Albury Landfill, Shere Road, Surrey

Analysis of the pottery from excavations at Weston Wood, 1961 – 1968

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Introduction

This report presents the results of analysis of the prehistoric pottery and fired clay from rescue excavations at Weston Wood, Albury, Surrey, (Fig 1) directed by the late Joan Harding MBE between 1961 and 1968 for Surrey Archaeological Society ahead of sand extraction at the site. It builds on and updates an interim account prepared in 1989 (Russell 1989). The site is located to the south of the A25, Shere Road, to the north of the settlement of Albury (NGR: TQ 05989 48456). It is irregular in shape and covers an area of approximately 22 hectares (54 acres), bounded on all sides by woodland.

Following the death of Joan Harding in June 2004 the complete surviving site archive including a large quantity of pottery was retrieved from her estate and given by her family to the Surrey Archaeological Society (SAS). A project to bring the site to full publication was initiated by the Artefacts and Archives Research Group (AARG) of the SAS with financial support from the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF). This work began with an assessment of the site archive and finds and preparation of a research design for further work (SyAS & AC Archaeology 2007). As part of that assessment, the author was asked to examine the newly recovered pottery and provide an overall assessment of the pottery assemblage with recommendations for further analysis and publication (Russell 2007, 9-17; 26-27). It became apparent that the new material had potential to enhance interpretation and understanding of the site. With the closure of the ALSF in 2011 the future of the project looked uncertain. Then, as part of a planning application to re-use the site, SITA UK (now Suez Environment) agreed to fund selected work including the analysis of the prehistoric pottery for this report.

The excavation produced features and finds dating to the Late Mesolithic and Middle Neolithic periods. The most important discovery, however, was of a Late Bronze Age settlement, the first to be excavated in Surrey, comprising at least three post-built round houses, pits and post-holes, hearths and ovens together with a substantial assemblage of pottery and burnt clay, spindle-whorls and loom weights, flint tools and debitage, a bronze awl and ingot and carbonised grain. Evidence of pottery manufacture was also recovered. Tiny quantities of Roman and medieval sherds indicate low level later activity.

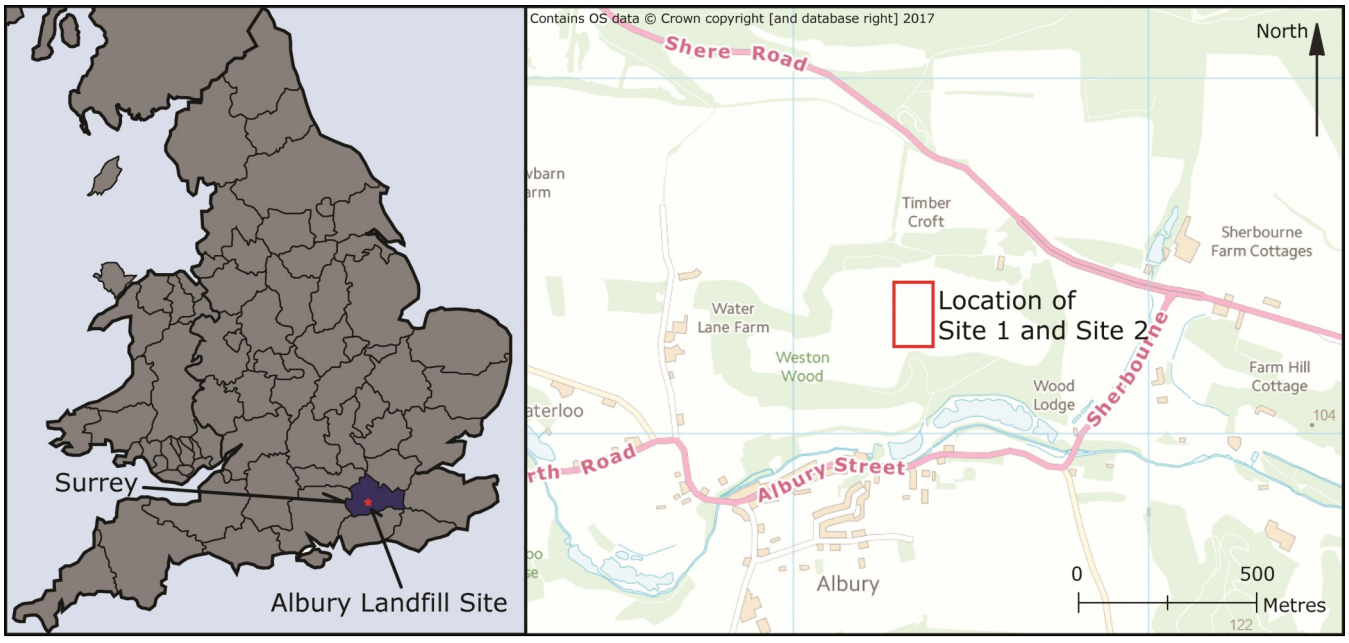

Figure 1: Site location

Previous Work

Excavations at Weston Wood, Albury: 1961-1989

Site recording

The site at Weston Wood was excavated as two separate areas, termed Site 1 and Site 2, using a 16ft^2 (4.88m^2) grid aligned to site north with simple alphanumeric co-ordinates on Site 1, e.g. A11, D4 and double letters for Site 2, e.g. AG4, AL10.

Features including pits, post-holes, hearths and what appear to have been groups or concentrations of pottery were coded by grid square followed by a letter within a triangle; the letter 'feature code' is unique only within the grid square. Where features contained more than one fill these were denoted by a number or letter following the letter within the triangle.

The original site notations have been retained here to facilitate future research on the archive and to enable integration with other artefact classes from the site should funds become available for their study. For ease of reproduction the triangle is represented thus {B}.

The most significant discovery was of a Late Bronze Age site with evidence of at least two post-built round houses (Structures 1 and 2) and a rectangular area apparently levelled into the hillside on Site 1. A further area to the south, Site 2, without more precise locational details, was characterised by clusters of pits and post-holes associated with three hearths or ovens organised in two discrete foci. Both sites produced large quantities of Late Bronze Age pottery, but Site 2 was remarkable in yielding just over five times the amount of Site 1. A brown to dark brown layer immediately below a 0.45m deep forest soil was interpreted as a Bronze Age occupation layer. It appears to have been removed as a single stratigraphic unit coded to grid squares. There is limited evidence that the layer in certain grid squares was dug in spits, denoted by a letter or number within rounded brackets, e.g. AG10(1) though the significance of these is not known. On Site 2 this layer was cut by a linear feature described as a watercourse, and there were several areas of tree and animal disturbance. Below the Bronze Age occupation deposit were a series of features, some of which cut a pale brown blown sand over a grey almost white sand which, in turn, overlay a layer of ironstone fragments and iron pan. Neolithic pottery and numerous Mesolithic flint debitage and tools came from the two layers below the LBA occupation layer.

Plate 1: Visit by Dame Kathleen Kenyon (left) being shown Site 2 by the excavation director, Joan Harding (right). This is probably the area of a large hearth and pit group in grid AK5

Site archive

The site was recorded in 27 notebooks. Entries vary in length and content, usually noting key finds, and include sketch plans of contexts and features during excavation. With the exception of pit AG9{W}, there are virtually no descriptions or interpretations of the features or their fills and nothing is written on the relationship of the occupation layer to features.

In addition to the notebooks, there are 102 sheets of measured drawings comprising 54 plans and 53 sections. Of the sections, only 19 are of cut features.

A series of some 1400 35mm colour slides and 73 monochrome negatives and matching prints provide an invaluable insight into the exca-

-vation and also document some pioneering experimental archaeology, including making pots in a bonfire and smelting copper in a small beehive furnace. Sadly, in the absence of a list or catalogue few of the images can now be identified with certainty.

The whole site archive has been scanned by the AARG.

Pottery processing

The retrieval strategy adopted during the excavation is not known. The presence of small scraps of pottery alongside larger sherds suggests that most material was collected and retained. Equally, the survival of small pieces of stone presumably considered to be pottery argues against much post-excavation 'weeding'.

Post-excavation processing appears to have been confined to the assemblage recovered from Site 1. This involved cleaning and marking the pottery. Little of the pottery from Site 2 was cleaned immediately after it was excavated.

Initial study of the pottery, particularly if not solely from Site 1, was carried out by Eric Harrison and Winifred Phillips during and after excavation. Their work appears to have focussed on vessel form, decoration and the establishment of a type-series to facilitate dating. Sherds considered to have come from individual pots were grouped together under their respective contexts.

Until 1989, the pottery remained in its original paper bags on which site grid, feature code and occasionally year were recorded. Occasionally the depth of deposit was noted. The same information was recorded usually in pencil on re-used library index cards placed in the finds bags; the cards relate to Miss Harding's employment as a civil service librarian. These have been retained as part of the site archive.

In preparation for the interim study (Russell 1989) most of the pottery held by Guildford Museum was cleaned by a team under the supervision of Elvey Humphreys and then returned to its original bags. During this study the pottery from each context was sorted into provisional fabrics and re-bagged accordingly. All the information on the original bags and cards, where legible, was copied to the new ones.

On completion of the study the pottery was carefully boxed by context and returned to Guildford Museum along with a box containing the original paper bags and cards. Illustrated sherds and reconstructed vessels were stored separately. Details of the pottery were recorded in an Access database.

The pottery recovered from Miss Harding's estate in 2004 was processed by the AARG. It was cleaned and marked under the supervision of Margaret Broomfield and placed in new archival quality self-seal bags. At the same time the material examined in 1989 was re-bagged into similar bags. Site information, including provisional fabric codes, was transferred to the new bags. The AARG also marked much of the 1989 material. An Excel spreadsheet was used by AARG to record the pottery, with separate worksheets for material examined in 1989 and another for the new sherds. Although the author used the spreadsheet for statistical summaries in the 2007 assessment, the recording and identifications were not of a sufficient quality for use in this analysis. Rather, the database used in the 1989 study has been extensively upgraded and all the pottery recorded there according to a rigorous methodology (see below). The database forms part of the research archive.

This report was prepared in March 2015, substantially revised in November 2016, edited in July 2017 and finally formatted and edited in October 2019.

Pottery Analysis

Aims, Objectives and Methods

Aims and objectives

The main aim of the analysis of the prehistoric pottery from Weston Wood was to characterise the material in order to better understand the nature and chronology of the occupation at the site.

Specific objectives, resulting from the interim study in 1989 and the assessment of 2007, include:

- To undertake a more rigorous analysis of fabrics and forms, developing a comprehensive fabric series based on the full range of characteristics combined with more critical appraisal of forms.
- To fully quantify and describe the assemblage, creating a database which can be used for further research.
- To gain a better understanding of the relationship between material in features and the occupation deposit to determine whether they derive from a single assemblage or not.
- To understand the pottery and fired clay in terms of its site context and attempt to identify activity or functional areas.
- To determine whether industrial processes, as inferred by the excavator, could be identified from the fired clay and related contexts.
- To examine the relationship between Site 1 and Site 2.
- To review the ceramics from Weston Wood in terms of its county context.

Methods

This report follows 'A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (2016) and the Research Framework of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (2016). The assemblage was examined at x10 and x40 magnification under a binocular microscope with calibrated eyepiece graticule and sorted into fabric groups by context. Fabric descriptions are after Peacock (1977) and record the type, roundness, size, sorting and frequency of the inclusions, the colour of the fabric both on surface and in fracture, and any surface treatments. Both maximum and modal particle size were recorded. Inclusion density was estimated by use of visual comparison charts (Shvetsov 1955, 229-34). The Munsell system was used to describe the predominant and variations in sherd colour. Each fabric was allocated a unique code based on the most commonly occurring inclusions, e.g. FQ for flint and quartz. Fresh fractures were only available for study where sherds had been broken during excavation.

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV) where possible. Unless otherwise stated, sherd count was used for the numerical analyses presented here. The number of rims and bases was recorded along with estimated rim and base equivalents (ERE and EBE) where they could be reliably determined (Orton 1980) within the limits anticipated for handmade pottery. Vessel forms were recorded as closed, neutral (upright) or open and ascribed functional terms such as jar, bowl or cup. The position, technique and scheme of decoration were recorded. Surfaces of sherds were examined for impressions of organic matter such as fabric, plant remains and seeds and for finishing techniques such as wiping, smearing or burnishing.

Full details of the pottery were recorded in an Access database designed by the author for recording this assemblage, which forms a key part of the research archive.

Pottery Analysis

Results

Neolithic Pottery

An assemblage of 57 sherds and scraps (375g) of mainly Mortlake Ware and a couple of possible Ebbsfleet Ware was found on Site 2 mainly from contexts 0.30-0.41m below the Bronze Age deposits: AH7(M)[A], AH7(M)[B], AH7(M)[C], AJ6(M), AJ6(M)[D], AJ7(M)[B], AJ7(M)[D] and AJ8(M)[C]. Two Neolithic sherds were residual in Late Bronze Age contexts AH7 and AJ5{V}. Context AJ6(M) was described as an ash pit but nothing further is documented.

Fabrics

Two fabrics were identified, F1a and FCh1. F1a dominates the assemblage and is fairly hard, rough, red-brown (5YR 5/6-7) with a slightly darker core and irregular fracture. It contains fairly dense (25-30%) coarse (most around 5-7mm, up to 12mm) angular, ill-assorted calcined and fresh, often yellow-orange, crushed flint. The flint is clearly visible in and protrudes through the surfaces of the sherds. A sparse scatter of sub-rounded, well-sorted quartz grains around 0.3mm in diameter is also present.

Fabric FCh1 is represented by two sherds and is probably a variant of F1a, distinguished by slightly finer calcined and fresh crushed flint up to 4mm, most c.2mm, and moderate amounts (20%) of coarse (up to 5mm, modes around 3-4mm) angular, mainly fresh chert.

There was also a scatter of clear, rounded to sub-rounded quartz grains up to 0.8mm, modes 3-4mm. The surfaces and margins of the sherds are oxidised over a thick dark core. The presence of fresh crushed flint and chert is a feature of Peterborough Ware and immediately distinguishes it from LBA fabric F1 where the flint temper is entirely calcined. The orange-yellow colour and smooth cortical surfaces, where present, of the fresh flint temper suggest use of ferruginous gravel rather than flint from the Downs.

Typology and decoration

Most of the sherds are small, often scraps, and it was not possible to reconstruct profiles. Two sherds came from pit AJ6(M) which appears to be the only Neolithic feature on site. The rim is decorated with probable bird bone impressions on its leading edge and deeply impressed whipped cord on the inner surface (Fig 2: 1). A large, thick body sherd probably from the same pot and clearly in Mortlake sub-style, has a sharply defined shoulder with vertical rows of twisted cord, three rows of plaited or double twisted cord (as at Cherhill, Wiltshire, Evans and Smith 1983) and neatly organised rows of fingertip impressions below (Fig 2: 2). This is likely to be a shouldered bowl with deep concave or cavetto neck typical of the sub-style (Field and Cotton 1987, fig 4.13; Ard and Darvill 2015). Of similar form is a shouldered sherd with cavetto neck decorated with diagonal rows of twisted cord impressions in herringbone motif (Fig 2:4), a body sherd possibly from the same vessel (F2:16) and another sherd with diagonal whipped cord ‘maggots’ on its shoulder; the body is otherwise undecorated (Fig 2: 14). A small everted rim which has lost part of its inner face is decorated with fine, shallow criss-cross incisions and may belong to either Ebbsfleet or Mortlake sub-styles (Fig 2: 3).

The most common decorative technique is fingertip impressions or finger and thumb pinching (Fig 2: 5, 6, 7, 13). These are usually fairly shallow and occur in combination with cord (as above) or fine, short, shallow incisions often in ‘herringbone’ (Fig 2: 8, 9, 11). One sherd has rows of deep impressions made with the cross-section of a bird bone (Fig 2: 12) while another has a deep fingertip or rounded stick impression and whipped cord ‘maggots’ (Fig 2: 15).

Late Bronze Age Pottery

Context

A total of 17167 sherds (118890g) of Late Bronze

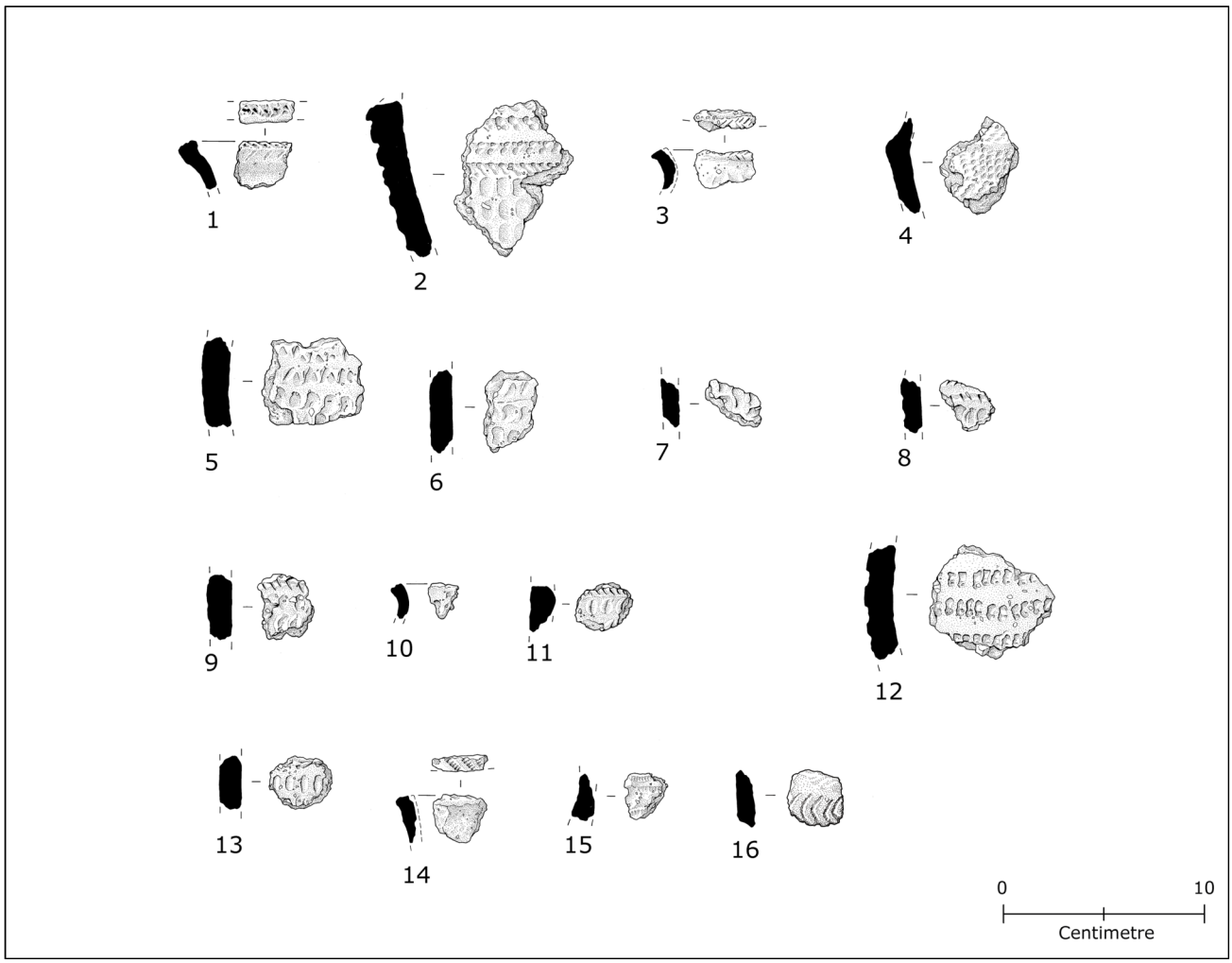

Figure 2: Neolithic Pottery

Age (LBA, c. 1000-700BC) pottery was recovered, of which 2759 sherds (23327g) came from Site 1, respectively 16.1% and 19.6% of the total site assemblage, and 14408 sherds (95563g) derived from Site 2, respectively 83.9% and 80.4% of the total site assemblage.

At the outset of this section, it is important to note the limitations of the evidence, especially of the site archive in facilitating interpretation and understanding of the site. Admittedly, this is somewhat disappointing given the optimism of the stratigraphic assessment (Cox 2007), however careful study of the archive by the author and others has demonstrated significant difficulties in constructing a site narrative and chronology. In many cases, particularly for Site 1, the context record is absent, and for the site generally there is virtually no description of individual contexts or their relationships. Most of the plans appear unfinished or incomplete and, unaccountably, feature notation varies between them, particularly for Site 2. This latter may reflect changes of interpretation or recognition as the excavation progressed. Certainly in the area of AJ5 on Site 2 the initial boundaries of putative features appear to have changed several times and possibly merged into larger features, yet hardly any of this is documented beyond a few rather cryptic notes on the bags in which the pottery was stored.

In spite of the interim publication of Site 1 (Harding 1964), there is little in the site archive or recorded on the bags in which the pottery was stored that identifies individual contexts that can be related to the plan of the area (Fig 3). Apart from pit A12{P} on the western end of a rectangular area (Harding *ibid,* 12), none of the other features are identified on any plan. At best, most of the pottery from Site 1 can now only be located to grid square though there are several small groups which have feature codes. Sections across the rectangular platform and pit A12{P} are shown in Fig 4. Slightly more information is available for Site 2. There are several plans which identify presumably cut and other features and the

boundaries of the excavated area. From these a composite has been prepared for this report (Fig 5).

In creating this plan it should be noted that there was a disparity between feature labelling on several of the original plans. Where a feature code was recorded more than once, this was taken as the most likely attribution. Most of the pottery was labelled with a feature code or general grid square, some of which correlate with the plans. A large amount of pottery, however, is in areas that do not appear on any plan and indicates that the excavated area was more extensive than the plans suggest. Although sections of several pits were drawn, they rarely label individual fills, and direct association with the pottery has generally not been possible.

References to 'Bronze layer' and 'Bronze floor' usually with only grid co-ordinates recorded have been interpreted as the general brown to dark-brown occupation deposit which, though patchy and cut or disturbed by later features, appears to have extended over much of Site 2.

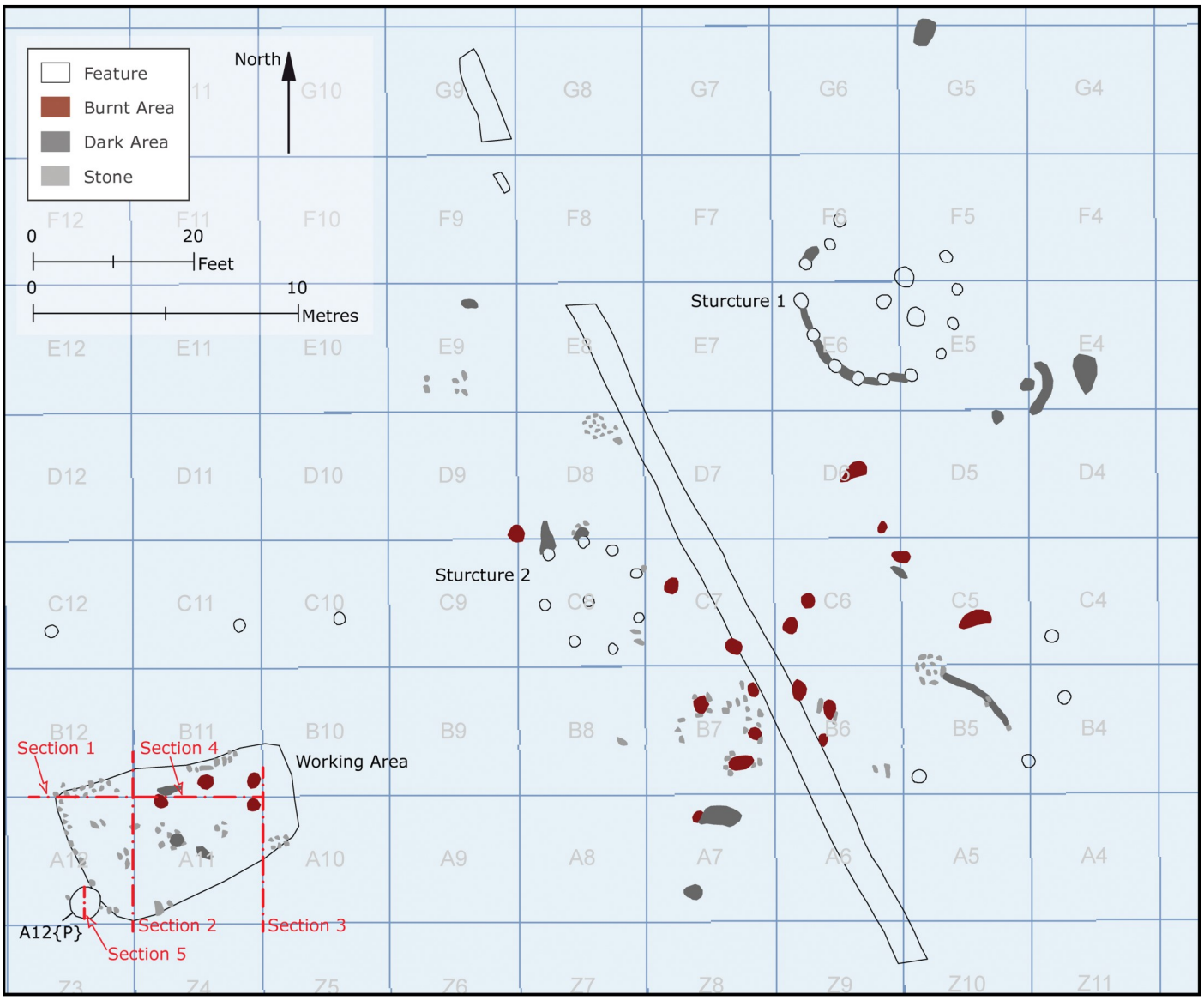

Figure 3: Excavation plan of Site 1

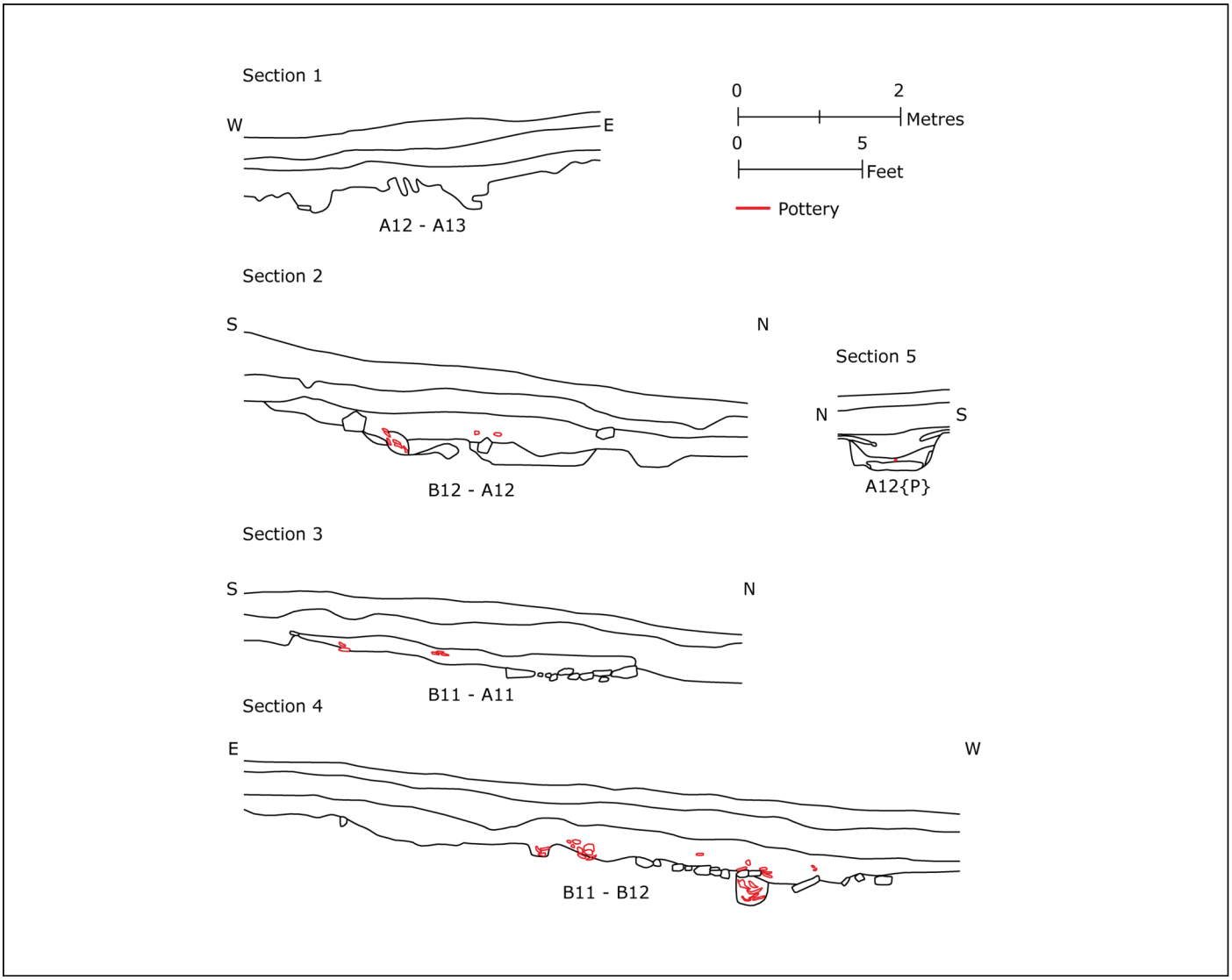

Figure 4 (above): Sections through the 'working platform' and pit A12 {P}

Plate 2 (right): Site 2 from hearth AK5 {F} (in the foreground to the right) looking east, showing feature AK6{D} as a dark area cut by a narrow, pale linear feature described as a watercourse

Section drawings of cut features (Fig 6) indicate a variety of site formation processes, including periods of initial deposition followed by weathering or erosion then further deposition. The interval between these episodes need not have been more than a few months or a season given that the Folkestone Beds into which the pits were cut is often soft and unconsolidated; collapses of sections are noted by Harding even within one season of digging. In pit AK6{A} (section 11) the upper sides of the pit collapsed introducing a Mesolithic blown sand layer through which the pit was cut, and material probably associated with the occupation deposit. Similarly, the sides of pit AL6{G} (section 13) eroded over a primary orange sand deposit containing pottery and flints then a dark brown deposit with large amounts of pottery, possibly the occupation layer, was introduced. The most complex sequence is in pit AG9 {W} (section 7 and Appendix 1) where up to thirteen fills and at least one re-cut were identified, most of which appear to relate to the use, weathering and erosion or possible deliberate destruction of a hearth to the west. Notwithstanding these issues, the pottery from Site 2 can be attributed to some 194 features, represented by 6191 sherds (48119g) and another 8217 sherds (47444g) from the occupation deposit.

