint to the potential arrowhead above. Proximal end shows a heavily battered (hammered?) platform area, 1 steep lateral shows direct shallow semi-abrupt retouch along its length to the distal break, other shallow angled lateral shows inverse slightly crude looking abrupt retouch and chipping breaks giving an uneven profile. Possibly from a broad blade-like flake.									
Hollow scraper? (<i>PP</i>)	S	S	B11b	H	3	N	?		M>EBA	BK>EBA?
	Small squat irregular flake. Uncortixed part of distal end shows a small inverse abruptly retouched hollow, retouch continuing as semi-abrupt for a short length to 1 side and around the very short lateral edge and also as direct semi-abrupt to the other side of the hollow forming an uneven denticulate-like edge. 1 cortixed shallow angled lateral shows some inverse shallow semi-abrupt and more marginal semi-abrupt scars.									
Knife (ret. backed?)	S	T	6b	-	2	N	?		<EBA?	?
	Small thin tertiary with thin distal end retouched (blunted?) by direct very neat direct very fine abrupt retouch, the adjacent longest lateral showing direct very fine marginal scars along its length, micro-denticulate-like in places. Chipping on other lateral.									
Misc. ret. + hollow scraper?	S	T	4b	-	9	N	Y		<MBA?	?*
	Thin distal end shows a small area of direct abrupt and marginal semi-abrupt retouch on the 1 thicker area of this edge. 1 thin lateral shows a hollow formed by inverse abrupt snapping retouch, this edge not obviously used. *2 different phases of use??									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>distal frag.</i>)	L	/P	DG6c	-	20	N	?		-	-
	Small area of direct fine abrupt marginal retouch on the flaked distal end. Proximal end broken and missing. Small area of direct semi-abrupt scarring 1 lateral.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – hollow scraper?	S	T	4b	SS?	4	N	?		-	-
Flake (<i>chipped thin laterals</i>)	S	/T	BW6c	H	10	N	?		-	-
11					77					
(10070)										

Mixed bag of chipped, broken and likely residual small and medium-sized flakes (1 patinated, 1 burnt), plus 1 unpatinated near bladelet-sized utilised flake likely LM>EN, with no indication that the other material need be associated with this more dateable piece. All potentially residual.

LM>EN element, all potentially residual.

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>burnt + broken</i>)	S	/P	B1b	H?	2	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y		-	-
Flake (<i>plat area scars – use?</i>)	L	S	OW6b	H?	8	MBW	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake	S	S	WW2c	?	5	N	Y		-	-
	Thin, small area of direct abrupt fine marginal retouch on a straight edge and some adjacent semi-abrupt retouch scars forming a subsequent denticulate-like edge to subsequent break on 1 convex lateral.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife	B	T	3b	-	1	N	?		LM>EN?	-
	Virtually a bladelet, probably soft hammer but proximal end shows inverse breakages and scarring, both laterals abraded plus a couple of larger chips either side at mid-point (not hafting?).									
4					16					

(10072)

Chipped, likely residual to some degree.

1 only, residual.

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake	S	T	11b	?	1	EGW	Y		-	-
1					1					

(10074)

Relatively large collection of generally similar looking raw material, all good quality, notably no poor material and no definite use of the local clay flint. 1 small flake with a tiny spot of reddish cortex/cherty inclusion is the only evidence for the potential use of material other than buff cortexed or Bullhead flint. The majority of the cortexes present are of buff type, with many similar looking pieces potentially from the same nodule or raw material source. This looks like a generally associated group. There are several flakes of Bullhead flint; preferential use of this material in the EN has been noted in Kent, as elsewhere (refs, Hart forthcoming) and also during the LN elsewhere (refs). The majority of the flakes are decent looking products, small and medium-sized, relatively thin, well-proportioned, with often minimal or no remnant cortex. Some platform preparation is present but particularly the blades show no great frequency or extent of it. 1 bladelet is a notable exception and could be earlier than the group (see further below). A couple of the blades show only very small areas of possible preparation scars, though all the blades are likely soft hammer-struck. The flakes with the most cortex are typically medium to large-sized and often thick (some used, some not); some smaller flakes with significant

cortex are present, but these have often been utilised. 1 virtually exhausted multiplatform core (with 1 remnant bladelet scar) is present.

Blades provide a notable element. All are small/narrow and most are tertiaries, typically LM>EN in date. Their presence and frequency in conjunction with the character of the rest of the material suggests an Earlier Neolithic date for the group. Flintwork-producing contexts of this date typically contain a significant quantity of material. There are no intact broad blades, though 2 broken flakes in particular could have derived from such. The presence of these pieces and the lack of a higher frequency of platform preparation, despite a potentially high incidence of the use of soft-hammer striking, perhaps suggests that this group dates towards the later rather than the earlier end of the Earlier Neolithic; this is speculation however. The general character appears less likely to be of Late Neolithic date, but there is a lack of more specifically diagnostic formal tools. The tool composition of this group is interesting, with a high frequency of utilised and possibly utilised material, virtually all featuring thin flake edges, presumably used as knives. The retouched component is also dominated by knives; several have similar looking direct short shallow semi-abrupt and steeper snapping-like retouch present, traits perhaps the work of the same person? Speculation only. There is 1 awl made on a broken flake, plus a broken denticulated-edged tool, but notably no retouched formal scrapers (1 flake might have been utilised as such), though knives can be used for scraping as well as cutting. This could suggest that this group was used for a very specific function and the location might be significant, with the presence of the stream nearby, presuming it ran when this group was in use. The preparation of hides, an activity which has been associated with water-side settlements elsewhere, could result in a tool assemblage having a particular bias towards scrapers, knives and piercers (Bradley 1978). Steeply retouched scrapers are absent here and there is only 1 awl. Little waste is present however and most flake products appear to have been put to use, giving the impression of a strategy making the most use of a good quality, imported resource. There are very few formal looking tools however and everything appears very practical, with nothing finished beyond its need.

Many of the flakes do show chips and slight breaks and some have more significant breaks. This would not be unexpected in material that has been used, but noting that most of the (less certainly used) waste flakes are similarly damaged, it could be that the bulk of this group has been exposed prior to deposition within the context. Also, a couple of pieces show a chalk-soil patina, though mostly only the very early stages; this could support a suggestion of exposure. Ongoing experiments by Geoff Halliwell have produced such an effect by the process of repeated freezing (Halliwell *pers. comm.*). This is a working collection, perhaps one that had been accruing over a short period at a specific waste disposal site before being deposited within the context, maybe during a clean-up phase at the completion of a (seasonal?) task, or at a departure from this site.

Of particular note is the presence a microburin on a small, unpatinated bladelet flake. The use of this technique is considered a strictly M indicator and is not typically recognised in EN assemblages, so this piece, perhaps LM, is considered residual. Also present is a high quality bladelet which seems a standard above that of the other narrow blades and bladelet present, though these are of decent enough quality. Said bladelet might also be LM, though this is speculative. It would not be unexpected for an EN assemblage to contain residual LM material

and instances of such are known (ref, Hart forthcoming?). This may be an indicator that LM and EN groups initially frequented the same locations in the landscape (also not unexpected). The presence of these likely LM finds could suggest that this EN assemblage is actually not too late, more Early Neolithic than Earlier Neolithic, but again this is speculation only. Context character and any associations? Review.

Notably this context also contains a thick tablet of iron-rich sandstone (120g), dark rusty-brown in colour, circular in plan (62mm x 56mm) with flattish upper and lower sides (generally 23mm thick, up to 0.32mm); not obviously used, but potentially an intentional discard. Could such an iron-stone be used with a flint strike-a-light as part of a firefighting kit? Possibly. Retained with the stone finds.

1/?2 LM (1 microburin and a quality blade), presumably residual, the rest could comprise a related group, EN if so, many with chips and breaks, sometimes significantly so (exposure? Stockpiling?). Interesting composition to tool component, with little waste, few formal-looking tools, with knives dominant (possibly task-specific, though knife edges are worn-out more quickly; some retouch the work of same person?). See below. NB. Contains a tablet of ironstone (see Stone finds).

<i>Waste</i>											
Microburin (PP)	BL?	T	3b	S?	1	N		?	Y	M	LM
	Small, 9.6mm W, direct abrupt retouch cutting a right-angled notch into the flake to nearly half-way, truncated by distal break. 2 running dorsal ridges looking to converge.										
Flake (PP, thin laterals chips)	S	S	B2b	H	2	N		Y		M>EBA	-
Flake (PP, v small)	S	/T	DB?11b	?	1	N				M>EBA	-
Flake fragment (medial)	B?	T	4b	-	3	N		Y		<EBA?	N?
Core – multiplat. flake (PP)	M	S	SB2c	?	49	N		?		M>EBA	N?
	Medium-sized but effectively exhausted core, many scars but few remnant terminations, 1 small bladelet-like long flake and 1 small bladelet scar as final removals from a prepared platform, perhaps EN if not accidental??										
Flake frag (PP, lat split, lrg thk)	-	S	B5c	H	39	N		Y		M>EBA	N>EBA
Core shatter (multi-directional)	-	S	B2c	-	40	N		?		-	-
Flake	L	P	B3b	?	4	N		Y		-	-
Flake (thin prox. tip break)	S	T	4b	-	2	N		Y		-	-
Flake (prox. break)	S	/T	G8d	-	2	N		Y		-	-
Flake frag. (dist. break)	L	P	B4b	H	24	N		Y		-	-
Flake fragment (medial)	-	S	B2b	-	3	N		Y		-	-
Flake fragment (part distal)	-	T	8b	-	2	N		Y		-	-
Flake fragment (prox, small)	L	T	4b	-	1	N		Y		-	-
Flake fragment (distal)	L?	T	3b	-	1	EBW		Y		-	-
Shatter (small)	-	T	11b	-	1	N		Y		-	-

Shatter (<i>small</i>)	-	T	10b	-	1	N	?	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>									
Knife (<i>prox. break; nat. back.</i>)	B	S	SB10b	-	1	N	?	M>EBA	-
	Narrow blade fragment with 1 cortexed lateral, proximal end broken and missing, thin other lateral chipped and shows a small area of inverse fine abrupt retouch around the distal corner.								
Knife (<i>prox. frag; plat. breaks</i>)	B	T	10b	-	1	EGW	?	-	LM>EN?
	Narrow blade (virtual bladelet) fragment with broken platform area and distal break, both laterals show direct neat fine shallow semi-abrupt marginal retouch to the distal break.								
Knife (<i>medial frag; nat. back.</i>)	B?	S	B4c	-	19	N	?	-	N?
	Broad flake, possibly a blade, single dorsal ridge and 1 half cortexed, other thin lateral shows direct fine semi-abrupt marginal retouch end subsequent more abrupt 'snapping' break scars.								
Knife (<i>proximal fragment</i>)	B?	T	4b	H?	1	N	Y	M>EBA	N?
	Snapped proximal end possibly from a neat blade, 1 lateral showing abrasion scars, platform shows a small hollow of inverse abrupt retouch.								
Denticulate (<i>prox+dist breaks</i>)	L	S	B2b	-	35	N	Y	N>EBA	-
	Large thick flake with large proximal and distal corner breaks, the proximal break truncating the retouched edge which has already removed the platform. What remains is a short straight length of direct abrupt retouch truncating a thick edge, with finer marginal retouch forming a denticulated edge, the retouch continues for a short length down 1 oblique lateral shoulder as direct semi-abrupt.								
Knife (<i>prox. break; nat. backed</i>)	L	S	G4c	-	7	N	Y	? <MBA	N>EBA
	1 uncortexed shallow angled lateral shows direct shallow semi-abrupt retouch along most of the straight portion of this edge.								
Knife (<i>prox. frag, thin, burnt</i>)	L?	T	3?c	?	4	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y	-	N>EBA?
	Thin flake, broad, distal end break, both obliquely angled laterals show direct marginal fine retouch, both semi-abrupt but 1 on a thin edge and more 'snappy', the other on a thicker (backing?).								
Knife (<i>PP</i>)	S	S	B4b	H	30	N	?	M>EBA	N>EBA?
	Large squat flake, with platform area showing heavy overlapping chipping plus finer edge preparation. 1 shallow angled lateral shows direct marginal shallow semi-abrupt retouch (+ 2 invasive small ripple flake-like scars). Opposite similar lateral shows direct steep semi-abrupt retouch and snapped-like scars.								
Knife (<i>PP, nat. backed</i>)	L	S	B2c	H	30	N	?	M>EBA	N>EBA?

	Large flake, 1 steep cortexed lateral, possibly fresh chalk flint?? 1 thin lateral showing small area of direct marginal semi-abrupt retouch towards distal end, a chip likely excavation damage; edges otherwise fairly fresh. Moderately angled cortexed distal end shows some direct shallow semi-abrupt retouch and inverse shallow semi-abrupt retouch.									
Knife (<i>PP?</i>)	L	/T	B2c	H	36	N	Y	-	N>EBA?	
	Thick medium-sized flake, 1 steep shallow convex lateral showing direct marginal abrasion and some shallow scars. Other moderately angled lateral shows short area of direct shallow semi-abrupt retouch.									
Misc. ret. flake fragment	L	/P	B1b	-	2	N	F	-	<EBA?	
	Small thin near primary with a small area of direct shallow neat fine semi-abrupt retouch on a dorsal flake scar at the broken proximal end. Fairly fresh.									
Awl (<i>on small flake frag</i>)	-	S	B6b	-	1	N	?	?	<MBA	-
	On a small (bladelet-like) narrow flake fragment with proximal end break and 1 lateral split, 1 cortexed steep lateral surviving. Direct fine steep semi-abrupt retouch from the lateral break surface truncates the cortexed dorsal surface obliquely to taper it down to create a sharp (unbroken) point (with a slight cortexed tip), truncating the cortexed dorsal surface. Retouch is nibbly and the edge uneven, but the point well isolated (3mm deep vertically before the retouched edge starts to splay out).									
Knife (<i>large distal frag.</i>)	L?	S	B2c	-	31	EBW	Y	-	<MBA	-
	Large thick distal fragment, 1 steep uncortexed lateral, other shallow angled uncortexed lateral shows direct shallow semi-abrupt retouch and some more marginal semi-abrupt 'snapping'-like scars forming a somewhat nibbly edge.									
Knife	L	T	4b	H	2	N	?	-	<MBA	
	Good, thin flake, 1 thin lateral with some abrasion scars and a short length of inverse abrupt retouch on a break surface at the distal corner, other lateral showing some abrupt breaks from mid-way to the distal end and distal corner.									
Knife	S	T	4b	SS?	7	N	Y	-	<MBA	
	Thin broad distal end showing chipping and abrasion scars with a small area of direct abrupt fine retouch truncating the distal end of the single dorsal ridge.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>dist. frag.</i>)	L	T	10c	-	5	N	Y	-	-	
Misc. ret. shatter (<i>large</i>)	-	S	B2c	-	27	N	?	-	-	
Misc. ret. flake fragment	L	T	11b	H?	2	N	?	-	-	
	Thin, abrupt lateral break with a short length of direct shallow marginal retouch scars struck from the lateral break surface onto the dorsal face at the thin distal end of the lateral.									
<i>Utilised</i>										

Flake – knife (<i>thin</i>)	L	S	G10b	H	10	EMBW	Y		M>EBA	<i>Residual</i>
Flake – knife (<i>prox. break</i>)	L	/T	B6b	-	3	N	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake – knife (<i>prox. frag; PP?</i>)	B?	T	10b	S?	2	N	?		M>EBA	LM>EN?
Flake – knife (<i>narrow</i>)	B	/T	B4b	- S?	2	N	?		LM>EN	-
Flake – knife (<i>narrow</i>)	B	T	4c	S?	2	N	?		LM>EN	-
Flake – knife (<i>nat. back; narr.</i>)	BL	S	B3b	S	1	N	?		LM>EN	-
Flake – knife (<i>PP, dist. break</i>)	BL	T	6b	S	1	EBW	?		LM>EN	*?
	This blade looks much better than the rest (which are decent enough blades, but not absolutely top quality products), with a very delicately tapered very small platform, with preparation. *Residual? LM? Need not be.									
Flake – knife (<i>dist frag, thin</i>)	B?	T	11b	-	1	N	?		-	LM>EN
Flake – knife (<i>medial frag.</i>)	B	T	4b	-	2	N	?		M>N	EN??
	Thin, both edges abraded. Proximal and distal snapping breaks; purposeful to create a segment for composite knife?									
Flake – knife (<i>distal breaks</i>)	L	T	17b	SS?	9	EBW	Y		M>EBA	N?
Flake – knife (<i>PP; nr B; ex. chip</i>)	L	S	10c	SS?	11	N	?		M>EBA	N>EBA
Flake – knife	L	T	4b	H	17	MBW	Y		-	N>EBA
Flake – knife (<i>nat. backed</i>)	L	S	G3b	?	5	N	?		-	N>EBA?
Flake – knife (<i>PP?</i>)	L	T	4b	SS?	3	VEBW?	?		-	N>EBA??
Flake – knife (<i>PP?</i>)	L	S	B10b	S?	1	EBW	Y		-	-
Flake – knife (<i>prox. break</i>)	L	S	G4b	-	7	N	Y		-	-
Flake – knife	S	T	11b	SS?	4	EBW	?		-	-
Flake – knife (<i>prox. break</i>)	N	S	SB6b	-	3	N	Y		-	-
Flake – knife (<i>prx break, n bck</i>)	L	/P	B2b	-	3	N	?		-	-
Flake – knife (<i>dist. tip break</i>)	L	S	SB4c	SS?	9	N	?		-	-
Flake – side scraper?	L	T	4c	H	15	N	?		-	-
Flake – knife (<i>sm. dist. frag</i>)	-	T	2b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
Flake – knife (<i>dist frag, nat bck</i>)	L	S	B3b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>narrow, PP?</i>)	B	S	B4b	S	7	VEBW	?		M>EBA	N/EN?
Flake – knife (<i>narrow, PP?</i>)	B	T	2b	S?	2	EBW	?		LM>EN	-
Flake – knife (<i>PP?</i>)	L	S	B3b	SS?	6	N	Y		-	M/N>EBA?
	Has a very heavily chipped platform area caused by repeated flaking/heavy abrading.									
Flake – end scraper (<i>sm, thin</i>)	L	P	B3b	?	2	N	?		-	-
Flake – knife	L	S	B2b	H?	25	N	Y		-	-
	The single short length of uncortexted thin edge by the distal break on this thick flake shows direct scarring, possibly utilised.									

Flake – knife (<i>distal frag, thin</i>)	L?	/T	SB10b	-	3	N	Y	-	-
Flake	L	T	11b	?		EBW	?	-	-
	Small thick flake with distal end showing abrupt breaks truncating possible direct abrupt retouch? Awl??								
Flake – knife (<i>sm, nat backed</i>)	L	S	B10b	-	1	N	Y	-	-
65					576				
<p>(10074)</p> <p>A second bag of material from this context, again typically good looking pieces of mostly buff cortexed flint plus a little Bullhead, generally with minimal or no cortex, many similarities between the flint types, mostly mixed black and grey, likely a related group. 1 opposed platform core worked part-way, with final removals of a blade and 2 bladelets, likely EN given the form; opposed cores said to be present in the EN where flint is scarce (ref), perhaps in this case where it has been imported because the local (clay source) material is poor. 1 broad blade and some broad flakes, relatively thin or not too thick, generally tertiary; could support the later Earlier Neolithic/MN overlap date as suggested previously (see other entry for this context above). Unlike the other bag, this collection has few thin decent narrow blades, but notably more flakes have prepared platforms. Presume this is chance. Context character? Single phase feature with finds spread throughout, or grouped, with the bags from different areas/horizons? Any vertical layering recorded? Utilised knives and retouched knives again common, with 1 particularly nice awl on a decent large flake. Possibly similar direct marginal retouch traits on some pieces as noted in the other bag, but less common. 2 possible scrapers but notably not of the typical formal N type. 1 of these is a short 'L' shaped recessed flat notch and similar edges have been noted in this site assemblage; review instances and any dating implications. 1 Bullhead flake with an early chalk-soil patina as seen in other bag. Many pieces show breaks of various degrees; see comments on other bag of (10074) above re its deposition. The cortex on 1 of the retouched knives shows a green discolouration, presumably not a stain associated with exposure to copper, which would have dating implications. Any metal from this context? Some of the larger flakes and broad blades would not be out of place in a LN/EBK context, though the numbers of small blades and bladelets and blade core typically would, suggesting there is a significant residual EN (and also LM from the other bag) element is present if this context is actually LN, which is not favoured if all are a related group. Review all as a whole.</p> <p>Intact/near-intact flakes: 2 BL; 8 B; 1 N; 34 L; 21 S. Blade % = 10/66 = 15.15. + broken: 2 BL; 17 B; 1 N; 47 L; 22 S. Blade % = 19/89 = 21.35.</p> <p>See entry above; similar observations. Some larger flakes and broad blades. Late EN/MN overlap? 2 possible scrapers. Many showing breaks. Consider if the bags were obtained from different horizons, or all from a swift single phase context?</p>									
Waste									
Core – 2 opposed blade (<i>PP</i>)	2	S	B2c	?	61	N	?	Y	M>EN EN?

	Medium-sized nodule worked half way round, with 2 flaked faces (platforms) at either end and 1 flaking face linking them showing long flake removals from both platforms, the final removals being a 16mm wide blade from 1 platform and 2 short bladelets from the other, this latter platform showing preparation and slight spurs.									
Flake fragment (<i>prox; PP</i>)	-	S	B2b	H?	5	N	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake fragment (<i>PP remnant?</i>)	S	T	2b	SS?	2	N	Y		-	M>EBA
Flake (<i>small narrow blade-like</i>)	L	T	4b	S?	1	N	Y		M>EBA	LM>EN?
Flake (<i>PP, from opposed core?</i>)	L	T	2b	H?	4	N	Y		M>EBA	N?/EN??
Flake (<i>med. sized, thick</i>)	L	S	B2c	H	47	N	Y		-	N>MBA?
Flake (<i>removing spike</i>)	L	P	B2b	H?	28	N	?		-	-
Flake (<i>sm, thin</i>)	S	T	17b	S?	1	N	Y		-	-
Flake (<i>dist. snap breaks</i>)	S	S	B2b	H?	2	N	?		-	-
Flake (<i>burnt</i>)	S	/T	B2b	H	7	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y		-	
Shatter	-	T	4c	-	13	EBW	Y		-	-
Shatter (<i>chipped thin edge</i>)	-	T	6b	-	1	EBW	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Awl? (<i>PP; ret/util?</i>)	S	T	2b	?	2	N? Y?	?		M>EBA	-
	Small thick flake, 1 inherent distal corner triangular sectioned point shows 1 edge with direct marginal very fine abrupt and semi-abrupt scars and snapped breaks to the point, the dorsal ridge shows a few marginal scars at the tip, the lateral edge shows some direct very fine marginal abrasion.									
Awl (<i>proximal break</i>)	L?	T	4b	-	14	EBW	?	Y	-	N?/EN??
	Decent flake, proximal end snapped, distal end of 1 lateral shows a length of direct neat retouch starting semi-abrupt and becoming abrupt to the tip, obliquely truncating flake from 1 lateral down to the distal end of the other to create a sharp point focused on a dorsal ridge, long edge slightly uneven. Slight inverse break to tip and direct marginal abrasion scarring down opposite lateral.									
Knife? (<i>ret backed?</i>)	L	S	SB11b	-	10	VEGW	?		M>EBA	N?
	Thin curving long flake, thin platform area shattered, distal cortex, 1 moderately angle lateral showing direct abrasion scars, opposite thin lateral shows inverse abrupt and semi-abrupt retouch forming an uneven edge with a short shallow spur (not necessarily intentional) along the uncortexed part of this edge.									
Knife (<i>PP + plat. spurs</i>)	L	T	4c	H	12	N	?	?	M>EBA	N?
	Thin flake, notably a couple of platform spurs and several small shallow feather terminated remnant flake scars struck from the platform. 1 long straight lateral									

	shows inverse partially semi-invasive shallow semi-abrupt retouch along its length.									
Knife (<i>broad blade</i>)	B	/T	B4b	H	21	N		Y	N	-
	Effectively a broad blade, thin, 2 running dorsal ridges, breaks at lateral shoulder (striking or subsequent?) and direct snapping breaks on distal end. Area of direct marginal semi-abrupt neat retouch 1 lateral. No platform preparation.									
Knife	S	T	4c	H	36	N		?	N	-
	Large squat flake of predominantly grey flint, most edges showing direct retouch, neat marginal semi-abrupt around 1 convex thin lateral, abrupt marginal 'snappy' retouch across shallow angled distal end, steep semi-abrupt and chips on lower part of other shallow angled lateral, continuing as marginal semi-abrupt on thinner part of edge to possible subsequent proximal corner broad break.									
Misc. ret. flake fragment	-	T	8c	SS?	18	N		?	-	N?
	Significant abrupt breaks both laterals, 1 showing a short length of direct very small and fine neat retouch on the dorsal surface (right angled edge; scraper?). Small remnant of platform shows short edge of inverse marginal shallow abrupt retouch forming a fine denticulate-like edge, retouch continuing as a short length of direct semi-abrupt retouch.									
Backed flake frag/end scraper?	-	T	2c	-	18	N		?	-	N?
	Distal end of a broad flake with 2 proximal break facets, distal end shows direct abrupt marginal retouch forming an uneven edge that is apparently unused (no abrasion scarring of edge), continuing for a short denticulate-like length up 1 lateral.									
Side scraper? (<i>'L' shape notch</i>)	L	S	B3b	-	2	N		?	-	<MBA
	Small irregular flake; direct steep semi-abrupt retouch forms a short recessed 'L'-shaped notch on 1 lateral towards to the distal end.									
Knife	S	S	B2b	H?	9	VEBW		Y	-	<MBA
	Technically a squat flake but of narrow dimensions with much cortex and distal break, 1 uncortixed thin lateral shows a small area of inverse shallow marginal semi-abrupt retouch on the thicker part of this edge, plus some fine abrasion of the edge perhaps. Distal break. Buff cortex shows a greenish stain in places (see headline comments above)									
Knife (<i>prox. break, thin</i>)	L	T	7c	-	5	N		Y	-	<MBA
	Thin flake, large proximal break, snapping breaks 1 lateral, other lateral and distal shows direct marginal shallow semi-abrupt and occasionally abrupt very fine retouch/abrasion scars.									

Awl?	S	S	B6b	S?	2	N		?	-	<MBA
	Thin squat flake, cortex 1 lateral and this side of the distal end shows a short length of direct abrupt retouch across the thicker and cortexed part of the edge, truncating the cortex. The tip does not appear much worn however if an awl.									
Knife (<i>nat. + ret? backed</i>)	L	S	B4b	H	16	VEBW		?	-	-
	1 steep lateral cortexed with a few areas of direct shallow semi-abrupt retouch truncating cortex, other thin lateral potentially utilised as knife. Distal corner break subsequent?									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>small shatter</i>)	-	T	4b	-	1	N		Y	-	-
Misc. ret. + util flake frag.	B	S	B2c	-	1	N		?	-	-
	Narrow blade (near bladelet) of thick triangular section, small area of inverse shallow semi-abrupt retouch by proximal break (not a notch), with direct abrasion scars along the abrupt break edge likely utilisation.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP, small, thin</i>)	S	T	4c	S?	1	N		Y	M>EBA	-
Flake – knife (<i>PP, broad dist.</i>)	L	S	B2b	SS?	5	N		?	M>EBA	-
Flake – knife (<i>PP, dist break</i>)	L?	S	B2b	SS?	4	VEBW		Y	M>EBA	-
Flake – knife (<i>PP, lat. break</i>)	S	T	8b	S?	2	N		?	M>EBA	-
Flake – knife (<i>prox+dist breaks</i>)	B	T	4b	-	2	N		?	-	M>EBA
Flake – knife (<i>PP?</i>)	B	T	4b	SS?	5	N			M>EBA	EN?
	Thickish narrow blade, 2 dorsal ridges, small area possible platform preparation, 1 step fractured dorsal scar, distal break, both laterals and moderately angled distal break shows direct abrasion scars.									
Flake – knife (<i>bifc abr; nat bck</i>)	B	S	B2c	-	14	N		Y	M>EBA?	N?/EN??
	Unusually shows bifacial marginal abrasion of the moderately angled edge; steep opposite lateral part cortexed. Very proximal and distal tip breaks. Possibly from an opposed platform core, dorsal blade-like scar remnants.									
Flake – knife+/end scraper (<i>PP</i>)	S	S	G4c	H	19	N		?	M>EBA	N??
Flake – knife+end scraper? (<i>PP</i>)	S	T	G3c	H	26	EBW		Y	-	N?
Flake – knife (<i>PP?, thin,)</i>	L	T	2b	?	3	N		?	M>EBA	N>EBA?
Flake – knife (<i>dist; lat break</i>)	L?	T	4b	-	5	N		?	-	-
Flake – end scraper? (<i>sm area</i>)	S	T	11d	H	5	N		?	-	-
Flake – hollow scraper?	S	S	SB7c	H	43	N		?	-	-
	Thick, proximally shattered piece. Distal end shows a small hollow formed by 2 direct abrupt scars with direct marginal abrasion scars on this concave edge.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										

Flake – end scraper?? (<i>prx brk</i>)	S	S	B17d	-	8	EBW	Y	-	-
Shatter (<i>mod angle short edge</i>)	-	S	B4c	-	18	EBW	?	-	-
42					499				
(10075)									
<p>2 medium-sized flakes share a very similar cortex and flint type and could be related; there is a hint of a re-fit between the cortexes, though evidence is slight and both are chipped and broken and probably residual to some degree at least. 1 is a thick possibly utilised flake with platform preparation, so likely no later than EBA and perhaps broadly LN>EBA. The other is a decent looking flake with some variable marginal retouch along 1 lateral giving an uneven edge; the flake perhaps broadly LN>MBA (with a possible LN trait) and the retouch more akin to BA simplicity, so it might be BK period. This is somewhat speculative but is a date that could suit both these 2 flakes if they are associated. The 2 other flakes present are small and in different raw material from the other 2 and each other, though both are in good quality flint. 1 of these is a waste flake with a light chalk-soil patina (migrated?). The other is unpatinated and shows an abruptly flaked and heavily abraded edge, perhaps a simple side scraper, EBA>MBA?? (noting a possible LLBA/MBA? trend for inverse retouched tools in this site assemblage; needs review), but caution. This tool edge has subsequently been broken and all pieces in this collection are chipped or broken and likely residual to some degree, with no associations guaranteed. Thus little can be inferred for the context other than the presence of these residual pieces who's more specific period dates are highly speculative. Is this context from a single period feature? If other factors suggest a potential BK>EBA date then much of the flintwork could be broadly contemporary with that.</p> <p>Possible LN>EBA, BK, <EBA and EBA>MBA elements, with no poor quality (local clay source) obviously Late looking material and nothing that needs be particularly Early. Caution however; few only, all potentially residual, with no associations guaranteed and little reliable data. Much could be contemporary with a broad BK>EBA date, however.</p>									
<i>Waste</i>									
Flake (<i>some edge abrasion</i>)	S	S	B11b	SS?	2	EBW	Y	-	<i>Residual?</i>
Core fragment? (<i>decent scars</i>)	-	S	B2b	-	20	N	Y	-	<EBA??
<i>Retouched</i>									
Misc. ret. flake	L	/T	B4c	H?	18	N?	Y	LN>MBA?	BK??
	Decent flake, faceted platform, 1 lateral broken, other shows irregular retouch with inverse semi-abrupt snaps (later breaks?) from proximal end switching to direct abrupt retouch on the distal half of the lateral forming a very uneven, nibbly edge with some sharp points, not obviously used but not certainly a backing. Some shallow scars on the platform from the dorsal edge. The flake perhaps broadly LN>MBA (faceted platforms more likely LN?), the retouch more BA?								
Side scraper? (<i>sm, breaks, PP?</i>)	L	S	B1b	?	2	N	Y	-	BA?/<MBA?
	Small flake, some slight platform preparation? 1 upper lateral shows a small vertical area formed by an inverse abrupt scar truncating the thickest part of the flake, with the dorsal face edge heavily scarred abraded, possibly used as a								

	scraper? Rest of same lateral broken. Opposite thin lateral shows occasional marginal abrasion scars.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake (<i>PP, nat. backed</i>)	L	S	B6c	H	23	N?	Y		M>EBA	LN>EBA??
	Thick triangular section. 1 uncortexed moderately angled lateral with some abrasion scarring and a small area of inverse shallow semi-invasive scars to the distal tip break.									
5					65					
(10076)										
1 narrow blade-like flake with moderate patina likely no later than EBA and residual by virtue of the patina. Remainder lightly patinated (context geology?) and several also chipped, so probably residual to some degree because of the damage. These all small medium-sized flakes, nothing looking particularly Early or quality, 2 possibly using the local clay source raw material. Tools ambiguous or poor, though a knife and denticulate?/piercer? likely no later than MBA due to their retouch and both on decent-ish flakes, possibly but not necessarily associated. No certain platform preparation (the knife may be) and all hard hammer-struck or not certainly soft hammer-struck (except perhaps the residual patinated flake), which suggests a Late date. A small BA/<MBA? group? Caution; review.										
1 M>EBA residual, rest <MBA and ?LLBA elements, possibly a small related group, perhaps MBA if so, all notably with slight chalk-soil type patina untypical in site assemblage, so possibly exposed and/or all residual to some degree, with no associations guaranteed.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake	L	T	2d	H	11	VEGW	?		-	-
Flake	L	S	DB2d	H	31	VEGW	?		-	-
Flake	S	T	TD2b	H	17	VEGW	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>burnt</i>)	-	T	1b	-	6	VEGW	?		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>PP? Broken</i>)	L?	S	B2b	?	6	EGW	Y		<EBA?	<MBA
	On broken proximal flake fragment; 1 broken lateral with direct semi-abrupt neat marginal retouch, opposite abrupt lateral shows edge-rounding, from blunting or use(?), plus a few direct abrupt scars.									
Denticulate?/piercer?	S?	T	8c	-	10	EGW	?		-	<MBA?
	A decent looking but much broken flake with only part of the distal end intact. 1 lateral with an oblique irregular break on lower half, the upper half showing an oblique edge of inverse abrupt retouch forming a denticulate-like edge (intentionally truncating the flake or using another break surface?), these 2 steep oblique edges forming a sturdy sharp point on the lateral. Used as a piercer or a denticulate? An oblique break on the upper half of the opposite									

	lateral shows 2 inverse abrupt shallow notches and a little edge scarring, forming 2 (double adjacent; crude) hollows.									
Piercer? (<i>broken</i>)	-	T	2b	-	1	VEBW	?	-	LLBA??	
	Shattered flake fragment with retouch; possibly from a piercer? Uncertain.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife? (<i>PP?</i>)	N	S	W11b	S?	4	MBW	Y	-	M>EBA	
	Narrow blade-like flake; potential use-wear scarring might be natural abrasion.									
Flake – knife?	L	S	DB5b	H	8	EGW	?	-	-	
	Consistent edge chipping around all margins; natural? Local clay source flint.									
9					94					
(10077)										
<p>The snapped proximal end of a near-bladelet flake, LM>EN, patinated and residual though no significant later damage. The remainder also showing little significant damage, but material is ambiguous. 2 small flakes with possible brownish patina; 1 a simple piercer on a thin natural spall, with similar small fine retouch forming an end scraper(?) on a small flake perhaps also showing a small area of platform preparation. These 2 possibly EBA>MBA (but significant caution) and if patinated, though this is uncertain, will probably be residual. 2 thick flakes of buff cortexed black flint, 1 with 3 notches, 1 possibly utilised, perhaps more likely LN>BA and could be BA/LLBA (again, caution). 1 flake with a burin-like scar perhaps just an expedient piercer; Late? Character of context? Single period rapid infill (LLBA with residual material of perhaps EBA and LM>EN date?), or gradually accruing material over time? NB. Only the dating of the proximal blade end is not highly speculative. Context? Review in association with the traits of the better dated elements of this site assemblage.</p> <p>1 LM>EN residual, the rest perhaps BA and EBA>MBA but little reliable data. See below.</p>										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>PP, sm, snapped prox</i>)	B?	T	2?	S?	1	MGW	F	LM>EN	<i>Residual</i>	
	Snapped proximal end, patinated break. No major post-patina damage. Neat near bladelet.									
<i>Retouched</i>										
End scraper? (<i>PP</i>)	L	S	N4b	?	3	D?	?	M>EBA	EBA>MBA??	
	Small flake with overshoot thin distal end showing direct fine abrupt retouch and a break. 1 thin lateral perhaps with a small area of use-wear abrasion?									
Notched flake (<i>prox. frag.</i>)	-	S	B2b	H	29	N	?	-	LN>?/BA??	
	Thick flake with distal end break (not necessarily post-use). 1 lateral truncated by 2 large adjacent direct semi-abrupt notches, 1 of these showing additional step-fractured scars and marginal abrasion, the other possibly some limited damage. 1 other direct semi-abrupt notch on the opposite lateral showing edge scarring. Used as a hollow scraper? Occurs in all periods; flake more likely LN>? Simple form not necessarily Late.									
Piercer? (<i>sm, on natural</i>)	-	P?	N2c	-	2	D?	?	<MBA?	EBA>MBA??	

	Small apparently natural spall; thin, oval plan. 1 lateral shows abrupt fine retouch trimming a small short broad point formed by 2 straight edges meeting at a right angle, 1 side straight, 1 denticulate. 1 long side also shows a short length of abrupt retouch forming a denticulate-like edge.									
Burin?/piercer? (<i>on frag.</i>)	-	T	B17b	-	1	N	?	-	-	
	Small flake fragment, the distal end with a lateral break, a narrow burin-like scar (bladelet proportions) truncating the hinging distal end and struck from the lateral break, with inverse abrasion scarring on the ventral surface at this break on the pointed end. Expedient piercer? Burin edge, if a burin, is flat and blunt.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife?	L	S	TB2c	H	12	N	?	-	-	
6					48					
(10077)										
3 burnt and broken flakes likely no later than EBA, 1 showing some very neat fine retouch, another has a convex lateral remnant showing direct abrupt marginal retouch, perhaps a scraper (BK>EBA??), 1 more strongly burnt piece showing some decent shallow dorsal flake scars. 1 core perhaps used as a scraper, BK>EBA?? (caution); chalk-soil patinated and residual. 2 decent looking medium sized utilised and possibly utilised flakes both probably no later than MBA and probably at least a little earlier.										
Likely residual collection which need only be of EBA>MBA date (caution), with at least 2 phases present (the patinated and unpatinated material). See above.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>burnt, broken</i>)	-	T	-	?	3	<i>Burnt white</i>	Y	-	<EBA??	
Shatter	-	S	WW4b	-	4	N	?	-	-	
<i>Retouched</i>										
Scraper? (<i>on 2 platform core</i>)	-	S	B2b	-	38	MBW	Y	BA??	BK>EBA??	
	Angular piece with 2 opposing platforms (1 a broad flake surface, 1 cortex) showing several small short flake removals, 1 edge with possible platform preparation. 1 moderately angled but stepped edge shows continuous unimarginal semi-abrupt scars, not neat, more likely a retouched edge than platform preparation.									
Misc. ret. flake	L	T	1b	SS?	1	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y	-	<EBA?	
	Small thin flake, 1 lateral shows direct very fine abrupt marginal retouch part of 1 lateral (blunting/scraper? but no obvious use-wear); proximal end shows inverse abrasion scarring (end scraper?)									
Scraper (<i>burnt, broken</i>)	-	T	11c	SS?	4	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y	-	BK>EBA??	
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife?	L	T	2b	S??	9	Y?	Y	-	<MBA	

Flake – knife (<i>nat. backed</i>)	L	S	VR10b	?	2	N	Y	-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Flake – knife? (<i>steep back</i>)	L	/T	DP4c	?	12	N	Y	-	-
8					73				
<p>(10078)</p> <p>All those flakes which have cortexes present are potentially from the local clay source and such material might typically be expected to be Late, when its use is likely to have been common. All those pieces show chips or breaks and are probably residual to some degree. 1 natural piece with a short but neatly retouched edge, perhaps a scraper, could be BA but likely no later than MBA. Also present are 3 small, broken tertiary pieces, also residual, which appear to be Early, perhaps LM if associated. 1 broken flake of black flint features the edge from a platform prepared core, with platform spurs above the dorsal ridges, the remnant dorsal scars perhaps showing former narrow blade removals; M>EN? 1 small flake fragment shows a small area of retouch potentially from a microburin notch; LM? 1 slightly larger flake fragment shows an oblique proximal truncation, potentially an obliquely blunted microlith (Clark's Type A), which occur throughout the M but reduce in size to around 20mm long in the LM (this piece is 27mm long and what remains is 16mm wide); perhaps LM. Might all be a related group? Is the local flint source material actually being used at a much earlier date? LM use of rather poor quality raw material is known and steeply retouched scrapers formed on naturally fractured pebbles have been recognised as a trait on some, often coastal, sites (ref), though the example here is not steeply retouched and no obvious Early traits are present on the local clay source flintwork. So while it is possible that all this material is a related group, it is not certain as all are likely residual to some degree. NB. Limited evidence, so caution. Context?</p> <p>M/LM? (1 microlith), M>EN? and BA?/<MBA? elements, all potentially residual to some degree. There could be 2 groups of related LM and EBA>MBA material (or might the later actually be related to the earlier too? Probably not).</p>									
Waste									
Flake fragment (<i>PP</i>)	-	T	1b	H?	2	N	Y	M>N	M>EN?
	Rectangular piece showing a broad platform with platform-prepared core edge and spurs and several running narrow blade-like ridges, distal break shortly below the platform, ventral face looking 'lumpy'.								
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	L?	S	MB11b	-	7	MG?	Y	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>									
Microlith – obliquely blunted	-	T	4b	-	2	N? Y?	?	Y	M
	Small medial thin flake segment (16mm W x 27mm L), single dorsal ridge remaining, with the proximal end showing an oblique truncation by direct semi-abrupt retouch from 1 sharp upper lateral point down to a lower opposite lateral with the remainder of said lateral longitudinally snapped. The distal end shows a slightly oblique snapping break and a small area of inverse semi-abrupt retouch transversely truncating 1 oblique corner of this break. 1 un-snapped long thin lateral shows marginal abrasion scars and chipping along								

	its length. Either a small 'truncated' piece or perhaps an obliquely blunted microlith, Clark's Type A, which occurs throughout the M, but reduces in size to around 20mm long in the LM (Butler 2005a, 90, after Clark 1934).									
Misc. ret flake – microb notch?	B?	T	3b	-	1	N? Y?	?	-	LM??	
	Small thin medial flake fragment, single dorsal ridge, from a narrow blade? Short length of inverse semi-abrupt retouch cutting obliquely into flake to the proximal break. Distal end and other lateral all snapping breaks.									
Scraper? (<i>on natural</i>)	-	P	DG1c	-	18	N	?	BA?	<MBA?	
	Naturally shattered piece from a water-rolled cobble, 1 small area of direct neat semi-abrupt retouch on the convex edge. A couple of small chips elsewhere on edge.									
Knife (<i>nat. backed</i>)	L	S	SW3e	H?	4	N?	?	BA?	<MBA??	
	Neat small flake but on coarse raw material perhaps from local clay source. 1 uncortexed lower lateral shows a small area of direct semi-abrupt retouch on the thickest part of the lateral.									
Misc. re. flake (<i>small, nat back</i>)	L	S	OW3b	SS?	2	EGW	?	-	-	
	Small area of inverse semi-abrupt marginal slightly chippy retouch at the proximal end of 1 thin uncortexed lateral. Some areas of abrasion on rest of lateral.									
7					36					
<p>(10079)</p> <p>All flakes relatively small. Only 1 flake with a chalk-soil patina, likely residual. The remainder barring 1 gravel flint shows either minimal or no cortex. 5 flakes of good black flint, some broken, 3 with platform preparation and 2 of these perhaps from blade cores (broadly LM>MN perhaps if so). 1 good (broken) flake of Bullhead (preferential use in EN and LN known). 2 more flakes of black flint, possibly utilised and burnt; related to the others? If this is a group, which is not guaranteed as they are probably residual, it should broadly date N>EBA and could, if 2 of the flakes were indeed from blade cores, date from the Earlier Neolithic (EN>MN). NB. No specific N/EN types are present however. 1 other small flake (possibly from a river-gravel or the local clay source) also shows platform preparation and likely dates no later than the EBA. 1 primary flake of gravel flint showing no preparation and possibly utilised as a piercer (caution) seems out of place to the rest, could be Late expediency and suggest an element of BA/LLBA activity in this context, though this is highly speculative.</p> <p>M>EBA and possible LM>EN, EN>MN, <EBA, <MBA and LLBA elements, majority likely residual excepting possibly the latest element. Consider context and distribution; was this material mixed and distributed throughout the context and all residual, or did the context gradually accrue contemporary material as the horizons evolved, with perhaps N/EN and BA/LLBA phases. Or was an EN group disturbed by BA/LLBA activity and redeposited? The patinated residual flake is a somewhat poor-looking product, certainly so in comparison to most of the other apparently unpatinated black flint flakes and it does not certainly pre-date the rest. It could be showing that this is indeed a context of mixed material, though one which does contain a significant residual element likely no later than the EBA.</p>										

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>PP</i>)	L	S	N11b	H?	1	N?	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake	S	/P	B4b	H	7	MBW	Y		-	<i>Residual</i>
Flake (<i>dist + prox breaks</i>)	L	S	B3b	?	1	N	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>distal, chips</i>)	L?	T	11d	-	4	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>PP, B core?</i>)	L	/T	TB4b	H?	9	N?	?		M>N?	LM>EN?
	2 running narrow dorsal ridges, from a blade core? Curious retouching on lower laterals and distal end: 1 lower lateral showing direct semi-abrupt becoming abrupt to the distal end, distal tip horizontally broken, retouch continuing direct abrupt up opposite lower lateral, switching to a very short length of inverse semi-abrupt and continuing as direct abrupt for a short distance to join with an abrupt cortexed edge of that same lateral.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>PP core edge</i>)	S	T	3c	H?	2	N	?		M>EBA	N?/EN>MN?
	Shows a relict core edge showing platform preparation and 2 dorsal scars (blade scar ridges?). 2 small areas of direct abrupt neat retouch.									
Misc. ret. flake – hafted? (<i>PP</i>)	L	S	B3b	?	4	N? D?	Y		M>EBA	-
	Triangular sectioned flake, 1 thin lateral shows a short length of direct semi-abrupt fine marginal retouch, opposite lateral shows a small hollow formed by direct abrupt retouch, most of the remainder of this edge is cortexed. If for hafting there appears little usable edge left. Apart from 1 lower opposite lateral now broken and missing.									
Misc. ret. flake + util? (<i>frag</i>)	L?	/T	B1b	-	1	N	?		<MBA	-
	Small distal fragment, proximal breaks shows direct abrasion scars along the abrupt break surface. 2 small areas of direct abrupt fine retouch. Some abrasion (preparation?) on the dorsal ridge?									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>prx frag; nat bck</i>)	L?	S	G1b	?	2	N	Y		-	N??
Flake – knife (<i>burnt</i>)	S?	T	3c	H	9	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y		-	<EBA??
Flake – knife (<i>burnt</i>)	L	S	1b	SS?	2	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y		-	<EBA??
Flake – piercer?	L	P	R12c	H?	7	N?	?		-	BA?/LLBA??
12					49					
(10087)	1 small fairly exhausted core, EN?/BK>EBA? 1 platform-prepared core fragment with 1 thin edge showing small marginal retouch(?) scars and chipping, perhaps utilised as a knife; core broadly N>EBA. 1 medial fragment from a narrow blade, retouched both laterals, strongly burnt; broadly M>EBA, perhaps LM>EN. This piece could be related to small core (and perhaps the other material too), having suffered incidental burning, perhaps at a later date. If so the collection could represent a small group, perhaps EN, disturbed by later activity and all									

residual and redeposited. Both cores show small areas of incipient cones of percussion from hard hammer miss-hits; the core fragment is flawed and hinge-fractured. An alternative scenario is that the unpatinated material could be a small group of BK>EBA date, with the burnt blade fragment (LM>EN?) residual and unrelated. This interpretation is preferred for now, but caution; no associations are certain and evidence is very limited. Found dispersed within a gradually accruing deep context, or together? Context?

4 only, with M>EBA, LM>EN and EN/BK>EBA elements. It might reflect a small group, possibly EN, disturbed by later activity and redeposited. Alternatively at least 2 separate phases, perhaps of BK>EBA and LM>EN activity, could be indicated. Consider context and distribution.

<i>Waste</i>										
Core – multiplatform flake (<i>sm</i>)	M	S	B2c	H	36	N	?		M>MBA?	EN?/BK>EBA?
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife frag. (<i>medial, burnt</i>)	B?	T	-	-	1	<i>Burnt white</i>	?		M>EBA?	LM>EN?
	Small medial section potentially from a narrow blade, burnt white. Both shallow angled laterals show direct shallow retouch.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – piercer? (<i>PP?</i>)	L	T	7b	?	2	EGW	?		-	M>EBA?
	Fairly thin flake with running dorsal ridges. Generally direct marginal scarring on both laterals and broad distal end; 1 inherently pointed distal corner also shows fine inverse retouch/use-wear chipping leading to the broken tip.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Core fragment – knife? (<i>PP</i>)	M	T	4c	H	42	N	?		M>EBA	N>EBA?
4					81					
(10090)										
A patinated broken blade, narrow, broadly M>EBA but not a great blade, possibly N/BK>EBA?; residual and moved from chalk-soil geology. 1 other virtually unpatinated small flake, reasonably fresh (chipped but possibly new damage) and possibly contemporary with context, but small, single instance and undated.										
2 only, 1 probably N>EBA residual.										
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>medial fragment</i>)	B	/T	SB1?	-	3	AMBW	Y		M>EBA	N?/BK>EBA?
	1 residual broken narrow blade, patinated scarring on laterals (use-wear?).									
Flake – knife/end scraper?	L	S	SB1b	S?	1	VEGW	?		-	-
2					4					
(10091)										
Possibly Early material but both chipped and or broken and likely residual with no certain association. Notably a bladelet in river-gravel flint, not great quality but not great raw material, perhaps accidental? More likely LM>EN if intentional. 1 thin tertiary flake with the remains of 2 dorsal ridges perhaps blade scars, broadly M>N.										
2 only, M>N and possibly LM>EN, both residual.										
<i>Utilised?</i>										

Flake – knife (<i>broken</i>)	L	T	8c	-	2	N	Y		M>EBA?	M>N?
Flake	BL	S	R8c	-	1	VEGW	Y		-	LM>EN??
	Small, thick-ish bladelet with proximal and distal tips broken; accidental form? 1 thicker lateral showing abrasion scarring on dorsal ridge, natural? Platform preparation from a core edge? Thin lateral margins unaffected.									
2					3					
(10109) Small fragment likely residual. 1 only, residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. fragment (<i>small</i>)	-	P?	N2b	-	1	EGW	Y		-	<MBA
1					1					
(10116) Possible LLBA re-use of a M>EBA flake. Contemporary with context? Unknown; single example only. 1 only, LLBA re-use, relationship to context unclear.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Side scraper (<i>RU</i>)	L	T	3d	?	15	N (Y)	?		<i>fl</i> M>EBA	<i>RU</i> LLBA?
	Decent long tertiary flake with 1 lateral showing a broad, slightly uneven, denticulate-like concave area formed by inverse and subsequently direct (crude-looking) abrupt retouch which truncates the yellowy patinated sheen on the flake. Distal end also shows a small area of inverse semi-abrupt retouch which obliquely truncates the corner (and patina). Other lateral shows some abrasion scars truncating the patina. Some direct semi-abrupt retouching of proximal end. LLBA re-use of a M>EBA flake?									
1					15					
(10122) Likely residual M>EBA? and BK>EBA? flints with a hollow scraper possibly of LLBA date. Latter contemporary with context? Unknown. Single period context with residual earlier material, or one gradually accruing material over time? 3 only; residual M>EBA and ?BK>EBA, with 1 LLBA who's relationship to the context is unclear .										
<i>Waste</i>										
Core fragment? (<i>burnt</i>)	D?	T	-	-	27	-	-		-	M>EBA?
	Largely flat underside with flake scars on opposite (slightly domed) surface; creamy coloured, dull glossy, with iron mould spots. Wide-ranging but unlikely to be LLBA if a discoidal core.									
<i>Retouched</i>										
End+side scraper + knife	S	P?	G1b	H	5	VEGW	Y		<MBA	BK>EBA??

	Small flake, thick distal end showing direct abrupt retouch obliquely truncating cortex, slightly ragged edge; 1 short lateral shows neat direct semi-abrupt retouch and steeper scarring of the margin (2-stage retouch, or use-wear?), opposite lateral thin and shows inverse fine marginal scarring (use-wear). Intensively used (but contemporary?). Shows incipient cones of percussion.										
Hollow + notched scraper	L	S	DB6d	H	11	VEGW	?		-		LLBA?
	Small hollow of inverse abrupt retouch and an inverse notch with likely use-wear scarring, both on 1 lateral opposite steep, cortexed other (for handling); poor and expedient-looking, on poor gravel flint.										
3					43						
(10122)											
Slightly crude-looking convex end scraper potentially on local clay source flint; likely LN but residual.											
1 only, LN, residual.											
<i>Retouched</i>											
End scraper	L	S	DB5c	H	35	Y	Y	Y	N		LN?
	Thick flake with distal end truncated and retouched by direct abrupt retouch giving an uneven and slightly denticulate-like convex edge. NB. Many incipient cones on ventral surface in area of the retouch. Several inverse shallow flake scars likely post-discard.										
1					35						
(10124) Top of fill											
-											
1 only, LM>EN, presumably residual.											
<i>Waste</i>											
Flake (<i>PP, distal break, chips</i>)	BL	T	2b	-	1	N	?		M>EN		LM>EN
	Small bladelet, presumably soft hammer-struck. Platform breaks on the ventral surface, with distal and lateral breaks and a lateral notch chip, all could be post-discard.										
1					1						
(10124)											
1 very neatly formed sharp and little/unused piercer on a re-used flake; such re-use more typically LLBA, but the good quality of the retouch suggests no later than MBA; fairly fresh. 1 other possible piercer in similar form to the first (though not re-used), potentially suggesting a link. Another but differently patinated flake showing fresh scars, possibly re-used as a knife and LLBA. 1 piece of apparent natural possibly utilised as a knife could be demonstrating a similar re-use intent, thus potentially related and of similar date. The collection may thus include a small perhaps MBA group, with the re-used patinated material showing an earlier phase of activity, but not necessarily particularly Early by the character of those flakes. Unpatinated residual material is present however. 1 small broken waste flake showing platform preparation, likely no later than EBA. 1 small waste flake											

possibly soft hammer-struck and thus likely no later than EBA. Also residual may be a heavily broken retouched backed knife fragment, perhaps broadly N>EBA if so, though its former form is uncertain and it might be Late. If phasing proves this context to be earlier than MBA then the re-used pieces, particularly the neat piercer/s, are notable.

Possibly a small LLBA/?MBA group potentially contemporary with the context, plus a residual element <EBA.

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>PP, small, thin, broken</i>)	L	T	11b	S?	1	N	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake (<i>small</i>)	S	T	11c	S?	1	N	Y		-	<EBA??
Flake (<i>fairly fresh, ex damage?</i>)	S	P	BW2b	H?	1	N	Y		-	-
Shatter? (<i>natural?</i>)	-	P	BW2c	-	9	N	?		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife? (<i>ret backed; prox. frag</i>)	L?	T	10c	H	6	N?	Y		<MBA	N>EBA??
	Decent broad flake with lateral and distal breaks. 1 thin lateral nibbly direct abrasion(?) scars and snaps, opposite lateral a few direct abrupt scars truncated by break.									
Piercer? (<i>nat. backed</i>)	L?	/T	TB11b	?	2	N	Y		-	<MBA
	Thin proximal flake fragment with the abrupt distal break showing direct abrupt retouch for half of edge to 1 sharp pointed broken lateral corner. Opposite lateral shows a little direct marginal scarring of cortexed edge, most broken.									
Piercer (<i>RU</i>)	L	S	B2b	H	14	N (AEBW)	?		*LLBA?	<MBA
	Thick triangular sectioned flake with distal end showing direct steep semi-abrupt retouch truncating end and forming a sharp pointed lateral corner where the edge intersects, the adjacent lateral edge showing direct shallow marginal scars at the very tip truncating cortex, plus a few other similar scattered scars nearby. Point is sharp and unbroken. *Too good for LLBA??									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>nat. back, sm</i>)	L	S	BW10b	-	1	N?	?		-	BA/LLBA??
	Very small naturally backed flake, hard to hold and use, inverse semi-abrupt retouch around platform leaving a small spur, continuing onto the lateral but switching a couple of direct semi-abrupt small scars, switching to inverse fairly abrupt break scars to distal end; forms an uneven convex outline.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Natural? – knife	-	S	B1c	-	8	N (EBW)	?		-	BA?/LLBA??
Flake – knife (<i>RU; PP?</i>)	S	T	2c	?	3	N (MGW)	?		-	LLBA?
<i>10</i>					46					
(10125) SF 34										

Nice thick end scraper; could be M but more likely broadly LN (vertical edge a common N trait and particularly so in the EN; flake character more likely LN). Edges fairly fresh apart from 1 potential piece of damage which might be excavation. Could be contemporary with context. Likely LN, potentially contemporary with context, but odd if in isolation (a special context, or is this residual?). Unclear.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
End scraper	L	P	G?1c	H	67	N		?	Y	M>N LN?
	Broad thick flake, green cortex but little orange rind (mostly a thick white patina underlying the green cortex), so not certainly Bullhead. Cortexed platform and 1 small dorsal flake scar from a previous strike. Direct abrupt bold retouch truncates the thick distal end plus 1 blow up each lower lateral, an additional semi-abrupt flake scar on 1 lateral could be later or perhaps excavation damage. Fairly flattish end but uneven and denticulate-like. Could date widely but less likely Late EBA; the bold vertical retouch also more typically a N, particularly EN, trait, with the flake's character perhaps more LN (and also M).									
1					67					
(10126) All small, 2 patinated and likely residual. 3 only, with majority residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>prox + dist breaks</i>)	BL	T	8?	-	1	SW?		Y	-	<i>Residual</i>
<i>Retouched?</i>										
Piercer? (<i>frag, dist; chips</i>)	L?	T	2b	-	1	N		?	-	-
	Small, distal fragment, with a small area of inverse semi-abrupt retouch scars leading to 1 pointed corner at the vertical medial break, continuing with inverse shallow retouch-like scars from the corner part-way along the break edge.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>nat. backed</i>)	L	S	B11b	?	2	EMGW		?	-	<i>Residual</i>
3					4					
(10127) 1 small M>EBA flake showing potential re-use scars truncating the chalk-soil patina; flake imported and re-used for a short-term task perhaps in the LLBA, which might but need not be contemporary with the context. 1 burnt flake fragment. 2 only, 1 ?LLBA, relationship to context unclear.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake fragment (<i>prox, burnt</i>)	?	T	2b	H	2	<i>Lightly burnt</i>		Y	-	-

<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – side scraper? (<i>RU; PP</i>)	L	/T	B1b	SS?	1	N (AMBW)	?		<i>fl M>EBA</i>	LLBA?
	Small narrow blade-like long flake, 1 thin lateral shows a small area of direct marginal scarring (too limited length for use as knife, more a scraper function?). Limited use-life.									
2					3					
(10128) SF 30										
Fairly fresh end scraper, possibly from the local clay source material, perhaps BK. Contemporary with context, or protected before re-deposition?										
BK?, potentially contemporary with context. See below.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
End scraper	L	P	BP1b	H	12	N	?		M>EBA	BK?
	Simple but nice little end scraper, neatly executed. Direct abrupt retouch truncates the distal end, forming a convex edge, with marginal scarring. 1 lateral shows direct marginal abrasion and occasional shallow semi-abrupt scars; blunting or use? Could date widely, though size and character perhaps more likely BK>EBA, abrupt working edge more commonly a N trait perhaps, with LN scrapers typically on much larger flakes.									
1					12					
(10128)										
Many broken flakes; a largely residual and therefore not certainly a related collection. Only 1 decent quality (platform prepared, narrow, waste) flake (with a distal break); M>EBA. Very limited instance/s of platform preparation, though many waste flakes lacking proximal end. Reasonable looking flake/fragments however, with little remnant cortex and if a group then more typically at the late end of Early (ie. BK/EBA), but not poor and Late (ie. not LLBA). With the presence of the platform prepared piece suggesting a cut-off at the EBA. Distribution within context? NB. See (10128) SF 30 above; thus could be a largely related BK period group, albeit trampled and residual prior to (incidental?) incorporation within the context.										
Majority residual, with no associations guaranteed, little specific data, but no obvious Late (LLBA) element and potentially a broadly related group, BK>EBA if so and perhaps BK given SF 30 (see above).										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake frag. (<i>PP; lat abrasion</i>)	N	S	TB2c	H	7	N	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake frag. (<i>prox; PP?</i>)	-	T	2c	?	2	N	Y		-	M>EBA??
Flake frag. (<i>distal</i>)	-	S	B6b	-	1	EBW	Y		-	-
Flake frag. (<i>medial, nat. back</i>)	BL	S	B10b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
	Technically a bladelet shape.									
Flake frag. (<i>medial</i>)	-	T	4c	-	1	N	Y		-	-
Flake frag. (<i>medial; utilised?</i>)	-	T	2c	-	2	N	?		-	-
Flake frag. (<i>distal; misc. ret?</i>)	-	T	6b	-	3	N	Y		-	-

Chip	S	P	RO1b	?	1	N	Y	-	-
Shatter??	-	S	N8c	H?	16	EGW	?	-	-
Shatter??	-	S	OW2c	H?	14	N	?	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>									
Piercer? (RU?)	S	T	2b	H	1	N (Y)	?	-	M>EBA
	Small thin flake with distal end showing inverse fine abrupt and then semi-abrupt retouch leading to 1 distal corner. Appears to truncate a yellowy ventral sheen; re-use? Retouch unlikely to be too late.								
Knife? (backed)	S	S	WW8b	H?	2	N	Y	-	-
	Small flake with 2 small areas of direct abrupt retouch on 1 steep cortexed lateral. Large chip and breaks on opposite uncortexed thin lateral.								
Misc. ret. flake (nat. backed)	S	S	DB4c	H?	5	C?	Y	-	-
	Part of thinly hinged broad distal end showing direct abrupt and semi-abrupt fine marginal retouch truncated by breaks. 1 steep lateral cortexed, other with steep breaks and flake scar edges.								
Misc. ret. flake – knife? (frag.)	L	/T	B2c	-	11	N	?	-	-
	Thick-ish long flake with broken proximal end. Straight laterals show abrasion scarring, the moderately angled one particularly so along edge; opposite lateral steeper. The moderately angled distal end shows areas of direct abrupt marginal retouch and bold chipping scars.								
<i>Utilised</i>									
Flake – knife (sm; lat abrasion)	S	T	2b	?	1	N	?	-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Flake frag. – piercer? (v poor)	-	S	B2b	-	1	N	?	-	-
	Just waste?								
16					69				
(10129)									
Only 2; 1 a nice small tertiary with fine retouch; both probably Early (no later than EBA). Chipping damage may indicate both residual. Context?									
2 only, M>EBA and M>EN?, both potentially residual.									
<i>Waste</i>									
Flake fragment (prox.)	BL	T	8b	-	1	N	Y	-	M>EBA?
<i>Retouched</i>									
Knife? (ret. backed)	L	T	10b	S?	2	N	?	M>EBA	M>EN??
	Thin flake with distal end showing direct very fine (nibbly) marginal abrupt retouch along its length, a backing? The 1 long lateral shows heavy chipping damage. Retouch suggesting <EBA and perhaps more likely M>EN, but caution!								

	Needs to be considered with well-dated retouch characteristics from this assemblage as a whole. Review.										
2					3						
(10134) SF 31											
A burnt, part shattered fragment from an end scraper, probably N and perhaps more likely broadly LN. Residual but could still be broadly associated with the context (see below). Intentionally burnt/slighted? Instances of the apparently intentional breakage of scrapers in LN Grooved Ware contexts is known (ref; review burning too), though this could be entirely incidental. Character/function of context? N/?LN, residual but broadly associated with context? See below.											
<i>Retouched</i>											
End scraper (<i>frag, burnt</i>)	-	/P	B1?	-	20	<i>Burnt white</i>	Y	?	M/LM>N	N/LN??	
	Proximal end broken. Remainder a round-ish flake with direct abrupt retouch steeply truncating flake and cortex, forming a convex edge which stops before the later break. A few inverse shallow invasive retouch scars on ventral. Slight preference for LN within a likely N date.										
1					20						
(10134) SF 32											
Fairly fresh looking, no major post-deposition damage if utilised. Little reliable data. See above and below.											
<i>Utilised?</i>											
Flake – knife	L	S	SB6c	H?	7	N? D?	?	-	-	-	
	Some inverse chipping and edge abrasion 1 thin lateral. Very small area of direct semi-abrupt scars on distal end. Thin platform shattered; hard hammer?										
1					7						
(10134)											
This core could be related to the burnt end scraper SF 31 from this context (see above). Core ridges and edges fairly fresh and unchipped, so could be contemporary with the context, though not guaranteed. Dating wide, but a LN/BK period overlap would fit both core and SF 31. Both could be earlier of course. Context associations? 2 only, with the core potentially related to SF 31 (see above) and context, an EBK date suiting both, though both could be earlier. Oddly few finds if contemporary to context (less so perhaps at the later date). Consider context (single phase?) and vertical distribution.											
<i>Waste</i>											
Core – 2 platform flake (<i>PP</i>)	2	S	B2d	?	68	N	?		M>EBA	EN?/BK>EBA?	
	Primarily 2 adjacent platforms. Notably no 1 platform a flake scar, producing long flakes; other platform is on one of these faces, producing small short or short long flakes. Some platform preparation and fairly well organised; 1 large cherty inclusion causing problems (and abandonment?). More likely EN than LN perhaps, but could also be BK>EBA.										

<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>small</i>)	L	T	2c	?	1	EGW	?	-	-	
	Direct scars around the margins of this very small, thin flake. 1 lateral shows semi-abrupt scars followed by continuous marginal abrupt scars to the distal end, isolating a small spur. Distal end breaks. Occasional direct scars on other lateral.									
2					69					
(10135)										
Mixed-looking bunch, mostly small, with some more strongly patinated material residual and likely moved from an area of chalk-soil geology. Some use of the local clay source flint. 1 strongly chalk-soil patinated narrow blade flake (M>EBA) with unpatinated breaks; residual. 1 good quality thin, possibly utilised flake with a lesser, advanced moderate patina, also M>EBA but perhaps M>EN; chipping both pre and post patination. 1 blade-like long flake showing a lesser degree of this patina, but featuring heavy chipping truncating patina. It is the better looking pieces which are showing the chalk-soil patinas, with a couple of exceptions. 1 possible medial segment from a small blade; likely LM>EN if intentional. 1 neatly made awl on a very small flake, perhaps M, but caution; this is unpatinated and presumably residual. 1 possible utilised medium-sized flake could be LLBA, though this is somewhat speculative; its expedient appearance could be misleading date-wise. 2 small waste flakes (1 a fragment) of local clay source flint; these could be related to LLBA activity, should there be some.										
Possibly a LLBA context with an earlier residual element <EBA derived from various sources/showing various degrees of exposure. Caution, little reliable data; consider context and distribution.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake – segment? (<i>medial</i>)	B?	T	2c	-	1	?MGW	?	M>EBA?	LM>EN??	
	Small. Bladelet proportions but shows a lateral break. Possibly a medial segment from a narrow blade. Intentional segment? Likely LM>EN if so.									
Flake fragment (<i>medial</i>)	B	S	B11b	-	2	SBW	Y	M>EBA	<i>Residual</i>	
	Decent narrow blade with 2 breaks (1 prox end) truncating patina; abrupt break distal end patinated.									
Flake (<i>PP? Blade-like; chips</i>)	L	T	6c	H?	12	AEBW	Y	M>EBA	<i>Residual</i>	
Flake	S	/T	MB8e	H	2	N	Y	-	-	
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	-	S	BW8e	-	2	N	Y	-	-	
<i>Retouched</i>										
Awl (<i>prox. break?</i>)	BL	T	3b	?	1	N? D?	?	?	M>EBA	M??
	Very small flake, with the neat tip formed about the central dorsal ridge. 1 lower lateral shows inverse abrupt retouch towards the tip, with the tip isolated by steep semi-abrupt retouch cutting into the flake and the very tip formed with steep semi-abrupt retouch. The opposite lateral shows direct abrupt retouch to the tip, initially cutting into the flake and then straightening to the tip, which shows steep semi-abrupt retouch. Both remaining laterals									

	show much marginal scarring. Proximal end may be a break surface rather than the platform and there is some shallow scarring (retouch?) on 1 lateral by this break. Broadly M>EBA, less likely EN, more likely M or perhaps LN>BK, with M preferred, but caution. Presumably residual. Illustrate depending upon firm date. Context?									
Knife (<i>hafting hollow</i>)	L	T	2?b	S?	2	Y?	?	<MBA	M>EN??	
	Narrow, thin long flake with direct abrupt retouch 1 lateral by platform forming a neat small hollow, for scraping (doesn't appear much worn) or hafting? The latter preferred. Distal end (2 oblique angles converging) shows continuous direct scarring (on these 2 edges, 1 steep, 1 shallow), likely use-wear. Possibly Early if a small hafted tool/knife. Caution.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>small</i>)	L	T	6C	H?	3	N	?	-	-	
Flake – side scraper (<i>small</i>)	S	T	11c	H?	1	N	?	-	-	
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (+ <i>pre pat. chips</i>)	L	T	5b?	S?	2	AMBW	Y	M>EBA	M>EN??	
Flake – knife (<i>PP? Nat. back.</i>)	S	S	OW1b	?	2	AEBW	Y	-	<i>Residual</i>	
Flake – knife (<i>dist. break</i>)	L	/T	B1b	H	2	EBW	Y	-	<i>Residual?</i>	
Flake – knife/denticulate?	L	S	W11b	H?	16	N	?	-	LLBA?	
	1 lateral mostly cortexed. Other shallow angled uncortexed lateral shows several inverse snapping breaks from proximal end giving a denticulate-like profiled shallow concave edge, a couple of other similar inverse snapping breaks on this edge plus some plus a small central area of inverse marginal (use-wear?) scars. Notably no bold and almost no direct scarring at all. Flake a bit scrappy. LLBA? Inverse retouching trend?									
13					48					
(10139)										
2 tiny broken fragments only, likely residual to some degree.										
2 only, residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake fragment (<i>dist, BL-like</i>)	BL	S	N8b	-	1	N	Y	-	-	
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake fragment (<i>breaks</i>)	-	S	B3b	-	1	N	Y	-	-	
	Small area of abrasion scarring from an abrupt break.									
2					2					
(10142)										

These 2 could be related, if so perhaps LM>EN (burins more common in the M). Caution however; very limited evidence and should perhaps be more if they are contemporary with their context (or are more reliably going to be considered so). Residual? Context?