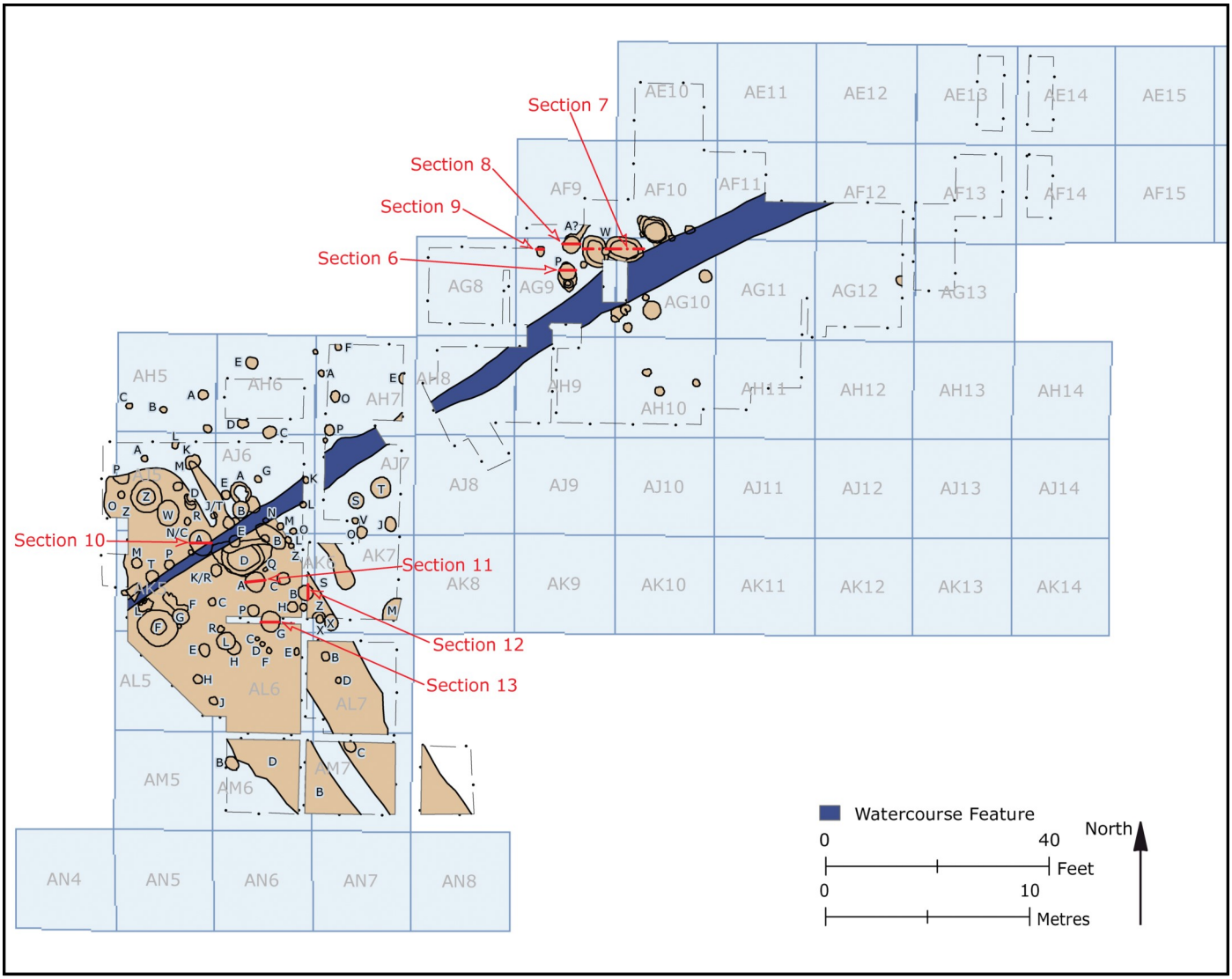

Figure 5: Excavation Plan of Site 2

Plate 3: Half-section through a pit adjacent to hearth AK5{F}, probably AK5{G}. The pit appears to have a fairly clean grey brown primary fill just over 0.3m in depth overlain by a dark brown, almost black deposit which contained pottery and flints (the markers represent the position of finds). Directly above is clear evidence of weathering and erosion – a pale almost white sand. The final fill consists of a dark brown sandy soil containing numerous finds, possibly derived from the occupation deposit. Scale in feet.

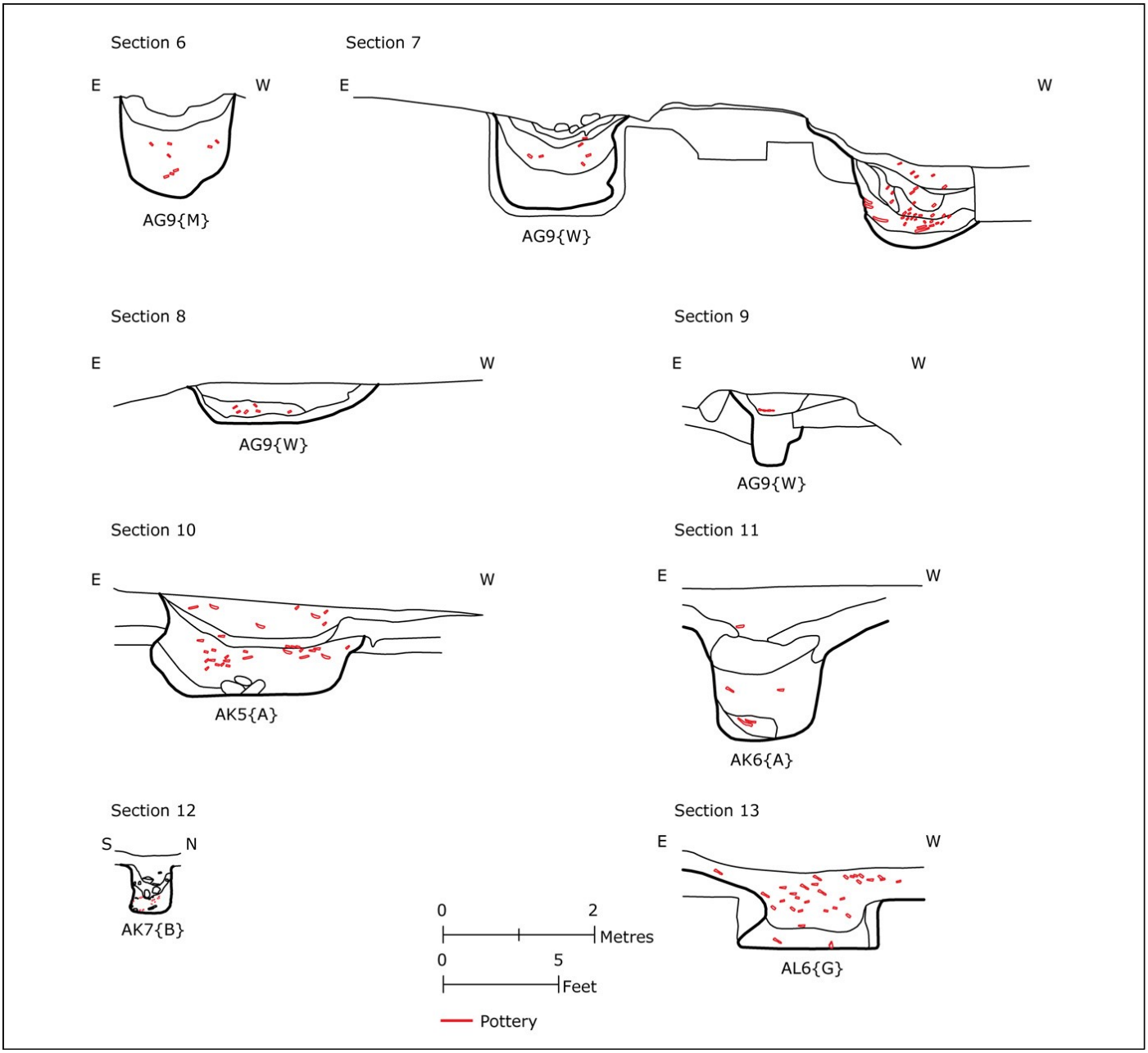

Figure 6: Sections of features on Site

Pottery distribution

The distribution and density of sherds calculated by summing the number and weight of sherds from each 16ft^2 grid square for Site 1 is presented in (Fig 7). Similar distribution plans were produced for Site 2 to enable comparison of pottery in features (Fig 8) and the occupation deposit (Fig 9).

The highest concentration of pottery is associated with a rectangular platform considered by the excavator to be a working area, at grids A11/12, accounting for 44.2% of the Site 1 assemblage; pit A12{P} represented 7%.

Further concentrations are present at C12, just north of the 'working area'; at C/D8 in and just north of Structure 2 (7.4% by count) and at E6 in Structure 1.

Within site 2, two principal foci may be identified: one centred on grids AG9 and AH10 and another at AJ5, AL6 and AL7. Both areas are immediately adjacent to large hearths or ovens and may be related to the disposal of ashes and other combustion by-products. While there is some correspondence between the quantity of pottery in features and the occupation deposit, there are areas where this relationship is more complex, with an inverse relationship between the two, and other areas where few or no features have relatively large amounts of pottery in the occupation deposit.

Condition

In general, the pottery was in a good state of preservation. Material from the occupation deposit on both sites was more weathered and abraded than that in features, especially on Site 1 where a significant quantity of the pottery had lost its original surface treatment. On Site 2, material in pits varied from large, fresh and unweathered sherds to a mixture of weathered and unweathered suggesting differences in depositional and taphanomic processes. Some of the suspected pot concentrations recorded with a feature code, i.e. in a triangular bracket, exhibit considerable signs of abrasion, indicating that they are unlikely to be *in situ* and may be redeposited.

The size of sherds on both sites was fairly small, with mean sherd weights of 8.5g for Site 1 and respectively 5.7g and 7.6g for the occupation deposit and features on Site 2. The figure for Site 1 is biased owing to two fairly complete, reconstructed vessels which have exceptionally large sherds, including the pot which contained grain in pit A12{P}.

The generally small size of the sherd material has meant that few complete vessel profiles could be reconstructed. Most vessels are represented by body sherds. A few sherds have a pumice-like texture which, during the 1989 study, was considered to be the result of chemical alteration. This re-analysis has revised that interpretation to take into account evidence of over-firing and distortion and they are now identified as wasters from pottery manufacture. Several sherds from Site 1, particularly from Structure 1, were burnt with crazed, often discoloured surfaces.

Considerable mechanical damage has occurred since the pottery was examined in 1989. Several of the pots reconstructed at the time of the excavation have now been broken, many of the sherds with new breaks; some of the more friable sherds have disintegrated into powder. The principal cause appears to be over-packing when the pottery was re-boxed.

Fabrics

A total of twenty-six LBA fabrics was identified, several represented by only a few sherds and likely to be variants of more major wares. They are grouped below under their predominant inclusions.

GROUP 1 - FLINT

FL1 This is a hard, rough fabric with a hackly, usually monochrome fracture. Colour is variable, but tends towards brown (7.5YR 5/4) to dark grey -brown (5YR 3/1). It contains moderate amounts of coarse, ill-assorted, angular calcined flint up to 4-5mm, most between 1 and 3mm and a sparse scatter of sub-rounded quartz up to 1.5mm, most under 1mm. The flint is clearly visible protruding through surfaces.

FL2 This is a variant of FL1 but contains less flint in a similar size range.

FL3 This fabric is hard, fairly rough, with brown to dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) surfaces and a hackly, monochrome fracture. Surfaces are occasionally smoothed. It contains moderate amounts of rea-

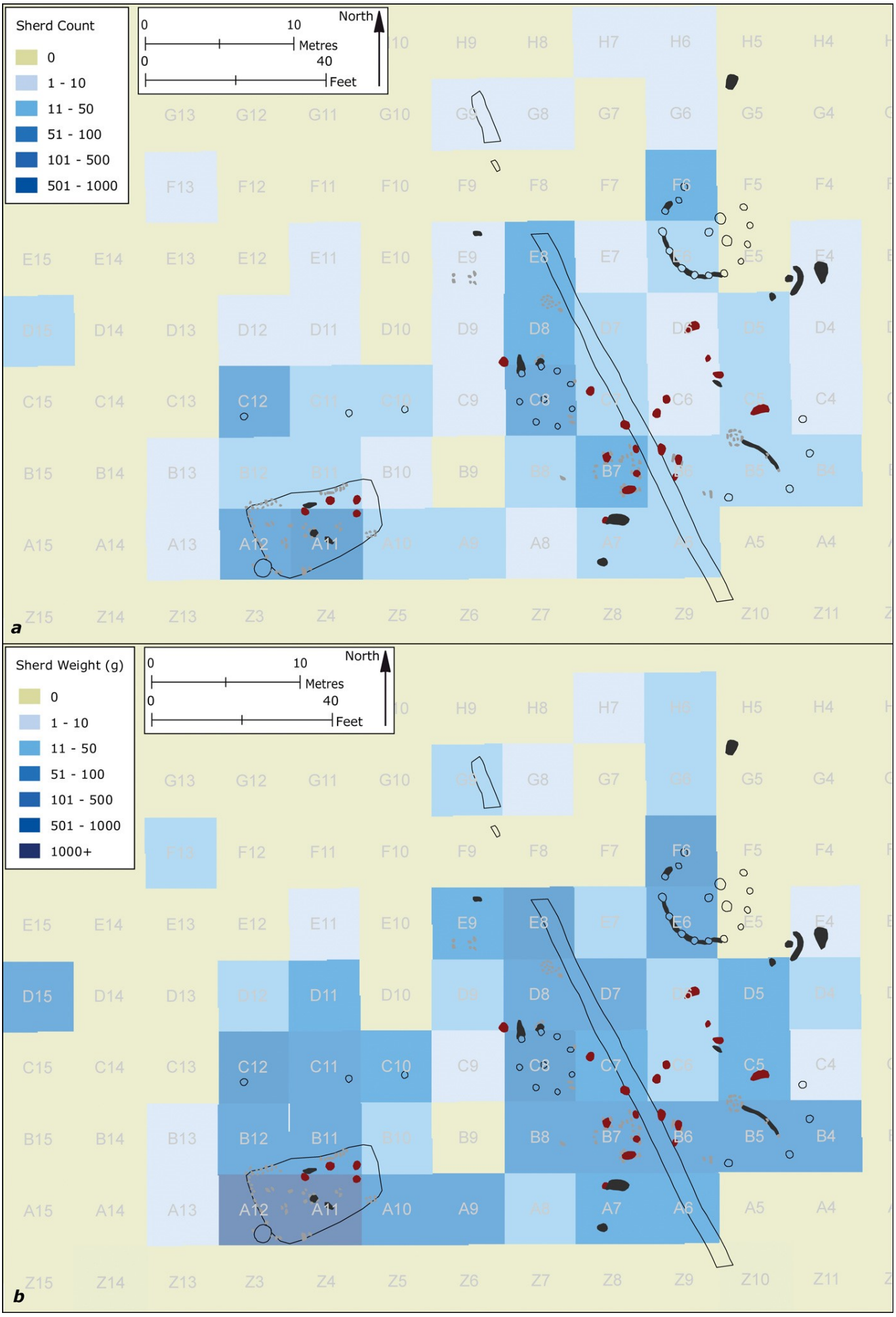

Figure 7: Distribution plan of sherds by sherd count (a) and weight (b) on Site 1

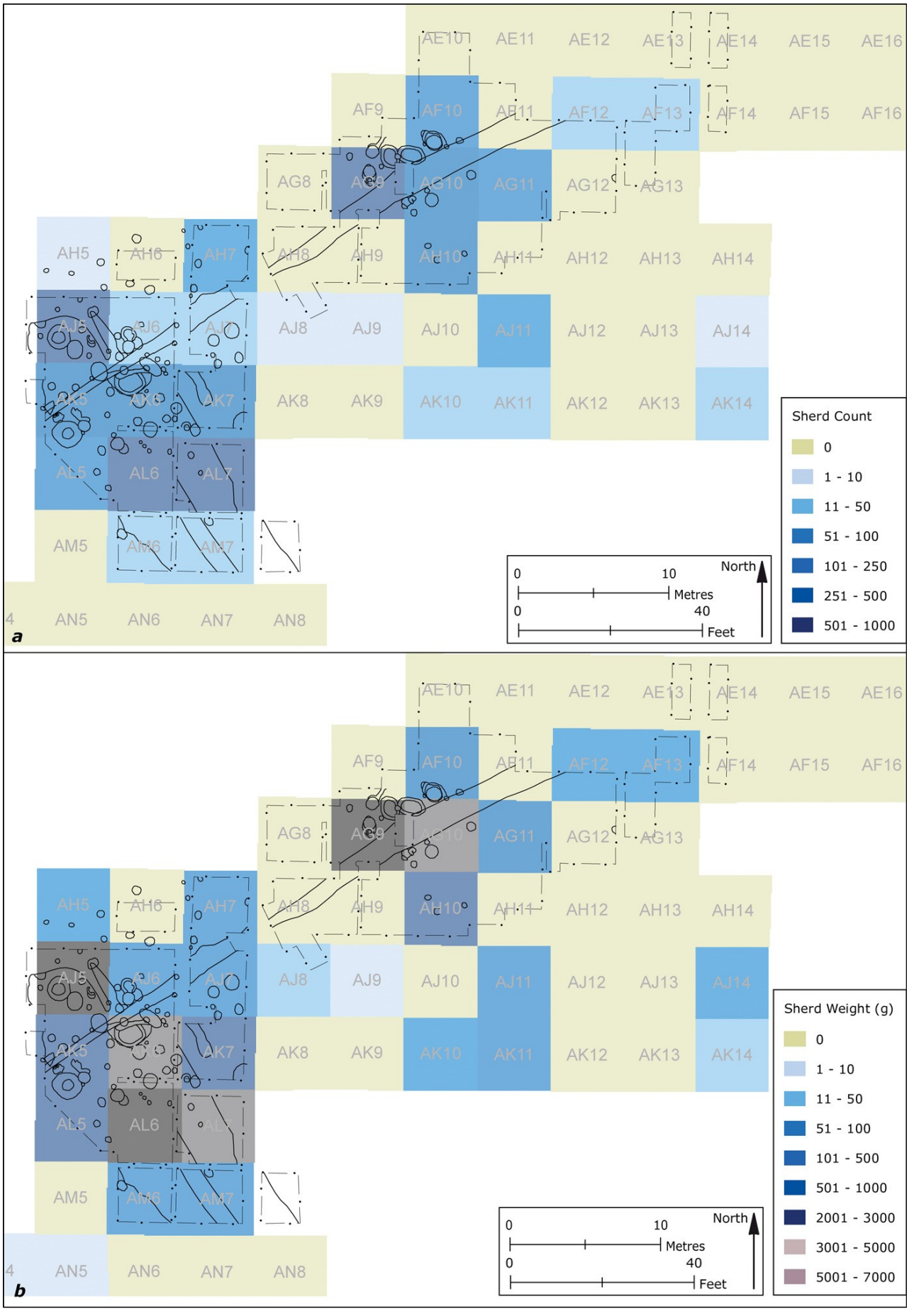

Figure 8: Distribution plan of sherds by sherd count (a) and weight (b) for the occupation deposit on Site 2

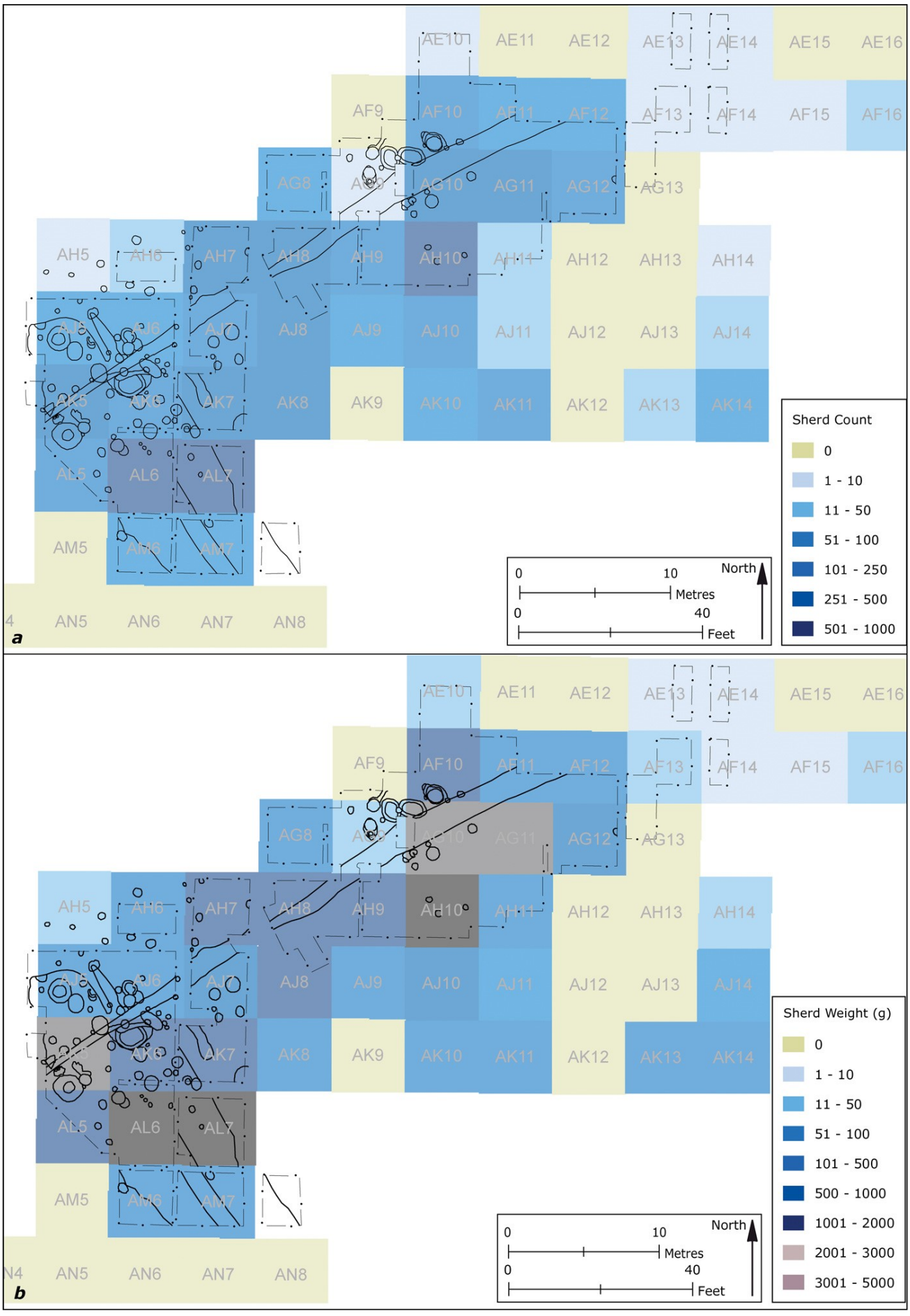

Figure 9: Distribution plan of sherds by sherd count (a) and weight (b) for features on Site 2

sonably well-sorted, angular calcined flint mostly under 1mm (between 0.3-0.8mm) and rarely up to 2mm with a sparse scatter of sub-rounded quartz grains under 1mm.

FL4 This is a variant of FL3 but with smooth, burnished surfaces which are generally dark brown to almost black. Some of the flint temper is visible in surfaces.

FL5 This is a coarse variant of FL4 which contains moderate amounts of ill-assorted calcined flint up to 4mm in diameter, most between 2-3mm. Burnished, usually dark brown to black.

GROUP 2 - FLINT IN A QUARTZ SANDY/SILTY CLAY

FQ1 This is a rough, gritty fabric, in a similar series of colours to FL1, with a hackly, monochrome fracture. It contains moderate, ill-assorted, angular calcined flint up to 4mm, most between 0.3-3mm, in a clay which has common amounts of well-sorted, sub-rounded to rounded, mostly clear quartz grains between 0.2mm and 0.5mm.

FQ2 This is smooth and highly burnished, usually dark brown (7.5YR 3/2), almost black but occasionally yellow-red (5YR 4/6) with an irregular monochrome fracture. It is typified by moderate to sparse, reasonably well-sorted, angular calcined flint usually under 1mm, most fine chips under 0.5mm but rarely up to 3mm, in a naturally fine silty matrix with occasional sub-rounded to rounded quartz sand up to 0.5mm. The flint is usually masked by the surface finishing, and difficult to see without a microscope.

FQ3 This fabric is a coarse variant of FQ2 which contains moderate to sparse amounts of coarse, ill-assorted, angular calcined flint up to 5mm, most under 2mm in a silty matrix. In spite of the coarse flint, this is one of the most highly burnished fabrics identified.

FQG1 This is a relatively hard, rough and gritty fabric with brown (10YR 5/4) to dark grey-brown (7.5YR 3/2) surfaces and a monochrome, irregular fracture. It contains common to moderate amounts of ill-assorted, angular calcined flint up to 4mm, most smaller than 3mm, in a clay which contains abundant to common, sub-angular to sub-rounded, well-sorted quartz grains and grains of glauconite most between 0.1mm and 0.2mm; occasional coarse, clear, sub-rounded to well-rounded quartz grains up to 2mm.

FQG2 This is a finer, smooth and burnished variant of FQG1, usually with dark brown, almost black surfaces. It contains moderate amounts of reasonably well-sorted, angular calcined flint up to 2mm, most under 1mm, in a similar glauconitic, quartz sandy/silty clay to FQG1.

FI1 This is a fairly hard, fairly smooth, red-brown (5YR 4/3) to brown (7.5YR 5/4) coloured fabric with a hackly fracture and grey core. It contains moderate amounts of well-sorted, angular calcined flint occasionally up to 4mm, most between 1-3mm; moderate amounts of distinctive iron-rich pellets up to 3mm, most c.1mm, and a sparse scatter of sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz grains around 0.2mm in diameter.

FGr1 This rough, fairly hard brown fabric has a hackly, monochrome fracture. It contains moderate amounts of ill-assorted, angular, calcined flint up to 3mm, most between 0.5mm and 2mm; moderate to sparse, angular to sub-angular fragments of coarse sandstone, possibly greensand, up to 3mm, most under 2mm, and a rare scatter of well-sorted, sub-rounded to rounded quartz grains up to 0.5mm.

GROUP 3 - QUARTZ SAND/SILT WITH FLINT

QF1 This is a hard, rough, brown fabric with irregular, monochrome fracture. The clay paste, which contains abundant to common amounts of ill-assorted, sub-rounded to rounded, clear and rose-coloured quartz between 0.2mm and 0.8mm, most under 0.5mm, also has a scatter of fine (up to 1mm) calcined flint and occasional, iron-rich pellets.

QF2 This fabric is rough with oxidised yellow-brown (10YR 5/4) surfaces over a dark core. Sherds often appear crazed and tend to laminate. The clay contains moderate amounts of well-sorted, sub-angular to sub-rounded polycrystalline quartz between 0.5mm and 3mm, most under 2mm, with moderate to sparse amounts of fine (usually less than 1mm) calcined flint.

QF3 This is a brown to dark brown, smooth and slightly soapy fabric with irregular, monochrome fracture. The paste is clean and micaceous with rare calcined flint usually less than 0.2mm.

GROUP 4 - QUARTZ SAND/SILT

Q1 This is a hard, rough, gritty orange-brown fabric with irregular, monochrome fracture. It contains abundant, well-sorted, sub-rounded quartz between 0.2mm and 0.4mm and occasional, sub-rounded to rounded, clear quartz grains up to 1.5mm, most c.0.5mm.

Q2 This is a fairly hard, reasonably smooth, brown fabric with an irregular, monochrome fracture. The silty matrix is virtually clean apart from some occasional, sub-rounded to rounded, clear quartz grains up 0.8mm.

Q3 This is a fairly hard, rough, gritty, brown to orange-brown fabric with an irregular, monochrome fracture. It contains abundant, ill-assorted, sub-rounded to well-rounded quartz grains up 0.8mm, most between 0.5mm and 0.7mm. Some of the grains are pink or rose coloured, most are clear.

GROUP 5 - BURNT OR LEACHED OUT ORGANICS, SAND AND FLINT

VQ1 This is a fairly soft, rough, vesicular fabric with orange-brown (7.5YR 5/4) surfaces with a grey core; hackly fracture. Surfaces and fractures show common, angular voids possibly from leached or burnt out organics. The clay contains abundant to common amounts of well-sorted, sub -angular to sub-rounded, mainly clear and rose-coloured quartz grains between 0.2mm and 0.8mm, most 0.2-0.3mm. There is also some sparse, calcined flint up to 3.5mm, most under 1.5mm, and occasional, sub-rounded, iron-rich pellets up to 0.3mm.

VQ2 This is a finer variant of VQ1, in a vesiculated, quartz silty paste, grains under 0.1mm, most 0.05mm, with rare calcined flint up to 1.5mm, most under 1mm.

DISTORTED AND HEAT-ALTERED WASTERS

D1 This highly distinctive, soft, rough and vesicular fabric is grey (7.5YR 5/10) and has the texture and appearance of pumice, being either chemically or heat altered. Sherds in this fabric are twisted and distorted as if wasters from pottery production. The fabric contains variable amount of coarse calcined flint, but the original fabric cannot be determined.

MINOR FABRICS

QI1 This is a fairly soft, rough, orange-brown fabric with an irregular monochrome fracture. It contains moderate to sparse, well-sorted, sub-rounded to rounded quartz grains between 0.2mm and 0.5mm and moderate amounts of iron-rich pellets up to 0.3mm.

IF1 This is a smooth, burnished brown to black fabric with irregular, monochrome fracture. The clay paste is virtually clean and contains moderate iron-rich pellets under 0.3mm and rare calcined flint under 0.5mm.

FG1 This is a fairly hard, rough brown fabric with a hackly, monochrome fracture. It contains moderate amounts of ill-assorted, angular, calcined flint to to 3mm, most between 1mm and 2mm; moderate, sub-angular to sub-rounded, probably grog up to 2.5mm, and occasional, sub-rounded to rounded quartz grains up to 0.5mm.

U This smooth, soapy, dark brown fabric with a monochrome, hackly fracture contains no visible inclusions.

PqFC1 This is a fairly soft, smooth, burnished, dark brown fabric with an irregular, monochrome fracture. It contains moderate amounts of polycrystalline quartz or quartz cemented sandstone up to 4.5mm, most between 2-3mm, rare ?flint (could be chert or sandstone) up to 1mm, occasional rounded lumps of chalk up to 3mm and a scatter of rounded quartz and iron-rich pellets under 3mm.

ORIGINS

The five fabric groups reflect use of resources, both clays and inclusions used as temper, readily available within 10km of the site. Petrological analysis undertaken in 1989 (Russell 1989, 20-21) indicated that two principal clay sources were used. The first is relatively clean apart from a scatter of coarse quartz sand. The other contains grains of well-sorted quartz sand and glauconite, ultimately derived from the Lower Greensand on which the site is located. It is likely that the clay containing the greensand was naturally sandy, but the possibility that glauconitic sand was added as temper along with other inclusions cannot be ruled out.

The clean clay is petrologically similar to the Gault, while alluvial clays along the Tillingbourne might provide a suitable source for the sandy, glauconitic clays. The quartz sand common to Fabric Group 3 and fabrics FQ1-3 and FGr1 in Fabric Group 2 lacks glauconite and derives from another source.

Flint, the predominant temper in these LBA fabrics, is available from the chalk escarpment 0.1km to the north of the site, either as nodules from the chalk or from the Clay-with-Flints or a coombe deposit in the valley to the south.

Organic temper, represented by voids from completely burnt or leached out organic matter, is a feature of Fabric Group 5. Although the precise nature of this material is difficult to establish, it is suggested that it was probably grass, straw or chaff. The surfaces of many coarseware jars were extensively wiped with vegetable matter, including grass or straw, while several impressions of bracken fronds and a wheat grain indicate a diverse range of potential organic temper.

FABRIC DISTRIBUTION

The frequency of fabrics on both sites is shown in Fig 10. Coarse flint tempered wares dominate both site assemblages. Burnished finewares are represented roughly equally on each site, but always as minor components (Table 1).

	Site 1		**Site 2**	
	Number %	Weight %	Number %	Weight %
Coarseware	84.9	91.7	90.1	91.1
Fineware	15.1	8.3	9.9	8.1

Table 1: Proportion of coarsewares to finewares for each site based on sherd count and sherd weight.

Comparison of the two sites based on the relative frequency of each fabric (Fig 11) highlights a number of significant distinctions, particularly in the dominance on Site 1 of fabrics FQ2, QF2, Q2, VQ1, VQ2, FI1, IF1 and QI1 by both sherd count and weight and fabrics FL2, Q1 and Q3 by sherd count, and the total association of fabrics FL5, FQ3, QF3, FGr1, FG1, pQfc1 and U on Site 2. The most interesting difference is in the fabrics most commonly occurring on Site 1, where finer and less frequent flint, use of sandy clays requiring no additional temper, and the presence of organic temper possibly reflect chronological developments as seen in the Thames Valley, particularly at Runnymede Bridge, Area 16, Egham (Needham and Spence 1996), Petters Sports Field, Egham (O'Connell 1986) and Chertsey (Hayman *et al* 2012). That Site 1 is likely to be later than Site 2 on the basis of these 'marker' fabrics is reinforced by the occurrence of developed and decorated forms seen almost exclusively there (see below).

One of the objectives of this study was to determine whether the pottery from Site 2 occupation deposit and features derives from a single, chronologically coherent assemblage. This was achieved by examining several criteria including fabric, form, finish and technology. Apart from anticipated variations in the fragmentation rate and weathering of sherds (see condition above) there was little to indicate significant distinction. Few cross-joins between features and features and the occupation layer were noted, though it would certainly be an area worthy of further study.

By comparing the relative fabric composition of the occupation deposit and features (Fig 12) a predominance of fabrics QF1, VQ1, VQ2, D1, FQ2, IF1 and FQ3 in the occupation deposit is revealed, while fabrics FI1, Q2, QF2, QF3, FGr1, FG1 U and PqFL1 occur more commonly in features. Given the fabric breakdown for Site 1, these observations might suggest a later component within the occupation layer and several 'late' features on Site 2. Yet, once the 'marker' fabrics of Site 1 are isolated on Site 2 some particularly interesting and unexpected patterns emerge. Virtually all are restricted to a spatially discrete focus centered on grid squares AF10, AF11, AG9, AG10 and AG11 and features AF10{M}, AG9{D}, AG9{S}, AG9{W}, AG10{I}, AG10{MB}, AG10{T}, AG10{W}, AG11{A}, AG11{B}, AG11{J}, AH7{B}, AH10{A}. This area contained several pits including AG9{W} which produced the largest assemblage from the whole site and a large hearth or oven which is likely to have a clay floor and walls. Regrettably, this part of the site is not well recorded with few features identified on plans. Most of the ceramic assemblages from features here cannot be located beyond grid square. On balance, the presence of 'marker' fabrics which help discriminate Site 1

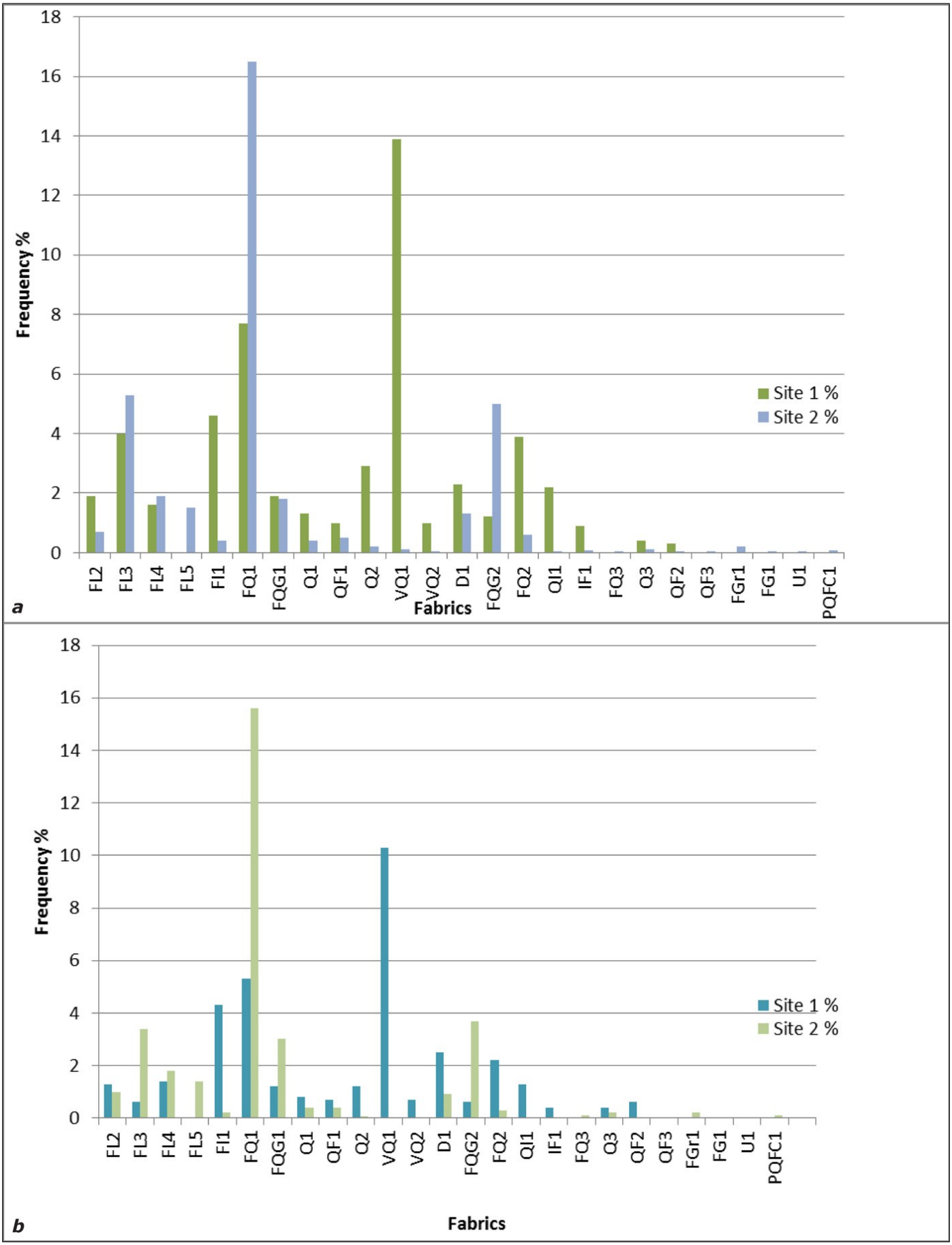

Figure 10: Relative frequency of fabrics, Site 1 and 2 compared by sherd count (a) and weight (b) (excluding FL1)

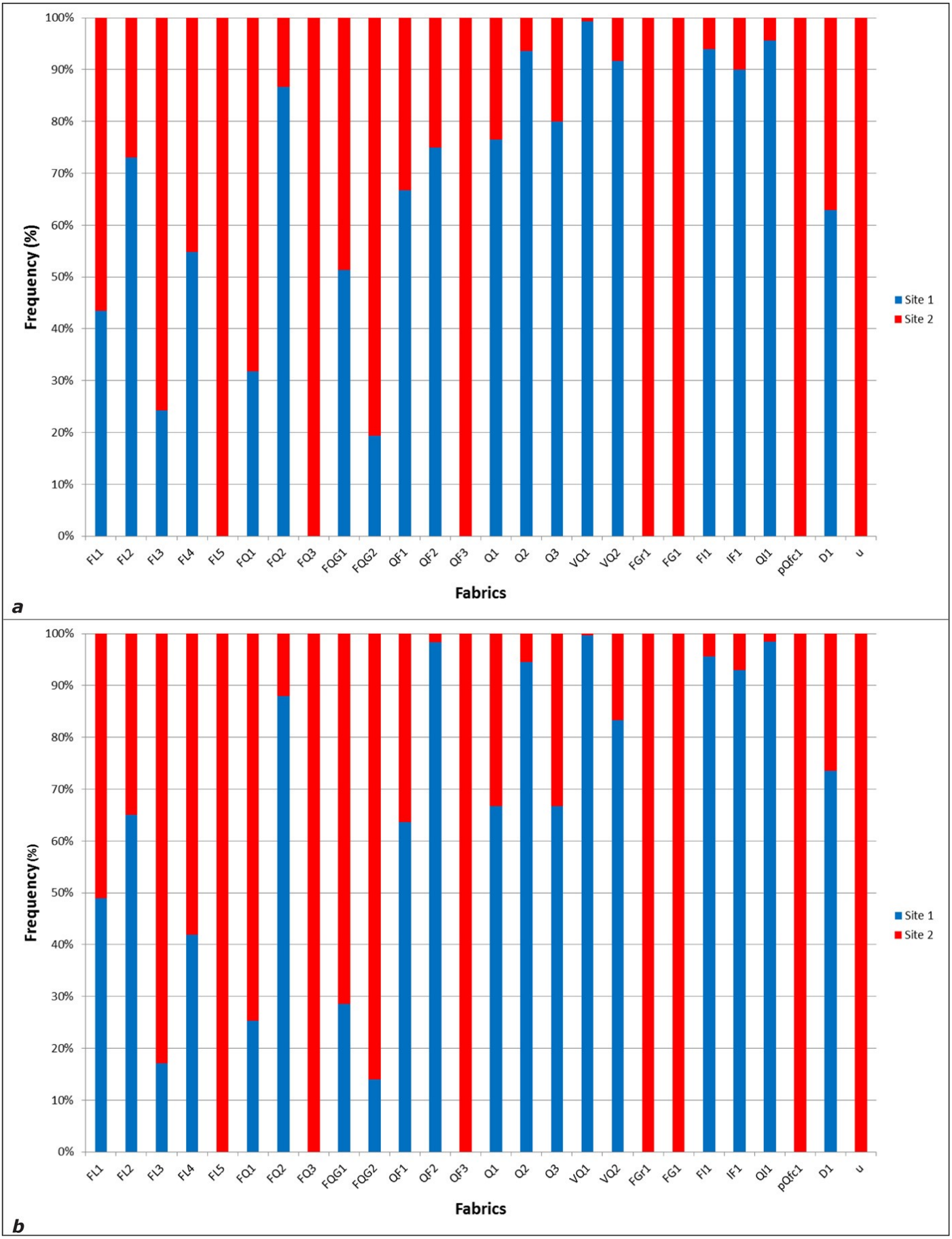

Figure 11: Relative frequency of each fabric by sherd count (a) and weight (b)

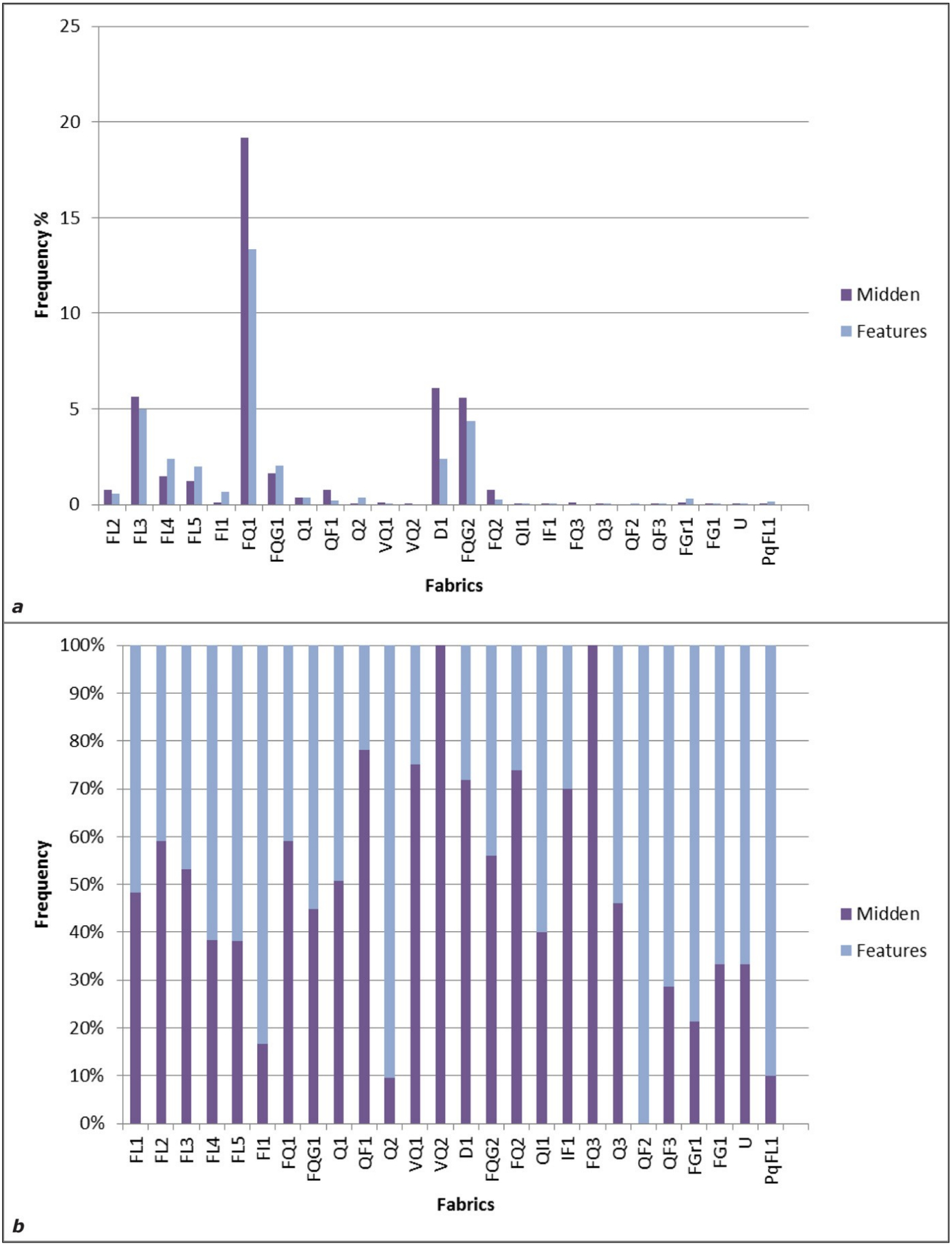

Figure 12 Site 2: relative frequency of fabrics in the occupation deposit (midden) and features (excluding fabric F1) (a), and stacked bar chart comparing the relative frequencies of each fabric from the occupation deposit (midden) and features (b)

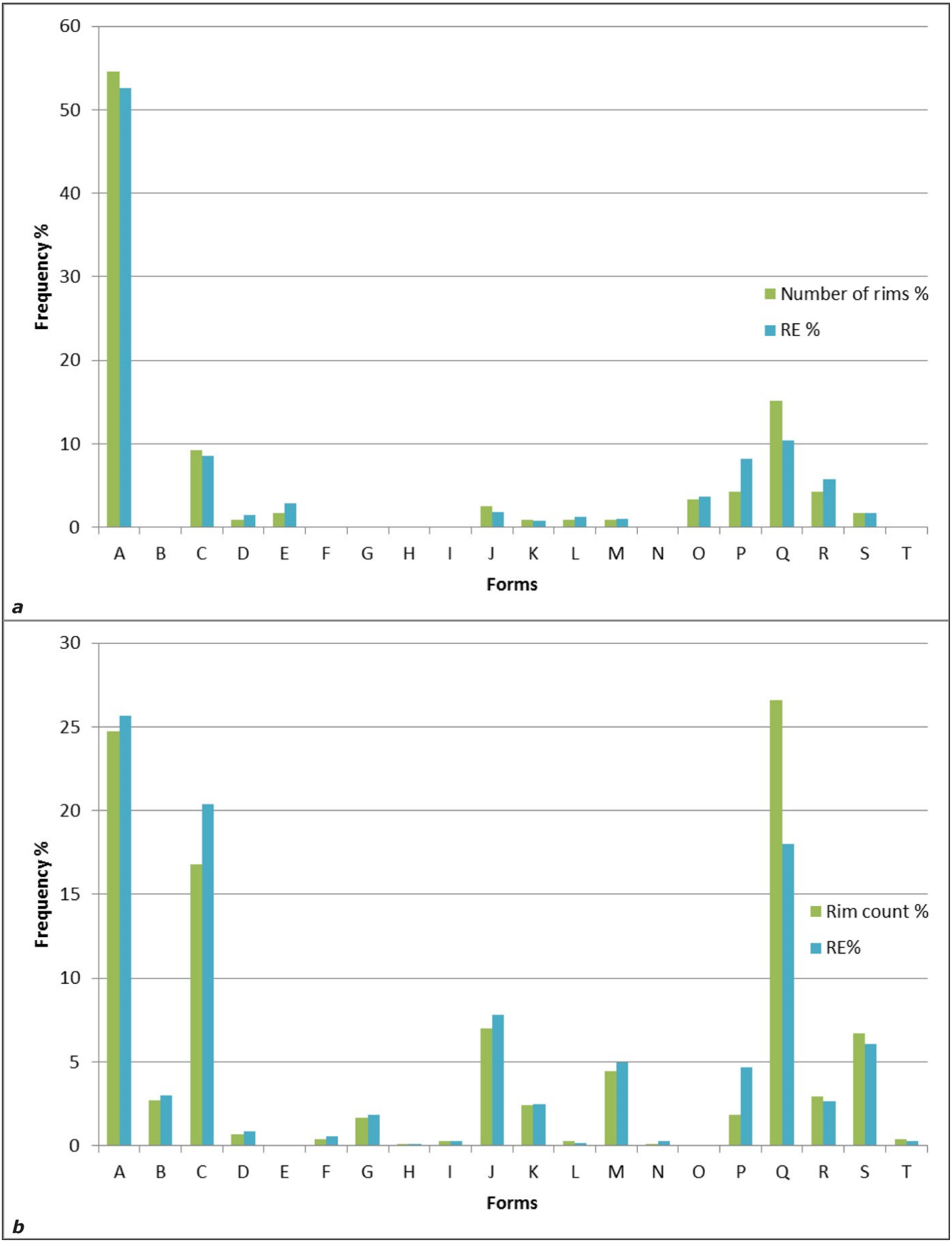

Figure 13 Site 1: relative frequency of forms based on the number of rims and rim equivalents (REs)(a) and Site 2: relative frequency of forms based on number of rims and rim equivalents (REs)(b).

from Site 2, jars with pronounced high shoulders and the only decorated shouldered jars from Site 2, suggest that the area focused on AG9 and AH9 is probably later than the main activity on Site 2.

Although the recognition of 'marker' fabrics allows the identification of anomalous and possibly later activity on Site 2, caution is required because it assumes that the 'marker' fabrics are genuinely later and introduces circularity to the explanation. The model presented here, however, does not rely on a single variable, and the presence of 'developed' vessel forms and decoration helps reinforce the difference.

Forms

A total of 1689 rims and bases in addition to features such as handles and decorated sherds was recovered from Sites 1 and 2. Of these 1157 (68.5%) were rims representing 46.93 REs, and 532 (31.5%) bases or 41.39 BEs. The relative frequency of vessel forms, based on number of rims and rim equivalents (RE) for each site is shown on Fig 13

On Site 1, there was a total of 171 rims and bases, represented by 123 rims (71.9% of the site total) or 4.97 REs and 48 bases (28.1%) or 4.44 BEs demonstrating high correspondence between REs and BEs, though low.

Rims and bases on Site 2 totalled 1518 pieces, of which 1034 (68.1% of the site total) were rims, 41.96 RE, and 484 bases (31.9%), 36.95 BEs, again showing close correspondence between REs and BEs. Only rims were used in the typological classification discussed below, since in only a few cases was it possible to attribute bases or body sherds to specific vessel types. Most of the rims were small and fragmented, but around 75% of the total was classifiable.

Selected illustrated pottery is arranged by area, and further divided into pit groups and occupation layer. Most rims, handles and decorated sherds from features are illustrated, along with a small selection of bases.

A selection of rims, showing the typical forms but not necessarily reflecting their relative site frequency, a few bases and all decorated and other diagnostic sherds are shown from the occupation deposit. Numbers in parentheses refer to the vessel number on Figs 14-26.

FORM A: CONVEX-SIDED JARS

These have slightly convex sides with simple, rounded (1, 8, 86, 94, 98, 100, 106, 109, 111, 116, 117, 127, 132, 152,165, 198, 210, 215, 238, 239, 240, 252, 260, 274, 304.), flat-topped (9, 18, 73, 82, 110, 112, 113, 115, 135, 145, 157, 162, 191, 289), bevelled (4, 37, 225, 244, 267, 270, 306) or hooked (284) rims. Rounded rims are most frequent (78%); the internal bevel is rare (2%) and found only on Site 1. Rim Diameters range from 70mm to 350mm, with modes between 170 and 310mm. One jar has an applied girth cordon (304) while another has a row of deep, round, flat-based impressions probably made with a stick just above the girth (9). Some of the smaller diameter vessels usually with thinner walls may be bowls.

Bases, where they can be associated, are typically slab-built and characterised by a splayed foot (8, 304). They generally possess coarse additional flint grits underneath. One sherd (215) has a perforation drilled after the vessel was fired. Surface finishing is generally vertical finger smearing (1, 100) and wiping, probably with organic matter (101), resulting in a rough, irregular appearance.

FORM B: VERTICAL OR NEAR VERTICAL-SIDED JARS

This form is distinguished by the presence of a vertical or near vertical profile which tapers slightly towards the base. Rims are rounded (97), square-topped (80, 89, 125) or more rarely bevelled (268), with diameters ranging from 100 to 300mm. Surfaces are usually smoother and more regular than forms A jars.