2 only, M>EBA and LM>EN elements, possibly related but limited reliable data; presumably residual given quantity. Consider context and distribution.

<i>Retouched</i>											
Misc. ret. flake (<i>PP, dist break</i>)	BL	T	c	?	1	N		?		M>EN	LM>EN
	Primarily formed on a grey cherty inclusion. 1 lateral shows a small area of direct neat fine semi-abrupt retouch on a patch of inclusion-free flint. Opposite lateral chipped (use-wear or later damage and thus residual?).										
Burin? (<i>on flake fragment</i>)	-	S	11c	-	4	N		?	?	M>EBA	-
	Thick piece of triangular plan with 2 abrupt breaks (1 medial horizontal; 1 oblique) and 1 vertical natural side. The oblique break shows a long (step-fractured) narrow bladelet burin-like scar which terminates at a length of direct marginal scarring that continues for the remainder of the edge. This face also shows fine marginal abrasion scarring across the length of the edge from which the burin scar appears, running across the burin scar. This same scarring continues for a short distance along the adjacent (medial break) edge. Break/dihedral burin? Typically M but also sporadically throughout the N>EBA.										
2					5						
(10144)											
Limited in number and diagnostic evidence; most broken or chipped and likely residual to some degree. Nothing obviously Early. 1 possibly utilised flake perhaps from a LN>EBA core. 1 small side scraper(?) could be EBA>MBA. 1 waste flake of the local clay flint could be suggesting a Late element. Could be a gradually accruing collection of occasional residual material, perhaps a limited LN element at earliest, with more likely some BA material, but all very limited. If a group then likely EBA>MBA but this is not favoured; rather a broader spread of gradually accrued peripheral material preferred at present. Context?											
LN>EBA, EBA>MBA and <MBA elements, majority likely residual to some degree. An incidentally accrued, not necessarily related collection? Consider context and distribution.											
<i>Waste</i>											
Shatter	S	/P	BW7d	H	13	N		Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>											
Side scraper? (<i>or backing? Sm</i>)	S	T	4c	?	3	N?		?		-	EBA>MBA?
	Small flake with 1 lateral showing direct abrupt retouch (and edge abrasion scars) from the platform to half way, beyond which is either a break surface or relatively untouched flake edge. Opposite thin lateral is chipped. Could be backing (for a knife), or a broken side scraper edge. The brown flint element is an orangey-brown river-gravel flint.										

Misc. ret. flake (<i>fragment</i>)	-	T	11c	-	2	N	Y	-	<MBA
Misc. ret? flake (<i>fragment</i>)	L	T	11c	-	1	N	?	-	-
	Small fragment, distal break, 1 lateral showing a small hollow of irregular direct marginal crude retouch(?)/use-wear/damage?								
<i>Utilised</i>									
Flake – knife+end scraper? (<i>PP</i>)	S	P	B3b	?	1	N	?	M>EBA	-
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Flake – scraper (<i>fragment</i>)	-	T	5c	H	36	N	Y	-	LN>EBA?
	Thick flake, broken lateral and platform area, from a core with incipient cones and 1 area heavily recessed by repeated multiple short hinged flake removals (an intentional rejuvenation flake to remove this area?). Convex distal end shows edge abrasion possibly from use as a scraper, unless this was platform preparation?								
Flake – knife (<i>sm; prx+dist brk</i>)	N	T	2b	-	2	N	Y	-	-
Flake – knife (<i>frag; burnt</i>)	L?	/T	B2b	-	1	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y	-	-
8					59				

(10145)

This is an interestingly collection with mostly good looking flakes unlikely to be Late and some Early looking pieces including likely LM material and only 1 flake that might more typically, but need not, be Late (BA??). There is a curious and conflicting variety to the patinations present, suggesting some pieces of potentially similar date have different depositional histories. Underlying geology? Context character? Single phase? Gradually accruing? A natural feature containing Early material? There is a trend for M and LM>EN material to be recovered from natural looking features. Consider and review with more information. The patinated material is variously certain or likely to be residual and only the smallest of the unpatinated flintwork appears relatively fresh, which is no guarantee of contemporaneity with the context due to their size.

This collection contains a notable element showing a chalk-soil patina on black and greyish coloured flint, all small, generally thin, decent looking, mostly tertiary pieces. There are 2 moderately patinated small narrow bladelets, typically LM>EN; 1 utilised, 1 a medial segment perhaps showing the remnant of a microburin notch and thus LM if so; both fairly fresh but presumably residual. Also a strongly patinated small, exhausted multiplatform core showing several isolated small narrow bladelet-sized flake scars (LM>EN?), this piece chipped and residual. 1 other possibly utilised flake shows platform preparation; no later than EBA. 1 end scraper with very fine retouch scars on a small, neat tertiary flake (possibly platform-prepared) is in a similar greyish flint to the others in this patinated 'group', but appears to show only the early stages of patination; it would most likely date no later than the EBA and the fineness of the retouch, which seems almost too small to be intentional but too neat and regular for use-wear, could be suggesting a much earlier date if so. 1 equally small and thin tertiary waste flake in a more pale brownish flint, perhaps with platform preparation and soft hammer-struck and thus likely no later than EBA, may also show the early stages of patination. The variations in patina strengths and their condition could suggest different depositional histories for these pieces. If they are a

broadly associated group then likely LM>EN and potentially LM, though they are residual and redeposited, so caution.

The remaining material is either unpatinated or shows/potentially shows a yellowy-brownish sheen patina (origin uncertain at this time). Most notable is a relatively fresh looking potential microlith (unpatinated?), either a Clark Group A obliquely blunted (arc variety), or a Group D geometric (crescentic variety; refs), though the form of this piece is inherent in the form of the flake and not really formed by retouch; broadly MM>LM and probably LM. 1 good quality thin unpatinated waste flake most likely no later than EBA, but heavily chipped and residual. 1 small square-ish flake with 1 thin edge utilised (a knife) shows a yellowy patina revealed by later chipping; likely residual. 1 other utilised decent flake of buff cortexed flint shows apparent platform preparation unusually on the platform face, possibly soft hammer-struck and perhaps with a yellowy patina (uncertain); M>EBA, but chipped so probably residual. There is also a knife on a thick, naturally backed piece of river-gravel flint, perhaps from the local clay source, with a marginally retouched lateral edge; this might be Late and BA by virtue of the choice of raw material and execution of the flake, but this is highly speculative and it could be earlier, particularly given the rest of the collection from this context.

LM (1 microlith), LM>EN and <EBA elements, with 1 that might be BA (the sole Late-looking piece) but which could be earlier, given the rest, notably in various conflicting patinas and conditions, meaning no associations between similarly dated elements (and the context) are guaranteed. Consider the nature of this context (see the comments above).

Waste										
Core – multiplat. flake + BL?	M	T	3?b	?	18	SBW	Y	?	LM>EBA	LM>EN?
	Small core, primarily a single platform with some hinge and step fractured small flake scars and remnants, with single bladelet-sized flake scars from 3 other platforms. A couple of incipient cones									
Flake (<i>distal breaks, PP?</i>)	L	T	17b	S?	1	EGW?	Y		-	<EBA??
Flake (<i>plat cortex, thin, breaks</i>)	S	/T	W1b	H	1	N	Y		-	<EBA??
Flake frag. (<i>dist; 1 lat broken</i>)	-	S	TB1b	-	2	SBW	Y		-	<i>Residual</i>
Flake frag. (<i>dist; 1 lat broken</i>)	L?	/T	B4?b	-	3	MBW	Y		-	<i>Residual</i>
Retouched										
Microlith – oblique/geometric?	BL	S	B17b	S?	1	N?	?	?	MM>LM?	LM?
	A small bladelet-sized flake, crescent in plan, 1 convex lateral cortexed with the lower part of this edge showing direct abrupt retouch truncating cortex to the sharp tip (very tip broken) but leaving a small amount of cortex along the single dorsal ridge, so the retouch is largely following the inherent crescentic form of the flake. Other straight lateral a single flake surface, some marginal abrasion scarring and fine chipping but no heavy damage on this thin, shallow angled edge. Platform preparation on tiny platform with a subsequent transverse scar/break. Could be a microlith: either geometric Clark's Group D									

	crescentic variety (but the retouch has not created this form, it is inherent in the flake form), or obliquely blunted Clark's Group A arc blunted variety. The dating is largely the same, MM>LM. Group A forms reduce in size from 40mm long in the EM to 20mm L in the LM; this piece 25mm L.									
End scraper (<i>PP?</i>)	S	T	2b	?	1	EGW?	Y	-	<EBA?	
	Good looking small thin roundish tertiary flake with convex distal end showing direct very fine neat abrupt marginal scars (perhaps too small for retouch?), plus a couple of larger (but still small) direct abrupt retouch scars on 1 distal corner at the end of this edge. Fine retouch Early?									
Knife (<i>nat. backed</i>)	L	S	VR10c	H	31	N? Y?	?	-	BA??	
	Thick triangular sectioned piece, 1 lateral orangey river-gravel patinated natural surface, other moderately angled lateral shows direct marginal shallow scarring and sometimes fine abrupt (denticulate-like edge) retouch along its length, plus chips; edge is uneven.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP on platform</i>)	L	S	TB4b	S?	6	N? Y?	Y	M>EBA	-	
Flake – knife (<i>nat. backed, PP?</i>)	BL	S	OW8	S?	1	MBW		LM>EN?	-	
	7mm W. Triangular sec, 1 lateral old natural patinated surface, other lateral some direct fine marginal scars (abrasion and perhaps retouch). No significant chipping of patina; fairly fresh.									
Flake – knife (<i>small</i>)	S	T	1c	H	4	Y	Y	-	<i>Residual</i>	
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Bladelet segment (<i>mb notch?</i>)	BL	T	11b	-	1	MBW		LM>EN	LM?	
	8mm W. Medial segment; intentional and thus potentially utilised, though not obviously so on the laterals. 1 running dorsal ridge, 1 other partial ridge. Distal break shows 2 direct abrupt small flake scars just cutting into the flake on 1 lateral at the start of the break, possibly the remnant of a microburin notch. As on the other bladelet, no significant chipping of patina; fairly fresh.									
Flake (<i>PP, small</i>)	L	T	-	S?	1	ESGW	Y	M>EBA	-	
13					73					
(10147)	A decent-looking collection with several small blade and blade-like flakes, the proximal end from 1 thin decent broader blade, many long flakes, cortex generally lacking or minimal, quite a few instances of platform preparation, the flake products giving the impression that there is little Late (BA/LLBA) material here and most or all of these products could be broadly N, perhaps EN>MN rather than LN, though we could have LN with residual EN. LLBA, perhaps MBA activity is likely to be present however, evidenced by 2 flakes being re-used (both inversely retouched; a possible trend for inverse retouch on LLBA/MBA material at this site; review). 1 of these is an end scraper re-using an earlier, yellowy patinated flake (there may be a trend for the yellowy patina									

<p>to be appearing on material of largely LN date; review). There are a couple of flakes with a chalk-soil patina, those which are more advanced likely being migrated and residual. Many of the pieces, both patinated and unpatinated, show breaks or chipping and are likely residual; the presence of the potential LLBA re-use of some flakes affirms this, but, barring perhaps a small waste flake made on a nodule that more likely derives from the local clay source, the LLBA flint-using activity represented here is largely centred on re-using earlier ready-made, decent quality flakes opportunistically encountered. Thus their presence could show the LLBA/MBA disturbance of N material, either a largely related EN>MN group, or perhaps more of a mixed N collection. Consider nature of the context; single phase or gradually accruing? Material dispersed or associated?</p> <p>The majority could be broadly N, perhaps EN>MN, or comprise a LN group with residual EN. A couple of LLBA/?MBA elements are probably present and this latest element has more potential to be contemporary with the context. Much of the former, earlier material shows post-discard damage and is likely to be residual.</p>										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>sm, nr BL, lat break</i>)	B	T	11b?	S	1	AMGW	Y		M>EBA	LM>EN
Flake (<i>sm, thin, chips</i>)	BL	T	11b	-	1	EGW	Y		M>EBA	LM>EN?/EN?
Core rejuvenation flake? (<i>PP</i>)	S	T	2b	H	15	MBW	Y		M>EBA	N>EBA?
Flake (<i>*local source? Late?</i>)	S	S	ww11b	H	2	N?	?		-	*BA??
Flake (<i>prox break, thick, util?</i>)	L	S	B1c	H?	26	MBW	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>medial</i>)	-	T	2c	-	5	EBW	Y		-	-
Flake (<i>small</i>)	L	P	B3b	S??	1	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>backd? PP, brk</i>)	S?	S	SB4b	?	5	N? D?	Y		M>EBA	-
	1 lateral broken, opposite thin lateral shows direct fine steep semi-abrupt and abrupt retouch. Backing? Side scraper?									
Knife (<i>sm, nr. BL, PP</i>)	B	T	2b	?	1	EGW	?		M>EBA	LM>EN
	Small, near bladelet proportions, elongated triangular plan, 1 lateral near to platform showing a small area of direct fine abrupt retouch, marginal abrasion on laterals.									
Knife (<i>prox. frag; thin</i>)	B	T	8c	-	4	N	Y		M>EBA	N
	Nice thin blade on grey flint with a substantial cherty inclusion which doesn't appear to have harmed the form, distal snap break and proximal end also broken, 1 lateral shows direct neat semi-abrupt retouch along its length from the proximal end on..									
Hollow scraper	L	T	4b	H	3	N	?		M>EBA	N>EBA
	Small flake with a small shallow hollow formed by inverse fine abrupt retouch in the middle of 1 thin lateral, directly opposite on the other steeper moderately angled lateral is a small shallow concave area of direct fine semi-abrupt retouch.; not obviously for hafting (only a short length would remain usable). Edges chipped.									

Knife	S	S	SB10b	H?	9	N?	?	-	<EBA?
	Thick flake with 1 uncortixed thin lateral showing abrasion and a short central area of inverse very fine marginal semi-abrupt retouch.								
Misc. ret. flake frag. (<i>sm, PP?</i>)	S	T	10b	-	1	N?	?	-	<EBA?
	Small area of inverse shallow steep semi-abrupt retouch on 1 lateral break on a very small flake fragment, opposite lateral also broken. Very small proximal end perhaps prepared.								
Misc. ret. flake (<i>PP, lat. breaks</i>)	L	T	4c	H	7	N	Y	-	<MBA
	Blade-like flake with direct marginal semi-abrupt and then abrupt retouch to the distal end of 1 lateral; backing? Opposite distal corner and lateral much broken.								
End scraper (<i>RU</i>)	S	/T	BW2c?	-	13	N (Y)	?	<i>fl M>N?</i>	LLBA/MBA?
	Re-used flake the broken broad distal end from a flake, proximal break, blade-looking dorsal facets at right-angles to flake orientation but likely misleading, yellow patinated, Blunt and moderately angled distal end shows a length of inverse fairly neat shallow retouch scars.								
Misc. ret. flake (<i>RU dist. frag</i>)	BL	T	11b?	-	1	MGW	?	<i>fl <EBA</i>	LLBA?/MBA?
	Thin distal fragment from a bladelet-sized flake (but not a classic) with a small area of inverse steep semi-abrupt fine retouch forming a small shallow right-angled 'nick' on 1 lateral.								
End scraper? (<i>prx frag, nat bk</i>)	L	S	B4c	H	15	N? Y?	?	LN>BA?	LLBA??
	Thick flake with a distal break, break shows 2 small areas of abrasion scars on the dorsal surface, 1 steep uncortixed lateral shows similar direct scars on the edge by the break, butt shows a short length of inverse shallow marginal retouch struck from the platform (end scraper?). Retouched end scraper and other edges utilised as scraper?								
Misc. ret. frag. (<i>burnt lump</i>)	-	T	-	-	24	<i>Burnt GW</i>	Y	-	-
<i>Utilised</i>									
Flake – knife (<i>PP, nat. back</i>)	S	S	B2b	H	4	EBW	?	M>EBA	-
Flake – knife (<i>nat backed</i>)	B	S	B4c	-	4	EBW	Y	M>EBA	-
	Decent, Early? Proximal and distal breaks.								
Flake – knife (<i>prox. frag, PP</i>)	B?	T	3b	S?	1	N	Y	M>EBA	LM>EN??
Flake – knife (<i>broad, steep bck</i>)	B	T	4c	S?	13	EBW	Y	N>EBA	-
Flake – knife (<i>steep+ret?bk, PP</i>)	L	T	4b	H?	6	N	?	M>EBA	N>EBA
Flake – knife (<i>dist. frag, thin</i>)	B	T	2b	-	3	N	Y	M>EBA?	-
Flake – knife	L	T	4b	H	5	Y?	?	-	<MBA??
Flake – knife (<i>dist. frag, thin</i>)	L?	T	10b	-	1	N?	Y	-	-
Flake – knife (<i>dist hinged frag</i>)	-	T	17b	-	2	N	Y	-	-

Shatter – hollow scraper?	-	T	2c	-	5	N	?	-	-	
	Irregular piece with 2 direct semi-abrupt retouch-like scars forming a shallow hollow with edge abrasion.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>sm, PP, dist brk</i>)	?	T	3b	H?	2	AMBW	Y	M>MBA	-	
Flake – knife	L	T	2b	?	2	N	?	-	-	
30					182					
(10151) SF 36										
High quality bladelet with very fine retouch, LM>EN. Thin and notably fresh-looking. Any more material? LM>EN, potentially contemporary with context given condition, but single instance only, so likely residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>PP</i>)	BL	T	6b	S?	2	N	?	LM>EN	-	
	Fine bladelet, no major damage. 1 lateral shows very small fine retouch, from proximal end: 1 small direct semi-abrupt notch with the edge finished with direct finer abrupt marginal retouch (hafting notch?); gap to 1 small inverse shallow semi-abrupt retouched hollow ; gap to 1 small inverse steep semi-abrupt retouched hollow; gap to 1 short stretch of inverse very neat fine semi-abrupt retouch finishing near to the distal end. Distal tip shows a small direct chip. Other lateral shows marginal abrasion scars, plus 1 very small inverse semi-abrupt shallow hollow towards the proximal end likely too small for retouch (and not opposite the direct notch).									
1					2					
(10155)										
-										
2 only, both residual, though potentially to different degrees.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>breaks</i>)	L	T	2b	H?	1	N	Y	-	-	
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake frag – knife (<i>dist, nat brk</i>)	B?	/P	B10a	-	1	MGW	?	-	-	
2					2					
(10163)										
The raw material is all of decent quality, with the flakes generally small, sometimes thick-ish, pieces with a little or no cortex, those with significant amounts of cortex are in the minority. 1 proximal end of a small, narrow near bladelet-sized thin flake, possibly LM>EN, chipped and likely residual. A couple of pieces with moderate to more advanced chalk-soil patinas likely migrated and residual. 3 small flakes with small areas of retouch, all perhaps combined knife and side or end scrapers, which might be BK>EBA (1 with good quality retouch) and EBA>MBA in date, but caution, this is somewhat speculative. 3 burnt flakes subsequently broken, 2 of them with retouch (knives). The utilised pieces, by their very nature, could date anywhere and though no material is										

certain to post-date the MBA, some of the undated utilised and possibly utilised pieces might. There is a general impression however that the flake products here are mostly decent enough, nothing need be substantially Late and aside from the possible LM>EN blade fragment and patinated residual material, the remainder could be a broadly associated group and if so perhaps more likely EBA>MBA, given the flakes' character and limited degrees of retouch, but caution, this is highly speculative. Does the context have the potential to contain material of this date? Character of context? Single period or vertically accumulating and therefore likely to contain a wider spread of material? Location of finds within? Widely distributed?

1 LM>EN residual, some other residual material, much of the rest potentially a group of broadly EBA>MBA, perhaps EBA date (given the presence of platform preparation), which could be contemporary with the context. Consider context and the distribution of this material however; single phase or focused horizon of flints, or spread throughout a gradually accruing deposit?

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>PP, dist break, thin</i>)	B?	T	4b	S?	1	EGW	Y		M>EBA	LM>EN?
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	L?	T	10b	-	1	ESBW	Y	-		<i>Residual</i>
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	-	T	1c	-	2	AMBW	Y	-		<i>Residual</i>
Flake (<i>breaks</i>)	S	T	11b	SS?	2	MBW	Y	-		<i>Residual</i>
Core shatter?	-	S	BB2c	H	11	N	?	-		-
Flake (<i>incipient cones on plat</i>)	S	/T	B2c	H	11	N/MBW	?	-		-
Flake fragment (<i>medial</i>)	-	/T	G2b	-	1	N	Y	-		-
Flake frag. (<i>BL-like, p+d breaks</i>)	-	T	2d	-	1	N	Y	-		-
Flake frag. (<i>distal, sm ,breaks</i>)	-	T	4c	-	1	N	Y	-		-
Flake frag. (<i>medial, burnt</i>)	L?	T	-b	-	1	<i>Burnt d. grey</i>	Y	-		-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. frag. (<i>sm, PP?</i>)	-	T	2b	-	1	N	Y	-		M>MBA
Knife (<i>burnt, prox break</i>)	B?	S	B2b	-	4	<i>Burnt d. grey</i>	Y	-		N>MBA
	Triangular section, broken proximal end, 1 lateral shows direct steep semi-abrupt retouch at distal end and continuing intermittently with direct shallow semi-abrupt marginal retouch and/or use-wear along the remainder of the edge; other lateral shows abrasion scars.									
Knife+side scraper/backd? (<i>PP</i>)	S	T	6b	H	3	N	?		M>EBA	BK>EBA??
	Small flake with short edges, platform preparation, triangular section, 1 lower lateral shows a short length of inverse very neat abrupt retouch continuing a short distance onto the hinged distal end with a couple of less neat scars. Rest of thin lateral shows marginal chipping and abrasion, opposite thin lateral shows marginal abrasion scarring along its length. Size may reflect LBK>EBA trends but caution, could be earlier.									
Knife + utilised side scraper	S	S	B7b	H	7	N? EGW?	?		-	EBA>MBA??

	Small squat thick flake, 1 vertical lateral with direct marginal scarring (possibly utilised as scraper), other thin lateral with small area of direct shallow semi-abrupt retouch(?) and marginal abrasion.									
End scraper + knife (<i>sm</i>)	L	S	GW6b	H	4	N	F	-	EBA>MBA??	
	Small, thick triangular section, distal cortex and cortexed ridge, both laterals showing abrasion, moderately angled cortexed distal end shows a short length of direct abrupt retouch. Abrasion aside, otherwise fresh-looking and unchipped.									
Knife (<i>med. fragment, burnt</i>)	-	T	-b	-	2	<i>Burnt d. grey</i>	Y	-	<MBA	
	1 thin lateral remnant shows direct shallow semi-abrupt retouch. Opposite steep lateral also shows some abrasion scars. Much broken.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>small, PP</i>)	S	T	11c	H	3	N	?	M>EBA	-	
Flake – knife (<i>sm, PP?</i>)	L	T	6b	SS?	1	N	?	-	<MBA	
Flake – knife	S	T	7b	H	9	N	?	-	<MBA??	
	1 steep thick lateral with remnant flake scar removals, other lateral and a short length around the pointed distal tip is a thin edge and showing generally inverse but some direct marginal edge scarring and fine chipping.									
Flake – knife (<i>prox break, nb.</i>)	BL	S	BG6b	-	1	N	Y	-	-	
	Narrow bladelet proportions but not a classic flake; triangular section, naturally backed.									
Flake – knife	L	S	DP6c	?	6	N	?	-	-	
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – side scraper (<i>PP</i>)	S	S	B17b	SS?	7	N	?	M>EBA	BK>MBA??	
	Small area of platform preparation, 1 very steep thick lateral with bifacial abrasion scars along edge, opposite lateral 2 abrupt breaks. Preference re flake shape and limited preparation, so caution.									
Flake – knife (<i>nat bck md frag</i>)	B?	S	B11b	-	1	EBW	Y	-	<MBA?	
Flake frag. – side scraper	L	S	B4b	H	21	EBW	?	-	-	
	Large flake with steep lateral breaks and much missing, 3 of these edges possibly used, 2 with small areas of direct scarring, 1 with a greater length of finer direct abrasion.									
Flake (<i>sm, substantial breaks</i>)	-	T	11b	?	1	N	Y	-	-	
25					103					
(10166)										
1 decent flake broadly M>EBA and perhaps LM>EN (caution), patinated and residual. Remainder unpatinated small fragments and broken pieces.										
All residual; 1 M>EBA element.										

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>PP</i>)	S	S	OW5b	SS?	10	EMBW	Y		M>EBA	LM>EN??
	Thick but good looking flake, some preparation, with a series of narrow bladelet-sized overlapping dorsal flake scars struck from the same platform. Some edge abrasion not certainly use.									
Flake fragment (<i>dist, BL scars?</i>)	-	S	B2b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>distal frag.</i>)	-	P	B10b	-	2	N	Y		-	-
Misc. ret. fragment (<i>small</i>)	-	T	6b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
4					14					
(10168)										
Relatively fresh but 1 large chip, recent?										
1 only, little reliable data.										
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife + scraper? (<i>PP?</i>)	L	T	3b	H	5	N?	Y		-	M>EBA?
1					5					
(10174)										
Interestingly contains the broken distal ends from 3 laterally naturally backed knives (1 with slight retouch, 2 utilised). 2 are unpatinated, the retouched flake is patinated similar to a thick angular piece showing apparent re-use (crude looking), perhaps as a scraper. The latter perhaps contemporary with the context and the rest residual and earlier (though need not be particularly Early).										
1 possible LLBA with relationship to context unclear, rest residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>dist frag; nat. backed</i>)	S?	S	B4c	-	6	EBW	?		-	<MBA
	Thin, broad flake, 1 lateral naturally backed, opposite convex distal corner shows direct marginal fine semi-abrupt retouch on thin edge followed by chips towards the break. Proximal break shows patina, so that break might have been broadly contemporary with use. The patina does not cover the area of the retouch however.									
Side scraper/denticulate? (<i>RU</i>)	-	S	SB	-	31	N (MBW)	?		-	LLBA?
	Angular piece, perhaps a thick flake/core shatter. 1 lateral shows 2 shallow invasive bold (hard hammer?) flake scars truncating patina, with a few marginal chipping-like scars on same edge forming an uneven denticulate-like profile; not heavily used.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>dist frag; nat bck</i>)	L	S	B1b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
Flake – knife (<i>dist frag; nat bck</i>)	L	S	B2b	-	1	EGW	Y		-	-
4					39					

(10175) + (10177)

1 LM>EN bladelet, lightly patinated and residual. 1 very narrow bladelet, likely LM>EN unless accidental, with a light patina truncated by retouch at the proximal end, the retouch akin to a microburin notch. Is this LLBA re-use of tiny raw material (seems unlikely, though LLBA edges can often be small), or is the retouch actually a microburin notch and this is evidence for caching and re-use of flintwork in the LM? Review. 3 other pieces with a moderate chalk-soil patina, not in same class quality wise but also likely residual and moved from a chalk-soil geology; 1 of these the proximal end of a small narrow perhaps former blade-like flake re-used as an end scraper, the original flake perhaps LM>EN, the re-use more typically LLBA. 1 neatly retouched proximal end from a flake, unpatinated and perhaps LN>EBA, recovered from the surface. 1 decent looking waste flake in a mottled grey flint unusual for this assemblage (not local? Perhaps review in conjunction with any site assemblage review), split in half but edges fairly fresh.

In summary, there certainly appears to be a residual LM>EN element in the collection, with a not necessarily associated additional (patinated) residual element, a piece of which has been encountered and re-used perhaps in the LLBA. An unpatinated though also presumably residual LN>EBA element is also present, suggesting 3 or 4 phases of activity are represented from these combined contexts. Are they intercutting or complimentary? The moderately patinated element could be residual whether from either context (10175/10177). The more lightly patinated LM>EN/perhaps LM? bladelets are also likely to be residual given the character and small quantity present. The LLBA element could thus be contemporary with 1 of these contexts and might the unpatinated LN>EBA element derive from the other? Speculative. If the contexts are not from separate features (separate phases) then unlikely that these derive from sequentially accruing horizons as the possible LN>EBA knife came from the surface (thence either above or at the same level as the LLBA piece), unless the LLBA date for the re-used end scraper is wrong and the re-use is occurring much earlier (see the comments on the tiny proximally retouched bladelet). Context?

LM>EN and ?LN>EBA elements residual, with LLBA elements potentially part of a small group contemporary with the context.

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>longitudinal split</i>)	L?	T	5b	H?	9	N?	Y	-	<EBA??	
	Unusual mottled grey flint. Other examples on this site? Somewhat akin to Cliftonville's Kelf axe (LN>EBA? Lincolnshire/Belgium?), or was that more blue perhaps? Maybe nothing special, just locally unusual; review.									
Flake fragment (<i>proximal</i>)	-	S	B6b	?	2	MBW	Y	-	<i>Residual</i>	
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	L?	S	B6b	-	5	MBW	Y	-	<i>Residual</i>	
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	-	T	1b	-	1	AEBW	Y	-	-	
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake – knife? (<i>frag</i>)	-	P	B7b	SS?	7	N	?	M>EBA?	LN>EBA??	
	Proximal end of a possible long flake, thick, convex dorsal surface, hard hammer-struck, 1 proximal end and 1 lateral shows direct retouch scars truncating cortex, shallow invasive from the platform, semi-abrupt invasive									

	along 1 lateral stopping to change to only marginal retouch by the distal break, the more invasive retouched area by the platform showing strong direct marginal edge abrasion (use or for hafting?). From surface (painted).									
Knife? (<i>small, nat. backed</i>)	S	S	B4b	H?	2	N? D?	?		<MBA	<EBA??
	Small neat flake, 1 uncortixed lateral shows small area of direct abrupt fine retouch truncating a thicker corner ridge by platform, small area of direct marginal semi-abrupt retouch on first part of shallow angled lateral and then a gap to a longer extent of similar retouch along the lower lateral.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>nat back; RU</i>)	BL	S	B	-	1	AEBW	?		<i>fl LM>EN?</i>	<i>RU LM/LLBA?</i>
	Very narrow (6mm W) bladelet, triangular section, 1 lateral cortex, patinated distal break. Proximal end shows small area of direct semi-abrupt and abrupt retouch scars leading to the break and perhaps some direct abrasion of the break, appearing akin to the remains of a microburin notch but appears to truncate patina, thus re-use. *Would LLBA activity bother itself with such tiny blanks? LM re-use of cached material??									
End scraper (<i>RU, small frag.</i>)	B?	T	1b	S?	1	N (MBW)	?		<i>fl LM>EN?</i>	<i>RU LLBA?</i>
	Small proximal fragment possibly from a narrow blade-like flake with patinated distal 'break' (a transverse flake scar) showing unpatinated direct abrupt scars forming a very short (half of available edge) working edge.									
Piercer? + side scraper? (<i>sm</i>)	L	P	B4b	?	2	N	?		?	BA/LLBA??
	Small thin primary flake, small area of direct marginal small semi-abrupt retouch 1 lateral, 1 distal corner showing a short length of direct abrupt retouch to sharp corner point (simple piercer?), opposite lateral corner showing a single direct semi-abrupt small scar. Early parsimony or Late expediency?									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – side scraper (<i>prx break</i>)	S?	T	2b	-	4	N	?		-	-
	Inverse shallow marginal scarring along 1 steep lateral; proximal end breaks (pre or post?)									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake (<i>PP, dist break</i>)	BL	T	5b	S?	1	EMGW?	?		LM>EN	<i>Residual</i>
Flake frag – end scraper (<i>distal</i>)	-	S	B3b	-	1	N	?		-	-
Flake (<i>frag; mod. Angle edges</i>)	L?	T	11b	-	2	N?	Y		-	-
13					38					
(10180)										
Small flakes and fragments, all chipped or broken, likely residual. The neat (inverse) retouch on a side scraper(?) likely dates no later than the MBA. If related perhaps EBA>MBA but no associations guaranteed and little firm inferences can be made for this context at present.										