FORM C: SLACK-SHOULDERED JARS

These are large to medium sized jars with high slack shoulders often formed by pinching below the rim (57, 58, 63, 68, 74, 143, 217, 247,). Some of the form 3 jars on Site 1 have rather more pronounced, almost angular shoulder angles than those from Site 2, and commonly carry fingertip impressions. Rounded rims are common (3, 31, 47, 53, 65, 66, 67, 68, 74, 77, 83, 95, 102, 136, 143, 154, 158, 160, 164, 166,174, 179, 180, 184, 190, 217, 221, 222, 246, 247, 261) while flat-topped (14, 49, 57, 58, 62, 63, 104, 124, 173, 181,

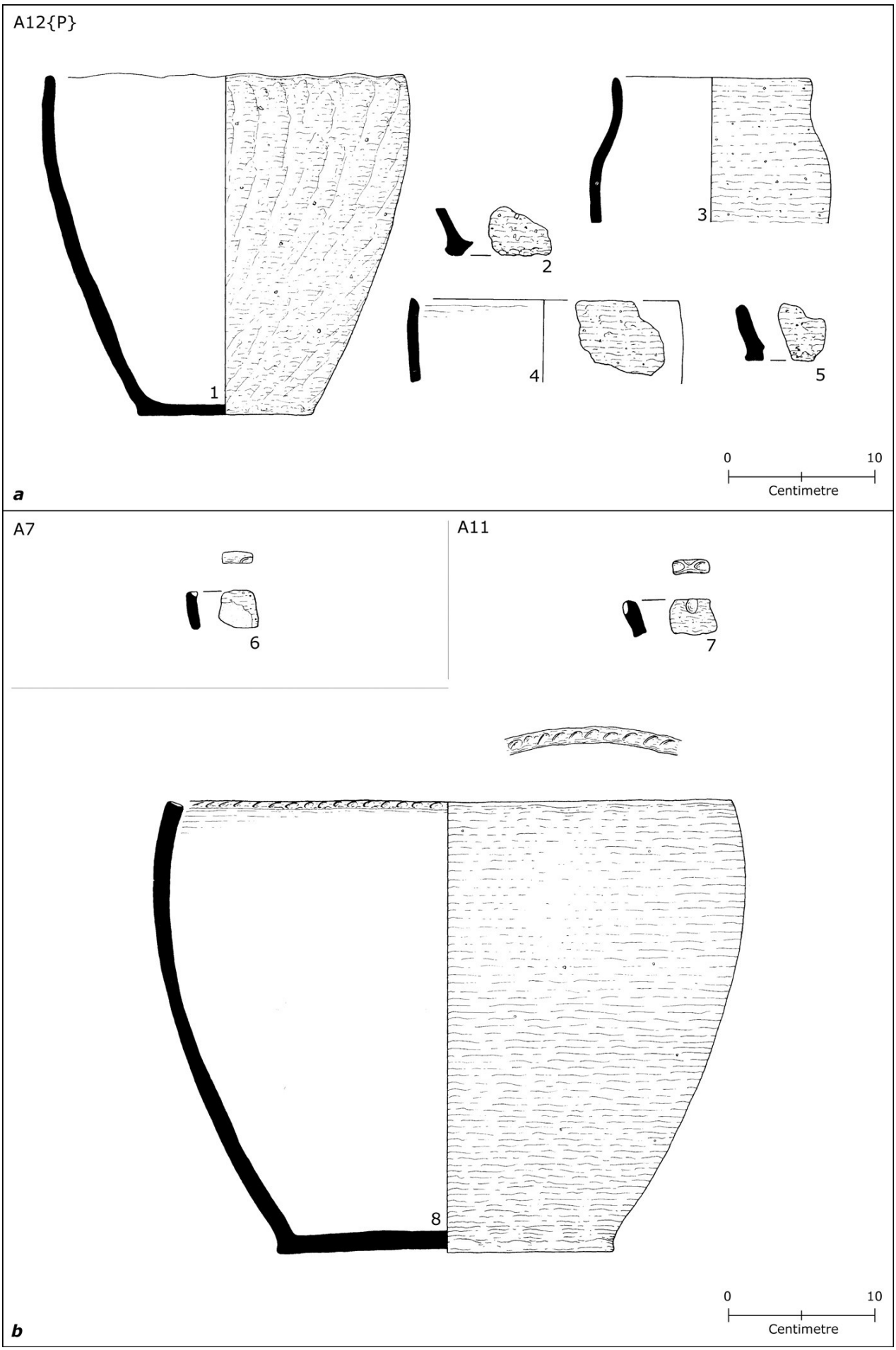

Figure 14: Site 1 - Pit (a) and Occupation Deposits (b) (1-8)

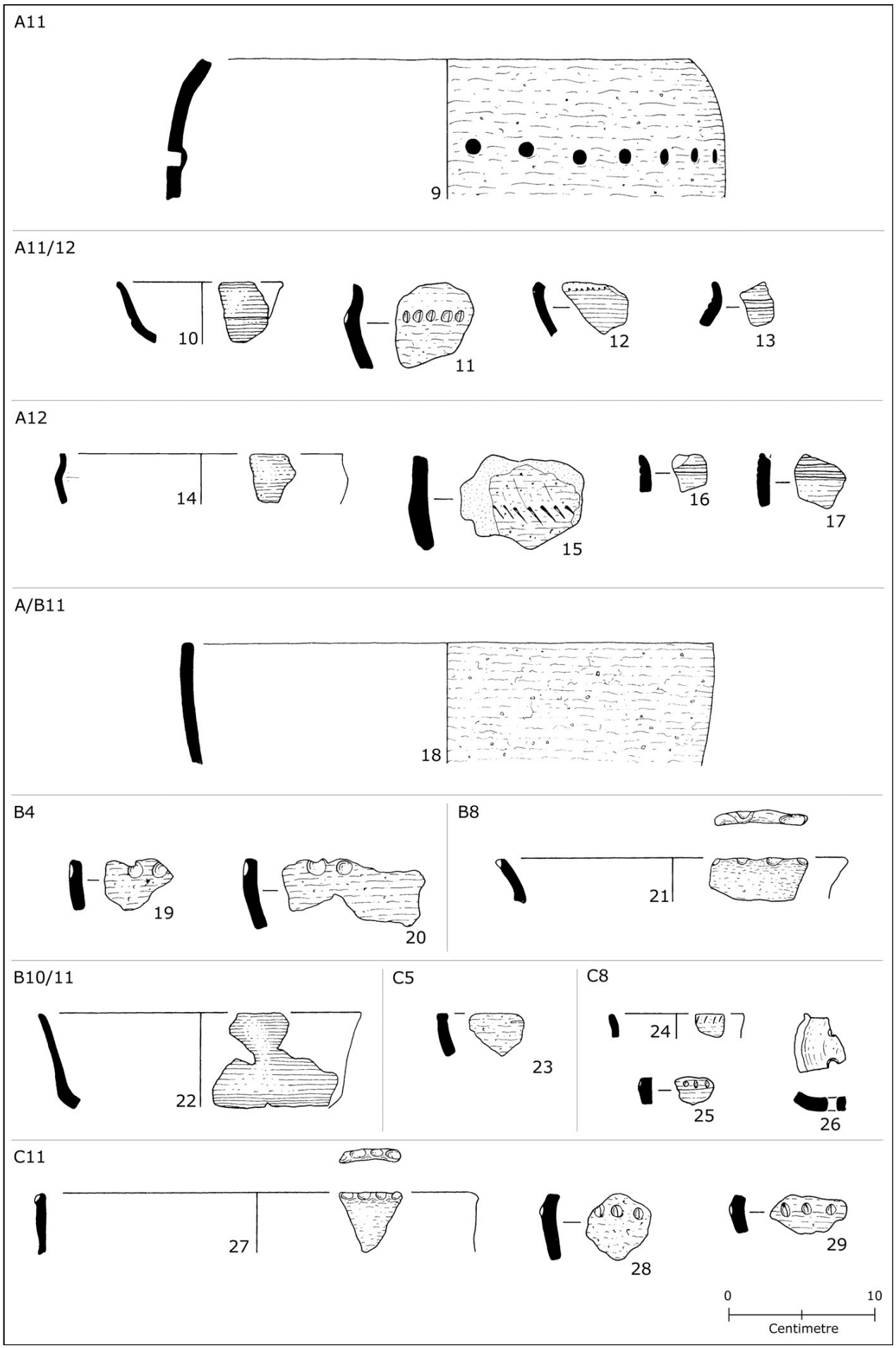

Figure 15: Site 1 - Occupation Deposits (9-29)

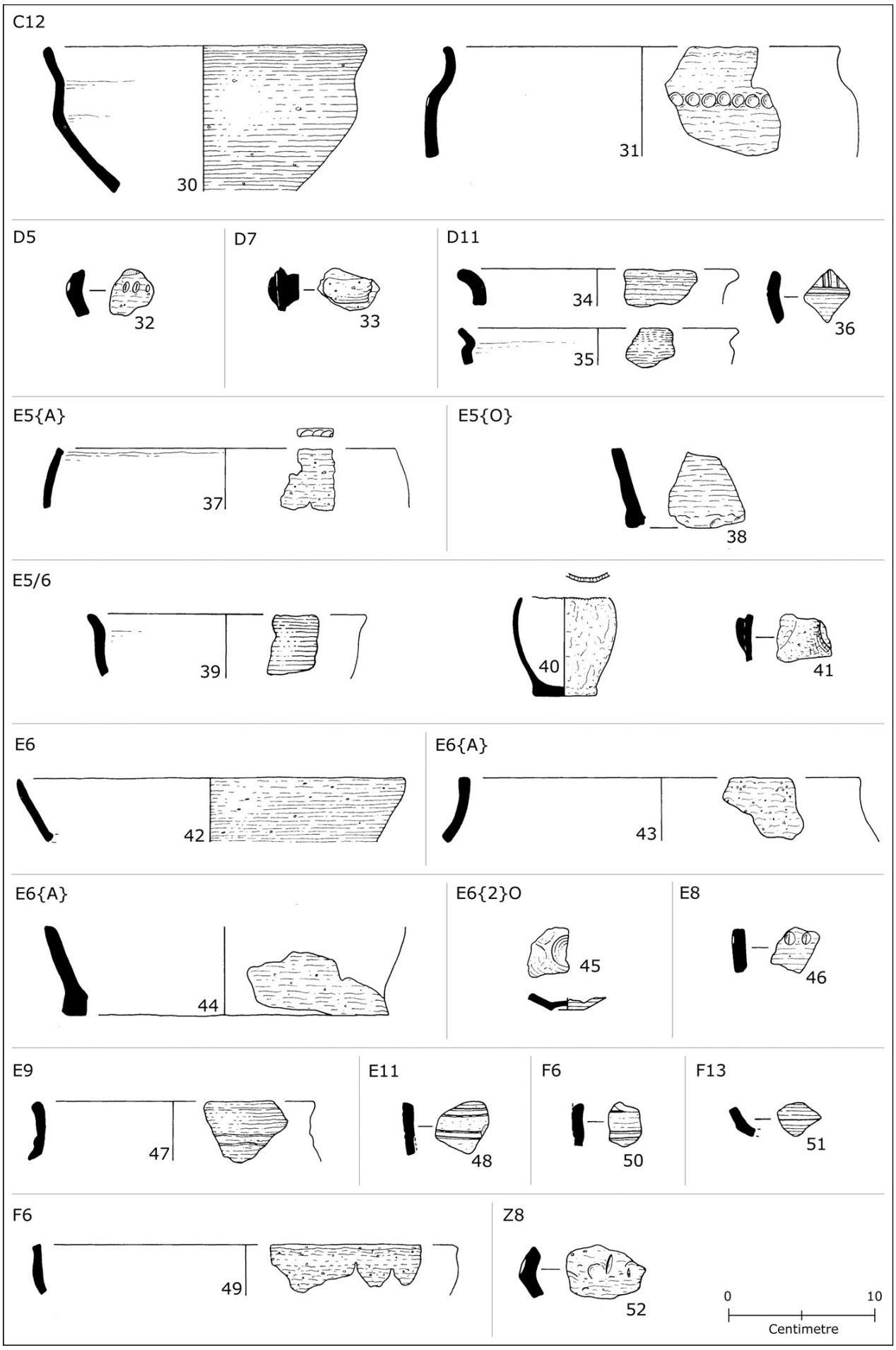

Figure 16: Site 1 - Occupation Deposits (30-52)

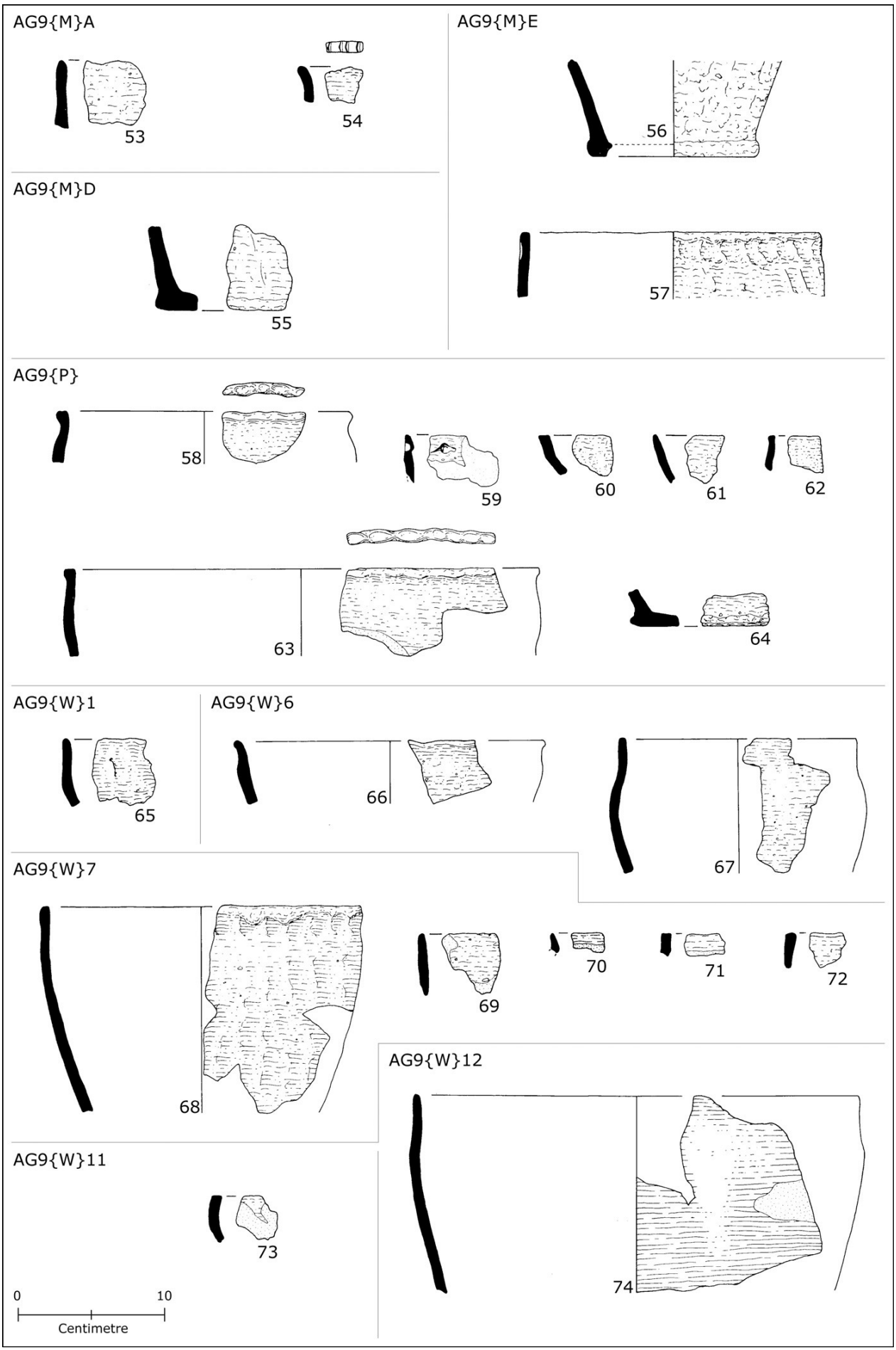

Figure 17 Site 2 - Pits and Features (53-74)

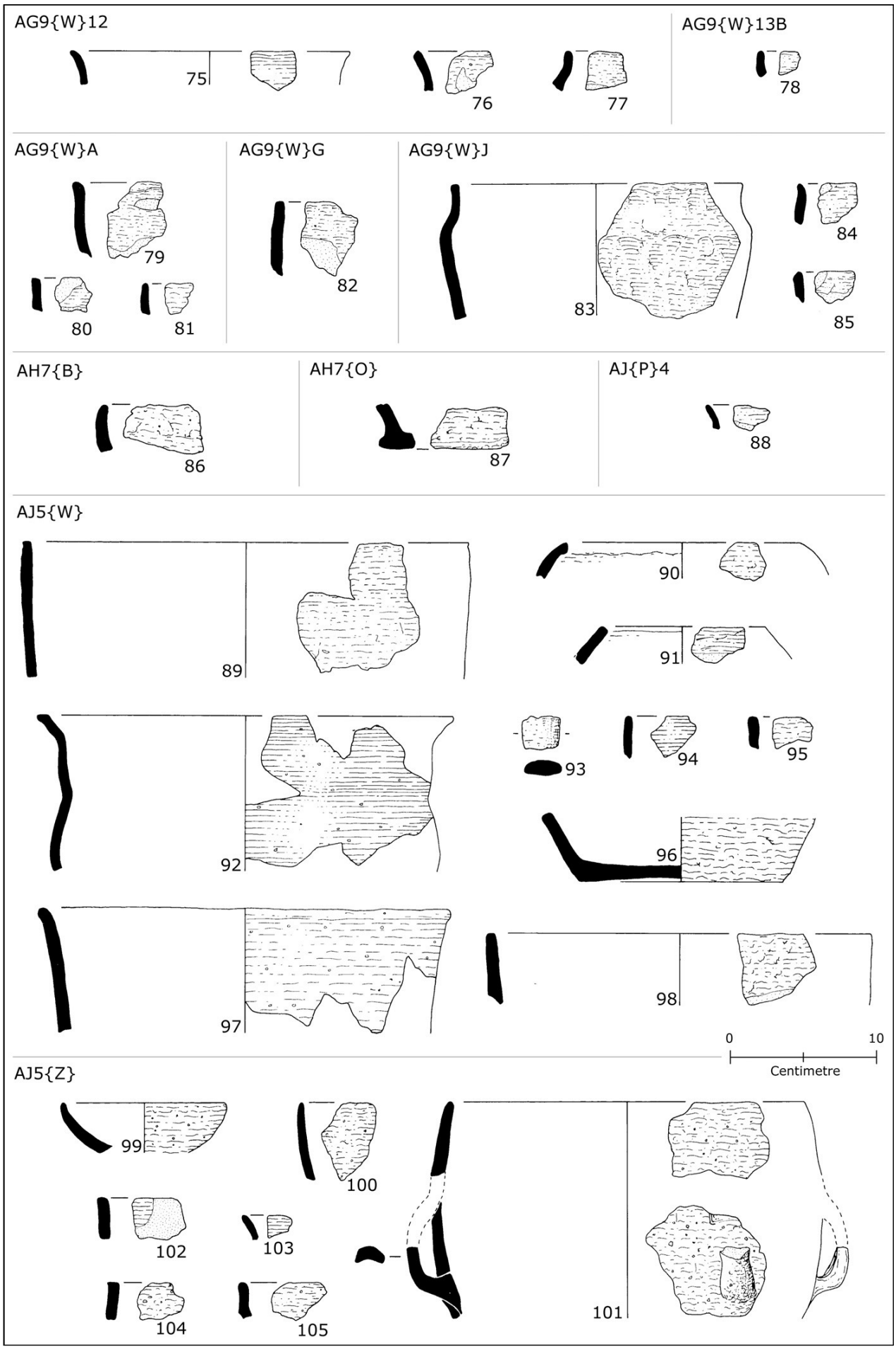

Figure 18 Site 2 - Pits and Features (75-105)

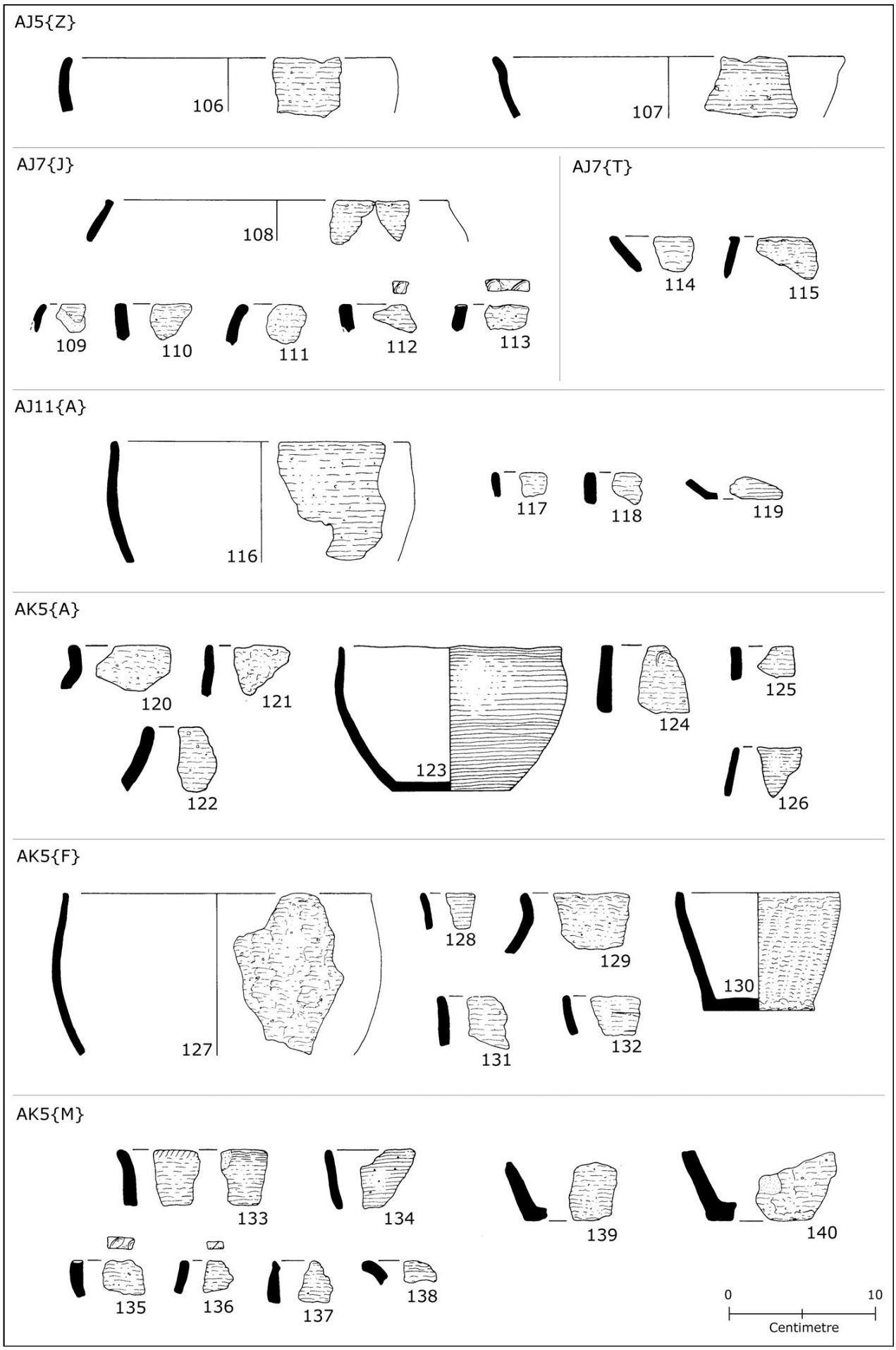

Figure 19 Site 2 - Pits and Features (106-140)

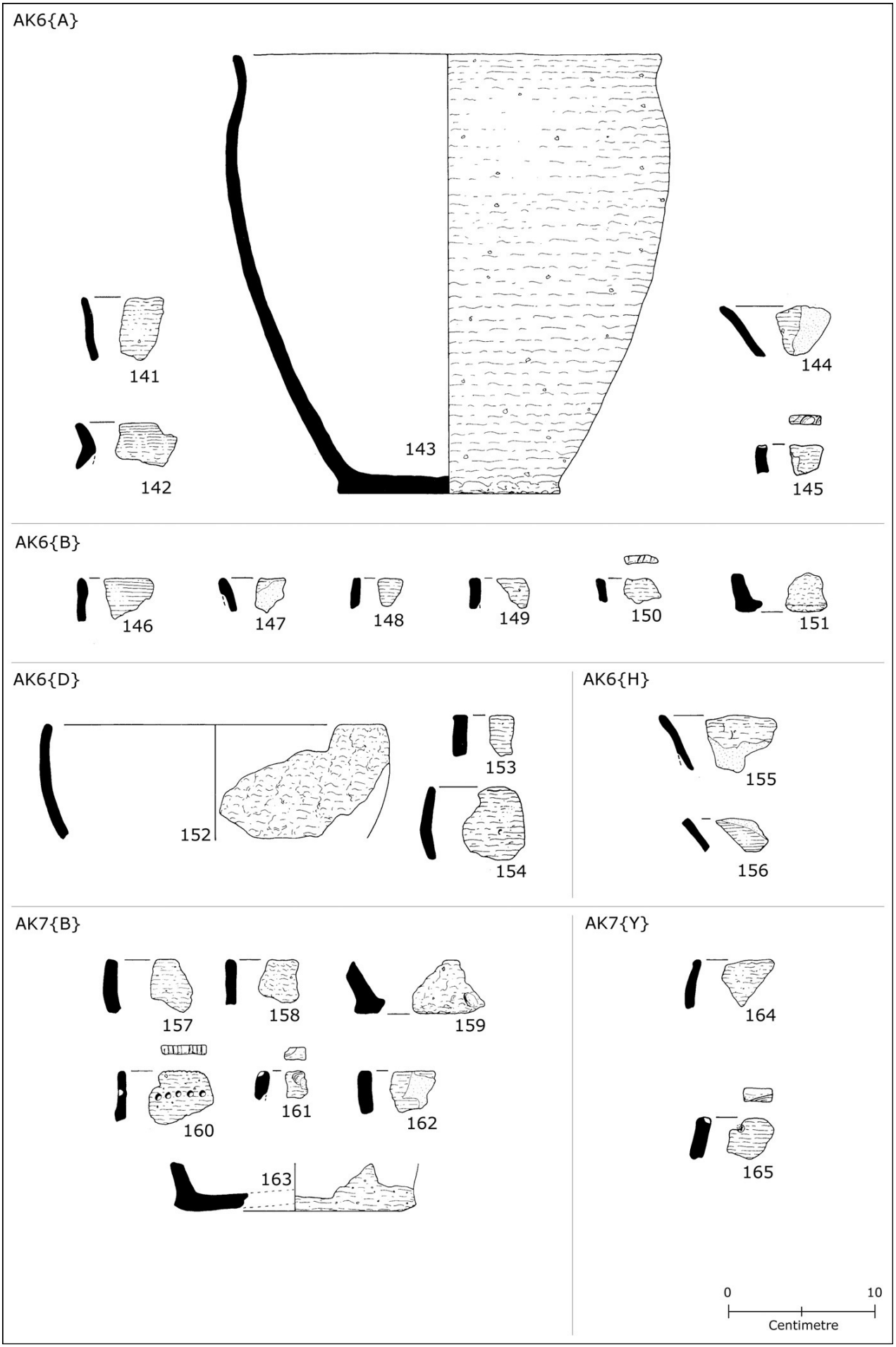

Figure 20 Site 2 - Pits and Features (141-165)

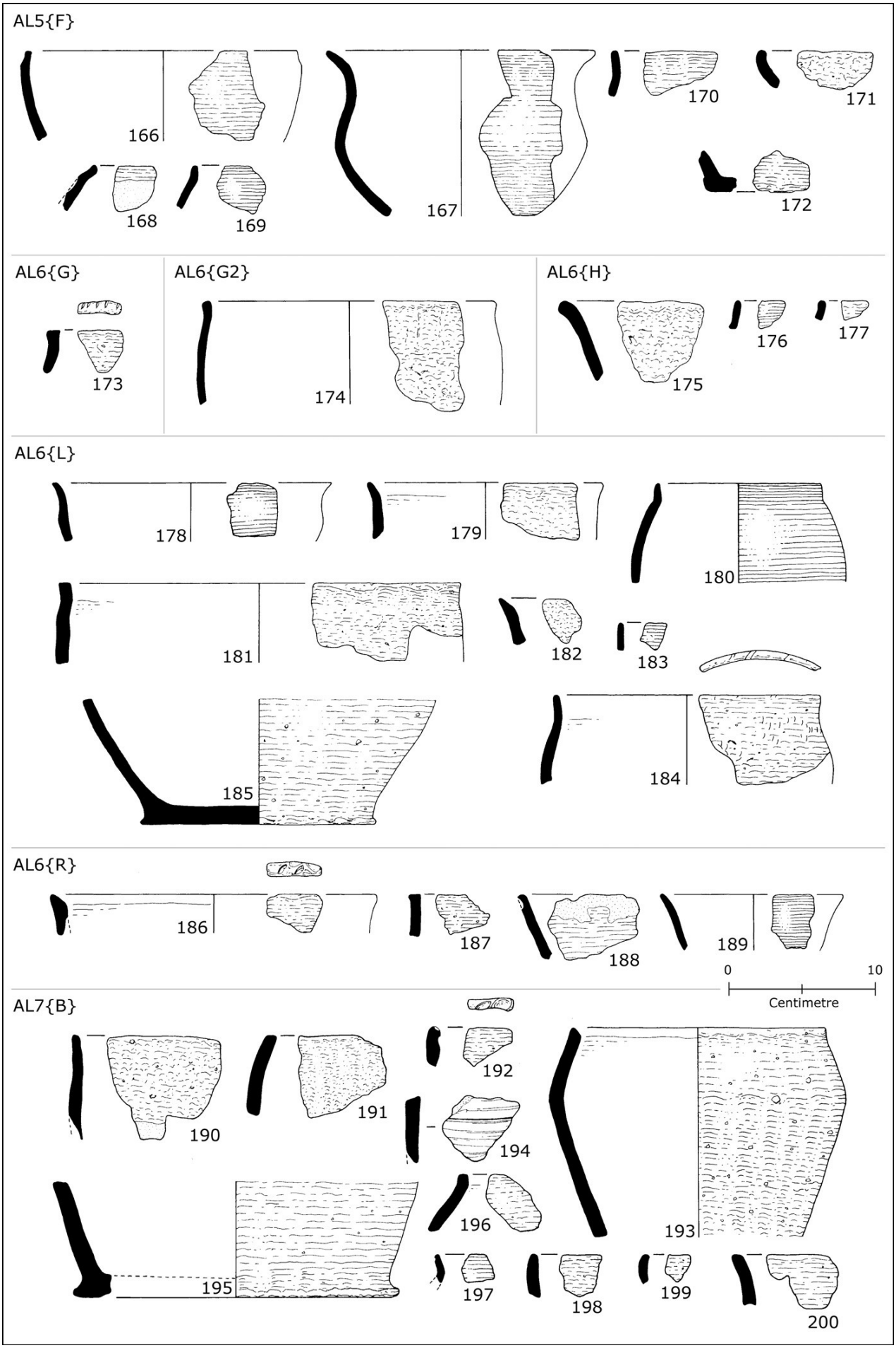

Figure 21 Site 2 - Pits and Features (166-200)

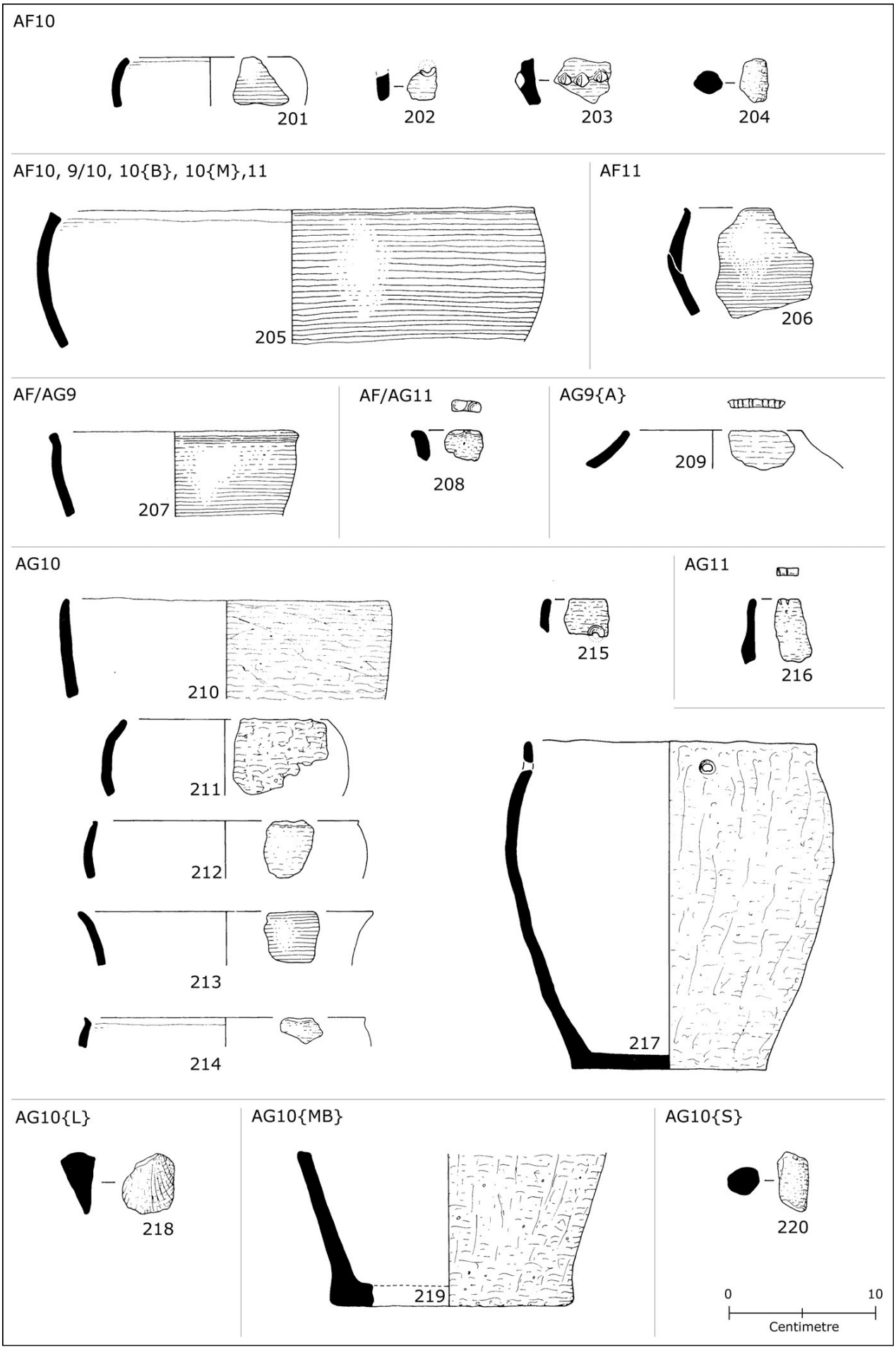

Figure 22 Site 2 - Occupation Deposit (201-220)

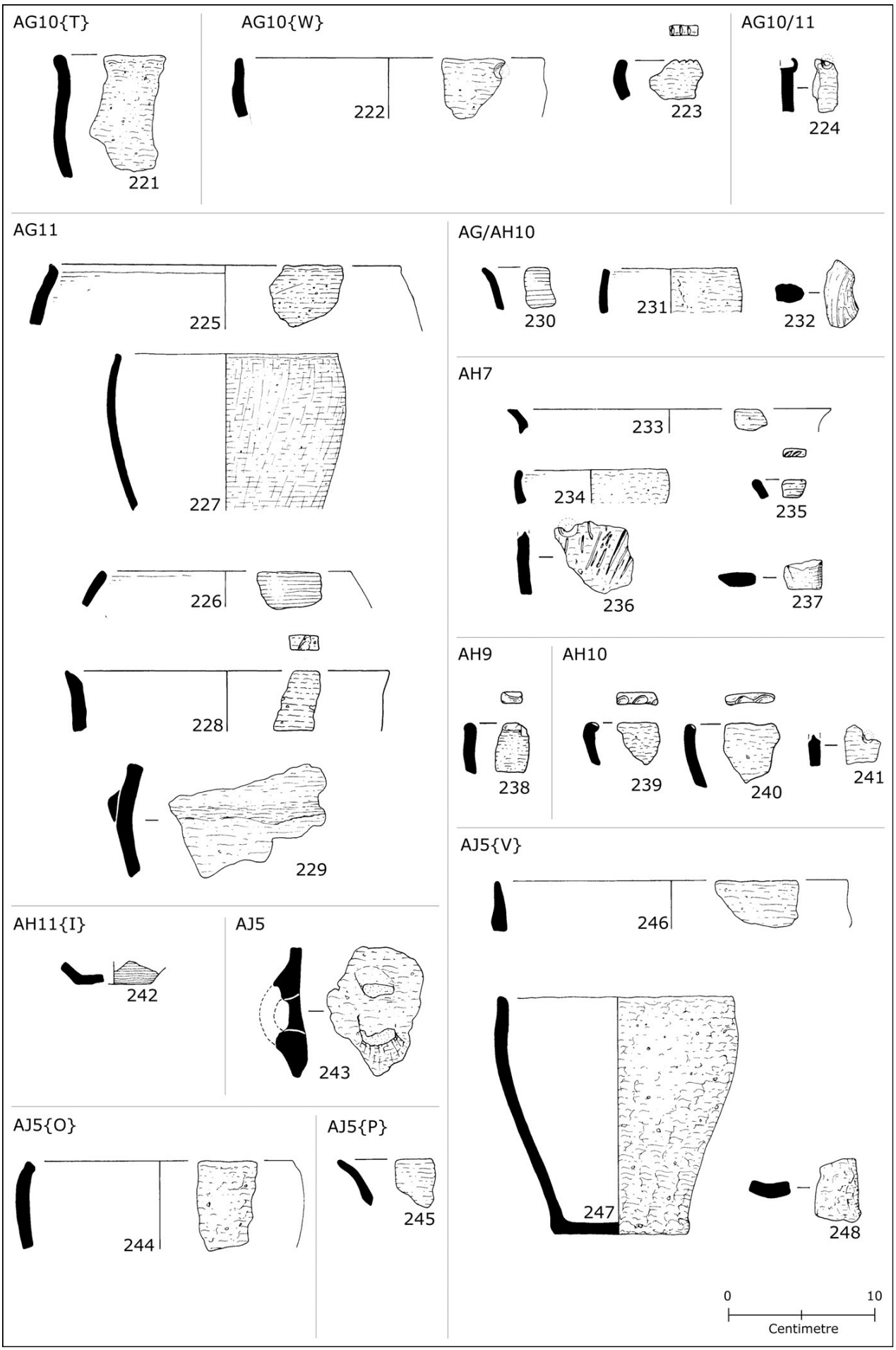

Figure 23 Site 2 - Occupation Deposit (221-248)

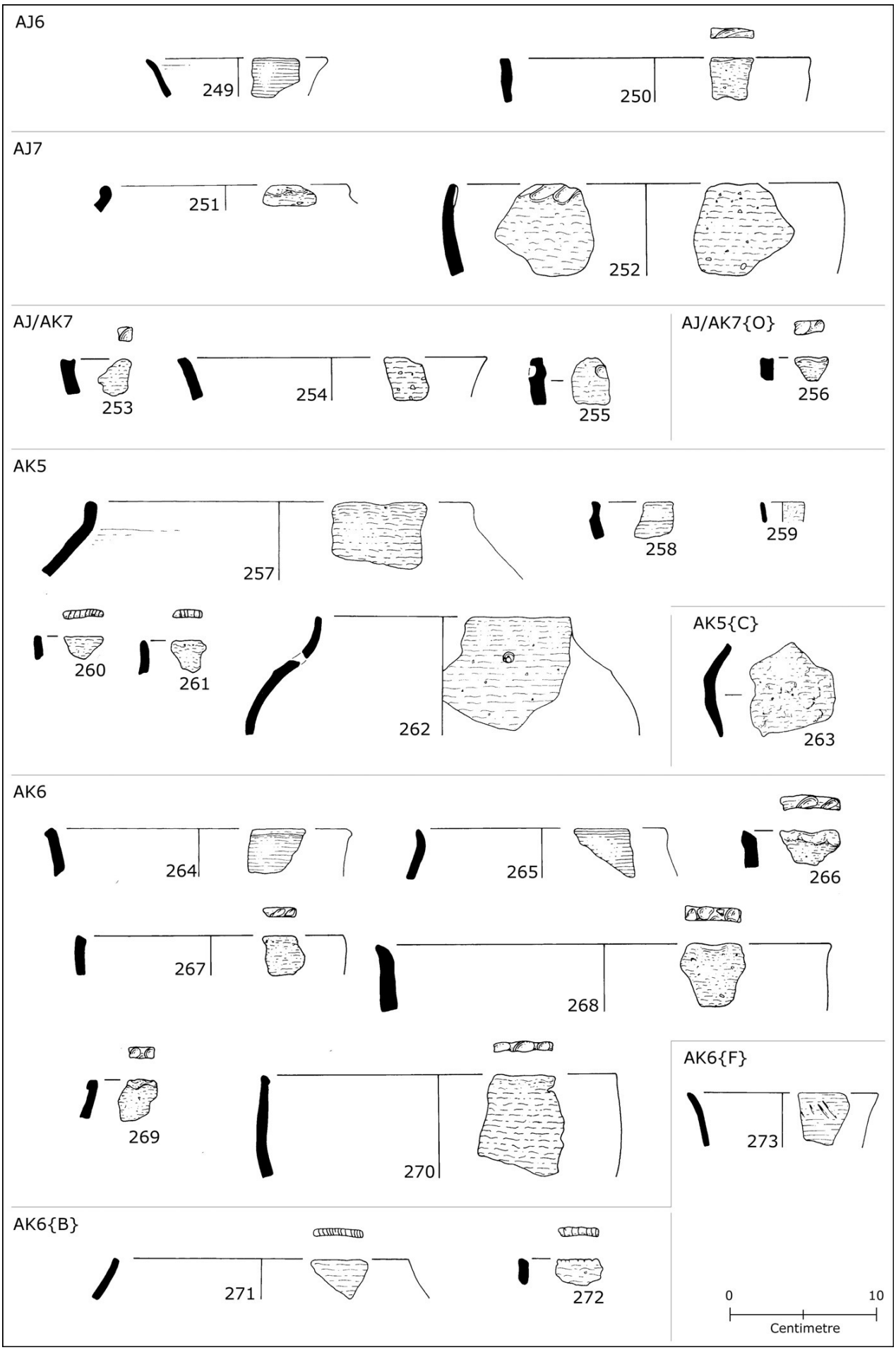

Figure 24 Site 2 - Occupation Deposit (249-273)

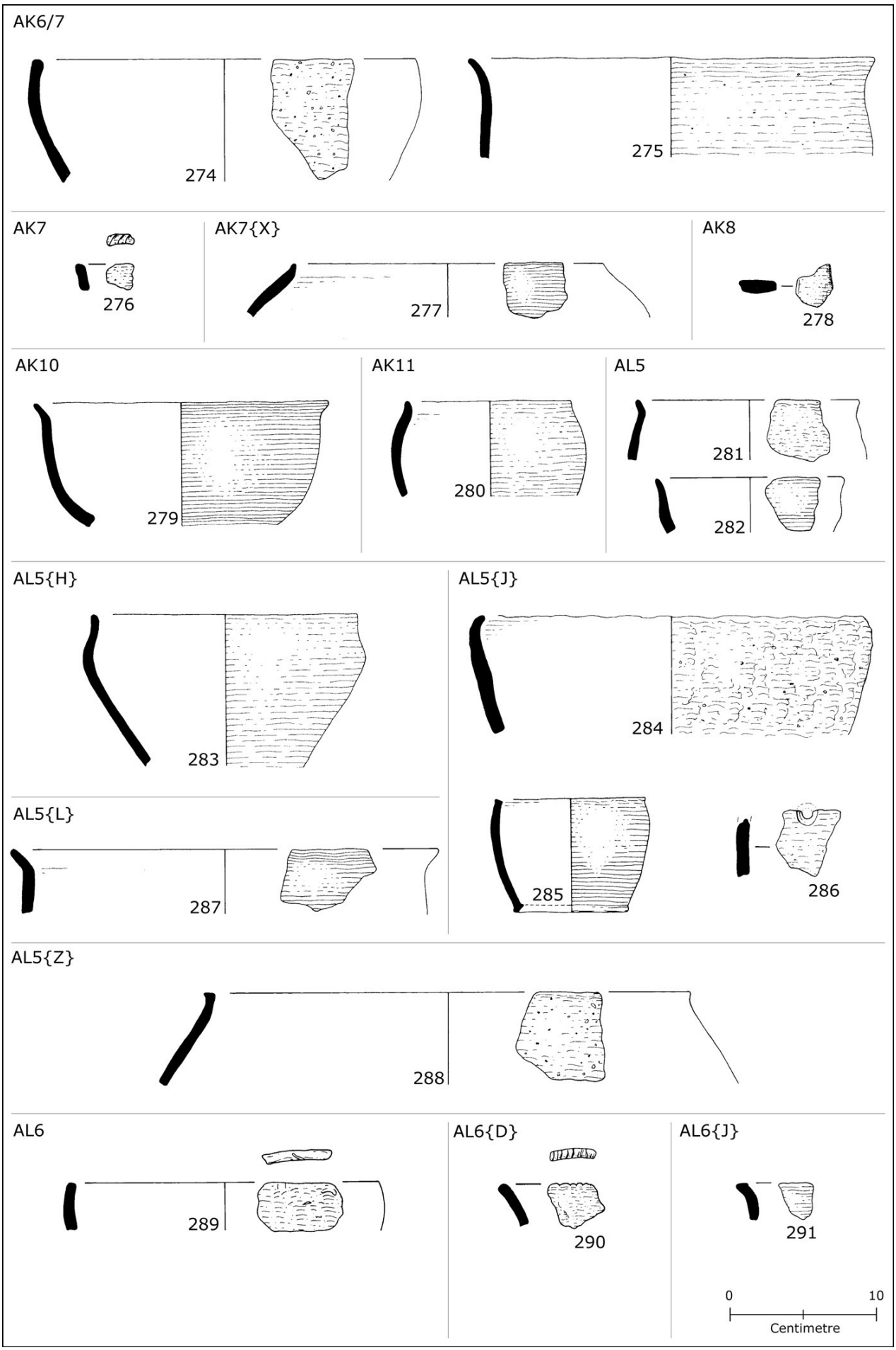

Figure 25 Site 2 - Occupation Deposit (274-291)

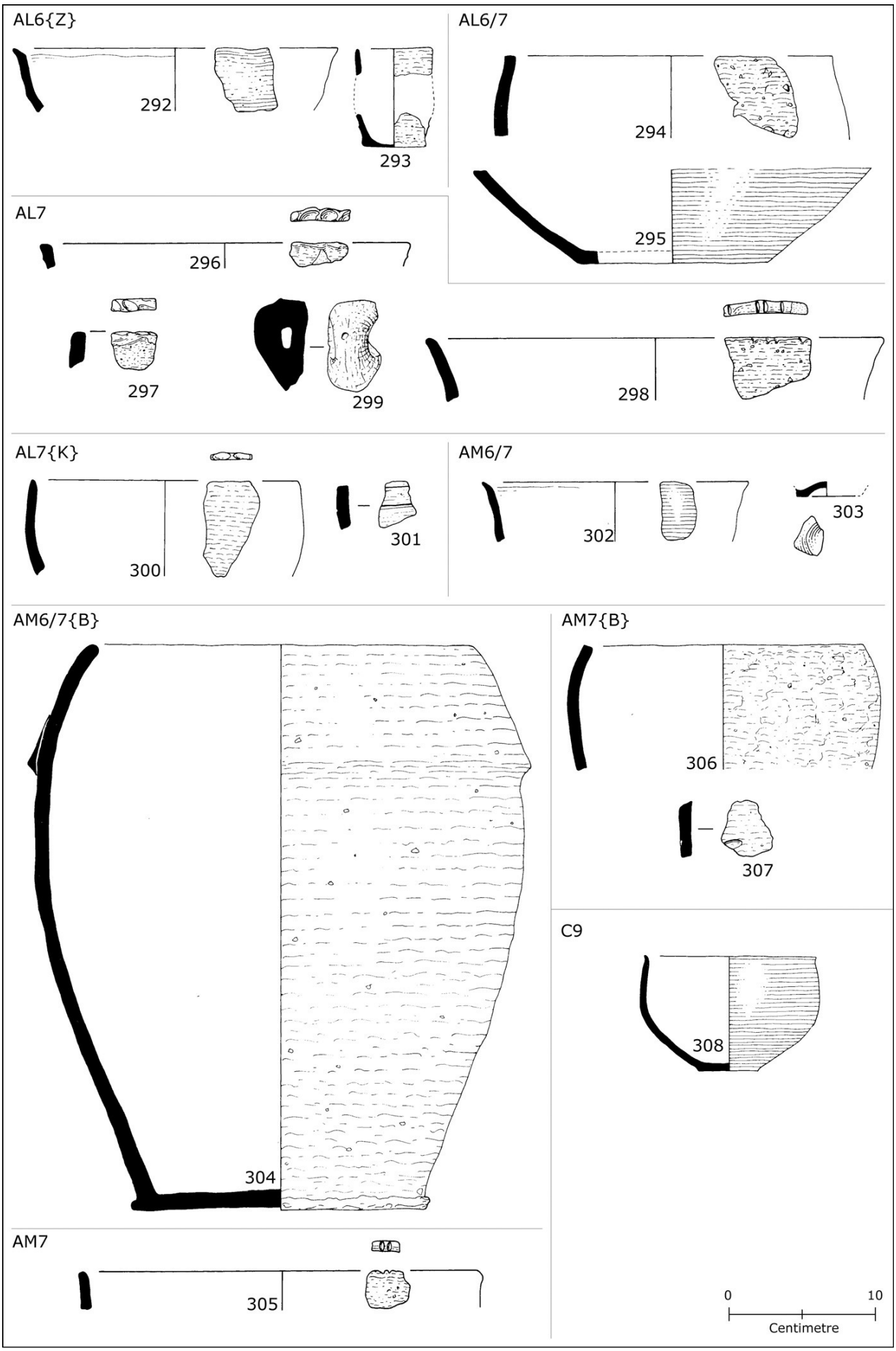

Figure 26 Site 2 - Occupation Deposit (292-308)

294) and bevelled (266, 272, 300) examples are less frequent. Rim diameters range from 110 to 320mm with modes from 160 to 200mm. Bases are slab-built and splayed (143). Vessel 47 has a raised band below the rim and is atypical of the series. Surface finishes are variable, ranging from rough, irregular and smeared (68, 63, 143, 247), wiped (15) to smoothed and burnished (14, 74).

FORM D: CONVEX BODIED JAR WITH EVERTED RIM

The form has a flaring or everted rim on a convex -sided body (34, 35, 88, 197, 258, 281). Rims are usually rounded or flat. Surfaces are rough. No bases could be associated. Rim diameters range from 100mm to 220mm.

FORM E: TRIPARTITE BOWL

Only one vessel (30) was identified. Its rim is simple and outwardly bevelled, with a diameter of 220mm. The vessel is coil-built and has smooth, burnished surfaces.

FORM F: BICONICAL JAR/BOWL

These vessels have biconical profiles with marked angular carinations. Rims have internal bevels (193, 206) or are square-ended (226, 265) with diameters from 100 to 200mm and modes from 130 to 160mm. No bases were associated. Surface finishing is variable, and may be irregular with vertical smearing (193), burnished (226) or highly polished (206). Vessel 206 is coil-built as shown by a junction at the girth carination.

FORM G: HIGH-SHOULDERED, CONVEX-SIDED JARS

Form G jars have pronounced high shoulders with markedly convex bodies whose girths are significantly wider the rim diameter; some might be considered biconical, having sheared at the body carination. Rims are usually upright and rounded (120, 122, 126, 169, 209, 251, 257, 262, 271, 277) or flat-topped (43, 108, 168, 288). Rim diameters range from 120 to 350mm, with modes between 130 and 270mm. Vessel 262 has a perforation below the rim which was drilled subsequent to firing. Surfaces are generally rough (262) or smooth and burnished (277).

FORM H NECKED JARS WITH FLARING RIMS AND ROUND BODIES

This uncommon form is distinguished by a near vertical neck, flaring rim and convex body (92). Rims are generally flat-topped (167) and have diameters of 160mm to 170mm. A lightly burnished finish (92) is typical, and surfaces are smooth with little trace of protruding temper.

FORM I: HANDLED JARS

These vessels are defined by the presence of a handle, oval (93, 232), strap (41, 101, 237, 243, 248, 278) or round (204, 220, 299) in section, typically attached by a dowel-like projection inserted through a hole in the vessel wall and smoothed over to conceal the join. A single lower handle junction was attached by luting to the body wall (218). Only one handle was associated with sufficient of the body and rim to indicate a convex-sided jar of form A (101). Two simple loop handles (299, 243) are present.

FORM J: WEAKLY CARINATED BOWLS

These are bowls with a simple, sometimes weakly defined carination above which is a slightly flaring neck and typically rounded (39, 75, 84, 107, 128, 131, 133, 134, 138, 141, 155, 175, 188, 189, 213, 230, 245, 273, 275, 282, 287, 302), slightly bevelled (249, 279, 292) or slightly squared-off (156, 178, 207, 287) rim. A few of these bowls have more upright necks (302,). Rim diameters range from 80 to 340mm, with modes from 110 to 190mm. Vessel walls are usually thin, under 6mm, and are well finished with burnishing (75, 249, 279) or more infrequently smoothing (245); rougher examples are rare (175). Most form J bowls appear to be coil-built (279).

FORM K: CARINATED BOWLS

This form is distinguished from form J by a sharp, well-defined carination (12, 22, 123, 282, 283, 295, 308). Rim diameters range from 110mm to 170mm with modes between 140mm and 160mm. These vessels are usually dark brown to black, smooth and burnished.

FORM L: BOWLS WITH GROOVED CARINATION

This rare but distinctive form is characterised by

a shallow grooved, slightly flanged carination (10, 51). Rim diameter is 115mm. Surfaces are exclusively burnished and thin walled.

FORM M: CONVEX-SIDED BOWLS

These bowls have simple round bodies with inward sloping (90, 91, 211, 212,), bevelled (201, 205, 214, 225, 227, 280) or flat (23, 121) rims. A slight bead is apparent on vessel (212). Rims were formed by squeezing the body with finger and thumb and pressing into shape: traces of such forming marks occur on vessels 90 and 211. Rim diameters range from 90mm to 330mm with modes from 110mm to 170mm. No base could be attributed, but it seems likely that some of the smaller splayed slab-built examples belong here. Surface finishing is poor, and forming marks are present on several pots. Burnishing (201) is rare.

FORM N: HEMISPHERICAL BOWL

This is a rare form with a thinned, rounded rim, 130mm in diameter, on a thick-walled hemispherical body (60, 99, possibly 171).

FORM O: SHALLOW OPEN BOWL

This is represented by the complete profile of a single vessel (42) with slightly flaring low walls, only 43mm high. The rim is rounded and has a diameter of 260mm. This vessel is coil-built with smoothed and slightly burnished surfaces.

FORM P: CUPS

These are small diameter vessels, ranging from 40mm to 260mm with modes of 50mm-150mm, which do not usually exceed 100mm in height. A certain amount of typological variation is present, but two main sub-divisions may be made: cups with more or less convex profiles (24, 40, 223, 231, 234, 285, 293,) and cups with near vertical or slightly outward sloping walls (130, 259). Cup (293) has a slightly bevelled rim and possible vestigial bead. Bases, where directly associated, are slab-built with splayed foot (40, 130). Finishing varies considerably from typically rough, irregular, sometimes smeared (40, 130), to smoothed, burnished (285) surfaces.

FORM Q: UNCLASSIFIED JAR RIMS

These are generally upright or slightly in-turned rims too small to be assigned to a specific form (69, 71, 72, 81, 85, 118, 153, 161, 177, 186, 187, 188, 192, 199, 208, 228, 235, 250, 253, 256, 276, 296, 297). Most are thick walled in coarseware fabrics.

FORM R: UNCLASSIFIED FLARING RIM JARS

This category incorporates rims with everted or flaring profiles which could not be attributed to other forms. Most are rounded (21, 27, 54, 70, 76, 142, 290, 298, 305) or more rarely flat-topped (114, 233, 254, 291) and occasionally carry decoration. Rim diameters are from 130mm to 300mm, with a mode at 160mm. Surfaces are rough and irregular (254), vesicular (298). Such variation probably reflects the likely heterogeneity of the group.

FORM S: UNCLASSIFIED FLARING RIMS (BOWLS)

These flaring, generally thin-walled, burnished rims are too small to be classified, but probably belong to form J or possibly form K bowls. (59, 61, 78, 103, 144, 170, 176, 182, 183, 196, 200).

FORM T: STRAINER

This rare form is represented by three vessels, one from Site 1 (26) and another from Site 2 reconstructed from 12 sherds (Russell 1989, fig 28.7). The latter has low, almost vertical sides terminating in a flat-topped rim. The coil-built base plate, some 210mm in diameter, is perforated by a series of some 17 small, irregular and randomly spaced holes, most 5mm in diameter, made before firing. Surfaces are roughly finished and show signs of wiping with vegetable matter. Examination at x50 magnification with raking light failed to detect any wear marks that would be expected had the strainer been used for very abrasive material such as sieving flint temper. Use as a domestic, food preparation vessel is more likely. A further sherd (not illustrated) came from Site 2 AJ5 {J}.

Bases

A total of 481 base sherds (35.89 BE) was recov-

ered, of which 24 (5%) were from Site 1 and 457 (95%) came from Site 2.

Three principal base forms were identified:

- The most common (3.1% on Site 1, 81.9% on Site 2) has a splayed 'foot' which can be vestigial or quite pronounced where the vessel walls have been dragged over the base plate. This form usually occurs in coarseware fabrics and frequently has additional grit underneath.
- A more rounded base angle lacking the splay and gritting underneath commonly occurs in burnished fabrics (1.7% on Site 1, 12.7% on Site 2).
- The omphalous base is the rarest form (0.2% on Site 1, 0.4% on Site 2) and occurs in thin walled, burnished bowls. There is no additional grit underneath.

Form and fabric associations

The relative proportion of fabrics used for each form, calculated on classifiable rims, for the whole site is presented in Fig 27.

As might be expected, large jars of form A-C principally occur in coarseware fabrics FL1-FL3 and FQ1, but form C is also made from finer fabrics FL4-5 and FQG2, often with a burnished finish. Handled jars, where either the rim or sufficient body enabled the form to be established, occur in coarseware fabrics FL1 and FL2, though sandier wares are represented by individual fragments of handles.

Bowls of form J and K were made from fineware, frequently well smoothed and burnished fabrics such as FL3-5, FQ1 and particularly FQG2. More variability is seen in form M bowls, where FL1 is dominant. The single Form E bowl is in fabric QF2.

Cups are almost exclusively made from coarseware fabric FL1. Many look like miniature versions of form A jars.

Barrett's (1980, 302-3) classification of LBA ceramics into five functional classes - coarseware jars (Class I), fineware jars (Class II), coarseware bowls (Class III), fineware bowls (Class IV) and cups (Class V) – is a useful way of combining key elements of fabric, form and decoration. The pottery from Weston Wood categorised by these functional classes is shown in Table 2. This confirms that coarseware jars form the major element on both sites. Fineware bowls are the next most common component on Site 2 then fineware jars. Cups occur most frequently on Site 1, but this figure is likely to be distorted by two virtually complete vessels. The comparatively low figures for Class II and IV vessels on Site 1 and in the occupation layer on Site 2 probably reflect weathering of sherds and the loss of carefully finished surfaces.

Functional Class		**I**	**II**	**III**	**IV**	**V**
Site 1	No. rims	82.2%	3.3%	5.7%	4.1%	4.1%
	RE	76.1%	5.4%	7.2%	3.1%	8.2%
Site 2	No. rims	72.1%	6.6%	7.2%	12.3%	1.9%
	RE	68.1%	6.7%	8.5%	11.6%	5.0%
Site 2 Occupation Deposit	No. rims	76.7%	4.0%	6.6%	11.1%	0.5%
	RE	73.6%	4.8%	8.9%	11.1%	1.5%
Site 2 Features	No. rims	65.3%	9.8%	7.8%	13.6%	3.6%
	RE	62.2%	8.6%	8.1%	12.2%	8.8%

Table 2 Functional classes by number of rims and rim equivalents, comparing Site 1 and 2, and Site 2 occupation deposit and features.