All likely residual, with possible BA and <MBA elements, but little reliable data.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>v small</i>)	L	T	6b	?	1	N	Y	-	-	
Flake fragment (<i>distal; v small</i>)	L?	T	10b	-	1	N	Y	-	-	
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>small</i>)	L	S	TG1c	H?	9	N	?	-	BA?	
	Small thick triangular-sectioned flake with 1 lower lateral showing a small area of bifacial flaking comprising 2 direct marginal semi-abrupt scars and a slightly broader (but small) area of inverse shallow scars on 1 thin area of this generally steep-edged flake, retouch truncated by distal end break (through use, or later?).									
Side scraper? (<i>distal frag.</i>)	L	S	B4c	-	5	N	Y	-	<MBA?	
	Area of inverse neat fine semi-abrupt retouch 1 thin lateral to the proximal break.									
4					16					
(10187)										
Small end scraper, minimal retouch and difficult to date with any certainty; more likely from Late EBA onwards perhaps. 1 chip but otherwise fairly fresh looking, but a solitary piece, so residual? Or contemporary but from a period of minimal use of flint, ie. LLBA? Consider size of context and its capacity to gather more material if available.										
1 only, BA?/?LLBA, residual? Little reliable data.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
End scraper (<i>small, PP?</i>)	L	S	B1b	H	2	N	Y	BA?	LLBA?	
	Small flake, shallow cortexed convex distal end shows small area of direct abrupt fine retouch(?) and some direct marginal abrasion scars continuing either side for a short distance.									
1					2					
(10191)										
Good looking flake, N?/LN? Fairly fresh but possibly residual to some degree, though not heavily damaged. See more below.										
1 only, N/?LN, relatively fresh. See below.										
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife/awl?	L	T	2c	H	13	N	?	N?	LN?	
	Broad, rectangular-like good looking tertiary flake with thin laterals, areas of abrasion scars, 1 distal corner showing a short point with small areas of direct abrupt and inverse semi-abrupt scars (retouch?) either side. Some minor chipping perhaps.									
1					13					

(10191)										
1 odd piece of perhaps shatter from a narrow blade core; EN?? Caution. 1 small waste flake could derive from same. Other material from this context (see above); review all, if necessary.										
3 only, 1 M>N/perhaps EN. Overall this context could contain some N, perhaps EN material, which has the potential to be contemporary with each other and the deposit. Caution however, as the quantity is very small, untypically so, thus they may well be residual or disturbed/redeposited. Consider the nature of the context (single phase?) and the distribution of the finds. Not enough reliable evidence.										
Waste										
Core shatter?/flake frag? (PP)	L	S	B2b	H?	20	N	?		M>N?	N/EN??
	Thick flake, platform prepared proximal slightly shattered, a little cortex, dorsal face shows possible narrow blade removal scars and lateral break, with a couple of inverse scars on distal end showing either platform preparation or use. A fragment from an opposed platform core?? Caution.									
Flake (small)	S	S	B2b	?	1	N	?		-	-
Utilised?										
Flake – end scraper + knife?	L	S	B4b	H?	4	N	?		-	-
3					25					
(10193)										
1 patinated residual waste flake. 1 piece of angular natural utilised as a hollow scraper could be LLBA (caution) and another utilised flake could be associated with it, but speculation only. The edges of the latter are relatively fresh and it could be contemporary with its context, but this piece is undated and no associations guaranteed.										
Possible LLBA element/s potentially contemporary with context (caution), with other residual material.										
Waste										
Flake	L	T	3b	S?	1	MBW	Y		-	Residual
Shatter	-	T	4b	-	2	N	Y		-	-
Utilised										
Natural – hollow scraper	-	S	B3b	-	18	N	?		-	LLBA?
Flake (thick triangular section)	L	S	B2b	H	14	N	?		-	-
4					35					
(10210)										
1 decent large thin retouched flake, likely N, but broken and residual. 2 other small waste pieces far less impressive, also broken (1 burnt) and likely residual, 1 probably from the local clay source flint (Late?).										
3 only, all residual, 1 N element, with other potentially (but not certainly) later (BA?) material.										
Waste										
Flake	S	S	DG6b	H	4	N? D?	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (burnt)	-	T	2c	-	1	Lightly burnt	Y		-	-
Retouched										
Misc. ret. flake (prox. frag.)	-	/T	SW4b	SS?	9	N? D?	Y		-	N?

	Broad, thin, decent looking flake with minimal cortex, oblique snapping break to distal end and 1 lateral, small area of direct fine semi-abrupt retouch on opposite lateral. Residual.									
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3					14					
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(10212)

Interesting and complex. Some Early and a little Late looking material, creating a potentially broad spread of dates, much of the material is chipped and likely residual to some degree. A notable mix of patinas, those with a chalk-soil patina potentially migrated and re-deposited, 1 of these showing later re-discovery and re-use (perhaps in the LLBA/MBA), others show a yellowy sheen patina, the origin of which is uncertain at this time. Might this have been created within the vicinity of the context as a result of a wet and/or humic environment related to standing water as a result of an underlying clayey geology? Speculation only at this time (review). A couple of pieces are unpatinated, so presumably the yellowy patina did not form within the context, or if this is a deep and gradually accruing context, did such patination occur only at a specific horizon under particular conditions? Consider context and underlying geology. A couple of the solely yellowy patinated pieces have been dated, both with a LN preference; might this indicate that this patina type formed during or at the later end of that period? 1 end-and-side scraper which may show a hint of this patination could be of BK>MBA date. There could thus be a broad association between such yellowy patinated material.

The earliest pieces are rejuvenation flakes from potential LM>EN bladelet cores; 1 is unpatinated, 1 shows a moderate chalk-soil patina, suggesting different depositional histories. The latest dated piece is a strongly chalk-soil patinated flake with unpatinated retouch demonstrating re-use (as a knife), perhaps in the MBA. The variety of dates and patinas suggests this context has accrued a mix of material derived from different sources. Was this as a result of activity (disturbance) represented by the latest element (MBA?), or was there a gradual vertical accumulation, with the latest material recovered from the upper reaches of the context? The chalk-soil patinated pieces would likely have migrated from a different underlying geology. A couple of the chalk-soil patinated pieces show a subsequent yellowy patina, suggesting movement and then re-patination in a different environment; if so then this migration was not a result of activity associated with the latest element (MBA?), as those are unpatinated. If the yellowy patina formed sometime during the LN>BK period, might all the chalk-soil patinated pieces pre-date this? Only 1 chalk-soil patinated piece has been dated later than LM>EN, being a moderately patinated core, LN>EBA preferred, but it could be earlier.

It seems likely the context was not open from the LM>EN to the LLBA, but over a shorter period. All but the latest element appear to be residual by virtue of its patina and/or condition. The few, latest pieces present (a poor looking simple core (BA?), simple end scraper (EBA>MBA?) and re-used knife (LLBA/MBA?)), are all unpatinated and show no certain significant post-discard damage; they could be related and relatively contemporary with the context, or rather their location within it. The one unpatinated Early piece (possible bladelet core rejuvenation flake) is broken and likely residual. An outline of the notable individual evidence follows.

1 fragment perhaps from a broad blade, utilised and with an oblique proximal truncation and a distal break, M>EN?; lightly burnt and chipped and residual. 2 potential bladelet core rejuvenation flakes, LM>EN; 1 unpatinated broken flake removing part of core face and the natural platform, presumably residual, the other removing the platform (the flakes dorsal surface) and a thin slice of the core edge (the flake's butt), interestingly showing a moderate grey-white chalk-soil patina and a yellowy sheen patina, suggesting the flake migrated from a chalk-soil geology and then re-patinated. Another flake, a blade (possibly utilised), M>EBA, shows a similar combined patination and these 2 pieces could be related; both are chipped pre and post patination and are residual. 1 other small utilised fragment also shares this patina combination, much broken pre-patination. 1 decent looking but small, unpatinated waste flake features a platform remnant on its dorsal surface from which small bladelet-sized flakes may have been struck, LM>EN?; chipped and likely residual.

1 retouched knife on a broad blade with a yellowy sheen patina, broadly M>EBA but perhaps more likely LN; chipped and broken and residual. Also the platform-prepared proximal end broken from another thick flake, perhaps another broad blade and possibly utilised, in a similar mottled grey flint and patina to the retouched knife. 1 multiplatform flake core with some moderate chalk-soil patina (migrated?), not great quality but fairly exhausted, likely LN>EBA and residual.

1 end-and-side scraper on a primary flake, perhaps more typically BK>MBA, appearing fairly fresh but perhaps with a yellow sheen patina. 1 poor, casual looking hard hammer-struck unpatinated flake core perhaps on the local clay source material; BA? 1 simple end scraper on a small thick flake, could be EBA>MBA and not obviously patinated. 1 re-used flake with a fairly strong chalk-soil patina truncated by unpatinated neat inverse retouch; re-use typically LLBA, the neat retouch unlikely post MBA? Emerging trend for inverse retouch in this site's LLBA material? Review.

LM>EN, LN, BK>MBA and LLBA/?MBA elements, all but the latest (overlapping ?MBA) chipped and likely residual, most of the (few) BA pieces (BK>MBA overall) less certainly so and thus potentially contemporary. A broad, consistent spread of dates; gradually (incidentally) accruing, or perhaps pre BA/pre MBA material disturbed and re-deposited from the overburden during activity related to this latest phase? Consider context and distribution.

Waste										
Core shatter (PP)	-	T	1b?	-	10	D? L. burnt?	Y		M>EBA	-
BL core rejuvenation flake	S	T	8c	H	6	MGW + Y	Y		LM>EN	-
	Flake's broad butt shows bladelet sized ridges and platform preparation from the edge of a bladelet core, the dorsal surface being the cores platform (largely a single flake scar). 2 types of patina present; flake migrated and re-patinated?									
BL core rejuv. flake frag. (dist.)	L	S	B1b	-	8	N		Y	LM>EN	-
	Abrupt breaks proximal end and part 1 lateral, other lateral shows a core face with a natural platform and 4 dorsal ridges from apparent bladelet removals, some preparation?									
Flake (small, decent, chipped)	S	T	4b	S?	2	N? D?		Y	<EBA?	LM>EN??

	1 lateral on the dorsal face could show a small area of a platform with 3 running narrow bladelet sized flake scar remnants.									
Core – multiplatform flake (PP)	M	S	B2c	H?	38	MBW	Y	-	LN>EBA?	
	Medium-sized, not great looking but fairly exhausted, a couple of areas of likely platform preparation including 1 spur, most flake scar remnants fairly short, 1 long, only a couple of small incipient cones, no great frequency of poor terminations. Earlier?									
Core – multiplatform flake	M	S	SW2c	H	55	N	?	-	BA??	
	A medium-sized multiplatform flake core, possibly from the local clay source, some faces showing a yellow patina but these potentially naturally fractured facets, with a few scattered unpatinated flake scars (most small short, 1 long) struck from random platforms (some of them the patinated natural facets) showing incipient cones, very average quality raw material and a poor, casual looking piece. No preparation.									
Core fragment (PP?)	-	T	SW2c	-	4	Y	?	-	-	
Flake fragment (distal)	L?	T	2b	-	1	Y?	Y	-	-	
<i>Retouched</i>										
Truncated blade (med. frag.)	B?	T	1b	-	2	D? L. burnt?	Y	M>N	M>EN?	
	Possibly a former broad blade, abrupt distal break, proximal end shows bifacial semi-abrupt retouch creating an oblique truncation from 1 lateral to the other. Thin laterals show marginal scars, 1 side direct, opposite side bifacial, likely utilised. Large later chip 1 lateral showing granular texture to flint; fracture lines also present; lightly burnt?									
Knife (frag, dist. break)	B	T	8c	H?	34	Y	Y	M/N>EBA?	LN?	
	Large, thick, triangular sectioned broad (34mm W) blade, moderately angled laterals, yellow sheen patina, distal end broken and missing plus other major and minor chips truncating patina. 1 lateral shows direct shallow semi-invasive semi-abrupt retouch and occasionally more abrupt retouch in places, from the platform to part-way down the surviving edge, a couple of the scars on this edge unpatinated and appear later. Opposite lateral straighter and shows occasional marginal chipping, some patinated, some unpatinated.									
End + side scraper	L	P	B17c	H	14	Y?	?	M/LN>MBA	BK>MBA	
	Direct abrupt retouch across straight-ish but uneven distal end and continuing around 1 distal corner and a short distance up the straight lateral as direct semi-abrupt retouch.									
Knife (fragment)	-	S	B3b	?	4	D?	Y	-	<EBA?	
	Oblique lateral to distal break. 1 lateral shows direct marginal semi-abrupt retouch to the break, with some inverse invasive shallow semi-abrupt retouch									

	scars at this area of the break, opposite thin lateral shows bifacial utilisation scarring.									
End scraper	S	S	B4c	H?	7	N	?	BA?	EBA>MBA?	
	Small, thick flake with direct abrupt retouch across very steep distal end truncating cortex. 1 thin flaked area of 1 lateral showing marginal scars possibly use-wear.									
Knife (RU)	L	P	B2b?	H	13	N (ESBW)	?	LLBA?	MBA??	
	Long primary with 1 thin lateral showing inverse neat shallow near semi-invasive retouch scars along most of the lower part of the edge, to some unpatinated snapping breaks at the distal end. Retouch <MBA??									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife? (1 flaked lateral)	S	/P	SB6b	H	9	N?	Y	-	-	
Flake – knife (medial frag.)	L?	S	TB4c	-	12	Y?	Y	-	-	
Knife (sm med. frag, lat. break)	L?	T	2b?	-	1	EBW + Y	Y	-	-	
	Small, much broken, 1 intact thin lateral shows direct fine marginal semi-abrupt retouch/use-wear scars.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (PP, chipped)	B	T	2?b	S?	5	MBW + Y	Y	M>EBA	*LM>EN?	
	*Shares a similar combination patina to 1 of the bladelet core rejuvenation flakes; related? Edges much chipped, both pre and post patination; 1 area of possible original use-wear abrasion scars on thin lateral.									
Flake – knife? (prox. frag, PP)	-	T	8c	SS?	8	Y	Y	M/N>EBA?	LN?	
	Thick but decent looking, from a broad blade? Same grey flint and patina as the retouched knife on large broad blade.									
Flake (med. frag; steep lats)	L?	T	10c	-	5	Y	Y	-	-	
Flake (fragment; 1 steep lat.)	-	S	W2b	-	2	N? Y?	Y	-	-	
21					240					
(10213)										
<p>Interesting and tricky. Generally all very similar looking grey and black flint raw material, mostly buff cortexes, 1 core shows a mixed buff and river-gravel patinated facets, 2 other cores and at least 1 flake with smoothed whitish cortexes akin to some of the material from the local clay source (but not certainly derived from there). The cores are broadly LN>EBA and perhaps to the later end, ie. BK>EBA. Neither cores nor flakes appears particularly Early (ie. >EN) or Late (LLBA) and they could superficially comprise a related group. Many of the flakes are chipped or broken however, 1 utilised piece (M>EBA) shows a moderate chalk-soil patina and breaks and is likely residual, some others show a yellowy patina (origin uncertain at this time; see context (10212) above re possible dating implications, which is speculative at this time pending review and has not influenced the dating here). There are only 2 retouched pieces, neither 'formal' types. 1 shows a very short edge of fresh scars which truncate a yellowy patina; whether these scars were naturally produced or a result of re-use (likely</p>										

in the LLBA if so), is uncertain at this time; it does demonstrate the flake itself is residual however. It is possible that most if not all of the pieces may be residual in this context, but given the similarities in their character at least 1 related group could be present and that is likely to be of broadly LN>BK/BK? Period date. There are quite a few instances of platform preparation but no definite, quality, narrow or broad blades. Taken as a whole, nothing need pre-date the LN and there is no significant or even certain evidence of a LLBA presence. Though residual material is likely to be present within the collection, the activity represented could all (or largely) be within a LN>EBA time frame, while noting the possibility of a minor LLBA presence in the form of the potentially re-used piece; the inference of the patinated material being that there is a later and a residual earlier element.

Most if not all may be residual to some degree, though a broadly related group of possible BK date could well be present. A residual element is also present, but nothing need pre-date the LN and there is no certain evidence of LLBA activity, though 1 (potentially re-used) piece might be of that date. Broadly LN>BK flintwork and/or just a BK period group (with residuals) perhaps disturbed by later, ?LLBA (caution; accidental damage?) activity? Consider context and distribution; single horizon/single phase?

Waste										
Flake (PP, dist break)	S?	S	BW8e	H	13	N	Y		M>EBA	LN>EBA?
Rejuvenation? Flake frag (sm)	*BL	T	2b	-	1	EBW	Y		M>EBA	-
	*Small thick triangular sectioned bladelet-like fragment showing the dorsal surface from a platform prepared core, broken proximal and distal.									
Flake (PP, spurs)	S	T	2b	SS?	5	Y	Y		M>EBA	-
Core shatter/awl?	-	T	2d	-	8	Y?	?		M>EBA?	*
	Piece of shatter showing part of the face from a core, with platform preparation and 2 narrow blade-like scars, *1 projecting corner showing apparent preparation scars could alternatively be retouched as an awl post-break, though no retouch appears on the break surfaces.									
Core frag. – 1 platform flake	1	/T	BW2c	?	30	N	?		N>EBA	-
	1 flaking face with generally narrow long flake removals (a couple of shallow step fractures) from a platform formed on a flaw-shattered face, no incipient cones, platform preparation and spurs, 2 other faces natural-looking/shattered along flaws.									
Core – multiplatform flake (PP)	M	/T	BW11d	H	67	N? Y?	?		LN>EBA	-
	Medium-sized cherty and flawed looking core, primarily a 2 platform core, larger flake scar remnants than other multiplatform core, some hinges and step fractures, platform preparation and platform spurs, some incipient cones.									
Core – multiplatform flake (PP)	M	S	B+R2c	H	48	N + Y	?		LN>EBA	BK>EBA?
	Small, poor-looking, generally small short and long flake removals, some hinged, some incipient cones.									
Flake (lateral break?)	L?	S	B2d	?	2	N	?		-	-
Flake (thick, core preparatory?)	S	P	B2b	H	30	Y?	?		-	-

Flake (<i>lat. break</i>)	L?	S	BW2b	-	2	N?	Y	-	-
Flake frag. (<i>sm, dist; scars</i>)	-	T	4b	-	1	N? Y?	Y	-	-
Flake frag. (<i>prox, breaks</i>)	L?	S	TG6b	H	4	N? D?	Y	-	-
Flake frag. (<i>dist, small</i>)	L?	T	2b	-	2	Y	Y	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>									
Knife + util. side scraper?	L	S	B4c	H?	14	?	?	-	-
	Thick flake with distal tip break and lateral split, 1 intact thin lateral showing 2 small inverse semi-abrupt retouch(?) scars and 2 broader semi-abrupt snapping breaks with some abrasion of this edge, the steep lateral break shows direct marginal abrasion along most of length, a single dorsal ridge also has a small area of same.								
End scraper? (<i>RU? of util fl</i>)	S	T	4b	H	12	N (Y)	?	<i>fl N>EBA?</i>	<i>RU?? LLBA?</i>
	Thick-ish flake, lateral and possible distal breaks, 1 intact thin lower lateral shows direct shallow abrasion scars (some retouch?), distal end shows a couple of inverse shallow abrupt scars truncating patina over a very short steep working edge, edge scarred. Possible re-use of flake (as end scraper?), or later damage?								
<i>Utilised</i>									
Flake (<i>moderate angles; PP</i>)	L	S	B4c	H?	2	N	Y	M>EBA	-
Flake – knife (<i>prox frag, PP, nb</i>)	L?	S	TD2b	?	1	Y?	Y	M>EBA	-
Flake – knife (<i>PP</i>)	L	S	B4b	S??	3	VEBW	?	M>EBA	-
Flake – knife (<i>PP? on platform</i>)	S	S	B4b	S?	2	MBW	Y	M>EBA?	<i>Residual</i>
Flake – knife (<i>sm, prox break?</i>)	L	T	4b	H?	1	MBW	Y	-	<i>Residual</i>
Flake – knife (<i>small, nat. back</i>)	L	S	B7b	SS?	2	VEGW	?	-	-
Flake – knife (<i>sm. dist. frag</i>)	-	T	2b	-	1	EBW + Y?	Y	-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Flake – knife (<i>PP</i>)	L	S	B2b	H	8	N? Y?	?	M>EBA	-
Flake – knife (<i>nat back, breaks</i>)	L	S	3b	-	2	N? D?	Y	-	-
Flake – knife (<i>sm dist. frag.</i>)	B?	T	11b	-	1	MBW	Y	-	-
Flake – side scraper?	S	T	8c	H	30	Y	Y	M>EBA?	LN??
	Large thick flake accidentally/purposely struck from a core? Shows broad shallow platform spurs but no great degree of preparation abrasion. Much abrasion scarring and chipping on the steep edges but 1 lateral by platform shows a short shallow concave edge with consistent direct abrasion which might more reasonably be use-wear.								
26					292				
(10214)									

1 small proximal fragment from a narrow blade, likely LM>EN, with a slight yellowy patina chipped and residual. Also 2 chalk-soil patinated pieces likely residual. 1 unpatinated small, reasonably decent looking flake utilised as a knife and perhaps simply backed by chipping and retouch; Late? BA?? Caution. Its relationship to the context is uncertain as the chipping and breakages could be post-discard. A gradually accruing unrelated collection, or if single period no certainly contemporary material, though the retouched piece might be.

LM>EN and undated elements residual, 1 possible BA element (caution) with relationship to context unclear, though might equally be residual.

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake fragment (<i>prox, small</i>)	B?	T	8c	-	1	Y?	Y		M>EBA	LM>EN?
Flake	S	P	TG1b	H?	11	ESBW	Y		-	<i>Residual</i>
<i>Retouched?</i>										
Knife (<i>backed? Prox. break</i>)	L	S	SW6b	-	2	N	?		-	BA??
	Some snapping breaks and perhaps a little remnant direct abrupt retouch scars blunting 1 thin cortexed lateral opposite a thin edge likely utilised as a knife; simple if so and Late?									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife + end scraper	L	S	SB3b	-	9	EGW	Y		-	
4					23					

(10215)

Residual, broadly N/LN?? Speculative.

1 only, broadly N, residual.

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>burnt, fragment</i>)	L	T	-	H	29	<i>Burnt grey</i>	Y		-	N?/LN??
	Large thick fragment, 2 running dorsal ridges, only 1 lateral intact.									
1					29					

(10217)

All pieces showing breaks and a very small collection; too small, ambiguous and likely residual to infer a confident context date. 1 snapped (intentional?) proximal end possibly from a blade, M>EBA and perhaps EN or BK? 2 other flakes with simple/crude-looking retouch, 1 large and thick, 1 thin Bullhead; perhaps BA (caution). Collection might represent a few residual BA/MBA? pieces with an equally minor residual earlier element (the blade). If a related group then BK/EBA?, but the lack of even vaguely decent retouch a problem for this period and also the subsequent MBA, though inverse retouch is a potential trait of LLBA/MBA? material from this site (needs review).

All likely residual, with little reliable data. Preferred scenario is a couple of residual MBA tools in a broadly contemporary or later context, with 1 residual EN/BK element. Caution; consider context and any associations.

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>prox. frag, PP</i>)	B?	S	2b	?	2	N	Y		M>EBA	EN?/BK?

Flake (<i>small</i>)	S	T	4b	SS?	2	N	Y	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>									
Denticulate? + hollow scraper?	S	S	2b	H	32	N	?	BA??	EBA>MBA??
	Large thick flake with poor looking/casual retouch and use traits. 1 lateral shows a length of inverse bold inverse semi-abrupt scars and marginal edge chipping forming an uneven denticulate-like edge. Opposite lateral shows a deep break 'notch' with part of 1 outer margin showing direct shallow marginal scarring (use?). Platform area on dorsal face shows many repeated fine shallow flake scars and possible preparation of the edge.								
Hollow scraper? (<i>prox. break</i>)	L	S	G6b	-	5	N? D?	?	-	BA/MBA??
	Thin Bullhead flake with oblique proximal break. 1 lateral shows an uneven hollow formed by inverse (through cortex) marginal semi-abrupt 'snapping' retouch, edge not obviously used. Abrasion scars and breaks on other uncortexed areas of the laterals.								
4					41				
(10223)									
Only 2 pieces and both show a chalk-soil patina and could be residual; what is the geology of this context? The flake could have been struck from this core and the unpatinated chipping on the flake suggests it is indeed residual. The core shows less obvious post-discard chipping and might otherwise be contemporary with the context, save perhaps for the patination and the likelihood the flake was struck from the core. The presence of platform preparation on the core suggests it dates no later than the EBA, while its somewhat simple/crude nature would typically date no earlier than the LN and more likely be BA, therefore BK>EBA? Caution.									
2 only, presumably residual, 1 possible BK>EBA element.									
<i>Waste</i>									
Core – 2 platform flake (<i>PP</i>)	2	S	B2c	?	82	EMBW	?	LN>EBA	BA?/<EBA?
	Crude looking lump, 1 half cortexed, which is the platform for most of the removals, 1 flake scar struck from another (lost) platform. Some platform preparation on spurs above dorsal ridges however.								
<i>Utilised</i>									
Flake – knife (<i>small</i>)	L	S	B2b	S?	2	EMBW	Y	-	-
2					84				
(10224)									
A small but interesting collection with some residual material and other fresh looking pieces potentially contemporary with the context. 1 blade core, worked part-way round and not fully exhausted, LM>EN and perhaps EN; relatively fresh looking but with a small area of yellowy sheen patina on the platform, so residual? 1 decent thin flake of Bullhead flint, possibly soft hammer-struck, utilised as a knife but otherwise fairly fresh with no major damage, possibly N and noting an EN preference for the use of this material when available, a trait recorded in Kent as elsewhere (ref/s inc Hart 2008 and forthcoming); preferential use in the LN is also									

known, though no specifically identifiable LN material present in this context. Another nice (blade-like) narrow flake in a grey flint which is all but identical to the dominant grey flint matrix of the above core, possibly utilised, with edges much chipped, either use-wear or later damage and residual (perhaps both)? These and most of the other pieces from this context could be a related group, more likely EN if so, but notably there is quite a variety of raw material present with few similarities other than that noted and this is also a rather small collection. Early assemblages that are intentionally deposited are typically thought more often to contain a significant number of artefacts (a notable proportion of the flakes will likely have been struck from the same cores or similar raw material), though this is not always the case. Amongst this potential group 1 flake is broken and another is burnt and broken, suggesting these are residual to some degree, though the latter is part of a broad, comparatively thin and decent looking flake which could be N, so the burning could be relatively contemporary to its discard. 2 other pieces are notably chalk-soil patinated and likely moved/migrated and residual. 1 is a distal flake fragment, broken post-discard; the other a small, exhausted core with primarily 2 opposed platforms potentially producing small narrow blades and bladelets, likely LM>EN. If the main group and the context is EN then this core could be residual LM.

Most might just comprise a small related group, likely EN if so, with 2 pieces significantly residual; however there are issues with the small quantity and the variety of raw materials present. Consider context geology and character. Single period feature or gradually accruing? If gradually accruing, is the fresh-looking material entering it at different horizons and thus need not be associated? Pieces found together or dispersed? If randomly distributed in a gradually accruing context, then the M>EBA, LM>EN, N and EN elements will have to stand as they are. Nothing need date later than the EBA, with no identifiable LN in this context.

<i>Waste</i>											
Core – multi. Blade + bladelet?	M	/T	OW1c	-	23	<i>patchy</i> ESBW	Y	Y	LM>EN?	<i>Residual</i>	
	Small core, fairly exhausted, 2 opposing platforms producing narrow blade and bladelet like flake scar removals, this face showing a strong patination, but slightly patchy and absent at one end, part of this area smashed (recent excavation damage, or just later damage?), both platforms with preparation, a couple of incipient cones on 1 of the platforms, plus 1 unpatinated flake scar from a third platform to 1 side which has been removed by the now patinated flaking from the other 2 platforms, thus is likely contemporary, with the patinating effect differential.										
Core – 1 plat. blade + bladelet	1	S	B2c	-	48	<i>Y sm patch</i>	F	Y	LM>EN	EN?	
	Inverted cone-shaped core worked most but not all way round, single (flake scar) platform with no incipient cones, platform preparation and a couple of slight spurs above dorsal ridges, many running dorsal ridges showing narrow blade and bladelet removals. No obvious later damage; edges fairly fresh looking.										
Flake frag. (<i>broad med; burnt</i>)	-	T	-	-	9	<i>Burnt white</i>	Y		N>EBA?	N?	
Flake fragment (<i>lat. split</i>)	-	S	OW3b	SS?	2	N	Y		-	-	
<i>Utilised</i>											

Flake – knife (<i>thin, PP?</i>)	L	/T	G6b	S?	1	N? D?	?		M>EBA	N?
Flake – knife (<i>PP</i>)	L	T	11b	H?	2	N	?		M>EBA	-
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>thin, prox break</i>)	N	T	8b	-	6	N? Patch Y?	?		M>EBA	-
	Marginal scars both laterals, with much chipping on the thinnest.									
Flake – knife (<i>dist. frag; thin</i>)	L?	S	N11b	-	1	ESGW	Y		-	<i>Residual</i>
8					92					
(10225)										
Residual.										
1 only, residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>broken</i>)	S	T	4b	S??	1	MBW	Y		-	-
1					1					
(10226)										
Small, mixed collection. 1 patinated blade-like narrow waste flake of Bullhead is residual. A small narrow blade fragment (effectively a bladelet), likely LM>EN, appears to show re-use (as a scraper), the re-use more typically a trait of the LLBA. 1 retouched small flake with platform preparation will be residual (<EBA) if the re-used piece is indeed intentional and LLBA.										
2 significantly residual, 1 of these LM>EN showing re-use, perhaps in the LLBA; 2 others (1 M>EBA) also possible residual. The relationship of the latest element (LLBA) to the context is unclear, given geology and quantity, though the latter need not preclude contemporaneity.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake frag. (<i>lat + dist breaks</i>)	N	P	G1b	SS?	2	MBW	Y		-	<i>Residual</i>
Flake fragment (<i>distal, breaks</i>)	-	T	6b	-	2	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>PP, small</i>)	S	/T	B3b	?	2	N	?		M>EBA	-
	1 thin lateral utilised, with direct abrupt fine retouch truncating the small distal end formed on a dorsal ridge.									
Knife	L	S	SB3c	?	5	N	?		-	-
	Small area of direct fine marginal semi-abrupt retouch/use-wear? Along part of the 1 thin lateral.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – side scraper? (<i>PP; RU</i>)	B	T	8?	-	1	N (MGW)	?		<i>fl LM>EN</i>	LLBA?
	Virtual bladelet with 2 dorsal running bladelet scars, partial platform break, distal break, 1 lateral shows 1 inverse scar and then a small area of direct shallow retouch/use-wear scars and edge abrasion on the thin but moderately angled edge, forming a small shallow hollow.									
5					12					

(10227)										
Mixed looking collection, none need be associated and all could be residual. Only 1 decent looking (small, thin, blade-like long) flake, which is more likely no later than EBA.										
Most, perhaps all residual; 1 possibly <EBA.										
Waste										
Flake	S	T	8e	SS?	9	N	Y	-	-	
Flake (<i>burnt, lat. break</i>)	S?	S	B2c	H?	3	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y	-	-	
Utilised										
Flake – knife (<i>sm, thin, breaks</i>)	L	T	11b	?	1	N	?	-	<EBA??	
Flake – end scraper	L	S	B2c	H	17	MBW	Y	-	-	
Flake – knife (<i>small</i>)	L	T	10e	H?	3	Y	?	-		
5					33					
(10230)										
<p>Interesting mixed-period collection. Contains 3 small cores; 2 poor looking, 1 on the local clay source flint with what might be platform preparation or retouch for use as a scraper, EBA>MBA?, 1 on buff cortexed flint showing preparation so more likely EBA? 1 better looking well-worked core with larger flake scar remnants and only a small area of cortex, perhaps from the local clay source but decent enough quality flint, probably broadly N>EBA. These cores could potentially be related, though as said the latter looks much better and that could be earlier. Perhaps an EBA group if related, but caution. Most of the flakes generally show only small areas of cortex, some in a similar yellowy-brownish coloured flint, mostly buff cortexes, 2 perhaps Bullhead, 2 waste flakes potentially from the local clay source and BA?, none need be particularly Early or very Late, some show platform preparation and likely date no later than the EBA; most could relate to the same broad period as the cores (EBA>MBA?), though only 3 may have the potential of having been struck from them. However 3 of these flakes are on good looking black flint, a better quality raw material than the other flakes and cores, 2 of them with moderate chalk-soil patinas and likely residual, 1 of those showing platform preparation and a denticulate-like retouched edge, perhaps N as residual. 1 other neat flake with a yellowy patina shows platform preparation, likely dates no later than the EBA and is heavily chipped and potentially residual. The 3 unpatinated retouched tools are simple-looking scraper and denticulate-like edged pieces, perhaps BA, the neat work on 1 end scraper suggesting no later than MBA (retouched on the butt, a common trait noted in one LLBA assemblage; Clark and Fell 1953), with the denticulate on a piece of natural shatter more typically LLBA perhaps.</p> <p>This context could contain 1 (EBA>MBA) or 2 BA groups (EBA and LLBA/MBA?), with a little residual N material. Caution however; the evidence is minimal and the later dated pieces could still be residual to some degree. Consider nature of the context and the distribution of finds.</p>										
Waste										
Flake (<i>PP, many chips</i>)	S	T	4b	SS?	2	Y?	?	M>EBA	-	
Flake fragment (<i>prox; PP</i>)	-	S	O3b	H?	1	N? D?	Y	M>EBA	-	
Core – multiplat. flake	M	S	DR3c	?	23	N	?	<MBA?	N>EBA?	

	Small, well-worked/exhausted core on decent quality flint, small area of thick dark reddish cortex (local clay source?), 1 naturally fractured facet not obviously used as a platform, 1 more intact short flake scar remnant but not certainly so; larger and better looking flake scar remnants than on the other cores.									
Core – 2 platform flake (<i>PP</i>)	2	S	B6c	H	26	N	?		BA?/<MBA	EBA?
	Small, rather poor looking, 1 broad concave platform flaked on 2 out of 3 sides producing small mostly short flakes, some incipient cones, some preparation abrasion of the edge, a couple of flake scar remnants from a 2 nd platform subsequently flaked.									
Core – multiplat. flake (<i>*ret?</i>)	M	S	VR5c	H	30	N	?		BA?	EBA>MBA?
	Small, rather poor looking piece on the clay source flint, primarily 2 platform, 1 natural broad platform producing mostly small short flakes from nearly around the entire edge (*1 part showing a short length of retouch-like scars perhaps for use as a scraper, if not preparation; other edges show some abrasion, possibly intentional preparation), a few flakes struck across this broad platform from 1 side (using flake scar removals as a platform) being short and a few narrow long flakes. Some incipient cones. 1 other flake scar from a 3 rd platform.									
Flake (<i>*local clay, Late?</i>)	L	S	BW10e	H	16	N?	Y		-	*BA??
Flake (<i>*local clay, Late?</i>)	L	S	BW11c	H	5	N?	Y		-	*BA??
Flake (<i>small</i>)	L	S	OW4b	H?	1	N?	?		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	L?	S	B6b	-	7	EBW	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Denticulate (<i>PP</i>)	L	T	1b	H?	4	MBW	Y		M>EBA	*N?
	Distal end shows direct steep semi-abrupt and occasionally abrupt variable retouch forming a short uneven denticulate-like edge continuing with a small direct abrupt hollow with a chipped edge adjacent. *N as residual?									
End scraper? (<i>many chips</i>)	S	S	B3c	H?	4	N	?		<MBA?	EBA>/MBA?
	Proximal end shows direct marginal semi-abrupt retouch, fairly neat, along much of the dorsal edge of the proximal end, some of which may be a break surface which has removed part of the original platform. Better edges for this retouch seem to have been available, though a trait for the retouching of butts for tool use was a particular character noted at one Later Bronze Age and Iron Age site (Clark and Fell 1953). 1 thin lateral shows snapped breaks throughout, other steeper lateral part-cortexed.									
End + side scraper (<i>on md frag</i>)	L?	S	B11b	-	17	N	?		N>MBA?	BA?/<MBA?