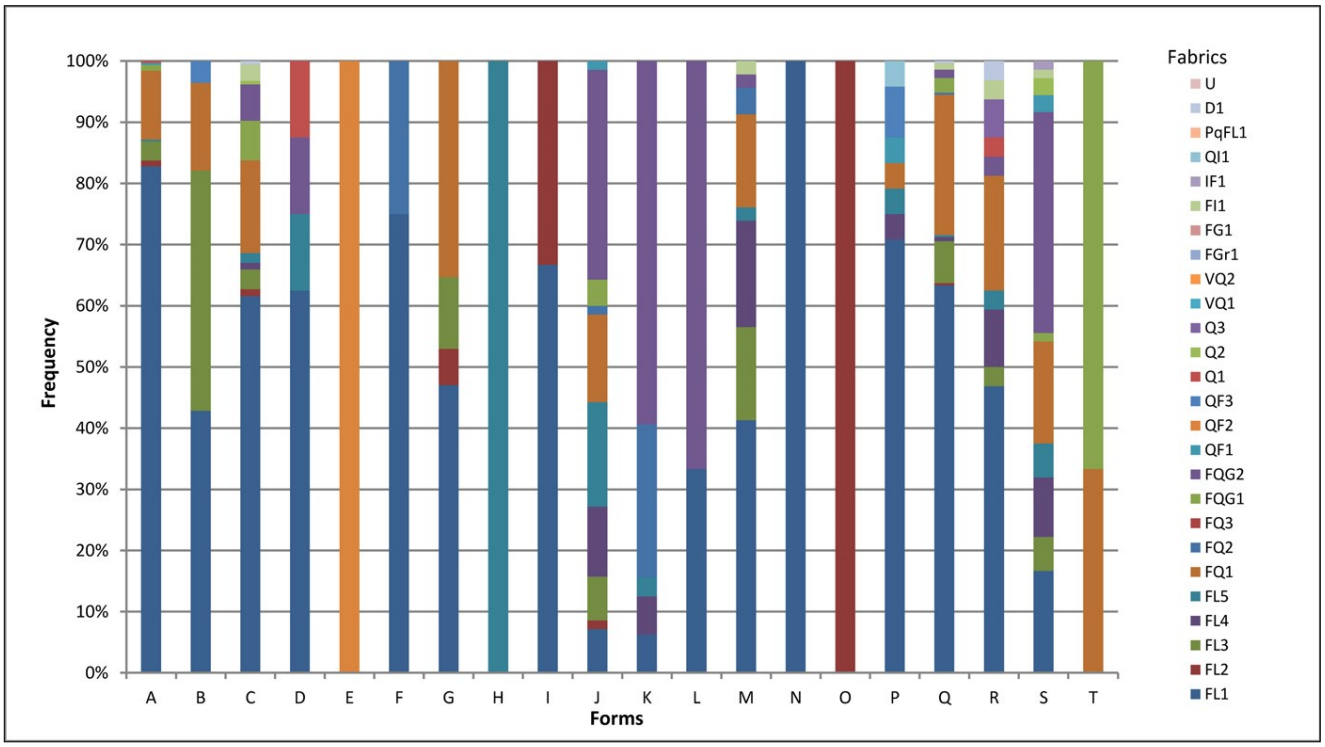

Figure 27: Form and fabric associations

Manufacture and technology

POT-BUILDING

Forming techniques could only be identified with certainty in a few vessels owing to a variety of surface treatments. Pinching from a single body of clay, which is appropriate for small pots, appears to have been used for some cups (99). Cup 130 shows characteristic ring-joints typical of coil -building. Coil-building was also observed on large jars (304) and certain bowls. Slab-building is almost certainly present on jar 1 and a biconical jar (206) but cannot certainly be inferred for many other vessels. Large jars could have been made by slab-building, drawing, or coiling or a combination of these techniques.

Bases were constructed in two main ways. The most common (67%) are bases made from a circular slab to which the vessel walls were applied by smearing clay downwards creating a characteristic splayed circumference to the base. This is frequently accompanied by vertical smearing or rippling on the side of the vessel where the clay has been pulled downwards. Many separate circular slabs were found indicating that this method of attachment was only partially successful. Dense concentrations of coarse (up to 2mm) flint grits are commonly observed on the exterior surfaces of these bases, a feature which is characteristic of LBA pottery. Longley (1980, 65) has discussed this phenomenon and suggests that it represents grit derived from surfaces upon which vessels were made or dried to prevent them sticking. Other bases appear to have been constructed from coils (295). The omphalos base (45, 242, 303) is very rare (0.5%) and occurs only in fine, burnished fabrics.

Thirteen handles or fragments of handles were found of which six were straps or oval (93, 101, 220, 237, 243, 248), four were rods (204, 220, 232, 299), two were unassignable lower junctions (41, 218) and one was a simple lug (33). In only one case (101) was it possible to attribute a handle to a vessel form, a simple convex-sided jar. Two loop handles (101, 243) were attached by pushing a dowel-like projection into the vessel wall. A further loop handle (299) was simply luted to the vessel walls, as were two lower handle junctions (41, 218) and the lug (33).

Most of the assemblage has a range of surface colours which reflect shades of brown to dark brown. Dark Brown (7.5YR3/0-10YR3/1-2) colours are mostly (82%) associated with burnished bowls (form J); jars tend to be slightly lighter, typically orange-brown or brown (5YR5/3-7.5YR5/4). The darker colours reflect a partially reducing atmosphere where the presence

of oxygen has been restricted. The temperature at which the vessels were fired is more problematical, but the lack of alteration of the clay minerals as evidenced by consistently anisotropic matrices seen in thin-section suggests that firing temperatures did not exceed about 800oC. Fire clouds, apparent on many coarseware jar sherds, and variations of colour across single sherds suggests firing in a bonfire or clamp kiln.

SURFACE FINISH

Surface treatments identified on the Weston Wood pottery fall into five groups: rough smearing, smoothing, burnishing, polishing and wiping; some occur together.

Smearing, either as vertical dragging of the fingers (1, 130, 193, 217) or horizontal wiping (143, 211, 221, 264, 306) is most commonly found on jars and in association with coarse fabrics. Another common treatment on coarseware vessels is wiping (227, 236) with organic matter such as straw, chaff or bracken (impressions of bracken fronds were identified by Gill Campbell). Burnishing, where a lustre is formed by rubbing vessel walls with a implement when leather hard, leaving characteristic narrow horizontal ripples, is found on small jars and commonly on form J bowls (42, 123, 206, 205, 279, 287, 295); it is invariably restricted to fine fabrics, though it is a feature of FL5 which contains large pieces of flint. Polishing is rare and is distinguished from burnishing by the evenness of the lustre and regularity of the surface finish. Polishing is almost totally associated with bowls (265, 302).

It is likely that many originally burnished sherds have lost their surface treatments through weathering or other taphonomic factors, particularly those from the occupation layer.

DECORATION

Only 9.7% of the total REs on the site are decorated, though significant differences in the type, location and frequency of decoration are apparent between sites (Table 3).

Decorated and feature sherds (figs 14-26)

About one third (32.6%) of the total REs for Site 1 is decorated. Fingertip impressions, generally carefully executed and often quite shallow, are most common on the rims of form A (37 and 8, 6) and R (21) jars. They also occur on the angular shoulders of form C jars (19, 20, 28, 29, 31, 32, 46, 52). Shallow, fairly regularly spaced incisions occur on rims of form P cups (24, 40) and in one instance on the shoulder of a form C jar (15). One form A jar (9) has a horizontal row of deep, round impressions probably made with a stick with flat end. The impressions almost go right through the vessel walls, leaving pimples on the inner surface. A bowl of form L (10, 51) has a shallow groove above a slightly flanged carination. A group of fineware body sherds decorated with horizontal and more rarely vertical grooved lines may derive from a single bowl (13, 16, 17, 36, 50).

In contrast, only 6.9% of the REs for Site 2 are decorated. Finger-tipping is most common on form A (192, 228, 239, 240, 252, 253, 267, 270, 289, 297), form B (208, 268) and C (58, 63, 184, 250) jars, and on form J (155) bowls. Incisions on the top of rims are found on form G (136, 173, 209, 271), C (160, 216, 261) and R (254, 290, 298, 305) jars, and form J (133, 273) bowls. There is one example (184) of finger-nail impressions. Body decoration is extremely rare, represented by two examples of fingertip impressions on the shoulder of a form C jar (203), applied cordons to form A jars (299, 304), deep small round

	Rim decoration (as Rim Equivalents and % of total REs for sub-site)				**Body decoration (number of sherds)**				
	Fingertip	'Cabled'	Impressed	Incised	Finger-tipped shoulder	Incised shoulder	Grooved	Cordon	Punched hole
Site 1	111 (22.3%)	4 (0.8%)	4 (0.8%)	43 (8.7%)	20	1	6	2	11
Site 2	126 (3%)	47 (1.1%)	3 (0.1%)	115 (2.7%)	2		1	4	2

Table 3: Decorated and feature sherds

impressions (224, 255) and shallow grooves (301). Several sherds possess hour-glass perforations, some drilled after firing (165, 202, 222, 236, 262, 286, 307) while others were made at leather hard drying stage (217, 241). Two occur on form C jars just below the rim and may have been for securing a lid or cover (Adkins & Needham 1985); they are too close to the rim for suspension.

LATE BRONZE AGE POTTERY MANUFACTURE AT WESTON WOOD

The identification of possible wasters reflecting on-site pottery making was first made by the excavator during the excavation of Site 1 (Harding 1964, 14). During this analysis and the previous interim study a small group of often grey-brown, frequently warped and slightly blistered wasters was assigned fabric code D1. In total, there were 257 wasters though this figure is likely to underestimate the actual total as sherds exhibiting only partial signs of wasters were classified under more specific fabrics codes. Of the wasters, 63 were found on Site 1, principally associated with the working area and platform in grids A11, A12 and B12, and 194 from site 2, 50 from the occupation layer and 144 from features, both centred on AK5 and AK6 in close proximity to two large hearths. Only a single waster sherd was found in the area of AG9.

In addition to the pottery wasters, several pieces of raw and apparently prepared potting clay were recovered almost exclusively from Site 2 (see below). These occur as amorphous lumps or more rarely as short strips in a flint tempered fabric, the equivalent of FL1, and a soft fabric Q6 similar to pottery fabric U1. Their location and frequency (Table 4) demonstrates a close association with hearths. There are frequent references in the site notebooks to raw and potting clay recovered from pits.

Fired clay

A total of 1565 pieces (11665.5g) of fired clay was recovered almost entirely from Site 2; of these only 17 pieces (141g) came from Site 1. The distribution of the fired clay by grid square for Site 2 is shown in Fig 28. This reveals high concentrations in grids AG9 and AK5-6 all in association with features likely to be hearths or ovens: a hearth west of pit AG9{W}, AK/AL5 {F} and AK6{E}.

Fabrics

Q4 This is a hard to fairly hard, bright brick red fabric often with a slightly darker core. It contains abundant, well-sorted, sub-angular to sub-rounded, clear and coloured quartz grains, most between 0.2mm and 0.4mm in diameter with a rare scatter of larger grains up to 1.5mm. It is almost totally associated with loom weights.

Q5 This is a typically soft to fairly soft, friable and powdery, pale orange-buff coloured fabric which contains abundant-moderate amounts of well-sorted, sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz grains 0.1mm-0.5mm, occasional voids from burnt out organic matter and rare flecks of charcoal. Most of the material in this fabric is amorphous lumps, but some has flat surfaces and may derive from the sides and structure of ovens.

Q6 This fairly soft, soapy, pale brown fabric is similar to pottery fabric U1. It has a virtually clean matrix with a sparse scatter of sub-angular quartz grains mostly 0.2mm in diameter. Most of the material in this fabric appears to be raw potting clay which may have been accidentally fired.

FL1 This is a fairly hard, generally rough (though smoothed examples were identified in several finished objects) orange-brown fabric generally with a dark core. It appears to be the same fabric as used for potting and may represent test pieces during firing. Several spindle-whorls were made in this ware.

D1 This vitrified, vesiculated, grey fabric is identical to that seen in the pottery from the site and appears to be associated with distorted, over-fired and occasionally blistered sherds which are probably wasters from pottery manufacture.

U2 This is a fairly hard, pale buff-brown, virtually clean clay.

Most (56.7% by weight) of the fired clay is in fabric Q5 and appears to derive from the walls or structures of ovens or the bases of hearths. Apart from a few flattened surfaces, the lumps are generally amorphous. Several samples

were examined by Dr David Dungworth who concluded that the material was relatively low-fired and likely to come from a domestic hearth or oven, not metal smelting. The temperatures achieved in a simple bonfire or clamp kiln for firing pottery would, however, be much lower, generally under 800C as indicated by the anisotropic clay matrices in all the thin-sections of the LBA pottery from the site examined in 1989.

Lumps of raw (Q6) and prepared, tempered (FL1) clay may be further indications of pottery making on-site. The provenance of these pieces is shown in Table 4.

Context	Number of pieces	Fabric(s)
A11	2	F1
AF/AG11	2	Q6
AF15	1	Q6
AG/AH10	1	F1
AG10	1	Q6
AG10{M}	1	Q6
AG11{J}	2	F1
AG9{P}	1	U2
AG9{W} 12B	2	F1
AG9{W}B	1	U2
AH10	5	Q6, F1
AH10{A}	4	Q6
AH11{I}	2	Q6
AH7	1	Q6
AH9	1	Q6
AJ10	1	Q6
AJ5{T}	4	Q6, F1
AJ6	1	F1
AJ7	1	F1
AK/AL6	1	U2
AK5	1	U2
AK5{A}	4	U2, F1
AK5{M}	3	F1
AK6	4	U2
AK6{B}	1	F1
AK6{K}	1	U2
AK6{M}	1	U2
AL5{F}	1	U2
AL7{B}	2	U2, F1

Table 4: Location, quantity and fabric of probable potting clay

Loom weights

A total of 134 fragments of loom weights exclusively in fabric Q4 were recovered from Site 2. None of the rather small fragments could be reconstructed, but the general form is cylindrical with a central, longitudinal hole. Several photographs of the site, at grid AK5{L} (Plate 4), show at least three fragmented but complete loom-weights, and another shows in feature AJ5{V} (Plate 5). Their distribution and frequency are shown in Table 5. In spite of a reference to a possible triangular loom weight on Site 1 (Harding *ibid,* 12), no loom weights were identified from the small amount of fired clay there. The cylindrical shape of those from Site 2 is typical of LBA sites in the region; the triangular form appears towards the end of the period.

Plate 4: Feature AK5{L}. There are at least five cylindrical loom weights, three spindle-whorls and a mass of apparently burnt clay some of which may be from broken loom weights. This is probably a dump of rubbish rather than in situ evidence for a loom.

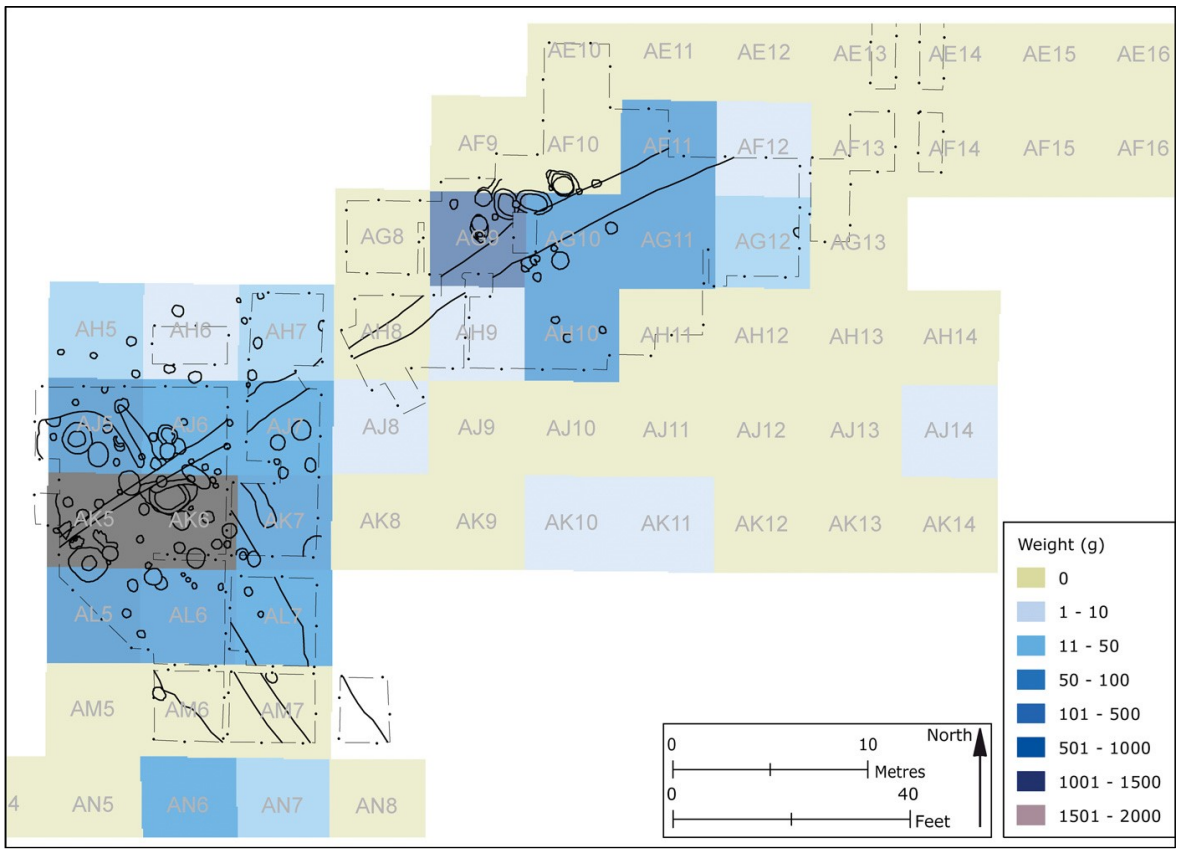

Figure 28: Distribution plan of fired clay, Site 2

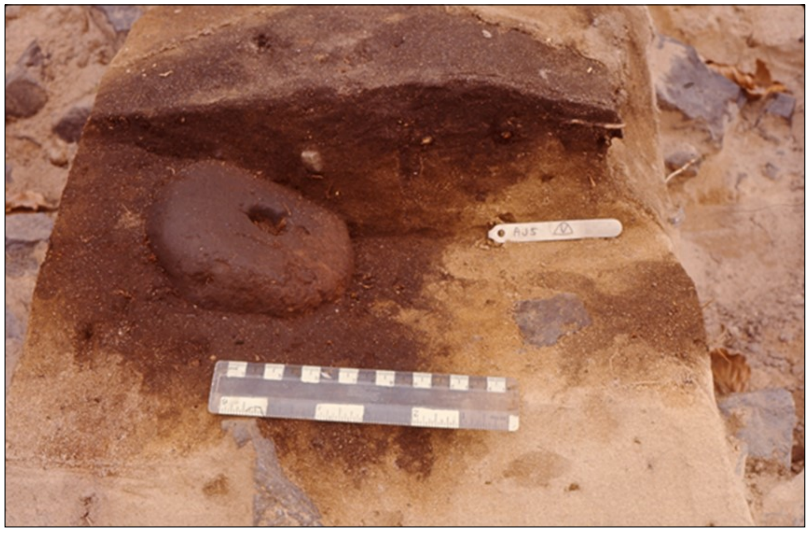

Plate 5: Complete cylindrical loom weight from feature AJ5{V}

Plate 6 : Two complete spindle-whorls from E6, Site 1

Context	Number of fragments
AF10	1
AG10{D}	2
AG10{M}	1
AG11	2
AG9{M}E	1
AG9{M}D	13
AH/AJ6	2
AH10{M}B	1
AH6/7	7
AH7	22
AH7{E}	1
AH7{O}	7
AH7{P}	1
AJ/AK6	2
AJ5	2
AJ5{M}C	2
AJ5{T}	1
AJ5{V}	2
AJ5{X}	12
AJ5{Y}	1
AJ5{Z}	5
AJ6	1
AJ6{A}	1
AJ6{C}	1
AJ6{L}	1
AJ/AK7	2
AK/AL6	3
AK5	5
AK5/6	6
AK5{F}	1
AK5{M}	1
AK5{L}	1
AK6	2
AK6{B}	4
AK6{D}	2
AK6{H}	1
AK6{K}	3

Table 5 Location and frequency of loom weights

Context	Number of fragments
AK6{Z}	1
AK7{B}	1
AL5	4
AL5/6	2
AL5{F}	1
AL6	1
AM6{C}	1

Table 5 continued: Location and frequency of loom weights

Spindle-whorls

An assemblage of 16 fragments from at least 14 spindle-whorls was found of which two complete examples came from Site 1, the others were from Site 2. With the exception of one ball-shaped piece with a conical hole which does not go right through, all are biconical with a central hole. The two complete spindle-whorls from Site 1 are exceptionally well potted with smooth surfaces (Plate 6). Fabrics U2 and F1 are most commonly used; Q4 occurs only in one from Site 2. The distribution of the spindle-whorls is shown in Table 6.

Context	Number of pieces	Comments
AF/AG9	1	Complete, ball-shaped with conical hole part way through.
AG11	1	
AG11/12	1	About half complete.
AJ5	1	
AJ6	3	
AK5	5	One complete
AK6	1	Almost complete
AL5{G}	1	
AM7	1	Almost complete
E6{I}	1	Complete
E6	1	Complete

Table 6 Location and quantity of spindle-whorls

Discussion

Excavations in Weston Wood in advance of sand extraction revealed a site which had been occupied probably sporadically from the Mesolithic (Machin 1976), with Neolithic activity represented by at least one ash pit, AJ6{M} which contained two sherds of Peterborough Ware probably from the same Mortlake sub-style bowl. Other sherds of similar pottery were recovered close by in a layer of blown sand below the LBA occupation deposit. Although Mesolithic activity on the greensand is well documented in Surrey, the discovery of Neolithic sherds and a small quantity of contemporary flint work including a fragment of a ground flint axe (Bellamy & Montague 2007, 4) is an important addition to the small quantities known from the county. The Mortlake Ware from Weston Wood has many affinities with the assemblage from the ditch fills of the Badshot Lea long barrow (Keiller & Piggot 1939) and its deposition in at least one pit (the other sherds may be from disturbed pits) is typical of the Middle Neolithic (Ard & Darvill 2015). The most significant discovery at the site was of a Late Bronze Age settlement with evidence of at least two post-built round houses (Structures 1 and 2) and a rectangular area apparently levelled into the hillside on Site 1. A further area to the south, Site 2, without more precise locational details, was characterised by clusters of pits and post-holes associated with three hearths or ovens organised in two discrete foci. Both sites produced large quantities of Late Bronze Age pottery, but Site 2 was remarkable in yielding just over five times the amount of Site 1. The assemblage represents the largest from the county outside, perhaps, some of the sites in the Thames Basin.

In studying the pottery it was hoped that the recovery of the complete site archive would facilitate an understanding both of context and site formation processes. Sadly, the optimism of the archival assessment and its research potential was largely unfounded and it has proved virtually impossible to interpret the site. Much of the detail is absent, few contexts are described or interpreted, and large areas, particularly on Site 2, do not appear on any plan. Section drawings of several pits on Site 2 suggest a period of weathering followed by possibly deliberate infilling, though the function of these pits remains uncertain. Many certainly contained thick deposits of ash and pottery, including lumps of raw and prepared clay probably for making pots. Something of the complexity of the site, otherwise absent from the site archive, is provided by the exceptionally detailed description of pit AG9{W}, the most productive pit on the site (see Appendix, transcription from the notebooks).

Although the contexts of the pottery are not well documented, detailed analysis has enabled activity areas to be discerned and important differences between Site 1 and Site 2 in terms of fabric, decoration and form. Taking the larger assemblage from Site 2 first, the mainly densely flint tempered wares which occur commonly in convex-sided and slack-shouldered jars together with finer, burnished jars and bowls and more rarely cups are typical of the plain-ware tradition of the late Bronze Age (Barrett 1980). The lack or restricted use of decoration is also characteristic. Similar assemblages are known from Runnymede Bridge, Egham (Longley 1980; Needham 1991 and 1996), Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton (Lowther 1944-5; Adkins & Needham 1985) and Coombe Warren, Kingston Hill (Field & Needham 1986). A possible local adaptation or stylistic trait of the Weston Wood material which contrasts with that from sites in the Thames Valley is the lack of angular shoulders on type C jars or less clearly defined carinations on bowls: a more flaring, rounded bowl profile is a recurrent element of Site 2 bowls. This possible local variant is also seen in bowls from Green Lane, Farnham (Elsdon 1982). A date in the 10th-9th centuries BC is suggested.

Later activity, thought to have centred on pit AG9{W} and an adjacent hearth, is indicated by differences in fabrics, slightly more pronounced high-shouldered jars and highly bur-

nished bowls. Several of the jars are decorated, generally with fingertip impressions on the tops of their rims, and the only fingertip impressed high-shouldered jar came from this zone. This area is interpreted as roughly contemporary with Site 1, and probably part of the 'developed' plain -ware tradition.

In contrast, Site 1 has several forms not seen on Site 2. These include angular, often fingertip decorated shouldered form C jars, a tripartite bowl, a sharply carinated bowl with flaring rim, and a bowl with grooved and flanged carination. Decoration accounts for about 33% of the Site 1 assemblage, both as fingertip impressions and incisions on rims, and fingertip, incised, stabbed and grooved techniques on shoulders and body. Although nuanced, there is a trend for less dense, finer flint tempered fabrics with increased use of several sandier wares, a feature noted at Runnymede Bridge (Needham 1996), Petters Sports Field, Egham (O'Connell 1986) and St Ann's Hill, Chertsey (Jones 2009). Such developments, taken together, place the Site 1 assemblage towards the end of the developed plain-ware tradition and probably at the beginning of the decorated tradition. By analogy, this would suggest a date probably in the 8th century BC. Reliance on the single radiocarbon date of 510± 110 BC (Q-760) on grain from pit A12{P} would be incautious.

What was the nature of the LBA occupation at Weston Wood? Most of the activities appear to have been domestic: pottery for cooking and drinking, spindle-whorls and loom weights for weaving and cloth making, a single piece of a hard, ferruginous sandstone quern from AK6{K} (Site 2) for grinding flour, cereal grains, both wheat and barley, and two copper ingots and an awl from Site 1, the awl found inside Structure 1. A saddle quern composed of five pieces of carstone and an additional rubber within Structure 2, Site 1, was examined by Dr David Williams who found no signs of grinding wear and concluded that it was unlikely to be a quern; the unique character of this feature and the difficulties of using it were noted in the interim report (Harding *ibid* 13-14). The two structures on Site 1 are typical round houses of the LBA/IA and are associated with concentrations of pottery outside.

Some of the evidence from Site 2 is more difficult to assess. The three hearths or ovens associated with large amounts of low-fired clay could be domestic. The presence of pieces of raw and fired tempered potting clay, together with sherds which appear to have been altered and deformed is strongly suggestive of pottery manufacture. This is perhaps supported by the clusters of ash pits in proximity to the hearths, the sheer volume of pottery deposited away from the hearths, some of which may represent failed firings, and occasional burnt sherds. Potting is always difficult to identify from archaeological remains, though the stock piles of crushed flint temper in association with pebble pounders on Area 16 East at Runnymede Bridge (Needham 1996, 162-4) and pits dug for the extraction of clay together with wasters and burnt sherds at Tinney's Lane, Sherborne, Dorset provide some of the best evidence to date. It might also be remarked that the exceptionally large assemblage of LBA pottery from Weston Wood is atypical of sites away from the Thames Valley, indeed most LBA settlements in the south, but is similar in size to the large settlement at Tinney's Lane, Dorset – one of an increasing number of sites producing pottery.

The excavations at Weston Wood were pioneering in so many respects, not least for Joan Harding's innovative experiments to replicate the production and firing of vessels like those she and her team had found at the site using local materials: sand from the Greensand and Gault clay. It is rightly fitting that her insight, and early recognition of LBA wasters, has now led to the discovery of a LBA settlement and pottery production site in the heart of Surrey.

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Appendix 1
Context information from Site Notebook

Pit AG9{W}

This pit has been selected for transcription (in italics) here as it contained the largest assemblage of pottery from a single feature and is the only feature to be described in detail. The following were hand-written entries in the site notebooks. It incorporates elements of interpretation and factual description. Words that could not be read or inferred are shown as square brackets. Numbers on the left are layers within the pit. Also reproduced here is a separate typescript document dated 14th November 1965 which is a discussion of pit AG9 {W}.

1. *Topsoil and other layers. Includes the BA floor where, and if, it impinged on pit.*
2. *Fragments of red clay and ironstone in a pocket at the centre of the pit. These were at the level of 1 and obtruded into 1.*
3. *Soft textured light humic soil, very sandy, light grey, containing ironstone fragments and small pieces of clay which range from yellowish raw clay through reds to some grey hard-fired clays. The matrix changes colour from a grey/black at the east side to a reddish towards the west. It did not extend across the pit, tending to fade into and be replaced by 4. Extended to the north beyond the pit fill.*
4. *Soft clayish soil, fairly light texture. Red colour on the west side owing to the high content of fired clay. A few lumps of clay except at the centre of pit. Some ironstone.*
5. *Trail of small, hard-fired, clay fragments entering the pit from the hearth and located that side only. Associated with this, but barely connected, is a mass of large fragments in a matrix of soft red clay – the clay fragments have a fired face to them, sometimes bearing finger impressions. At the base of the layer, ironstone slabs lie on top of 6 and dip into a hollow which contains lumps of clay from raw to red/grey.*
6. *Black ashy layer below 5. It extends to the north below the carstone ?border, though at times it is very thin. Included is charcoal, fired clay, pottery and small carstone fragments. Its back reaches the edge of a rabbit hole, between that and the hearth though very thin, and reaches over the lip of the pit under the ring of stones.*
7. *This is a later sub-division of 6 which was originally thought to be thick but now proves fairly thin, the bottom part of it is 7 blackish, very clay matrix containing ash, fired clay, carstone etc.*
8. *This is not a separate stratum in the true sense. Though it sometimes appears distinct it is, in fact, merely the top of 9 which has burnt (by embers, ash etc) to a brown colour along the east-west section on the west edge near the hearth, where it is c. 0.5" thick. More remote from the hearth it proves to be discoloured by staining from downwash from superincumbent 6 and 7 and is grey rather than brown.*
9. *White/grey clay – completely raw and unfired, it has dried only; one with 8 above it – they defy separation and are obviously one deposit the top of which has been stained and or heated. At its lower end it has been abruptly terminated at the edge of the hollow, but this near vertical face is also burnt.*

Proof that the white clay was deposited in the pit prior to at least some firing of the hearth, thus hot material into pit has burnt top of clay in situ.

Proof here that the hollow in the pit was cut after deposit of white clay, and through it – see angle of lower termination of white clay.

Proof also that hot material fell directly on to top and sides of white clay – no intervening strata at time of heat though the heated material may have been removed prior to the deposit of 7?

10. *Contents of hollow in the pit at the level of 9.10a In the south-east corner of 10 is the subdivision.*

10a . *Light brown with reddish tint, clayish loam, sterile but for one or two chips of burnt clay-red.*

11. *Black ash pockets or patches. More dense at bottom, otherwise fine brown soil or sand. Below 9 cut away (as was 9) by hol low 10. Black ash revealed in pockets and patches on the sides of the pit where it is on 12. The incline here is steep so 11 some times removed completely. See sketch plan – lensed out at the south on the west side but is revealed thicker on the north (where also the shallower angle of the side of the depression would exagger ate thickness) much pottery in patches in this layer – some mixed with 10. Thins out to south-east corner but still present under a block of clay. Disappears to north as patches of black ash in 12.*

12. *Fine light brown soil with sand below 11 and 9 at south-west side where11 lensed out. 10 cuts into this layer. Runs under de pression in continuous layer – the pottery runs into south-east corner where the layer becomes light in colour. This is the bottom layer of the pit and is on natural. Cont-ained a large lump of raw clay – see plan; and a block (like a thick rod) of white raw clay to north and above yellow.*

13. *Below 10 sealed in south-east corner by part (extreme east side) of clay layer 9. Larger in area than 10 which is a re-cutting of a different area.*

Discussion

Black ash 6 is presumably contemporary with the period of work at the adjacent hearth. It is thought unlikely that the pit stayed open for any length of time in this state or black ash layer must [have] washed , blown or eroded in to pit. Above this, but entering the pit before the end of the movement (but not necessarily the entrance into the pit) of the black ash, is a mass of fired red clay fragments 5 (note in digging that black had piled up in a step at the edge of the red, de-noting its movement to that position post entry of red clay). These fragments often have sharp un-weathered and unabraded edges – deliberate or accidental destruction of a structure. The subse-quent weathering left a trail of small red frag-ments up the side of the pit on top of the black.

The extended weathering proceeds to cover 5 with 4 – finely broken clay – frost and rain ? ? (so at least one winter?). This gives a smooth contour to the top of the pit – fill for the first time, over the rugged clay lumps below. The movement is obviously from the west (hearth) side and a coeval action which produced a degree of interbedding – this is fine brown soil 3 from the north edge (at least) probably from the north, east and south sides. This movement of 3 carried on longer so that 3 finally seals much of 4. (There was of course much more sandy brown soil around so that its movement continued, the amount of loose red fine clay was limited).

All through the disintegration and weather-ing of the hearth some lumps of red clay had en-tered, rolling to the centre, especially in top of 4 and base of 3. This might denote a burst of site clearance or more weathering (another winter?) and it may be remarked that at this time and until end of fill ironstone enters in more quantity – maybe from hearth structure now that bonding clay is weathering, and from the lip of the pit.

Why does the pit have a ring of ironstone at its edge? It may be remarked that there seems to be no deliberate fill of pit and the entry of fired clay over the period of filling of much of the pit life must always have been from the west and it has made its way to the bottom which has re-mained almost over the original bottom.

A slight tendency to move to the east under the influence of hearth source – 2 is almost over 5 – only slightly displaced to east.

Typescript discussion of pit AG9 {W} from a site document dated 14th November 1965

The pit appears to have been dug as a large oval feature with a longer axis of over 6ft set approxi-mately North-South. The sides of this excavation did not appear to have been particularly steep (though insufficient work was done on North and South sides and none on the East edge of the pit)

except for the West side.

I think the sand subsoil presupposes a planned brief functional life for the pit. Its shallow depth compared with its area and its steep West face appears to me to indicate that the pit was made to be entered and used, rather than as a repository, probably in connection with the adjacent hearth.

Layer 13 – a shallow scoop at the bottom of the pit, off the line of either section, and layer 12 appear the initial activity connected with the general life on the site, much pottery, and contemporary with the construction of the hearth, lumps of raw yellow and white clay.

The next action was a firing of the hearth. Layer 11 was ash that had blown around into odd pockets of the pit and had collected at the bottom. (It was, of course, intermittent on the steep W face and did not appear in the section below Layer 9, though further round the pit Layer 9 sealed it). I have dotted in the relative position of Layer 11 on the west side of the depression between Layers 10, 12 and 9 to emphasise its part in the scheme of things.

It could perhaps have been laid against the face of the pit deliberately to retain the side during further working. NB> there was a rapid fill already – see the size of Layer 12, that may have been worrying for the hearth users.

After the clay had been inserted the top of it was heated to form Layer 8. Was this caused by the continued use of the hearth i.e. proving that the clay was not from the opening of the firing; was it from the destruction upon the end of firing? This does not seen so possible as it was laid as a very plastic deposit – not heat dried and it was settled in position before the heat was applied.

A small pit was dug into the bottom of the pit at this time – that is before the heat was applied to the clay – which proves the cutting of the clay (slope in plan and angle of bottom of clay). If the heating was by hot material from the hearth it must have been removed prior to the deposition of Layer 7 and 10 which superimpose the clay yet contain no material that could have held…[section truncated].

Clay of terrigenous character was on the ash on the E side of the pit containing Layer 10. It was not identified as Layer 9 but was probably part of it originally.

Layer 7 may denote a tidying up and general activity associated with the opening of the hearth – content so indicates – very clayish matrix with much ash in fired clay and carstone.

Layer 6 is a thin – sometimes tenuous to non-existent in patches, ash layer blown all over the pit. This layer must soon have been covered by the final destruction of the hearth or it would have blown or washed away from the steep sides.

Layer 5 is the final destruction of the structure – the large fired clay fragments of a kiln or oven dome. This destruction was deliberate – edges sharp and unabraded. Black ash 6 had continued to enter after the main body of 5 had filled the pocket of pit in which it sat – maybe deliberately dug into Layer 7, because the ash had piled up in an edge or step against the large clay pieces, the fine ash could not have supported itself thus without the clay.

Smaller pieces of clay continued to enter and form a trail up the pit to the hearth. NB. The entry of carstone into the pit on the ash – Layer 6 also indicates demolition of the hearth at the same time. This is not shown in the section but was very evident in excavation.

A sketch plan of the depression shows that the E-W section is peripheral to the central depression, and the section drawn prior to 14th November 1965 may not therefore be always typical.

Layer 5 denotes the final destruction of the hearth. The pit indicates at least two firings, though it is possible that Layer 7 is the accumulation of the debris of several firing, the majority of material having been cleared out and the residue of these trampled together to form this heterogeneous mass.

Layer 3 and 4 show the slow accumulation in the pit due to weathering.

Layer 4 has obviously entered from the West – it has a high content of fired clay from the weathering of the hearth. It is interbedded with Layer 3 which enters from the other sides of the pit, i.e. N, E and S, the matrix of this layer changes from soil and brown floor weathering to a redder clayish material nearer the kiln.

The hearth material was limited so that it tends to fade out and Layer 3 gradually extends to seal Layer 4.

Within these layers – particularly at the top of Layer 4 and the base of Layer 3, larger pieces of red clay had entered, rolling across the depression under their greater momentum. These pieces may come from a site clearance or perhaps more weathering – another winter? And it is remarkable that from this time on the carstone enters in greater quantity – maybe from the hearth structure now that the bonding clay is weathering and also from the lip of the pit.

There is no trace of deliberate fill from any direction but from the hearth which gives the bottom of the pit a tendency to move to the east.

The definite hollows or depressions in the bottom of the pit are puzzling. A possible parallel may be found in "Roman Kiln of Colchester" by M R Hull, Soc. Ant. Report. In the stokeyards of the kiln group that I excavated, deliberate shafts were dug through the accumulated clay spread. I believe that these were to drain water from the stokeholes as the clay made drainage slow despite the sandy subsoil there – not unlike Weston Wood.

The ironstone ring around the pit is puzzling though the superimposition of two plans showing the extent of layers and features shows that the true edge of the pit was well beyond the apparent edge so that the carstone ring may well be a natural point at which stones rested in a movement into the pit or a point from which they would not fall and all within that area had been cleared.

Appendix 2

Catalogue of illustrated sherds (Figs 11-23)

Abbreviations

FN: Fingernail

FT: Fingertip

IS: Inner surface

OS: Outer surface

Site 1

Pit A12{P}

1. Complete, convex-sided jar, form A, squashed and flattened on one side; surfaces rough, with some large flints breaking through; marked vertical finger-smearing; red-brown (5YR5/3); IS grey (10YR 5/1); Fabric FL1; found at bottom in waterlogged layer, associated with carbonised barley.
2. Base sherd; surfaces rough, abraded, with coarse flints protruding; brown (10YR 5/3); Fabric FL1.
3. Rim and shoulder of form C jar; surfaces rough, slightly abraded, with some flints breaking through; patchy grey-brown (10YR 5/2) and red-brown (5YR 5/4). Fabric FL1.
4. Rim of form A jar; rough irregular surfaces with vertical smears; coarse flint temper; dark grey-brown (10YR 4/2); Fabric FL1.
5. Base sherd; rough surfaces with medium flints breaking through; OS brown (10YR 5/3); IS reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/6); Fabric FL1.

Occupation deposit

6. Rim of indeterminate form Q, decorated with shallow FT impressions; surfaces rough, laminated and slightly abraded, with medium flints breaking through; grey-brown (10YR 4/2); Fabric FL1. A7.
7. Rim of indeterminate form Q; shallow FT decoration; surfaces rough and vesicular; red-brown (5YR 4/4); Fabric VQ1. A11.
8. Complete profile of form A jar; flat-topped rim with FT decoration; coil-built walls and slab-built base; surface finish rough, irregular, with traces of organic wiping; red-brown (5YR 5/6); Fabric FL1. A11.
9. Rim and body of form A jar with stabbed decoration just above maximum girth; decoration consists of a series of punched holes probably made with a stick, the holes never penetrating the inner surface; surfaces very rough, abraded, showing signs of grass wiping; many coarse flints protruding; two joining sherds are red-brown (5Yr 4/3), but another, also adjoining, is light brownish-grey (10YR 6/2) and shows signs of decalcification; Fabric FL1. A11.
10. Rim and carination of form L bowl with flanged groove; surfaces smooth and burnished, slightly abraded, with occasional medium flints showing through; dark-brown (10YR 3/2) surfaces, orange (7.5YR 6/6) margins, and a grey core; Fabric FL3. A11/12.
11. Shoulder of form C jar, decorated with row of FT and FN impression; surfaces rough with fine to medium flints protruding; brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FI1. A11/12.
12. Decorated carination of bowl of form K, with fairly shallow, small, triangular impressions linked with a line at their base; surfaces fairly smooth with fine flints showing through; brown (5YR 4/3) with dark-grey core; Fabric FQ2. A11/12.
13. Body sherd of indeterminate form decorated with two nearly parallel grooves; surfaces fairly smooth with fine flints showing through; brown (7.5YR 3/2); Fabric FQ2. A11/12. See 36.

14. Rim and shoulder of form C jar; fairly smooth surfaces with fine to medium flints showing through; yellowish-red (5YR 4/6); Fabric FI1. A12.

15. Shoulder of form C jar, decorated with fairly shallow slash-like impressions; surfaces rough, fairly abraded, very vesicular, showing signs of grass-wiping; hair-line crazing indicates burning; OS red-brown (5YR 4/4); IS orange-brown (5YR 5/6), with grey core; Fabric VQ1. A12.

16. Decorated body sherd of indeterminate form, decorated with two shallow parallel grooves; surfaces fairly smooth with fine flints protruding; brown (5YR 4/2), with orange (5YR 5/6) core; Fabric FQ2. A12.

17. Body sherd of indeterminate form, decorated with fairly shallow grooves; surfaces fairly smooth with occasional fine flints showing through; brown (7.5YR 4/2); Fabric FQ2. A12. See 36.

18. Rim of form A jar; surfaces rough and irregular with coarse flints protruding; dark grey-brown (10YR 4/2); Fabric FL1. A/B 11{L}.

19. Body sherd of form C jar, decorated with shallow circular impressions; surfaces fairly rough, vesicular; red-brown (5YR 4/4); Fabric VQ1. B4.

20. As 19, from same pot. B4.

21. Rim of form R jar, decorated with irregular, shallow FT impressions; surfaces rough, sandy, vesicular; brown (7.5YR 4/4); Fabric VQ1. B8.

22. Rim and carination of form K bowl; surfaces weathered and slightly abraded; OS burnished; fine flints occasionally showing through; dark-brown (10YR 3/2) surfaces with orange (5YRr 5/6) margins and grey core; Fabric FQ2. B10/11.

23. Rim of form M jar; rough, slightly abraded, vesicular surfaces; patchy orange-brown (10YR 5/6) and red (2.5YR 5/8); Fabric VQ1. C5.

24. Rim, probably of form P cup, decorated with shallow cuts below rim; surfaces fairly rough; dark-brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric QF1. C8.

25. Shoulder of form C jar, with slightly raised band with very shallow FT decoration; surfaces fairly rough, abraded, vesicular; brown (5YR 3/4); Fabric FQ1. C8.

26. Perforated base sherd, form T, with holes drilled before firing; surfaces fairly smooth; dark-brown (7.5YR 4/2); Fabric QI1. C8.

27. Rim of form R jar; shallow FT decoration forming pie-crust effect; fairly rough surfaces; IS has fine flints showing through; OS yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4); IS red-brown (5YR 4/3); Fabric FI1. C11.

28. Shoulder of form C jar; fairly deep FT and FN decoration; OS fairly smooth, vesicular; IS abraded, very vesicular, with signs of grass wiping; OS red-brown (5YR 4/6) with dark-brown patch (7.5YR 4/2); IS dark-brown (7.5YR 4/2); Fabric VQ1. C11.

29. Shoulder of form C jar, almost certainly the same pot as 28, decorated with fairly deep FT and FN impressions; surfaces rough, weathered, vesicular; dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2); Fabric VQ1. C11.

30. Rim and shoulder of tripartite bowl, form E, unique to site; surfaces weathered, probably burnt, with hair-line crazing; slight traces of burnish; orange-brown (7.5YR 5/6); Fabric QF2. C12.

31. Rim and shoulder of form C jar; shoulder decorated with row of shallow FT impressions; surfaces rough with occasional medium flints showing through; OS red-brown (5YR 5/6); IS and core grey-brown (5YR 4/2); Fabric FI1. C12.

32. Shoulder of form C jar, with fairly deep FT and FN decoration; surfaces rough, slightly abraded, with medium flints breaking through; red-brown (5YR 4/3) with grey core; Fabric FI1. D5.

33. Lug-handle, attached by luting; surfaces very rough with assorted flints showing through; OS brown (5YR 4/4); IS dark grey-brown (7.5YR 3/2); Fabric FL1. D7.

34. Everted rim of form D jar; rough, sandy, abraded surfaces; OS orange-brown (7.5YR 5/6); IS dark-brown (7.5YR 4/2);

Fabric Q1. D11.

35. Rim and shoulder of form D jar; smooth, abraded, burnished surfaces; very dark-brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric IF1. D11.

36. Decorated body sherd with shallow grooves; surfaces fairly smooth with fine flints breaking through; brown (5YR 4/2), with orange (5YR 5/6) core; Fabric FQ2. D11. Similar to 13, 16, 17, 50.

37. Rim of form A jar; shallow impressed FT decoration on top of rim; fairly smooth surfaces with medium flints protruding; brown (7.5YR 5/1); Fabric FL1. E5{A}.

38. Base sherd, with possible indication of thumbing on splay; surfaces fairly rough with occasional medium flints breaking through; red-brown (5YR 4/3); Fabric FL2. E5 O.

39. Rim of form J bowl; fairly smooth, burnished surfaces with some fine flints showing through; dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2); Fabric FQG2. E5/6.

40. Complete profile of cup, form P, decorated on rim with fairly deep, closely spaced, irregular cuts; surfaces rough and irregular with a number of medium flints showing through; grey (7.5YR 5/0); Fabric FL1. E5/6.

41. Handle junction, attached by luting; surfaces rough, abraded, partly leached, with medium flints protruding; yellowish-brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FL1. E5/6.

42. Rim of form O bowl; fairly rough surfaces with medium to coarse flints protruding; yellowish-red (5YR 5/6) shading to orange-brown (7.5YR 5/6); Fabric FL2. E6.

43. Rim and shoulder of form G jar; rough, weathered, OS with many coarse flints protruding; IS smoother; reddish-yellow (7.5YR 6/6); Fabric FL1. E6{A}.

44. Base sherd; surfaces rough with medium flints breaking through; IS weathered, abraded; yellowish-brown (10YR 6/3) shading to orange (2.5YR 6/8); Fabric FL1. E6{A}.

45. Omphalos base; OS burnished, both surfaces showing some fine flints; dark-brown (5YR 3/2); Fabric FL4. E6[2]O.

46. Body sherd of form C jar with shallow FN decoration; surfaces fairly rough, slightly abraded and vesicular; red-brown (5YR 4/3) with grey core; Fabric VQ1. E8.

47. Rim of form C jar with raised band between two parallel grooves; smooth, burnished OS; dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2); Fabric Q2. E9. Surface find.

48. Body sherd decorated with parallel lines; surfaces fairly smooth; brown (5YR 5/3); Fabric FQ2. E11.

49. Rim and shoulder of form C jar; rough surfaces with coarse flints breaking though; reddish (7.5YR 6/6); Fabric FL1. F6.

50. Body sherd of indeterminate form, decorated with fairly deep grooves; surfaces fairly smooth; brown (7.5YR 4/2), with orange (5YR 5/6) margins. Fabric FQ2. F6. See 36.

51. Sherd with carination, probably of form L bowl, with shallow groove above carination; burnished; dark-brown (5YR 3/2); Fabric Q2. F13.

52. Shoulder of form C jar, showing irregular thumbing; rough, very irregular surfaces with medium to coarse flints protruding; red-brown (2.5YR 4/4) to dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2); Fabric FL1. Z8.

Site 2: Pits and features

AG9{M}

53. Rim of form C jar; surfaces rough with some medium to coarse flints protruding; colour variable ranging from brown (10YR 5/3), to pale orange-brown (7.5YR 7/8); Fabric FL1. Layer A.

54. Rim, indeterminate form R, decorated with deep, fairly regularly spaced cuts; possible grass-wiping on OS; surfaces fairly rough with fine to medium flints protruding; brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FL1. Layer A.

55. Base; surfaces rough with leaf impression; OS dark-brown (10YR 3/2), IS and core orange-brown (7.5YR 4/6); Fabric FL1. Layer D.

56. Splayed base; slab with applied sides; surfaces rough and irregular with some coarse flints showing through; colour ranging from grey-brown (10YR 3/2) to yellowish-brown (10YR 6/3); Fabric FL1. Layer E. AG9{M}E

57. Rim of form C jar, irregular thumbing under rim; surfaces fairly rough, very irregular; brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FL1. Layer E.

AG9{P}

58. Rim and shoulder of form C jar, decorated with FT impressions; surfaces fairly rough; pale yellowish-brown (7.5YR 7/6) with grey-brown core; Fabric FL1.

59. Rim, indeterminate form S, with large void, possibly decoration; surfaces smooth, with outer one very laminated; dark-brown (10YR 4/2), with red-brown margins (5YR 5/6); Fabric FL1.

60. Rim, form N; surfaces fairly smooth, irregular, with occasional medium flints showing through; dark-brown (10YR 4/2). Fabric FQ1.

61. Rim of form S bowl; surfaces rough; OS laminated, IS with traces of wiping; pale orange-brown (10YR 6/4; Fabric FL1.

62. Rim of form C jar; fairly smooth, irregular surfaces; orange-brown (5YR 4/6); Fabric FL1.

63. Rim of form C jar with traces of thumbing; surfaces fairly rough, irregular; orange-brown (5YR 5/4) with grey core; Fabric FL1.

64. Base; surfaces rough with medium to coarse flints breaking through; yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4); Fabric FL1.

AG9{W}

65. Rim and shoulder, probably of form C jar; surfaces rough and irregular with traces of grass-wiping; some medium flints protruding; mottled red-brown (5YR 3/3) and brown (7.5YR 4/2); Fabric FL1. Layer 1.

66. Rim and shoulder of form C jar with traces of grass wiping; surfaces rough; dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2); Fabric FQ1. Layer 6.

67. Rim and shoulder of form C jar; surfaces rough and fairly irregular with some fine to medium flints breaking through; dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2); Fabric FL1. Layer 6.

68. Rim and body of form C jar; rim is irregular and has shallow finger and thumb impressions underneath forming a slack shoulder; surfaces rough and very irregular with occasional assorted flints protruding; colour variable, ranging from dark-brown (10YR 3/2) to yellowish-brown (10YR 5/3); Fabric FL1. Layer 7.

69. Rim, probably of form Q jar; rough, irregular surfaces with assorted flints protruding; OS yellowish-brown (10YR 5/3); IS orange (2.5YR 5/8); Fabric FL1. Layer 7.

70. Rim, indeterminate form R; surfaces fairly rough; dark red-brown (5YR 3/2); Fabric FL4. Layer 7.

71. Rim, indeterminate form Q; fairly smooth surfaces; dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2), with orange (5YR 6/6) core; Fabric FL4. Layer 7.

72. Rim, indeterminate form Q; rough surfaces; brown (7.5YR 4/2); Fabric FL1. Layer 7.

73. Rim, probably of form A jar; OS very laminated and weathered; very rough surfaces with assorted flints breaking through; brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FL1. Layer 11.

74. Rim and body sherd of form C jar; surfaces smooth; OS burnished, orange-brown (7.5YR 6/6) with black mottling; IS brown (10YR 5/3); Fabric FL4. Layer 12.

75. Everted rim of form J bowl; smooth surfaces, burnished; orange-brown (5YR 5/6); Fabric FL4. Layer 12.

76. Rim of form R jar; fairly rough surfaces, with medium flints protruding; dark-

brown (10YR 4/2); Fabric FL1. Layer 12.

77. Rim of form C jar; surfaces fairly rough, inner one vesicular; orange-brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FL1. Layer 12.

78. Rim, indeterminate form S; surfaces fairly rough with fine flints protruding; pale orange-brown (7YR 7/6); Fabric FL3. Layer 13b.

79. Rim, probably of form D jar; surfaces rough, with occasional medium flints protruding; OS and core dark grey-brown (10YR 3/1); IS brown (10YR 5/3); Fabric FL1. Layer A.

80. Rim, probably of form B jar; surfaces fairly smooth, OS laminated; dark grey-brown (5YR 3/1); Fabric FL1. Layer A.

81. Rim, indeterminate form Q; surfaces fairly rough; brown (10YR 3/3); Fabric FQ1. Layer A.

82. Rim, probably of form A jar; surfaces fairly rough and irregular, OS laminated; OS dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2); IS brown (10YR 5/3); Fabric FL1. Layer G.

83. Rim and shoulder of form C jar; rough, irregular surfaces, slightly weathered, with traces of grass-wiping; OS yellowish -brown (10YR 6/4); IS red-brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FQ1. Layer J.

84. Rim, probably of form M bowl; surfaces rough, with medium flints showing through; yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4); Fabric FL3. Layer J.

85. Rim of indeterminate form Q; OS fairly smooth, IS rougher, weathered; OS dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2); IS brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FQ1. Layer J.

AH7{B}

86. Rim of form A jar; surfaces rough, very irregular, weathered; dark-brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FL1.

AH7{O}

87. Splayed base, slab-built; rough surfaces; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FL1.

AJ4{P}

88. Rim, form D jar; fairly smooth surfaces; dark-brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FL1.

AJ5{W}

89. Rim and body of form B jar; rough, fairly irregular surfaces with occasional assorted flints protruding; OS dark grey-brown (10YR 3/1); IS dark-brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FQ1.

90. Rim of form M bowl; rough surfaces; dark- brown (10YR 3/3); Fabric FQ1.

91. Rim, probably of form M bowl; surfaces fairly rough; OS shows traces of wiping; OS and core dark-brown (10YR 3/2); IS red-brown (7.5YR 4/4); Fabric FL1.

92. Rim and body of form H jar; smooth, burnished surfaces with some medium flints protruding; colour variable, ranging from dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2) to yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4); Fabric FL5.

93. Strap handle, very weathered, fairly smooth, slightly decalcified surfaces; pale yellow-grey (5YR 7/3); Fabric FL1.

94. Rim, probably of form A jar; fairly smooth, burnished surfaces, with fine to medium flints breaking through; red-brown (7.5YR 4/4); Fabric FL5.

95. Rim, form C Jar; fairly rough surfaces; dark-brown (10YR 4/3). Fabric FL1.

96. Splayed base, slab-built; surfaces rough, irregular, with medium to coarse flints protruding; underside very rough; brown (10YR 4/2); Fabric FL1.

97. Rim and body of form B jar; surfaces fairly rough, slightly weathered, showing signs of decalcification; colour ranges from brown (10YR 5/4) to pale yellow-grey (2.5YR 7/4); Fabric FL5.

98. Rim and body of form A jar; rough, irregular surfaces; brown (10YR 4/2); Fabric FL1.

AJ5{Z}

99. Rim and body, probably of cup N; surfac-

es fairly smooth and irregular, with occasional medium flints showing through; brown (10YR 5/4), Fabric FL1.

100. Rim of form A jar; surfaces rough and irregular with occasional flints breaking through; brown (10YR 5/3); Fabric FL1.

101. Rim, shoulder and strap-handle of form I jar; leached and burnt surfaces with prominent coarse flints; surfaces rough and irregular; traces of smearing and grass-wiping; handle attached into body wall, then smoothed over; pale orange-brown (10YR 7/4) to very pale, creamy-brown (10YR 8/3); Fabric FL1.

102. Rim, form C jar; OS much weathered; surfaces rough; yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4); Fabric FL3.

103. Rim, indeterminate form S; rough surfaces; dark-brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FL4.

104. Rim, form C jar; surfaces rough with some medium to coarse flints protruding; brown (10YR 5/4); Fabric FL1.

105. Rim, form C jar; surfaces rough and irregular; brown (7.5YR 4/4); Fabric FL1.

106. Rim of form A jar; rough and irregular surfaces with some medium flints showing through; dark-brown (10YR 4/2); Fabric FL1.

107. Rim of form J bowl; smooth, irregular surfaces with slight burnishing, with assorted flints protruding; very dark-brown (10YR 3/1); Fabric FL5.

AJ7{J}

108. Two rim sherds of form G jar; fairly smooth, irregular surfaces; brown (7.5YR 4/2) OS and core; red-brown (5YR 5/6) IS; Fabric FL1.

109. Rim, form A jar; surfaces fairly rough; dark-brown (5YR 3/1); Fabric FL1.

110. Rim, form A jar; rough, irregular surfaces with some medium flints protruding; brown (5YR 4/2); Fabric FL1.

111. Rim, probably of form A jar; rough surfaces with medium flints showing through; red-brown (7.5YR 5/6); Fabric FL1.

112. Rim, form A jar, decorated with FT impressions; surfaces fairly rough; dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2); Fabric FL1.

113. Rim, form A jar, decorated with FT impressions; rough surfaces, inner one slightly weathered, with coarse flints protruding; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FL1.

AJ7{T}

114. Rim, form R jar; surfaces rough, irregular; brown (10YR 5/4); Fabric FL1.

115. Rim, probably of form A jar; surfaces rough and irregular with some medium flints protruding; dark-brown (10YR 3/3); Fabric FL1.

AJ11{A}

116. Rim and body of form A jar; surfaces rough with some medium flints breaking through; dark grey-brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FQ1.

117. Rim, form A jar; fairly smooth, irregular surfaces; dark-brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FL1.

118. Rim, indeterminate form Q, surfaces rough; dark-brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FQG1.

119. Rounded base; smooth surfaces, outer one burnished; dark-brown (5YR 3/1); Fabric FQG2.

AK5{A}

120. Rim of form G jar; surfaces rough and slightly weathered; brown (7.5YR 4/4); Fabric FL1.

121. Rim, probably of form M bowl; surfaces rough, very irregular; possible signs of burning on IS; brown (10YR 4/2); Fabric FL1.

122. Rim of form G jar; surfaces rough with occasional fine to medium flints showing through; hair-line crazing throughout, especially on core and OS, probably burnt; very dark-brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FL1.

123. Complete profile of form K bowl; surfaces smooth and irregular, highly burnished, with traces of wiping; colour variable ranging from dark-brown (10YR 4/2) to very dark-grey (7.5YR 3/0. Fabric FQG2.

124. Rim of form C jar; surfaces rough, irregular, with thumbing impression; fine to medium flints breaking through; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FL1.

125. Rim, form B jar; surfaces fairly rough; yel lowish-brown (10YR 6/4; Fabric FL1.

126. Rim, probably of form G jar; smooth, irregular surfaces, slightly burnished on OS; brown (10YR 4/2); Fabric FL5.

AK5{F}

127. Rim and body of form A jar; surfaces, rough, irregular, with vertical finger-smearing; medium to coarse flints showing though; brown (10YR 5/3); Fabric FL1.