	Medial fragment from a broad thick-ish flake, naturally backed, distal break shows a short length of direct semi-invasive shallow semi-abrupt retouch with edge chipping and abrasion, a steep break on 1 formerly thin lateral edge shows a very small area of direct shallow retouch and edge abrasion on 2 flattish edges intersecting at right angles around a short straight corner. Painted so recovered from surface.									
Denticulate? (<i>on natural</i>)	-	S	TG3b	-	2	N	?	BA?	LLBA?	
	Small rectangular piece of likely natural shatter, 1 short edge shows 'direct' variable abrupt and semi-abrupt retouch forming an uneven denticulate-like edge.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP</i>)	L	T	11b	?	3	N	?	M>EBA	-	
Flake – knife	B	/T	G3b	-	1	EBW	?	-	-	
Flake – knife (<i>prx frag, nt bk, PP?</i>)	L?	S	TG1b	H	2	N	Y	-	-	
Flake – knife? (<i>triang sec.</i>)	N	S	N11b	S?	2	N	?	-	-	
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>dist frag; nat bck</i>)	L	S	B1b	-	3	MBW	Y	-	<i>Residual</i>	
<i>18</i>					<i>149</i>					
Total: 825 flints					7785					

Context										
Notes										
<i>Lithic type</i>	<i>FS</i>	<i>FT</i>	<i>RM</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Patina</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Preference</i>
<i>Total</i>										
(30010) North quadrant										
<p>Mostly a crude-looking bunch, including a split nodule (intentional?), majority likely from the local clay source, Late? BA/LLBA? The retouch on a convex scraper fragment worked onto a natural pebble likely from the local clay source probably no later than MBA and could be earlier (BK>EBA??). 1 burnt piece (thick blade-like flake) of better quality black flint, possibly N>EBA and residual, as is 1 platform prepared flake (likely no later than EBA, though some limited occurrences of preparation in the LLBA is known and may occur in some of the LLBA/MBA groups at this site). Most of the flints appear likely comprise a BA/LLBA collection, perhaps MBA if all are a related group and the convex scraper is Late, but no associations are guaranteed as most show chipping and breakages and are probably residual to some degree.</p> <p>Overall, a minor element of pre LLBA material seems likely to be present amongst a small BA/LLBA collection, perhaps but not necessarily a related group (possibly MBA if a related group), which is also residual to some degree. See below.</p>										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake fragment (<i>prox; burnt</i>)	B?	S	TB1b	-	5	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y		M/N>EBA?	<i>Residual?</i>
Split nodule	L	P	RW1c	H	150	N	?		-	BA?/LLBA??
Flake (<i>breaks; util. hollows?</i>)	L	S	ww12c	-	7	N	?		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	L	P	WW6b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
Flake (<i>prox. break</i>)	N	T	4b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
Flake fragment	L?	S	RW6c	-	2	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Convex scraper fragment	-	P	SW1c	-	25	N	?		M>MBA	BK>MBA??
	Retouched on a water-rolled cobble likely from the local clay deposit, broken laterally. Naturally fractured lower surface and part of upper, with remaining marginal cortex truncated by 'direct' bold mostly abrupt retouch forming an uneven denticulate-like convex edge. Whether this arc continued around the flake onto the missing other lateral half, or was just retouched onto this pebble fragment as was, is uncertain. Retouch unlikely <MBA.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>breaks</i>)	S	T	10b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP</i>)	L	S	BR6b	H	14	N	Y		M>EBA	BK>EBA?
Flake – knife (<i>nat. backed</i>)	L	S	BW6b	H?	16	N	Y		-	BA??

Flake – knife (<i>nat bck, dist frag</i>)	L	S	BW6b	-	9	N	?	-	BA??
11					231				
(30010) South quadrant									
Mixed looking collection. 2 tertiary broken pieces of black flint possibly related, 1 showing a well retouched convex edge, perhaps N/LN? Intentionally broken scrapers a feature of some LN Grooved Ware contexts noted on another site (ref), though as it is residual in this context one can't say it was intentionally broken. 2 other small pieces utilised as scrapers plus 1 patinated flake (originally N/LN?) potentially re-used as a side and hollow scraper and notch (all inversely retouched, not good quality); these 3 possibly LLBA and could be associated. 1 slightly poor looking core, perhaps BA but no later than MBA.									
LLBA context with residual ?LN material disturbed from the overburden, or has another earlier context been disturbed during the construction of this feature? See above.									
<i>Waste</i>									
Flake frag (<i>PP core edge + spur</i>)	S	S	RW1b	H	19	N	Y	M>EBA	N>EBA
Flake fragment (<i>dist break</i>)	L?	T	1c	H	13	N	Y	M>EBA	N?
Part of lateral from the platform shows a thick multi-faceted convex edge.									
Core – 2 platform flake	2	S	B5b	H	92	N	?	BA?	<MBA??
Nodule with 2 adjacent flaking faces, both the platform for removals from the other, 1 with many incipient cones, 1 other platform with many incipient cones has failed to detach flakes. Flake products generally small and mostly feathered; the edge between the 2 very zig-zag and crude-looking.									
Flake	L	S	ww10b	H	5	N?	Y	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>									
Convex scraper fragment?	-	/T	TG1b	-	7	N	Y	M>EBA	N?/LN??
D-shaped and perhaps the distal end (abrupt proximal break) from a thick flake of good quality flint showing a convex edge of direct semi-abrupt retouch stretching around the edge of the flint and truncated by the break. Intentionally broken scrapers known from LN contexts on other sites.									
Side+hollow scrpr + notch (<i>RU</i>)	S	/T	B3b	H	14	D?	Y	-	LLBA?
Inverse retouch only. On distal – a small shallow abruptly retouched hollow and adjacent abrupt notch with some marginal inverse scarring on part of the edge. On 1 short lateral – abrupt retouch along its length forming an uneven edge, some scars truncating patina. Not great-looking retouch. Possibly a N flake.									
<i>Utilised</i>									
Shatter – end + side scraper	-	T	1b	-	2	N	?	-	BA/LLBA?
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Shatter – scraper	-	S	WW3b	-	4	N	?	-	BA/LLBA?
8					156				

(30022)										
Chipped, probably residual to some degree.										
1 only, M>EBA, residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (PP)	L	/T	B2b	H	5	N		Y	M>EBA	-
1					5					
(30024)										
4 flakes only, but 3 decent-looking long flakes perhaps N>EBA and potentially associated. 1 broken waste flake and 1 relatively fresh possibly utilised flake both in similar yellowy-brown flint. Both the waste flakes likely broken post discard, so if all are an associated group then they are potentially residual to some degree. No associations guaranteed however.										
4 only, with 3 likely N>EBA potentially associated, but if a group are residual to some degree, so no associations to each other or the context guaranteed.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (PP)	L	T	10b	?	3	N		Y	M>EBA	-
Flake (<i>breaks</i>)	L?	S	SW11b	-	2	N		Y	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (inv ab ret lat a backing?)	L	/T	RW7c	H	7	N		?	-	M>EBA
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (PP?)	L	S	RW10b	H	14	N		?	-	M>EBA
4					26					
(30025)										
Notably an obliquely blunted LM microlith. All related? If Early and contemporary the context would likely contain more material? Residual?										
3 only; 2 M>EBA and 1 LM (microlith), the latter and perhaps 1 of the others probably residual, so all may be.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Microlith – obliquely blunted	BL	T	2a	-	1	AEGW		?	Y	M
	Likely on a bladelet, central dorsal ridge with 1 off-shoot, proximal end absent (2 abrupt breaks/retouch either side of a small spur), a little direct very fine retouch(?) at this proximal end, fine marginal scarring along the remainder of the lateral, opposite lateral shows some direct fine marginal abrupt chipping scars on the edge below the platform continuing to 2 direct fine semi-abrupt retouch scars just below the proximal end, immediately followed by neat abrupt fine retouch from mid-point to the distal tip, obliquely truncating and tapering the flake to the tip, the tip showing an oblique break and an inverse scar (impact break?); now 19.6mm long. Clark's Type A, which occurs throughout the M, but reduces in size to around 20mm long in the LM (Butler 2005a, 90, after Clark 1934).									

Knife + end scraper? (<i>backed?</i>)	L	P	TW11b	-	11	N		?	?	M>EBA	-
	Fairly round-ish flake with platform area broken; 1 lateral truncated obliquely with direct semi-invasive semi-abrupt retouch; the convex distal end finished abruptly with direct abrupt retouch, some abrasion scarring of edge but not heavily used, a backing or an end scraper?										
<i>Utilised</i>											
Flake – knife (<i>nat. backed, PP</i>)	L/B?	S	WW3b	H?	7	N		Y	?	M>EBA	-
	Proximal end of a long or possible large blade flake (no central ridge), not thick, 1 lateral steep cortex, some abrasion scars on opposite moderately angled lateral.										
3					19						
(30029) Top layer											
Simple tool on local clay source raw material. 1 only, BA/EBA>MBA?, relationship to context unclear.											
<i>Retouched</i>											
Side scraper/piercer? (<i>PP?</i>)	L	S	WW11c	H	7	N? D?		?		-	BA?/<MBA?
	1 lateral backed by cortex, opposite thin lateral shows direct abrupt retouch obliquely and slightly unevenly truncating the edge, with inverse and abrupt snapping scars (creating a sharp edge) continuing on until cortex is reached. The lower laterals, both cortexed, converge distally to an inherent broad cortexed point which shows a couple of shallow scars (natural damage, or use-wear? 1 showing EW patina). Is the retouched side actually a blunted backing for using this flake as a crude piercer? A couple of direct abrupt scars on the abruptly cortexed lateral within a small hollow. Small area of possible platform preparation. Local clay source material.										
1					7						
(30033)											
Both broken and likely residual to some degree. 2 only, residual.											
<i>Waste</i>											
Flake (<i>small area retouch?</i>)	S	S	OW1b	H	7	N		Y		-	-
Flake fragment (<i>medial</i>)	-	S	SB1b	-	14	N		Y		-	-
2					21						
(30037)											
5 nice bladelets and small blade flakes and fragments of; likely LM>EN; a notable percentage present. 1 fresh-looking long waste flake with a bladelet scar in a very reddish coloured flint, the same as a long bladelet-like fragment. These all fairly thin and small to medium-sized, with generally minimal if any cortex, except the said waste flake. 1 thin squat hinged flake. Remainder are small flakes and fragments of (1 with platform											

preparation); all tertiaries. Most/all could be a related group. 1 serrated flake on a good narrow blade, likely LM>EN; type more common in the EM and EN, but broken at a microburin-like notch perhaps to re-work the distal end for further use, which would suggest a LM date if so, however this notch is very shallow and need not be a microburin notch; double sided types also thought rare in the EN, though they were a noted component in a Causewayed Enclosure assemblage from Pegwell, Thanet (Hart 2008 and forthcoming). Many breakages to the flakes, suggesting these are residual to some degree (though blades could be intentionally snapped for use in the M and N). 1 broken piece showing an early-stage chalk-soil patina. If residual, as it appears by the breakages and chipping, then still likely a largely related LM>EN group, perhaps disturbed from its original context/horizon and incidentally redeposited. LM>EN features nearby? Recovered from an area of intercutting contexts (1 contemporary with the flintwork, the other later)?

M>N, M>EBA and LM>EN elements, majority broken and residual and thus all may be, though it could well be a largely related group, LM>EN if so, perhaps disturbed by subsequent activity.

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake	L	S	W16b	?	4	N	?		M>EBA	-
Flake (<i>PP; small</i>)	S	T	11b	S?	1	N	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake (<i>PP? Small</i>)	L	T	4c	H?	1	N	Y	-		M>EBA
Flake	S	/T	OW10b	?	2	N	Y	-		-
Flake fragment	L?	T	3c	-	1	N	Y	-		-
Shatter	-	T	11b	-	1	N	?	-		-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Serrated blade (<i>prox frag; PP</i>)	B	T	6b	SS?	2	N	?		M>N	LM>EN/LM?
	<p>Small platform but reasonable bulb and slight lip; mixed characters but such a piece would typically be soft hammer-struck. Single dorsal ridge. Both laterals show fine micro-denticulations; flake broken towards the distal end where 1 lateral shows a small hollow formed by direct very neat abrupt retouch.</p> <p>Appears as a microburin break but this has been done post denticulation; distal end used and re-worked for something else after serrated flake finished with?</p> <p>Small blade more likely LM>EN; serrateds more common in EM and EN than LM; double sided considered rare in EN, though do occur.</p>									
Knife (<i>prox. break</i>)	BL	/T	BP16b	-	1	N?	?		M>N	LM>N?
	<p>Long narrow bladelet-like flake with proximal end broken and missing; tiny distal end shows 2 inverse abrupt small retouch scars flattening the tip.</p> <p>Abrasion scars 1 thin lateral; other steep.</p>									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>small</i>)	S	T	3b	-	2	N	Y	-		-
	<p>Small broken piece, many chips; distal end shows a little direct abrupt retouch forming a short denticulate-like edge; a little inverse shallow scarring and abrasion on the steep proximal end.</p>									
<i>Utilised</i>										

Flake – knife (<i>prox + dist chips</i>)	BL	/T	B7b	S?	2	N		?	LM>EN	-
	Lateral curvature but is effectively a bladelet. Distal tip break; chipping of platform end (retouch for hafting?).									
Flake – knife (<i>medial frag.</i>)	B	T	6c	-	7	EBW		Y	M>N	-
	24mm W, curving, 2 dorsal blade scar ridges, 2 oblique breaks truncate proximal end creating a pointed tip with a little inverse scarring but not certainly used. 1 oblique distal break. Abrasion scars on the thin laterals.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife? (<i>sm; med. frag</i>)	B?	T	11b	-	1	N		Y	M>N	LM>EN?
Flake frag – side scraper? (<i>sm</i>)	L	T	11b	H?	1	N		Y	-	-
13					26					
(30055)										
A little chipping damage, possibly residual to some degree.										
1 only, BA/?LLBA, potentially residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Scraper/denticulate? (<i>natural</i>)	-	S	BB2b	-	47	N		?	BA?	LLBA??
	Natural nodule, perhaps from the local clay source, natural fractured lower surface provides a platform for several flake scar removals truncating cortex, with this edge then retouched with irregular 'direct' abrupt retouch forming a very uneven, denticulate-like edge. Slightly crude scraper with an incidental denticulate-like edge? 1 other small area of 'direct' abrupt scarring forming a small shallow hollow on an adjacent flaked lateral; retouch/use-wear?									
1					47					
(30059)										
Flake broken, possibly residual, date highly speculative (possible platform preparation?).										
1 only, little reliable data, potentially residual.										
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – side scraper (<i>nat back</i>)	L	S	B10b	-	6	N		Y	-	BA?/LLBA??
1					6					
(30069)										
All small short long flakes or small to medium squat flakes, all very similar flint colour though some different cortexes (1 beach flint-like); superficially all could comprise a group, though 1 broken flake shows platform preparation and is likely to date no later than the EBA and is probably residual. None of the remainder need be Early. Simple tools with small working edges (most inversely retouched); potentially a LLBA group. Most look reasonably fresh, some with chipping but not certainly post-discard, given their character, so have the potential to be contemporary with the context, but not guaranteed. Context?										
1 M>EBA residual; majority could be a related group, LLBA if so, possibly contemporary with context.										
<i>Waste</i>										

Flake fragment (<i>prox, PP</i>)	-	/T	B10b	?	3	N?	Y		M>EBA	-
Flake	S	S	S	H	20	D?	?		-	BA??
Flake	S	S	TW10b	H	1	N	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Notched (<i>hollow scraper</i>)	L	S	BR6b	H?	5	N?	Y		-	BA/LLBA?
	Small flake, abrupt concave notched break 1 lateral showing heavy use-wear scarring (inverse).									
Hollow scraper? (<i>med. frag.</i>)	L?	T	4b	-	3	N	?		-	BA/LLBA??
	Medial fragment of a blade-like flake (possible blade) 2 small areas of direct abrupt crude-looking retouch on either lateral, 1 at the distal break, other forming a small hollow towards the proximal break. Retouch? Perhaps Late if so, though flake looks reasonable.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>scraper</i>)	L	S	W6d	H	3	N?	?		-	BA/LLBA??
	Very small area of inverse shallow semi-abrupt marginal retouch(?) 1 steep angled lateral near distal end.									
End scraper? (<i>on natural</i>)	(S)	S	B6b	-	7	N (EBW)	?		-	LLBA??
	Small area of inverse shallow marginal possible retouch (or use-wear?) scars on 1 (platform-like) end of a squat naturally fractured flint showing an early blue-white patina (none on the scars), which looks like a flake and may have done so to the user/re-user. Seems fairly fresh.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake fragment – end scraper	L?	S	B10b	-	2	N?	?		-	-
	Small flake with proximal and distal breaks. Possible direct abrasion scarring on abrupt proximal break.									
8					44					
(30075)										
Notably a potential burin, more likely M>EN; fairly fresh. Waste flake chipped.										
2 only, 1 potentially residual, 1 possibly M>EN appearing fresh but likely residual given quantity (latterly disturbed from an earlier horizon?).										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake	S	S	TB7	H	4	VEGW	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Burin – truncation (2x1 angle)	-	T	6b	-	7	VEGW	F	Y	M>N	M>EN?
	Small, thick-sectioned square flake with 2 burin-like facets (single angle removals) struck from either end of retouch-truncated surfaces (1 good). Occur in most periods; unlikely UP (due to rarity), probably M>N, getting rarer after EN. Review. Edges and ridges fairly fresh.									
2					11					

(30080)										
Knife probably N>EBA; broken but with break surface utilised as a side scraper; other chips possibly but not certainly post discard. 2 other small flake fragments, 1 at least probably residual. Minimal evidence.										
3 only, 1 N>EBA with relationship to context unclear, 1 of the remainder at least likely residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife + utilised side scraper?	-	/T	B10b	H?	5	N	?		M>EBA	N>EBA
	Proximal fragment with an oblique lateral to distal break which shows direct bold scarring and edge abrasion on the break surface possibly from scraping. 1 lateral shows direct semi-invasive shallow semi-abrupt retouch from the platform onwards, the opposite lateral shows a bifacially scarred/battered edge, perhaps blunting, along its thinnest part. Needn't be Early, might be broadly N to EBA. Some chips perhaps post-discard. Review.									
Misc. ret. flake (<i>dist. frag.</i>)	-	S	B6b	-	1	N	Y		-	-
	Small, distal fragment, thin, naturally backed, with other thin lateral showing inverse abrupt marginal scars and chips.									
Misc. ret? fragment	-	S	TW1c	-	1	EW?	?		-	-
	Small rectangular piece, with 2 inverse semi-abrupt scars across short 'distal' end, with marginal edge chips, chipping continuing up adjacent shallow angled lateral, opposite lateral steep. Natural?									
3					7					
(30082)										
2 small, thin flakes with small, shallow hollow scraper edges. 1 other thin flake with possible, limited use-wear. Short life tools all. Simple, though the retouch on 1 scraper is decent (<MBA?). Broadly contemporary LLBA(?) group? Unknown.										
Possibly a small related group, LLBA/?MBA if so, which has the potential to be contemporary with its context.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Hollow scraper (<i>thin fragment</i>)	-	T	4b	-	1	VEGW	?		-	<MBA?
	Direct steep semi-abrupt neat fine retouch on thinnest lateral edge (other 2 are steep break faces) of a small flake fragment, forming a small, shallow hollow.									
Hollow scraper (<i>thin, sm notch</i>)	S	T	1b	SS?	1	VEGW	?		-	-
	Inverse abrupt retouch on 1 thin lateral of small flake forming a small, shallow hollow, with an immediately adjacent single small abrupt shallow notch, giving a double adjacent hollow profile.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife? (<i>slight use?</i>)	S	T	8b	?	1	VEGW	?		-	-
Flake – side scraper? (<i>thick tri</i>)	L	T	11c	H?	5	EGW	?		-	-
4					8					

(30088) (or 30086?)

Check context sheet to see if flint was recovered from 30086, as there is another bag of definite 30088 present (see below). If there is flint from (30086) then this could be that bag.

Medium and small flakes on a variety of raw material, 2 Bullhead. Simple but neat side and end scraper on a decent flake (BK>MBA?? Caution), likely residual to some degree. Combined side scraper, notch and possibly utilised knife re-using an earlier flake, likely LLBA and perhaps no later than MBA (inverse retouch notable). A somewhat crudely/simplely (inversely) retouched scraper, possibly nosed, also on a re-used flake and looking otherwise relatively fresh; LLBA/MBA? Other potential instances of this nosed type in LLBA/MBA groups on this site (review). 1 small flake with the thick butt possibly retouched (inversely; re-use?) and apparently used as an end and perhaps a hollow scraper; BA?/LLBA? This flake has breaks which could suggest it is residual. The 3 thick flakes at least likely comprise a LLBA group (inverse retouch trait dominant and notable), with some elements perhaps dating no later than the MBA. Only 1 of these (the nosed scraper) appears relatively fresh however. Context? If the 3/all a group then all could be residual to some degree.

Possibly a small LLBA/?MBA group, the context containing contemporary discards and some exposed though broadly related material perhaps incidentally redeposited. Consider context.

<i>Retouched</i>										
Side + end scraper? (PP?)	L	S	TB6b	?	13	N		?	M>MBA	BK>MBA??
	Decent thin flake, 1 lateral cortexed, other shows inverse neat shallow marginal retouch (?) scars along the length of a steeply angled (but not too thick) edge. Abrupt break scar 1 proximal corner shows similar retouch scars along the break surface struck from the dorsal side. Some chips on cortexed edge, possibly residual.									
End + hollow? scraper (RU?)	S	S	G6b	H	5	N? D?		?	-	BA?/LLBA?
	Small flake, thick proximal end shows a short length of inverse possible retouch (1 semi-invasive scar) and marginal edge abrasion scarring on the platform from the dorsal side. Some other inverse marginal chipping on a small adjacent hollow formed by an inverse flake scar. Simple. Uncertain whether this is re-use. Retouching of butt a LLBA trait noted in some assemblages elsewhere. Breaks to distal edge; post-discard?									
Side scraper+notch+knife (RU)	S	/T	B3c	H?	15	N (D)		?	LLBA?	<MBA??
	1 thickish proximal lateral corner shows a short length of inverse steep semi-abrupt retouch truncating patina, stopping at the place where the thick edge thins-out. Lower portion of obliquely angled thin same lateral shows chipping and groups of direct marginal scars, possibly utilisation damage (knife?). Other proximal lateral thick corner truncated by a direct flake scar and an inverse concave notch who's edge shows some abrasion scarring. <MBA? because of the reasonable retouch.									
Nosed scraper (RU)	S	S	G3b	H	23	N (D)		F	LLBA?	MBA?

	Short flake with thick proximal end broken, patinated and latterly re-touched by inverse abrupt slightly crude-looking/simple flaking scars, forming an uneven, denticulate-like edge with a short nosed-like protrusion on a steep and thick edge. RU LLBA? Nosed scrapers a noted feature of MBA at Grimes Graves (<i>ref</i>) and possibly occur in this site's LLBA/MBA groups. No other significant damage and looks fairly fresh.									
4					56					
(30088)										
1 double adjacent hollow scraper, probably LN>MBA, perhaps BA and likely no later than MBA. This form has been noted before on other sites and seems likely to be an intentional type created for a specific function; review instances and any dating implications. 1 long Bullhead flake with a small area of retouch (side scraper?); simple; BA/LLBA?? Both these tools show abraded edges which could demonstrate utilisation for additional scraper and knife functions, or might be blunting for handling. Both show some chipping, so potentially residual to some degree. Context?										
2 only, with possible EBA>MBA and LLBA elements, both potentially (but need not be significantly) residual to some degree.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
X2 adj hollow+util side? scraper	S	S	B1b	H	30	N		?	LN>MBA?	BA/<MBA?
	Very thick, chunk flake with 1 oblique steep lateral showing direct abrupt retouch (bit crude and chippy-looking) forming 2 adjacent small hollows separated by a central peak/spur. NB. This double adjacent hollow tool form noted on other sites and is likely to be an intentional type for a specific function. The other steep convex lateral shows marginal chipping along its length and across the edge of the platform, comprising in all a broadly sweeping convex edge, perhaps used for scraping, or blunting for handling (latter perhaps more likely given the continuous extent)?									
Side scraper?+util hollow/knife?	L	S	G1b	H?	16	N		?	-	BA/LLBA??
	Platform area splintered and broken. Reasonable-looking flake, probably hard hammer-struck, 1 lateral perhaps with a break forming a steep thick concave edge showing direct abrasion scarring towards the centre and possibly used as a hollow scraper. Distal end of same lateral shows a very small area of direct steep semi-abrupt retouch, fairly neat. A couple of direct steep semi-abrupt scars on the distal end. Uncortexed part of opposite thin lateral shows some edge abrasion scars along its convex length. These abraded edges utilised, or blunted? Some chipping of the dorsal ridges; residual to some degree?									
2					46					
(30093)										
Collection of small flakes, most thin bar heaviest, possible broken blades and long flakes, nothing particularly poor; perhaps a related group with M/LM>EN potential? Found together or dispersed? Consider context. Waste										

<p>chipped and potentially residual to some degree; significantly damage also possibly on retouched tool and utilised? knife. Perhaps all residual and therefore need not be associated, despite similarities.</p> <p>M>N and LM>EN/?LM elements; possibly a related small group, LM>EN if so, but some are residual and all have the potential to be, so no associations guaranteed. Untypically small quantity if this early and contemporary with the feature, so less likely to be so. The slight variations in patina would not normally be significant, though is perhaps more so in this geology and it does suggest slightly different depositional histories between the dated elements.</p>										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>proximal break</i>)	S	S	W7b	-	1	VEGW	Y	-	-	
Flake fragment (<i>distal; L? B?</i>)	L?	T	8b	-	1	N	Y	-	-	
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake frag. (prox)	B?	S	B1b	H	6	VEGW	?	M>N	-	
<p>Proximal end of thick flake with dorsal potential blade scars, possibly a broken blade; small area of inverse marginal retouch 1 lateral to platform. Other lateral shows a significant inverse break which derives from the platform.</p>										
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife? (<i>fragment</i>)	B?	T	10b	-	1	N	?	M>N	LM>EN/LM?	
<p>Small medial segment/fragment of probable narrow blade; both margins chipped, 1 may more likely be use-wear? Small notch by 1 break at proximal end, possible microburin notch?</p>										
Flake – knife	L	S	RB2b	H?	2	VEGW	?	-	-	
<p>Small long flake, central dorsal ridge, possible use-wear scarring 1 thin lateral, with bolder chipping opposite. Abrasion-scarred notch by small upstanding 'tang-like' platform; hafting or later damage? Distal cortex.</p>										
5					11					
<p>(30099)</p> <p>2 similar sized flakes, both with platform preparation, both likely retouch-backed knives. Not high quality looking products though; possibly the late end of the broad M>EBA range (more BK>EBA? Highly speculative). Some breakages; related to use or subsequent damage and therefore more likely residual? Found together, or dispersed within context? Context character? Too many uncertainties to imply a context date.</p> <p>2 only, both possibly BK>EBA, relationship to context unclear. Consider context and distribution.</p>										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>ret. back, PP, dist break</i>)	L	/T	SB10b	H?	5	N	?	M>EBA	BK>EBA??	
<p>Flake with a single dorsal ridge, distal tip broken. 1 steeper lateral with direct marginal abrupt retouch, on part of edge, backing? Opposite thin lateral showing some direct marginal abrupt scars and breaks, now uneven. Not looking high quality; late?</p>										
Knife (<i>retouch backed, PP</i>)	S	/T	SB2c	H	9	N	?	M>EBA	BK>EBA??	

	1 steep short lateral showing direct and then inverse abrupt retouch, slightly uneven; opposite thin lateral shows direct semi-abrupt marginal chipping forming a denticulate-like profile. Not looking high quality; late?									
2					14					
(30106)										
1 crude-looking knife/chopper(?) which might be BA/LLBA; could be residual. 1 waste flake, likely residual to some degree. 2 only, 1 residual, 1 possible BA/?LLBA also with potential to be residual; little reliable data.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>many breaks</i>)	S	/T	TB10c	-	2	N		Y	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife/chopper?	S	S	SB3b	H	21	N		?	BA?	LLBA?
Thick medium-sized flake, bit crude-looking; 1 thinnish oblique lateral shows irregular chipping and direct and inverse shallow semi-invasive hinge and step fractured scars along its length (37mm), poor retouch or heavy use-wear? Some chipping on other margins could suggest residual.										
2					23					
(30110)										
1 core rejuvenation flake, M>N, with a small convex area of denticulate-like marginal retouch; contemporary or perhaps later re-use due to the character of the retouch? Flake unpatinated, so unable to prove either way. Piece chipped and rejuvenation flake element at least likely residual. 1 other small waste flake showing some abrasion but not much damaged. 2 only, 1 M>N possibly showing later re-use but unclear. Little reliable/useful data.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>small; fairly fresh</i>)	L	T	5b	?	2	N		Y	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>rejuvenation</i>)	L	T	2c	-	2	N		Y	M>N	RU??
A small core rejuvenation flake, platform thin and broken. Triangular section, with dorsal face showing a platform edge (with preparation) and small flake scar removals. 1 thin convex lateral-distal corner shows a small area of direct semi-abrupt marginal retouch scars creating an uneven, denticulate-like edge. Might this be re-use? No patination so unable to prove. Other chips.										
2					4					
(30112)										
Quality blade in untypical flint, but only 1, so residual? 1 only, M>EN, presumably residual given sole occurrence. Consider context.										
<i>Retouch</i>										
Knife (<i>hafting notches</i>)	B	T	3b	S	6	VEGW		?	M>EBA	M>EN?

	Good blade, central dorsal ridge, in a nice yellowy-brown flint with a small patch of black flint at the distal end. A direct semi-abrupt small narrow retouched hollow 1 lateral near proximal end possibly for hafting, with a direct abrupt notch on opposite lateral and a small area of inverse shallow semi-invasive retouch below. Chipping on margins.										
1					6						
(30114) [30115]											
Simple-looking flake both retouched and possibly utilised for scraping.											
1 only, likely BA>, possibly MBA, relationship to context unclear.											
<i>Retouched</i>											
Side scraper	L	P	W1b	H	18	VEGW	?		BA/LLBA?	<MBA?	
	Perhaps a broad flake subsequently split longitudinally. Direct abrupt retouch (27mm W) 1 steep lateral through cortex for a moderate length (25mm), edge uneven and denticulate-like; opposite steep flint edge shows chipping, possibly utilised for scraping too.										
1					18						
(30132) SF 27											
Beach cobble nicely retouched as a side scraper; perhaps broadly BK period, but not too late?											
1 only, possibly BK, relationship to context unclear, though more likely residual given sole occurrence, unless context of special circumstance. Consider context and vertical position (on base, or within fill?).											
<i>Retouched</i>											
Side scraper	L	P	S1c	H	38	VEGW	?	?	LN>EBA?	BK?	
	Thick primary flake (56mm L, 42 W) from a beach cobble, with direct shallow invasive and subsequent abrupt marginal retouch (in part) on 1 convex lateral to distal end. Edge slightly uneven and denticulate-like. Direct marginal abrasion scarring continues around convex distal end. Other lateral shows inverse marginal bold scarring along much of edge to platform; heavy duty use-wear rather than retouch? Further area of inverse semi-abrupt retouch on opposite lateral from the platform almost to the directly retouched edge. LN>/BK trends, but not too late. Could be earlier of course. Illustrate dependent upon context.										
1					38						
(30136)											
Not obviously chipped apart from the potential area of use; possibly contemporary with context, but caution on date (speculative) and association.											
1 only, possibly BA/LLBA and potentially contemporary with context, though little reliable data and single instance only.											
<i>Retouched?</i>											
Misc. ret. flake	S	T	2b	?	2	N	?		-		BA?/LLBA??

	Small hinged flake with 2 small adjacent areas of direct marginal scarring and inverse semi-abrupt marginal retouch(?) on distal corner.									
1					2					
(30144)										
The 2 blades could be contemporary and LM>EN, but caution. Context? Waste likely chipped post discard and potentially residual to some degree. All could be residual and no associations guaranteed. Limited evidence.										
2 M>EN and LM>EN elements, potentially associated, but presumably residual if the crudely retouched flake is as late as it might typically be (LLBA). All could be residual.										
Waste										
Shatter	-	T	3c	-	1	EBW	Y	-	-	
	Un-used burin-like scar on a tip.									
Retouched										
Knife (PP, distal break)	B	T	2c	?	1	N	?	M>EBA	LM>EN	
	Narrow, slanting blade. 1 lateral broken along large cherty inclusion; opposite lateral shows a small area of direct abrupt retouch close to the platform (hafting?), with subsequent inverse chipping and marginal abrasion. Distal tip broken.									
Knife segment? (medial)	B	T	3b	-	4	N	?	M>EBA	M>EN?	
	Thin-ish blade (25mm wide) with single dorsal ridge, proximal end shows a hinging break, distal end shows an oblique break; the presence of small areas of direct and inverse semi-abrupt retouch on this edge could suggest trimming for hafting in a composite edged haft; if so likely no later than EN. 1 lateral shows abrasion scarring and chipping across length; the other shows small areas of direct and inverse abrupt retouch and chipping breaks (most inverse, save a small area of abrupt truncating obliquely towards the break).									
Misc. ret. flake (shatter)	-	T	6c	-	6	N	?	-	LLBA??	
	Crude semi-abrupt retouch forming a very un-even edge along part of intact flake edge.									
4					12					
(30151) SF 29										
Flaked flint axe with a tranchet edge; M, *more common in the LM in the South-East against general trend elsewhere (ref). A small area of scars and abrasion on a dorsal ridge truncating patina and revealing the grey matrix flint below; re-use? Not single-blow excavation damage, though could have been the result of limited but repeated excavation chipping. Potentially residual and probably so if found in isolation. Context? NB. This patina seen on other pieces from the site assemblage, some of which have probably been recorded as a mixed-colour flint rather than as a patina colour if the artefact was not chipped. Dating implications here? Review other instances.										
M, possibly LM given trend in South East, likely residual.										