128. Rim, form J bowl; fairly smooth, slightly burnished surfaces; red-brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FL5.

129. Rim of form G jar; surfaces rough and very I irregular; red-brown (5YR 5/6); Fabric FL5. Similar to 213.

130. Complete cup, form P; slab base; surfaces rough and very irregular with diagonal finger-smearing; occasional coarse flints protruding; colour ranges from dark grey-brown (10YR 3/1) on bottom half to orange-brown (5YR 6/6) on top half; Fabric FL3.

131. Rim, probably of form J bowl; rough surfaces with occasional medium to coarse flints breaking through; brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FQ1.

132. Rim, form A jar; surfaces rough, irregular; traces of grass-wiping; dark-brown (10YR 3/2). Fabric FQ1.

AK5{M}

133. Rim of form J bowl; inner part of rim decorated with very shallow cuts; surfaces rough and slightly irregular; brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FL1.

134. Rim of form J bowl; surfaces slightly burnished, IS smoother than OS; traces of wiping; some fine to medium flints showing through; very dark-brown (10YR 3/1); Fabric FL1.

135. Rim of jar, form A, decorated with FT impressions; surfaces rough with medium to coarse flints breaking through; orange-brown (10YR 5/3 to 10YR 5/4); Fabric FL1.

136. Rim of form C jar decorated with shallow cut; surfaces fairly rough; brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FL1.

137. Beaded rim of bowl, form Q; surfaces rough, possibly burnt; dark-brown (10YR 3/3); Fabric FL1.

138. Rim, form J bowl; surfaces rough; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FL1.

139. Base; surfaces rough, irregular, with medi um flints showing through; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FL1.

140. Splayed base; surfaces rough, irregular, with coarse flints protruding; OS red-brown (5YR 4/4), IS and core brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FQ1.

AK6{A}

141. Rim of form J bowl; rough surfaces; brown (10YR 4/2); Fabric FQ1.

142. Rim, indeterminate form R, with rough finger-thumb impressions below rim, probably from manufacture of rim and neck; smooth, burnished OS, slightly weathered; IS has hair-line crazing; OS dark grey-brown (10YR 3/1); IS brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FL4.

143. Complete jar of form C jar; vertical smearing towards base; fairly rough, irregular surfaces, with coarse flints protruding; brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FL1.

144. Rim of form S bowl; surfaces fairly rough with occasional fine flints showing through; brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FL1.

145. Rim, form A jar, decorated with FT im-

pressions; fairly smooth surfaces; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FL1.

AK6{B}

146. Rim of form J bowl; OS smooth, slightly burnished, IS fairly smooth; medium flints breaking through; OS dark grey-brown (10YR 3/1), IS and core brown (10YR 3/3); Fabric FL5.

147. Rim of jar, indeterminate form Q; surfaces fairly rough, outer one very weathered; yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4); Fabric FL1.

148. Rim of jar, indeterminate form Q; surfaces fairly smooth; brown (10YR 4/2); Fabric FQ1.

149. Rim of jar, indeterminate form Q; surfaces rough with occasional fine to medium flints protruding; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FQ1.

150. Rim of jar, indeterminate form Q, decorated with deep irregularly spaced cuts; surfaces rough; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FL1.

151. Splayed base; surfaces rough, irregular; OS yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4), core brown (10YR 4/3), IS very dark grey-brown (7.5YR 3/2), possibly burnt; Fabric FL1.

AK6{D}

152. Rim and body of form A jar; surfaces rough and irregular, with some coarse flints protruding; colour variable, ranging from orange-brown (5YR 5/6) to grey-brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FL1.

153. Rim of jar, indeterminate form Q; surfaces fairly rough with fine to medium flints breaking through; brown (10YR 5/4); Fabric FL1.

154. Rim and shoulder of form C jar; OS rough, irregular, weathered; hair-line crazing suggests burning; IS rough; brown (10YR 5/4 – 10YR 4/3); Fabric FL3.

AK6{H}

155. Rim of form J bowl, with FN impressions; surfaces fairly rough, OS weathered; brown (10YR 5/3); Fabric FL1.

156. Rim of bowl, probably form J; surfaces smooth, outer one highly burnished; very dark grey-brown (10YR 3/1); Fabric FL5.

AK7{B}

157. Rim of form A jar; rough surfaces with medium flints showing through; brown (7.5YR 4/4); Fabric FL1.

158. Rim of form C jar; surfaces rough with medium flints breaking through; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FL1.

159. Splayed base showing rough thumbing marks; rough, very irregular surfaces; brown (10YR 4/3) OS and core, darker brown (10YR 4/2) IS; Fabric FL1.

160. Rim of form C jar, decorated with fairly regularly spaced cuts, and a row of small circular punched holes, probably made with a stick, just above the shoulder; surfaces rough; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FL1.

161. Rim of jar, indeterminate form Q, decorated with FT impressions below rim; surfaces fairly rough; brown (7.5YR 4/4); Fabric FL1.

162. Rim, probably of form A jar; surfaces rough, with occasional medium flints showing through; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FQ1.

163. Splayed base; surfaces fairly rough, slightly weathered; brown (10YR 3/3); Fabric FQ1.

AK7{Y}

164. Rim of form C jar; surfaces rough, vesicular, with medium flints breaking through; orange-brown (5YR 5/6); Fabric FL1.

165. Rim of form A jar, with FT decoration and perforation; surfaces rough with fine to medium flints breaking through; OS and core brown (10YR 4/3), margins and

inner surface orange-brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FL1.

AL5{F}

166. Rim and body of form C jar; surfaces rough; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FL3.

167. Rim, shoulder, and body of form S bowl; surfaces smooth, burnished, slightly irregular; traces of wiping; OS orange-brown (7.5YR 6/6 – 7.5YR 5/6), IS dark grey-brown (10YR 3/1); Fabric FL5.

168. Rim of jar, probably form G; surfaces rough; OS weathered; brown (10YR 5/4); Fabric FL2.

169. Rim of form G jar/bowl; surfaces smooth, burnished; dark grey-brown (10YR 3/1); Fabric FQG2.

170. Rim of form S bowl; surfaces fairly smooth, irregular; OS slightly burnished, with traces of wiping, dark grey-brown (10YR 5/4); IS red-brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FL5.

171. Rim of form N bowl; surfaces rough and irregular with some coarse flints protruding; dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2); Fabric FL1.

172. Splayed base, surfaces rough, irregular; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FL1.

AL6{G}

173. Rim of jar, probably form C, decorated with shallow cuts; surfaces rough; possible FN impression below rim; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FQ1.

AL6{G2}

174. Rim and body of form C jar; surfaces rough, irregular; dark-brown (10YR 4/2 – 10YR 3/3); Fabric FL1.

AL6{H}

175. Rim of form J bowl; surfaces rough, irregular with medium flints showing through; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FQ1.

176. Rim, indeterminate form S; surfaces smooth, outer one possibly slightly burnished; fine flints showing through; dark-brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FQG2.

177. Rim, form Q jar; surfaces fairly smooth; dark-brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FQG2.

AL6{L}

178. Rim and carination of form J bowl; OS smooth, burnished; IS fairly rough with some weathering; brown (10YR 4/2); Fabric FL4. Similar to 282.

179. Rim, probably of jar, form C; surfaces rough, irregular, with medium flints protruding; OS shows signs of wiping; OS and core brown (10YR 4/3); IS red-brown (7.5YR 5/4 – 7.5YR 4/4); Fabric FL1.

180. Rim and body of form C jar; OS smooth, highly burnished, black (7.5YR 2/0); IS fairly smooth, dark-brown (10YR 3/2); hair-line crazing on both surfaces suggests burning; medium flints protruding; Fabric FQG2.

181. Rim and body of form C jar; signs of irregular thumbing below rim; surfaces rough, very irregular, with coarse flints protruding; colour variable, ranging from red-brown (7.5YR 5/6) to dark-brown (10YR 3/3); Fabric FL1.

182. Rim of form S bowl; surfaces rough, irregular, with some medium to coarse flints breaking through; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FQ1.

183. Rim, indeterminate form S; smooth, burnished surfaces; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FQG2.

184. Rim and body of form C jar, with FN impressions; surfaces rough, slightly irregular, with medium flints protruding; traces of wiping; brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FL1.

185. Nearly complete splayed base profile; slab-built; surfaces rough, irregular, weathered in parts; coarse flints protruding; colour variable, ranging from brown (10YR 4/3) to orange-brown (5YR 5/6); Fabric FL1.

AL6{R}

186. Rim, indeterminate form Q; FT and FN decoration; surfaces rough with occasional fine to medium flints showing through; brown (7.5YR 4/4); Fabric FL3.

187. Rim of jar, indeterminate form Q; surfaces rough with medium flints protruding; brown (10YR 3/3); Fabric FQ1.

188. Rim of indeterminate form Q; surfaces rough; OS weathered; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FQ1.

189. Rim of form J bowl; surfaces very smooth, very highly burnished; dark-brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FGQ2.

AL7{B}

190. Rim of form C jar; surfaces rough, irregular, with coarse flints breaking through; OS has some hair-line crazing, possibly burnt; OS brown (10YR 4/3), IS dark-brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FL1.

191. Rim of form A jar; possible traces of cuts on both surfaces, which are rough and irregular with some signs of vertical smearing; some medium flints protruding on IS; OS and core dark-brown (10YR 3/2); IS red-brown (5YR 4/4); Fabric FL1.

192. Rim of form Q jar, decorated with FT impressions; surfaces rough, irregular, with medium flints breaking through; OS red-brown (5YR 5/6), IS yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4); Fabric FL1.

193. Rim and body of biconical jar, form F; very rough, very irregular surfaces with coarse flints protruding; vertical finger-smearing; slight traces of thumbing below rim; traces of wiping; colour variable, ranging from red-brown (7.5YR 5/4) to grey-brown (10YR 4/2); Fabric FL1.

194. Body sherd, indeterminate form; decorated with a series of parallel, very shallow grooves; surfaces rough, with medium flints protruding on IS; brown (10YR 3/3); Fabric FQ1.

195. Base with marked splay, slab-built; surfaces rough and irregular; vertical finger-smearing; possible traces of wiping; medium flints showing through; OS brown (10YR 4/3), IS orange-brown (5YR 5/8); Fabric FL1.

196. Rim of form S bowl; surfaces rough; brown (7.5YR 3/2); Fabric FQ1.

197. Rim, form D jar; surfaces smooth, with slight burnishing on OS; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FQG2.

198. Rim of form A jar; surfaces rough; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FL1.

199. Rim, indeterminate form Q; surfaces rough with medium flints protruding; brown (10YR 3/3); Fabric FL1.

200. Rim, form S bowl; surfaces fairly rough with occasional fine to medium flints; OS red-brown (7.5YR 4/4), IS dark red-brown (5YR 3/3), core red (2.5YR 4/6); Fabric FL1.

Occupation deposit

201. Rim of form M bowl; surfaces fairly rough with numerous fine flints showing through; brown (10YR 5/2 – 10YR 4/2); Fabric FL4. AF10.

202. Body sherd with hole drilled after firing; surfaces rough with some fine to medium flints protruding; brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FQ1. AF10.

203. Body sherd decorated with very deep FT and FN impressions; surfaces rough; brown (5YR 4/3 – 5YR 4/4); Fabric FQ1. AF10.

204. Rod-handle; surfaces rough, with many coarse flints protruding; red-brown (5YR 4/6); Fabric FL1. AF10.

205. Rim and body of form M bowl; surfaces smooth, burnished, slightly weathered; occasional fine to medium flints showing through; red-brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FL4. AF10, 9/10, 10{B}, 10{M}, 11.

206. Rim and carination of form F bowl; surfaces very smooth, very highly burnished, slightly weathered, with occasional fine flints showing through; OS orange-brown (5YR 4/4 – 5YR 4/6), outer margin or-

ange (5YR 5/8), IS dark grey-brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FL4. AF11.

207. Rim and body of form J bowl; surfaces fairly smooth, burnished, with traces of wiping, slightly weathered, occasional medium flints protruding; OS red-brown (5YR 4/3), IS dark grey-brown (10YR 3/1); Fabric FQ2. AF/AG9.

208. Rim, probably of form Q jar, decorated with FT impressions; surfaces rough, inner one much weathered, with medium flints breaking through; orange-brown (5YR 5/8); Fabric FL1. AF/AG11.

209. Rim of form G jar, decorated with deep, regular cuts; surfaces rough with some medium flints showing through; dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2); Fabric FL1. AG9 {A}.

210. Rim of form A jar; surfaces fairly rough with medium flints breaking through; traces of grass-wiping; yellow-brown (10YR 6/3); Fabric FL1. AG10.

211. Rim of form M bowl; surfaces rough, irregular, with coarse flints protruding; possible traces of wiping; dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2); Fabric FL1. AG10.

212. Rim of form M bowl; surfaces rough, slightly vesicular, with medium flints breaking through; brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FL1. AG10.

213. Rim of form J bowl; inner and outer surfaces smooth, burnished; dark grey-brown (10YR 3/1 – 10YR 3/2); Fabric FQG2. AG10.

214. Slightly beaded rim of form M bowl; surfaces fairly rough, with medium flints showing through; brown (10YR 5/3); Fabric FL1. AG10.

215. Rim, probably of form A jar, with hole drilled subsequent to firing; surfaces rough, slightly irregular; OS dark-brown (7.5YR 4/4), IS very dark-brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FL3. AG10.

216. Rim of form C jar, decorated with shallow incisions; surfaces rough with occasional medium flints protruding; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FQ1. AG11

217. Complete profile of form C jar, with perforation; vertical finger-smearing; traces of wiping; slab-built; surfaces rough, irregular, with medium and coarse flints breaking through; grey-brown (10YR 4/2); Fabric FQG1. AG10{I}.

218. Lower junction of rod-handle, form I; surfaces fairly smooth, slightly burnished, with coarse flints showing through; brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FQG2. AG10 {I}.

219. Splayed base; surfaces rough with occasional coarse flints protruding; numerous vertical grass-wiping marks on OS; brown (7.5YR 6/4 – 7.5YR 6/6); Fabric FL1. AG10{MB}.

220. Rod-handle; surfaces rough, irregular, abraded; dark-brown (7.5YR 4/2); Fabric FL1. AG10{S}.

221. Rim of form C jar; surfaces fairly rough and irregular with some medium flints breaking through; OS dark-brown (10YR 4/2), IS yellow-brown (10YR 6/4 – 10YR 5/4); Fabric FL1. AG10{T}.

222. Rim of form C jar, with hole drilled after firing; surfaces rough, irregular; orange-brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FL1. AG10 {W}.

223. Rim, form P, with deep, regularly spaced incisions; surfaces rough, with some fine to medium flints breaking through; brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FL1. AG10{W}.

224. Body sherd with punched hole probably made with a stick; surfaces rough with medium flints showing through; brown (7.5YR 4/2); Fabric FL1. AG10/11.

225. Slightly beaded rim of form M jar; surfaces fairly rough with medium flints protruding; traces of grass-wiping; brown (7.5YR 4/4); Fabric FL1. AG11.

226. Rim of form F jar; OS very smooth, burnished, IS slightly rougher; OS very dark grey-brown (10YR 3/1) and red-brown (5YR 4/6) near rim; IS red-brown (5YR 4/6); Fabric FQ2. AG11.

227. Rim and body of form M; OS fairly smooth, slightly burnished, with numerous vertical wiping marks probably from

organic matter; IS slightly rougher; fine to medium flints protruding; brown (10YR 5/3); Fabric FL3. AG11.

228. Rim, probably of form Q, with twisted cord decoration; probably Neolithic; surfaces rough with medium to coarse flints protruding; dark-brown (10YR 3/3); Fabric FQ1. AG11.

229. Applied cordon; rough and irregular surfaces with coarse flints showing through; orange-brown (5YR 5/8); Fabric FL1. AG11.

230. Rim of form J bowl; surfaces fairly smooth, outer one burnished, fairly weathered, with fine flints showing through; orange-brown (5YR 4/4 – 5YR 4/6); Fabric QF1. AG/AH10.

231. Rim of form P cup; surfaces rough, slightly irregular, with some medium flints protruding; traces of wiping; dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2); Fabric FL1. AG/AH10.

232. Rod-handle, form I; OS fairly smooth, IS rough, abraded, coarse flints protruding; dark-brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FQG2. AG/AH10.

233. Rim, possibly of form R jar; sandy texture; OS fairly smooth, slightly burnished; IS rougher; brown (10YR 5/3); Fabric FQ1. AH7.

234. Rim of form P cup; surfaces rough and irregular; dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2); Fabric FL1. AH7.

235. Rim, indeterminate form Q with fairly shallow FN impressions; surfaces rough; brown (10YR 5/3); Fabric FL1. AH7.

236. Body sherd with hole drilled after firing; numerous ?chaff impressions; surfaces rough with medium and coarse flints breaking through; red-brown (5YR 4/6); Fabric FL1. AH7.

237. Strap-handle, form I; surfaces fairly rough; red-brown (5YR 4/6); Fabric FQ1. AH7.

238. Rim, probably of form A jar, possibly decorated with FT impressions; surfaces fairly rough, slightly weathered; yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4); Fabric FL3. AH9.

239. Rim of form A, decorated with FT impressions; surfaces fairly rough, slightly weathered; yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4); Fabric FL1. AH10.

240. Rim of form A jar, with FT impressions; OS very weathered, leached, rough; IS rough; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FL1. AH10.

241. Body sherd with hole drilled before firing; surfaces rough with medium flints protruding; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FL1. AH10.

242. Omphalos base; OS smooth, burnished; IS and underside slightly rougher; fine flints show through; brown (10YR 4/2); Fabric FQG2. AH11{1}.

243. Body sherd with applied loop-handle, form 1, attached by insertion of handle through body-wall and smoothed over; surfaces rough, fairly irregular, with numerous coarse flints protruding; slightly leached; red-brown (5YR 4/6); Fabric FL1. AJ5.

244. Rim of form A jar; surfaces rough, irregular, with vertical smearing; brown (7.5YR 4/2); Fabric FL1. AJ5{O}.

245. Rim and carination of form J bowl; surfaces fairly rough, slightly irregular, with occasional fine flints showing through; OS orange-brown (5YR 5/6), IS brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FQ1. AJ5{P}.

246. Rim of form C jar; surfaces rough with some medium flints showing through; brown (7.5YR 5/4 – 7.5YR 4/4); Fabric FL1. AJ5{V}.

247. Complete profile of form C jar with vertical smearing; surfaces rough, irregular, with coarse flints showing through; colour variable ranging from orange-brown (7.5YR 5/6 – 7.5YR 4/6) to grey-brown (10YR 4/2); Fabric FL1. AJ5{V}.

248. strap-handle, form I; surfaces rough, leached, weathered; yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4); Fabric FL1. AJ5{V}.

249. Rim of form J bowl; surfaces very smooth, highly burnished, with occasion-

al medium flints showing through; dark-brown (5YR 2.5/2); Fabric FL4. AJ6.

250. Rim of form Q jar, decorated with cabled effect; surfaces rough with occasional medium to coarse flints protruding; dark-brown (7.5YR 3/3); Fabric FQ1. AJ6.

251. Beaded rim, possibly of form G jar, with rough surfaces; fine flints protruding; orange-brown (7.5YR 4/4); Fabric FL1. AJ7.

252. Rim and body of form A jar with thumbing giving cabling effect on the inside; OS very weathered; IS rough with occasional medium flints showing through; orange-brown (7.5YR 5/4 – 7.5YR 5/6), with orange (5YR 5/8) margins; Fabric FL1. AJ7.

253. Rim, probably of form Q jar, decorated with FT impressions; surfaces rough; orange-brown (5YR 5/6); Fabric FL1. AJ/AK7.

254. Rim of form R jar, decorated with deep, regularly spaced incisions; surfaces fairly rough, inner one showing signs of wiping; some coarse flints protruding; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FQ1. AJ/AK7.

255. Body sherd with punched hole made with a stick, not penetrating the IS; surfaces rough with coarse flints protruding; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FL1. AJ/AK7.

256. Rim, indeterminate form Q, decorated with FT impressions; surfaces rough; brown (7.5YR 4/4); Fabric FL1. AJ/AK7 {O}.

257. Rim of form G jar; OS and top of IS has hair-line crazing, probably burnt; surfaces rough, slightly weathered; red-brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FQ1. AK5. Related to 129.

258. Rim and carination of form D jar; surfaces fairly rough, with some fine flints showing through; orange-brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FL1. AK5.

259. Rim of cup P; surfaces smooth, irregular, weathered; dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2); Fabric QF3. AK5.

260. Rim, form A jar, decorated with fairly closely and regularly spaced cuts; surfaces fairly rough; red-brown (5YR 4/4); Fabric FL1. AK5.

261. Rim of form C jar, decorated with irregularly spaced cuts; surfaces fairly rough; dark-brown (10YR 3/3); Fabric FL1. AK5.

262. Rim and body of form G jar, with hole drilled after firing; traces of wiping on both surfaces, which are rough and irregular; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FL1. AK5.

263. Shoulder of form C jar; surfaces fairly rough and irregular with occasional medium to coarse flints breaking through; brown (10YR 5/3); Fabric FL1; AK5{C}.

264. Rim of form B jar; surfaces sandy, OS rough with fine flints showing through; IS smoother; yellow-brown (10YR 5/4); Fabric FL3. AK6.

265. Rim of form F jar/bowl; surfaces very smooth, very highly burnished; red-brown (5YR 4/4); Fabric FQ2. AK6.

266. Rim, form C jar, decorated with fairly deep FT impressions forming cable effect; surfaces rough with some medium flints showing through; OS dark-brown (10YR 3/2), IS red-brown (7.5YR 4/4); Fabric FL1. AK6.

267. Rim of form A jar, decorated with FT impressions; surfaces rough, with medium flints showing through; OS red-brown (5YR 5/6), IS grey-brown (10YR 4/2); Fabric FL1. AK6.

268. Rim of form B jar, decorated with FT and FN impressions; surfaces rough, with some medium to coarse flints protruding; IS red-brown (5YR 5/6 – 5YR 4/6), OS brown (10YR 5/3 – 10YR 4/3); Fabric FL1. AK6.

269. Rim possibly of form A jar, with FT and FN impressions; surfaces rough, with medium and coarse flints breaking through; brown (10YR 5/4); Fabric FL1. AK6.

270. Rim and body of form A jar, decorated with FT impressions; surfaces rough, irregular; brown (10YR 5/4); Fabric FL1. AK6.

271. Rim of form G jar, decorated with closely spaced, fairly regular, cuts: surfaces rough with some medium flints protruding; brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FL1. AK6 {B}.

272. Rim, form C jar, decorated with regular cuts; surface rough, with occasional flints breaking through; brown (7.5YR 5/4); Fabric FL1. AK6{B}.

273. Rim of form J bowl, decorated with diagonal cut marks; surfaces fairly smooth, outer one with hair-line crazing; brown (7.5YR 4/2); Fabric FL5. AK6{F}.

274. Rim and body of form A jar; OS rough, much weathered, with medium to coarse flints showing through; red-brown (5YR 4/3); Fabric FQ1. AK6/7.

275. Rim of form J bowl; surfaces smooth, slightly burnished; OS slightly weathered, with medium flints protruding; slight hair -line crazing towards rim and possible traces of wiping; colour variable, ranging from dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2) to red-brown (5YR 4/4); Fabric FQG2. AK6/7.

276. Rim, indeterminate form Q, decorated with fairly shallow cuts; surfaces rough with medium flints protruding; brown (7.5YR 4/4); Fabric FQ1. AK7.

277. Rim of form G jar; surfaces smooth with fine flints breaking through on OS; brown (7.5YR 4/4); Fabric FQG2. AK7{X}.

278. Strap-handle, form 1; OS smooth, IS rougher; dark-brown (5YR 2.5/2); Fabric FQG2. AK8.

279. Rim and body of form J bowl; surfaces smooth, slightly irregular, burnished, weathered, with medium flints breaking through; dark-brown (10YR 3/2 – 10YR 3/1); Fabric FQG2. AK10.

280. Rim and body of a small form M bowl; surfaces fairly rough; OS very weathered and abraded, burnt and leached, IS with hair-line crazing; OS brown (7.5YR 4/2), IS dark orange-brown (5YR 3/4); Fabric FQG2. AK11.

281. Rim of form D jar; surfaces rough and irregular with medium to coarse flints protruding; dark-brown (10YR 3/2 – 10YR 3/3); Fabric FL1. AL5.

282. Rim and carination of form K bowl; surfaces smooth, burnished, with occasional medium flints protruding; brown (5YR 3/3); Fabric FQG2. AL5. Similar to 178.

283. Rim and body of high-shouldered biconical bowl, form K; surfaces smooth, slightly burnished, with occasional medium flints showing through; OS slightly weathered, brown (10YR 4/3), IS greyish-brown (10YR 4/2); Fabric FQG2. AL5 {H}.

284. Rim and body of form A jar; rough, very irregular surfaces with vertical finger-smearing; many coarse flints protruding on IS; OS dark-brown (10YR 3/3); probably burnt; Fabric FL1. AL5{J}.

285. Complete profile of cup, form P; surfaces fairly smooth, slightly burnished, with occasional medium flints breaking through; dark-brown (10YR 3/2 – 10YR 3/3); Fabric FL4. AL5{J}.

286. Body sherd with hole drilled after firing; surfaces rough with medium flints showing through; red-brown (5YR 4/3); Fabric FL1. AL5{J}.

287. Rim of form J bowl; surfaces smooth, burnished; dark-brown (10YR 3/2); Fabric FQG2. AL5{L}.

288. Rim of form G jar; surfaces rough with some medium flints breaking through; possible traces of wiping; red-brown (7.5YR 4/4); Fabric FL1. AL5{Z}.

289. Rim of form A jar with FN impressions on body and incision on rim; surfaces rough, irregular, with medium flints showing through; brown (10YR 4/3); Fabric FL1. AL6.

290. Rim of form R jar, decorated with deep, closely spaced, fairly regular, cuts; surfaces rough, slightly weathered; dark-brown (10YR 3/2 – 10YR 3/3); Fabric FL1. AL6{D}.

291. Rim of indeterminate form R; OS fairly smooth, slightly burnished, IS rougher, weathered; brown (5YR 4/2); Fabric FL4. AL6{J}.

292. Rim of form J bowl; surfaces fairly smooth, irregular, slightly burnished, with occasional fine to medium flints protruding; dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2); Fabric FL4. AL6{Z}.

293. Rim and base of cup form P; surfaces rough, with coarse flints protruding; red-brown (5YR 4/4); Fabric FL1. AL6{Z}.

294. Rim of form C jar; surfaces rough, irregular, with coarse flints protruding; FN impressions on body; brown (7.5YR 4/4); Fabric FL2. AL6/7.

295. Base of form K; surfaces fairly smooth, slightly burnished, with numerous fine to medium flints showing through; dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2); Fabric FQG2. AL6/7.

296. Rim, indeterminate form Q, decorated with FT impressions, forming cabled effect; surfaces fairly rough; orange-brown (5YR 5/6); Fabric FL1. AL7.

297. Rim, probably of form Q jar, decorated with FT impressions; surfaces rough; IS weathered, with medium flints protruding; orange-brown (5YR 4/6); Fabric FL1. AL7.

298. Rim (same as no. 305, joining rims), of form R jar, decorated with deep, irregularly spaced incisions; surfaces rough, with some coarse flints breaking through; red-brown (7.5YR 4/4); Fabric FQ1. AL7.

299. Applied loop-handle, form I; rough surfaces with coarse flints showing through; attachment by luting; red-brown (5YR 5/3 – 5YR 4/3); Fabric FQ1. AL7.

300. Rim and body of form C jar, decorated with FT impressions; surfaces rough and slightly irregular with occasional medium to coarse flints protruding; leaf impression on OS, vegetable impressions on IS; dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2); Fabric FQ1. AL7{K}.

301. Body sherd, decorated with shallow grooves; surfaces fairly rough with occasional medium flints showing through; brown (7.5YR 4/2), with orange outer margins; Fabric FQ1. AL7{K}.

302. Rim of form J bowl; surfaces smooth, burnished, possible traces of wiping; dark grey-brown (10YR 3/2) with brown (10YR 4/2) core; Fabric FQG2. AM6/7.

303. Omphalos base; surfaces smooth, burnished; dark-brown (7.5YR 3/2); fabric FQG2. AM6/7.

304. Complete profile of form A jar, markedly hooked rim; applied cordon above maximum girth; slab-built base, coil-built walls; surfaces fairly rough, irregular, with coarse flints showing through; numerous coarse flints on underneath of base; brown (7.5YR 4/2); Fabric FL1. AM6/7B.

305. Rim (same as no. 298, joining rims), of form R jar, decorated with deep, irregularly spaced incisions; surfaces rough with some coarse flints protruding; red-brown (5YR 4/3); Fabric FQ1. AM7+AL7.

306. Rim and body of form A jar; surfaces rough, irregular, with occasional medium flints breaking through; hair-line crazing especially on IS; OS brown (7.5YR 4/4); Fabric FL1. AM7{B}.

307. Body sherd with grain impression; surfaces rough, weathered, burnt, leached, with occasional coarse flints protruding; dark-brown (5YR 3/2); Fabric FL1. AM7{B}.

308. Complete reproduction of form K bowl made of industrial potting clay and artificially coloured. Close examination of a photograph in Harding's report (1964) shows that a bowl in Plate VI, coming from Area 1, context C9, is this vessel. Colour dark-brown to black.