<i>Retouched</i>										
Tranched flaked axe	-	/T	B2c	-	169	SD	Y	Y	M	*LM?
	102mm Long (surviving) x 50mm Wide. Slightly convex basal profile and a moderately angled triangular upper surface; flaked all over, from the margins, 1 medium and 1 small-sized areas of thick buff cortex remaining. Tranched flake scar on 1 narrow end and some shallow marginal retouching of the same edge on present on the opposite face; opposite end shows a steep oblique face. Generally strongly patinated a yellowy to mostly a tan brown colour, some patches of black flint remaining. A small area of the upper central dorsal ridge shows some flake scars and marginal edge abrasion which truncate this patina and reveal grey flint below; possible re-use retouch and/or utilisation? Not single blow excavation damage, though edge could have been repeatedly chipped perhaps.									
1					169					
(30153)										
<p>An interesting crude-looking discoidal scraper on a thick piece of natural, perhaps from the local clay deposit; LN>BK, or a late survival of the type but likely no later than MBA. 1 very neatly and finely (inversely) retouched side scraper on a decent small flake, likely no later than MBA, the retouch quality perhaps suggesting much earlier. 1 small piece, possibly natural, shows an edge of 'inverse' retouch forming an end scraper; perhaps BA and likely no later than MBA. Some of the flake products look rather poor and potentially Late. Several pieces on the local clay source flint. At least 2 tertiary pieces, 1 broken, look better quality and could be residual; 1 small utilised piece shows platform preparation and dorsal bladelet scar ridges, likely M>N, perhaps M>EN. If the remainder are a broadly contemporary group then a BK>MBA date could be possible, with a preference perhaps at the late end of the range (LEBA>MBA). Alternatively this could be a very mixed assemblage, with some LLBA material as the latest element, along with residual pieces representing previous activity (perhaps several phases of). A slowly accruing deep context, or single period and Late (LLBA) disturbing residual material? Many chipped and broken; latter preferred.</p> <p>Either a group of broadly BK>MBA date, with 1 residual element possibly M>EN, or just a very mixed collection of M>EBA, LN>EBA, <MBA and LLBA elements, with perhaps activity in the latter disturbing and re-depositing earlier material (residual within the overburden?), noting those pieces dated MBA or earlier either certainly or potentially residual.</p>										
<i>Waste</i>										
Core – 2 platform flake	2	S	TG1c	H?	79	N	?	-		LN>EBA?
	Remnant flake scars on a single face struck from 2 adjacent platforms comprising broad flawed flake scar break surfaces. Small and medium-sized long and short flakes. Core looks a bit chunky and crude but does show platform preparation and a platform spur above a ridge. A couple of incipient cones.									
Flake	L	P	WW6b	H	16	N	Y	-		-

Flake	S	S	VR10c	H	5	N	Y	-	-
Flake fragment (<i>distal</i>)	L	/T	W7b	-	13	N	Y	-	-
Flake fragment (<i>broken, thick</i>)	S	S	BR2c	H	22	N	Y	-	-
<i>Retouched</i>									
Discooidal scraper	-	P	BR12c	-	60	EBW	?	Y	M>MBA LN>BK?
	Interesting, crude-looking piece, on a thick natural flint with a flat lower ('ventral') surface (some conchoidal rings but not certainly a struck surface) and a cortexed domed upper surface, roundish in plan, with 'direct' abrupt retouch around most of the margins creating a broad convex profile, edge rounded and used. River-gravel patina on 'ventral', but s fresh excavator's break on the 'dorsal' surface shows this is a black flint matrix. Original water-rolled pebble perhaps from the local clay source.								
Side scraper	L	S	OW4b	H?	5	N	?	<MBA	<i>Early?</i>
	Small flake with a short length (half) of 1 thin lateral showing inverse very neat steep semi-abrupt retouch. The opposite steep thicker lateral shows abrasion scars (blunting/use?). Quality retouch suggesting Early??								
End scraper (<i>on natural?</i>)	S	S	W2b	H?	7	EBW	Y	BA?	LLBA/MBA?
	Small thick angular piece, possibly naturally fractured, 1 steeply angled margin shows 'inverse' shallow semi-invasive retouch along its length (struck from cortexed side).								
<i>Utilised</i>									
Flake – knife (<i>sm, PP, BL scars</i>)	L	T	3b	S??	2	N	?	M>EBA	M>EN??
Flake – knife (<i>end + side</i>)	S	S	N6b	H	8	N	Y	-	BA?
Flake – knife (<i>medial frag</i>)	L?	T	1b	-	1	N? D?	Y	-	<MBA??
Shatter – knife/scraper	-	T	5c	-	19	N	?	-	BA?/LLBA?
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Natural	-	P	WW7b	-	50	N	?	-	<i>Natural?</i>
	1 fresh flake scar possibly on excavation. Part of 1 steeply angled edge showing a couple of (bifacial) flake scars and marginal battering, intentional flaking and use? 1 other edge also showing battered scarring, which might be natural, but only from 1 side, though edge seem a bit ineffective for scraping. Likely Late and LLBA if utilised; might be natural.								
13					287				
(30155)									
A generally good looking selection of flakes on decent quality flint bar 2 or 3. These former ones likely not too Late, but few instances of platform preparation, no definite soft hammer-struck pieces and only 1 blade proportioned flake, which is not a classic blade. These are also all on buff cortexed black flint; some remnant cortex on 1 could indicate the use of freshly extracted chalk flint, but this is uncertain. Some pieces show a									

brownish sheen patina; 1 of these is a thick roundish flake (which would have made a good discoidal scraper blank) subsequently burnt with edges shattered. The formal tools comprise 2 knives on naturally backed long and small blade-like flakes, with a simple end scraper on another naturally backed long flake (BK>MBA??). Only 1 flake (possibly utilised, but heavily chipped) is more likely to feature platform preparation and thus probably dates no later than the EBA/MBA. These could be an associated group and if so perhaps BK>EBA? Caution however on date and associations; evidence is limited and much is speculative. Most pieces broken or chipped to some degree, suggesting they are residual, though this could be a group redeposited by later activity (disturbed from a context, or just the overburden?). This later activity might be represented by the use of the local clay source coarse flint for at least 2, perhaps 3 pieces (1 possibly utilised naturally backed long flake; 1 large thick squat flake simply retouched as an end-and-side scraper; also perhaps a waste flake in slightly coarse looking flint), which thus might be broadly contemporary with the context, or the whole incidentally accumulated in a gradually infilling context.

N, N>EBA, BK>MBA and LLBA elements; the pre LLBA material potentially comprising a largely related group, broadly BK>EBA if so, though evidence is limited and most appear to be residual to some degree. The latest (LLBA) element could represent the subsequently disturbance/redeposition of such a group. Consider context; any adjacent/intercutting earlier features present?

<i>Waste</i>										
Core – 1 platform flake	1	S	B2c	?	51	D	Y		N>EBA	N?
	Primarily a single platform core on a thick flake which shows a few removals pre and post the striking of the flake. The platform shows a brownish patina and subsequent scars/breaks truncating this. The flaking face shows only hints of this patina, with a couple of small flake removals and some platform spurs. A couple of incipient cones and later damage.									
Flake (<i>PP?</i>)	S	T	2b	H	8	N	Y		-	-
Flake (<i>burnt, thick, roundish</i>)	-	S	B1?c	-	30	<i>D? Light burnt</i>	Y		-	*
	*A good blank for a discoidal scraper. Laterals now shattered and broken.									
Flake (<i>PP? Nat back; chips</i>)	S	S	SW4c	H	11	Y?	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>nat. backed</i>)	L	S	B2c	H	16	N? D?	Y		-	N>EBA?
	1 uncortixed long thin lateral shows mostly inverse semi-abrupt retouch and chipping. Some direct marginal chipping of opposite cortixed lateral and broken distal end.									
End scraper (<i>nat. backed</i>)	L	S	RB2c	H	16	N	?		-	BK>MBA??
	Thick flake, 1 steep lateral cortixed, other thin lateral chipped and possibly utilised. Formerly longer, with distal end truncated by direct abrupt bold retouch and working edge retouched with direct abrupt marginal scars forming a slightly recessed uneven denticulate-like short edge and leaving a stop-spur									

	to 1 side. Many incipient cones on this area of the ventral face. Simple; not a high quality piece.									
End + side scraper (<i>poor</i>)	S	/T	DB6e	H	48	N? D?	?		LN>?	BA?/LLBA?
	Mixed cortex, dark reddish brown and buff, poor looking flint in places, possibly local clay source. Thick squat flake. 1 distal corner shows direct semi-abrupt retouch forming a denticulate-like convex (nosed?) edge; other lateral shows direct semi-abrupt and steep semi-abrupt retouch forming an angled (another shallow nose-like?) working edge.									
Knife (<i>nat bck, prox+dist break</i>)	B	S	B6b	-	2	D?	Y		-	-
	Not a classic blade; narrow flake with 1 lateral cortexed, of blade proportions. Thin other lateral shows areas of direct and inverse marginal retouch(?) and scarring.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP?</i>)	S	T	4b	H	4	D?	?		-	-
Flake – knife (<i>small</i>)	S	T	4b	H?	2	N? D?	Y		-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake (<i>PP, many chips</i>)	L	.T	B2b	H	9	N? D?	Y		M>EBA	N>EBA
Flake – knife? (<i>retouch?</i>)	L	S	SB2c	H	19	D	Y		-	N>EBA?
Flake – knife (<i>nat. backed</i>)	L	S	VR11e	H?	7	N?	Y		-	-
13					223					
(30159)										
1, perhaps both possibly residual to some degree. Slightly poor-looking things; Late? BA>??										
2 only, 1/?both residual; possibly BA> but little reliable data.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>frag; backed?</i>)	L	T	10c	-	5	N	Y		-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – side scraper (<i>prox.</i>)	S	P	N1b	H?	5	N	?		-	-
2					10					
(30172)										
Residual. Shows a brownish patina noted on other pieces from the site assemblage; compare dates of these; any dating implications?										
1 only, broadly M>EBA, residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Piercer? (<i>on dist. frag.</i>)	B?	T	12c	-	2	D	Y	?	M>EBA	M>EN?
	Small, thin flake, possibly from a blade. The abrupt proximal break surface show direct abrupt retouch across part. Both lower laterals show direct abrupt retouch converging to the distal end, the distal tip shows a couple of direct									

	shallow semi-abrupt retouch, with a later inverse abrupt break. A piercer, or a projectile point (the abrupt retouching and character making that less likely)?									
1					2					
(30174)										
-										
1 only, little reliable/useful data.										
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife	L	S	B2b	H	11	N	?	-	-	
1					11					
(30179)										
Chipped, possibly residual but could be use-damage. Possible trend for inverse retouch in LLBA/MBA groups from this site (review); EBA>MBA preference highly speculative. Single instance and if contemporary with context may support a Late date for a casual discard. Too many uncertainties however for reliable context date inference.										
1 only, possibly EBA>MBA, relationship to context unclear, little reliable data.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>PP?</i>)	L	S	BW3b	-	4	N	?	M>MBA	EBA>MBA??	
	Small long flake, quite neat, small area of abrasion on the proximal end but the platform may be broken (not certain preparation). 1 steep lateral untouched but with minor abrasion chipping; opposite thin lateral shows inverse semi-abrupt marginal retouch along its length (slightly uneven and denticulate-like) to a break. Distal end cortex. Possibly from local clay source.									
1					4					
(30186)										
The flakes are mostly of reasonable or good quality (bar 1) and potentially a related group, though few in number and chipped, so caution, could be residual and unconnected. 1 decent narrow blade (knife) LM>EN and perhaps a fragment of another (piercer/awl), more broadly M>EBA, but could date the same; both in the same flint type. 2 knives on thick short and squat hard hammer-struck flakes, of similar flint type to each other (though the cortexes are slightly different); these flake products more common in later assemblages (LN>), but do not look poor/too Late, unlike a crude awl of possible BA?/LLBA? date which is also present, though the retouch might suggest a date no later than the MBA. Context deep, slowly accruing and accumulating material over time in separate horizons, or single period and Late (LLBA?) with the earlier material residual?										
5 only, with 4 of decent quality comprising LM>EN and M>EBA elements, possibly related, though some residual, so no associations guaranteed. The remainder is a tool of likely LLBA date, with the relationship of this single entity to the context unclear.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife (<i>backed; PP</i>)	B	S	B3b	H?	5	N?	Y	M>EBA	LM>EN	

	Narrow blade with distal break. 1 shallow angled lateral showing an area of direct neat semi-abrupt retouch; direct semi-abrupt retouch and marginal abrasion scarring towards the butt on same lateral, from hafting? Other steep lateral showing some marginal scars and a small area of direct abrupt retouch towards the butt end.									
Piercer/awl (<i>distal fragment</i>)	B?	T	2b	-	1	N		?	-	M>EBA?
	Small, curving piece (narrow blade or bladelet?) with a single dorsal ridge and proximal end break. 1 lateral shows direct abrupt retouch leading to the distal point (cortixed tip), the edge denticulate-like. A few inverse semi-abrupt retouch scars on the opposite lateral close to the tip.									
Knife (<i>backed</i>)	S	S	SW6c	H	27	N		Y	-	<MBA?
	Relatively large broad flake with cortixed platform, 1 thin lateral showing direct semi-abrupt retouch along its length, for blunting? Opposite moderately angled lateral shows direct variable marginal scarring along its length. Very distal end shows bold breaks. Decent looking flake.									
Awl (<i>on natural, crude</i>)	-	N	O1b	-	4	N		?	?	BA? LLBA
	A small, thick piece of natural with what appears to be 'direct' crude abrupt retouch on 2 edges around a pointed end, 1 of these edges also showing 'inverse' retouch, the work forming a robust, crude point. Opposite lateral also shows a small area of 'direct' abrupt retouch. Unlikely to be Early if its nature is a true reflection of its date, though the amount of retouching work might suggest it is unlikely to be too late LLBA (EIA+), though occasionally extensive retouched pieces of such a date are known.									
Knife	L	S	W6b	H	14	N		?	-	-
	Moderately angled lateral and distal and shallow angled other lateral all show abrasion scarring of edges; latter also shows a small area of inverse abrupt and adjacent semi-abrupt retouch.									
5					51					
(30194)										
1 small simple scraper, BA?/LLBA?, possibly on a re-used flake (inverse retouch). 1 small, flawed core could be of same date and related. Contemporary with context? Unknown.										
2 only, potentially related and LLBA if so, having the potential to be contemporary with the context, but 2 pieces only.										
Waste										
Core – multiplatform flake	M	S	N1c	?	23	N		?	-	BA??
	Small, irregular-looking core with some flawed fractures, 1 major platform on a natural surface.									
Retouched										

Side + hollow? scraper (RU?)	S	S	B11b	H?	7	N?	?	BA?	LLBA?
	Small thick roundish flake, 1 convex lateral shows small area of inverse shallow marginal retouch on a thick steep edge; the platform surface shows similar marginal shallow retouch along an angular hollow formed by a previous flake scar removal. Not certain if flake is patinated and scars truncate this; appears so in parts but may be the light reflection.								
2					30				
(30197)									
1 small thin flake re-used and neatly retouched as an end scraper; probably LLBA but likely no later than MBA. 1 piece of (natural?) shatter possibly utilised (edge broken), likely LLBA if so, but use not certain.									
2 only, potentially related, LLBA/MBA if so, having the potential to be contemporary with the context, but 2 pieces only.									
<i>Retouched</i>									
End scraper (RU; small, thin)	S	/T	W11c	?	1	N (Y+EW)	?	BA/LLBA?	<MBA
	Small, very thin flake, cortexed punctiform platform, with broad distal end truncated by direct abrupt neat retouch appearing to truncate yellowy patinated surfaces. End not heavily abraded/used. 1 other small concave area formed by direct shallow semi-abrupt scars on 1 lateral, intentional or later damage? No obvious/heavy use.								
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Shatter (natural shatter?)	-	S	W1c	-	25	N	?	-	LLBA?
	Angular shatter with mostly natural-looking (unpatinated) dull fracture faces, 2 small areas of same edge truncated by a large break shows marginal chipping possibly use-wear, 1 edge steep, other edge thin.								
2					26				
Total: 128 flints					1657				

5.4 Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the lithics, with notes (2015)

Named contexts

Context										
Notes										
Implications										
Lithic type	FS	FT	RM	H	W	Patina	D	I	Period	Preference
Total										
<p>Peter's knapping floor</p> <p>A small-sized assemblage, all struck from broadly the same raw material type (buff cortexed mixed black and grey flint of not bad but not high quality, with several different types of buff cortex present, a couple of thin rough buff type possibly from freshly extracted chalk flint; NB. this is not from the local clay-source material) and nearly all showing a yellowy sheen patina. 1 small, well-worked, exhausted core likely to be N and might more typically be EN. The flake products are generally short, fairly thick and hard hammer-struck, often of medium to larger size and of fairly decent quality; their general character suggests a N date and perhaps LN, for in addition there are no blades, only 1 instance of platform preparation and no soft hammer-striking. There are a couple of tools, but all fairly simple, with none of the more boldly retouched, neat, formal pieces one might expect in a N group, or even a LN one. One platform-prepared small side scraper does show a little (small-sized) 2-stage retouch; BK>EBA? If this is a knapping floor, good quality long flakes and blades and formal tools could have been removed, used and deposited elsewhere; thus this group could have a biased representation. Notably 1 piece appears to show unpatinated re-use as a hollow scraper (inverse neat retouch). Such re-use is more typically in LLBA assemblages, though the neatness of the retouch might suggest a MBA>LBA date at latest. 1 poor-looking core could be LN>MBA and is not certainly patinated; also late? Many of the patinated flintwork shows unpatinated minor chipping damage, suggesting disturbance, or if not that, the patinated group is entirely residual. Given the re-use present on one piece, LLBA activity might have disturbed a N deposit.</p> <p>Small-sized collection, most probably a related group, broadly N, perhaps LN/EBK, either residual or perhaps disturbed by MBA>LBA activity (review context to see if the latter is possible). NB. The 'N' group could have a biased character, with better quality flakes and formal tools removed for use elsewhere, so caution is advised on ascribing a LN/EBK date at this time; it might be earlier, given the presence of 1 well-worked, exhausted core, which could more typically be EN, though the maximising of the flint resource here might be expected, given that it has been imported to this site. Some of the imported flint might have been nodules freshly extracted from the chalk; others from weathered deposits. Re the 'knapping floor', there is not a large amount of flintwork and though cores and waste flakes are present, there are no pure primary waste flakes from the initial stages of core reduction, which are less likely to have been removed for use elsewhere, with little shatter or small flakes or chips; so this is unlikely to be a deposit of <i>in-situ</i> primary knapping debris. Considering this, if the group is not biased by removals, a ?EBK date (2500-2000 BC) for the group is the most likely. Consider any other evidence.</p>										
Waste										

Core – multiplatform flake	M	/T	BG2c	H?	45	Y	?		N>EBA	N/EN??
	Small, well-worked, worked-out core, minimal cortex remnant. A couple of incip cones.									
Flake	S	S	B2c	H	39	Y	Y		-	N?
Flake (<i>chips, util?</i>)	L	T	2c	H	56	Y	Y		-	N??
Core – multiplat. flake	M	S	BG2c	H	129	N?	?		N>BA	LN>MBA?
	Medium-sized poor-looking nodule, some battering of edges, a couple of areas of concentrated incip cones.									
Core (<i>frag</i>) – multiplat. flake	M	S	B2c	H	56	Y	Y		-	-
	Angular piece, poss formerly a thick flake with subsequent flake scar removals struck directly from the ventral surface, others struck from the dorsal face, some incip cones on 'ventral' face, small area cortex.									
Flake (<i>chips, incip cones</i>)	S	S	SB2b	H	76	Y?	Y		-	-
	V thick piece with group of incip cones on plat showing multiple attempts to strike this piece; also some apparent incip cones on bulb.									
Flake (<i>prx +lat breaks, chips</i>)	S	S	B4b	-	10	VEBW	Y		-	-
Flake (<i>chips</i>)	S	S	BG2c	H	40	Y	Y		-	-
Flake (<i>chips</i>)	S	T	2c	H	45	Y	Y		-	-
Shatter	-	S	BG2c	-	73	Y	Y		-	-
Shatter	-	T	2c	-	6	Y	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
End + side scraper	S	S	BG2b	H	41	Y?	?	?	-	N?
	Decent lrg fl with cortex all edges, broad convex dist end shows dir shallow marg ret over a broad area; 1 lat shows small convex protrusion of dir abr marg chippy ret. No bold ret, all simple; flake broadly 'N' type.									
Side scraper (<i>PP, chips</i>)	S	S	RB6b	H	13	Y	Y	?	N>EBA	BK>EBA
	Fairly thin, lrg post-pat chip on dist end (ex damage?, or residual?). 1 lat shows dir semi-abr marg ret along most of length. Some dir abrasion on shallow concave area of opp lat.									
Hollow scraper (<i>RU</i>)	L	S	BG2c	H	70	N (Y)	?		F/N?	MBA>LBA?
	Lrg thick flake, with sm concave area of inv shallow fairly neat ret on dist end truncating pat.									
Misc. ret. natural – scraper?	-	'P'	B2b	(H)	85	Y?	?		BA>?	LLBA?
	Large tabular frag, 1 side cortex, other nat fractured. Several bold semi-abr scars struck 'dir' from this nat fracture face around edge of piece, nat fract face shows several areas of incip cones. 1 particular area with uneven concave 'dentic' edge showing 'dir' abrasion scars poss from use (as scraper).									
<i>Utilised</i>										

Hammerstone?	-	T	2c	-	149	N?	?	-	-
	Angular piece, some flake scars, some poss natural facets, with edges and 1 face showing battering and crushing.								
Flake – chopper?	L	/P	RB2b	H	95	Y	?	-	-
	Thick long near primary, dist end shows 1 flake scar facet and this edge shows 2 sm straight areas of bifacial shallow scarring poss from use.								
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Flake – knife + hollow scraper	S	/T	OW4b	H	13	Y	Y	-	-
<i>19</i>					<i>1045</i>				
Totals									
19					1045				

Stratified contexts

Context										
Notes										
Implications										
Lithic type	FS	FT	RM	H	W	Patina	D	I	Period	Preference
Total										
SF 2 E1										
N scraper, fairly fresh save for 1 post-patination chip (possibly excavation damage). Slight patination either formed <i>in-situ</i> or suggests residual.										
N scraper (EN or LN; slight EN preference), fairly fresh save for patination. Consider context.										
Retouched										
End scraper (<i>prox break</i>)	L	S	B2c	-(H)	61	Y	Y	?	N	EN??
	Thick decent fl with patinated prox end broken/poss intentional flake scar removing platform, slight Y pat with later chip (ex damage?). Overshot thick convex dist end shows dir steep semi-abr bold ret.									
1					61					
(3105)										
Single fragment possibly from a small blade (decent flint), likely N>EBA if so and more likely at earlier end if a small quality blade, but broken and residual, so caution.										
1 only, little reliable data, residual.										
Retouched										
Misc. ret. flake (<i>distal frag</i>)	B?	S	BP3b	-	2	N? Y?	?		M>EBA?	N?/EN??
	Dist end poss from a narrow blade. 1 cortexed lat; opp uncortex lat shows inv abr ret on dist end of lat to tip. Chips.									
1					2					
(3214)										
1 decent flake possibly utilised as a piercer/awl, M>N, likely residual. 1 concave/shallow hollow scraper on local clay source flake fragment, BA>/LLBA.										
2 only. 1 M>N residual, 1 probably LLBA with relationship to context unclear.										
Retouched										
Piercer/awl? (<i>PP</i>)	L	T	2b	S?	7	Y	Y		M>N	Residual?
	Decent thin curving fl, sm area of inv marg ret 1 lat blunting for handling? Other thin lats and pointed dist tip, edges leading to pointed tip showing some dir irreg marg chipping.									
Hollow scraper	-	P	BW13b	-	5	?	?		BA>	LLBA?
	On dist hinging fl frag (or poss nat), local clay source, 1 concave lat shows dir semi-abr ret and edge abras along lower part.									

2					12					
(3230) (80D)										
Small, chipped pre-patination.										
Single, residual piece, little reliable data.										
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – side scraper? (PP?)	S	T	10b	H?	2	Y	Y	-		M>MBA?
1					2					
(3288) 106A										
1 small utilised flake appears fairly decent (N>MBA??) and fairly fresh but patinated (1 post-patina chip possibly excavation damage).										
2 only, not enough reliable data, possibly residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Shatter? (small)	-	T	2b	-	1	?	?	-		-
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (small)	S	S	B2b	-	4	Y?	?	-		N>MBA??
Heavy chipping on platform dors edge, sm area cortex 2 thin lat. Fairly fresh, 1 post-pat chip poss ex damage.										
2					5					
(3290) 107A										
Single flake with re-use less likely later than the MBA given the quality of the retouch.										
Single flake re-used perhaps in the LEBA>MBA. Relationship to context unclear; consider context.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Side scraper (RU)	L	T	4c	H?	6	N (Y)	?	FI N>EBA?		LEBA>MBA?
Decent thin Y pat flake, 1 lat shows unpat RU sm shallow concave edge of inv neat fine semi-abr ret. Ret unlikely post MBA? Earlier? Narrow platform shows inv abr scars poss from use, but nature of the pat uncertain.										
1					6					
(3290) 107A										
1 only, chipped.										
Residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (chips)	S	S	RB4b	?	4	EGW	Y	-		-
1					4					
(3294) 109A										
Single simple tool, with 2 small spalls of burnt flint.										
Single tool, LLBA/MBA>LBA? Relationship to context unknown.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Side scraper (on nat?)	-	S	SB2c	-	11	N	?	BA>		MBA>LBA?

	Sm angular piece, prob nat, 1 cortexed lat shows short length of uneven 'dir' abr ret.									
1					11					
(3309) (116A)										
All small, 1 utilised end scraper potentially residual at least.										
3 only, 1 likely residual and all might be. Not enough reliable data.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Shatter?	-	T	8c	-	3	N?	?	-	-	
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>sm, nat back</i>)	L	S	BW20b	?	1	?	?	-	-	
Decent thin little flake with inv marg abrasion scars 1 uncortexed lat.										
Flake – end scraper (<i>on brk</i>)	L?	/T	W2b	H	12	Y	Y	-	-	
Dir abrasion across thick broken dist end, some at least seem to share the pat of the flake, 1 unpat later scar truncating this edge.										
3					16					
(3325) (124A)										
Small broken fragments.										
Residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake fragment (<i>small</i>)	-	S	W11b	-	1	N?	Y	-	-	
Flake? (<i>small, chips</i>)	L	S	VO4b	?	1	Y	Y	-	-	
2					1					
(3327) (125A)										
Simple tool but fairly decent retouch, unlikely later than MBA, more common trend for inverse retouch on LLBA material from this site (IWA-EX-14), possibly LEBA>MBA? 1 post-patina chip.										
Single tool, possibly LEBA>MBA but highly speculative (caution) and potentially residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Hollow + end scraper	S	S	TB2b	H	6	Y	Y	<MBA?	LEBA>MBA?	
Squat, fairly thin, dist end shows 2 working edges of inv ret, 1 steep semi-abr hollow, 1 slightly concave edge of steep semi-abr ret adj, ret all fairly neat.										
1					6					
(3462) SF 1 (189A)										
Flake with advanced chalk-soil patina showing unpatinated retouch demonstrating re-use; the retouch potentially around all margins to platform, though with 2 breaks truncating this edge in 2 separate areas. Re-use more typically LLBA but the form of this scraper more typically BK>EBA. This could show a desire to create a decent formal tool on decent quality flint where the local raw material was too poor and better quality flint was available for re-use, thus untypical BK>EBA re-use more in tune with the form might be indicated. *Caution however, for LLBA/EIA scrapers occasionally show extensive retouch around all margins, though the profile is										

usually uneven and the execution varied and these would appear to form separate (though physically linked) working edges.										
Flake re-used as ?discoidal scraper, probably in the EBA>EMBA (perhaps more likely EBA); chipped and potentially residual.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Discoidal? scraper (RU)	L	T	4b	H	11	N (SBW)	Y	?	BK>MBA	EBA>EMBA?*
	Strong chalk-soil patinated flake with unpat dir steep semi-abr ret around lats and dist, with 2 bold break scars on dist and 1 lat truncating edge and hindering certain ident of discoidal form; otherwise convex end and side scraper.									
1					11					
(3470) (192A)										
Partial 'platform preparation'-like chipping appears to truncate patina; re-use? Post-patina break.										
1 only, not enough reliable data; residual.										
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (PP? Nat back)	L	S	SW4b	SS?	8	Y	Y		-	-
1					8					
(3517) SF 3										
Fair and functional LSA but not high quality (a working, domestic piece?). Slight post-discard damage.										
Leaf shaped arrowhead, broadly N, potentially EN>MN; chipped during excavation, or residual?										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Leaf shaped arrowhead	-	T	3b	-	2	Y	Y	Y	N>EBA	N/EN>MN?
	Simple LSA, not extensively ret, single dorsal ridge. Only partial ret: inv shallow semi-inv on dist end of both lats continuing to tip, dir semi-abr and marg ret on opposite faces of same lats to tip, dir abr ret around convex dist end and continuing part-way up 1 lat.									
1					2					
(3521)										
Some poor, some better-looking, but all chipped or broken.										
Few only, little reliable data, all potentially residual.										
<i>Waste</i>										
Shatter (abraded edge?)	-	S	RB7b	-	2	Y?	Y		-	-
Flaked nodule?	-	S	BB2c	-	25	N? (Y)	?		-	-
	Small natural nodule with 2 poss flaked facets, some chipping. Poor									
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (chips)	L	T	10c	-	1	Y?	Y		M>EBA	-
	Thin flake, many (pat) chips on all edges, 1 short length of inv abr fine ret 1 lat.									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake (prox frag)	-	T	2c	-	4	N (Y)	Y		-	-

	Prox frag poss from a fairly decent flake with poss util lat. Abrupt medial break surface unpat and shows chipping, re-use util?									
4					31					
(3524) Tree, BA & debitage										
<p>A fair-sized collection, all small pieces, the majority could have used raw material derived from the local clay deposit (poor quality small, angular nodules, many with river-gravel type staining on cortex and naturally broken facets). NB. 1 small piece of angular shatter possibly on freshly extracted chalk flint. Many pieces appear unpatinated and whether these are residual or not is uncertain. However, a few do show a yellow patina and these are potentially residual. Also, there is 1, perhaps 2 pieces with unpatinated retouch on patinated, re-used flakes. Overall, the flaking characteristics are simple, crude or slightly ambiguous, with very few certain flakes present; some of those which are present are likely to be residual. The assemblage is dominated by simple, often crude tools typically on small natural nodules, some with a couple of scars possibly from previous flake removals (these technically classified as possible cores (C?), though the flakes would likely have been of little use and the flaking could be largely incidental). Retouched edges are often inverse, typically short, uneven straight, or particularly small concave hollow edges, formed by marginal, often 'chippy' retouch. One or 2 better retouched examples (LLBA/MBA>LBA?) are very much in the minority. The majority likely comprises a broadly related group of LLBA date and perhaps, given the dominance of expedient (though functional) tools of poor quality and the lack of anything even vaguely decent, a date towards the later end of that range, LBA>EIA+/?EIA+, could be suggested. Hollow scraper tools (often uneven edges and with a central peak dividing two adjacent small hollows), seem to be a dominant feature of the LLBA industry here and also noted elsewhere in Kent.</p> <p>The majority likely comprise a (poor quality) group of LLBA date, possibly LBA>EIA+, perhaps EIA+, with a little residual material perhaps only slightly earlier. The group occurs in some number, so may well be contemporary with the context. If this occurred in a tree throw, consider if it was in the area of the clay deposit northward of the stream, where a throw would have revealed and allowed easy access to a mass of poor quality flint, which is abundant in this clay deposit.</p>										
<i>Waste</i>										
Core – multiplatform flake	M	S	SB2b	?	16	Y?	Y		-	-
Sm angular piece. Some abraded edges.										
Flake (<i>prox frag</i>)	-	S	B2c	H	7	Y	Y		-	-
Prox frag from flake, unpat dist break with little chipping not cert util.										
Flake (<i>probable, sm, broken</i>)	S	S	BW2c	H?	6	N	Y		-	-
Flake (<i>probable, thick</i>)	L	/P	VW4e	H	11	N?	?		-	-
Flake? (<i>post-pat scars</i>)	S	S	SW2c	H	12	N (Y)	Y		-	-
Flake?	S	S	BW2b	H	11	Y?	?		-	-
Shatter	-	S	B2c	-	25	N	?		-	-
Shatter	-	S	B2c	-	17	N	?		-	-
Shatter (<i>abrasion</i>)	-	S	TW3c	-	6	Y?	Y		-	-

<i>Retouched</i>										
End scraper	S	P	B6c	-	10	N	?		LLBA	MBA>LBA?
	Small poss flake, short straight recessed length (slightly uneven) of dir abr fine/small ret.									
Hollow scraper (<i>on nat?</i>)	-	S?	OW10c	-	4	Y?	Y		LLBA	MBA>LBA?
	Sm gravel flint, poss nat fractured piece, or broken flake/shatter. Dors face shows short length of shallow reasonable ret forming shallow uneven concave hollow on right-angled edge.									
Side + hollow? scraper (<i>RU</i>)	L	S	G3c	H	12	N (Y)	?		LLBA	-
	Crude, pat flake, unpat ret. 1 lower mod angled lat shows short length of dir shallow semi-abr ret and edge abrasion. Above this on same lat is a v small uneven hollow of inv steep semi-abr 'ret' (?) scars.									
Hollow scraper (<i>on nat</i>)	C?	S	SW3d	-	13	N?	?		LLBA	-
	Sm nat nodule, fairly neat 'inv' semi-abr ret forming concave hollow on 1 edge, the ret being on 1 broad nat fract 'vent'-like face. Adj is a smaller hollow of 'dir' abr ret. 1 poss sm flaked facet.									
Hollow scraper (<i>on natural</i>)	-	N	W1d	-	18	?	?		LLBA	-
	Nat tabular piece with short length of a couple of poss ret scars and edge abrasion forming broad shallow concave hollow on right-angled edge.									
Hollow scraper (<i>on shatter?</i>)	-	S	DB5b	-	4	N	?		LLBA	-
	V small piece of poss shatter, 1 uneven small shallow concave hollow (central peak) formed by 'inv' abr marg ret.									
Hollow scraper? (<i>on nat</i>)	-	N	OW10e	-	9	N?	?		LLBA	-
	Sm nat piece, 1 shallow concave hollow of crude shallow and semi-abr poss ret, some abrasion of this edge.									
Scraper + hollow scraper	-	N	BW3e	-	32	N	?		LLBA	-
	Sm nodule, 1 broad flat nat fract facet shows multiple incip cones by 1 relatively broad straight-ish edge that shows 'dir' chipping 'ret' and edge abrasion along its length. Oppos edge shows a concave hollow of 'inv' shallow ret forming an uneven dentic-like edge (edge of 2 adj sm hollows separated by central peak). Another short uneven concave edge formed by a couple of 'dir' ret scars. A couple of poss sm flake scars elsewhere.									
Scraper + util. hollow scraper	M?	S	TB2d	-	18	N	?		LLBA	-
	Sm nat nodule with a couple of flake-like scars (sm poor core?), 1 v short edge of abr ret and adj inv abr concave hollow edge of abrasion scarring.									
Scraper (<i>on nat</i>)	-	N	BG1d	-	18	N	?		LLBA	-
	Sm angular piece, 2 short straight edges of poss marg ret and abrasion; 1 thicker short straight edge of crude bold chippy ret and abrasion.									

Scraper (<i>on nat</i>)	-	N	W8e	-	14	N?	?	LLBA	-
	Sm flint, river-gravel patina nat facets. 1 long straight edge shows abr simple/crude ret along most, edge abraded.								
Scraper (<i>on nat</i>)	-	N	VW10e	-	21	?	?	LLBA	-
	Short length of 'inv' shallow ret on 1 steeply angled edge; oppos thick edge also with some 'inv' fairly abr poss ret scars.								
Scraper?	C?	S	W2d	-	14	N?	?	LLBA	-
	Sm angular piece of nat, a couple of poss flake scar removals. 1 long uneven edge showing 'dir' semi-abr crude ret?								
<i>Utilised</i>									
Natural – hollow scraper	C?	S	B6d	-	29	N? Y?	?	LLBA	-
	Sm nat nodule, sm area of probable flake scars and this shallow concave edge showing abrasion.								
Natural? – hollow scraper	-	N?	W10e	-	26	N?	?	LLBA	-
	Yellow patinated thick white water-rolled cortex, many chips, 1 concave hollow with notable abrasion scarring prob from use.								
Shatter – hollow scraper	-	/P	SB1B	-	9	N	?	LLBA	-
	Smoothed weathered white-ish C type cortex, 1 thick edge showing abrasion on 1 short straight stretch and within an adj small concave hollow.								
Core? – scraper	1	S	B2e	-	20	N? Y?	?	LLBA	-
	Sm nodule, 1 sm face of prob flake scars struck from broad nat facet, this same edge showing abrasion presume from util.								
Shatter? – scraper	-	P?	4c	-	8	N?	?	LLBA	-
	Tabular piece, poss shatter (nat?), 2 straight right-angled edges showing abrasion scars, 1 other edge shows 2 semi-abr poss sm flake scars and edge abrasion.								
Natural – scraper	C?	S	BW5d	-	27	N?	?	LLBA	-
	Sm nat nodule, 1 right-angled edge of abrasion scars and some sm poss flake scars.								
Natural – scraper	C?	S	B2c	-	15	N?	?	LLBA	-
	Small nat nodule, chips, 1 sm area with a possible sm flake scar (bold ret?) and said short straight edge showing abrasion.								
Natural - scraper	-	N	B11c	-	11	?	?	LLBA	-
	Nat fractured split nodule, some gravel pat facets, some fresher also poss nat. Single long straight edge available shows 'dir' uni-facial marg abrasion chipping along much of length through cortex.								
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Flake – hollow scraper? (<i>RU?</i>)	S?	S	SB4b	?	6	N? (Y)	?	LLBA	-

	Small prob flake, dist break, 1 lat shows 2/3 inv abraded small unpat hollows, some/all nat?									
Natural – hollow scraper	C?	S	OW2e	-	19	N?	?	LLBA	-	
	Sm nat nodule with 1 poss flake scar (nat?); 1 angled edge showing small shallow hollow with some chipping and abrasion.									
Core – scraper	M	S	R4c	H	33	Y	?	LLBA	-	
	Sm, poor multiplat core, likely on sm raw material from local clay deposit. 1 short straight right-angled edge with abrasion poss util.									
Core – scraper	M	S	BW2c	-	23	N	?	LLBA	-	
	Sm nodule, poor, many flake scars and gravel stained nat facets. Abrasion on some edges poss util.									
Core – scraper	M	S	OB4c	-	12	N	?	LLBA	-	
	Sm angular piece, flake scars and nat facets, at least 1, poss 2 abraded straight edges.									
Shatter – scraper	-	S	C1b	-	21	Y?	?	-	-	
	Sm angular piece with notable white cortex remnant. Edge of 1 face of sm flake scars shows abrasion scarring.									
Shatter? (<i>sm, abrasion?</i>)	-	S	RB2d	-	4	Y	Y	-	-	
37					575					
(3839) Slot 'F' SF 2										
Reasonable-looking flake, probably N>EBA (imported flint), but caution, minor post-patination chip.										
Probably N>EBA, potentially residual. NB. See below; consider if 'Slot F' is directly related, or from a different horizon within?										
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>prox break</i>)	L	S	B4c	-	9	Y	Y	N>MBA?	N>EBA??	
1					9					
(3839)										
5 blades (3 small narrow; 2 large, 1 of these a proximal fragment with a possible microburin notch remnant at the break, re-working a previously utilised blade). Also quite a few decent-looking thin flakes. 1 flake and a crude-looking core show some potential bladelet-sized flake removals. Most on imported good quality flint; 3 possibly on local clay source flint (1 of these a well-executed narrow blade). Burnt flint 'potboilers' which have used such raw material are also present. The overall impression is of a decent quality collection. Many show a strong yellowy patina, some with subsequent post-patina chips. Most are on imported raw material, the flakes are predominantly tertiary pieces, those which do show some cortex (bar the large blade and core) show only very minimal areas/small remnant spots. 3 are on river-gravel type flint perhaps from the local clay source, however these need not be later and 1 of these is a good quality narrow blade (extra skill required to produce a blade on this poor quality material). 1 tranchet-shaped waste flake with a strong chalk-soil type patina stands out, probably M and certainly residual. 1 large thick blade with the thinnest part of 1 edge used as a knife										

(?trait: use being made of any suitable flakes; little wastage with this imported material). This shows a short oblique truncation on 1 proximal shoulder, a possible assemblage trait also seen on 2 small flakes and, over a larger length, on another. The proximal end of 1 thick, utilised blade flake may have been subsequently snapped using the microburin technique, M if so, leading to an intriguing possibility (with a dating implication for the group) of M re-use of material cached on a previous visit. There is 1 core, a somewhat poor-looking single platform piece, though with some hints (possible remnant platform preparation, shallow flake scar removals, some bladelet-sized) that an Early date is possible (compare with the somewhat untypical LM assemblage from Finglesham, where such single platform cores worked part-way round are the commonest type). 1 yellowy patinated flake shows a small area of unpatinated re-use.

1 significantly residual flake of likely M date. The remainder could be a broadly associated group, though many show a strong yellowy sheen patina and some of these show later post-patination breaks. Overall there is an impression of quality. Most on imported good quality flint; 3 possibly on local clay source flint (1 of these a well-executed narrow blade). Burnt flint ‘potboilers’ which have used the local raw material are also present. Though there is no unarguable typological evidence, the traits do suggest that this is a broadly M>EN group, potentially LM>EN and possibly LM, particularly regarding the potential for the re-use of cached material resulting from a repeat visit to the same location. The lack of more diagnostic M elements could be a result and indicative of the transient activity which could have created this assemblage. As *in-situ* formation of the patinas on this material (all except the residual example noted first) is possible, they might be contemporary with the context. However, there are some instances of unpatinated chipping. Is this a result of excavation damage, or a true indication that this potential group is re-deposited or latterly disturbed? There are no diagnostic elements which must solely post-date the EN. Consider the nature of the context and any possible relationships to other M material from the vicinity. Might this be a LM>EN transition assemblage? Not enough material and evidence to say. NB. this second phase of work seems to have produced quite a few certain and potential examples of M flintwork. Is there a focus of such activity, from features or horizons, in this part of the site?

Waste										
Flake (PP, tranchet-like)	L	T	-b?	H?	16	SGW	Y		M>EN	M? Residual
	Strongly curing, 1 post-pat chip (ex?), 1 lat shows a steep edge with broad facets, poss from core or the start of the process of creating a tranchet edge on a M axe (ie. is not rejuv an already used working edge; there are some flake scars on this edge, which might just be from a short period of use, though could be/preferably is from preparatory work). Residual.									
Flake (?microburin RU?)	B	T	4c	H	14	N? Y? (Y)	?		fl M>N/M	M??
	Prox end of a thick triang sec util ?B, both lats abras. Dist break prob shows a similar strength Y pat to dors surface, though possibly less. Adj and to one side of the break is a small obliquely angled area of dir semi-abr ret, poss/akin to a microburin notch remnant (thus a RU of previously used flake), this ret appears slightly less strongly Y pat (possibly unpatinated?) compared to the dors surface,									

	but diff to be certain (and pat may b affected by inclusion). M microburin re-use of earlier/cached flake is a possibility, but caution.									
Core – single plat (PP?)	1	S	B2d	-	49	EBW + Y?	?	?	M>BA	LM>EN?/*LM?
	Poor-looking piece with seriously flawed and uneven broad (final) plat, sm flakes struck from 2 sides around this sub-triang plan-shaped piece. Despite their size (limited use?) some of the flake products would have been quite thin, with a couple of the scars of BL props. Some poss remnants of PP. Not a classic M core by any means, though *some irregular, poor-looking cores of LM, perhaps v LM are known from Kent (compare with Finglesham).									
Flake (PP)	S	T	4?b	H	6	Y	Y		M>EBA	M>EN?
	Strong Y pat, some post pat chips and many Y pat snap breaks on the thin lats. All dors flake scar remnants are BL-sized and from same plat.									
Flake	B	T	2?c	?	5	Y	Y		M>N	<i>Residual</i>
	Odd thick prismatic steep-sided narrow B piece. Several post pat chips.									
Flake fragment (<i>prox, PP</i>)	L?	T	4b	S?	2	Y?	?		M>N	-
	Intentionally snapped?									
Flake	S	S	RW13c	H	2	Y	Y		-	-
Flake	L	S	BW2d	H?	13	Y?	Y		-	-
Flake (PP? <i>Burnt, chips, ret?</i>)	S	S	B2?b?	H	3	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y		-	-
Shatter (<i>burnt</i>)	-	S	?B2-	-	6	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Knife? (PP, RU? <i>Oblq shouldr</i>)	L	/T	RB4b	S?	9	N? (Y)	?	Y	M>N	M>EN
	Curving decent fl, plat edge ret? (unclear). Fine marg dir ret on all margins. 1 lat of triang plan, with an obliquely angled concave edge from the plat formed/trimmed by dir marg semi-abr fine ret, changing angle obliquely back to the dist tip with the ret continuing as dir fine marg (semi-abr to abr and shallow) scars, some of these scars at least seem to truncate the slight Y pat. Similar dir marg shallow ret and abras continues up and along other steeply angled uneven profiled lat. Is one lat a working edge and the other for hafting? Unclear									
Knife (PP, <i>oblq shoulder</i>)	B	S	B2b	H	36	Y?	?		M>N	-
	Lrg thick triang-sec curving fl, hinging to thick steep overshoot cortexd dist end. 1 lat cortex, other lat with steep facet on lower half, the upper thin edge showing shallow ret and use as knife (ret is dir near mid point; prox end shows an obliquely truncated shoulder formed by irreg semi-abr bifac ret, continuing as inv shallow marg ret part way down straight lat edge.									
Misc. ret. flake – piercer?	S	T	4b	H	6	Y	Y		M>EBA	-
	Sm, thick fl, poss inv PP. Post-pat chip on plat. Thin pointed dist corner shows v short length of dir abr uneven ret incutting slightly to slightly broad but thin tip.									

Knife (<i>dist frag, nat backed</i>)	L?	S	G3b	-	6	Y	?	-	M>EBA
	Thin fl, 1 uncortx lat shows abras and small area of shallow dir more likely ret scars. Pat prox break.								
Misc. ret. flake (<i>nat backed</i>)	B	S	MB19e	SS?	6	?	?	M>EN	LM>EN
	Long narrow curving B in river-gravel type flint, 1 uncortxd lat shows chips (from use?), dir abr marg ret across most of thin dist end.								
Misc. ret. flake (<i>RU, dist frag</i>)	-	S	B4b	-	7	N (Y)	?	-	?
	Dist frag of decent fl, pat prox break, 1 lat shows v short straight edge of inv abr ret and abras.								
End+ side scraper (<i>oblq shldr</i>)	S	T	3b	SS?	2	Y	?	-	-
	Sm, squat, mod angled convx dist end shows dir v fine marg abr ret over much of length. 1 lat shows short length of dir abr slightly bolder but still fine ret.								
Misc. ret flake (<i>dist frag</i>)	-	T	2b	-	2	Y	Y	-	-
	M dist frag, post-pat breaks, sm area dir mar ret on 1 latterly broken thin lat. Looks decent.								
<i>Utilised</i>									
Flake – knife (<i>PP</i>)	B	/T	3c	S	2	Y	Y	M>EBA	M>EN
	Quality narrow B, both lats abraded, post pat chip.								
Flake – knife (<i>oblq shoulder</i>)	L	/T	RB4b	SS?	7	Y	Y	M>EBA	M>EN??
	Long narrow L fl, curving, thin, 1 prox shoulder shows oblique edge of inv abr ret (pre or post flake strike? Unknown).								
Flake – knife (<i>dist frag</i>)	L?	T	4b	-	3	Y	Y	M>EBA	M>N
	Dist frag with post (strong Y) pat break. 1 thin lat shows abras, other snap breaks.								
Flake – knife (<i>prox frag, PP</i>)	-	S	RB3b	SS?	2	EBW	?	M>EBA	-
	Prox frag with pre pat break, could be post discard or through use. Both thin lat shows abras. Facet plat with inv PP abr.								
Flake (<i>dist frag</i>)	L?	T	2b	-	1	Y	Y	-	-
<i>Utilised?</i>									
Flake – end scraper	S	S	OY8b	H	4	Y	?	-	-
24					225				
(3843)									
-									
1 only, likely LLBA re-use of N>EBA flake. Relationship to context unclear.									
<i>Retouched</i>									
Side scraper (<i>RU ?scraper</i>)	-	S	N4c	H	6	N (Y)	?	FI N>EBA	LLBA

	Sm flake, pat distal breaks, 1 lat shows dir sem-abr neat ret along remaining length, mod angled edge; same vent face of this edge shows short length unpat inv chippy ret and inv edge abras on opp (broken) lat.									
1					6					
(3846)										
All decent-looking flakes, all with platform preparation, all small, 2 bladelets and 1 larger long flake. 2 different types of raw material. Likely an associated small group, potentially contemporary with the context. Broadly LM>EN, with nothing specifically M/LM, but the small numbers mean that a tighter date focus would be less reliable. Patina/s present, including an unusual instance of black flint with red streaks (inherent in matrix?/patina?; water-related?).										
Likely a small broadly related group, LM>EN if so, potentially contemporary with the context or their horizon within. However, a larger quantity would typically be expected if intentionally deposited. Perhaps these flints are residual to some degree, but within an Early, not significantly later context. Consider if this is possible; otherwise perhaps freshly disturbed from a sealed context/horizon by later activity related to the construction or formation of this context. Consider location of finds and distribution. NB. Note the equally small quantity of likely M finds recovered from (3854).										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (PP)	L	S	RB4b	S	4	Y		F	M>N	M>EN??
Quality, thin lats. Sm area cortex only. A couple of dir mar ret scars on 1 lat at mid-way.										
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake (PP, core rejuv flake?)	L	T	21b	S??	2	N? DR?		?	M>N	M>EN?
Sm, dist end contains part of a another PP platform. Rej flake? Same raw mat as 1 of the bladelets. Thin lats show some fine abr poss from use.										
Flake (PP)	BL	T	21b	S?	1	N? DR?		?	M>EN	LM>EN
The pat on this appears to be skin deep and a (coarser) surface pat; less so on the other DR pat from this context, where it might be present within the matrix.										
Flake – knife (prx frg, nat bk)	BL	S	RB4b	?	1	Y		?	M>EN	LM>EN?
Dist end break pat. Triang sec, 1 lat cortex. Same raw mat as misc. ret. fl.										
4					8					
(3852)										
Poor retouch, possibly late LLBA.										
1 only, LLBA/?EIA+ re-use of N>BK flake. Relationship to context unclear.										
<i>Retouched</i>										
Flake – side scraper? (RU, PP)	L?	T	1d	SS?	6	N (Y)		?	FI N>BK?	LLBA/EIA+?
Sm, rather poor quality raw material, fl shows PP and some bladelet-sized scar removals from same platform. 1 lat shows short length of dir semi-abr poor chippy ret on convex edge (thinnish). Other lat with some small scars and abr.										

1					6					
(3854)										
1 flaked flint tranchet axe, M (*in the SE, axes seem to occur more commonly in the LM against wider trend; Butler 2005a). 1 waste flake which could have been struck from the same raw material/same nodule/same reduction process that created the axe. 2 other quality small thin short narrow curving (small single facet platforms, slight lips) similar-looking blades, possibly from same raw material/nodule, fairly fresh. Also several burnt flint 'potboilers' from this context (retained).										
Potentially a small related group of flintwork and 'potboilers', M, perhaps LM, but only given the regional trend for M axes being more common in the LM compared with the EM. Small quantity but potentially contemporary with the context. Consider context (man-made/ancient natural hollow?).										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (PP)	S	/T	W2c	H	6	N? Y?	?	?	M>N/M?	From axe?
	Similar flint to axe, could be flake from the same raw material/same reduction process for axe. Shows an edge with a relict platform with PP and a couple of BL-size flake scar removals. V small spot of cortex.									
<i>Retouched</i>										
Flaked axe (tranchet, flint)	-	T	2c	-	101	N? Y?	?	3	M	*LM??
	Thick-sec, rounded butt, slightly waisted at middle perhaps for hafting, broader convex working edge shows tranchet scars on both faces, with lower (flatter) base face showing step and hinge fract ret/heavy use-wear scars and only minimal marg scarring on upper face. *In the SE, axes seem to occur more commonly in the LM against wider trend.									
Knife (segment? Steep back)	B	S	TB4b	S?	2	N? Y?	F	?	M>EBA	M>EN
	Chipping on plat edge. Thin, curving, slight lip, sm single facet plat. Dist cortex. 1 lat steep facet, short length of dir marg v fine ret on lower part of this lat and continuing for short distance around dist corner, poss for hafting? Other lat thin with abras.									
Misc. ret. flake (PP, nat back)	B	S	TB3b	S?	2	N? Y?	F	?	M>EBA	M>EN
	Thin, curving, slight lip, sm single facet plat, sm area PP on spur, thin fl, 1 lat cortex, other lat mostly a steep facet but thins nearer dist end and this final portion of the edge shows dir steep semi-abr and abr fine marg nibbly ret continuing just around dist corner truncating cortex.									
4					113					
(3858)										
1 decent-looking flake (N>EBA) showing unpatinated re-use, the retouch neat, less likely post MBA; earlier? 1 narrow utilised blade on somewhat poor raw material (EBW patina), M>N (possibly EN??), residual. 1 small flake possibly with re-use utilisation (as hollow scraper).										

4 only. 1 using local clay-source raw material, rest on better imported flint and these likely N>EBA (1 possibly EN, but caution), 2 of these showing re-use (1 likely LLBA if so; the other perhaps no later than MBA). The relationship of the latter LLBA/MBA elements to the context is unclear; consider distribution.

<i>Retouched</i>										
End scraper? (RU)	S	S	B2b	H?	10	N (Y)	?		FI N>EBA	N>EBA/MBA?
	Decent-looking fl, dist end shows short straight length of inv semi-abr neat ret.									
Flake (<i>chips</i>)	S	S	SW3b	H?	1	Y?	Y		-	-
	Local raw material?									
<i>Utilised?</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>part nat back</i>)	B	S	B2d	H?	4	AEBW	Y		M>EBA	M>N/EN??
Flake – hollow scraper? (RU?)	S	T	3c	?	1	N? (Y)	?		FI N>EBA	LLBA?
4					16					

(3880)

-

1 only, little reliable data.

<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. fragment	-	T	2b	-	5	N? Y?	?		-	-
1					5					

(3910)

1 decent utilised blade (N/EN?) showing post-patination re-use retouch, this retouch too neat for typical LLBA despite short lengths? Possible N or <MBA(?) re-use of N/EN blade. 4 other flakes all small but decent-looking, all chipped and likely residual to some degree.

Small collection of residual (yellowy patinated) flakes possibly of N>BK date. 1 blade (N/EN?) showing re-use which appears much too neat for typical LLBA activity, thus possible N>EBA or MBA re-use of N/EN flake.

Relationship of latter to context unclear.

<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>chips</i>)	S	S	B3b	?	2	Y?	Y		-	<i>Residual?</i>
Flake shatter (<i>burnt</i>)	-	S	B2b?	-	3	<i>Lightly burnt</i>	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Misc. ret. flake (RU)	B	S	BG3c	H?	21	N (Y)	?	?	fl N/EN?	N>EBA/MBA?
	Decent B, sm area cortex on dist. 1 thin uneven lat showing scars poss from util. Other thin lat also shows similar (util as knife?) with unpat inv semi abr and abr margin neat ret truncat pat forming 2 short straight edges. *Looks too neat for LLBA, despite short lengths.									
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>chips</i>)	L	/T	OW2b	S??	2	Y	Y		-	N>BK??
Flake (<i>PP? Small, chips</i>)	S	S	OW11b	?	1	Y?	Y		-	-
5					31					

4a 2 (?) E2 Spot finds										
All small; 2 possibly on local clay source material. 1 truncated blade (proximal truncation, not as common), M, likely residual; 1 other small utilised flake on similar raw material (associated?).										
4 only, most if not all residual. 1 truncated blade with edge utilised for cutting, M, residual (1 other small utilised flake of similar raw material might but need not be associated).										
<i>Waste</i>										
Flake (<i>small</i>)	S	S	VO10b	H?	1	Y?	Y		-	-
Shatter? Natural?	-	S	B2b	-	1	Y	Y		-	-
<i>Retouched</i>										
Obliquely truncated blade	B	T	4b	-	2	Y	Y	Y	M>EN	M
Sm medial seg from good B, dist end a snap break with some poss dir ret, prox end an oblique truncation by dir abr ret, continuing for a short length down 1 (better) lat as dir shallow semi-abr oblique ret (part of a microburin notch remnant?). 1 straight lat shows abrasion. 2 central dors ridges. Unlikely to be pre M.										
Misc. ret. flake	-	S	BR3b	-	1	N?	?		-	-
Sm sq-shaped piece the prox end of a fl, dist break shows short length dir marg ret, prox end shows dir semi-abr ret removing plat. 1 thin lat shows abras.										
<i>Utilised</i>										
Flake – knife (<i>PP, small</i>)	L	/T	B4b	S??	1	Y	?		-	M>EBA?
Sm, triang plan, util scars 1 thin lat to sharp dist tip. Similar raw material to truncated blade.										
5					6					
Totals										
110					1178					

6.3.3 Totals

	Quantity	Weight (g)
IWA-EX-14	1769	18,871
IWA-EX-15	129	2223
Totals	1898	21,094

6 APPENDIX 6: CATALOGUE OF ADDITIONAL ARTEFACTS PRESENT

6.1 IWA-EX-14

Burnt flint 'potboilers'

The burnt flint is generally discarded once catalogued. Those found amongst other finds are placed in a general discard pile, for future discard. Bags solely containing burnt flint remain as bagged but are placed in the general discard pile.

Some of this data was compiled by Nigel Macpherson-Grant during his analysis of the pottery assemblage and his record of that burnt flint has been included here.

Table key:

Q – Quantity.

W – Weight in grams.

D – Discarded?

Discard key:

Y – Yes; discarded into a combined group, for discard.

R – Retained in its separate context bag, potentially for discard.

N – No. Material from some recognised potentially early contexts retained at this time.

Context	Q	W	Character	D
(1410)	1	7	White cortex, from local clay deposit; fired white.	Y
(1421)	11	99	Fragments, all small, including 1 small pebble.	Y
(1435)	28	231	Fragments, all small.	Y
(1446)	36	446	Fragments, 1 fairly large, rest small.	Y
(1456)	6	76	Fragments, 2 moderate-sized, rest small.	Y
(1460)	3	19	Fragments, small.	Y
(1474)	33	405	Fragments, 4-5 moderate-sized, rest small.	Y
(1476)	56	429	Fragments, 2-3 fairly large, most moderate-sized, rest small.	Y
(1478)	1	1	Small spall, fired dark grey.	Y
(1489)	93	1640	Fragments, mixed range, fairly large-very small.	Y
(1497)	5	23	Fragments, all small.	Y
(1498)	45	727	Fragments, mixed range, fairly large-very small.	Y
(1506)	2	3	Fragments, small.	Y
(1545)	12	234	Fragments, 3 moderate-sized, rest fairly small.	Y

(1568)	1	1	Small, dark grey pebble cortex from local clay?	Y
(1568)	51	752	Lots of small to medium-sized frags, of the few with remnant cortex: some buff cortex, but majority dark grey (and potentially from the local clay deposit); generally fired light grey to white.	R
(1568)	34	1324	Small to mostly medium-sized fragments, remnant cortex the dark black pebble type potentially from the local clay deposit; some fired mid grey, mostly fired light grey to white.	R
(1568)	60	2005	Mostly medium to larger-sized frags and nodules, several black pebble/cobble cortexes, also some perhaps burnt buff, 1 water-rolled white cortex from the local clay, 1 dark brown cortex of poor quality coarse cobble flint potentially from the local clay, other burnt looking cortexes from rounded cobbles; mostly fired pale grey to white.	R
(1573)	2	17	Fragments, small.	Y
(1586)	6	43	Fragments, small.	Y
(1628)	29	243	Fragments, 1 moderate-sized, rest small.	Y
(1629) top fill	14	98	Fragments, all small.	Y
(1629) mid fill	9	102	Fragments, 1 moderate-sized, rest small.	Y
(1631)	1	3	Fragment, burnt frost fractured flake.	Y
(1638)	15	196	Small to 1 large nodule, 2 buff cortex, 4 dark grey-black pebble cortex potentially from local clay source; all fired white.	Y
(1640)	2	24	Fragments, 1 moderate-sized, 1 small.	Y
(1642)	16	177	Fragments, 2 moderate-sized, rest small.	Y
(1644)	2	7	Fragments, lightly burnt, small.	Y
(1646)	2	58	Medium-sized, dark grey cortexes; fired white and darkish grey.	Y
(1666)	7	70	Fragments, small.	Y
(1668)	8	30	Fragments, small.	Y
(1705)	2	9	Fragments, small.	Y
(1715)	1	1	Fragment, small.	Y
(1725)	11	68	Small frags. 1 buff cortex; 2 dark grey from water-rolled pebbles and 1 possible water-rolled white cortex potentially from the local clay deposit; most fired white, 1 dark grey.	N
(1733)	2	13	1 frag of dark grey cortixed water-rolled cobble, potentially from local clay, fired red. 1 thin piece fired pale grey.	Y
(1723)	1	6	Buff cortex, fired white.	Y

(1746)	5	73	Small to medium-sized frags, mid grey firing, 1 black pebble cortex (from local clay).	Y
(1763)	1	7	Small fragment; dark grey firing.	Y
(1820)	5	64	Small and medium fragments, 1 with white cortex from local clay, 1 buff; white and dark grey firings.	Y
(1827)	1	4	Small frag, black cortex pebble from local clay.	Y
(1898) Slot 2	2	181	1 very large (thin grey-buff cortex, light grey firing), 1 very small (pale grey-black cortex pebble, mid grey firing).	Y
(1922)	6	30	Small frags, white, dark brown and black cortices; light, mid and dark grey and red firings. Some at least from local clay deposit.	Y
(1924) Slot 1	3	20	2 small frags, dark brown, white and reddish cortices; dark grey, pale grey and red staining over mid grey firings respectively.	R
(1938)	2	4	Small frags. 1 white cortex, fired pale. Other reddish-orange flint, lightly fired.	Y
(1946)	1	1	Red cortex, mid grey.	R
(1990)	2	7	1 small spall; 1 dark grey skinned pebble fragment lightly burnt.	Y
(2007)	2	2	Small spalls, thin buff cortex; lightly burnt.	Y
(2211)	4	86	1 large nodule with buff cortex, rest small frags; fired white.	R
(2218)	8	279	2 larger nodules and remainder medium-sized frags, several with cortex (all buff); mid grey and white firings.	Y
(2461)	7	20	All small angular frags, some likely from the local clay deposit; various firing colours.	Y
(10002)	2	7	Small frags, fired white.	Y
(10002)	3	5	Small splintered fragments, 1 with dark pebble cortex, plus other also perhaps from the local clay source; 1 lightly burnt, 1 fired mid grey, 1 white.	Y
(10015)	5	5	Small frags and spalled pieces, potentially from local clay source flint; fired variously from lightly burnt, to mid grey to white.	Y
(10029) <i>0-0.10m</i>	61	881	Many medium and small frags, often rounded, a couple with dark grey-black or river-gravel cortices likely from the local clay deposit, 1 buff noted; nearly all fired white.	R
(10029) <i>0.10-0.30m</i>	53	327	Some medium and mostly small frags, various cortices except buff, all smoothed and rounded and likely from the	R

			local clay source; fired variously lightly or greys but mostly white.	
(10029) <i>0.30-0.40m</i>	11	137	Small and mostly medium-sized frags, cortexes present all dark water-rolled, likely from the local clay deposit; fired mostly white.	R
(10029) <i>0.40m to base</i>	3	30	Small to medium-sized frags, dark water-rolled cortexes likely from the local clay source; fired pale grey and white.	R
(10034)	12	120	Small and medium-sized frags, dark grey and river-gravel water-rolled cortexes, likely from the local clay source; fired mostly white.	R
(10039)	1	1	Small frag, fired mid grey.	Y
(10040)	1	19	Small, buff cortex, fired pale grey.	Y
(10044)	1	1	Small burnt buff cortexed spall.	Y
(10055) <i>0-0.20m</i>	3	7	Small frags, all potentially from local clay source, 2 dark grey cortexes, 1 red; fired dark grey and white.	Y
(10066)	1	2	Small spall, dark black pebble cortex, perhaps from the local clay deposit; lightly burnt.	Y
(10079)	1	1	Small frag, fired mid grey.	Y
(10127)	1	2	Small fragment of beach pebble-like cortex; lightly burnt.	Y
(10147)	1	10	Small dome-shaped piece, dark grey cortex; fired white.	Y
(10167)	44	221	Some medium but generally small fragments, cortexes are all smoothed and water-rolled and potentially from the local clay source; mostly fired white with a couple grey.	R
(10168)	11	55	Small frags, some with remnant cortex solely dark grey pebble type, potentially from the local clay source; fired pale grey to mostly white.	R
(10170)	6	20	Generally small frags, dark grey pebble cortexes potentially from the local clay source; fired mid grey and mostly white.	R
(10227)	6	43	Generally small pieces, mostly of the local clay source pebbles, 1 green cortex; fired variously from lightly burnt (uncoloured) to white.	Y
(30004)	2	46	Medium and small frags, fired white, possibly from the local clay source.	R
(30010) W quad	6	275	A sample only. Rounded water-rolled pebble/cobble cortexes, likely from local clay source; fired dark grey and white.	R
(30010) S quad	5	225	2 large (1 complete local pebble), rest small, all likely from local clay source; mid and dark grey and white firings.	R

(30095)	1	35	Medium-sized frag with buff cortex; burnt mid grey.	R
(30097)	3	30	1 medium, 2 small frags, fired dark grey and white (medium-sized). 1 small frag from a water rolled pebble potentially from the local clay source.	R
(30114) [30115]	1	5	Small, dark grey firing.	Y
(30117)	6	224	Some large, 2 from rounded dark grey skinned cobbles, 1 smooth patchy buff and grey cortex; all dark grey coloured firing.	R
(30153)	17	464	Medium and smaller sized frags, several water-rolled cortexed pebbles likely from the local clay source; most fired dark grey, some lighter and white.	R
(30155)	3	140	Medium-sized nodules, 2 likely from local clay source; dark grey and white firings.	R
(30170)	2	7	Small frags, 1 from a rounded buff cortexed (water-rolled local clay source?) nodule; white and dark grey firings.	R
Totals	930	13710		

Stone (worked and natural)

Table key:

Q – Quantity.

W – Weight in grams.

I – Illustrate?

D – Discarded?

Discard key:

Y – Yes.

N – No.

Context	Q	W	Character	I	D
(1725)	1	15	Small broken fragment, a rounded 'corner piece' not certainly worked; possibly burnt.		N
(1814)	1	46	Broken fragment of sandstone with 1 flattish surface, rounded corner and curving vertical edges; likely shaped. Quern??		N
(1898) Slot 2	1	10	Dark red coarse sandstone (ironstone?). Small tabular fragment. Natural? No obvious working.		Y
(1638) SF 2	1	454	Large symmetrical tabular smooth stone of oval plan, worked on both convex long ends by light battering (showing a roughened surface, 1 showing a couple of flake scars). 1 'lower' surface of slightly concave profile, with gently rising sides and a flat central area. 1 'upper' surface with similarly shallow rising sides but shows an elongated central area which is dished and shows fine linear scratches (most longitudinal, also at right-angles in some places), with an extra smooth feel, formed by being used as a grinding/polishing surface, likely for some time. The flat upper and lower surfaces also show some linear scratch marks and have potentially been formed by grinding and polishing to achieve the flattened profile. Made from a large, light brownish coloured water-rolled cobble; similar material seen to occur in the clay deposit northward of the stream. A stone polisher or grinder? Neolithic?	Y	N
(10074)	1	120	A thick tablet of iron-rich sandstone, dark rusty-brown in colour, circular in plan (62mm x 56mm) with flattish upper and lower sides (generally 23mm thick, up to 0.32mm); not obviously used, but	?	N

			potentially an intentional discard. Could such an iron- stone be used with a flint strike-a-light as part of a firelighting kit? Possibly.		
(10197) SF 39	1	815	Large, thick, plano-convex cobble, flat base and steep sides rounding off to a rounded upper surface. The base not obviously ground any smoother than the rest of the stone and showing a couple of natural grooves not apparently abraded. The upper surface does show 1 slightly smoothed area on 1 side of the cobble. Excavator suggestion - a grinding stone.	Y	N
(30010) W quad	2	55	Small irregular lumps of a coarse grey sandstone. 1 light grey, 1 dark grey with a significantly dark red mottled surface, perhaps burnt. Other with a lesser degree of this stain.		N
(30010) S quad	1	120	Large lump, longitudinally split, with an irregular rounded natural outer surface, of dark grey coarse profusely glauconitic sandstone.		N
(30153)	1	44	Irregular, part-rounded lump of coarse grey sandstone.		N
Totals	10	1679			

Quern stone

Table key:

Q – Quantity.

W – Weight in grams.

Context	Q	W	Character
(1746)	1	13	Niedermendig lava; medium-sized rounded fragment.
(10061) SF 26	1	578	Large tabular fragment of a hard grey-white sandstone (white matrix with frequent small sand grain voids), upper surface smoothed, 2 smoothed vertical sides (1 concave, 1 slightly convex) meeting at a near right-angle, remaining sides irregular and broken, base rough and concave and also possibly broken.
Totals	2	591	

Bone

Table key:

Q – Quantity.

W – Weight in grams.

Context	Q	W	Character
'Pot Pit'	4	4	1 rib fragment; 1 split fragment possibly from a rib; 1 fragment from a small long bone shaft; 1 small fragment possibly from a small scapular. All probably animal; sheep/goat?
Totals	4	4	

Metal

Table key:

Q – Quantity.

W – Weight in grams.

Context	Q	W	Metal	Character
(30035) SF 20	1	3	Cu alloy	Curving (bent) pin-like object with 1 end thickened (4.7mm diameter) and tapering down to the general thickness of the rounded rod section (3.6mm diameter). Much surface spalling.
(30097)	1	9	Fe	Small, rounded tabular fragment. Natural? Some copper coloured spots.
Totals	2	12		

Slag

Table key:

Q – Quantity.

W – Weight in grams.

Context	Q	W	Character
(30010) N quad	2	4	Small rounded nodules, fairly light in weight, dark greyish outer, 1 split showing black internally.
(30010) S quad	4	22	Small, light, rounded nodules; mid greyish brown coloured outer surface and black internally.
(30194)	1	103	Large, heavy rounded lump, dark grey-black with some dark rusty-coloured patches on the exterior surface.
Totals	7	129	

Sub-ceramic

Table key:

Q – Quantity.

W – Weight in grams.

Context	Q	W	Character
(Barrow)	1	1	Small rounded fragment; daub?
(10029) <i>0 to 0.10m</i>	1	1	Small rounded fragment of white chalky-like daub.
Totals	2	2	

6.2 IWA-EX-15

Burnt flint 'potboilers'

Table key:

Q – Quantity.

W – Weight in grams (minimum 1g).

D – Discarded?

Discard key:

Y – Yes; discarded into a combined group, for discard.

R – Retained in its separate context bag, potentially for discard.

N – No; material retained at this time.

Context	Q	W	Character	D
(3294)	2	1	Small spalls, fired light and mid grey.	Y
(3470)	1	1	Small spall, lightly burnt.	Y
(3521)	1	1	Small shattered fragment, fired mid grey.	Y
(3524)	4	84	Small nodules, 3 buff cortex, 1 smoothed white cortex possibly from local clay source; fired variously dark grey to white.	Y
(3839)	8	77	Small nodules, 1 black and 2 dirty buff cortexes all possibly from the local clay source, 1 fired dark grey, rest grey-white.	N
(3843)	5	133	2 small fragments, rest more medium-sized nodules, water-rolled black and dark red with 2 rough dirty buff cortexes, all possibly from the local clay source, most fired dark grey, 1 white.	N
(3854)	5	187	Small to medium-sized nodules, 4 show black water-rolled cortexes, burnt grey-white.	N
(3880)	2	61	Small and medium-sized nodules, both water-rolled cortexes possibly from the local clay source, fired dark grey.	N
(3910)	3	21	Small angular fragments with water-rolled cortexes (1 black) possibly from the local clay source, fired grey-white.	N
Totals	31	566		

Sub-ceramic

Table key:

Q – Quantity.

W – Weight in grams.

Context	Q	W	Character
(3843)	1	6	Small rounded weathered fragment, fired mid orange.
Totals	1	6	

7 APPENDIX 8: ANIMAL BONE

Table 1 Animal Bone Weight by Context

Site	Context	WEIGHT - gms
IWA 14	Unstratified	0.229
IWA 14	2331	0.006
IWA 14	1506	0.001
IWA 14	1859	0.064
IWA 14	1733	1.578
IWA 14	1763	0.026
IWA 14	10061	0.020
IWA 14	1788	0.303
IWA 14	10034	0.161
IWA 14	1936	0.358
IWA 14	2201	0.133
IWA 14	1934	0.040
IWA 14	1638	0.081
IWA 14	1577	0.370
IWA 14	30132	0.003
IWA 14	1568	0.162
TOTAL		3.535

Table 2 Table of Species and Skeletal Element by Context

CONTEXT	BONE	SIDE	Cattle	Deer	Horse	Large Mammal	Medium Mammal	Pig	Sheep	Small Mammal	Grand Total
1506	Unidentified	(blank)					2				2
	Unidentified Total						2				2
TOTAL							2				2
1568	Humerus	LHS							1		1
		RHS						1	1		2
		(blank)					1				1
	Humerus Total						1	1	2		4
	LBF	(blank)				2					2
	LBF Total					2					2
	P1	LHS			1						1
	P1 Total				1						1
	Rib	(blank)				2					2
	Rib Fragment Total					2					2
	Teeth in Maxilla	RHS						1			1
	Teeth in Maxilla Total							1			1
	Unidentified	(blank)					2				2
	Unidentified Total						2				2
	Vertebra Fragment	(blank)				1					1
	Vertebra Fragment Total					1					1
TOTAL					1	5	3	2	2		13
1577	Acetabulum	(blank)				1					1
	Acetabulum Total					1					1
	Femur	LHS							1		1

CONTEXT	BONE	SIDE	Cattle	Deer	Horse	Large Mammal	Medium Mammal	Pig	Sheep	Small Mammal	Grand Total
	Femur Total								1		1
	Humerus	RHS	1								1
	Humerus Total		1								1
	Mandible Fragment	RHS	2								2
		(blank)				1					1
	Mandible Fragment Total		2			1					3
	Unidentified	(blank)				1					1
	Unidentified Total					1					1
TOTAL			3			3			1		7
1638	Radius	RHS	1								1
	Radius Total		1								1
TOTAL			1								1
1733	Antler Fragment	(blank)		1							1
	Antler Fragment Total			1							1
	Deciduous Molar	(blank)							2		2
	Deciduous Molar Total								2		2
	Frontale	(blank)	2								2
	Frontale Total		2								2
	Humerus	LHS	2						1		3
	Humerus Total		2						1		3
	Ilium	(blank)				1					1
	Ilium Total					1					1
	LBF	(blank)				14	32				46
	LBF Total					14	32				46
	Mandible	LHS				1					1
	Mandible Total					1					1
	Mandible	LHS							3		3
	Mandible Total								3		3
	Mandible Fragment	(blank)				1	1				3
	Mandible Fragment Total					1	1	1			3
	Mandibular Hinge	RHS	1								1
		(blank)				1					1
	Mandibular Hinge Total		1			1					2
	Maxilla fragment - no teeth	(blank)	1								1
	Maxilla fragment - no teeth Total		1								1
	MT	(blank)							2		2
	MT Total								2		2
	Occipital	RHS	1								1
	Occipital Total		1								1
	Premaxilla	LHS	1								1
	Premaxilla Total		1								1
	Radius	LHS							1		1
	Radius Total								1		1
	Rib	(blank)				13	9			3	25
	Rib Fragment Total					13	9			3	25
	Scapula	LHS						1			1

CONTEXT	BONE	SIDE	Cattle	Deer	Horse	Large Mammal	Medium Mammal	Pig	Sheep	Small Mammal	Grand Total
		RHS	1								1
		(blank)	3			3					6
	Scapula Total		4			3		1			8
	Single Lower	RHS	2								2
		(blank)	2						2		4
	Single Lower Molar Total		4						2		6
	Single lower	(blank)							1		1
	Single lower premolar Total								1		1
	Single Upper	(blank)	2						1		3
	Single Upper Molar Total		2						1		3
	Skull Fragment	(blank)	3			5	3				11
	Skull Fragment Total		3			5	3				11
	Sternum fragment	(blank)	1								1
	Sternum fragment Total		1								1
	Tarsal	(blank)	1								1
	Tarsal Total		1								1
	Teeth in Maxilla	LHS							1		1
	Teeth in Maxilla Total								1		1
	Thoracic Vertebra Fragment	(blank)					1				1
	Thoracic Vertebra Fragment Total						1				1
	Tibia	RHS							2		2
	Tibia Total								2		2
	Tooth Fragment	(blank)	18						1		19
	Tooth Fragment Total		18						1		19
	Tooth in	(blank)	3								3
	Tooth in Bone Total		3								3
	Ulna	RHS							1		1
	Ulna Total								1		1
	Unidentified	(blank)				7	26				33
	Unidentified Total					7	26				33
	Vertebra Fragment	(blank)				1					1
	Vertebra Fragment Total					1					1
TOTAL			44	1		47	72	3	17	3	187
1763	Humerus	RHS				1					1
	Humerus Total					1					1
	Unidentified	(blank)					1				1
	Unidentified Total						1				1
TOTAL						1	1				2
1788	Acetabulum	LHS	1								1
	Acetabulum Total		1								1
	Femur	(blank)				1					1
	Femur Total					1					1
	LBF	(blank)				7				1	8
	LBF Total					7				1	8
	Mandible Fragment	LHS	1								1
	Mandible		1								1

CONTEXT	BONE	SIDE	Cattle	Deer	Horse	Large Mammal	Medium Mammal	Pig	Sheep	Small Mammal	Grand Total
	Fragment Total										
	MCII	LHS						1			1
	MCII Total							1			1
	MP	(blank)							1		1
	MP Total								1		1
	MT	(blank)							1		1
	MT Total					2			1		1
	Rib	(blank)				2					2
	Rib Fragment Total						6				2
	Skull Fragment	(blank)					6				6
	Skull Fragment Total						4				6
	Unidentified	(blank)					4				5
	Unidentified Total										5
TOTAL			2			10	10	1	2	2	27
1859	Mandible Fragment	(blank)					1				1
	Mandible Fragment Total						1				1
	MCIV	RHS						1			1
	MCIV Total							1			1
	Teeth in Mandible Fragment	LHS						1			1
	Teeth in Mandible Fragment Total							1			1
	Unidentified	(blank)					10				10
	Unidentified Total						10				10
TOTAL							11	2			13
1934	MT	LHS	1								1
	MT Total		1								1
TOTAL			1								1
1936	Astragalus	LHS									1
	Astragalus Total										1
	Humerus	RHS									1
	Humerus Total										1
	LBF	(blank)				5	12				17
	LBF Total					5	12				17
	MP	(blank)									2
	MP Total										2
	MT	RHS									1
	MT Total										1
	P1	(blank)	1								1
	P1 Total		1								1
	Single Lower	(blank)	1								1
	Single Lower Molar Total		1								1
	Tooth Fragment	(blank)					1				1
	Tooth Fragment Total						1				1
	Unidentified	(blank)					13	2			15
	Unidentified Total						13	2			15
TOTAL			7				19	14			40
2201	Humerus	LHS	1								1
	Humerus Total		1								1
	LBF	(blank)				1					1
	LBF Total					1					1

CONTEXT	BONE	SIDE	Cattle	Deer	Horse	Large Mammal	Medium Mammal	Pig	Sheep	Small Mammal	Grand Total
	Mandible Fragment	(blank)	2								2
	Mandible Fragment Total		2								2
	Mandibular Hinge	RHS	1								1
		(blank)	1								1
	Mandibular Hinge Total		2								2
	Rib	(blank)				1			2		3
	Rib Fragment Total					1			2		3
	Unidentified	(blank)				3	5				8
	Unidentified Total					3	5				8
	Vertebra Fragment	(blank)				2					2
	Vertebra Fragment Total					2					2
TOTAL			5			7	5		2		19
2331	Tooth Fragment	(blank)	6								6
	Tooth Fragment Total		6								6
TOTAL			6								6
10034	Humerus	LHS	1								
	Humerus Total		1								
	Unidentified	(blank)				13	22				35
	Unidentified Total					13	22				35
TOTAL			1			13	22				35
10061	Mandible Fragment	(blank)					1				1
	Mandible Fragment Total						1				1
	Single Lower	(blank)							2		2
	Single Lower Tooth Total								2		2
	Single Upper	(blank)	1								1
	Single Upper Molar Total										1
TOTAL			1				1		2		4
30132	LBF	(blank)					1				1
	LBF Total						1				1
							1				1
	Mandible	LHS	1								1
	Mandible Total		1								1
TOTAL			1						2		1
GRAND TOTAL			72	1	1	105	142	8	26	5	360

Table 3 Table of Measurements

Context	Species	Bone	GL	Bd	Bp	Bt	7	8	9	11	15a	15b	15c
1733	Sheep	Mandible					76.65	25.5				22.11	17.97
1733	Sheep	Mandible											12.31
1568	Pig	Humerus		32.92									
1577	Cattle	Humerus		76.50		81.68							
1788	Pig	MCII	57.99										
1638	Cattle	Radius			81.04								
1733	Sheep	Tibia		22.61									
Unstratified	Cattle	Mandible					130.98	85.86	46.13	58.18	61.35	40.69	30.8

8 APPENDIX 9: ENVIRONMENTAL

Table 4 Sample Descriptions for Phase IWA-EX-14 Area 3A-3

Sample	Fill	Sample description	Date	Bulk sample volume (L)
41	30027	not given	not given	4
42	30029	not given	not given	6
48	30010	not given	not given	90
49	30104	not given	not given	44
50	30155	not given	not given	108
51	30167	posthole [30168]	not given	16
53	30197	Cremation?	Early Iron Age > Middle Iron Age	24

Table 5 Sample Descriptions for Phase IWA-EX-14 Area 4A-1

Sample	Fill	Sample description	Date	Bulk sample volume (L)
28	1744	cremation? [1745]	not given	Missing – in concordance but not present for processing
29	1752	posthole [1753]	Early or Late Prehistoric	20
30	1732	pit [1874]	c1350-1150BC	14
31	1733	pit [1874]	c1350-1150BC	14
32	1733	pit [1874]	c1350-1150BC	14
33	1774	posthole [1775]	not given	6
34	1816	pit [1817]	not given	
35	1733	pit [1874]	c1350-1150BC	18
36	1733	pit [1874]	c1350-1150BC	Missing – in concordance but not present for processing
37	1733	pit [1874]	c1350-1150BC	Missing – in concordance but not present for processing
38	2001	pit/posthole [2002]	c1550-1150BC	24
46	1733	pit [1874] C14 sample	c1350-1150BC	4

?	2139	pit [2140]	C2100-1900BC	Missing – in concordance but not present for processing
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Table 6 Sample Descriptions for Phase IWA-EX-14 Area 4B

Sample	Fill	Sample description	Date	Bulk sample volume (L)
1	1430	deposit of blackened material in ditch terminus [1431]	not given	Missing – in concordance but not present for processing
2	1432	fill of ditch terminus [1433]	c1550-1350BC	34
3	1447	fill of inner ring ditch [1448]	not given	28
4	1446	fill of ditch terminus [1451]	c1550-1350BC	Missing – in concordance but not present for processing
5	1454	fill of posthole [1455]	not given	4
6	1480	shallow pit/posthole [1481]	c1550-1350BC	12
7	1484	pit [1485]	not given	16
8	1486	shallow/pit [1487]	not given	12
9	1489	shallow pit [1488]	c2800-2300 BC	42
10	1500	post pipe [1502]	c1550-1350BC	12
11	1507	pit [1508]	possible MBA	14
12	1511	post pipe [1510]	not given	Missing – in concordance but not present for processing
13	1516	post hole [1517]	not given	1
14	1535	posthole [1536]	not given	2
15	1537	stakehole [1538]	not given	0.5
16	1533	stakehole [1534]	not given	0.05
17	1568	pit [1569]	c2800-2300 BC	57
18	1575	posthole [1576]	c1550-1150BC	16
19	1573	posthole [1574]	not given	8
20	1586	pit [1587]	c2800-2300 BC	28
21	1583	posthole [1582]	not given	Missing – in concordance but not present for processing
22	1596	posthole [1597]	not given	8

Table 7 Sample Descriptions for Phase IWA-EX-14 Area 4B continued

Sample	Fill	Sample description	Date	Bulk sample volume (L)
23	1578	posthole [1579]	not given	8
24	1638	pit [1639]	not given	32
25	1666	pit [1667]	not given	16
26	1668	pit [1669]	c4000-3350BC or later Neo	20
27	1682	post hole [1681]	not given	1
28	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
29	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
30	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
31	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
32	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
33	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
34	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
35	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
36	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
37	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
38	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
39	10016	pit [10017]	Not given	40
40	10034	pit [10031]	Not given	62
41	10029	outer ditch [10030]	Not given	56
42	10048	deposit of carbon in pit [10050]	Not given	12
43	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.

44	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
45	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
46	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
47	10067	posthole [10068]	?	3

Table 8 Sample Descriptions for Phase IWA-EX-14 Area 4B continued

Sample	Fill	Sample description	Date	Bulk sample volume (L)
48	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
49	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
50	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
51	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
52	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
53	?	?	?	Gap in sample records for this phase.
54	10203	posthole [10204]		1
Not given	[1546]	pit [1546] (1545/1567)		bag split, two context numbers binned
Not given	1644	posthole [1645]		12

Table 9 Sample Descriptions for Phase IWA-EX-15

Sample	Fill	Sample description	Date	Bulk sample volume (L)
1	4019	possible cremation cut by pit [3912]	not given	1
2	4019	possible cremation cut by pit [3912]	not given	on sample register but not present for processing
3	4019	possible cremation cut by pit [3912]	not given	1.5
4	4021	possible cremation outside barrow ditch [3843]	not given	1
5	4021	possible cremation outside barrow ditch [3843]	not given	on sample register but not present for processing
6	4030	carbon rich primary fill of linear [4029] (under 4028)	not given	12
7	3902	top fill of pit [3903]	not given	140
8	3902	middle fill of pit [3903]	not given	60
9	4039	organically rich layer below (3902) basal fill of pit [3903]	not given	24
10	4041	below (4039) lighter silty layer, less inclusions	not given	19
11	4040	mid-yellowish brow layer below (4041) in pit [3903]	not given	15
12	4077	basal fill of [4006] under (4033)	not given	24
13	4033	central post? Pit in SFB [4006]	not given	16
14	4072	posthole [4073] fill, next to [4010]	not given	4
15	4063	posthole [4064]	not given	9
16	4077	fill of [4006] 'forth fill down'	not given	19
17	4093	fill of [4006] charcoal rich	not given	13
18	4093*	near basal fill of quarry pit	not given	25

*repeated context number

Table 10 Plant Remains in Bulk Samples from Phase IWA-EX-14 Area 3A-3B

Sample	Fill	Sample description	Pot date	Bulk sample volume (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred Grains			Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Dried Waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes
						A	D	P			A	D	P	
41	30027	not given	not given	4	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
42	30029	not given	not given	6	10	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
48	30010	not given	not given	18	no flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	30104	not given	not given	44	50	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	2	2
50	30155	not given	not given	108	5	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
51	30167	posthole [30168]	not given	16	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
53	30197	Cremation?	EIA - MIA>MIA	24	10	1	1	3	2	2	-	-	-	3

Key: A= abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100; D = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high; P = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Table 11 Plant Remains in Bulk Samples from Phase IWA-EX-14 Area 4A-1

Sample	Fill	Sample description	Pot date	Bulk sample volume (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Charred seeds			Charred wood	Charred wood	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes
						A	D	P	A	D	P			A	D	P	
29	1752	posthole [1753]	EP or LP	20	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	3	3
30	1732	pit [1874]	c1350-1150 BC	14	10	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	3	3
32	1733	pit [1874]	c1350-1150 BC	14	10	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2
33	1774	posthole [1775]	not given	6	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
34	1816	pit [1817]	not given	7	15	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	3
35	1733	pit [1874]	c1350-1150 BC	18	10	1	1	3	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
38	2001	pit/posthole [2002]	c1550-1150 BC	24	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	2
46	1733	pit [1874] C14 sample	c1350-1150 BC	4	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-

Key: A= abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100; D = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high; P = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Table 12 Plant Remains in Bulk Samples from Phase IWA-EX-14 Area 4B

Sample	Fill	Sample description	Pot date	Bulk sample volume (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Grain tissue	Charred seeds			Charred nutshell	Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes
						A	D	P		A	A	D				P	A	D	
2	1432	fill of ditch terminus [1433]	c1550-1350BC	34	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	3
3	1447	fill of inner ring ditch [1448]	not given	28	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-
5	1454	fill of posthole [1455]	not given	4	no flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	1480	shallow pit/posthole [1481]	c1550-1350BC	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	1
7	1484	pit [1485]	not given	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	2
8	1486	shallow/pit [1487]	not given	12	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	-	-	2	2	1	3	2
9	1489	shallow pit [1488]	c2800-2300 BC	42	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	3	3
10	1500	post pipe [1502]	c1550-1350BC	12	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	3	2
11	1507	pit [1508]	poss MBA	14	no flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	1516	post hole [1517]	not given	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
14	1535	posthole [1536]	not given	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
15	1537	stakehole [1538]	not given	0.5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
16	1533	stakehole [1534]	not given	0.05	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
17	1568	pit [1569]	c2800-2300 BC	57	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	1	3	2
18	1575	posthole [1576]	c1550-1150BC	16	no flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	1573	posthole [1574]	not given	8	5	1	1	2	-	1	1	3	-	1	3	1	1	3	-
20	1586	pit [1587]	c2800-2300 BC	28	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	1	3	-
22	1596	posthole [1597]	not given	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
23	1578	posthole [1597]	not given	8	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	3
24	1638	pit [1639]	not given	32	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	-
25	1666	pit [1667]	not given	16	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-
26	1668	pit [1669]	c4000-3350BC or later Neo	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	3	3
27	1682	post hole [1681]	not given	1	no flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	10016	pit [10017]	not given	40	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	3	2
40	10034	pit [10031]	not given	62	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
41	10029	outer ditch [10030]	not given	56	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	3
42	10048	deposit of carbon in pit [10050]	not given	12	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	3
47	10067	posthole [10068]	not given	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
54	10203	posthole [10204]	not given	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	2
?	1644	posthole [1645]	not given	12	10	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3

Key: A= abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100; D = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high; P = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)]

Table 13 Plant Remains in Bulk Samples from Phase IWA-EX-15

Sample	Fill	Sample description	Pot date	Bulk sample volume (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Grain tissue	Charred seeds			COharred nutshell	Twig frag	Roundwood frag	Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes	
						A	D	P		A	A	P						A	D	P		A
1	4019	possible cremation cut by pit [3912]	not given	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		
2	4019	possible cremation cut by pit [3912]	not given	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2		
3	4019	possible cremation cut by pit [3912]	not given	1.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2		
4	4021	possible cremation outside barrow ditch [3843]	not given	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		
6	4030	carbon rich primary fill of linear (under 4028)	not given	12	150	3	1	3	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	3	
7	3902	top fill of pit [3902]	not given	140	35	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	3	3		
8	3902	middle fill of pit [3902]	not given	60	20	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3		
9	4039	organically fish layer below (3902) basal fill of pit [3903]	not given	24	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	-	-	-	-		
10	4041	below (4039) lighter silty layer, less inclusions	not given	19	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	2		
11	4040	mid-yellowish brown layer below (4041) in pit [3903]	not given	15	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2		
12	4077	basal fill of [4006] under (4033)	not given	24	100	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	2		
13	4033	central post? Pit in SFB [4006]	not given	16	400	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	-	-	-	2		

Sample	Fill	Sample description	Pot date	Bulk sample volume (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Grain tissue A	Charred seeds			COharred nutshell A	Twig frag A	Roundwood frag A	Charred wood >4mm∅ A	Charred wood <4mm∅ A	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes A
						A	D	P		A	A	D						P	A	D	
14	4072	posthole [4073] fill next to [4010]	not given	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	
15	4063	posthole [4064]	not given	9	125	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	
16	4077	fill of [4006] 'forth fill down'	not given	19	225	2	1	3	-	2	1	3	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	3
17	4093	fill of [4006] charcoal rich	not given	13	300	3	1	3	-	2	1	3	-	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	2
18	4093*	near basal fill of quarry pit	not given	25	2000	3	1	3	-	2	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	-	-	-	3

Key: A= abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100; D = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate5-10,3= high;

P = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)

Table 14 Faunal Remains in all Bulk Samples from IWA-EX-14 and IWA-EX-15

Phase	Area	Sample	Fill	Sample description	Pot date	Bulk sample volume (L)	Burnt bone (ml)	Unburnt tooth	Unburnt animal bone	Beetle fragments (ml)	Worm cocoon (ml)	Terrestrial mollusca (ml)	Marine mollusca (ml)
IWA-EX-14	3A-3B	49	30104	not given	not given	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
IWA-EX-14	3A-3B	51	30167	posthole [30168]	not given	16	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4A-1	29	1752	posthole [1753]	EP or LP	20	1	-	5	-	-	1	-
IWA-EX-14	4A-1	30	1732	pit [1874]	c1350-115BC	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
IWA-EX-14	4A-1	32	1733	pit [1874]	c1350-115BC	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4A-1	34	1816	pit [1817]	not given	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IWA-EX-14	4A-1	35	1733	pit [1874]	c1350-115BC	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4A-1	38	2001	pit/posthole [2002]	c1550-115BC	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4A-1	46	1733	pit [1874] C14 sample	c1350-115BC	4	2	-	40	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	7	1484	pit [1485]	not given	16	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	9	1489	shallow pit [1488]	c2800-2300 BC	42	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	10	1500	post pipe [1502]	c1550-1350BC	12	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
IWA-EX-14	4B	17	1568	pit [1569]	c2800-2300 BC	57	2	-	5	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	20	1586	pit [1587]	c2800-2300 BC	28	1	-	-	1	2	1	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	26	1668	pit [1669]	c4000-3350BC or later Neo	20	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	47	10067	posthole [10068]	not given	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IWA-EX-15		6	4030	carbon rich primary fill of linear [4029] (under 4028)	not given	12	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
IWA-EX-15		7	3902	top fill of pit [3903]	not given	140	-	1	100	-	-	1	20
IWA-EX-15		8	3902	middle fill of pit [3903]	not given	60	-	-	15	-	-	-	150
IWA-EX-15		9	4039	organically rich layer below (3902) basal fill of pit [3903]	not given	24	2	-	30	-	-	-	75
IWA-EX-15		10	4041	below (4039) lighter silty layer, less inclusions	not given	19	-	-	2	-	-	-	10
IWA-EX-15		11	4040	mid-yellowish brown layer below (4014) in pit [3903]	not given	15	-	-	10	-	1	-	1
IWA-EX-15		12	4077	basal fill of [4006] under (4033)	not given	24	-	-	-	-	1	1	15

Phase	Area	Sample	Fill	Sample description	Pot date	Bulk sample volume (L)	Burnt bone (ml)	Unburnt tooth	Unburnt animal bone	Beetle fragments (ml)	Worm cocoon (ml)	Terrestrial mollusca (ml)	Marine mollusca (ml)
IWA-EX-15		13	4033	central post? Pit in SFB [4006]	not given	16	-	-	15	-	-	1	75
IWA-EX-15		14	4072	posthole [4073]	not given	4	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-15		15	4063	posthole [4064]	not given	9	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-15		16	4077	fill of [4006] 'forth fill down'	not given	19	2	1	6	-	-	1	5
IWA-EX-15		17	4093	fill of [4006] charcoal rich	not given	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
IWA-EX-15		18	4093	near basal fill of quarry pit	not given	25	-	-	10	-	-	1	50

Table 15 Inorganic Remains (Geological) in all Bulk Samples from IWA-EX-14 and IWA-EX-15

Phase	Phase	Sample	Fill	Sample description	Pot date	Bulk sample volume (L)	Angular unburnt flint (ml)	Sub-angular unburnt flint (ml)	Rounded unburnt flint (ml)
IWA-EX-14	3A-3B	41	30027	not given	not given	5	100	100	50
IWA-EX-14	3A-3B	42	30029	not given	not given	6	800	50	50
IWA-EX-14	3A-3B	48	30010	not given	not given	90	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	3A-3B	49	30104	not given	not given	44	600	200	25
IWA-EX-14	3A-3B	50	30155	not given	not given	108	300	400	50
IWA-EX-14	3A-3B	51	30167	posthole [30168]	not given	16	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	3A-3B	53	30197	?cremation	EIA - MIA>MIA	24	500	-	50
IWA-EX-14	4A-1	29	1752	posthole [1753]	EP or LP	20	-	-	2
IWA-EX-14	4A-1	30	1732	pit [1874]	c1350-115BC	14	10	-	5
IWA-EX-14	4A-1	35	1733	pit [1874]	c1350-115BC	18	150	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4A-1	38	2001	pit/posthole [2002]	c1550-115BC	24	150	-	5
IWA-EX-14	4B	8	1486	shallow/pit [1487]	not given	12	20	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	9	1489	shallow pit [1488]	c2800-2300 BC	42	-	-	5
IWA-EX-14	4B	10	1500	post pipe [1502]	c1550-1350BC	12	40	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	14	1535	posthole [1536]	not given	2	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	15	1537	stakehole [1538]	not given	0.5	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	16	1533	stakehole [1534]	not given	0.1	1	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	17	1568	pit [1569]	c2800-2300 BC	57	10	-	10
IWA-EX-14	4B	18	1575	posthole [1576]	c1550-1150BC	16	2	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	19	1573	posthole [1574]	not given	8	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	20	1586	pit [1587]	c2800-2300 BC	28	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	22	1596	posthole [1597]	not given	8	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	23	1578	posthole [1579]	not given	8	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	24	1638	pit [1639]	not given	32	2	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	25	1666	pit [1667]	not given	16	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	26	1668	pit [1669]	c4000-3350BC or later Neo	20	5	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	27	1682	post hole [1681]	not given	1	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	39	10016	pit [10017]	not given	40	600	800	11-
IWA-EX-14	4B	40	10034	pit [10031]	not given	62	10	-	5
IWA-EX-14	4B	41	10029	outer ditch [10030]	not given	56	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	42	10048	deposit of carbon in pit [10050]	not given	12	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	47	10067	posthole [10068]	not given	3	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	54	10203	posthole [10204]	not given	1	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	?	1644	posthole [1645]	not given	12	10	-	15
IWA-EX-15	-	3	4019	possible cremation cut by pit [3912]	not given	1.5	2	-	-

Phase	Phase	Sample	Fill	Sample description	Pot date	Bulk sample volume (L)	Angular unburnt flint (ml)	Sub-angular unburnt flint (ml)	Rounded unburnt flint (ml)
IWA-EX-15	-	4	4021	possible cremation outside barrow ditch [3843]	not given	1	-	-	-
IWA-EX-15	-	6	4030	linear [4029]	not given	12	-	-	-
IWA-EX-15	-	7	3902	top fill of pit [3903]	not given	140	200	-	5
IWA-EX-15	-	8	3902	middle fill of pit [3903]	not given	60	5	-	-
IWA-EX-15	-	9	4039	basal fill of pit [3903]	not given	24	100	-	-
IWA-EX-15	-	10	4041	below (4039) in pit [3903]	not given	19	20	-	-
IWA-EX-15	-	11	4040	layer below (4014) in pit [3903]	not given	15	5	-	-
IWA-EX-15	-	12	4077	basal fill of [4006] under (4033)	not given	24	20	-	5
IWA-EX-15	-	13	4033	central post? Pit in SFB [4006]	not given	16	-	-	-
IWA-EX-15	-	14	4072	posthole [4073] fill, est to [4010]	not given	4	-	-	-
IWA-EX-15	-	15	4063	posthole [4064]	not given	9	2	-	2
IWA-EX-15	-	16	4077	fill of [4006] 'forth fill down'	not given	19	-	0	-
IWA-EX-15	-	17	4093	fill of [4006] charcoal rich	not given	13	-	100	-
IWA-EX-15	-	18	4093*	near basal fill of quarry pit	not given	25	-	100	-

Key: A= abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100

Table 16 Inorganic Remains (Geological) in all Bulk Samples from IWA-EX-14 and IWA-EX-15

Phase	Area	Sample	Fill	Sample description	Pot date	Magnetic material (ml)	Burnt clay (ml)	Burnt flint (ml)	Bone comb	Bead?	Pot (number of fragments)	Flint flakes? (ml)
IWA-EX-14	3A-3B	41	30027	not given	not given	-	-	75	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	3A-3B	42	30029	not given	not given	2	5	200	-	-	2	-
IWA-EX-14	3A-3B	49	30104	not given	not given	2	2	350	-	-	16	-
IWA-EX-14	3A-3B	50	30155	not given	not given	-	-	30	-	-	3	-
IWA-EX-14	3A-3B	53	30197	?cremation	EIA - MIA>MIA	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4A-1	29	1752	posthole [1753]	EP or LP	-	5	5	-	-	28	-
IWA-EX-14	4A-1	30	1732	pit [1874]	c1350-115BC	-	10	10	-	-	8	-
IWA-EX-14	4A-1	33	1774	posthole [1775]	not given	2	30	5	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4A-1	34	1816	pit [1817]	not given	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4A-1	35	1733	pit [1874]	c1350-115BC	2	-	2	-	-	4	2
IWA-EX-14	4A-1	38	2001	pit/posthole [2002]	c1550-115BC	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IWA-EX-14	4A-1	46	1733	pit [1874] C14 sample	c1350-115BC	1	-	-	-	-	1	10
IWA-EX-14	4A-1	?	2139	pit [2140]	c2100-1900BC	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	1	1430	ditch terminus [1431]	not given	-	-	-	-	-	28	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	2	1432	fill of ditch terminus [1433]	c1550-1350BC	2	5	10	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	4	1446	fill of ditch terminus [1451]	c1550-1350BC	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	7	1484	pit [1485]	not given	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	8	1486	shallow/pit [1487]	not given	2	10	50	-	-	1	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	9	1489	shallow pit [1488]	c2800-2300 BC	2	-	500	-	-	1	30
IWA-EX-14	4B	10	1500	post pipe [1502]	c1550-1350BC	2	-	15	-	-	7	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	11	1507	pit [1508]	poss MBA	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	13	1516	post hole [1517]	not given	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	14	1535	posthole [1536]	not given	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	15	1537	stakehole [1538]	not given	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	17	1568	pit [1569]	c2800-2300 BC	-	-	150	-	-	3	10
IWA-EX-14	4B	18	1575	posthole [1576]	c1550-1150BC	2	5	10	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	19	1573	posthole [1574]	not given	2	-	50	-	-	1	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	20	1586	pit [1587]	c2800-2300 BC	1	-	100	-	-	1	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	22	1596	posthole [1597]	not given	-	2	5	-	-	42	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	23	1578	posthole [1579]	not given	2	-	20	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	24	1638	pit [1639]	not given	-	2	10	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	25	1666	pit [1667]	not given	1	-	30	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	26	1668	pit [1669]	c4000-3350BC or later Neo	1	10	100	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	39	10016	pit [10017]	not given	4	25	2825	-	-	62	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	40	10034	pit [10031]	not given	2	-	50	-	-	2	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	41	10029	outer ditch [10030]	not given	2	1	7	-	-	-	-

Phase	Area	Sample	Fill	Sample description	Pot date	Magnetic material (ml)	Burnt clay (ml)	Burnt flint (ml)	Bone comb	Bead?	Pot (number of fragments)	Flint flakes? (ml)
IWA-EX-14	4B	42	10048	deposit of carbon in pit [10050]	not given	2	2	5	-	-	3	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	47	10067	posthole [10068]	not given	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	54	10203	posthole [10204]	not given	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-14	4B	?	1644	posthole [1645]	not given	2	2	2	-	-	-	1
IWA-EX-15	-	4	4021	possible cremation outside barrow ditch [3843]	not given	-	-	5	-	-	-	1
IWA-EX-15	-	6	4030	linear [4029]	not given	2	40	5	-	-	2	-
IWA-EX-15	-	7	3902	top fill of pit [3903]	not given	2	5	1	-	-	4	-
IWA-EX-15	-	8	3902	middle fill of pit [3903]	not given	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-15	-	9	4039	basal fill of pit [3903]	not given	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-15	-	10	4041	below (4039) in pit [3903]	not given	1	-	40	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-15	-	11	4040	layer below (4014) in pit [3903]	not given	1	-	21	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-15	-	12	4077	basal fill of [4006] under (4033)	not given	-	50	1	-	-	3	-
IWA-EX-15	-	13	4033	central post? Pit in SFB [4006]	not given	2	500	75	-	-	4	-
IWA-EX-15	-	14	4072	posthole [4073] fill, est to [4010]	not given	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-15	-	15	4063	posthole [4064]	not given	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-15	-	16	4077	fill of [4006] 'forth fill down'	not given	2	75	-	-	-	-	-
IWA-EX-15	-	17	4093	fill of [4006] charcoal rich	not given	2	200	25	-	-	2	-
IWA-EX-15	-	18	4093*	near basal fill of quarry pit	not given	2	700	50	-	-	2	-